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DISPATCHES.

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* * * **EXCERPTED**

■ INTELLIGENCE: Secret Citizens

Ask Graham Greene why spies spy and he might suggest ideology, money, love or lust as the prime motives. The Central Intelligence Agency would like to add American citizenship to that list.

For several years, it has been pressing Congress to pass legislation that would allow the President to grant citizenship to a select number of foreigners working for U.S. intelligence agencies who "have contributed substantially to the security of the United States." According to immigration laws, the President may admit up to one hundred aliens annually at his discretion. That has proved invaluable to the U.S. intelligence community as a way of providing a haven for its spies, but people admitted that way become permanent resident aliens and must wait the statutory five years before applying for citizenship.

Moreover, the C.I.A. argues, suppose the intelligence informant is from an Eastern European country, or even the Soviet Union, as prominent recent defector Arkady Shevchenko was. To make an extraordinary contribution to U.S. security, the agent would have to be a member of the Communist Party. But the McCarran-Walter Act stipulates that former party members must wait ten years after leaving the party before they can be eligible to become citizens. The solution, says the C.I.A., is to empower the President, with the approval of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General, to confer citizenship on five such persons every year.

The proposal is contained in the Omnibus Intelligence and Security Improvements Act, introduced in February by Arizona Representative Bob Stump, the ranking Republican on the House Intelligence Committee. The waiver has attracted little critical notice, although the House Judiciary Committee, which shares jurisdiction over the bill with the Intelligence Committee, is said to be unenthusiastic about tampering with the rules of citizenship.

If citizenship becomes a reward for extraordinary spying, it will inevitably be cheapened to an inducement. Potential agents could begin demanding it in return for service. And who would be allowed to become citizens? The Attorney General would have to certify that the person is "of good moral character," but U.S. spies in Third World countries are often unsavory characters. In Central America, U.S. intelligence has relied on people like Col. Nicolas Carranza, former head of El Salvador's notorious Treasury Police, and Gen. Reynaldo Perez Vega, who was the C.I.A.'s top contact in Managua when Somoza was in power. Before he was assassinated by the Sandinistas, Perez Vega was widely known as El Perro—"the dog."

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■ UNITED STATES: Their Nazis, Our Nazis

Between May 1945 and December 1952, the United States admitted 642 alien scientists and engineers, most of them Germans, under Project Paperclip. Some of those scientists, like Arthur Rudolph, had committed war crimes, but instead of being tried, they were put to work for the U.S. space program. Rudolph designed the Saturn 5 rocket which lofted the Apollo astronauts to the moon. Last year, under threat of persecution for falsification of immigration papers, Rudolph renounced his U.S. citizenship and fled to West Germany.

A great deal of new information on Rudolph and Project Paperclip can be found in an article by Linda Hunt titled "U.S. Coverup of Nazi Scientists," which was published in the April *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. The Russians had their own model of Project Paperclip, about which little is known in the West. Recently, however, "Dispatches" obtained a classified C.I.A. document, dated October 31, 1949, which reports that two teams of German scientists were sent to the Soviet Union. From this and other sources, it seems clear that most of the scientific personnel imported by the Russians were low-level technicians, engineers and workmen from Nazi rocket sites and laboratories.

According to the C.I.A. document, the two groups of German scientists, numbering about a dozen each, were installed in a laboratory in Sukhumi, on the Black Sea, in the fall of 1945. One team was headed by Gustav Hertz, winner of the 1925 Nobel Prize in Physics. The other was led by Baron Manfred von Ardenne.

"Because he was not a pure Aryan," says the report, "Hertz lost his professorship in 1935." He spent the war years as director of the Siemens & Halske nuclear research laboratories. Von Ardenne's Nazi ties were more obvious. According to the C.I.A.:

He liked to regard himself as Germany's leading nuclear physicist. Among scientific circles, however, it is the general opinion that this view was shared only by some of the Nazi ministers who provided von Ardenne with large sums of money to buy equipment for his laboratory.

The Russians treated the German scientists very well.

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