104-10119-10358

Extract from Dispatch UFGA-17410,
dated 24 August 1964, subject:
TYPIC Operational; AMTRUNK-1

[illegible]ation, nor is his status that of an officer of the U. S. Government, [illegible] sat in on USIA meetings and had access to classified material. [illegible]LEY and VOLSKY had a close relationship in their work and WAGLEY [illegible]ously reported VOLSKY as his right hand man to the Director of the [illegible]ice of America (VOA), Henry LOCHIS.

(4) WAGLEY was transferred to the Washington Office in August [illegible]963 at which time Conrad MANLEY became Chief. VOLSKY continued in his [illegible]tions and in addition prepared additional copy of his weekly report [illegible]or WAGLEY which was sent directly to Washington for him. As of the [illegible]ate of this report, MANLEY remains in charge of the USIA office and [illegible]OLSKY is still employed in the same status.

(5) According to Tad SZULC, Major Manuel PINEIRO Losada, aka [illegible]arba Roja, Chief of the General Directorate of Intelligence, Cuba, [illegible] in direct contact with VOLSKY when he, PINEIRO, telephoned him in [illegible]iami during the October crisis (October 1962) and stated, in effect [illegible]hat "Fidel CASTRO was angry as he felt the Russians had sold the Cubans [illegible]down the river".

(6) On 3 May 1963 Manolo de la TORRE, radio-announcer and [illegible]oice of America newspaperman, reported that the employees of VOA con[illegible]der VOLSKY as an individual with whom one must be careful as he is [illegible]suspected of being a communist.

(7) Gabriel QUINTERO, operator of the USIA radio equipment [illegible]in Miami, reported to AMTAUP-2 in August 1963 that on various occasions [illegible]he has caught Jorge VOLSKY listening in on USIA telephone conversations, [illegible]both incoming and outgoing. QUINTERO states that he doesn't know what [illegible]reason motivates VOLSKY to do this.

(8) AMTAUP-2 reported that on 13 September 1963 he was in the [illegible]ORE office when Mrs. Mirta A. NORWEB who is an official in ODECID [illegible]Miami arrived there. A-2 was informed that Mrs. NORWEB is a very fre[illegible]quent visitor of VOLSKY and has long interviews with him and keeps him [illegible]constantly informed about ODECID affairs.

c. VOLSKY's use of USIA for JURE Purposes - The following incidents, [illegible]referred here in chronological order, are reported to substantiate JUNWAVE's [illegible]claim that VOLSKY has used his USIA position for JURE political objectives [illegible]and in fact might be the power which directly or indirectly determined [illegible]these objectives.

(1) (General) Among VOLSKY's Cuban contacts is Raul CHIBAS [illegible]Rivas, 201-248160, a member of the executive committee of JURE, listed [illegible]as Manolo RAY's right-hand man. This contact originated through the [illegible]close friendship of VOLSKY's wife with the divorced wife of CHIBAS and, [illegible]as a result, VOLSKY became closely connected with Manolo's group. According to JMWAVE traces, CHIBAS, the former director of the Havana Military Academy and reportedly an early idol of Fidel CASTRO, defected in 1960. He gave a three hour interview to Tad SZULC in Havana who reported him completely disillusioned with the Cuban Regime. However CHIBAS had a definite record of Communist Party participation and was suspected by ODENVY of being a CASTRO plant in the United States. (DBA-56037).

(2) JURE Infiltration of AUTARK

(a) When VOLSKY was first in contact with JMWAVE concerning the details of his operation, March 1963, he made a particular point of mentioning that he personally was convinced that none of the operations team participants was presently controlled by any political group. At the same time, he was aware that AMICE-27 was closely connected with JURE and was reporting to him (VOLSKY). Also at that time he himself was frequently being visited in his USIA office by Rogelio CISNEROS Diaz, member of the executive board of JURE.

(b) AMTAUP-2 reported on 30 April 1963 that CISNEROS, at a meeting held in his home, said that Manolo RAY Rivero, National Chief

[illegible], had issued orders to infiltrate a trusted JURE member into [illegible] in order to learn the details of any plans with regard to Cuba and if possible to use the contacts of Jorge VOLSKY for this since he knew more than ten agents of KUBARK operating in the Miami area who had been coming to him to gather reports emanating from Cuba.

(c) On about 30 March 1963 JURE created an Intelligence Group within its organization whose function was to infiltrate JURE members into the various organizations which operate in Miami, as well as into agencies of the U. S. Government. Jose AGUIAR Fernandez, 201-723369, was given the job of Chief of this Intelligence Corps. During a meeting between VOLSKY and a JMWAVE case officer on 18 July 1963, VOLSKY, when asked if he had spotted any operational leads which might be of interest to KUBARK, responded with the name Jose AGUIAR and let slip that he was a member of JURE. The case officer felt that VOLSKY had made an error when he mentioned this matter and immediately realized it as the case officer had to ask several times before VOLSKY would repeat the name. Later an AMOT source learned from Antonio ARIAS Gonzalez, JURE Propaganda Chief, that AGUIAR was making a list of KUBARK agents and their assigned tasks for JURE files and that VOLSKY was helping AGUIAR to do the job.

(d) Jose [illegible]OIGE, owner of the Camaguey Restaurant in Miami, informed AMTAUP-2 on [illegible] August 1963 that he had been designated Chief of Intelligence by the National Direction Abroad of JURE. When asked by [illegible] what was his most important source of information, he replied Jorge VOLSKY who works for USIA in Miami.

(e) AMICE-27 (VOLSKY informant) on 16 September 1963 at a meeting with a JMWAVE case officer, reported the names of three individuals whom he felt he could recruit for KUBARK. Among those named was that of Raul CRIBAS whom A-27 tried inconspicuously to slip in, making it a point to mention the other names first. The case officer felt that this was another VOLSKY inspired attempt to infiltrate a JURE man into KUBARK.

(3) JURE Propaganda Program (VOLSKY, by virtue of his position as the USIA is not allowed to belong to a political organization. However, he is a member of the executive board of JURE and in charge of orienting all JURE propaganda in the U. S. and in Latin America. This job is held clandestinely by VOLSKY because of his USIA restrictions.)

(a) AMTAUP-2 reported on 30 April 1963 that CISNEROS stated at a JURE meeting that JURE planned to introduce into Cuba thousands of leaflets whose sole purpose was to discredit the American Government. These leaflets were to include such matters as RAY's Manifesto against the U. S. Government and KUBARK.

(b) On 6 June 1963 RAY arrived in Miami from Puerto Rico and went directly to the home of CISNEROS where he called a meeting in which he ordered that no further attacks be made on the U. S. Government as he was to talk to Robert KENNEDY in Washington the next day. He then called VOLSKY and reported these plans and asked him to submit a report to him, the nature of which was unknown to source, AMTAUP-2. RAY also asked VOLSKY to give him information regarding the new propaganda plans of the USIA.

(c) On 27 June 1963 RAY returned to Miami from Washington and went directly to JURE offices where he held a meeting saying he had gained more from his Washington contacts in the last month than he had in the two previous years. He later called VOLSKY and held a conversation with him that lasted over a half hour.

(d) On 18 July 1963 VOLSKY met with a JMWAVE case officer and stated that AMICE-27 had informed him that KUBARK felt that he (VOLSKY) was an informant for Manolo RAY. VOLSKY explained to the case officer that he only saw Manolo RAY in his line of duty as a representative of USIA in the same manner that he makes contact with many of the

exile leaders. VOLSKY also stated that it was his understanding that RAY and KUBARK had patched up their differences of past years. JMWAVE comment: VOLSKY was aware of RAY's feeling toward KUBARK expressed in the following conversation held between RAY and CISNEROS: RAY said "KUBARK agents are more dangerous than the KENNEDY Administration as the Administration will end but KUBARK agents always stayed and their memory is longer than that of elephants, they never forget or forgive".

(e) On 25 July 1963 AMTAUP-2 reported a conversation between CISNEROS and VOLSKY in which they discussed a propaganda campaign against Batistianos to be launched soon thereafter.

(f) AMOT-119 learned on 1 November 1963 from Max LESNICK Menendez, editor of REPLICA newspaper, that JURE pays for REPLICA printing and that LESNICK immediately gives a copy to Jorge VOLSKY as soon as it is published. (JMWAVE traces on LESNICK, 201-209258, show that like VOLSKY, he is a Cuban citizen of Polish origin. He has a background that includes association with communist elements and attendance at PSP and Ortodoxo leadership meetings. The purpose of the newspaper, REPLICA, is to counter pro-BATISTA propaganda in the Cuban exile community.) LESNICK told AMTAUP-2 that the Americans are degenerate because they give money to [redacted] such as AMCORE-2 and refuse to help him (LESNICK) and that he would take his case to Harvey SUMM, Department of State Representative in Miami.

(g) On 30 July 1963 Harvey SUMM contacted the Chief of Station, JMWAVE, by telephone in an effort to persuade JMWAVE to sponsor LESNICK's radio program, "Cuba Despierta", taped in Miami and broadcast daily from the Dominican Republic. Mr. SUMM stated that both he and USIA thought that LESNICK had a worthwhile radio program and asked COS if he could insure that LESNICK receive the necessary funds to stay on the air. COS informed Mr. SUMM that JMWAVE had access to a number of radio outlets and if he or USIA had a propaganda theme or basic message they wanted delivered to the Cuban people, KUBARK would be glad to accommodate them if this material were in keeping with the broad policy concepts under which JMWAVE was currently operating. Mr. SUMM stated he was not interested in themes or programs, he was merely interested in finding a sponsor for LESNICK and became irritated when JMWAVE could not comply with his wishes. He indicated that he intended to check further on the matter to determine why KUBARK would not fund LESNICK.

(h) On 4 February 1964 the newspaper PATRIA ran an attack on George VOLSKY whom it identified as George BOSQUE (phonetic), an official of USIA in Miami who at the same time was a member of the JURE executive. It stated that the "little Polack of Cuba Si Yankee No" (meaning LESNICK) received guidance from BOSQUE each week and then took pains to make it appear that Mr. MANLEY rather than BOSQUE had received him. REPLICA struck back at PATRIA in an article which appeared 15 February 1964 saying that they did not receive instructions from USIA although they did solicit material against CASTRO and communism there. The article further berated PATRIA for revealing the names of the director of the USIA office (MANLEY) and the Cuban employee who still has relatives in Cuba (BOSQUE).

(i) On 8 January 1964 Esteban LANELAS Maura, a newspaperman in USIA, reported to AMTAUP-2 that VOLSKY urgently requested that LANELAS take a poll among the arriving Cuban refugees to determine what they think of JURE so that he, in turn, could report the results to Manolo [illegible] in order to determine whether JURE's propaganda policy should be changed. LANELAS said that his USIA contract forbade him from becoming involved in such a poll; he informed A-2 that this was not the first time VOLSKY had used USIA for JURE propaganda.

(j) On 27 January 1964 AMTAUP-2 reported that JURE had finished the preparation of necessary plans to send youths to all Latin American universities to lecture concerning KUBARK betrayal of U. S. policy.

(h) On 5 February 1964 a report was made on the Bay of Pigs Invasion by NBC television program which had been shown the night before. It was noted in this report that Antonio de la CARRERA Betancourt, one of the producers of the program, had come to Miami in August 1963 and attempted to locate persons who were disgusted with KUBARK. Mr. de la CARRERA sought the advice of Manolo RAY and Jorge VOLSKY to draw up the list. Although de la CARRERA posed as a non-political NBC assistant, he is a member of the JURE in New York City.

(i) On 20 February 1964 at a luncheon attended by Mr. Conrad MANLEY and CCS, JMWAVE, the latter asked MANLEY if he knew that VOLSKY maintained particularly close contact with JURE and the UR. Mr. MANLEY indicated that he was not aware of this, but that he would attempt to monitor this matter more closely in the future, and, if he developed any information of interest on this matter, he would forward it to JMWAVE on an expeditious basis. At a April 1964 meeting, Harvey SZULC told CCS that he agreed that VOLSKY was probably SZULC's penetration of USIA and that he was concerned by the security implications.

(m) AMBLEAK-1 reported he was invited by John BARFIELD of the local State Department office to attend a formal meeting with eight MRR at the Montecarlo Hotel in Miami from 9:30 to 11:30 AM. A-1 attended and noted the presence of several JURE members. The meeting opened with general questioning, and it immediately became apparent that the JURE representatives wanted to monopolize the meeting. When a question was asked concerning the failure of the inside Cubans to support the invasion, CISNEROS grabbed the floor and filibustered for a half hour before he could be interrupted by BARFIELD to announce an intermission to the other Cubans but they refrained from interrupting in order to show solidarity in front of the visitors. A-1 stated that the presence of AMICE-27 and two USIA members led him to believe that USIA was responsible for the guest list and that therefore Jorge VOLSKY picked the "so called Cuban leaders that attended the meeting".

(4) JURE Operations

(a) On 13 July 1963 CISNEROS approached Esteban LAMELAS Thura and requested information from and concerning Cuba in order to facilitate the infiltration of JURE members into Cuba. When LAMELAS refused to give that type of information, CISNEROS said he would see VOLSKY and get it from him.

(b) On 3 January 1964 AMTAUP-2 reported that VOLSKY called Jose AGUIAR Fernandez to his USIA offices to interview two refugees who were interested in receiving training and returning to Cuba to fight CASTRO. AGUIAR Fernandez told A-2 that VOLSKY spotted refugees for Florida and submitted reports on them to JURE. He added that VOLSKY diverts refugees from contacting or reporting any information to KUBARK by informing them that KUBARK is the enemy of the Cubans who want to fight CASTRO.

d. VOLSKY's Relationship with the UR

(1) AMBLEAK-1, member of the UR and an old friend of VOLSKY reported the following brief resume of their acquaintance. A-1 met VOLSKY at a party in Santiago de Cuba shortly after VOLSKY married (1 and for reasons A-1 no longer remembers, VOLSKY sought him out socially. In Miami A-1 maintained a casual relationship with VOLSKY during the period January to October 1962. VOLSKY then sought him out to aid Tad SZULC by interpreting for him. During the first half of 1963, VOLSKY began to drop in at A-1's home to talk to him about Cuban exile activities. Apparently these contacts had no clandestine overtones and A-1 in his position as UR liaison officer found nothing remarkable about his visits. In late April 1963 A-1 began working with various members of the UR including AMICE-27, Mario SEIGLIE Montoro, and Eduardo SOTOLONGO Medina on the drafting of a paper on the solution to the liberation of Cuba.

A-1's purpose in drafting this paper was to raise morale among UR section types and at the same time prepare a war plan which might be used to win approval for increased clandestine activity within the UR. A-1 intended this plan to his JMWAVE case officer, who disliked it as he felt it would whip up UR enthusiasm for the development of an active clandestine arm within the UR and that this was not desired. On the night of 1 May 1963 A-1 gathered with AMICE-27 and others at his home to work on the draft again. A-27 took the draft home with him, stating that he just wished to polish it up a little. The following morning A-27 called A-1 and said that he had had a lucky idea and had passed the paper to VOLSKY who was an experienced writer of policy papers and who liked the paper very much. VOLSKY told A-27 that he would get in touch with AMBOLEAK-1 directly to discuss the paper. After about a week of phone calls from VOLSKY, A-1 agreed to see him and subsequently met him and received his original paper back. A-1 then began to be plagued by visits from VOLSKY at the UR offices plus phone calls in which VOLSKY entreated A-1 to take the paper to Harvey SUMM.

(2) On 18 July 1963 at a meeting between VOLSKY and a JMWAVE case officer, VOLSKY stated he had recently undertaken to assist the UR in the propaganda field. He said that the UR was starting a new daily radio program over a New York radio station, lasting twenty minutes a day, and that it will be specifically tailored to attempt to increase unrest within Cuba and particularly attempt to reach the higher military echelons. VOLSKY said he had originally written all the VOA broadcasts for over a year after he came to Miami and that he therefore could greatly assist the UR with their new program. Asked whether the UR had anybody to write the program or whether he would actually write it himself, VOLSKY said that the UR has one good man but he said that because of this he is spending a great deal of time at UR headquarters.

b. (JMWAVE Analysis) VOLSKY is in contact with a large segment of the influential members of the exile community. This is the consequence of his USIA position which affords him the opportunity to make these contacts to solicit information for propaganda purposes. AMLEG-2 reported that VOLSKY is on a first name basis with many of the leaders of counter-revolutionary groups whom he frequently phones or sees in his office. (AMLEG-2 does not trust VOLSKY and thinks that he might be a foreign agent although he has no facts upon which to base his opinion.) VOLSKY's exile community contacts are members of JUNE as described in Para 6 d.(2) he himself being responsible for all JUNE propaganda. By his own admission, he is now close to the top echelon of the UR, responsible for the direction of a UR radio propaganda program. As seen from the foregoing, VOLSKY has maneuvered himself into a remarkably advantageous and influential position regarding U. S. Government and Cuban affairs matters. According to VOLSKY his motivation is clear, he claims to be anti-communist, says that he lost substantial investments in Cuba when he had to flee, and that he is single-mindedly interested in overthrowing the CASTRO Government. Although this motivation may be true, VOLSKY is a shrewd individual and his motivation may be considerably more complex. VOLSKY's knowledge of clandestine methods of operation coupled with his Russian prison background and his ingenuity as a middleman in OPTOKE/KUBARK activities make him an excellent candidate for a communist penetration agent. Although there is no evidence linking him to a reporting communist reconnaissance, the possibility exists that he is a single-ton, sleeper, or stringer for the KGB. Even if this theory should prove false, VOLSKY is violating his USIA position by reporting to JUNE and damaging the U. S. and KUBARK image by his propaganda programs.

7. VOLSKY's Current Knowledge of JMWAVE Operational Activity

a. VOLSKY was in contact with JMWAVE for a period of ten months in 1963 (February through November) directly through COS, JMWAVE; Irving H. BEIMS; and Stanley R. ZAMKA. AMICE-14 stated that AMICE-27 had divulged the complete operational details of his infiltration ops to VOLSKY and SEULC. It can therefore be assumed that VOLSKY has obtained

9/2/62

SECRET

14-00000

[illegible] picture of KUBARK modus operandi in the field of [illegible] of the high-level objectives of the KUBARK operation and [illegible] trips to ZRMETAL for conferences, and the fact that only KUBARK instructors were used to train A-27, he has not a greater number of KUBARK officers than most agents. AMICE-27 has been trained in the JMWAVE area in tradecraft, secret writing, OTVL, weapons, maritime recognition, [illegible] and evacuation, and survival. He has never been either to [redacted] or [redacted]

b. The following KUBARK staff employees were in contact with AMICE-27 and therefore considered known to VOLSKY:

Andrew K. REUTERMAN	as Ted Brickham
Willard R. SNAIMAN	as Al Rodeneyer
Stanley R. ZANKA	as Dr. Manuel Mendez
Irving N. PEGGINS	as Joe Webster
Hobart J. VANDEBORN	as Tom Hasard
Rueben A. HANNULA	as Fred Golsom
Leon C. FLUKED	as Oscar Guerra
Keith D. WINETT	as Jim (LCFLUTTER Operator)
Paul V. NAPOLILLI	as Paul (LCFLUTTER Operator)
Aubrey R. PARANT	as Randy (Training Instructor)
Alton T. PIRNACK	as Larry (Training Instructor)
Stuart V. KAPPILNO	as Dewey (Training Instructor)
Fletcher E. THENE	as Harry (Training Instructor)
Andrew S. PARMERS	as Angel Martin (Training Instructor)
Thomas L. DARGUZIS	as Dan (Training Instructor)
Paul V. MENDICINO	as Ted (Training Instructor)
Wilfred H. KNEAFSY	as Pete (Training Instructor)

c. On 15 November 1963 in a meeting with COS, PEGGINS, and AMICE-27, the purpose of which was to offer A-27 a position in the Station's CHAPRON Radio Program, A-27 said that he had written letters to VOLSKY and SZULC informing them that Operation Leonardo had been terminated. A-27 was told that from the security standpoint this was advantageous and not to say anything more about it to these individuals. Nevertheless, A-27 is still in contact with VOLSKY and still informing him of KUBARK activities as shown in the following AMTAUP-2 report: On 2 March 1964 Jose AGUIAR told LAMELAS that VOLSKY still meets very frequently with various KUBARK agents who work in the JMWAVE area. At one of these meetings AMICE-27 informed VOLSKY that AMTAUP-2 was possibly a KUBARK agent.

d. Recent Contact

(1) On 20 February 1964 CISNEROS and VOLSKY left Miami for New York, later to go to ZRMETAL. The two were to contact a KUBARK official there, a contact which VOLSKY had previously arranged.

(2) On 24 March 1964 AMBLEAK-1 stated that VOLSKY phoned him to obtain his opinion as to whether there were to be any major Cuban exile strikes against Cuba during May. A-1 replied that he did not know, but VOLSKY pressed him saying, "Are you absolutely sure or are you being very discreet?"

e. VOLSKY is in contact with the following active JMWAVE agents:

(1) AMBLEAK-1	(UR and socially) (VOLSKY probably aware of his KUBARK connections)
(2) AMICE-27	(CHAPRON Radio program) (VOLSKY aware of KUBARK

(4) AMLAME-1 (Exile group leader)
(Not known whether VOLSKY aware KUBARK connection)

(5) Eduardo SOTOLONGO Medina (UR)
(VOLSKY probably aware ex-KUBARK connection)

(6) Mario SEIGLIE Montoro (UR)
(VOLSKY aware KUBARK connection since SEIGLIE under ALICE-27 influence)

(7) AMTAUP-2 (JURE executive)
(VOLSKY suspects him of being a KUBARK agent)

(8) AMOT-119 (VOA - daily contact)
(not known whether VOLSKY aware, probably not)