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KGB officer says he was kidnapped by CIA

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN **Associated Press Writer**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Vitaly Yurchenko, a high-level Soviet KGB officer who was described by the State Department as a defector to the United States, turned up at the Soviet embassy yesterday and claimed that he had been drugged, kidnapped and offered \$1 million to cooperate with the CIA.

The State Department said Yurchenko's charges were "completely false." One senator called his story "baloney" and said CIA officials weren't sure the Soviet was acting voluntarily when he made his allegations during an extraordinary news conference at the embassy.

The State Department said Yurchenko would not be permitted to leave the United States until he provides assurances that a decision to return to the Soviet Union is 'genuinely of his own choosing."

Yurchenko repeatedly described his ordeal as "state-sponsored terrorism" and told of being drugged before meeting with CIA Director William Casey.

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Yurchenko denied that he knowingly gave U.S. officials any Soviet secrets. He said he did not know who actually abducted him, but he discussed in detail what he said were CIA efforts to sign him to a lucrative lifetime contract in return for working with U.S. intelligence.

"I was kept in isolation and forced to take some drugs and denied the opportunity to get in touch with official Soviet representatives." Yurchenko charged.

Yurchenko said that on Saturday, due to "a momentary lapse" in his supervision, he was able to "break out to freedom" and go

to the embassy in the northwest section of Washington, D.C. But Sen. David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said Yurchenko simply went out to dinner Saturday night and disappeared.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., the panel's vice chairman, told reporters that Yurchenko either was trying to get back in the good graces of the Soviet Union "or he was a double agent all along."

Was he a Soviet plant, sent in to cause an intelligence uproar? "I think that's highly unlikely but not to be dismissed," said Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., former vice chairman of the panel.

Yurchenko, 50, had been thought to be one of the highest-ranking Soviet officials to defect in recent years. He was described as the No. 5 man in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, at the time he defected in Rome in early August.

"Mr. Yurchenko was specifically responsible for the direction of KGB intelligence operations in the U.S. and Canada," the State Department said on Oct. 11.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said yesterday night that Yurchenko "defected of his own volition to the American Embassy in Rome, Italy.'

Durenberger told reporters on Capitol Hill that "the CIA is surprised at this as anyone else... Nobody can have a clear opinion right now as to why he's doing what he's doing."

CIA spokeswoman Patti Volz said the agency would have no comment, but Durenberger, R-Minn., called Yurchenko's claim about being drugged "a lot of baloney." Earlier yesterday, Dave Holliday, a

spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Com-Union, but that wasn't the story Yurchenko told:

• "On a business trip to Italy (in August), I was forcibly abducted in Rome," he said. He did not say by whom but later he talked about conversations he held with CIA ties. officials.

• Of his alleged meeting with Casey, Yurchenko said, "Later I have only vague recollections of the conversation but it was general conversation of vague policy issues regarding the summit, the things they usually write about in the newspapers.'

• He would not confirm that he worked for the KGB. "I know I'm not going to make any comments about spying business," he said.

• He would not give details of his alleged managed to escape, but I won't tell you how.

Early in the news conference, which lasted almost an hour, Yurchenko went out of his way to tweak the CIA, describing a conversation he said he held with a "Mr." Gerber" whom he identified as chief of the CIA's Soviet department.

He said Gerber told him there were requests to interview Yurchenko from American journalists and that Yurchenko said "I follow my promise now." He said reporters could get confirmation of that anecdote from Gerber himself except "I'm sure he's very busy now."

While alleging he was a victim of torture, Yurchenko offered few specifics.

Yurchenko said he was asked to coopermittee, said he had been told by the CIA that ate and in return was offered \$1 million tax-Yurchenko had re-defected to the Soviet free, plus salary and benefits totaling \$180.-000 a year for the rest of his life. The benefits, he said, were to include free medical care and furniture.

> Yurchenko said that, to his knowledge, he had not cooperated with American authori-

> He said his captors hoped to persuade him that he had given secret information to them.

> They showed him papers "which were written in my hand" and said "everyone thinks you are a traitor," he said.

> "They were trying to say everybody will believe what they were saying. ... They, I think, were hoping I eventually will start to believe that I had indeed passed some information of a secret nature.'

Acting on his information, U.S. authorities said they learned that Edward L. Howescape, saying only, "I am very proud that I ard, a former CIA employee, sold intelligence secrets to the Soviet Union. Howard, a 33-year-old economic analyst for the New Mexico state legislature, vanished in early October while under FBI surveillance and was last reported to be in Helsinki. Finland.

> 'They brought these to me and were looking at me like a zoo animal. They were thinking I'd be shocked at the secrets I'd disclosed," he said. But he said, "I heard the name of Howard for the first time from the newspapers."

U.S. sources had said that Yurchenko did not in fact know Howard's real name but had only been able to describe him to them by his code name Robert and by details of his life.



Vitaly Yurchenko

IFC votes to require college IDs at parties



Love a rainy night

That's what these State College residents and University students on Pollock road may have been singing through their soggy umbrellas and windsheild wipers for the last two days.

Reagan asks for Star Wars, disarmament

By TERENCE HUNT **Assoclated Press Writer**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - President Reagan says the United States will not erect its "Star Wars" shield against nuclear weapons until America's missile arsenal is abolished. However, the White House took pains yesterday to explain that the United States will not disarm unilaterally and would expect the Soviet Union to scrap its weapons also.

In an interview published yesterday in Moscow, barely two weeks before his summit in Geneva. with Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan linked deployment of Star Wars with nuclear disarmament.

"We won't put this weapon, or this system, in place, this defensive system, until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles," Reagan said. "But we will make it (Star Wars technology) available to other countries, including the Soviet Union, to do the same thing."

Reagan's statement suggested for the first time that Star Wars technology would not be deployed until U.S. nuclear weapons are dismantled, but White House officials insisted that was not so.

Presidential spokesmen Larry Speakes and Edward Djerejian said Star Wars, known in the administration as the Strategic Defense Initiative, envisions reducing nuclear weaponry in stages as components of the defense system are installed.

While insisting that Reagan's comments were clear on the point, Speakes said Star Wars would be deployed even if Moscow refused to go along with disarmament and the United States felt it had to keep its missiles.

'Certainly, if we get the technology we'd be prepared to deploy it," Speakes said. "But first, we'd express a willingness to discuss it with the Soviets and others, about sharing."

The president made his comments in an interview last Thursday by four Moscow journalists who unabashedly challenged the president on U.S. policy, particularly on Star Wars, and criticized some of his responses as being "unbalanced and one-sided in favor of the U.S. side.' The interview, the first in 24 years between an

American president and Soviet journalists, was published yesterday in a full-page display in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia.

Reagan said the Soviets have been working for

years on systems to defend against missiles, and that the Kremlin's interest "would indicate that maybe we should be a little suspicious that they want it for themselves."

The president said if research determines a space shield against missiles is feasible, "Our move would be to say to all the world, 'Here, it is."

"And if the Soviet Union and the United States both say we will eliminate our offensive weapons, we will put in this defensive thing in case some place in the world a madman some day tries to create these weapons again, nuclear weapons, because, remember, we all know how to make them now," Reagan said.

"There has to be a transition period from offense to defensive weapons," Djerejian said. "The president is not implying doing away with all offensive weapons immediately.

Reagan and the journalists traded charges of superpower involvement in other countries.

Reagan said the United States intervened in Vietnam and Grenada at the invitation of government officials in each country. A Soviet journalist said Moscow was asked by the government of Afghanistan to send forces there.

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Today is Election Day. All registered voters are encouraged to exercise their right to choose candidates for office. Polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Bars will be closed those hours.

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weather

Today clouds and rain will continue with a high near 50. Tonight the rain will end but it will remain cloudy. Low of 38.

By COLBY STONG **Collegian Staff Writer**

Interfraternity Council members last night officially accepted an amendment that would require all fraternities to check party guests for college identification.

The amendment was approved for the second time by IFC members 49-1, with one member abstaining.

Fraternities will be required to card all guests attending parties and rush taps, starting in January 1986. For the remainder of this year, each fraternity will decide on its own whether to card all party guests.

High school students will be prohibited from entering fraternity parties, according to the amendment. However, persons who are of college age, but do not attend college, will be permitted into parties, providing they have some form of identification that proves they are not still in high school.

The proposal was approved for the first time at a meeting on Oct. 21. In order for any amendment to be added to IFC bylaws, a two-thirds majority of all IFC members is required at two separate meetings.

IFC's decision last night overturns one that was made earlier this year.

At an IFC meeting on Sept. 9, council members had voted 27-20 against the same proposal.

IFC President John Rooney said he has received much approval from community residents about last night's IFC decision.

"What we did is showing," Rooney said.

Rooney said that relations with the University President's Task Force on Alcohol have "worked out a lot better than what people thought," and added that this and two other IFC decisions tonight will be just part of an ongoing process of cooperation with the community and task force.

In addition to accepting the college ID check, IFC members also voted on two other proposals regarding the use and abuse of alcohol.

One proposal that was approved on its first voting was an amendment which will require all associate members / pledges of fraternities to attend a seminar, sponsored by IFC, which will deal with the problem of alcoholic use and abuse and the concept of server liability.

In order for the proposal to become an official amendment it must be approved by two-thirds majority of all council members at a second meeting.

IFC also voted to make a formal request to the University to change its mandatory BDR of a one-credit health course to a course stressing the problems associated with alcohol. Each student would be required to take the course during his or her first year at the University.

