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# U.S. Losing Pakistan Base Amid Shifting Alliances

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, April 6—On the hot, arid valley floor below the Khyber Pass, a tip of Pakistan close to the corners of China and the Soviet Union, an American eavesdropping installation is being dismantled, a wasted relic of an age of shifting strategic alignments in this part of the world.

In other times Peshawar served Americans also as a convenient refueling base for U-2's on their high-flying photo reconnaissance missions to the north.

When Francis Gary Powers had the bad luck to be shot down during one such mission over the Soviet Union in 1960, that refueling function for the Peshawar base was doomed.

But for 10 years the monitoring station has not stopped picking up whatever radio signals have come bouncing off ionosphere out of the Soviet Union and China—messages between close-flying planes, between planes and control towers at landing fields, between trains and railway station. It has been a source of unnumberable odd bits of information, some of it of undoubted military value.

But the lease is expiring. Last July 17 the Pakistan Government gave the United States a year's notice as the agreement required it to do, that when the 10 years ended next July 17, Pakistan would not want to renew the lease.

Activities at the station are slowly diminishing, but from the outside it is not easy to see how fast. A high brick wall surrounds the installation on the edge of town, and United States Air Force guards stand at the gates. Signs warn against taking photographs.

No one in authority—American or Pakistani—will talk about what is happening in this miniature walled city.

The highest objects in sight, far more impressive-looking than the antennae, are lights at a softball field. It seems an extravagant expense, but if softball is to be played for longer than a very short season, lights are needed. It is usually too hot in to play in daytime.

Outside the wall a few rickety, horse-drawn taxis wait, as they have for years, to drive airmen to town. There are fewer riders nowadays.

One of the taxi drivers said he had once worked in a canteen inside. Hundreds of others also had jobs on the base.

"I am very unhappy," he



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said. "We are all unhappy because there is no work. It is not a good thing that they go. But the Government says it is a good thing. So they are going."

Pakistan's disillusion with American military policy came on gradually while she was at odds with her most powerful neighbors — the Soviet Union, China and India.

The deep hostility toward India has persisted since the time of independence in 1947, when Pakistan was created as an Islamic state for Moslems of India and India remained a secular and predominantly Hindu nation.

Problems with Russians and

Chinese were related to Pakistan's vulnerable position on the southern periphery of the Communist world and her heavy dependence on the United States for economic and military aid.

Pakistan's interest in membership in the Central Treaty Organization and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization dwindled quickly when she discovered how much her connection with this American-sponsored system of treaties to contain Communist expansion hampered her approaches to Nepal, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and other countries that were on good terms with India, and with Moslem countries in the Middle East.

China's occupation of Tibet in the nineteen-fifties may have led Pakistan to decide on a new, fundamentally pragmatic approach to the Chinese. But Pakistanis did not really move until China's winter war with India in 1962, when the United States and Britain decided to rearm India on a major scale. Pakistan sought and achieved friendly relations and weapons from China.

By the time Pakistan went to war against India briefly over the Kashmir issue in 1965, the Pakistani Government was still waiting for MIG-19's from China. The Pakistani Air Force with F-86's and F-104's was still wholly dependent on the Americans. But the United States stopped arms and even spare parts deliveries to both sides in the war. India was affected only slightly, but for Pakistan the embargo meant

quick, total immobilization.

She turned to the Russians, and there were long rounds of negotiations after Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin mediated a settlement of the Indian Pakistani war at Tashkent in 1966.

# CIA Unhindered

## By Protesters

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and  
JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

WASHINGTON — Recruiting efforts of the Central Intelligence Agency have suffered not at all from the picketing and student protest which have greeted CIA representatives on college and university campuses across the nation.

On the contrary, CIA personnel experts believe campus demonstrations may have given a stimulus to the spy agency's recruiting program in some academic communities. Certain vacancies are being filled with applicants who are better qualified than their predecessors of a few years back.

This is the gist of information which is being supplied by CIA to the congressional committees which ride herd on the agency's operations. The data runs counter to published reports which suggest that CIA has been getting a cold shoulder on the campus.

The CIA summaries suggest, in fact, that whatever its cathartic effect on the pent-up emotions of campus militants, the much publicized wave of anti-CIA protest, has been little more than an inconvenience and annoyance for the agency.

Most importantly, CIA is telling its congressional watchdogs that it can discern no lessening of interest in intelligence careers on college and university campuses.

Its reports indicate, however, that CIA has tailored its recruiting program to avoid confrontations which might embarrass college administrators. If on-campus interviews can be conducted without incident, CIA representatives conduct them. When trouble begins to develop, CIA recruiters withdraw and do their interviewing elsewhere.

Some interviews have been shifted to regional offices which are close to some of the nation's big academic centers. The agency's main recruiting office in nearby Arlington, Virginia, interviews job applicants during business hours without appointment.

As a result, CIA is reporting that it has been able to move up a notch in filling vacancies which require certain academic qualifications. Some jobs which were filled with holders of B.A. degrees a couple of years ago are now getting holders of grad-

are made easier by the fact that the attrition rate is very low on the agency's college-like "campus" in nearby McLean, Va.

Far from the fictional cloak-and-dagger image, much of CIA's activity is scholarly research and analysis. It makes no secret of



Allen

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its need for job applicants qualified in a wide variety of academic disciplines.

An attractive, two-color brochure, "Intelligence Professions" is sent to college and university placement officers. It lists 25 fields of academic endeavor in which CIA has a special interest, and it stresses that the list is not all-inclusive.

The brochure includes a map accurately locating CIA's headquarters building near the Virginia shores of the Potomac River. Flouting all reports of the agency's super-secret sensitivity, the pamphlet also includes an air view of the massive headquarters.

CIA's brochure states: "The CIA needs scientists, economists, engineers, linguists, mathematicians, historians, artists, lawyers, editors, administrators, librarians, experts in communications and data processing; in short, people trained in all fields of study."

While the CIA has never officially disclosed the exact size of its payroll, educational journals tell the colleges and universities all about its educational pedigree. It is now reported, for example, that more than half of all CIA employes have a bachelor's degree, 16 per cent have a master's degree, and five per cent a Ph.D.

In recent years, CIA reports that it has been sending some of its analysts back to the campus for further academic work. When they return to academic communities, they do not conceal their activities or the work which may result.

# Protests Don't Hurt CIA Recruiters

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ple of years ago are now getting holders of graduate degrees, the agency says.

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## Academic Work

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CIA's bright appraisal of its protest-plagued recruiting program is rosy enough to suggest that it might be self-serving. Government agencies have been known to stress the positive in their dealings with Congress.

The optimistic CIA view gets qualified support, however, from an assessment of campus protests against Dow Chemical Co., another favorite target of student militancy because of its manufacture of napalm.

H. D. Doan, Dow's president, has stated that the company can detect no adverse effect on its college recruiting program or on the calibre of students seeking employment.

The boxed portion of this article did not appear in the marked copy of the Northern Virginia Sun dated 21 March 1969.

16 March 1959

## 'CIA does not deal in

## opium'

THE United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has never been involved in the opium trade in Northern Thailand, a high-ranking official of the Customs Department said yesterday. The official, who asked to remain anonymous, was commenting on a Reuter report from Moscow which said that a Russian farming newspaper had accused the US of involvement.

According to Reuter, the newspaper, Selskaya Zhizn, on Friday charged that the CIA was trading profitably in opium in northern parts of Laos, Thailand and Burma which border on the Chinese poppy-growing province of Yunnan. Selskaya alleged, reported

Reuter, that the CIA was growing and selling opium in collaboration with Nationalist China.

It said bands of Nationalist Chinese troops, supported by the CIA, worked the opium regions and CIA planes flew the poppies out to US military bases in the Far East.

The drugs were processed in Taiwan and in the Philippines, said the newspaper, and then sold in Hong Kong and Portuguese Macao.

The Customs official who is employed in drug suppres-

sion work said that the CIA had in fact greatly helped in the suppression of the opium trade in Thailand.

"The CIA has given us very good co-operation especially in the seizure of large opium consignments. They often gave us tips on smuggling," he said.

In aerial inspection of the northern regions to ensure enforcement of the poppy growing ban, CIA and Thai officials usually flew together, he said.

"We have long banned the growing of opium and we have given substitute plants for the hill-tribes people to grow. In our aerial inspections, we found no evidence that they are still growing poppies," he said.