

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Soviet Jewish Dissidents Say K.G.B. Duped the C.I.A.

Special to The New York Times

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In suggesting that the agency might have been duped, the dissident srecalled that Dr. Lipavsky hadworked as a medical examiner for a drivers' license bureau and appeared to be in a poor position to offer information about the closed circle of Soviet science.

"It means that the C.I.A. officials are not so clever," said Naum S. Meiman, a mathematics professor and member of the self-styled committee monitoring Soviet compliance with the rights provi-

The Shcharansky case, expected to come to trial soon, may result in a Soviet-American confrontation, President Carter, who appearedtobetaking Soviet dissidents under his wing in the early months of his Administration, hassaid t hat the conviction of Mr. Shcharansky on treason charges would hurt relations with the United States.

Professor Melman and others were critical of both the C.I.A, and the President, who reportedly knew of Dr Lipavsky's involvement but made no mention of it during a defense of Mr. Shcharansky last June 13. At that time Mr. Carter said he was "completely convinced" that Mr. Shcharansky had never

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1978

worked for the C.I.A.

Several dissidents said they thought the President should have conceded then that Dr. Lipavsky had C.I.A. connections. Mr. Shcharansky, a 30-year-old electronics engineer, had been arrested March 15 after the Government newspaper Izvestia published a letter signed by Dr. Lipavsky accusing several Jews of passing secrets to American diplomats. The doctor, himself a Jew, wrote that he had done C.I.A. work, but was ashamed and bitter about it.

"If Carter had said that Lipavsky worked for the C.I.A., it would have made it better for Tolya," said Vladimir Slepak, a prominent activist, using Mr. Shcharansky's nickname. "If Carter wanted to make things better for Tolya, this will just make things worse," said Mariya Slepak, his wife.

Lipavsky had approached American diplomats offering to supply information on the scientific community. The offer triggered a debate in American intelligence over whether he might be an agent provocateur. The C.I.A. used him for a while, the sources said, then dropped him as having little value.

The incident has raised serious questions among Soviet dissidents. One is the degree to which the C.I.A. feels free to engage them in intelligence work, a practice that many feel could taint their struggle for human rights and free emi-

Another question is why the C.I.A. thought Dr. Lipavsky could provide useful information. Wesern reporters who met him found him a pleasant fellow with a nice smile, but given to such extreme gainst an innocent man."

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"He tried too hard to show how strongly againstt the regime he was," said Professor Meiman. And Mrs. Slepak noted that in view of his job in the drivers' license bureau, he was hardly qualified to provide information on science.

"If you are a dissident," she said, "where are you goisg to get scientific information? You've already been dis-missed from your job."

As for his C.I.A. connection, dissidents say the fact that he is not in jal proves that he had been a plant.

"How does it happen," Mrs. Slepak said with an ironc smile, "that real spy wlks arousd free and is not being charged? How is that possible? They bring charges not against a real py, but

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