

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

ON HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
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information, nor is his status that of an officer of the U. S. Government, yet he sat in on USIA meetings and had access to classified material. WAGLEY and VOLSKY had a close relationship in their work and WAGLEY openly reported VOLSKY as his right hand man to the Director of the Voice of America (VOA), Henry LOUIS.

(4) WAGLEY was transferred to the Washington Office in August 1962 at which time Conrad WAGLEY became Chief. VOLSKY continued in his duties and in addition prepared an additional copy of his weekly report for WAGLEY which was sent directly to Washington for him. As of the date of this report, WAGLEY remains in charge of the USIA office and VOLSKY is still employed in the same status.

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

(6) On 3 May 1963 Manolo [redacted] radio announcer and Voice of America newspaperman, reported that the employees of VOA considered VOLSKY as an individual with whom one must be careful as he is suspected of being a communist.

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

(8) AMTAUP-2 reported that on 13 September 1963 he was in the USIA office when Mrs. Miriam NORWEB who is an official in ODICID in Miami arrived there. A-2 was informed that Mrs. NORWEB is a very frequent visitor of VOLSKY and has long interviews with him and keeps him constantly informed about ODICID affairs.

c. VOLSKY's use of USIA for JURE Purposes - The following incidents, related here in chronological order, are reported to substantiate JMWAVE's claims that VOLSKY has used his USIA position for JURE political objectives and in fact might be the power which directly or indirectly determines these objectives.

(1) (General) Among VOLSKY's Cuban contacts is Raul CHIRAS was, 201-248160, a member of the executive committee of JURE, listed as Manolo RAY's right-hand man. This contact originated through the close friendship of VOLSKY's wife with the divorced wife of CHIRAS and, as a result, VOLSKY became closely connected with Manolo's group. According to JMWAVE traces, CHIRAS, 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, CHIRAS had a definite record of Communist Party participation and was suspected by ODENVY of being a CASTRO plant in the United States. (NY 66037).

## (2) JURE Infiltration of KUBARK

(a) When VOLSKY was first in contact with JMWAVE concerning details of his operation, March 1963, he made a particular point of mentioning that he personally was convinced that none of the operations or 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

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of JURE, had issued orders to infiltrate a trusted JURE member into KUBARK 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 now 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 agents into the various organizations which operate in Miami, as well as into agencies of the U. S. Government. Jose \*AGUIAR Fernandez, 01-788869, 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 not 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 PRIAS 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 ROICE, owner of the Carnegie Restaurant in Miami, informed ANTAUP-2 on 1 August 1963 that he had been designated Chief of Intelligence by the National Direction Abroad of JURE. When asked by 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 names was that of Raul CHIBAS whom A-27 tried inconspicuously to slip, 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 agent into KUBARK.

(3) JURE Propaganda Program (VOLSKY, by virtue of his position at 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 floating all JURE propaganda in the U. S. and in Latin America. This job is held clandestinely by VOLSKY because of his USIA restrictions.)

(a) ANTAUP-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. Some 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. 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, ANTAUP-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 learned 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

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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 REPUBLICA newspaper, that JURE pays for REPUBLICA's 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 Orthodox leadership meetings. The purpose of the newspaper, REPUBLICA, 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 program, "Cuba Despierta", taped in Miami and broadcast from the Dominican Republic. Mr. SUMM stated that both LESNICK and JMWAVE had a worthwhile radio program and that LESNICK receive the necessary funds to stay on the air. SUMM informed Mr. JMWAVE that JMWAVE had access to a number of radio stations and if he or USIA had a propaganda theme or public message they wanted delivered to the Cuban people, KUBARK would be glad to arrange for 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 would 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 Yankes 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. REPUBLICA 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 22 January 1964 Esteban LAMBLAS Maura, a newspaperman in USIA, reported to AMTAUP-2 that VOLSKY recently requested that LAMBLAS 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 Emilio RAY in order to determine whether JURE's propaganda policy should be changed. LAMBLAS 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.

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(k) 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.

(l) On 20 February 1964 at a luncheon attended by Mr. Conrad MANLEY and COS, 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 2 April 1964 meeting, Harvey SUMI told COS 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 Argentine Deputies visiting Miami. This meeting took place on 28 March 1964 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 almost an hour before he could be interrupted by BARFIELD to announce breakfast. A-1 stated that the lengthy intervention by CISNEROS was embarrassing 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 Lora 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 8 January 1964 AMTAUP-2 reported that VOLSKY called 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 leads and submitted reports on them to JURE. He added that VOLSKY deters 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 (1948) and for reasons A-1 no longer remembers, VOLSKY sought him out socially.

Miami A-1 maintained a casual relationship with VOLSKY during the period January to October 1962. VOLSKY then sought him out to aid Tad ULC 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.

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A-1's purpose in drafting this paper was to raise morale among UR action types and at the same time prepare a war plan which might be used to win KUBARK approval for increased clandestine activity within the UR. A-1 showed 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 AMBLEAK-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 the will to resist within Cuba and particularly attempt to reach the higher military echelons. VOLSKY said he had originally written all the VRA 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 that he himself expected to have a major hand in editing the program. He said that because of this he was spending a great deal of time at UR headquarters.

e. (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. AMING-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. AMING-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 friendly community contacts are a source of concern as described in paragraph 6.c., he himself being responsible for all of the UR propaganda. By his position, he is now close to the top echelon of the UR, responsible for the direction of a UR radio propaganda program. As seen from a foregoing, VOLSKY has maneuvered himself into a remarkably advanced and influential position regarding U. S. Government and Cuban Government. According to VOLSKY his motivation is clear, he claims to be a patriot, says that he lost substantial investments in Cuba and he had to flee, and that he is singularly interested in overthrowing the CUBAN 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 OTTOKE/KUBARK activities make him an excellent candidate for a communist infiltration agent. Although there is no evidence linking him to a reporting communist residence, the possibility exists that he is a tagalong, sleeper, or stringer for the KIS. Even if this theory should prove false, VOLSKY is violating his USIA position by reporting to JMWAVE and damaging the U. S. and KUBARK image by his propaganda programs.

#### • VOLSKY's Current Knowledge of JMWAVE Operational Activity

a. VOLSKY was in contact with JMWAVE for a period of ten months in 1962 (February through November) directly through COB, JMWAVE; Irving N. BINS; and Stanley R. ZANKA. 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

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good picture of KUBARK needs operandi in the field of black infiltration. Because of the high-level objectives of the AMIRUNK operation and AMICE-27's three trips to ZRUMETAL for conferences, and the fact that only KUBARK instructors were used to train A-27, he had met a greater number of KUBARK staffers than most agents. AMICE-27 has been trained in the JMWAVE area in tradecraft, secret writing, CWL, weapons, maritime reception, map and compass, and survival. He has never been either to ~~AMIRUNK~~ or ~~AMIRUNK~~.

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

Andrew K. DEUTERMAN	as Tom Brickham
Willard R. NAUMAN	as Al Bodemeyer
Stanley R. ZANKA	as Dr. Manuel Mendez
Irving N. PEGGINS	as Joe Vobotov
Hobart J. VANDEBORN	as Tom Howard
Rueben A. HANNULA	as Fred Tolson
Leon C. FLUTED	as Oscar Guerra
Keith D. WINETT	as Jim (REPLUTER Operator)
Paul I. NAFOLILLI	as Paul (REPLUTER Operator)
Aubrey R. PARANT	as Randy (Training Instructor)
Alton T. PIRNACK	as Larry (Training Instructor)
Stuart V. KALYNDIO	as Larry (Training Instructor)
Fletcher K. TOWNE	as Harry (Training Instructor)
Andrew S. PARNERS	as Angel Martin (Training Instructor)
Thomas L. DARGUZIS	as Dan (Training Instructor)
Paul V. HENECINO	as Ted (Training Instructor)
Wilfred B. KNEAFSY	as Pete (Training Instructor)

c. On 19 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 KRAPRON Radio Program, A-27 said that he had written letters to VOLSKY and SZULC informing them that Operation Pegasus 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 AMIRUNK report: On 8 March 1964 Jose AGUIAR told LAMIRUNK 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 AMIRUNK was possibly a KUBARK agent.

d. Recent Contact

(1) On 20 February 1964 CISNEBOS and VOLSKY left Miami for New York, later to go to ZRUMETAL. 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 think so, 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:

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|---------------|--|
| (1) AMIRUNK-1 | (Used socially)<br>(VOLSKY probably aware of his KUBARK connections)   |
| (2) AMICE-27  | (KRAPRON Radio program)<br>(VOLSKY aware of KUBARK connections)        |
| (3) AMING-1   | (Exile group leader)<br>(VOLSKY possibly aware his KUBARK connections) |

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(4) ATLANT-1

(Exile group leader)  
(Not known whether Volsky  
aware KUBARK connection)

(5) Eduardo SOTOLONGO Medina

(UR)  
(Volsky probably aware ex-KUBARK  
connection)

(6) Emilio SIGLIE Montoro

(UR)  
(Volsky aware KUBARK connection  
since SIGLIE under AMICE-27  
influence)

(7) ANTAUP-2

(JURE executive)  
(Volsky suspects him of being a  
KUBARK agent)

(8) AMOT-119

(VOA - daily contact)  
(not known whether Volsky aware,  
probably not)

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exclude personal info. . .