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Biographical Index of Soviet Intelligence Personnel

Appendix C

SOVIET CLANDESTINE COMMUNICATIONS NETS

by

Barton Whaley

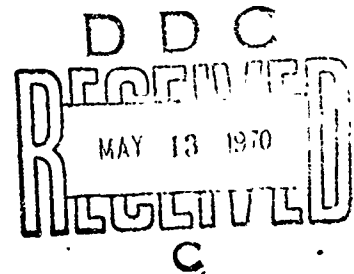
This research was supported by the
Behavioral Sciences Division, AFOSR,

SRLB

under Contract/Grant

AF 49(638) 1237

ARPA ORDER # 427



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APPENDIX C; Biographical Index of Soviet Intelligence Personnel

This biographical appendix is an alphabetical "who's who" of only those Soviet intelligence administrators and agents mentioned in the text. Thus, while it does seek to include most senior officials in the several foreign intelligence organizations, it is quite sporadic in covering minor officials and field agents. These latter are normally included only if their careers have been associated with intelligence work on East Asia or with the case study of BARBAROSSA.

Key: DEC: Decorations
 LAN: Linguistic accomplishments
 FAM: Family, that is, spouse and children
 REF: Bibliographical and other source references
 N.B. Contradictory biographical assertions, possible mis-
 identifications with other persons, and other
 potential sources of confusion.

ABAKUMOV, Viktor Semionovich

(-1954)

Minister, MGB, 18 Oct. 1946- late 1951 when, as

a protégé of Beriya, he was replaced by S. D. Ignatyev
at the instigation of Beriya's opponents.

Executed in 1954

REF: Wolin and Slusser (57), index

AGAYANTS, Ivan Ivanovich

(1911 - May 1968)

Armenian

Member of Soviet secret police since 1930.

Chief intelligence officer in Teheran, 1941-1943, under nom de guerra
of Ivan Ivanovich Angarov.

Chief intelligence officer in Paris, 1947-1949.

Unspecified assignment(s), possibly in disinformation, 1949-1959.

Head, Disinformation Department, First Main Directorate,

KGB, 1959-summer 1967.

Deputy Chief (one of 3), First Main Directorate,

KGB, summer of 1967-May 1968.

REF: New York Times, 15 May 1968, p.41. obituary

AKHMEDOV, Ismail Gusseyonovich

(Orsk, in the Urals, 17 Jul 1904-1953- ?)

Of Turkish Mislem family

High School, ? - 1917-c.1919.

Joined Komsomol in 1919 and CPSU in 1921.

Student, Institute of Oriental Languages, Orenburg, 1919-1920.

Educational propaganda worker, 1920-1923.

Red Army Cadet, Military School of Signal Communications, Leningrad, 1925-1929

1st Lieutenant, Signal Troops, and Intelligence 1929-1932.

Student, Military Electrotechnical College, Leningrad, 1932-1936.

Captain, (i.e., Military Engineer, 3rd Rank), Central Scientific Research
Institute for Military Communications, 1936-1938.

Student (rank of Major), General Staff College, 1938-1940.

Chief (rank of Major), 4th Section (foreign technical military data), GRU,
Sep 1940-May 1941.

With cover as Deputy Bureau Chief, TASS, (and false name of Georgi
Petrovich Nikolayev), posted by GRU to Berlin, late May 1941-42
Jun 1941, when interrupted on outbreak of Russo-German war.

Repatriated to Turkey on 13 Jul 1941 where he remained for GRU under cover
as Press Attache at the Soviet Embassy, Ankara, Jul or Aug 1941-3
Jun 1942 when he defected and was granted asylum in Turkey.

Gave all his information to the FBI (sic) in Turkey in Nov. 1948.

Granted Turkish citizenship in 1950 under name of Ismail Ege.

Employed by General Electric subsidiaries in Italy and West Germany, 1950-1953.

In U.S., Feb 1953 - Oct. 1953 - ?

FAM: Wife died in Russia in Oct. or Nov 1941.

REF: Testimony of 28 and 29 Oct 1953 of Ismail Ege, U.S. Senate, 83rd
Congress, 1st Session, Judiciary Committee, Internal Security Sub-
committee, Hearings... ("Interlocking Subversion in Government De-
partments", Part 15), pp. 1001-1029, 1047-1067.

"ALEX"

A Pole.

Recruited by GRU in Berlin, probably in early 1920's.

GRU chief of Sorge's* net, in Shanghai, 10 Jan-ca. Jun 1930, operating under cover as a sales agent for a Czech arms firm. Sailed hurriedly for Europe with his wife on learning that Shanghai police were tracing him. Sorge then took charge of his network.

N.B.: Not to be confused with Sorge's Moscow friend, "Alex" (Borovich*). Nor is it probable that he is Gerold Eckelman ("Dr. Fred Sanders"), as Willoughby tentatively suggests.

REF: Willoughby (52), 18, 30, 41, 176, 188.
Deakin and Storry (65), index.

"ALEX"

SEE: BOROVICH, _____

ANDROPOV, Yury Vladimirovich

(1914-)

Second Secretary, CC, Karelo-Finnish CP, 1950-1952.

Counselor, Soviet Embassy in Hungary, 1953.

Ambassador to Hungary, 1954-Mar 1957, that is, during the 1956 Revolt.

Chief, Section for Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries, May 1957-1962.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1961-1962- ? .

Secretary, CC, CPSU, Nov. 1962-May 1967- ?

Member, Foreign Affairs Commission, Council of the Union, Supreme Soviet, ? - 1962- ?

Chairman, KBG, 18 May 1967- Jul 1967 - ? . Replaced V. Ye. Semichastny in this position.

Reputedly a close associate of Leonid Brezhnev, the General-Secretary, CPSU, whom he has accompanied on all important trips abroad since 1965.

REF: Nollau (61), 319.

Dallin (61), 462.

Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1960), p.4; and Vol. I (1963), index and Feb 1966 revision.

Merzalow (58), 28.

ARTUZOV, A. Kh. (alias of Renucci?)

(-1937)

He was a Swiss who emigrated to Czarist Russia as a teacher of French and there became a Bolshevik in 1914 or 1917, according to Krivitsky.

However, Bessedovsky in his forger's role as author of "Litvinov's Diary" says that Artuzov was, in fact, a Corsican (born in Bastia) named Renucci who emigrated to Russia in 1917, joined the CP and later the OGPU. Krivitsky is much more credible, but his "Swiss" could be an Italian-Swiss names Renucci.

Chief, Counter-Revolutionary Department (KRO), OGPU, ? -1926 - ? .
INO chief from sometime before 13 Jun 1934 until sometime in 1935 after 2 August.

Deputy Commisar, NKVD, 1935-18 Mar 1937.

He was arrested and executed in the 1937 purge (after March).

Rehabilitated by 1965.

N.B.: Orlov is almost certainly incorrect in identifying him as Deputy Chief of the GRU in summer 1936.

FAM: Married a Russian woman after his immigration to Russia.

REF: Krivitsky (39), 1, 12, 14-15, 149-151.

Orlov (64), 11, 43-50, 98.

"Litvinov" (55), 28, 126.

Vechernaya Moskva, 17 Jul 1965, as translated in Survey of the Soviet Press, No. 419, pp. 59-61

C - 6.

BELYAKOV, A.S.

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat, CPSU, ?-Jan 1964-?.

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (Feb 1966 revision), p. I-A3.

BERIYA, Lavrenti Pavlovich

(1899-1953)

Commissar, NKVD, 8 Dec. 1938 - c.15 Mar. 1946.

De facto head of state security, 1946 -

Minister, MVD, 8 Mar. 1953 until his arrest on 9 July 1953.

Executed.

REF: Bol. Sov. Ents., 2nd Ed., Vol 5 (1950), pp. 22-23

Conquest (68), index

Wolin and Slusser (57), index.

C - 7.

BERMAN, Boris

Deputy Chief, INO, NKVD, ? - July 1936-1937- ? .

REF: Orlov (53), index and x, 77-80.

See Simon and Wollin (57), 380, for a Matvei Davydovich Berman of NKVD and GULAG who may either be the same person or, at least, involve some confusion of biographical details.

See also Reswick (52), 33, 325.

"BERZIN, Yan Karlovich" (revolutionary name of Peter Kyuzis)

(1890-1937)

Latvian. Born in a poor peasant family.

Chief of Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Soviet Latvia, c.
1917-May 1919.

Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, Latvian SSR Mar-May, 1919.

Chief, Political Section, Petrograd 11th Rifle Division. Jun-Aug 1919.

Chief, Special Section, VChK [Cheka], 15th Army, Aug. 1919-Nov 1920.

Chief of Registrup [Intelligence Administration], RKKA [Red Army],
Dec 1920 until 1924 when this post was retitled Director,
Intelligence Administration, RKKA, in which capacity he served
until Apr 1935.

At his own request he was transferred as Assistant (later Deputy)
Commander, Special Red Banner Far Eastern Army, Apr 1935-1936.

Senior Advisor, Republic of Spain, 1936-Jun 1937.

Reappointed Chief, GRU, Jun 1937 until end of 1937 when arrested and
executed.

His "Operation Ramesy" (i.e., the Sorge* network in Tokyo) was posthu-
mously used effectively against the Germans in WW II.

Rehabilitated 13 Nov. 1964.

DEC: Order of Red Banner, 1928.

N.B.: Not to be mistaken for the other Latvian Old Bolshevik member of
CC. CPSU and later diplomat, Yan (Jan) Antonovich Berzin (1881-1941).

This error is made by Lewytzkyj (61), 128, 286.

The false identifications sometime even cite J. A. Berzin's official
biography in the Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 1st ed.,
v. 5 (Moscow: 1927), pp. 626-627.

J. A. Berzin's posthumous rehabilitation was celebrated by an official
biography in the Malaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol. 1
(Moscow: 1958), p. 954.

BERZIN - 2

REF: On his general career see Komsoml'skaya Pravda, 13 Nov 1964, and Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 21 Nov 1964, as cited in extensive extracts in English translation in Survey of the Soviet Press, No. 287, pp. 37-39.

Krivitsky (30), 1-2, 37, 96-99, 103, 106-107, 113-114, 123, 129-131, 137, 140-141, 182.

Chambers (52), 318, 398-400, based on additional information he claims was told him by Krivitsky.

Deakin and Storry (65), index.

Johnson (64), 68n, 90-91, 101

Kolesnikov (65), throughout, with photo opposite p. 97.

Agabekov (31), 274. The first public disclosure of Berzin's GRU role.

Leon Trotsky, Stalin (New York: Harper, [1946], pp. 296-297, places Berzin with Stalin in winter 1918-19 on the Revolutionary Council of War of the Southern Front, which was commanded by Egorov. Trotsky specifies this was the same Berzin who "subsequently devoted himself entirely to military work and played a prominent if not a leading role in the military operations of Republican Spain."

For Berzin's career in Spain see my Soviet Intervention in the Spanish Civil War (draft, 1965)

Barmine testimony

Incredibly GRU General Barmine acquiesced in the Committee's mis-identification of his chief as the well-known Yan Antonovich Berzin. It is most improbable that Barmine would not know either the patronymic or the basic biography of the man he testified under oath was his immediate superior and close associate for years. This previously unnoticed discrepancy in testimony by the Soviet Military Intelligence officer turned VOA Russia Desk Chief is interesting because Barmine's testimony that Berzin had told him in 193 that Owen Lattimore was one of "ours" (i.e., a GRU officer) was the only evidence (even if hearsay) linking Lattimore directly to Soviet Intelligence.

BLUMKIN, Yakov G.
(1898-1929)

In 1918,

While a Left Social Revolutionary, he assassinated the German Ambassador to Moscow, Count Mirbach.

Commanded guerrilla forces against the Whites in the Ukraine in 1918. Subsequently admitted to the Communist Party and the GPU Foreign Department, serving on GPU assignments in the Caucasus and, in 1920-21, in Persia as a Member of the Central Committee of the Persian Communist Party.

After a short course in 1921-22 at the General Staff College in Moscow he was, according to Bazhanov, made Chief of the GPU in Outer Mongolia and Chief Adviser to its army.

Finally, while serving as Chief Resident ("illegal") in Constantinople, he was executed in 1929 for smuggling a letter from Trotsky in Turkey to Trotskyists in Russia.

N.B.: His OGPU code-name was "Vivant."

REF: Bajanov (30), 166-170.

Agabekov (31), 200, 202-203, 216-223, 232, 234-235.

Victor Serge, Memoires of a Revolutionary (London: Oxford University Press, 1963), pp. 109, 184, 255-257, 260.

For his general career see my case study of Iran in Soviet and Chinese Clandestine Arms Aid (draft, 1965).

BOLSHAKOV,

Chief (rank of Colonel), 6th Section (for False Documentations), GRU,
? -1941 - ? .

Head (rank of Maj.-Gen), GRU c.late 1942-c.1943.

Military Attaché (rank of Maj.-Gen.), Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.,
1945-1946.

REF.: Gouzenko (48), 213-214
Ege (53), 1015.

C - 11.

BOROVICH, _____

Polish Jew.

Political Commisar in Red Army during the Civil Wat.

GRU agent in Canada.

REF.: Deakin and Storry (65), index

BRAUN, Otto

(Munich, c. 1901-1964-)

Comintern agent.

Participated in the November 1919 German Revolution as a member of the Free Socialist Youth. Soon afterwards joined the KPD.

Teacher

Junior KPD functionary in Hamburg and then in the ZK/KPD in Berlin.

Editor BZ am Mittag (the liberal Ullstein newspaper in Berlin),
? - 1926 when arrested and convicted of treason.

In jail in Germany from 1926 until 11 Apr 1928 when freed by the subsequently notorious state security (or BRU?) agent, Georg Semmelmann, working out of the Soviet trade delegation in Hamburg.

Thence he moved to Moscow where after some time he was sent to China. He arrived at Juichin in 1933, the only one of three military agents sent by the Comintern to reach Kiangsi through the Nationalist blockade. As "Li Teh" and ("Albert") he was the Comintern representative with Mao Tse-tung, 1933-1938 or 1939. Originally at Juichin, he was the only foreigner to go on the "London March" to Yen-an. His pseudonym is probably derived from the more-or-less familiar Chinese phrase chang kuan li tai

范恩李戴

according to Alan Liu.

In Russia, c. 1939-1954.

Returned in 1954 to East Germany where he now (1964) works in Pankow as a translator from the Russian.

FAM.: Wife, Olga Benario, released from jail with him in 1928.

N.B.: Not to be confused with the East Prussian Social Democratic (SPD) leader, Otto Braun (1872-1955).

REF.: Otto Braun, "In wessen Namen spricht Mao Tse-tung?" /In whose name does Mao-Tse-tung speak?, Neues Deutschland, 27 May 1964, p. 5, with recent photo of Braun.

Dallin (55), 117 giving Braun's connection with Semmelmann.

Stuart Schram, Mao Tse-tung (Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Pelican 1966), pp. 180-181.

North (52), 164.

Tao-liang Hsiao, Power Relations within the Chinese Communist Movement, 1930-1934 (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1961), pp. 221, 331.

BRAUN, _____

Old Chekist, an intimate of Trilisser.*

Old Bolshevik. A professional jeweller. Neglibible education.

In China for OGPU, ? -c. 1924.

OGPU legal Resident at Meshed, Persia, c. 1923 - c. Sept. 1924, when returned to Moscow to end his constant squabbling with the Soviet Consul, Krecheminsky. Replaced by G. Agabekov.*

In London for OGPU, ? - 1927, when ousted as a result of the rupture of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations following the police raid on Areos.

REF: Agabekov (31), 80-83

BROWDER, Earl Russel
(Wichita, 1891 -)

Self-educated.

Member, Socialist Party.

In prison c. 1918-c. 1921, for opposing U.S. entry into WW I.

Joined CPSU, 1921.

First trip to USSR, 1921, traveling on U.S. passport of Dozenberg.*

Member, Executive Committee, Profintern, 1921-1930.

In Profintern Headquarters in Moscow, Feb 1926-early 1927.

Arrived in China (Canton), Feb. 1927, with Tom Mann and Jacques Doriot as delegates of the International Workers Delegation sponsored by the Comintern.

Secretary, PPTUS, 1927-1928 (or 1929), in Shanghai, and Editor of its paper, The Pan-Pacific Worker.

Brief trip to Moscow in Jan 1928.

Returned to U.S. via Manila, 1929.

Member, Executive Committee, Comintern, 1935-1940.

General Secretary, CPSU, 1930-1944, and President of its temporary successor, the Communist Political Association, 1944-1945.

During this period he was the principal liaison man between the CPSU and the NKVD Residents in the U.S., according to Bentley. Browder

had denied this charge under oath after his expulsion from the U.S.

Expelled from CPSU in 1946 as a "social imperialist."

FAM: 1st wife, Katherine Harrison* (alias Kitty Harris) in GRU and possibly NKVD.

2nd wife, Raissa, in NKVD.

Brother, William Browder, alleged by Bentley to have NKVD connections.

Sister, Margaret Browder, was one of Krivitsky's GRU agents in Central and Western Europe, ? - 1936-1937 - ?, operating under U.S. passport of Jean Montgomery of TASS.

Krivitsky (39), 258-259.

REF: On Browder's career in China and the PPTUS and FEB see Gitlow (40), 517, 536-538, 450-451.

Isaacs (51), index.

Willoughby (52), 276, 279-281.

de Toledano (52), index.

Nollau (61), index and p. 141.

Draper (60), index.

Krivitsky (39), 56-57, asserts on no specified evidence that Browder sent to China by Comintern and OGPU.

Spolansky (51), 88, 92.

On Browder's alleged NKVD connections see:

Bentley (51), 185-186, 210, etc.

BURDE, Fritz

(c. 1902-c. 1937)

GRU officer

German. A revolutionary worker in Hamburg. Member, KPD.

Under nom d'espion of "Dr. Schwartz" he was chief of one of the main GRU nets in Berlin, 1929-1932. At that time, Arthur Koestler worked briefly (January-March 1932) for Burde whom he knew only as "Edgar" and "George." Koestler described him then as "a smooth and smiling blonde young man of about thirty."

In China, 1932 - ?

In Germany (in the Saar), 1934, on a brief mission.

Chief GRU Resident in Scandinavia, ? - 1936.

The Austrian physicist, Weissberg, knew him as a senior Red Army Intelligence officer in Aug 1936 in Moscow whence he had just been recalled from Scandinavia and believed himself about to be purged.

REF.: Alexander Weissberg, The Accused (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1951), pp. 26-27.

Arthur Koestler, The Invisible Writing (New York: Macmillan, 1954), pp. 16-20, 273.

A. Koestler in R. H. S. Crossman (editor), The God That Failed (New York: Harper, 1949), pp. 28-40.

Dallin (55), 83-84, who inadvertently implies that Burde was with the "KVD".

CLAUSEN, Max (Incorrect spelling)

SEE: KLAUSEN, Max.

COSGROVE,

Expelled from CPUSA c.1929.

REF.: Gitlow (40), 537-538.

CREMET, Jean

(- 1936)

Frenchman, Entered CPF as Communist youth leader in the Loire Valley.

CPF underground organizer, 1924 - ?.

Member, Paris City Council, c.1925.

Chief of Soviet espionage 'OGPU' (or GRU) while nominally assigned to Cooperative SEction of Comintern as cover, in Moscow, 1927-1929.

In Far East, c.1929-1936, when on way to reassignment in China he was "liquidated" by the NKVD in Macao although rumors were spread that he had accidentally fallen overboard and drowned.

REF.: Vallin (55), index.

"DAVINOV"

Error for Terian ("Tairov")

DAVTIAN, Yakov K.

(-1937)

Chief, INO, Cheka, c. 1918-1920

Transferred thence in 1920 to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs serving first Estonia, 1920, and later, as Karakhan's and Joffe's deputy in negotiations in Peking in 1923-24.

Counsellor of Embassy in Paris, 1925-1927.

Ambassador to Persia, 1927-1928- ?

Soviet Minister to Greece until 1934.

Ambassador to Warsaw from Apr. 1934 to Oct. 1937 when recalled, arrested, and executed.

NOTE: His wife during his tour in Poland was MAKSAKOVA, the actress.

REF: for his early career as a Chekist see:

Agabekov (31), 103-104, 118-119, 124, 131, 137, 146, 148, 213

Hilger and Meyer (53), 30.

For his later purely diplomatic career see:

Barmine (38), 31, 317, 324.

Whiting (54), 204-206, 228.

Max Eastman, Love and Revolution (New York: Random House, 1964), pp. 445, 451

DENNIS, Eugene

(born Francis Eugene Waldron in Seattle, 1905 -)

Joined YCL in Seattle in 1928.

Party worker in Los Angeles, 1929-1930.

In Europe and South Africa, 1931-1932 - ?

Secretary, PPTUS, 1 Dec. 1933-9 Oct 1934, while living under aliases of "Paul Eugene Walsh" and "Milton" in Shanghai.

Left by ship for Trieste en route to Moscow and training at the Lenin School (as "Paul Walsh"), 1935.

State Secretary, CP of Wisconsin, 1937.

Member, National and Political Committees, CPUSA, 1938-1945.

Secretary General, CPUSA, 1945 - ?

Contrary to the categorical statement by Willoughby and its skeptical acceptance by Johnson that Walsh-Dennis was the "Paul" who replaced Sorge as chief of his GRU intelligence network in China in Dec 1932, these were different persons, as discussed in Chapter III, Section D, Part 1.

REF.: On his activities in China see Willoughby (52), 13-14, 81, 82, 271, 280-281, 314;

de Toledano (52), 44, 57, 60-61;

Johnson (64), 82-83.

DORONKIN, Kirill Sergeevich

Film Editor, Radio and Visual Division, Department of Public Information, UN Secretariat, ? - 1958-1959 when declared persona non grata.

I identify Doronkin as a GRU man on the basis of his operational affiliation with I. Y. Melekh* during his UN assignment.

REF.: Huss and Carpozi (65), 149-155.

DOZENBERG, Nicholas (GRU alias: Nicholas L. Dallant)

(Riga, 1882 -)

Grammar school education. Latvian immigrant to U.S. in 1904. Naturalized citizen, 1911.

Joined CPUSA ca. 1920.

Manager, Labor's Voice (Chicago), 1920-1924.

Led the Herrin, Illinois, massacre of 1922.k

Recruited into GRU in U.S. in 1928, under alias of "Nicholas L. Dallant."

Called to Moscow in 1929 and assigned in 1930 as successor to Alfred Tilton as the principal GRU Resident in the U.S., where he founded the American-Rumanian Film Corporation, an intelligence agency and distributor of Moscow-counterfeited U. S. currency,, which operated until its disastrous exposure in 1933 and Dozenberg's flight to Germany and Rumania and Russia in semi-disgrace.

In Tientsin, 1933-1937.

Thence to Moscow for four months, to the U.S., to the Philippines, 1937-38, to the U.S. in Jul 1938, to Moscow whence he returned to the U.S. in 1939, a supposedly disillusioned ex-Communist, to serve a year's prison term (1940) for passport fraud.

He now (1951) lives in retirement in U.S. under an assumed name.

REF: Dallin (55), index, and, for China, p. 403.

Theodore Draper, American Communism and Soviet Russia (New York: Viking Press, 1960), pp. 209-213

Krivitsky (39), 128, 131-133, 136-138, who believed Dozenberg perished in the purge.

Chambers 952), 437.

Congressional testimony of 1944.

See HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage, 81st Cong., 1st and 2nd Sessions, pp. 3540-3542, for Dozenberg's statement of 8 Nov 1949.

HUAC, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities, v. 13, pp.8137-8161, gives Dozenberg's testimony of

On his general career see also Spolansky (51), index

EBERLEIN, Hugo

(-1937)

The much-travelled Hugo Eberlein was the troublesome German Communist delegate to the founding meeting of the Comintern in Moscow in 1919 who astonished the organizers by refusing to vote for the formation of the Comintern.

Member, Zentral, KPD from 1919 until 1928 when exiled together with Gerhart Eisler and Arthur Ewert for deviation.

He was a Comintern official in charge of Comintern financial affairs for West Europe from 1926 until his arrest in Paris by the French police in 1935 or 1936. He was extradited to Moscow where he soon disappeared in the purge in 1937.

LAN: Spoke no language other than his native German (at least until 1925).

FAM: Married Ina Armand, according to Boris Souvarine who knew her well and Eberlein slightly.

N.B.: My identification of Eberlein as the "Comrade Y" in Ypsilon's book is based on three biographical coincidences:

- 1) Eberlein's later Comintern career was closely linked with the clandestine -- particularly fiscal -- operations and specifically with Pyatnitsky as was "Y" later. Gustav Regler, The Owl of Minerva (New York: Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy, 1959,) pp. 209, 228-229. Ruth Fischer, Stalin and German Communism (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948,) pp. 175, 230, 319, 444-5. Nollau (61) index and 44.
- 2) Eberlein and "Y" both disappeared in the Yezhovshchina around 1937.
- 3) "Y" mentions he married a daughter of Inessa Armand whom he met through her intimate friend, Lenin, the only known marriage at the time being Eberlein's to Ina Armand. Bertram D. Wolfe, "Lenin and Inessa Armand," Slavic Review, v. 22, no. 1 (Mar 1963), pp. 112, 114. Stefan T. Possony, Lenin (Chicago: Regnery, 1964), p. 314n, concurs in the "Y" equals Eberlein identification but seemingly on this last bit of evidence alone.

REF: Ypsilon (47), 135-137, for "Comrade Y" in China.
Massing (51), 49, 96, 107, 115-116.
Drachkovitch and Lazitch (66), index.

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EGOROV, Ivan Dmitrievich

GRU agent

Personnel director of several UN Secretariat offices, 1960-1963.

REF: Huss and Carpozi (65), 241-252.

EIFLER, Erna (alias "Rosita," "Gerda Sommer")

A veteran German Communist who had served the NKVD in China and Holland in the 1930's and ended in a Nazi prison in October 1942, having been one of a small number of German agents whom the NKVD had parachuted into Germany earlier that year.

REF: Dallin (55), 264-265.

EISLER, Gerhart

(Leipzig, 1887-1964)

German Communist.

Raised in Austria

Exiled in disgrace from Germany (where his alias was "Gerhardt") by the Party in 1928 along with Arthur Ewert and Hugo Eberlein as members of the "Conciliatory Group."

Secretary, PPTUS, 1929-1931, while living in Shanghai.

Thence to Moscow, 1931-1933, as a Comintern official.

Chief Comintern Resident (alias "Edwards") in the U.S., 1936-1938, and again (as "Hans Berger") from 1941 with a third wife until his escape to East Germany on the Polish ship Batory in 1947.

Minister of Information, East Germany, 1949-1953.

On his role in the PPTUS see Willoughby (52), 189-190, 271, 276, 280, 281, 284-285, 289, 290, 293-294, and de Toledano (52), index.

On his general career see Fischer (48), index; U.S. House of Representatives, HUAC, The Shameful Years (1952), pp. 42ff; Budenz (48), 137, 241.

Massing (51), 27-54, 66-68, 95-97, 117-118, 142-143, 182, 187, 241, 269, 313-314.

Alfred Kantorowicz, Spanisches Tagebuch (3rd ed., Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag, 1951), pp. 99, 525, 534.

FAM: Youngest brother of Ruth Fischer (-), prominent KPD leader expelled from the party in 1926 and of Hans Eisler (1898-1962), the Communist composer.

1st wife, Hede Massing, c. 1920-1923 when separated.

2nd wife, Elli, Sister of Hede Massing, married in Moscow in 1931.

DES: Large, blue eyes. Slight lisp.

Interned in France, at Le Vernet, Oct 1939-1940. Thence to Mexico.

Chairman, State Broadcasting Committee, 1962-1964.

N.B.: Eisler's given name is spelled Gerhart, as confirmed by both his sister and his first wife. The incorrect spelling "Gerhard" is more commonly seen, viz., U.S. State Department, CIA, Koestler.

REF: Koestler (54), 39-40.

PRs of Moscow 1933 and Le Vernet 1940.

Bertold Brecht (libretto) and Hans Eisler (music), The Punitive Measure, an opera loosely based on G. Eisler's experience in China.

SBZ von A-Z (Bonn: 1965), p. 110.

EITINGON, Leonid

(-1953?)

OGPU Resident ("legal"), Harbin, ?-Apr 1929, when compromised by the seizure of his records by the Chinese police and constrained to return to Moscow.

OGPU Resident ("legal" with cover name "Naumov") in the Consulate at Constantinople, 1929-1930-?. (Agabekov)

In Soviet Embassy in Paris as "Sakhov," early 1930's.

Deputy Chief, NKVD mission in Spain, ?-1938.

Special mission to Mexico, 1940.

Deputy Chief, Spetsburo, NKVD, ?-1953, when arrested and presumably executed.

REF: Agabekov (31), 180, 207-208, 238-240, 244-245.

For his general career see my Soviet Intervention in the Spanish Civil War (draft, 1965) and Soviet Guerrillas in the Spanish Civil War (draft, 1965).

C - 26

EWERT, Arthur Ernst (-1959)

German Communist and Comintern leader.

Member, Zentrale, KPD, 1923 until exiled from Germany by the Party in 1928 for his opposition to Thalheimer.

A protege of Bukharin.

Chief Comintern Representative in U.S. in 1927.

And in South America in 1930.

In Shanghai (as "Harry Berger"), ? - 1933-19 Jul 1934, when he fled to Vladivostok.

Comintern advisor to the Prestes revolt in Brazil in 1935 when caught.

Released in 1947.

Went to Soviet Zone of Germany where he died in 1959.

REF: On Berger-Ewert's PPTUS role see de Toledano (52), 44; and Willoughby (52), 281, 284.

For his general career see my Soviet and Chinese Clandestine Arms Aid (draft, 1965), section on Brazil.

FEDORENKO, Nikolai Trofimovich

(Pyatigorsk, Northern Caucasus, 9 Nov 1912-).

Intelligence officer and diplomat.

Father, of Ukrainian origin, was a carpenter and a Red Partisan in Civil War.

Member of Pioneers and later Young Communist League as a schoolboy.

Served with Mongolian Army against Japanese in 1938 when suffered a brain concussion.

Nominally assigned to Foreign Commissariat since 1939.

Spent most of the 1940's in China in some unspecified but probably intelligence assignment.

Joined CP, USSR, belatedly in 1943.

Counselor, USSR Embassy in China, 1950- ? .

Head, 1st Far Eastern Department (China), 1957-1958.

Member, Collegium Foreign Ministry, 1957-1958.

Ambassador to Japan, 1958-1962. Fedorenko has been reported as saying to friends that he received this assignment as a sort of limbo due to his too intensive China background (and personal relationship to Mao) at this time of incipient Sino-Soviet tention.

Deputy Minister, Foreign Ministry, 1962- ? .

Senior Associate, Institute of Chinese Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1957-1958.

Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1958-1967-? .

USSR Permanent Representative to the UN and USSR Representative on the UN Security Council, 7 Jan 1963-Aug 1967-?, succeeding V. A. Zorin in this post.

AUTH: Books on Chinese literature and Japan, published in 1953, 1956, 1966. Numerous articles about China and Japan.

EDUC: High School.
Moscow Institute of Oriental Languages, graduated, 1937.
Ph.D. in Chinese studies, Moscow Inst. of O.S., c. 1942.

FAM: Two sisters. Wife, Alla, and three daughters: Yelena (b 1945), Olga (b. 1949), and Svetlana (b. 1956).

DESC: Tall, slender, with sharp nose.

LANG: Fluent in Chinese. Knows English and Japanese.

HON: Two Orders of Lenin (1954 and c.1966); Badge of Honor (1962).

REF: Donald Grant, "Prof. Fedorenko Lectures at the U.N.", New York Times Magazine 16 Jul 1967, pp. 10-11, 49-52, with photos.
(An unusually well-informed biographical sketch.)

Who's Who in the USSR: 1965/66, 225.

FEDOTOV, Petr Vasilievich

Stalin's personal bodyguard at Potsdam and Yalta, Feb and Jul 1945.

Member, CC/CPSU.

Member, Supreme Council of People's Commissars in charge of iron ore.

Close associate of Beria, intimate of Stalin, and old friend of
"Jack Sobel."*

Deputy Head (rank of Lieut.-Gen.) IN, KI?, Fall 1947?-?Apr 1948-1952
June 1953-? INA/MVD.

NOTES: Khokhlov has a Fedotov still in some very senior MVD role on
9 Jan 1954.

Czapski was told by an NKVD colonel in 1942 that a man of that
name was one of the five top NKVD officials.

REF: Deriabin and Gibney (59), 180, 190.

Boris Morros, My Ten Years as a Counterspy (New York: Viking
Press, 1959), 78-79, 84, 120-122, 136, 181.

Khokhlov (59), 235.

Joseph Czapski, The Inhuman Land (New York: Sheed & Ward, 1952),
p. 87.

Granovsky (55/62), 130, 205.

FELDMANN

Red Army Lieutenant Colonel.

Radio technician.

REF: Willoughby (52), 189.

FILIPOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich

(1912-)

NKVD officer and journalist

TASS bureau chief in Berlin, ?-April 1941-22 Jun 1941 when interned on outbreak of Russo-German war. Repatriated via Turkey on 13 Jul 1941.

PRAVDA correspondent in New York, ? - 6 Oct 1950 - 4 Jan 1955 - ?, including a stint in San Francisco covering the negotiations on the Japanese Peace Treaty.

PRAVDA correspondent in London, ? - 13 Jul 1960 - 3 Mar 1964-?

N.B.: The Ivan Filipov of TASS is, I presume, not the Ivan Fedorovich who since 1955 had been in the Foreign Ministry.

REF: Za Rubezhom, 14 Sep 1963, p. 14 A brief biographical note.

Howard K. Smith, Last Train from Berlin (New York: Knopf, 1942), pp. 67, 72 A personal recollection of his friend in Berlin in 1941.

For his career in Soviet intelligence see:

Documents on German Foreign Policy, Ser. D, Vol. XII (62), pp. 1042, 1049.

FIRIN, Semen (or Semion Filin)

(-1937?).

Later transferred (by 1934) to the OGPU as Deputy Chief of GULAG in charge of its canal building projects.

He was purged in 1937, literally on the eve of the opening of his Moscow-Volga Canal.

Krivitsky (39), 37, 167-168; U.S. Senate, IPR Hearings, p. 4954, Barmine testimony; and Orlov (53), 270.

Firin was reportedly GRU Resident in the U. S. from about 1926 until 1930, nominally attached to Amtorg as cover.

REF: Bessedovsky (31), 114;

Dallin (55), 402, where is also identified, probably incorrectly, with the OGPU.

For his GULAG career see David J. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky, Forced Labor in Soviet Russia (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947), pp. 208, 238, 316.

FITIN, Pavel Mikhailovich

(ca. 1903-)

Chief (with rank of Lt. Gen.), INO, NKVD, ? -Dec 1943-Oct 1944-
(1945)-? .

REF: Deane (47), 51-53, 56-59, 63, who describes him as in uniform,
"about forty...of medium height, smooth-shaven, with long blond
hair and blue eyes...a pleasing smile."

FRUS: 1944, Vol. I (66), p. 557.

FORTUNATOV, Dr.

A Physician.

Old revolutionary. Fled to the China coast in Czarist period.

Chief, Far East sector, INO, OGPU, ? -1928- ?

FAMILY: His son, fluent in English and Chinese worked under his direction in the INO Far East sector. Sent to China in 1929.

REF: Agabekov (31), 179, 181.

FREUND, Joseph

Austrian

GRU agent in China, 1937 - ?

FROLICH, -----

Red Army Major General

Chief (with alias of "theo" or "Teo") of a GRU net in Shanghai, ca. 1930-1931.

With "Ott-Gloemberg"* net in Harbin from 1931 until his return to Moscow the following year.

N.B.: I have a vague suspicion that "Frölich" must might be Wilhelm :
Zaisser.*

REF: Deakin and Storry (65), 84-85.
Willoughby (52), 189

FUNAKOSHI, Hisao

(1901-1945)

Mr. Funakoshi worked in Japanese business firm in Tsingtao, 1925-1927.

Japanese journalist in China since 1927.

Joined Communist Party in 1929.

Joined Sorge-Paul net in March 1932, as Ozaki's replacement, continuing in this work until arrested in Peiping on 4 January 1942 for espionage.

Director, China Problems Research Association (Peiping), 1936-1942.

Tried in Tokyo, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, dying in prison on 27 February 1945.

REF.: Willoughby (52), 90-81, 82, 120, 124, 265.
Johnson (64), index.

GALKIN, Aleksei Ivonovich

GRU agent.

First Secretary, Belorussian Mission to the UN, ? -1962-1963.

N.B.: Possibly the same person as "Captain Galkin," identified by Gouzenki (48), 40, 116-118, 263-264, who worked at the GRU headquarters, ? - c.1942-c. 1943 - ? and then in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, ? - 1945 - ?, ostensibly as a guard.

REF: Huss and Carpozi (65), 241-249.

GERT, Ilya

GRU agent in Meshed, Persia, c. 1924, when discharged over a scandal.

Taken into the OGPU in 1927.

Resident in Angora, Turkey, INO, OGPU, 1927-1928, for nine months.

Reassigned to Moscow as Chief, Mongolia Desk, Far East Sector, INO, OGPU, 1928 - Jun 1929.

OGPU Resident ("illegal") in Harbin, 1929 - ? , having travelled there via the U.S. and Japan under a forged Persian passport in the name of "Iskhakoff."

REF: Agabekov (31), 179-182, 214

COLIKOV, Filipp Ivanovich

(16 Jul 1900 -)

Member, CPSU, since 1918.

Joined Red Army in 1918.

In Red Army political work, 1919-1931.

Rank of Corps Commander, 1931-1940.

Graduated Frunze Academy, 1933.

Commander, 6th Army (under Timoshenko's Ukrainian Front), Sep 1939,
for the invasion of Eastern Poland.

Promoted to new rank of Lt. Gen., 8 May (or June) 1940.

Deputy Chief of General Staff, Jul 1940-Nov 1941.

Chief of GRU, mid-Jul 1940 - Jun 1941 - ?

Headed Soviet military mission in talks in Washington, D.C. on U. S. lend-
lease arms aid to USSR, 26 Jul - early Aug 1941.

Commander, 10th Army, c. Oct 1941-Dec 1941 - ?, in the Ryazan area.

Commander-in-chief (rank of Lt. Gen.), Bryansk and Voronezh Fronts,
1942-1943.

Chief, Repatriation Mission, 1944-1946.

Commander of an Army, 1950-1956.

Chief, Armored Forces Military Academy, 1956-1958.

Promoted full General, 1959.

Chief Main Political Administration Soviet Army and Navy, Jan 1958-May 1962,
when released for "reasons of health".

Promoted Marshall of the Soviet Union, 1961.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1961 - ?

LANGUAGES: No English (in 1941).

APPEARANCE: "Typical Russian." Not tall (Davies)

REF: On his general career see:

Kilkowicz (66), index.

Bol. Sov.Ents., 2nd ed., v. 51 (Moscow: 1958), p.83.

Mal.Sov.Ents., 3rd ed., v.2 (Moscow: 1958), p. 1208 with photo.

FRUS: 1941, I (58), index.

WW in the USSR 1965-66 (66), p. 269.

Davies (41), index. PR of 1941 Washington trip.

Erickson (62), index.

Penkovskiy (65), 69.

GOLIKOV, Filipp Ivanovich - 2

On his GRU connections see:

Ege (53), 1014, 1016, 1017, 1023, 1027.

Farago (54), 160.

However, later Farago (61), 137-139, substitute "General Kuzenetsov" for Golikov.

Nekrich (65/68), 181

"Discussion of A.M. Nekrich's book 22 June 1941," as translated in Survey, No. 63 (April 1967), pp. 173, 175-177.

Whaley, Barbarossa (69), pp. 285-287.

GROMOV, Anatoly

(c. 1910 -)

On U.S. desk of INU, NKVD, Moscow, ca. 1942-1944.

NKVD legal Resident in U.S. (with cover as First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.), mid 1944- Dec. 1945, using alias of "Al." Exposed in Fall 1945, he left in December.

Head, Soviet Trade Mission, Japan, ? - 1951 - ?

Arrived in U.S. in 1944 speaking English with a strong British accent.

REF: Elizabeth Bentley [with John Brunini], Out of Bondage (New York: Devin-Adair, 1951), pp. 252-257, 266-268, 290-294, 297-301

[PR of 1944.]

HAMBURGER, Ursula-Maria

She had left her husband, Rudolph Hamburger, in China prior to his arrest and was assigned to Switzerland where in the late 1930's she set up the secret radio link to Moscow in the famed GRU network directed by Rado and Foote.

Having divorced Hamburger in 1940 to marry William Philips of the Rado ring, she now (1964) lives quietly in England.

REF: Foote (49), 24, 38, 40, 42, 45, where he conceals their identities under the ad hoc pseudonyms of "Alfred Schultz" and "Martha Schultz."

See also Dallin (55), 183.

HARRISON, Katherine "Kitty" (Mrs. Earl Browder, alias "Kitty Harris", "Alice Read.")

A fanatical Communist and, since about 1923, Browder's associate.

Followed Browder to Shanghai, directly from the U.S., 1927-1928- ?

After Browder's second marriage in the early 1930s, Harrison was sent abroad on an NKVD assignment.

REF; rivitsky (39), 249-250.

Gitlow (40), 329-330, 537.

HELFAND, Leon (for E. Gelfand)

NKVD

Jew

NKVD Resident with cover as Second of Embassy, Paris, c.1929-Jan 1930, where he was involved in the kidnapping of White General Kutypov in Jan 1930.

In Berlin Embassy, 22 Feb 1930 - ? , with pseudonym of "Hoffman" (or Schober").

Counselor of Embassy, Rome early 1930s - c. 14 Jul 1940.

And Charge d'Affairs, ? - 5 May 1939 - Jun 1940.

Ordered home around July 1940, he feared liquidation as a Litinov man and hence defected in Rome whence aided by Count Ciano to go with wife and his daughter to U.S.

Curiously, this remarkable source has never been surfaced and his present whereabouts, if even living, has never been disclosed although I have heard rumors (1967) that he died in the U.S. some years back.

HELFAND - 2

FAM: Wife and daughter accompanied him from Italy to U.S. in 1940.

LANG: Fluent Italian, French, English (Packard)

DES: "Tall, personable and suave..." (Bailey)

"A good looking, cultured sportsman who played an excellent game of golf." (Packard)

REF: D.C. Watt, Personalities and Policies (London: Longmans, 1965), p.200.

The Ciano Diaries, 1939-1943 (New York: Doubleday, 1946), p. 79, 241, 275-276.

Bailey (60), index, for biography in 1930.

Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939, 3rd Series, Index

Packard (42), 208-209.

ILYICHEV, Ivan Ivanovich

(1905 -).

Director, GRU, ? - late 1942-March 1943 - (c.May 1946).

Deputy Head, 3rd European Department Austria and the Germanies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1948-1949.

Deputy Political Advisor, Soviet Control Commission in Germany (still holding his GRU lieutenant-generalcy), 1949-1952.

Head, USSR Diplomatic Mission, German Democratic Republic, 1952-1953.

High Commissioner to Austria 1953-1955.

Ambassador to Austria 1955-1956.

Head, Scandanavian Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1957-1966.

Ambassador to Denmark, 1966 - ?

REF: On his career in the GRU see Gouzenko (48), 68, 121, 169; and Deriabin and Gibney (59), 251.

On his general career see:

Who's Who in the USSR 1961/62 (New York: Scarecrow Press, 1962), p. 287.

Radio Liberty, Daily Information Bulletin, No. 2214 (Munich: 29 1966), p. RN 3865.

IVASHUTIN, Pavel I.

First Deputy Chairman (with rank of Col.-Gen.), KGB, ? - 1965 - ? ,
when replaced by N.S. Zakharov the then Deputy Chairman.
(possibly removed in May 1967 together with the Cheirman, Semychastny,

REF: WW in the USSR: 1965/66, p. 1028

KARIN, Aleksandr

(- 1937).

Formerly with KNVD for several years as assistant to Shpigelglas in the INO where he served abroad (successively under Latvian Austrian, and Swiss passports).

Assigned to Secretariat, CC/CPSU, ? - 1933 - ?

Transferred to GRU at least as early as Jul 1935.

Deputy Chief of GRU.

Chief of its Far Eastern Section, in which post he was arrested and shot (together with his wife) in spring 1937, leaving a 13-yr.-old orphan daughter who was temporarily protected by the old family friends, Shpigelglas of the NKVD and his wife and daughter.

In Peiping in Aug 1936 to rendezvous with Richard Sorge.

According to Orlov (in 1963) -- and no one else that I can discover --

Karin had "recruited and trained the famous Soviet agent Richard Sorge," although Sorge describes "Alex" as "an old friend."

Orlov (53), 221-222;

Orlov (63), 48-50.

For Klausen's "Karin" and Sorge's "Alex" see Willoughby (52), 74, 168-169, 197, where as General MacArthur's G-2 Willoughby garbles the name as "Kalin."

Barmine and Trotsky mention a "Kharin" who might be the same person, identifying him as a former Red Professor who while on the staff of the Soviet Embassy in France was the secret representative of the Trotskyite Opposition in Paris until his return to Moscow and Stalinist loyalties in 1929 or 1930.

For this latter "Kharin" see Barmine (38), 244, and Isaac Deutscher, The Prophet Outcast (London: Oxford University Press. 1963), p. 87n.

C - 45

KHLOPOV, Vasily Yefimovich

Deputy Military Attache in Berlin, ? - 22 May 1941 - ?, when he signalled GRU HQ on 22 May 1941 that German invasion was due June 15th, according to Khrushchev's "Secret Speech".

Chief (rank of Maj. Gen.), Information Branch (foreign agent Political and economic reports), GRU, ? - 1942 - ?

Head (with rank of Major General of Armored Troops), Military Diplomatic Academy, GRU, ? - 1961 - ?, according to Penkovsky.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 72.

N. S. Khrushchev in Wolfe (57), 168.

Gouzenko (48), 122

KHLOPOV,

Chief (with rank of Major-General), Information Branch, GRU, c. Mar 1943 - ?. Gouzenko (48), 122. He is probably the Khlopov who as Deputy Military Attache in Berlin in 22 May 1941 warned Moscow that the Nazi invasion was scheduled for 15 June or, possibly the first days of June. Krushchev in Wolfe (57), 168. Czapski (52), 130, 131, met another "Comrade Khlopov" in 1942 in Kuibyshev where he was a middle-level NKVD official dealing with foreigners.

He is probably not Vasily Yefimovich Khlopov, the Lieutenant General of Artillery who in 1961 was head of the GRU-operated Military Diplomatic Academy. Penkovskiy (65), 72.

KHLOPOV, Vasily Yefimovich

Deputy Military Attache in Berlin, ? - 22 May 1941 - ? , when he signalled GRU HQ. on 22 May 1941 that German invasion was due June 15th, according to Krushchev's "Secret Speech."

Chief (rank of Maj. Gen.), Information Branch (foreign agent Political and economic reports), GRU, ? - 1942 - ?

Head (with rank of Major General of Armored Troops), Military Diplomatic Academy, GRU, ? - 1961 - ? , according to Penkovsky.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 72.

N.S. Khrushchev in Wolfe (57), 168.

Gouzenko (48), 122.

KIRICHENKO, Aleksey Illarionovich

(Ukraine, 1908 -).

Joined CPSU in 1930.

Graduated Azov-Black Sea Institute for Engineering and Mechanicx, 1936.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1952-1961.

First Secretary, CC, CP Ukraine, 1953-1957.

Candidate Member, Presidium, CC, CPSU, 1953-1955.

Member, Presidium CC, CPSU, 1955-1960.

Secretary, CC, CPSU, 1957-1960.

Head, CC, CPSU delegation to 11th Czech CP Congress in 1958.

The allegation of Kirichenko's possible role as head of the CC Foreign Bureau is by Christain Duval in the Radio Liberation Daily Information Bulletin No. 112 (1958).

KISLENKO, Aleksei Pavlovich

GRU officer

Served in Japan before WW II.

As a GRU Major General, represented the Soviet General Staff at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters, specifically during the "secret" surrender of the German Army in Italy (Caserta) on 29 Apr 1945.

One of the Soviet Representatives, Allied Control Council for Japan, in Tokyo, five years.

A boon companion of GRU general Shalin* in late 1950s, according to Penkovsky.

REF: Allen Dulles, The Secret Surrender (New York: Harper & Row, 1966), pp. 204, 209, gives his categorical identification with the GRU in 1945. Two photos (1945) after p. 86.

Penkovsky (65), 70.

Deane (47), 165.

C - 48

Klausen, Max Gottfried Friedrich

(Schleswig-Holstein, 1899-1965 - ?).

In Signal Corps, Imperial German Army, on WEstern Front in a radio unit during WW I, 1917-1919, when on discharge he became a merchant sailor.

Joined German Communist Party (KPD) in Hamburg in 1927.

Recruited by GRU in 1929 and given brief radio training in Moscow.

Then, as a GRU Major he was assigned to the "Lehman" net in Shanghai in April 1929.

Brevited to "Ott-Gloemberg" net in Harbin, August-October 1929.

Passed into Sorge-"Paul" net, 1931-1933, working in Canton.

In Moscow, 1933-1935.

With Sorge in Tokyo, 1935-1941, when arrested, sentenced to life imprisonment.

Released in October 1945 by U.S. Occupation, leaving Japan in 1946, reportedly either for the USSR or East Germany.

REF: Deakin and Storry (65), index

For photo, see Willoughby (52).

For additional biographical data on Klausen see Johnson (64), index and photo, where he is incorrectly spelled "Clausen" in supposed "correction" of Willoughby.

"KLEIN"

Comintern agent

Participated in Russian October Revolution, 1917.
In Berlin, 1918-1919.

In Feb 1925 he proposed the assassination of Primo de Rivera to the French
CP Politburo, according to Julian Gorkin.

A collaborator of Borodin in China in mid-1920's.

Comintern agent in Spain during Civil War, 1937.

REF: Julian Gorkin, Canibales Politicos: Hitler y Stalin en Espana
(Mexico, D.F.: Quetzal, 1941), pp. 81-82.

C - 50

KORIONOV, V.G.

Inspector, International Section, CC, CPSU, ? - Mar 1960 - ?

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC, CPSU, ? Feb 1961 - Sep 1962 - ?

1st Deputy Chief, " " " " ? - Sep 1964 - ?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1960), index, and Vol. I (1963),
p. I-A6.

KOROTKOV, Aleksandr "Sasha" Mikhailovich (-c.8 Nov 1954 ?)

Student in Germany, c. early 1930's

Student at the Sorbonne (Paris) for 2 years, c. late 1930's.

NKVD deep cover agent in Germany impersonating a German for one year at Wehrmacht headquarters, WW II.

Deputy Chief (rank of Colonel), INU, KGB, late 1940's-c.8 Nov 1954.

Forced to divorce his wife c. 1948 because she was Jewish.

Promoted Colonel by Aug 1948.

Chief (rank of Major? General), Illegals Section, INU, KGB

?-Aug 1948-c. 8 Nov 1954.

Replaced Zubilin* in this position.

Visited Switzerland on agent contact business in Aug 1948.

Visited Vienna on agent contact business, Jul 1954

Visited Vienna on agent contact business, Nov 1954.

Purged c.8 Nov 1954, possibly executed immediately.

Fluent in German.

REF: Deriabin and Gibney (59), 100, 181.

Morros (59), 79-91, 102, 113-121, 124, 125, 130, 160, 162-164,
168-169, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 179, 181, 183-184,
189, 191-200, 202, 206, 217-219, 228-229, 238.

Joesten (63), 34, incorrectly asserts "contradictions" among Morros, Petrov, and Rastvorov-Khokhlov over their identifications of the INU chief. Actually each source was referring to chiefs of different echelons or branches.

C - 52

KREBS, Richard J. H.

SEE: "VALTIN, Jan"

C - 53

KUDRYASHOV, A.F.

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat, ? - Nov 1965 - ?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (Feb 1966 revision), p. I-A3.

C - 54

KUSKOV, Ye. I.

Deputy Chief,- International Section, CC Secretariat, ? - Dec 1965 - ?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (Feb 1966 revision), p. I-A3.

KUUSINEN, Otto Wilhelm
(Finland, 1881-1964).

A Finnish tailor's son.

Joined Bolshevik Party in 1904.

Commissar of Education, Government of Finland, 1918.

Founder of the Finnish Communist Party, 1918.

Secretary, Executive Committee, Comintern, 1921-1943.

Emigrated from Finland in 1930.

Head of the Premature puppet "Democratic Republic of Finland", at
Terijoki, 1939-1940.

Member CC, CPSU, 1941-1964.

Member, Presidium, CC, CPSU, 1952-1953 and 1957-1964.

Chairman, USSR Parliamentary Group, 1958-1960 - ?.

REF: On his position in International Relations Department see Dallin (61),
462; and Nollau (61), 318.

KUZNETSOV, Aleksei Aleksandrovich

(1905-1949)

Member, CC, CPSU, Mar 1939-1949.

Secretary of the CC, CPSU, until 1949, during which time he was responsible for oversight of the secret police.

Executed in 1949 in connection with the "Leningrad Case" following the death of Zhdanov whose protégé he was.

Rehabilitated by 1958.

REF: Bol. Sov. Ents. (2nd ed.), Vol. 51 (1958), p. 168 with photo.

Conquest (68), 241, 471, 498.

Wolin and Slusser (57), 26

KUZNETSOV, Fedor Fedorovich

In Red Army since 1921.

Graduated Lenin Military and Political Academy, in 1930's.

In Main Political Administration, Red Army, until WW II.

Member, Military Council, Voronezh Front, 1942 - ?

Deputy Head, Main Political Administration, Soviet Army, 1945-1948.

Head , " " " " , 1948-1954.

Deputy Head, " " " " , 1954-1957.

Head, Lenin Military and Political Academy, 1957, 1958.

Held rank of Col. Gen., 10 Feb 1944-May 1944, as Soviet General Staff representative planning with Anglo-British military mission the cover stories (Operation Bodyguard) for Overlord.

Candidate Member, CC, CPSU, elected 19th Party Congress, 1952. Dropped by 20th, 1956.

Member, Central Auditing Commission, CC, CPSU, 1956-1961.

Deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet, 1950, 1954.

KUZNETSOV - 2

Delegate, 1961 CPSU Congress.

Deputy, Belorussian Supreme Soviet, 1963.

RFP: The specific Western allegations of his as GRU Chief are, in chronological order:

Canadian Royal Commission (46).

Farago (61), 137-139. ["General Kuznetsov" on 22 Jun 1941.]

Other Western sources are:

Deane (47), index. (PR of 1944)

Who's Who in the USSR 1965-1966 (1966), 468.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 341

"LEHMAN" (aka "Jim" aka "Grevitch")

German? (Klausen calls him an American Jew.)

Radio expert

Head, GRU net in Shanghai, 1929-Jan 1930.

Principal, GRU Radio School, Moscow, ? - 1935 - ?

According to Japanese secret police investigations, he was the
naturalized American Communist, Willi Lehman.

REF: Deakin and Storry (65), index.

See HUAC testimony of M. Yoshikawa, 9 August 1951, p. 1156
and also p. 1184

LIEBERS, Johann

German, Member, kpd.

Deputy Chief of Bahnicks GRU net in Germany, c.1933-1935.

GRU agent in China, 1935- ?.

REF: Dallin (55), 84.

LOZOVSKY, S. (also A. Lozovsky, alias of Solomon Abramovich Dridzo) 1878-1952).

Born in the Ukraine, the son of a poor Jewish schoolteacher.

Joined Bolshevik wing of Russian SDLP in 1901.

Political émigré in Paris, 1909-1917, active in trade union movement.

General Secretary, Profintern, 1921-1937.

Director, Goslitizdat publishing house, 1937-1939?

Vice Commissar (later Vice Minister), Foreign Commissariat (later Ministry), 1939-1946.

Vice Director (later Director), Sovinformburo, 1941-1948.

Chairman, Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, ? -1942-1948.

Arrested in 1948 on charges of international conspiracy, shot in 1952, and rehabilitated in 1955.

REF: His official biography is in Bol. Sov. Ents., 2nd ed., Vol. 51 (Moscow: 1958), p. 180 with photo.

For his general biography see:

Eudin and North (57), index.

Bourke-White (42), 68-71, 104, 205, 221, for photos and personal recollections of July 1941.

LUSHKOV, G. S.

(-)

Gen. Lushkov is the most senior Soviet state security officer ever to have defected, contrary to the self-serving claims put forward by several defectors, their ghostwriters, publishers, biographers, or investigators. It is surprising that his story has not been written up or that he has been tracked down for his memoirs. Indeed, it is quite possible he is still alive.

Defected in June 1938. As a protege of his recently fallen master, Yezhov, he fled to Manchuria and the protection of the Japanese secret police.

AUTHOR: General G. S. Lyushkov, "The Far Eastern Red Army," Contemporary Japan, v. 8, no. 8 (Oct 1939), pp. 1022-1025.

REF: Petrov (56), 74-75, where--unnecessarily--he is called "B____." Deakin and Storry (65), 199-203

MALENKOV, Georgi Maksimilianovich

(1902-)

In CPSU since 1920.

Member CC (since 1939)

and Politburo (since 1946).

CC, CPSU, and Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers since 1955 when demoted in 1957 for "anti-Party" activity and given minor post as Chief of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Hydro-Electric Power Plant in Kazakstan.

REF: The allegations of Malenkov's position in the CC international Section are by Gouzenko (in the Canadian Commission Report, p. 27) and Dallin (61), 4, 43.

MALIK, Yakov Aleksandrovich

(1906-)

Diplomat

Senior Consultant, then Assistant Head, Press Department,
Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, 1937-1939

Counselor, then Ambassador, Soviet Embassy, Japan, 1939-1945

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1946-1953

Ambassador to Britain, 1953-1960.

REF: Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 381

MANDALIAN, T.

A senior Comintern representative in Shanghai, in charge of operations, ? -early Jul 1926 - 31 March 1927 -?

DESC: "...pronounced Slavic features and the manners of a courteous Parisian ..." (Valtin)

REF: Valtin (41), 153-154, 163. (PR of Jul 1926)
Isaacs (51), index.

MASLENNIKOV, Petr Yegorovich

(c.1919-).

GRU officer in New York with diplomatic cover as First Secretary, Soviet mission to the UN, 1962-1963, when returned to the USSR.

REF: Huss and Carpozi (65), 240-249

MEDVEDEV, I. N.

Deputy Chief, Section for Liaison, etc., ? - Jan 1959-Jun 1961- ?

State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries,
? - Mar 1963- ?.

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1963), index.

MELEKH, Igor Yakovlevich

(1913-).

GRU agent.

Graduate, Military Institute of Foreign Languages.

Instructor (in English), Military Diplomatic Academy, for several years.

Chief, Russian Section, Language and Meeting Service, UN Secretariat,
1955-1960 when arrested, bailed, and released to return in 1961
to USSR.

Now (1962), GRU colonel.

REF: Huss and Carpozi (65), 140-156.

Penkovskiy (65), 274-275, who alone identifies Melekh as a GRU man.

MELKISHEV, Piotr Pavlovich (legal aliases: "P. P. Mikhailov," "F. P. Malin").

(c.1902-).

GRU officer.

Graduate, Airforce Academy of the Red Army, Moscow. (Ege).

Chief (rank of Major and alias of "Pavel Mikhailov"), European Desk 4th Section (foreign technical intelligence), GRU, 1940-1941, according to Ege.

Under alias of "Pavel Petrovich Mikhailov," with cover as Vice-Consul in New York, 1941-1945.

Acting Consul in New York, 1945-1946, when ousted as a result of the Gouzenko disclosures.

In 2nd Directorate (Western Europe), GRU, ? -early 1958.

Deputy Chief, 2nd Directorate, GRU, early 1958-late 1958.

Under alias of "Fyodor Petrovich Malin," a counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1957-1962, travelling widely in Western Europe.

As "Gen. Lemenev," Col. Melkishev was GRU case officer for Stig Wennerstrom, ? - 1963.

Chief (rank of Maj. Gen.), 4th Directorate (Strategic Intelligence for Middle and Far East -- Egypt to Burma), GRU, late 1958-1964- ?, replacing Brig. Gen. Zotov* in that capacity.

LANG: Fair English

DESC: "...stocky,...full-lipped, with a wide mouth drawn downward..., square jaw..." (Whiteside)

REF: Whiteside (66), 147-149, based on "on the record" disclosures to him by U.S. intelligence (DIA?)

Penkovskiy (65), 71, 92, where he is variously called "Brigadier General" and "Major General."

Ege (53), 1028, 1047-1048, where his real name is garbled by the U.S. Senate stenographer as "Mel Shinikov."

MERKULOV, Vsevolod Nikolayevich

(-1953)

Georgian.

Commissar, NKGB, 3 Feb 1941-20 Jul 1941.

Deputy Commissar, NKGB/NKVD, 20 Jul 1941-c.15 Mar 1946.

Minister of State Control, Oct 1950-1953.

As one of Beriya's protégés, Merkulov was executed in 1953.

REF: Wolin and Slusser (57), index.

MIF, Pavel (alias of Mikhail Firman)

Ukraine, 1899-1938).

A founder of the Komsomol after the Civil War.

Political Commissar in the Red Army during Civil War.

Graduated from a Party high school

Sent to Shanghai in 1926 as adviser to Chinese CP.

After return to Moscow he became the leading expert in Asian affairs in the Comintern.

Arrested in 1937 and executed the following year.

Reportedly rehabilitated in 1956.

Rector, Sun Yat-sen University, Moscow, 1927-1930, having succeeded Radek in this post.

ref: Laqueur (59), index.

Eudin and North (57), index.

MINSKY,

OGPU "legal" resident (with cover as Vice-Consul), Shanghai, c.1928.

OGPU "legal Resident, Constantinople, 1928-1929, when recalled to Moscow because of ill-health, and replaced by Eitengon.

Staff, Eastern Section, INU, OGPU, 1929 - ?

FAMILY: His wife worked with him as a cipher ~~clerk~~ in Constantinople.

REF: Agabekov (31), 184, 207, 221, 222, 225-226.

MINSTER, Leon

(Russia, 1898-)

Jew

Naturalized U.S. citizen, 1919.

According to the credulous Shanghai Municipal Police, his wife Bessie, was the sister of Molotov. This myth was transmitted to General Willoughby and through his testimony to Whittaker Chambers.

Sometime cab driver, airplane mechanic, and radio "ham".

Always served in the GRU as a low level radio technician (A Techniker).

In "Ultich's" GRU network in New York City, ? -1932-1934, with nom de guerre of "Charlie".

In China (Shanghai) still with the alias "Charlie" in the net of Joseph Walden (Maxim Rivosh"), Oct 1934-May 1935, fleeing to Peiping on the arrest of Walden (while his wife, Bessie, fled to Tokyo) and soon to Japan sometime after September 1935.

REF: Chambers (52), index.

Willoughby (52), 275, 288.

Charles Willoughby testimony of 23 Aug 1951 to HUAC, pp. 1209-1210.

Herbert Solow, "Stalin's American Passport Mill," American Mercury, v. 47, no. 187 (Jul 1939), pp. 304-305

MIRONOV, Nikolai Romanovich

(-19 Oct 1964)

Former KGB officer (Maj.Gen.).

Joined CPSU in 1940.

Bureau Member, Leningrad City and Oblast CPSU Committee, 1956.

Deputy, RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 1959 convocation.

Delegate at 1959 Congress.

Member, CC, CPSU, ? -1961-1964.

Member, Central Auditing Commission, CPSU, 1961- ‡

Chief, Administrative Organs Department, Secretariat, CC, CPSU,
1959- ‡ In this capacity he directed all appointments and
transfers in the KGB and GRU.

Died in airplane accident in Yugoslavia, 19 Oct 1964, together with
Marshal Biryuzov.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 68, 284-285.

Who's Who in the USSR 1961/62 (New York: 1962), 515.

CDSP, v.16, no. 42 for translation of death announcement in Pravda and
Izvestiya of 20 and 21 Oct 1964, respectively.

MIROV-ABRAMOV, Jacob

(-1937)

OMS representative in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin (nominally as Press Attaché) from 1921 to 1930.

Headed OMS from 1930 until transferred in 1936 to the GRU where he served until his arrest and execution in 1937.

REF: Nollau (61), 90, 137, 161, 165, 169, 181, 190, 191.

Buber-Neumann (57), index.

Krivitsky (39), 54-55.

Dallin (55), 49, 103

MISHIN, Constantin (also called "Mischa")

A White Russian recruited in China who subsequently died there in the early 1930's while serving Sorge.

REF: Willoughby (52), 41, 187-188, 238-240, 271.

de Toledano (52), 45-48.

MITIN, Mark Borisovich

(Ukraine, 1901-).

Member, CPSU since 1919.

Graduated Institute of Red Professors, 1929.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1939-1961.

Member, Foreign Affairs Commission, Council of Nationalities, USSR
Supreme Soviet, 1954- ? .

Editor-in-Chief, For a Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy, 1950-1956.

Full Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1939-present.

Chief Editor, Voprosuy Filosofiy, 1960-present.

REF: On his general career see: Bol.Sov. Ents., 2nd ed., vol. 27
(Moscow: 1954), P. 598 with photo.

Avtorkhanov (59), index.

Prominent Personalities of the USSR (1968), 415

MUNSENBERG, Willi

(Erfurt, 1889-1940).

The inventor of the Communist "front" type organization and its leading practitioner during the 1930's.

REF: His one-time assistant, Arthur Koestler, has correctly said that a biography of Munzenberg would constitute "one of the most revealing" contributions to understanding international communism in the inter-war period. Now, one such biography has appeared:

Babette Gross, Willi Munzenberg: Eine politische Biographie (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1967, with a Foreward by Arthur Koestler).

Articles are:

R. N. Carew-Hunt, "Willi Muenzenberg," St. Anthony Papers, No. 9 (1960), pp. 72-87.

Jorgen Schleimann, "The Organization Man: The Life and Work of Willi Munzenberg," Survey, No. 55 (Apr 1965), pp. 64-91.

Helmut Gruber, "Willi Munzenberg: Propagandist for and against the Comintern," International Review of Social History, Vol. 10 (1965), Part 2, pp. 188-210.

Munzenberg - 2

Helmut Gruber, "Willi Munzenberg's German Communist Propaganda Empire, 1921-1933," The Journal of Modern History, Vol. 38, No. 3 (Sep 1966), pp. 278-297.

For a bio-bibliography see Werner Bertold (editor), Exil-Literatur (Frankfurt: Deutschen Bibliothek, 1965), pp. 129-133 with photo.

See also:

Fischer (48), 610-615.

Nollau (61), index.

Krivitsky (39), 62-63, 66.

MULNIKOV, _____.

GRU (?) officer.

Expert cryptographer.

In China, based at the Soviet Embassy, sometime before 1941-ca.1942, where he was particularly successful in raiding the safes of Allied Embassies. Returned to Moscow headquarters from "abroad" in 1942 or 1943.

N.B.: Possibly the same person as "Colonel Melnikov" identified by (53), 1015, as Deputy Chief, 5th Section (terror and sabotage), GRU, 1941.

REF: Gouzenko (48), 111-115.

NELSON, Steve

(born Steve Mesarosh, in Chaglich, Yugoslavia, 1903-).

Immigrated to U.S. in 1920, posing as "Joseph Fleischinger," his American brother-in-law, but granted citizenship in 1928.

In Moscow (as "Lewis Evans"), 1931-1933, studying at the Lenin School.

In Shanghai for 3 months, 1933.

Whereabouts unknown, 1934-1936.

Political Commisar (with rank of lieutenant colonel), VXth International Brigade, Spain, 1937 until wounded in August.

Implicated in the atomic espionage efforts, San Francisco Bay area, 1940-1943 - ?.

Member, Executive Committee, CPSU, ? - 1950-1951 - ?.

Quietly left CPSUA in mid-1960's. Employed as a carpenter and remains active in the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Still recalled by Brigade veterans with rare affection as easily the most effective, courageous and humane politkoms.

AUTH: The Volunteers (New York: 1953) for his excellent semi-autobiographical account of the American volunteers in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War.

REF: For his career in China see Spolansky (51), 156-158.

For his career in Spain see Arthur H. Landis, The Abraham Lincoln Brigade (New York: Citadel Press, 1967), index.

NEUMANN, Heinz

(1902-1938?)

German Communist leader in 1920's.

His literary aliases included "A. Neuberg."

A senior Comintern representative in China, 1927.

Leader, German Communist Party (KDP). 1928-1932, when virtually expelled.

Sent to Spain as a political instructor, 1932-late 1933.

In Switzerland as a mere translator, and 1933-1934, when arrested by Swiss authorities because his papers were not in order. When the new German Nazi Government requested his extradition, the Soviet Government offered him asylum. Accordingly, the Swiss deported him in 1935 to Moscow where he and his wife worked as translators until their arrests by the NKVD in Apr 1937 and Jun 1938 respectively.

Following his arrest in Moscow in Apr 1937 he quite disappeared, although he was reliably rumored to be still alive in summer 1938.

N.B.: The Nazi Anti-Komintern research bureau claimed -- quite falsely and in disregard of his Reich's Foreign Ministry dossier -- that he was in Spain organizing terrorist activities as "Henrique Fischer" from before the outbreak of the Civil War until his recall to Moscow together with Soviet Ambassador Rosenberg, i.e., in Feb 1937.

NEUMANN - 2

REF: On his general career:

Margaret Buber, Under Two Dictators (London: Gollancz, 1949), index and xi.

Margaret Buber-Neumann, Vom Potsdam nach Moskau (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1957), index and pp.174-194.

Gitlow (40), index.

Nollau (61), index.

On his role in Spain see:

Anti-Komintern (37), 209, 228 with photo. An error-ridden account.

OKOLOV

(- 19 Dec 1927)

Chief, 1st Subdivision (Otdeleniye?), section of counterespionage, Turk-
estan, ? -1922-Aug 1923- ?.

Vice-Consul, Canton, ? - 19 Dec 1926.

Politically executed the day following his arrest during a raid on Canton
consulate by Chinese police mopping up the "Canton Commune." His
body was displayed in the street three days with the attached sign:
"Russian bandit."

REF: For his Cheka background see:

Agabekov (31), 28-29.

Kim San and Nym Wales, Song of Ariran (New York: John Day, 1941), p. 105.
(A secondhand account.)

OSIPOV, A. P.

Deputy Chief (with rank of Maj. Gen.), NKGB in charge of subversive
operations abroad, ? -Dec 1943-Apr 1944-(1945)- ?.

REF: Deane (47), 51-53, 57, 59, 63, who describes him as in mufti with
"short, smooth-shaven,...brown eyes, brown wavy hair, and a sallow
complexion." Spoke English "perfectly and without a trace of
accent."

"OTT" (aka "Gloemberg")

Married to a White Russian in Harbin.

Chief of a GRU net in Harbin until 1932 when he returned to Moscow where he was still located as late as January 1933 when met there by Sorge.

REF: Willoughby (52), 42, 188-189, 238-240.
de Toledano (52), 44, 46-47.

PANFILOV, (M. F. ?)

Deputy Director (rank of Major General), GRU, ?-17 Apr 1941 - ?.

N.B.: Probably the same person as the M.F. Panilov who was identified around 1952 as a member of the editorial board of the restricted theoretical military journal, Voennaya Mysl [Military Thought].

REF: On GRU affiliation see:
Ege (53), 1006.

On M.F. Panfilov see Garthoff (53), 60n.

PANYUSHKIN, Aleksandr Semonovich

(b. Kuibyshev, 1905-).

Joined CPSU in 1927.

Graduated Frunze Military Academy, 1938.

In NKVD Frontier Forces, 1924-1939, with rank of major-general.

Ambassador: to China, 1939-1944.

Soviet representative at Far East Commission, Washington, D.C. 1945-1947.

Ambassador to U.S., 1947-1952.

Again Ambassador to China, 1952-1953.

Head, INO, MVD, Jul 1953-13 Jan 1954-1954?

Chief, Foreign Cadres Section, Secretariat, CC, CPSU, 1959-present (1967).

Member, Central Auditing Commission, 1941-1952 and, again, 1956 -present (1967).

REF: Panyushkin's role in INO is confirmed by:

Petrov (56), 333.

Deriabin in his HUAC testimony of 17 Mar 1959, p. 10.

Deriabin and Gibney (59), 259.

Khokhlov (59), 204-207, 221-223, 231, 233-236.

Penkovskiy (65), 69, 285.

See also Cookridge (55), index.

Wolin and Slusser (57), 60, are overly skeptical of Panyushkin's rather satisfactorily verified intelligence role.

Panyushkin - 2

For general career see:

DSO: 1963, index

Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (Feb 1966 revisions), p. I-A2.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 467

"PAUL"

Estonian?

Major General in GRU when assigned to China in 1932.

N.B.: Not to be confused with Eugene Dennis* ("Paul Walsh").

REF: De Toledano (52), 60-61.

Willoughby (52), 15, 31, 42, 81, 82, 180, 281.

Johnson (64), 82-83.

PONOMARENKO, Pantelymon Kondratevich

(Kuban, 1902-)

Joined CPSU in 1925.

Graduated Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers, 1932.

Red Army, 1932-1935.

Various CP posts in late 1930's

During World War II headed staff of partisan movement at Supreme
Command Headquarters.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1939-1961

Various ambassadorial posts (Poland, India, Netherlands), 1955-1961.

REF: Prominent Personalities of the USSR (1968), 493

PETERS, Yakov Khristoforovich

(-1937?)

A Latvian Old Bolshevik.

Joined the CP in 1904.

Lived many years in London, returning to Russia immediately after the Feb Revolution.

Head, Military-Revolutionary Committee (Cheka), Petrograd, 1917-1918 - ?
Member, Collegium, Cheka.

Chief, Special Section [for NKVD-CC liaison], CC, CPSU,
? - Sep 1934-1937, according to Granovsky.

Arrested in 1937 and presumably executed.

LANGUAGE: Good speaker of English according to his onetime friend,
Raymond Robbins.

FAMILY: Son, Igor Peters (c.1921-).

N.B.: Not to be confused with a Comintern underground leader in the U.S.
from 1933 to 1941, "J. Peters," a Hungarian who presumably took
this nom d'espion in imitation of J.Kh. Peters.

Peters - 2

REF: Granovsky (55/62), 22, 116-117, 125. Granovsky claimed to have
been a close friend of Peters' son, Igor.

Wolin and Slusser (57), index.

Lewytzkyj (61), index.

George F. Kennan, Russia Leaves the War, (Princeton: Princeton
University Press, 1956), pp. 66, 390.

PONOMAREV, Boris Nikolaevich

(Zaraysk, now Ryazan Oblast, 1905-)

Historian and Party official.

Joined CPSU, 1919.

Graduated Moscow Univ., 1926.

Graduated Institute of Red Professors, 1932.

Member, Executive Committee, Comintern, 1936-1943.

Deputy Director, Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin, 1943-1944.

First Deputy Head, later Head, SOVINFORMBURO, 1946-1948.

Head, SOVINFORMBURO, 1948-1949.

Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1958-1962.

Full Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1962-1967- ?

Candidate Member, CC, CPSU, Oct 1952-Feb 1956

Member, CC, CPSU, Feb 1956-1967- ?.

Secretary, CC, CPSU, Oct 1961-1967- ?

First Deputy Chief of a section (presumably the International Section),
CC Secretariat, 1950-1953.

PONOMAREV - 2

Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat, CPSU, 1954-present (1965).

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (63) and Feb 1966 supplement.

WW in the USSR: 1965/1966, p. 664.

BD (58), 505..

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 494.

POSELOV, Petr Nikolaevich

(1898-)

Member, CPSU since 1916.

In agitprop work 1917-1940.

Graduated, Moscow Institute of Red Professors, 1930.

Chief Editor, Pravda, 1940-1949.

Director, Institute of Marx, Engels, Lenin, 1949-1952.

Again Chief Editor, Pravda, 1952-1953.

Secretary, CC, CPSU, 1953-1960.

Candidate Member, Presidium, CC, CPSU, 1957-1961.

REF: Bol. Sov. Ents., 2nd ed., Vol. 34 (1955), pp. 247-248 with photo.
Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 499.

POZDNYAK, I. I.

Chief, unidentified sector, International Section, CC Secretariat,
. ? - 'Apr 1965 - ?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (Feb 1966 revision), p. I-A3.

PRASSOLOV, Victor (alias "Kepp.")

A senior OGPU official in China, 1926.

OGPU Resident in Paris, 1927- ? , when replaced by Lev B. Helfand (with cover as 2nd Secretary). Prassalov's removal allegedly resulted from his having gambled and lost 10 million francs of INU funds at Deauville. Kidnapped home, he got off with only 10 years hard labor, because his sister was married to a senior official.

REF: E. H. Carr in "Litvinov" (55), 29, asserts he was arrested in France, deported to Russia, and shot.

Geoffrey Bailey (pseud.), The Conspirators (New York: Harper, 1960), p. 97, partly copying from E. H. Carr's footnote in "Litvinov."

PROSKUROV

Director, GRU, c.1 Nov 1937-1938- ?

The immediate successor of Uritsky.

REF; Ege (53), 1023

PYATNITSKY, Isoif (Osip) Aronovich

(1882-1939)

Old friend of Lenin

Candidate Member, CC, CPSU, 1920-1921.

Entered Comintern secretariat as chief of the OMS, 1921-1924.

Head of the Comintern's Orgburo from 1924 until deposed in 1936.

Died (executed?) in 1939.

Rehabilitated in 1958.

REF: Nollau (61), index.

Dallin (55), index.

Margaret Buber-Neumann, Von Potsdam Nach Moskau (Stuttgart:
Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1957), index.

Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (2nd ed.), Vol.51 (Moscow: 1958),
p. 239.

Roy (64), 274, 520-524.

Sorge in Willoughby (52), 146, 164, 166-169, 173.

Benjamin Gitlow, I Confess, (New York: Dutton, 1940), index.

RADEK, Karl Berngardovich (born Sobelsohn)

(Lvov, 1885-1938?).

An educated Galician Jew who as a Menshevik spent WWI in exile in Switzerland.

In 1917 joined the Bolshevik Party and returned to Russia with Lenin in the "sealed" train.

Assistant Commissar and Chief of the Central European Department of the Foreign Commissariat, 1918.

Director General of the Russian Telegraph Agency (ROSTA, the forerunner of TASS), 1918-1921.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1919-1924.

As a Secretary on the Comintern Executive Committee at this time (c.1921) he acted as the Politburo's rapporteur on foreign affairs.

Rector, University of the Toilers of the East, 1925-1927.

Expelled from the CPSU in 1927 as a Trotskyite, he spent 1 1/2 years in Siberian exile.

Readmitted to the CPSU in 1930.

Editor, Foreign Department, Izvestiya, ? -1936- (1937)?.

Head, "Foreign Information Bureau," CC Secretariat, ? -1936-1937.

[Possibly succeeded by P.N.Pospelov] and Deputy Chief, Agitprop Dept, CC Secretariat.

RADEK - 2

Arrested, and on 29 January 1937 sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Reported by Vladimir Petrov to have been murdered by a fellow prisoner in 1938.

According to Fischer (41), 434, Radek "ran a bureau in the party's Central Committee which supplied Stalin with information on the international situation" in the mid-1930's.

Barmine (45), 101, 262, recalls that "Radek had charge of international politics and press" in his capacity as head of "Stalin's private foreign information bureau" in 1935 when assisted by Tivel.

REF: For his general career see

Petrov (56), 68-69

Serge (63), 332 and index

Orlov (53), 4, 50, 169, 171, 190-204, 280-281.

RAINA, Ivan A.

Holds a degree in aeronautics.

Chief (rank of Colonel) 1st Directorate (Anglo-American territories), KI,
?-May 1951-1953. [succeeded by A. Gorsky.]

Deputy Chief, INU, MBG, ?-1952-?.

Advisor on intelligence to the CPR, ?-1953-1954-?.

FAMILY: Had a young son in the 1950's.

REF: Deriabin and Gibney (59), 181-182.

Petrov (56), 272

RASTVOROV, Yuri Aleksandrovich

(1921-)

MVD Lieutenant Colonel

Assigned in late 1950 with cover as Deputy Chief to the Soviet Political
Adviser in Tokyo where he defected to U.S. intelligence personnel
on 24 Jan 1954.

REF: See the three articles by Rastvorov in Life, v. 37, nos. 22-24
(29 Nov 13-Dec 1954).

See also Joesten (63), 252-260.

RAZIN, _____

OGPU, Chief Rezident in Harbin, ?-1934-?

NKVD Chief Rezident in Berlin, late 1930's.

Dismissed during 1937-1938 purge. Worked as a Glavlit censor in a publishing house.

Reinstated in NKVD during WW II. [1941?]

NKGB Chief Rezident (legal) in Stockholm, 1944-?.

NKGB Chief Rezident in Finland, mid-1940's.

MGB Chief in Germany in late 1940's. Recalled to Moscow and, under a cloud, given a minor library post with the intelligence service (KI?) c.1947.

N.B. Given the rarity of the name, he could be E.A. Razin who co-authored the article "Voennoe iskusstvo" [military art] in the Bol.Sov.Ents., 2nd ed., v.8 (Moscow: 1951), and other military articles beginning apparently in 1947.

REF: Petrov (56), 175 and index.

RODIN, Nikolai B.,

KGB officer.

Used the alias of General "Korovin" when earlier posted in London as Embassy counselor, 1953-early 1961. During this period he was in charge of George Blake and William Vassall.

Chief (rank of General), Executive Action Section, KGB, ca.1961-1962?

REF: Dulles (63), 88.

ROGOV, Vladimir

GRU agent.

Major, 3rd Section (espionage in U.S., Canada, and Far East), ?-Feb 1941- ?,
visiting frequently in Moscow.

Chief of the TASS Bureau in Nationalist China from sometime in late 1937
until Mar 1943.

It has been alleged by several writers (Healy et al) that he was the chief
NKVD Resident in China. However the evidence seems entirely circum-
stantial. The main indicator is that the TASS China Bureau had an
unusually large number of correspondents (12) for the amount of
newswire copy filed and most seemed to be serving more as military
observers at the front.

From Colonel Ege's testimony, it is clear he was with the GRU, not
the NKVD.

REF: For a detailed account of Rogov's TASS bureau in China see my Soviet
Journalists in China (draft, 1965), Chapter III.

Ege (53), 1018-1019, 1020, 1047.

RUEGG, Paul (alias: NOULENS)

Arrived in China in 1930 to direct the Shanghai branch of the Comintern's
Far Eastern Bureau.

Among his dozen aliases there were "Hilaire Noulens" (passport),
"Vandercruysen," and "W. Almas" (at 2nd Pan-Pacific Workers Confer-
ence).

Arrested 15 Jun 1931 by the Shanghai Municipal Police and tried by
court-martial in Oct in Nanking.

FAM: Wife: Gertrude

Son: born c.1926, kept by a German family in Nanking(?) after
imprisonment of parents. By c.1938 he was back in Russia,
according to the H. R. Isaacs who recognized his photo in a
Soviet publication at that time.

REF: Personal recollection of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Isaacs, 24 Dec 1966.

Willoughby (52), 14, 189-191, 260, 271, 273, 281-285, 294, 304-308.

RUMYANTSEV, Aleksei Matveevich

(1905-)

Member, CC, CPSU, 1952-1961-?

Head, Department of Science and Culture, CC Secretariat, CPSU, 1952-1955.

Chief Editor, Kommunist, 1955-1958.

Chief Editor, Problemy Mira i Sotsializma, Aug 1958-1961- (1964?).

Succeeded Satyukov as Chief Editor, Pravda, Nov 1964-Sep 1965.

Member or head of various CC delegations to Western Europe, 1955-1958.

Succeeded Satyukov as Chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists on 5 Feb 1965.

In Sep 1965 Rumyantsev was relieved of all his functional posts and retired to academic life in his capacity as a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a position he had held since 1960.

Appointed a full Member of the Academy of Sciences in 1966 and made one of its Vice Presidents in 1967.

REF: Prominent Personalities in the USSR (1968), 527-528

RUSAKOV, Konstantin Viktorovich

(1908 -)

Ambassador to Mongolian People's Republic, Feb 1962-1963.

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat, 1964-Oct 1965.

1st Deputy Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat,
Oct 1965-Nov 1966- ?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1963)
and Feb 1966 revision, p. I-A³.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 528.

RYASNOI, V. S.

Candidate, CC, CPSU, elected at 19th Party Congress, 1952. Dropped by 20th 1956.

A former CPSU official without experience in intelligence work prior to his appointment as Head (with rank of Lieutenant General), INU, MVD, for only three months around Feb 1953. Removed by the Central Committee for inefficiency.

However, Nicolaevsky states categorically that he was an "old MGB operative" before his transfer to the MVD.

REF: Deriabin and Gibney (59), 216-217.
Nicolaevsky (65), 127

SAVCHENKO, Sergei R.

Head (rank of Lt. Gen.), INU, MGB, ? - Jun 1952 - Oct 1952 - c.Feb 1953.

NOTE: A "Savchenko" (possibly I.T. Savchenko) is mentioned by Granovsky as People's Commissar of the Ukrainian NKGB, / - 1944-Apr 1946 - ?.

REF.: Deriabin and Gibney (59), index and 215.
Granovsky (55.62), 233, 236, 268-270, 281 289, 299, 302, 318, 326.

SEменов, Vladimir Semenovich

(1911 -)

Graduated Chernyshevsky Institute of History, Philosophy, and Literature.
Joined CPSU in 1938.

Counselor, USSR Embassy in Lithuania, 1939-1940.

Counselor, USSR, Embassy in Germany, 1940-1941.

Various foreign and domestic posts with Foreign Ministry, 1941-1955

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1955-1967- ?

Candidate Member, CC, CPSU, 1966.-.?..

REF: Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 545.

SEROV, Ivan Aleksandrovich

(b. 1905)

Member, CPSU, 1926-1965, when expelled.

In Stalin's personal secretariat in 1930's.

Graduated Frunze Academy, 1939.

In 1939-1940 led NKVD liquidations in the newly seized Baltic states.

Headed NKVD organs in the Ukraine, 1940-1941.

Deputy People's Commissar of State Security, 1941-1954.

In charge of deportations of the Chechen-Ingush, Kalmyks, and Crimean Tatars from Northern Caucasus, 1943-1944.

Deputy Chief, with rank of Colonel-General, SMERSH, in Soviet Zone of Germany and concurrently Chief of Civilian Administration, 1945-1947.

1st Deputy Minister, MVD, 1946-1954.

At MVD Moscow headquarters, Deputy Chief, 1947-1954.

Chairman, KGB, 1954-Dec 1958.

Several months in Hungary in 1956-1957 helping direct the repression of the revolution.

Deputy Chief, General Staff, 1958-end 1962.

SEROV - 2

Chief, GRU, Jan 1959-end 1962.

Candidate Member, CC/CPSU, ? - 1947-1956.

Member, CC/CPSU, 1956-1961.

Title of Army General since 1955.

Expelled from CP membership in 1965.

REF: For his general career see:

U. S. Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence Research, Division of Biographic Information, Biographic Directory, No. 272 (Aug 1960), "Directory of Soviet Officials." Volume 1, pp. 18, 19.

Schultz and Taylor (62), 669-670.

Wolin and Slusser (57), index.

Bol.Sov.Ents., 2nd ed., v. 51 (Moscow: 1958), p.268.

Colonel G.A.Tokaev, Stalin Means War (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1951), pp. 109-121, 124, 138, 166, gives highly personal firsthand account.

Granovsky (62), 274-278.

NYT. 10 May 1963, p. 7, col.1, belated rumor of expulsion.

NYT. 26 May 1965, p. 6, col.1, rumored expulsion from CPSU.

SHALIN, Mikhail Alekseyevich

A competent, experienced intelligence officer since WW II.

Head (with rank of Lt. Gen.) GRU, c.1951-1956, when replaced briefly by Lt. Gen. Shtemenko.*

Again head, GRU, 1957-1958, when replaced by Col. Gen. Serov.*

A boon companion of [GRU] General Kislenko* and General Starchenko, in the late 1950's, according to Penkovskiy.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 70.

SHCHERBAKOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich

(1901-1945).

In the Komsomol Secretariat, 1918-1922.

At Institute of Red Professors, 1930-1932.

In CC Secretariat, 1932-1934.

Chief, Soviet Information Bureau, 1942-Jan 1944 - ?

Secretary, CC, CPSU, 1941-1945.

Candidate Member, Politburo, 1941-1945.

Chief, Press Committee, CC Secretariat, ? - Jan 1944 - ?

Made Lieutenant General in 1942.

His career was closely associated with that of Zhdanov whose son-in-law he is alleged to have been.

REF: On his position in the International Section, see Armstrong (61), 192-193.

On his general career see:

Sov. Ents., 2nd vol. 48 (Moscow: 1957), pp. 262-263 with photo.

Edmund Stevens, Russia is No Riddle (New York: World, 1945), p. 174.

SHEVLYAGIN, Dmitry Petrovich

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC, CPSU, Sep 1957 - May 1959 - ?

Chief, Information Section, CC, CPSU, Dec. 1965 - present.

Member, Editorial Board, Voprosy Istorii KPSS, Dec 1959 - 1966.

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1960), index, and Vol. I (1963),
p. I-A6, and Feb 1966 revision.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 565.

SHPIGELGLAS, Aleksandr

Jewish family.

Received the diploma of the Moscow Faculty of Letters (when Vyshinski was Rector), doing his thesis on William Wickham, chief of British espionage in Switzerland in 1795.

Entered the INO on graduation.

Second Assistant to the Chief of INO, Slutsky, ?-late 1936- ? at which time he induced White General Skoblin into becoming a double-agent.

First Assistant to Slutsky from at least as early as Jul 1937 until he succeeded him -- initially as acting Chief -- on Feb 1938. Continued in this capacity until at least May 1938.

Shpigelglas travelled frequently to Paris (late 1936, end of May 1937, early Jul 1937, late Jun-late Sep 1937) and Spain (Oct 1937) in conjunction with arranging assassinations (Reiss, etc.) and the Spanish Civil War.

N.B.: Krivitsky incorrectly thought that Shpigelglas was purged in late 1937, immediately after Krivitsky's defection on 6 Oct 1937.

LANG: Fluent German.

SHPIGELGLAS - 2

DESC: Cultured, sophisticated.

REF: Krivitsky (39), 232, 235, 242, 253-265, 269.

Massing (51), 257, 259-260, 268, 271-273, 283.

Orlov (53), index.

Petrov (56), 57.

Victor Alexandrov, The Tukhachevsky Affair (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964), 98-104, 110, 140-143, 194.
Largely a fabrication.

SHTEMENKO, Sergi Matveevich

(1907-).

A professional soldier.

Chief, Central Operational Office, General Staff, 1944-1945.

Named on 13 Jan 1953 as an intended victim of the "Jewish Doctor's Plot."

Elected Candidate Member, CC/CPSU, in 1952 but not reelected in 1956.

Chief of Staff (with rank of General of the Army), c.Mar 1949-21

Feb 1953, when his replacement by Sokolovsky was announced. Demoted three grades to Major General.

After an inspection visit to Berlin in May 1953 soon went into temporary obscurity, but was observed in Oct 1956 in public two grades lower as a Lieutenant-General.

Director (rank of Lieutenant-General), GRU, for a few months sometime between 1954 and 1957.

Pravda noted his repromotion to Colonel-General on 30 Mar 1957.

Deputy Commander of Troops, Volga Military District, 1960-1961.

Chief of Main Staff (rank of Col. Gen.), Soviet Ground Forces, 1962-1964.

SHTEMENKO - 2

REF: For his general career see:

Conquest (61), index.

Nicolaevsky (65), 248-249, 251.

For his career as GRU chief see:

Penkovsky (65), 70, 89-90, 230, 237.

Curiously, the Who's Who in the USSR 1961/62 (New York: Scarecrow Press 1962), p. 695, does list him as heading the GRU, but for the one year 1959.

Also Prominent Personalities of the USSR (68), 570.

Cookridge (55), 64, lists him as GRU chief just prior to 1955 and gives him the rank of General of the Army.

SLAVIN, Nikolai Vassilievich

GRU officer.

Maj.-Gen., Soviet General Staff, 11 Aug 1944, when announced as a Soviet delegate to the United Nations Founding meeting.

Ambassador to Sweden.

A chief (rank of Maj.?Gen.) of the Military Diplomatic Academy, ? -1961-?

NOTE: Curiously, Ian Fleming, From Russia With Love (1956), Ch. 4, refers to a Lt. Gen. Slavin as Chief of the GRU at the time his novel was written in late 1955, and referring back to period of the late 1940's.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 92, 274.

FRUS:1944, Vol. I (66), 706.

SLUTSKY, Abram A.

(- 17 Feb 1938)

Head of the OGPU's party organization in late 1920's (or early 1930's).

INO Chief from at least 26 Nov 1935 until poisoned by his own chief, Deputy Commissar M. Frinkovsky, on 17 Feb 1938. This murder was announced as a "heart attack" and his widow received proper honors.

Orlov identifies him as deputy chief of INO as early as 1929.

In Spain, with nom de guerre of "Marcos," Nov 1936, reorganizing and enlarging Orlov's NKVD group to include internal police functions, returning to Moscow through Paris first week of December.

FAM: Wife and widow.

REF: Krivitsky (39), 82, 101, 106, 109, 111-113, 150-152, 159-160, 162, 168-169, 171, 199-203, 213-215, 225, 229, 231, 240, 250.

Massing (51), 258, 271. A recollection of his widow in 1938.

Orlov (53), index and 99-103, 205.

Simon and Wolin (57), 379.

Pravda, c.18 Feb 1938, for brief obit.

Orlov (63), 55, 72.

Hernandez (53), 48-51, 53, 74-75.

Bailey (60), index. On p. 229n Bailey simply copies out (without acknowledgement) the version of Slutsky's death given by Orlov (53), 231-232, but unaccountably makes it a gunshot suicide!

SMEDLEY, Agnes

(Missouri, 1894-London, 1950)

Involved with Indian revolutionaries in New York and Berlin, ca.1916-1921.

Travels in Moscow and Europe, 1921-1928.

In China as Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent, 1929-1933 (Harbin, Peiping, and Nanking in early 1929; Shanghai, May 1929-May 1930; Philippines and Canton, May-Oct 1930; Shanghai, Oct 1930-Jan 1931; Nanking, Jan 1931-May 1933).

Rest cure in USSR, 1933-1934.

Again in China, 1935-1941.

In U.S., 1941-1950.

In London, 1950, where she died from stomach ulcers, her ashes being interred in Peking in 1951.

Apparently never a formal member of the Communist Party.

REF: Johnson (64), 60-66.

Willoughby (52), 243-270.

Most of her own several books are personal memoirs.

SNEEVLIET, Henryk J.F.M. (alias "Maring")

(1883° - Apr 1942)

Dutch Engineer.

Former member of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party (SDAP).

Founder in 1914 of the proto-Communist Party in Indonesia, the ISDV.

Expelled from Indonesia on 5 Dec 1918 (not 1919 as E. H. Carr has it) and entered Comintern with alias of "Maring."

At 2nd Comintern Congress, Moscow, 1920.

In Shanghai, spring 1921-1923, where he was known as "Ma-lin."

Comintern representative in Holland, 1923.

Left the CP in the mid-1920's to head an anti-Stalinist socialist group in Holland.

Elected to the Dutch Parliament.

During the Nazi occupation he was arrested by the Gestapo and executed.

REF: Ruth Thomas McVey, The Development of the Indonesian Communist Party and its Relations with the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic (dittoed, Cambridge: Center for International Studies, M.I.T., 16 Jul 1954), pp. 5,8,9;

Isaacs (51), 58-62

North (53), index.

Eudin and North (57), index

Krivitsky (39), 261, 254, for a personal recollection of 1937

SORGE, Richard

(Baku, 1895-1944)

Grandson of Friedrich Sorge, Secretary of the First International, 1872-1874. (not "Adolf Sorge" as Willoughby and Massing have it, nor "Alexander Sorge" as Newman asserts.)

Son of a German engineer working at Baku at the time of his birth. His mother was Russian. At age three moved to Germany where he grew up and was educated. In German Imperial Army in WW I.

Joined KPD, 1919.

Ph.D., Hamburg University, 1920.

In 1924 or 1925 went to Moscow where his Communist membership was transferred to CPSU.

Staff member, OMS, Comintern, Moscow, 1925-1929.

OMS Liaison agent in Scandinavia and Britain, 1927-1929.

During his Comintern service, 1925-1929, his nom de guerre was "R. Sonter."

Recruited by GRU in Nov. 1929.

GRU Resident, Shanghai, Jan 1930-Dec 1932, posing as an American journalist named "Johnson" working for the Berlin Soziologische Magazin.

SORGE - 2

In Berlin, May-Aug 1933, establishing cover by joining the Nazi Party and becoming a Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent.

GRU Resident, Tokyo, Sep 1933-Oct 1941, with alias of "Ramsay," but with cover in his real name as correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Press attache, German Embassy, Tokyo, 1939.

Arrested on 18 Oct 1941, tried (1942), sentenced to death (1943), and--- contrary to fantastic rumors that he still lives by Meissner and Col. Hinchley---hanged at Sugamo Prison on 7 Nov 1944.

Widely publicized in the Communist press in post WW II Japan, Sorge was finally rehabilitated in the Soviet press in Sep 1964.

REF: Deakin and Storry (65).

Johnson (64), 66-83, and photos.

Willoughby (52), 23-132, and (for extensive passages from Sorge's memoirs, 134-230, and photos.

Personal recollections of Sorge at various points in his career are in the memoirs of Hede Massing and Hans-Otto Meissner:

Massing (51), 67-77, 317, for a PR of Berlin in late 1929.

Bernard Newman, The World of Espionage (London: Souvenir Press, 1962), pp. 117-126, 166-170. A popular and inaccurate account.

SORGE - 3

For his rehabilitation see Viktor Mayevsky, "Comrade Rikhard Sorge." Pravda, 4 Sep 1964. A complete English translation is in FBIS, USSR National Affairs, Daily Report, pp. cc7-cc11.

See also Za Rubezhom, No. 42 (17 Oct 1964), pp. 16-17, for reprints of three articles by Sorge that had appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung in 1937 and 1938.

STAHLMANN, Richard ("Arthur Illner")

Returned from Spain to Moscow. Assigned to Sweden in summer 1940 where he safely directed the NKVD intelligence network inside Germany.

From 1945 to 1951, as Richard Stahlmann, he was in the SED Central Committee department dealing with clandestine traffic of persons, material, and money between the SED in East Berlin and the West Germany Communist organization.

REF: Dallin (55), 90-91

Nollau (61), 86, 173, who claims that Illner was a GRU man, at least immediately following his schooling in Moscow.

STEPANOV, Mikhail [or, possibly, Boris] [Also known as Lebedev and with alias of "Vanini."]

(Died in USSR sometime before 1953, possibly well before)

Bulgarian Communist.

Participated in October Revolution.

A clandestine Oppositionist in Moscow in 1927.

Worked in China in 1920's and again in 1930-1931, according to Ravines.

In Comintern headquarters analyzing semi-colonial problems.

In Spain, as assistant to Comintern representative Godovilla, in mid-1930's.

Again (? or, perhaps, still) in Spain operating under the nom de guerre of "Moreno," ?-1936-winter 1938-?

In Moscow, ?-1938-1943, as a special assistant to Manuilsky in the Comintern.

REF: On his role in Spain see:

Thomas (61), index.

Hernandez (53), 12, 16-17, 25-26, and throughout, where he is wrongly labeled as "Pole."

On his general career see:

Ravines (51), 190-192, 195, 207, 223, 229-230, 319, and throughout, where he is further misidentified as a "Russian."

Serge (61), 216.

SUSLOV, Mikhail Andreevich

(1902-).

Member, Politburo, CC.CPSU, Jul 1955-Jan 1966-?

Member, CC, CPSU, 1941-Jan 1966- ?.

Secretary, CC, CPSU, Mar 1947-Jan 1966-?.

Head, Agitprop Section, CC. CPSU, 1947-1956?

De facto head of Cominform after death of Zhdanov, 1948-1949-?.

Chief Editor, Pravda, 1949-1950.

Member, Presidium, CC, CPSU, 1955-1967 - ?

Chairman, Foreign Affairs Commission, Council of Union, Supreme Soviet
1954-1960 - ?

REF: On his position in the International Relations Department see
Dallin (61), 462.
Nollau (61), 318.

In general: Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 613-614.

TERESHKIN, Vladimir Petrovich (Olonets Gubernia, 1903-8 Apr 1967)

Born into a poor peasant family.

Served in Red Army during Civil War

Joined CPSU in 1918.

Head, Political Department, 28th Army, on Western Front, in WWII.

Head, Political Department 26th Army, on Karelian Front, in WWII.

Joined CC/CPSU Secretariat apparatus in 1947.

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC, CPSU, ? - Oct 1958-Jun 1960-1964?.

Member, Bureau, World Peace Council, ?-Jul 1960- ?.

Member, Presidium, Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace, May 1962- ?.

Member, Committee Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace, ? 1957-May 1962.

Retired with pension in 1964 due to ill health.

Died in 1967 as a result of this "prolonged and severe illness."

DEC: Order of Lenin, 3 Orders of the Red Banner, etc.

REF: DSO, I (60), index; and I (63), index.

Pravda, 11 Apr 1967, p. 4. Obit signed only "A Group of Comrades."
in English translation in CHSP, Vol. 19, No. 15, p.35.

TERIAN, _____ (alias: "Ter" Tairov)

(Caucasus, ? - 1939?).

An adherant of Stalin during his Tsaritsyn days, according to Krivitsky, citing Berzin. A personal friend since then according to Berzin and Bessedovsky.

In Paris, heading the engineering department of the Soviet Trade Delegation, 1928.

Deputy Director (rank of Maj.Gen.), GRU, 1929-1935 -?.

Placed in this position as Stalin's special watchdog over the Red Army, according to Ege and Krivitsky.

Political Commissar of Marshal Bluecher,

Soviet Minister in Outer Mongolia, ? - Mar 1936 - ?.

Reported arrested in 1938 or 1939 and rumored executed.

N.B.: Terian's name appears sometimes in such garbled transcriptions as "Tirron" and "Davinov."

REF: For GRU posting:

Barmine testimony of 21 Jul 1951 in U.S. Senate, Judiciary Committee, Internal Security Subcommittee, IPR Hearings, Part I (82nd Congress, 1st Session), pp. 199, 200, 202, 203.

Ege (53), 1060, who uniquely provides the clues that enable us to link up his aliases and career highpoints.

His name was incorrectly rendered by the stenographer as "Tirron."

REF: General

Krivitsky (39), 122-125, 127, 1290130, 193.

Willoughby (52), 166, citing confession of Max Klausen where name has been incorrectly transliterated from the Japanese transcript as "Davinov."

Erickson (62), 404, 415.

New York Times.

Bessedovsky. (31), 228.

TIKHOVINSKY, Sergei Leonidovich

(1918-)

State security officer.

Vice-Consul at Urumchi, Sinkiang, 1939-1940.

Second Secretary, USSR Embassy, Chungking, 1943-1945.

Vice Consul, then Consul-General, Peking, 1946-1949.

Counselor, USSR Embassy, Peking, 1949-1950.

Deputy Director (under Panyushkin), Second Directorate (INU), c.1951-
Nov 1953-1953, with rank of Colonel.

Visited Vienna, Nov 1953, to supervise security at World Peace
Council there where he ordered Deriabin to place Ilya Ehrenburg
under special surveillance.)

Counselor, USSR Embassy, London, 1953-1956.

Head, Soviet Mission in Tokyo, 1956-1957.

Doctorate in Philosophy and History, Academy of Sciences, 1953.

Deputy Director, Institute of Asian Peoples, USSR Academy of Sciences,
1960- ?

Professor, Moscow Institute of International Relations, USSR Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, ?-1965- ?.

REF: On his MVD services see:

Rastvorov

Deriabin and Gibney (59), 260.

New York Times, 2 Jun 1956, p. 11, col. 8.

On his general career see:

Who's Who in the USSR 1965-66 (New York: 1966), 852.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 627.

ROLKUNOV, Lev Nikolayevich

(1919-)

Correspondent, Pravda (or TASS) ?-1949-?

Staff Correspondent, Department for Peoples' Democracies, Pravda,
1954-1959.

Editor, Department for Peoples' Democracies, Pravda, ?- 1959.

Deputy Chief, Section for Bloc Liaison, etc., Jan 1959-?, Oct 1965.

First Deputy Chief, Section for Bloc Liaison, etc., ?Oct 1963-Oct 1965

Chief Editor, Izvestia, Oct 1965-present.

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol. I (1963), p. I-A6.

New York Times, 11 Oct 1965, p. 11.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 632.

TRILISSER, Mikhail (or Meyer) Abramovich

(Astrakhan, 1 Apr 1883-1938).

Polish Jew.

An Old Bolshevik with 10 years of Czarist hard-labor imprisonment to his credit when appointed chief of Fourteenth Section in 1921 (by October).

When this Section became the Foreign Division (INO) of the GPU in 1922, he remained as chief until 1930.

Joined Bukharin's Right Opposition with Yagoda in mid-1928.

Chief, Counterintelligence, OGPU, 1931-1933 - ?.

In 1932 he was brevited as assistant to Pyatnitsky in the Comintern where he served in the ECCI as "Moskvin" until 1935.

Trilisser later transferred to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. He fell with Yagoda in the purge in 1936 or 1937.

Executed in 1938.

Rehabilitated in 1963.

FAM: Younger brother, David (1884-1934), was a CPSU worker in Leningrad.

REF: O.N. Ioganson, Darogoi Borbuy (Moskva: Izd. pol. lit., 1963), for a pamphlet biography including a 1927 photo.

Agabekov (31), 12, 15, 42, 48, 67-68, 72-80, 92, 93, 119,, 146-148, 152-153, 190, 197, 213, 216, 218, 220-222, 232-234, 272.

TRILISSER - 2

"Ypsilon" (47), index and 228.

Bessaedovsky (31), 114, 196.

Dallin (55), 3, 123.

Wolin and Slusser (57), 44-45.

Orlov (53), index and 218.

Orlov (64), 71.

Fischer (41), 98, citing his private notes of Kamenev's official memorandum (11 Jul 1928) of Bukharin's discussion on the Opposition.

William Reswick, I Dreamt Revolution (Chicago: Regnery, 1952), pp. 7-10 285, 311.

Souvarine (39), index, for Trilisser's membership in the Right Opposition.

Cookridge (55), index for a jumble of unsupported fact and fancy and "Moyses [also "Moisesy"] Triliser."

C - 111

ULYANOVSKY, R. A.

Deputy Chief, International Section, CC Secretariat, ? - Apr 1966-?

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol I (Feb 1966 revision), p. I-A3.

URITSKY, Semen Petrovich

(1895-1937 or 1938).

Joined CP in 1912.

Drafted in 1915 into Czarist army where he engaged in agitation.

In the Red Army since 1917.

Committee for the Defense of Petrograd.

Deputy Chief of Staff, 58th Soviet Rifle Division, 1918-1919, in the Ukraine.

Chief, Operations Section, Intelligence Department, Red Army, 1919-1920.

He was the nephew of Moisei (Mikhail) Solomonovich Uritsky (1873-1918) who was a Bolshevik Party Central Committee member and President of the Petrograd Cheka when assassinated in Petrograd on 30 Aug 1918, the same day Lenin was shot in Moscow.

Barmine incorrectly identified him as the brother of M.S. Uritsky, a relationship that would have given him the same patronymic.

In 1921, while at the Red Army General Staff Academy, he served under Tukhachevsky and I. F. Fedko in crushing the Kronstadt Rebellion.

On Special assignment abroad, ca. 1922.

Director, Moscow International Infantry School, ? - 1927.

Various command posts as division and corps commander and chief of staff of larger units, 1927-1931.

In Germany, 1931-1932, presumably with GRU.

URITSKY - 2

Deputy Chief, GRU, 1932 - Apr 1935.

He was Acting Chief, GRU, Apr 1935 to at least as late as 14 Sep 1936.

Chief, GRU, ? Jun 1937.

Arrested on 1 Nov 1937 and soon executed.

Rehabilitated 1965.

In late Dec 1936 Louis Fischer interviewed him at the War Commissariat for three hours, and on 1 Jan 1937 the Fischers joined Gen. and Mrs. Uritsky and their ward, Luli Cisneros (step-daughter of the Spanish Loyalist airforce chief), for a holiday outing.

Fischer noted that Uritsky was a four -"star" general when they talked about arms aid to Spain; although Fischer only "learned later that all Soviet military affairs in Spain, including the shipping of materials and men, were directly in his charge."

While Fischer recognized Uritsky as being "one of the top chiefs of the [War] Commissariat," he did not realize he was specifically dealing with the GRU Director.

Rehabilitated in Krasnaya Zvezda, 2 Mar 1965.

URITSKY - 3

REF: Erickson (62), 27, 122, 418, 429.

Johnson (64), 68n, 90-91, 101, 102, who incorrectly calls him "M.S. Uritsky"

Willoughby (52), 169-170, 200, who incorrectly calls him "Olitsky" and "Ulitsky."

Krivitsky (30), 82, 84.

Louis Fischer, Men and Politics: An Autobiography (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), pp. 405-409, 412.

Barmine (38), 109, 119, 196.

Barmine (45), 87, 95, 127.

Typical of the deceptions of the times, Luli's mother, Constanca de la Mora, In Place of Splendor (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1939), 276-278, 280-281, 348-351, mentions only that Luli was staying in Moscow with a "Russian family" for her first five months -- from Dec 1936 -- before entering a boarding school for Spanish children, thereby suppressing the identity of Uritsky with whom her husband was closely connected but inadvertently revealing that Uritsky was still alive and at his job in Apr 1937 the date at which he probably became an "un-person" when his foster daughter was packed off to boarding school.

URITSKY - 4

Avtorkhanov (59), 103, alleges that Uritsky was one of the members of Stalin's "secret cabinet" created in 1927, but Avtorkhanov or his indexer incorrectly calls him "M. S. Uritsky."

"VALTIN, Jan: (Germany, 1904-U.S.A., 1951)

Pseudonym of Richard J. Herman Krebs.

A German Communist who became a Comintern courier in Germany in 1923.

In Shanghai, as deputy (under Comrade "Siu") of the small Anti-Military Department of the Comintern (handling agitation among foreign troops), Jul 1926 (for three weeks).

Thence to San Francisco to work with Russian Comrade Getsy, Comintern (and GPU). Arrested in Los Angeles and spent 3 years in San Quentin prison.

Returned to Europe where he was arrested in Germany in 1933 where he remained as a Gestapo prisoner until 1937 when he became a double agent for them.

Escaped arrest by the Communist Party in Denmark in Jan 1938.

Came to U.S.A. in 1938, escaped assassination by Soviet NKVD agents, denounced by the Communist Party press as a Gestapo agent.

In 1941, with the assistance of Isaac Don Levine, he published his autobiography, Out of the Night, which soon became a major international best-seller, with over 700,000 copies sold in the U.S. alone.

During World War II he served with the U.S. Forces in the Pacific.

Died on New Year's Day 1951, of pneumonia.

REF: Valtin (41), particularly 153-156.

Chambers (52), 457, who notes that Isaac Don Levine ghosted or at least edited Valtin's autobiography.

Gitlow (48), 326-329, who

VARGA, Eugene S.

(Hungary, 1379-1964)

Son of a Hungarian Jewish village teacher.

Commisar of Finance, in the Hungarian Soviet Republic, 1919.

In Russia since 1920.

Chief, Foreign Section, Stalin's personal Secretariat, 1927?-1934? - ?,
according to Avtorkhanov (59), 104.

Director, Institute of World Economics and World Politics, 1927-1947,
when temporarily purged.

Received Lenin Prize, 1963.

VUTKEVICH, Helge Leonidovich

GRU agent.

Consul and GRU "legal" Resident, Tokyo, ? -Jan 1940-c.1940, when
recalled to Moscow and replaced by V.S. Zaitsev.*

REF: Willoughby (52), 101, where his surname is incorrectly rendered
"Helge Leonidvitch Vutokevitch".

Deakin and Storry (66), 211.

Meissner (55), 194, where -- incorrectly -- his name is given as
"Helge Leon Vutokevitch" and his title as "military attaché."

VOUKELITCH, Branko de (originally, Branko Vukelić)

(Osijek, Austria-Hungary, Aug 1904-13 Jan 1945)

OMS and, later, GRU agent.

Son of an Austro-Hungarian army officer, of Serbian Orthodox family.

Following high school, studied at the Zagreb Academy of Art, where he joined the student Marxist Club.

In Paris, 1926-Aug 1931, briefly studying law at the Sorbonne, marrying Edith Olson (a Dane), broke with his Yugoslav Communist friends.

In Yugoslavia briefly for military service in Yugoslav army, but discharged for illness, late 1931.

In France again, late 1931-30 Dec 1932. Recruited by the Comintern OMS service in March 1932.

In Japan from 11 Feb 1933 on, arriving as special correspondent for the Parisian weekly, Vu, and the Yugoslav newspaper, Politika. By prior arrangement joined the Sorge net in October 1933.

With French Havas Agency correspondent from Apr 1935 until his arrest.

Arrested by Japanese police on 18 Oct 1941 during the roundup of the Sorge ring. Sentenced in 1943 to life imprisonment.

Died of Pneumonia in prison in Hokkaido.

VOUKELITCH - 2

In Jan 1965 his second wife, Yamasaki Yoshiko, and their son were received by Soviet President Mikoyan to be given Voukelitch's posthumous award of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

REF: Deakin and Storry (66), index, is easily the best account.

Johnson (64), index

Newman (67), for a PR of early

Willoughby (52).

Meissner (56).

Dusan Cvetic, "Who was Branko Vukelić?", Review (Belgrade), Oct 1964 (In English)

WALTER, Albert (c.1883-)

German Communist.

General Secretary, ISH, 1931-1933.

Captured by Gestapo to who he informed, 1933-c.1939.

After Hitler-Stalin Pact, fled to British intelligence to whom he informed on both Communists and Nazis.

REF: Nollau (61), index.

Benjamin Gitlow, The Whole of Their Lives (New York: Scribner's, 1948), pp. 327-328.

Valtin (41), 438, 609-610, 749, and throughout.

WEINGARTEN, Seber

German.

GRU radio operator.

Joined Sorge in Berlin in late 1929 and accompanied him to Shanghai where he served under the nom d'espion of "Josef Weingart."

In Moscow, ? - spring 1935 - ?.

REF: Willoughby (52), 42, 44, 167, 169, 231.

WOLLWEBER, Ernst Friedrich

(1898-).

Son of a poor Silesian minor.

Longshoreman and member of the Socialist Youth when drafted into the Imperial German Navy in 1917.

Joined the Marxist Spartakus bund and, in 1918, led a mutiny on his cruiser according to his own unverified account.

In 1920 in Russia studying, returning to KPD work in Germany in 1921.

Brief stays in Moscow Military School, 1922 and 1926-1929.

Elected to Prussian Diet in 1928 and to the Reichstag in 1932.

Numerous aliases, including "Schulz", "Anderson", and — at KPD public functions — "Kurt Schmidt".

General Secretary, ISH, 1933-1936.

Arrested, tried in camera, and imprisoned in Sweden, May 1940-Nov 1944, when extradited to Moscow.

Returned to East Germany in 1945.

Reportedly Director of an East German Communist maritime sabotage and smuggling organization, 1946-Jun 1953.

Minister of State Security (MFS) East Germany Jun 1953-Feb 1958, when expelled from his Party posts for having aligned with an "anti-Party" faction.

WOLLWEBER - 2

REF: Stern (57), 317-318.

Dallin (55), index

Nollau (61), index.

Joachim Justen, They Call It Intelligence (London: Abelard-Schuman, 1963), pp. 180-184.

Valtin (41), 485-487 and throughout.

Carola Stern, Ulbricht: A Political Biography (New York: Praeger, 1965).

Cookridge (55), index, should be avoided. Little fact and much standard myth plus some of the author's own fancies.

YAKOVLEV, Vasili

Naval Attache, London

Chief of Staff, Baltic Fleet.

Reportedly Director, GRU, mid-1950's.

Not to be confused with an artist of the same name.

His son, Yuri, is in Soviet Naval Intelligence, " -1957-1959- ? during which period he attended the GRU's Military Diplomatic Academy.

Petrov (56), 197, 203, mentions a General Yakovlev as Head, 2nd Department NKVD, ? Jul 1942-1944 ? .

YUDIN, Pavel Fedorovich

(1899-).

Member, CP, since 1928.

A Secretary, USSR Writers' Union, ? - 1939.

Head, State Publishing House (OGI2), 1939-Jul 1941-1943?

Head, Chair of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow State University, 1943-1947.

Chief Editor, Trud, 1947

Chief Editor, For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy. Oct 1947-1950, although only formally installed in Jan 1948.

Member, CC, CPSU, 1952-1961.

Political Advisor and Deputy USSR High Commissioner in GDR, 1953.

Ambassador to china, 1953-1959.

Full member, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1953-present.

Candidate member, USSR Academy of Sciences, ?-1941-1953?

REF: Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 701-702.

Margaret Bouike-White, Shooting the Russian War (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1942), pp. 100-101 with photo dated c. July 1941.

ZABOTIN, Nikolai

Apparently well-educated and of a privileged family.

Graduated with honors from the Krasin Moscow Artillery School, 1924, to become a battery commander.

Won distinction as an artillery officer.

Chief of CRU in Outer Mongolia, ?-1939-?

A GRU "legal" Resident (with code name of "Grant") in Canada with rank of Colonel (and under guise as Military Attaché at Ottawa), Jun 1932-13 Dec 1945, where he was accompanied by his wife and son. His recall resulted from Lt. Gouzenko's defection on 6 Sep 1945, which blew Col. Zabotin's entire operation.

The subsequent official admission (on 20 Feb 1946) was made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar Lozovsky that Zabotin had been recalled "in view of the inadmissibility of acts of members of his staff" for having "received, from Canadian nationals..., certain information of a secret character..."

Zabotin was then sentenced to 10 years hard labor, according to Vladimir Petrov in his testimony before the Australian Royal Commission on Espionage on 1 Jul 1954. The press rumors of his "accidental" death in 1946 either at sea while being returned to Russia, or of a "heart attack" upon his arrival were both false.

ZABOTIN - 2

AWARDS: Order of the Red Banner & Order of the Red Star, both granted in August 1945.

ref; For his general career see Royal Commission Report (46), 14-16, 615-616, 626, 630, et passim.

Gouzenko (48), index.

Hirsch (47), index.

Dallin (55) index.

White (46), 28, 128 and photo opposite p. 33.

Noel-Baker (55), 630133, for convenient summary of the Royal Commission Report.

ZAISSER, Wilhelm

(Essen, 1893-1958)

Middle-class family. Chose a career in teaching.

Lieutenant in the German Imperial Army in World War I.

Joined the German Communist Party (KPD) in 1918.

Throughout the early and mid-1920's headed the Ruhr branch of the "N-Apparat" (military organization) of the KPD.

Recruited in 1923 into the superb GRU organization that developed and survived in Germany despite the revolutionary fiascoes of that year.

Fled in 1927 to the Soviet Union where he continued with the GRU.

He then went to Shanghai where he founded, as cover, a chapter of the German officers' extreme conservative Stahlhelm organization and was so "respectable" that General Hans von Seeckt, former chief of the Reichswehr, stayed at Zaiser's home during a visit.

In Manchuria he was reported to have been well-connected in high circles including friendship with Henry Pu-Yi, the puppet Emperor of the Japanese.

Thence briefly to Asia Minor.

Returned to Germany in 1931 reportedly as head of the GRU's economic espionage section until he again fled to Russia.

In 1936 he was sent to Spain where with the nom de guerre of "General

Gomez" he commanded the XIIIth International Brigade and, briefly during mid or late 1937, the Brigades' main base at Albacete.

Returned to USSR and two years imprisonment.

Released by Beria who sent him for study at the Military Academy and then gave him rank of Soviet Colonel.

In WW II assigned to staff organizing German POW's under the NKVD.

Returned to Germany in 1945 as a Soviet Army Colonel.

Police Chief of Saxony-Anhalt, 1945-1948.

Minister of Interior for Saxony, 1948-1949.

Chief of K-5 (political security) division of the People's Police, 1949-1950.

Minister of State Security, Feb 1950 until Jul 1953 when dismissed from all his Party posts including the SED Politburo (Member since Jul 1953) and ZK (Central Committee) for opposing Ulbricht and backing Beria.

Expelled from the SED in Jan 1954.

Lived in retirement, working part-time as a translator with his wife Else (who had simultaneously been ousted as Minister of Education) until his death from natural causes in 1958.

ZAISSE - 2

REF: Dallin (55), index

Justin (63), 178-180, 286, 296.

Stern (57), index.

Stern (65), index.

Hugh Thomas, The Spanish Civil War (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1961), 379, 423, 494, for Zaisser's career in Spain.

Von Einsiedel (53), index, for Zaisser's career in USSR in WW II.

ZAITSSEV, Viktor Sergevich

GRU officer.

GRU Legal Resident (with nom d'espion of "Serge") and with cover as Second Secretary at Canberra, 1943-? .

Press Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., 1947 - ?

FAM: The coincidence of initials in the patronymic suggests that the Ye. V. Zaitsev, identified in Jan 1966, as a Chief of an unidentified sector in the Agitprop Section of the CC Secretariat, may be V. S. Zaitsev's son.

REF: Deakin and Storry (66), 211-213, 255-256, 347.

Willoughby (52), 102

ZAKHAROV, Matvei Vasilyevich

(St. Petersburg, 1898-)

Member CPSU, 1917 -

Chief of Staff (to Yeremenko), Stalingrad Front, 1942- ?

Commander, 2nd Belorussian Front, ? - 1944.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Soviet Army, 1949-1952.

Chief (rank of full General), GRU, 1950-1951.

Chief Inspector, Soviet Army, 1952-1953.

Commander, Leningrad Military District, 1953-1957.

Commander, Soviet Occupation Troops in Germany, 1957-1960.

Deputy, Supreme Soviet, USSR, ? - 1961-?

Member, CC, CPSU, 1961-1965 -

First Deputy Minister of Defense, 1960-1963; and again 1964-1965 -

Promoted Marshal of the Soviet Union, 1959.

Chief of the General Staff, 1960-Feb 1963, when following the Cuban

Missile Crisis replaced by Marshal Biryuzov.

Commandant, General Staff Academy, 1963-1964.

Reappointed Chief of the General Staff, Oct 1964, following the fall of Khrushchev and the fatal aviation accident of Biryuzov.

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 69-70, 240, who uniquely reveals Zakharov's onetime GRU headship and continued close interest in the GRU.

For general career see:

Bol.Sov.Ents., 2nd ed., 1960 suppl., p. 597.

Prominent Personalities in the USSR (68), 706.

ZAKHAROV, Nikolay Stepanovich

(1909-)

Joined CPSU in 1932.

Joined NKVD in 1940.

Deputy Chairman (with rank of Major-General) KGB, ?-Jan 1962-1963.

1st Deputy Chairman (with rank of Colonel-General) 1963-19 Jul 1967- ?.

(Possibly advanced on ouster of Semichastny in May 1967.)

(Headed Soviet delegation to Ulan Bator to celebrate 45th anniversary of founding of the Mongolian State Security Committee.)

REF: Directory of Soviet Officials, Vol I (1963),

Radio Ulan Bator, International Service In English, 1350 GMT, 19 Jul 1967.

ZHDANOV, Andrei Aleksandrovich

(1890-1948).

Member, ECCI, ? - 1943.

Chief, Foreign Department, CC, CPSU, 1944 ?-1946 ? .

De facto head of Cominform, 1947-1948.

Secretary, CC (general secretary), Fall 1946- 6 Jul 1948.

REF: On his position in the International Relations Department see:

Nollau (61), 212.

Dallin (61), 43.

Armstrong (61), 157, 193.

ZHEREBTSOV, _____

KGB officer.

Chief (with KGB rank of Major-General), Tenth (special) Department,
Foreign Ministry, ? - 1959- ?

REF: Kaznacheev (62), 184.

ZOTOV, _____

GRU officer.

Military Attaché, Italy.

Military Attaché, France.

Chief (rank of "Brig." Gen.) 4th Directorate (Strategic Intelligence
for Middle and Far East), GRU, ? - late 1958, when succeeded
by P. P. Melkischev.*

Military Attaché, Hungary, c.1962- ? .

REF: Penkovskiy (65), 92.

ZUBILIN, Elizavera "Liza" (alias "Helen")

In INO, OGPU, since at least 1929 when involved in the interrogation of Yakov Blumkin,* a former boyfriend.

Handling disaffectedors (including the Massings), NKVD (possibly Cadres Section), ?-1937- ?

In U.S., ?-Jul 1937-Oct 1937, when returned to Russia with the Massings.

In Moscow, late Oct 1937-Jan 1938- ?

In U.S., - ?-summer 1940- ? ; ?-winter 1943- ?

LANG: Flawless English and German (1937).

DESC: Large, dark eyes. Dark skin. Delicate head and features.
Narrow mouth. Large, fine teeth. Large feet, ugly hands.
Poor posture. (Massing)

FAM: Wife of Vasili Zubilin.* c 1928-1942- ?
Mother of Peter Zubilin (c.1935-).

REF: Massing (51), 179, 224-232, 236-247, 251-256, 258-259, 283, 298-305.

Orlov (53), 193, where she is called only "Liza G."

Dallin (55), index.

ZUBILIN, Vasili "Vasya" Mikhailovich

(Moscow, 22 Jan 1900, according to his biography presented to U.S. State Dept.)

In KNVD underground in U.S. on and off from early 1930's through the mid-1940's with aliases to "Zarubin," "Luchenko," and "Cooper."

In NKVD underground as "Edward Herbert" in Germany, ?-early 1936- early 1959- ? Visited U.S. in summer 1937. In Germany as, inter alia, a scout for Paramount Studios. In Moscow, ?-c.10 Nov 1937-May 1938- ?

Attache, Soviet Consulates in San Francisco and New York City, ? -1941- ? Chief Resident in charge of Illegals (rank of Colonel), INU, NKVD, Jan 1942-Aug 1944, posted to Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., with cover as Third (later Second) Secretary.

Chief (rank of Maj. Gen.), INU, NKGB, (later MG3) 1944-Nov 1947-1948. Fallen from grace because of excessive drinking, retired, and living in Siberia, 1948.

LANG: Good French, English, and German (Morros). Good English (Massing).

DESC: Thick-set, powerful shoulders, red hair (Morros). Blue eyes, blond hair, stocky (Massing).

FAM: Accompanied to U.S. by wife, Elizaveta Zubilin * and son, Peter (c. 1935-).

REF: Morros (59), 26-59, 62-66, 68, 75-76, 79, 92, 172, 205, 236.

Dallin (55), index.

Massing (51), 179, 209, 242-243, 251-259, 266, 268, 269, 271-273, 298, 301-305.

UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for International Studies Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
		2b. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL: APPENDIX 'C' (SOVIET CLANDESTINE COMMUNICATIONS NETS)			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Scientific Interim			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name) Barton Whaley			
6. REPORT DATE September 1969		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 127	7b. NO. OF REFS ----
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO AF49(638)1237 ARPA		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) C/67-10a	
b. PROJECT NO 9717			
c. 61101D			
d. 681313		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AFOSR 70-1139 TR	
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT 1. This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited.			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TECH, OTHER		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Air Force Office of Scientific Research 1400 Wilson Boulevard (SRLB) Arlington, Virginia 22209	
13. ABSTRACT This biographical appendix is an alphabetical "who's who" of only those soviet intelligence administrators and agents mentioned in the text-- <u>Soviet Clandestine Communications Net: Notes for a History of the Structures of the Intelligence Services of the USSR</u> . The while it does seek to include most senior officials in the several foreign intelligence organizations, it is quite sporadic in covering minor officials and field agents. These latter are normally included only if their careers have been associated with intelligence work on East Asia or with the case study of <u>BARBAROSSA</u> .			

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DEC: Decorations

LAN: Linguistic accomplishments

FAM: Family, that is, spouse and children

REF: Bibliographical and other source references

N.B.: Contradictory biographical assertions, possible misidentifications with other persons, and other potential sources of confusion.