

VIA: AIR  
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

SECURITY INFORMATION DISPATCH NO. MGMA 8102

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M  
Chief, Foreign Division S  
FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe *c/1/1/1*  
SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDSOX/CARCASS Project

DATE: 9 January 1952

SPECIFIC— Operational Requirements in Support of CARCASS Missions.

1. Transmitted herewith as Attachments A, B, and C, are the operational requirements in support of the three CARCASS agents, all of whom will be dispatched on their missions sometime in April 1952 according to present plans.

2. As with the requirements submitted to Headquarters previously for the CASINO Project, it will be necessary that the requirements named herein be fulfilled and in the hands of the case officer concerned with the CARCASS Project prior to 1 March 1952 in order to allow sufficient time to incorporate this material into the training schedule of the agent in the final phases of his training. It is requested, therefore, that Headquarters cable the field immediately in any instance where a delay in the fulfillment of any requirement is foreseen in order that the case officer may gear his training schedules accordingly.

3. It will be noted in the individual Attachments that each one of these three CARCASS agents is not being assigned specific targets. It is planned to utilize these three men along the lines of the CARCASS program. We are proceeding on this basis unless otherwise directed by Headquarters.

Distribution

- ✓ 2 - FMD w 2 Att.
- 2 - ZACANOE w 1 Att.
- 2 - CSOB/K w 2 Att. (REC'D)
- 1 - COS w. 1 Att.
- 1 - TAD w 1 Att. (DIRECT)
- 1 - CSOB w 1 Att. (REC'D)

*Kal note - biographical data mentioned being sent separately*

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

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CLASSIFICATION

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Attachment to MGM-A 8102

Attachment "A"

OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent Cryptonym: ~~(Secret)~~ CACCRIA 4
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: Tourist mission from the North Caucasus area of his DZ to Rostov, DonBas, Kiev, Briyansk, Smolensk, Minsk and the USSR/Polish border for the collection of fresh intelligence on documentation, internal controls, and methods of illegally crossing the USSR/Polish border.  
  
Alternate Mission: In the event this agent finds an attempt at an illegal border-crossing to be too risky, he will be instructed to semi-legalize himself in the vicinity of VOLOKOLAMSK (on the road between Moscow and Smolensk), taking as much time as security requires. After successfully semi-legalizing himself through a calculated employment in a small artel or even Kolkhos, he will recover his W/T and call for assignment to specific targets.
4. Time Required With USSR: From two months to indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By sea from Turkey or by air from Iraq.
6. Exfiltration: Overland across USSR/Polish border (if applicable).
7. Cover: Subject will appear in the North Caucasus heading north as a civilian who has been on sick leave from a small artel or factory in the city of Leningrad. His PASPORT will contain a PROPISAN and a VYPISAN from some city in the North Caucasus (according to the availability at ZACANOE of true exemplars from any given town or city in this area) where Subject has been spending most of his sick-leave time.
8. Legends: Subject's legend will closely resemble his true life as given herein. He will be born in 1925 and lived and was educated in the Voronezhskaya Oblast until his induction into the Soviet Army with the Class of 1925. (Details of his military history will be completed by the Zipper staff) He was demobilized with the Class of 1925 in 1948 in the city of Voronezh where he received his VOYENNY BILET and VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE valid from April 1948 to April 1949. In about February 1949, he was released from his employment in Voronezh and travelled to Leningrad where he found employment (as recommended by Headquarters on the basis of information available there). In April 1949, he was issued a 5-year PASPORT on the basis of his VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE. He has been working in

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Attachment "A"

this given place of employment since about March 1949 and is now on sick-leave for 28 days. He spent his sick-leave in a city in the North Caucasus (depending upon the availability of true exemplars of a PROPISAN and VYPISAN stamp in ZACANOE).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Specific document intelligence and internal control requirements suggested by Headquarters for coverage by this agent (providing Headquarters concurs in the tourist mission as stated in paragraph 3 above.)
2. Three SPRAVKI completed but not filled in attesting to Subject's release from an "itinerant-labor" position in Leningrad where a TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA would not expected to be required. This will be used in the event Subject decides against an attempted exfiltration across Poland and in favor of an attempt to semi-legalize himself in the Volokolamsk area as reported under 'Alternate Mission' in paragraph 3 above.
3. City Plan, Brief, and map of the city of Voronezh, the city or town in the North Caucasus selected by Headquarters on the basis of available exemplars of the PROPISAN and VYPISAN where Subject allegedly spent his sick-leave, and the city of Leningrad. (City Plan of Leningrad requested for CACUMEN of the CASINO Project in Attachment "C" of MGM-A-8011 can be used by this agent.)
4. Details of an employment selected by Headquarters for the city of Leningrad from which Subject is currently on leave. Such employment details must also include specific information on the contents of cachets to be made up for the leave SPRAVKA and the PRINEAT. Whether Headquarters forwards such information to CSOB for transmittal to TAD for the preparation of the rubber stamps, or prepares the stamps at ZACANOE is a decision left up to Headquarters.
5. Six completed but not filled in certificates (SPRAVKI) on the basis of exemplars available authorizing sick leave for Subject from his employment in Leningrad together with any necessary details of instruction on how to fill in this SPRAVKA. (Defector Sources available here will be queried on this type of SPRAVKA and the results will be forwarded to Headquarters as soon as possible.)
6. Detailed description of the information required to prepare the validating seal of a VOYENNY BILET from Voronezh (unless Headquarters chooses to prepare this rubber stamp in place of TAD).
7. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 editions of the RSFSR PASPORT with serial number valid for issue in Leningrad in April 1949.
8. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILETS.
9. It is further requested that the files of ZACANOE be scanned for various miscellaneous certificates which can easily be reproduced for use by this and other agents, such documents being the birth certificate, school graduation papers, and

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Attachment "A"

other SPRAVKI which may assist Subject in carrying out a more secure normal cover.

10. Operational Aids: In a long-term mission such as has been designed for this agent, the availability of his W/T when required will be of paramount importance. It is requested that Headquarters consider all possible ways of breaking the RS-6 down for easy and secure camouflage in order that this agent, and the other CARCASES, can carry the RS-6 from their DZ to their areas of operation. Without such concealment it will be necessary for these men to bury the RS-6 in the DZ area and return to that area from their targets whenever intelligence can be transmitted. Perhaps the RS-6 can be baked into loaves of bread for the initial trip from DZ to target, or some other such concealment device can be devised in order to preclude the necessity of the agent's travelling back to his DZ for the W/T. It is requested that Headquarters inform the field of the progress of this concealment development.

(Such operational aid equipment as maps, etc, which will be required of Headquarters will be requested at a later date when there is a more specific knowledge of Subject's DZ, mission route, and likely exfiltration channel. Such equipment as clothing, compass, etc., will be procured locally.)

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Attachment to  
MGM-A-8102

ATTACHMENT "B"

OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent Cryptonym: CACCOLA 5
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: Subject will attempt to semi-legalize himself in or around the city of Minsk. After establishing himself through employment in a small artel or kolkhhoz, he will recover his W/T and come on the air for specific target assignments.
4. Time Required Within USSR: Indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By air from Germany.
6. Exfiltration: (Instructions to be sent to agent by W/T when mission completed; probable exfiltration route - Poland.)
7. Cover: Subject's legend will closely resemble his true life as reported herein. He was born in 1918 in the Gomelevskaya Oblast in Belo-Russia where he lived and was educated until 1937 when he moved to the city of Rogachev (1937-1938) and to Minsk (1938-1939). In 1939 he moved to Kiev and was inducted into the Soviet Army in the Fall of that year. (A military legend, borrowed in toto from a Soviet defector available here, or prepared by the Zipper staff, will be added to the legend at this point). Subject was demobilized from the Army in Germany in 1946, but remained as a civilian employee (VOLNONANIMATEMY) until 1948. In 1948 he returned to Kiev where he received a VOYENNY BILET and a VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE and found employment in a small artel or enterprize. In about April 1949 he received a PASPORT from the Kiev Militia on the basis of his VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE. As Subject is on his mission, he has just resigned from his employment in Kiev and is in Belo-Russia in the area of Minsk seeking employment, since he desired to resettle in region of his birth. He is in possession of a VOYENNY BILET, PASPORT, and a TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or a SPRAVKA releasing him from his Kiev employment or stating that he is on leave, whichever Headquarters advises on the basis of available intelligence on the TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. City Plan and Brief for the city of Kiev and Minsk, with maps of as large a scale as possible within a radius of at least 50 kilometers around Minsk.
2. Details on a place of employment in Kiev for Subject's legend.
3. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the Ukrainian PASPORT issued in Kiev in about April 1949.

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Att. "B"

4. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILETS issued in Kiev in about April 1948, together with specific instructions on the content of the validating seal.

5. Three blank TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA with specific instructions on the content of the cachets required from employment selected by Headquarters, (or specific instruction on the content of the required cachets for a leave SPRAVKA or a SPRAVKA of release from an "itinerant-labor" as decided by Headquarters). The instruction for the preparation of these cachets need not be forwarded by Headquarters if the manufacture of these stamps is to be done there rather than passed on to TAD.

6. As requested in paragraph 9 of Attachment "A" under "Specific Requirements", it is requested that Headquarters make every effort to provide miscellaneous documentation to support this agent's cover, such as birth certificate, school graduation certificate, etc.

7. Operational Aids:

As requested in paragraph 10 in Attachment "A", it is requested that Headquarters attempt to devise a secure concealment technique for the RS-6 in order to permit Subject to carry his W/T to his target areas.

Other operational aid equipment as required will be procured locally for this mission.

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Attachment to MGM-A-8102

SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT "C"

OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent cryptonym: CACCOLA 6
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: To semi-legalize himself in the Kuibyshev area and to make a side trip to Cherbarkul where his parents lived (just west of Chelyabinsk and south of Kyshtym) for reconnaissance of this important target area with a view of determining the type and extent of internal controls. After establishing himself, he will recover his W/T for reporting his situation and receiving further instruction.
4. Time Required Within USSR: From 3 months to indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By sea from Turkey or by air from Iraq to the North Caucasus.
6. Exfiltration: (Instructions to be transmitted by W/T - probably by sea to Turkey or overland across the Turkish or Iranian border.)
7. Cover: Subject will be in the Kuibyshev area with a PASPORT, VOYENNY BILET, and a TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) seeking employment (or on leave from) his employment in Chelyabinsk.
8. Legend: Subject's cover story will follow his true life as reported herein up to the point where he was inducted into the Soviet Army from Cherbarkul in 1942 and became hospitalized in Kuibyshev in 1944. His military legend, (which will be prepared by the Zipper staff) will pick up from August 1944 where he will join a unit which moved on into Germany from where he was returned and demobilized in 1947. Upon his demobilization, Subject went immediately to the city of Zaporozhe where he obtained a VOYENNY BILET and a VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE valid until about April 1948. Subject obtained employment in some small artel in Zaporozhe at this time (which he is able to select on the basis of his knowledge of that city). In April 1948, he appeared at the Zaporozhe Militia office to receive his PASPORT, but since he could not produce a birth certificate he was issued a second VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE valid until about April 1949. In about February 1949 Subject procured a copy of his birth certificate from his local ZAGS office in Dnieperpetrovsk, legally withdrew from his employment in Zaporozhe, and went to Chelyabinsk to find a better position. He found employment in Chelyabinsk (employment to be selected by Headquarters) and received his PASPORT in about April 1949. As Subject is in the Kuibyshev area on his mission he will carry a PASPORT,

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## SECURITY INFORMATION

VOYENNY BILET, and TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) from his former employment in Chelyabinsk. When Subject moves into the Cherbarkul area (as reported under "Mission" in paragraph 3 above), it will be necessary for him to carry a PASPORT and employment certificate different from the documentation used for the Kuibyshev area which was issued in Chelyabinsk. The proximity of Cherbarkul to Chelyabinsk would render these documents most insecure. Subject will therefore be given a second PASPORT and TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) to be used for the Cherbarkul trip. It would be preferable to have this additional documentation issued from the city of Zaporozhe, which city Subject knew quite well.

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Detailed City Plan and Brief for the city of Chelyabinsk (as requested for CACIOSO of the CASINO Project in Attachment "A" of MGM-A-08011).
2. Detailed City Plan and Brief on the city of Kuibyshev.
3. Detailed report of a place of employment in Chelyabinsk for his legend while in the Kuibyshev area, and Zaporozhe while in the Cherbarkul.
4. City Plan and Brief on the city of Zaporozhe. Since this agent has good knowledge of this city from personal experience, only such information subsequent to 1947 need be forwarded.
5. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the RSFSR PASPORT issued in Chelyabinsk in about April of 1949.
6. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the Ukrainian PASPORT issued in Zaporozhe in April 1949 for use only during Subject's trip to Cherbarkul.
7. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILETS issued in Zaporozhe in 1947.
8. Three each TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA from an employment selected by Headquarters in the city of Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhe (or SPRAVKI of release from an "itinerant-labor" position or leave, whichever Headquarters advises).
9. Specific instructions for the manufacture of the validating cachet for the VOYENNY BILET from Zaporozhe, and all required employment cachets from Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhe (unless Headquarters will manufacture these cachets in Washington).
10. As requested in paragraph 9 of Attachment "A" under "Specific Requirements", it is requested that Headquarters make every effort to provide miscellaneous documentation to round-out this agent's cover story in the form of birth certificates, education certificates, etc.
11. Operational Aids:
  - A. As requested in paragraph 10 in Attachment "A", it is requested that Headquarters explore all possibilities for providing various secure concealment

devices for the RS-6 to allow the agent to carry his W.T to his area of operation.

B. Maps of as great a scale as possible covering a radius of at least 50 kilometers from Kuibyshev and Cherbarkul.

Such other operational aids equipment which will be required to support this mission will be procured locally.

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9 January 1952

Chief, Foreign Division W  
Chief, Foreign Division S  
Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

**REDSOX/CARCASS Project**

**Operational Requirements in Support of CARCASS Missions.**

1. Transmitted herewith as Attachments A, B, and C, are the operational requirements in support of the three CARCASS agents, all of whom will be dispatched on their missions sometime in April 1952 according to present plans.

2. As with the requirements submitted to Headquarters previously for the CASINO Project, it will be necessary that the requirements named herein be fulfilled and in the hands of the case officer concerned with the CARCASS Project prior to 1 March 1952 in order to allow sufficient time to incorporate this material into the training schedule of the agent in the final phases of his training. It is requested, therefore, that Headquarters cable the field immediately in any instance where a delay in the fulfillment of any requirement is foreseen in order that the case officer may gear his training schedules accordingly.

3. It will be noted in the individual Attachments that each one of these three CARCASS agents is not being assigned specific targets. It is planned to utilize these three men along the lines of the CARCASS program. We are proceeding on this basis unless otherwise directed by Headquarters.

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**Distribution**

- 2 - FWD w 2 Att.
- 2 - ZACANOB w 1 Att.
- 2 - CSOB/K w 2 Att.
- 1 - COS w. 6. Att./
- 1 - TAD w 1 Att.
- 1 - CSOB w 1 Att.

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Attachment to URM-A 8102

Attachment "A"

OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent Cryptonym: (PSEUDO) GACCOLA A
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: Tourist mission from the North Caucasus area of his DZ to Rostov, Donbas, Kiev, Bryansk, Smolensk, Minsk and the USSR/Polish border for the collection of fresh intelligence on documentation, internal controls, and methods of illegally crossing the USSR/Polish border.  
  
Alternate Mission: In the event this agent finds an attempt at an illegal border-crossing to be too risky, he will be instructed to semi-legalize himself in the vicinity of VOLODZLANSK (on the road between Moscow and Smolensk), taking as much time as security requires. After successfully semi-legalizing himself through a calculated employment in a small artel or even kolhoz, he will recover his W/T and call for assignment to specific targets.
4. Time Required with USSR: From two months to indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By sea from Turkey or by air from Iraq.
6. Refiltration: Overland across USSR/Polish border (if applicable).
7. Cover: Subject will appear in the North Caucasus heading north as a civilian who has been on sick leave from a small artel or factory in the city of Leningrad. His PASSPORT will contain a PROPISAN and a VEPRASH from some city in the North Caucasus (according to the availability at ZAGABOE of true exemplars from any given town or city in this area) where Subject has been spending most of his sick-leave time.
8. Legend: Subject's legend will closely resemble his true life as given herein. He will be born in 1925 and lived and was educated in the Voronezhskaya Oblast until his induction into the Soviet Army with the Class of 1925. (Details of his military history will be completed by the Zipper staff) He was disabled with the Class of 1925 in 1948 in the city of Voronezh where he received his VOYENNY BILLET and VREMERNOYE USTROVLENIYE valid from April 1948 to April 1949. In about February 1949, he was released from his employment in Voronezh and travelled to Leningrad where he found employment (as recommended by headquarters on the basis of information available there). In April 1949, he was issued a 5-year PASSPORT on the basis of his VREMERNOYE USTROVLENIYE. He has been working in

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Attachment "A"

this given place of employment since about March 1949 and is now on sick-leave for 28 days. He spent his sick-leave in a city in the North Caucasus (depending upon the availability of true exemplars of a PROPISAN and VIPISAN stamp in ZAGANOR).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Specific document intelligence and internal control requirements suggested by Headquarters for coverage by this agent (providing Headquarters concurs in the tourist mission as stated in paragraph 3 above.)
2. Three SPRAVKI completed but not filled in attesting to Subject's release from an "itinerant-labor" position in Leningrad where a TRODOVAYA KNIZHKA would not expected to be required. This will be used in the event Subject decides against an attempted exfiltration across Poland and in favor of an attempt to semi-legalize himself in the Volokolensk area as reported under 'Alternate Mission' in paragraph 3 above.
3. City Plan, Brief, and map of the city of Voronezh, the city or town in the North Caucasus selected by Headquarters on the basis of available exemplars of the PROPISAN and VIPISAN where Subject allegedly spent his sick-leave, and the city of Leningrad. (City Plan of Leningrad requested for CASIBER of the CASINO Project in Attachment "C" of MM-4-5011 can be used by this agent.)
4. Details of an employment selected by Headquarters for the city of Leningrad from which Subject is currently on leave. Such employment details must also include specific information on the contents of checks to be made up for the leave SPRAVKA and the PRINAT. Whether Headquarters forwards such information to CSOB for transmittal to TAD for the preparation of the rubber stamps, or prepares the stamps at ZAGANOR is a decision left up to Headquarters.
5. Six completed but not filled in certificates (SPRAVKI) on the basis of exemplars available authorizing sick leave for Subject from his employment in Leningrad together with any necessary details of instruction on how to fill in this SPRAVKA. (Defector Sources available here will be queried on this type of SPRAVKA and the results will be forwarded to Headquarters as soon as possible.)
6. Detailed description of the information required to prepare the validating seal of a VOYENNY BILET from Voronezh (unless Headquarters chooses to prepare this rubber stamp in place of TAD).
7. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 editions of the REPER PASPORT with serial number valid for issue in Leningrad in April 1949.
8. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILETS.
9. It is further requested that the files of ZAGANOR be scanned for various miscellaneous certificates which can easily be reproduced for use by this and other agents, such documents being the birth certificate, school graduation papers, and

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Attachment "A"

other SPRAVKI which may assist Subject in carrying out a more secure normal cover.

10. Operational Aids: In a long-term mission such as has been designed for this agent, the availability of his W/T when required will be of paramount importance. It is requested that Headquarters consider all possible ways of breaking the RS-6 down for easy and secure concealment in order that this agent, and the other GARGASES, can carry the RS-6 from their DE to their areas of operation. Without such concealment, it will be necessary for these men to bury the RS-6 in the DE area and return to that area from their targets whenever intelligence can be transmitted. Perhaps the RS-6 can be baked into loaves of bread for the initial trip from DE to target, or some other such concealment device can be devised in order to preclude the necessity of the agent's travelling back to his DE for the W/T. It is requested that Headquarters inform the field of the progress of this concealment development.

(Such operational aid equipment as maps, etc., which will be required of Headquarters will be requested at a later date when there is a more specific knowledge of Subject's DE, mission route, and likely exfiltration channel. Such equipment as clothing, compass, etc., will be procured locally.)

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1. Born 12.1.1925 in the village Repenka, Aleksyevski RAION, Voronezhskaya OBLAST. The nearest railroad station is Isoslovka on the south-western railroad and is located 10 km. to the east of Repenka. 13 km. to the south of Repenka is the railroad station of Aleksyevka, also on the south-eastern railroad. This is the RAION center.

2. Family derivation-

Grandfather - on his father's side:

1. Korotayev Artamon, deceased, patronymic not remembered.
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. Peasant
6. Repenka
7. -
8. -
9. Died in Repenka, a long time ago, he does not know exactly when.

Paternal Grandmother:

1. Korotayeva, does not remember patronymic or maiden name.
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. Peasant
6. Repenka
7. -
8. -
9. Died in Repenka, he does not know when.

Maternal grandfather:

1. Bugakov Pavel, does not know the patronymic.
2. -
3. -

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4. -
5. Peasant
6. The village Nizhni Ol'shan, Ostrogozhski RAION, Voronezhskaya
7. -
8. -
9. Died during the civil war, probably in Nizhni Ol'shan.

Maternal grandmothers:

1. Bugakova, does not know first name, patronymic, or maiden name.
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. Peasant
6. Nizhni Ol'shan
7. -
8. -
9. Died, he does not know when and where.

Father:

1. Korotayev, Pavel Artamonovich, born 1890.
2. Reponka
3. literate
4. -
5. Permanent residence Reponka.
6. Peasant
7. Sympathetic, he was not a party member for religious reasons.
8. He did not serve in the RKKA (Workers' and Peasants' Red Army). In the imperial army he was a senior non-commissioned officer (UNTEROFITSER) in the artillery.
9. He died in the summer (July, apparently) of 1931, in Reponka, and was buried there.

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attachment to MCM-A 8107

Mother:

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1. Bugakova, Anastasiya Pavlovna, born about 1892.
2. The village Nishnii Ol'shan, Ostrogoshski RAION, Voronezhskaya OBLAST.
3. Semi-literate
4. -
5. Peasant.
6. Until she was married, Nishnii Ol'shan, then always in Repenka.
7. -
8. -
9. Died 4.1.43, in Repenka, buried there.

Brothers:

1. Korotayev Ivan Pavlovich, born 1919.
2. Repenka
3. He did not complete intermediate school (7-8 grades).
4. He married the first time in the fall of 1939 (divorced).  
The second time married in the fall of 1944, in Repenka.
5. He did not study a profession. He worked on a kolkhoz in Repenka first as cashier, later as kolkhoz president.
6. He always lived in Repenka, except when he was in the army from 1939 to 1942. In 1935 he went to Vladivostok for a few months to deliver goods.
7. He is a member of the <sup>Communist</sup> Party; although the source is not certain, he may have joined in 1937 or 1939.
8. He thinks he was a private (INFANTRYMAN), he served in the heavy artillery in the Zakavkazski military OKRUG-LENINAKAN on the Iranian border, from 1939 to 1942. In 1942, he was seriously wounded near Grozny (Mozdok,) lost his ~~right~~ left hand, was demobilized as an invalid.
9. -

Note: After he was demobilized, he returned to Repenka, in 1943. In 1946, he was condemned to two years in prison for embezzling kolkhoz property, when he was kolkhoz president.

1. Korotayev Nikolai Pavlovich, born 1929
2. Repenka
3. 9 grades
4. unmarried
5. he had no profession; he studied
6. always in Repenka
7. He did not, he was religious.
8. He was no longer in the army in 1946.
9. -

Sisters:

1. Subocheva, Nadezhda Pavlovna, born 1912
2. Repenka
3. Literate
4. Repenka, 1931, her husband is a veterinary's assistant.
5. Housewife, kolkhoz worker.
6. Up to 1933 in Repenka, from 1935 to 1943 in the Pobeda sovkhos of the Ostrogoshski RAION, and still somewhere in a village of the same RAION. From 1943, in Repenka.
7. Non-party.

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- 8. -
- 9. -

Note: In 1946, she had two children.

- 1. Korotseva, Lidiya Pavlovna, born 1929.
- 2. Repenka.
- 3. 5 classes, he thinks.
- 4. -
- 5. -
- 6. Repenka
- 7. -
- 8. -
- 9. -

Education.

- a. Repenka N S SH (incomplete intermediate school), in Repenka.
- b. Started in 1/9/1932, completed in 15/6/1940.
- c. Completion within 8 years; otherwise no requirements.
- d. From 1932 to 1936, the head of the elementary school was Mariya Grigor'evna Kufayeva. In 1936, grades were added to the school and it was made an incomplete intermediate school, at which time the director was Mikhail Ivanovich Grebnyuk, 1936 to 1940.
- e. At the N S SH:
  - Grebnyuk, M. I. - the Russian language and literature, singing.
  - Silakov, Timofei Borisovich - arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, and physical culture.
  - Kovalov - algebra.
  - ....., Kseniya Yefremovna - botany, zoology, and chemistry.
  - ..... - the German language.
  - ..... - physics
  - ..... - drawing (CHERCHENIYE).
- f. The students did not have an UDOSTOVERYENIYE LICHNOSTI. There were not certificates for graduation from one grade to another. Certificates of good work were given to outstanding students, but he did not receive one.
- g. A certificate certifying the completion of the N S SH.
- h. In the fall of 1939, he became a member of the Communist Party, but there was no special work to be done on that account.
- a. The Kiev intermediate school, in the village Ilovka, in the Aleksseyevski RAION, in the Veronezhskaya OBLAST.
- b. ~~1/9/1940 to 1/11/1940.~~
- c. No fewer than 11 years, the graduation certificate of the N S SH. There were restrictions in regard to social background.
- d. He does not remember the director's last name; he was called Boris Yakovlevich.
- e. Boris Yakovlevich - history, anatomy, and human physiology.
  - He doesn't remember the names of other teachers.
    - economic geography of the Soviet Union.
    - algebra and geometry.
    - inorganic chemistry.
    - the literature of ancient Russia.

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- f. The students did not have an UDOSTOVERENIYE LICHNOSTI.
- g. He did not receive a certificate, having attended school only two months.
- h. There was no general extra-curricular work.
- a. Trade School No. 9 (REMESLENNOYE UCHILISCHYE), in Aleksyevka (R. U. 9); he does not remember the address.
- b. From 1/12/1940 to 1/10/1941.
- c. Fourteen to fifteen years; a minimum of four grades was an advantage to Komsomol members, but others were graduated too. They were particularly careful not to admit persons who had been dispossessed of whose social background was foreign.
- d. The directors last name was Tsyimbalov; he does not remember the rest.
- e. Turning (3 hours daily of theory and 4 of practice), technical drawing, the technology of metals, arithmetic.
- f. An UDOSTOVERENIYE LICHNOSTI with a photograph. A small red book, without pages, and made of cardboard covered with linen.
- g. He did not receive a certificate, since he was there only 10 months and the course required two years.

— 4. Work.

- a. Metal turner.
- b. He turned parts for screw-cutters, screws for the vices, and piston rings for oil engines.
- c. AVIAZAVOD in the name of Chkalov No. 81 (or 83), in Tashkent, in the POLISHAFKHOZA building.
- d. One month.
- e. Having left home, I wandered around the country with a friend and later arrived in Tashkent, where I received a temporary PASPORT, valid for three months. There was war-time confusion, and he made himself out to be a person who had been evacuated from his native place. Since he did not have a birth certificate, and since the date of his birth wasn't noted on the UDOSTOVERENIYE, the school P30, where he was temporarily housed, sent him to a doctor to have his age determined. The doctor certified that he was born in 1924, which gave him the right to be issued a PASPORT. The RAION branch of the militia in the city Tashkent issued him a temporary PASPORT, valid for three months. Subsequently the school P30 sent him to work at the AVIAZAVOD in Chkalov.
1. There were no requirements.
  2. No documents were required.
  3. When he appeared at the factory, he was received by a lieutenant of the NKVD, who wrote down his personal data and immediately issued him a pass (PROPUSK) for the factory.
- f. They worked from eight in the morning until 16 hours. They had dinner after work. They were not paid wages and received only a payment on account. He stayed less than a month and then left.
- g. No documents were withdrawn. He did not have any.
- h. The PROPUSK (pass) to the factory. He thinks it was a small red book without pages, cardboard covered with linen, with a photograph. "PROPUSK" was printed on the cover in gold letters. He does not remember exactly. No periodical entries were made.
- i. He does not remember.
- j. " " " "
- k. A special factory guard, in semi-uniform, equipped with pistols. It was under the NKVD. They checked the passes of the persons going in and out.
2. Cf. the description of the PROPUSK.
  3. I can't describe it.
- l. He ran away.

Military Service:

1. Artillery Training Division of the anti-Tank Artillery of the 1st Independent Training Artillery Regiment of PRIVO (the Volga military OKRUG). STANISLIYA Inza, one or two months, then went on foot to STANISLIYA Krasnyi Daryish, Ul'yannovskaya OBLAST, where he remained until October, 1943.

2. In training.
3. Battery commander - Lt. Larionov.  
Division commander - Capt. Vlasenko.  
Regimental commander - Col. Yerokhin.

1. The 292th Guards anti-Tank Regiment of the II Guards Tank Army.
2. The city L'gov, Kurskaya OBLAST, October 1943. At the end of December 1943, they moved to the front. On 1/1/1944 they de-trained at the station Kiev. On 20/1/1944 they were renamed the 292nd Self-Propelled Artillery Guards Regiment. On 26/1/, the first battle occurred, near Korsun' Shevchenkovski. The battle lasted until 15/2. From that time on, they were always on the march. In the first days of April they were already in Pessarabia. In May of 1944, the whole II Tank Army was transferred to the first Belorussian front, near Kovel'. Among the battles fought at the 1st Belorussian front near Kovel' were: Vlodavoi, Lukov, Sedl'tse, Garvolin, Minsk Masovetaki, Rombertov, Marki, Yablonna-Legionovo, Stanislav. He was wounded near Yablonna and sent to Tambov.
3. L'gov - sergeant, squad commander for a 57 mm. anti-tank gun. From 20/1/44, also in the rank of sergeant, he was assistant commander (NAVOIDCHIK, gun-layer) of the Self-Propelled Gun Installation 76 mm. (SU 76). He served in this position until he was wounded.
4. The Commander of the artillery platoon from L'gov to Belaya Tserkov', 20/1/44, was Lt. Zaprjavayev; he does not remember the name of the battery commander; the regimental commander was Col. Novikov; the commander of the tank corps was Maj. Gen. Dubovoi; the commander of the army was Lt. Gen. Bogdanov. From 20/1.44, the immediate commanding officer was 2nd Lt. Tokarev, the commander of SU 76. Battery commander - 1st Lt. Bevizuk. Regimental commander, corps commander, and commander of the army remained the same.

1. On 7/1/45, when he had been released from the hospital, he arrived at the 23rd Field Tank Repair Base (23 PTRB) near Warsaw, which was under the command of the 1st Belorussian Front. He was sent from the PTRB to the 331st Guards KRASNODARSKAYA (decorated with the order of the Red Banner) VERKHNENIYAPROVSKI (upper Dniepr) Heavy self-Propelled Artillery Regiment (SAP represents the last three words to serve with the technical maintenance staff.
2. The 331st SAP fought battles in the cities Warsaw, Bydgosch, Schneidemull, Beyerfeld, Britzen on the Oder, Deutsch-Krone, Landsberg (Pomerania).  
14/4/45, from a small base on the Oder, they marched on past Britzen, Bornau, Oranienburg, Spandau, Hal'go-Boberitz, Hauen, Brandenburg, and Ratenov. Battles were waged in all the places, right up to the Elba.  
In May, 1945, the technical detachment returned to its 23rd Field Tank Repair Base, which had been at Adlershop (Berlin) up to that time. In June of 1945, the tank repair base moved to Brandenburg.

3. Sergeant-locksmit and repair man.
4. The 23rd Field Tank Repair Base - the commander of the PTRB, Maj. Rakov.

The 331st Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment, - the immediate commanding officer was a sergeant, whose last name the source doesn't remember; everyone called him "Baty".

He does not remember the last name of the technical commander, since he had no dealings with him.

The regimental commander was Guards Col. Garashchenko.

- 
1. The group of the Soviet of Ministers for the export of equipment for the BSSR.
  2. Berlin-Karlshorst. From October, 1945, to February, 1946.
  3. Sergeant-manager of the Group's diningroom.  
From February, 1946, to July, 1946, he was on travelling missions, requisitioning and dispatching equipment.
  4. The immediate commanding officer - Chief of Staff of the Group - Maj. Kuznetsovski.  
The Officer-in-Command of the Group - Col. Koltunitski.

- 
- g. He was not in any military training schools.
  - h. He left precipitately.
  - i. GVARDEISKI ZNACHENK (Guards badge)  
MEDAL' ZA OTVAGU (medal for bravery)  
ORDEN SLAVYI III STEPENI (order of honour, 3rd class)  
MEDAL' ZA OTVAGU  
MEDAL' ZA BOYEVIYE ZASLUGI ( medal for military merit)

#### 6. Residences:

- a. From 12/1/25 to 1/12/40, he lived in Repenka.  
From 1/12/40 to 12/10/41, Aleksayevka Trade School 9  
From 12/10/41 to 6/11/41, in flight  
From 6/11/41 to the end of January, 1942, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan Street 53, school P30.  
From January, 1942, to May, 1942 in flight  
From May 1942 to May 1943 - Repenka.
- b. He was registered only in Tashkent.
- c. -
- d. - Cf. o. a
- e. -
- f. The quarters were primitive.
  1. -
  2. -
  3. -
  4. There was a post office. I was not aware of any restrictions regarding its use.
- g. There was no house-register.
- h. There was no house-manager at Repenka. In Tashkent there was a house-keeper, whose name he doesn't remember.

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- i. The village soviet in Reponka, The Kolkhos Administration (PRAVLENIYE KOLKHOZA the school, the cooperative store, the post office. RAISPOLKHOZ (district executive commissariat?) with all the institutions under it—in Alekseyevka.
- j. He was never hospitalized.
- k. Reponka—the library at the school, the library at the village soviet.

They were available to everyone. No library cards were needed, since everyone knew everyone else personally. The name of the person drawing out a book was written down. Russian and contemporary literature, classics, leading foreign adventure stories in translation.

- l. He never lived in a restricted zone.

## 7. Party Membership

- a. The Komsomol.
  1. Fourteen years.
  2. Reliability.
  3. -
- b. From 1939 to 1942 (he tore up his membership card).  
Again in the army from 1943 to 1946.
- c. Privileges in regard to entering school.
- d. He was not a member of the Communist Party.
- e. In the 292nd regiment, he was komsomol organizer of a battery—he presided at meetings, maintained discipline, reprimanded cases of negligence.
- f. Reponka-KOMKORG (komsomol organizer) Yeflanko, teacher of the German language.  
292—the KOMKORG of the regiment - 1st Lt. Teplyakov.  
The 23rd tank repair base - ZAMPOLIT (deputy commander for the political section) whose name he does not remember.
- g. Reponka—school.  
  
In the 292nd regiment and the 23rd tank repair base, somewhere under conditions prevailing in the field.
- h. A komsomol card (BILLET).

## 8. Travels and Travelling Missions

- a. From 12/10/41 to 20/5/42, private travel through the USSR; reason - search for adventure; aim - none in particular.
- b. Alekseyevka-Liski-Rostov-Tikhoretskaya-Krasnodar, Mineral'nyie Vody-Groznyi-Makhach Kala-Krasnovodsk-Ashkhabad-Tashkent-Ashkhabad-Krasnovodsk-Baku-Tbilisi-Sukhumi-Poti-Tbilisi-Baku-Makhach Kala-Kavkazskaya-Rostov-Liski-Alekseyevka.
- c. -
- d. Railroad and sea, Tayats.
- e. Without documents.
- f. Drawn up only in Tashkent; cf. description above.
- g. Agencies of the militia and of the railroad NKVD often checked on documents. They asked for the documents—he doesn't remember which ones were needed—and made a record of. He withheld the komsomol card, which was never supposed to be shown to anyone except the one's KOMKORG or friends in the komsomol. There was no case of his being asked where he came from.
- h. Not pertinent.
- i. He was not helped by anyone.

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9. Arrest:

He was never arrested.

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10. PASPORT.

- a. Issued in the Tashkent RAJOTDEL (district branch) of the militia in December, 1941, for three months.
- b. It was not renewed, he tore it up.
- c. -
- d. -
- e. He does not remember.

11. Bank Accounts.

None.

12. SVIDETEL'STVO O ROZHNIENII (birth certificate) is issued either by the RAIZDRAVOTDEL (district health department) or by ZAGS (citizen status registration department), also in the RAION.

He did not have a birth certificate, but he saw some belonging to ~~others~~. It was a printed document, with entries made in ink. With a stamp.

The village soviet (SEL'SOVIET) issued the birth certificate (SPRAVKA O ROZHNIENII), on the basis of registers kept by the village soviet, in which local births, marriages and deaths are entered.

He thinks it is possible to marry and divorce at the village soviet.

Certificates (SPRAVKI) are issued by the SEL'SOVIET and written by hand on plain paper. A stamp is placed on it - REPENSKI SEL'SOVIET ALEKSEYEVSKOVO RAIONA (the Repenska village soviet in the Alekseyevski RAION). There is an emblem in the middle of the stamp.

- a. Subject was never married.

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OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent Cryptonym: CAGCOLA 5
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: Subject will attempt to semi-legalize himself in or around the city of Minsk. After establishing himself through employment in a small artel or kolhoz, he will recover his W/T and come on the air for specific target assignments.
4. Time Required Within USSR: Indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By air from Germany.
6. Exfiltration: (Instructions to be sent to agent by W/T when mission completed; probable exfiltration route - Poland.)
7. Cover: Subject's legend will closely resemble his true life as reported herein. He was born in 1918 in the Gomelevskaya Oblast in BeloRussia where he lived and was educated until 1937 when he moved to the city of Rogachev (1937-1938) and to Minsk (1938-1939). In 1939 he moved to Kiev and was inducted into the Soviet Army in the Fall of that year. (A military legend, borrowed in toto from a Soviet defector available here, or prepared by the Zipper staff, will be added to the legend at this point). Subject was demobilized from the Army in Germany in 1946, but remained as a civilian employee (VOLNONANIMAIIMY) until 1948. In 1948 he returned to Kiev where he received a VOYENNY BILET and a VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE and found employment in a small artel or enterprise. In about April 1949 he received a PASPORT from the Kiev Militia on the basis of his VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE. As Subject is on his mission, he has just resigned from his employment in Kiev and is in Belo-Russia in the area of Minsk seeking employment, since he desired to resettle in region of his birth. He is in possession of a VOYENNY BILET, PASPORT, and a TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or a SPRAVKA releasing him from his Kiev employment or stating that he is on leave, whichever Headquarters advises on the basis of available intelligence on the TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. City Plan and Brief for the city of Kiev and Minsk, with maps of as large a scale as possible within a radius of at least 50 kilometers around Minsk.
2. Details on a place of employment in Kiev for Subject's legend.
3. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the Ukrainian PASPORT issued in Kiev in about April 1949.

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Att. "B"

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4. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILETS issued in Kiev in about April 1948, together with specific instructions on the content of the validating seal.
5. Three blank TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA with specific instructions on the content of the cachets required from employment selected by Headquarters, (or specific instruction on the content of the required cachets for a leave SPRAVKA or a SPRAVKA of release from an "itinerant-labor" as decided by Headquarters). The instruction for the preparation of these cachets need not be forwarded by Headquarters if the manufacture of these stamps is to be done there rather than passed on to TAD.
6. As requested in paragraph 9 of Attachment "A" under "Specific Requirements", it is requested that Headquarters make every effort to provide miscellaneous documentation to support this agent's cover, such as birth certificate, school graduation certificate, etc.
7. Operational Aids:

As requested in paragraph 10 in Attachment "A", it is requested that Headquarters attempt to devise a secure concealment technique for the RS-6 in order to permit Subject to carry his W/T to his target areas.

Other operational aid equipment as required will be procured locally for this mission.

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PHQ on GAOOLA 8

Born 21.11.1918, in the village Peleninevichi, Zhuravichki RAION, Gomeleveskaya OBLAST in Belorussia (earlier Byikhevski RAION, Mogilevskaya OBLAST); It is 18 km. from the STANTSIYA Byikhov to the village Seletsk by the highway that leads to Lovsk, from Seletsk by dirt road 5 km. to the Seletsko-Kholepeyevskaya MTS (machine-factor station), then 2 km. to the village Pegerki.

His paternal grandfather is Pischikov Petr (?). Last heard from in the fall of 1944. It is not known whether he is living, but he would be about 90 years old if alive. Illiterate. Was a peasant all his life. He was born and lived all his life in the village Polyaninevichi (sic). He does not remember his paternal grandmother. He neither knows nor remembers his maternal grandfather or grandmother.

His father is Sergei Petrovich Pischikov, which is Pishchikov in Belorussian. In 1944 he lived with the mother in the village Pegerki. The father is now about 60 years old. Born in Polyaninevichi, 2 km. from Pegerki, and always lived there. Literate. Peasant-carpenter. He worked as carpenter at the Seletsko-Kholepeyevskaya MTS.

His mother, Mariya Dimitreyevna (nee Trukheva) was born in the village Polyaninevichi and is now about 55 or 57 years old. Illiterate. Peasant. His father married in 1916 or 1918. He lived all his life in Pegerki. Non-party. His father lacked the index finger of one hand (he does not remember which one). He does not know whether it was lost in the war or whether it was cut off.

His brother, Anatolii Sergeyevich, was born in Pegerki in 1931. Literate. No other information on him. He last saw his family in 1944.

His sister, Yekaterina, was born in 1921 or 1922. Literate. Another sister, Nina, was born in 1934 in Pegerki.

He studies in the seven-year school in Polyaninevichi, from the fall of 1936 to the summer of 1938. His schooling was interrupted for 2 years, when he moved to the Ukraine (Odessa OBLAST, Novo-Ukrainski RAION).

He attended school for seven years. The principal of the school was Tit Klement'evich, head of the teaching staff, Verkhovski (a party member) disappeared in 1934. The geography teacher was Baglov, Grigori Danilovich. The physical training instructor was named Derevyanko. The teacher of the 4th grade was Mariya Ivanovna. He received a certificate attesting the completion of the seventh-year school in Belorussian and Russian languages. It looked as follows:

VERKHOVSKI'Y (sic) (ATTESTAT, certificate), subjects and marks, followed by the nature of the instructor, and at the end the signatures of the school principal and the head of the teaching staff.

In 1934 he entered the Pegochevski PEDAGOGICHESKIY (pedagogical technical school). He studied there one year. The course included the following subjects: Russian language and literature, the Belorussian language and literature, mathematics and

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physics, chemistry, history, geometry and trigonometry, geography. He does not remember the instructors. In the spring of 1938 he left the technical school because his stipend was small, and started to work at the tile factory in the village Kiselevka, near Sebrniska. He got the job with a SPRAVKA-PUTOVKA (certificate-pass) issued by the secretary of the Rogachevski RAIKOM of the Komso-mol, which was signed by him (the secretary) and bore the seal of the RAIKOM. He worked 8 hours a day. He does not remember how much he was paid.

In the fall of 1938 he left for Minsk, where he entered a political school (POLITSHKOLA), with a four-year course of study. The school turned out workers for cultural enlightenment, on a RAION level. He filled out a questionnaire, whose contents he does not remember, passed the examination, and was accepted into the school. No documents were asked of him. The school was on Akademicheskaya street, opposite the Science Academy of the BSSR and opposite the Polytechnic Institute. He left the school when he was called up by the Zhuravicheski RAIVOENKOM.

5. In the fall of 1939 he was sent by the VOENKOMAT to the Kalinkovich military school. Before that he came up before the mandate commission in Zhuravichi. He rode to Kalinkovich (a wooded district in Belorussia) in a detachment of 10 persons. The documents were in a package carried by the officer in charge. There were no examinations. He went voluntarily before the mandate commission.

The head of the school was Colonel . . . . .  
 His assistant, Col. . . . .  
 Battalion Commander (KOMBAT), Major . . . . .  
 Company Commander, 1st Lt. Ivanov (a short football player)  
 Platoon Commander, 2nd Lt. German.

He completed the Kalinkovich school after Stalin's address to the people near the city Kalinin, in a military cantonment, to which the school was evacuated, and he was sent to Moscow (under the jurisdiction of the Kostokinaki RAIKOM of the Party), where he was assigned to a mortar platoon in the 3rd division of the Moscow home guard, in the regiment of Col. Ivanov. He was sent to the front near Vyas'ma, where he was taken prisoner in the environs of Vyas'ma, 60 miles west of Vyas'ma, on 6.12.1941.

When he had completed the military school he was given the rank of lieutenant, in accordance with NKO (People's Defense Commissariat) order number. . . . .  
 At the same time he was issued a certificate (UDOSTOVERENIYE) signed by the head of the school, the commissar, and the chief of staff.

6. Born in the village Polyaninevichi, and lived there until 1926; the vil-lage Pogorki, from 1926-1937; the city Pogachev, from 1937-1938; Minsk, from 1938-1939; the city Kalinkovich, from 1939-1941.

He was never in a hospital. He never suffered a disease that left a mark on him.

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He knows a library at the Pegochevski technical school in which it was hard to obtain Yessenin Blyuyev, Nansen, and Dostoiyevski. Yessenin was read in manuscript form and passed from one person to another. He was given such a manuscript at the Polyanovichi school by a teacher of the Russian language, under the condition that he wouldn't show it to anyone. The president of the Polyaninovichi soviet from 1935 to 1937 was Andreichikov.

7. He became a member of the Komsomol in 1935, entering the Polyanovichi rural komsomol organization. The komsomol organizer (KOMSORG) was a girl, whose name he does not remember. The KOMSORG issued the komsomol cards (KOMSORGOMOL'SKIYE BILETYI). He was always in the ranks of the komsomol. There were important party workers of Belorussia; Chervyakov, Goloded (?), who joined the NKVD. He was automatically dropped from the komsomol in March, 1938 for failure to pay his dues.

8. He can't answer.

9. No.

10. He did not receive any; he was photographed (he thinks there were three photos) and turned the pictures in to the PASKPORTNYI STOL (passport office), whereupon he moved away to study and never received a passport.

11. He never had savings in a savings bank.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

After he had been taken prisoner he lived in the following place, which he knows well:

#### Safonovski RAION

the city Dorogobuzh and Dorogobuzhski RAION

the village Monostyrshchina and the Monostyrshchinski RAION in the Smolensk OBLAST

In Germany, he lived in Reuten, above Silesia.

In Poland, Chenstekhov

He has no profession, but he is closest to being a peasant.

He worked in the mines in Belgium for four years.

On his right leg, 2 to 3 cm. above the knee, are marks he received from coal-mining in Belgium.

He is certain about his relatives, but since 1941, he has not known who among them is alive or dead.

Their addresses have been given earlier.

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Attachment to MOM-A-8102

SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT "C"

OPERATION PLAN

1. Agent cryptonym: GAGOLA 6
2. Month of Dispatch: About April 1952
3. Mission: To semi-legalize himself in the Kuibyshev area and to make a side trip to Cherbarkul where his parents lived (just west of Chelyabinsk and south of Kyshtyn) for reconnaissance of this important target area with a view of determining the type and extent of internal controls. After establishing himself, he will recover his W/T for reporting his situation and receiving further instruction.
4. Time Required Within USSR: From 3 months to indefinite.
5. Infiltration: By sea from Turkey or by air from Iraq to the North Caucasus.
6. Exfiltration: (Instructions to be transmitted by W/T - probably by sea to Turkey or overland across the Turkish or Iranian border.)
7. Cover: Subject will be in the Kuibyshev area with a PASPORT, VOYENNY BILET, and a TRUDOVAJA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) seeking employment (or on leave from) his employment in Chelyabinsk.
8. Legend: Subject's cover story will follow his true life as reported herein up to the point where he was inducted into the Soviet Army from Cherbarkul in 1942 and became hospitalized in Kuibyshev in 1944. His military legend, (which will be prepared by the Zipper staff) will pick up from August 1944 where he will join a unit which moved on into Germany from where he was returned and demobilized in 1947. Upon his demobilization, Subject went immediately to the city of Zaporozhe where he obtained a VOYENNY BILET and a VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE valid until about April 1948. Subject obtained employment in some small artel in Zaporozhe at this time (which he is able to select on the basis of his knowledge of that city). In April 1948, he appeared at the Zaporozhe Militia office to receive his PASPORT, but since he could not produce a birth certificate he was issued a second VREMENNOYE UDOSTOVERENIYE valid until about April 1949. In about February 1949 Subject procured a copy of his birth certificate from his local ZAGS office in Dnieperpetrovsk, legally withdrew from his employment in Zaporozhe, and went to Chelyabinsk to find a better position. He found employment in Chelyabinsk (employment to be selected by Headquarters) and received his PASPORT in about April 1949. As Subject is in the Kuibyshev area on his mission he will carry a PASPORT.

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## SECURITY INFORMATION

VOYENNY BILLET, and TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) from his former employment in Chelyabinsk. When Subject moves into the Cherbarkul area (as reported under "Mission" in paragraph 3 above), it will be necessary for him to carry a PASPORT and employment certificate different from the documentation used for the Kuibyshev area which was issued in Chelyabinsk. The proximity of Cherbarkul to Chelyabinsk would render these documents most insecure. Subject will therefore be given a second PASPORT and TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA (or SPRAVKA) to be used for the Cherbarkul trip. It would be preferable to have this additional documentation issued from the city of Zaporozhe, which city Subject knew quite well.

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Detailed City Plan and Brief for the city of Chelyabinsk (as requested for OACIOSO of the CASINO Project in Attachment "A" of MGM-A-08011).
2. Detailed City Plan and Brief on the city of Kuibyshev.
3. Detailed report of a place of employment in Chelyabinsk for his legend while in the Kuibyshev area, and Zaporozhe while in the Cherbarkul.
4. City Plan and Brief on the city of Zaporozhe. Since this agent has good knowledge of this city from personal experience, only such information subsequent to 1947 need be forwarded.
5. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the RSFSR PASPORT issued in Chelyabinsk in about April of 1949.
6. Three numbered but otherwise blank 1948 printings of the Ukrainian PASPORT issued in Zaporozhe in April 1949 for use only during Subject's trip to Cherbarkul.
7. Three numbered but otherwise blank VOYENNY BILLETS issued in Zaporozhe in 1947.
8. Three each TRUDOVAYA KNIZHKA from an employment selected by Headquarters in the city of Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhe (or SPRAVKA of release from an "itinerant-labor" position or leave, whichever Headquarters advises).
9. Specific instructions for the manufacture of the validating cachet for the VOYENNY BILLET from Zaporozhe, and all required employment cachets from Chelyabinsk and Zaporozhe (unless Headquarters will manufacture these cachets in Washington).
10. As requested in paragraph 9 of Attachment "A" under "Specific Requirements", it is requested that Headquarters make every effort to provide miscellaneous documentation to round-out this agent's cover story in the form of birth certificates, education certificates, etc.
11. Operational Aids:
  - A. As requested in paragraph 10 in Attachment "A", it is requested that Headquarters explore all possibilities for providing various secure concealment

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Att. "G"

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devices for the B9-6 to allow the agent to carry his W.T. to his area of operation.

B. Maps of as great a scale as possible covering a radius of at least 50 kilometers from Kuibyshev and Ocherbarkul.

Such other operational aids equipment which will be required to support this mission will be procured locally.

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PHQ ON CACOLA 6

1. Born 13 February 1924 in Dnieperpetrovsk, (Chechelevka 4).

2. Father: Mikail Zakharovich SLAVNOV. Born 1888 in Dnieperpetrovsk. Education: 4 classes. Served in army 1914-17, but Subject does not know any details of father's military service. Married around 1910 in Dnieperpetrovsk. 1917-28 father was a well-to-do peasant in Dnieperpetrovsk, owned a house, a few acres of land, a couple of cows, etc. In 1928 he was de-kulacked, and fled from Dnieperpetrovsk to avoid persecution. Stayed away from family for 2 years, working in the Donbas as a miner, finally moving to Zaporozhe, where he found work at Zaprovtroi. He somehow managed to procure documents (Subject does not know how), returned for his family, and moved them all to Zaporozhe (1930). Worked at Zaprovtroi as an expediter - procuring materials, etc. Did quite a bit of travelling in the course of his job, and earned about 615 Rubles monthly. Remained in Zaporozhe until August 1941, when whole family evacuated to Chelyabinsk, where father worked in located in Chebarkul, about 90 kms North (?) of Chelyabinsk. Father was opposed to Soviet regime, resisted all efforts made to get him into the party. Knew enough not to stick out his neck, hence adopted a political attitude. When Subject last saw him, in November 1942, he was alive and in excellent health. Subject thinks his father is probably still alive, berring accidents, but has no way of knowing whether he stayed in Chelyabinsk, moved back to Zaproozhe, or what.

Mother: Polina, Evgenievna SLAVNOVA, nee VOROBEEVA. Born 1894 in Dnieperpetrovsk. Education: 2 classes. Married, see above. Occupation: housewife. Nationality: Ukrainian. Subject last saw her in November 1942, when she was alive and well.

Sister: Liudmila Mikhailovna SLAVNOVA. Born 1917 in Dnieperpetrovsk. Education: graduated from the Medical Institute in Dnieperpetrovsk in 1937, and was immediately taken into the army, where she served in the Medical Corps as a doctor, with rank of Captain. Served in the Finnish and Polish campaigns. Joined the communist party in 1939-40, and was fairly active politically.

Sister: Raisa Mikhailovna SLAVNOVA. Born 1920 in Dnieperpetrovsk. Finished the 8-year school, then studied electro-technics for 3 years in the Tekhnikum in Zaporozhe. Worked at Remontnii Mekhanicheski Zavod in Zaporozhe as an electrician. After August 1941 worked in a metallurgical factory in Chebarkul. Was at no time a komsomol member but was expelled because of poor attitude, failure to attend meetings, etc. Subject characterized her as a very vigorous person, rather wild, but completely reliable. She was opposed to the Soviet regime. Never married, although lived for a while with a man who was later killed in the war. Subject last saw her in November 1942, at which time she was living with her parents.

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Sister: Vera Mikhailovna SLAVNOVA. Born 1922 in Dnieperpetrovsk. Education: 9 classes. Worked as an electrician at the Dishurnia Podstantsia in Zaporozhe. A komсомol member. Last seen in 1942, when living with parents.

Grandparents: Subject never knew any of his grandparents, and knows very little about them. His maternal grandparents were Ukrainians peasants in Dnieperpetrovsk Oblast. His paternal grandparents were also peasants in Dnieperpetrovsk Oblast, but were of Russian origin.

3. In 1932 Subject entered the Nepolnaia Srednaia Shkola, 31, in Zaporozhe. This school was located on Ul. Lenina, the main street of the city. This school consisted of approximately 700 students, had 10 classes. Curriculum consisted of Reading, Riting and Rithmatic, geography, history of USSR, and other usual grammar school subjects. All instruction was in Ukrainian, but both Russian and Ukrainina grammar, literature were taught. The Director of the School was POCHERKO, fnu,. Subject finished the 7th class in 1939 and received a Svidetelstvo ob okenchanie 7ovo Klasa, a document which certified that he had successfully completed 7 classes at that school.

In December 1940, Subject entered the Stroitelnyi Tekhnikum in Dnieperpetrovsk. He had applied for entrance in August, and received a letter saying that he was accepted, conditional on the passing of entrance exams. The only entrance requirements were 7 classes education and the passing of these exams. On arriving at the Tekhnikum in December he passed his exams and received an identity document from the Registrar. This document was a small folded piece of cardboard with his photograph and signature. It established the fact that he was a student at the Tekhnikum, enrolled in the first course. During the first semester, December 1940 - May 1941, Subject studied the following subjects:

- Geometry
- Algebra
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Draftsmanship (ins-tructor was Anstoli Pavolich GERSHMAN)
- Russian grammar and literature
- Ukrainian " " "
- History of the VKP (b)
- French

The school was located on Ulitsa Cherneshevski. Shortly after the beginning of the second semester war broke out. In July 1941 Subject left the school to return to his family in Zaporozhe, as he heard that they were going to be evacuated.

4. In November 1939, Subject decided that he wanted to get a job. He applied to the Otdel Kadrov of the Remontnyi Mekhanicheskiy Zavod in Zaporozhe, a factory where his sister Raisa worked as an electrician. They offered him a choice of several jobs, of which he chose Strogalschik - operator of a planing lathe. The

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only document required, was that he produce a birth certificate, (metricheskii vyposk), which he was able to do as his parents had obtained it at the time of his birth. The otdel kadroy (personnel section) then wrote him a spravka which he took over to the otdel okhrany (security section) and exchanged for a propusk (pass). This was a greenish-black piece of folded cardboard with "propusk" written on the outside, and his photo and signature inside. It had to be shown to get in or out the factory. Subject worked for 2 months as apprentice, helping the lathe operator, and learning to operate it himself. After that he worked on his own as a lathe operator, and also learned to be a turner. As Subject was only 15 years old he worked only a six hour day, from 0800 to 1600 hours. While an apprentice he received 70 rubles a month, after he started to operate a lathe by himself he averaged around 300 rubles a month. Membership in the profsoiuz was mandatory and Subject entered it immediately upon starting work, although he never attended the meetings. The profsoiuz issued him a strakhovaya knizhka (insurance booklet) in which a record was kept of payment of union dues, insurance tax, etc. In February or March 1940, after his 16th birthday, he was issued a Trudovaya Knizhka (labor booklet) by the otdel kadroy. This was issued to him automatically without any application on his part. The factory, which was a part of a large complex of industrial plants was located in the industrial part of town, about 8 - 9 kilometers from the center of the new part of Zaporozhe. The factory had one central entrance, and this was the only entrance through which the workers were allowed to pass. This entrance was guarded by 2 armed plant guards, and passes were always checked both going in and coming out. Spot searches would occasionally be made. The building was surrounded by a stone wall about 8 feet high, and barbed wire was strung around the top of this wall.

In August 1940 Subject decided that he wanted to continue his education, and he wrote to the Tekhnikum in Dnieperpetrovsk, applying for admission. He soon received an answer telling him he was accepted, pending the passing of the entrance exams. He took this letter to the personnel section and they gave him an obhodnoi list (check-out sheet). This was a list on which he had to get the signatures of the heads of the various sections of factory (library, tool shop, etc.) When he had gotten this sheet all signed, he took it back to the personnel section, and they put a cachet in his trudovaya knizhka saying that he had left the job on that date. (November 1940).

On 20 August 1941, Subject was evacuated with his family from Zaporozhe to Chebarkul, about 90 kms from Cheljabinsk. In Chebarkul he went to the otdel kadroy of the Neginskoi Sborudinye, Zavod No. 701, which was being moved from somewhere near Moscow. He obtained work here without difficulty. He had to leave his passport with the otdel kadroy, and was given a spravka that it was being kept there (this was evidently a wartime measure to prevent movement of workers). His trudovaya knizhka was stamped, and a propusk issued to him in the same manner as at his previous place of work. For the first

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2 MONTHS Subject worked as a laborer, helping to construct the factory which at that time was just being moved from near Moscow. After January 1942 Subject started to work as a lathe operator. The factory made parts for airplane motors. For the first few months everyone had to work from 14-16 hours daily. After the plant had been set up Subject worked a 12 hour shift, from 0800-2000, or from 2000-0800. Subject earned around 500-600 rubles a month. The director of the factory was KARPENKO, fnu; the head of the otdel kadrov was TARANKENO, fnu; the foreman of Subject's shift was KUZNETSOV, fnu. The factory was located in a heavily wooded area, and the whole area was guarded by military units. Workers could leave and enter the factory only at the time their shift went on and off. Passes were always checked, and only the main entrance could be used. Subject worked there until November 1942 when he was taken into the army.

5. In November - December 1941, Subject had to go several times to the Chebarkul voyenkomat to register for the draft, take a physical exam, etc. He was issued a voyenski billet, which was kept for him by the spetsotdel (special section) at the factory. Subject does not remember the appearance of substance of this document except that it had a yellow cover and a red strip diagonally across the first page to indicate stroevoi (fit for combat service). While still at the factory Subject (and others in his age group) was forced to drill after work. This went on for about 3 months (February - April 1942). Subject was inducted on 6 November 1942 at Chebarkul. He was immediately sent to Michuriansk where the 1275th Regiment was being formed. Here uniforms were issued, and he was issued a soldatskaia knizhka (soldier's booklet). This was a document of about passport size which indicated identity, blood type, clothing size, unit designation, etc. It had a bluish-grey cover and consisted of about 6 pages.

North Caucasian Front

- 387th "Strelkovaia" Division . . . . . Col. KLIUSHINSKII
- 1275th Regiment . . . . . Maj. ANDROSOV
- 1st Battalion . . . . . ~~Maj.~~ DEGTIAROV  
KOLENICHENKO
- 1st Company . . . . . 1st Lt.  
KOLENICHENKO
- 1st Platoon . . . . . 2nd Lt. KLEMENKO
- 2nd Section . . . . . Sge. ANDREEV

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Subject's unit went through basic training at Michuriansk, then at the end of December the regiment moved to the Stalingrad front. On 6 January 1943 they launched an attack in the direction of (Tonkin-Savelevo, Kommuna Novee Zhisn). After 8 days of heavy fighting Subject was wounded near Stanitsa Bogoiavlinska on 14 January. Subject's left leg was broken by shrapnel, and he suffered severe shock. He was taken first to the 43rd Field Hospital, then to the hospital in Kuibyshev. Although Subject's leg mended in about 5 months he managed to stay in the hospital until August 1944 by simulating shell shock, etc. In August 1944 Subject was released from the hospital and was supposed to return to his old regiment which was now stationed in Crimea, along with 3 others: Sgt. SHEBATALOV, Cpl. LUKILIANINKO, and one other whose name Subject doesn't remember. All the papers for the group were in the hands of Sgt. SHEBATALOV, who was responsible for the group. When the train on which they were travelling stopped at Senelnikova, near Dnieperpetrovsk, Subject managed to get off the train and leave the group. He went and stayed with a distant relative on his mother's side - Natalia GRIGORIEVA. After 3 days he realized that his chances of successfully deserting from the army were slim and he went to the Dnieperpetrovsk VOYENKOMAT, saying that he had been accidentally separated from the train. He was locked up while the voyenkomat checked the facts with the hospital and with his unit, then after 2 months he was sent to Hungary, to a special punitive unit. This time Subject travelled in a group of about 30 others in the same circumstances, and they were escorted by armed guards.

**End Ukrainian Front**

**4th Army**

**8th "Ovartsiiskia Strelkovaia" Division**

**282nd Regiment**

**1st Battalion**

**3rd "Narshevoi" Company**

**End Platoon**

**Lt. Gen. ZAKHAROV**

**Maj. Gen. LAZHEV**

**Col. MARKELOV**

**doesn't remember**

**Capt. KROKHOLENKO**

**doesn't remember**

Subject's unit was stationed about 20 kilometers from Budapest. The entire company was made up of punitive cases and the discipline was extremely severe. Towards the end of December the attack on Budapest began. After several days of very fierce fighting near Lake Boloten the whole regiment (perhaps the whole division) was cut off by the Germans. Subject was captured by the Germans and sent to Vienna where he was used as PW labor repairing RR tracks.

**6. Residences**

- a) 1924-1931. Dnieperpetrovsk, (Cheshelivka #4)  
This was his grandfather's house. 1 floor, 4 rooms, kitchen.
- b) 1931-1940. Zaporozhe, (Gol Poselek, 4 of Dom).  
This was in a worker's district, located in the new part of the city, about a kilometer from Ul. Lenina, about 800 meters from the park. The house, which they shared with one other family, had 3 rooms and a kitchen. Had to register with the kommandant of the poselek.
- c) Dec. 1940-July 1941. Dnieperpetrovsk, Bogilevski Ul. 12.  
The house was located about 50 meters from Chernishevski Ul. Subject rented a room here while studying at the tekhnikum. Usual registration procedures.

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a) July-August 1941. Same as b).

c) August 1941-November 1942.

(Ocherbarkul, 201 Uchastok).

Six families living in a large 2-story house. His family had 3 rooms, common kitchen. Registration with kommandant of the uchastok.

7. Never a member of any political organizations.

8.

9. Never arrested in USSR.

10. In February 1940, immediately after his 16th birthday Subject went to the militia office in the 6th Peselak, Zaporozhe (his place of residence) to apply for a passport. Here he filled out the application form and handed it in with his photographs and his birth certificate. After a few weeks he received his passport, which he had to sign there, and his birth certificate back. The passport was a one-year passport. It had a brown cover, and as far as Subject can remember, the photo was on the second page - not inside the front cover. The employment cachet was put in at the militia office, but Subject does not remember whether it was predated or not. In February 1941 Subject returned to Zaporozhe from Dnieperpetrovsk where he was studying to have his passport renewed. He filled out an application for extension of passport and received a 3-year passport after about a week. This passport remained in the special section of the factory where he was working when mobilized into the army in November 1942.

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