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1 November 1946

TO: Washington (FBI) //

FROM: [Redacted]

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SUBJECT: CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NKGB & NKVD

SOURCE: Supplementary Interrogation of Anatoli Granovsky.

EVALUATION:

REFERENCE: [Redacted]

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The attached report contains the translation of GRANOVSKY'S Supplementary interrogation with regard to the organization of the NKGB and NKVD.

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Dissemination will be made by subsequent pouch.

DISTRIBUTION: Washington (2) (9 page Attachment) 2 -
Heidelberg (2) (9 page attachment) 2
File (2) (9 page Attachment) 2

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29 October, 1946

SUBJECT: NKGB and NKVD Central Organization
(Translation from A. Granovsky's Interrogation)

According to Granovsky, the former chief of the NKVD, BERIJA, is no longer in this position. The present chiefs of the NKVD and NKGB are MERKULOV and KRUGLOV respectively, and BERIJA has become one of Stalin's deputies, thus giving him the highest position in both organizations. The NKGB, as related by Granovsky, has many functions and the following six sections are known to him personally: (1) Espionage Activities Section, (2) Counter-espionage Activities Section, (3) Control and espionage activities within the transport system, (4) Activities regarding diversions and sabotage activities against rear areas, (5) Activities unknown to Granovsky, (6) The protection and guarding of all administration and party officials. In addition to the above mentioned functions, there are many other groups which include a varied number of activities.

Directly under the ministry is established a Section A which maintains contact with agents, a Section B which has activities unknown to Granovsky, plus the Operations section which carries out the surveillance of the ministry's employees. Cooperation between these bureaus was very close and coordinated therefore making it difficult to separate the definite duties of each section.

Along the same line as the chief for the NKGB who has last word on significant decisions, is located at least three deputies who are chiefs in their respective departments. One deputy is in charge of Section 3, another for Section 4 and another for Section 6 while Sections 1 and 2 are under direct supervision of the minister. Chief of NKGB was MERKULOV and his deputy was KABULOV.

Regarding the territorial organization of the NKGB, Granovsky gave the following information: outside the Ministry of State

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Security in Moscow, there is found corresponding organizations in each Soviet area and city. Granvosky was especially well informed regarding the Ukrainian republics' NKGB, as he had served in this organization. The minister was SAVTJENKO. In each region was found a regional administration for the NKGB, in each county, a county section. In each city, a city administration under which functioned the various small rural organizations and sections. The federation of the Soviet Republic administration is federated directly under NKGB, USSR in Moscow. An independent ministry is not found in the USSR nor in any of the autonomous republics. Within this organization there is an administration for each area corresponding in framework to the previously mentioned 1-6 sections.

Regarding the NKVD, Granovsky had the following information: that this organization has several specific objectives such as control and administration of border troops, of troops in the interior, of the militia, of fire control, of local air defense, of the prison system, of the concentration camps, plus an administration and archive section.

The NKVD territorial organization is organized in a corresponding pattern as previously described under the NKGB. Of the higher officials, Granovsky identified TSENOVA as the people's commissar in the NKVD in White Russia in 1944.

Detail Information Concerning NKGB's Branch Activities

Within the previously named section 1, Espionage Section of the NKGB, are found special sections for each attack area. In the Ukrainian area, Colonel POGREBNOJ was the chief of Section 1. Granovsky was also aware of a section for Balkan espionage, chief being Lt. Colonel KULAGIN. Under that section were departments for Czechoslovakian, Rumanian and Bulgarian espionage. Granovsky also claimed existence of other sections but was unaware of their activities. Granovsky further stated within the NKGB, USSR, was also a section for Scandinavia espionage with specific departments for the NKGB activities in the "Soviet Republics" of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Information regarding a branch of Section 3, Control and counter-espionage within the transport system, as listed in first classification. To achieve this control, the NKGB, USSR, has divided the larger railroad systems into sections and placed the ministry of railroads administratively under the NKGB control. Also the larger harbor areas have been similarly organized into NKGB sections. The NKGB activities or sections have also been

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placed within the ministry of the merchant marine. Granovsky listed specific NKGB sections for railroads as follows: northern railroads, Kursk railroad, Kuzan railroad and many small station chiefs were indicated as being in the service of the NKGB. These individuals operated as unofficial agents and reporters. Specific harbor area NKGB Sections were known to be Odessa area, Baltic area plus the Pacific area. Granovsky also stated on each sea-going vessel was found an agent of its respective NKGB section. The Pacific section has been specifically given the function to check the political reliability of all seamen mustered aboard. In Granovsky's seamen's pass was found a visa which had been given by an officer of the Leningrad section of the NKGB.

According to Granovsky, the political control of the Soviet industry is organized in the following manner. Within the ministry of heavy and light industries, the NKGB has attempted to organize secret sections or special sectors which observe and supervise the progress and methods involved and in this way hold a check or control within the central ministry. Also within the specific factories or work shops special departments are set up by the NKGB. This undercover section is in direct contact with the local NKGB authorities. This plan gives double control, from the local authorities and from the side of the central ministry.

Granovsky also stated the character of the control exercised by the NKGB in the railroads and industry is the same pattern as in many other fields; namely, within schools, movie industries, and all state institutions and utilities.

The employees of the NKGB and NKVD are party members whose political reliability is uncompromising, that is to say, all relatives and associates are considered politically reliable. Recruiting takes place through a special department at the party's central committee and at various authorized regional committees. Unofficial agents were also enlisted upon their personal qualifications. Granovsky was accepted in this way, due to his father's arrest in 1933, but this did not hinder his work within the organization. The elementary training of the employees of the NKGB and NKVD is undertaken by schools which are identically the same for both organizations. For additional training, each organization has its own special schools. Employees in the NKGB and NKVD hold military grade and, for example, may hold grade of lieutenant in the States Secret Service, NKGB and captain in the NKVD troops. This practice seems to have begun since January, 1945.

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As previously mentioned, Section 6 dealt with the protection and guarding of the state's leading personalities. Granovsky mentioned elaborate precautions taken by NKGB in protecting Stalin when traveling and at public affairs. When higher officials meet, it is always in the presence of at least one NKGB officer who is responsible for their personal safety.

The border patrol troops consist of a corp of Guards troops, who maintain^a corridor along the country's borders. They are organized into border detachments who establish and control the border line area. These detachments also perform espionage activities against the other side of the border area and cooperate with NKGB agents who are working on the other side. In water boundaries areas, the border troops own special border patrol vessels and it is believed these sections also have airforce detachments at their disposal. Border patrol troops wear green shoulder patches. Along the border in a front line area, these troops also act as reserves, one group being placed near the front and another in the reserve area. They are also charged with control of roads and communications lines as well as supervision of assembly and concentration points. These detachments are in intimate contact with the Smersj Detachments.

The troops of the interior wear red shoulder patches and are organized in military units such as divisions, regiments, etc. Their function is to guard the security within the country.

Under the NKVD comes the function of control and administration of the local air defense. Granovsky has served in Moscow's air defense and as a result can give the following data regarding that organization: the chief of the air defense organization from 1941 to 1944 was Lt. General OSOKIN. A department of local air defense was organized in each of the Soviet republics under which was organized each cities air defense staff. This staff had at its disposal several regiments which were divided among the cities regions. The regional staff then divided its battalions within its specific air defense area. Special air defense units were organized to cover important industrial areas. The personnel included regular army troops and a large number of volunteer civilians. In Moscow, Granovsky estimated the organization's number at 21,000 men.

A particular group of NKGB officers carried out a more detached counter-espionage activity and are attached to the Red army. This organization is ordinarily called Smersj. The chief of this organization was Lt. General ABAKUMOV who was the

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chief of the counter-espionage section, Smersj. This organization was in constant contact with MARKULOV and BERIJA and was established directly under the Ministry for Defense. During the war, the Smersj organization had its sections placed within the front line area. Granovsky was aware of the following sections and their chiefs: (1) White Russian front, Smersj detachment, Lt. General VADIS, (2) Urkrainian front, Smersj detachment, Lt. General MESJIK, (3) The 4th Ukrainian front, Smersj detachment, Lt. General KOVALTJUK or KRAVTJENKO. Of these sections, all detachments of the army had a chief with the grade of colonel or higher. With each army corps or division was located a chief of the Smersj organization. With each regiment or battalion, the Smersj officer must be of a lieutenant-colonel grade or major grade. In lower units, captain and lieutenant grades and also unofficial Smersj agents are found.

Under wartime conditions, this organization had as its main objective to control and observe the political opinions of the troops. Officers and men were observed in the same light and in necessary cases, arrests were made by this organization. In the occupied areas, it appears this organization took over the duties of the NKGB as regards to political espionage. In this respect, Granovsky stated Lt. General VADIS had the responsibility of investigating the circumstances involved in Hitler's death. Smersj officers are reported to wear regular army uniforms.

In conclusion, Granovsky informed regarding other activities in which the NKGB organization played a leading role with regard to Partisan activities in the enemy rear areas. The following organization cooperated to carry out this activity: (1) The NKGB Sections 1-2-4, (2) The central staff for partisan activity, (3) The people's commissar for defense, (4) The people's commissar for foreign activities. Through the previously named NKGB sections, personnel were training in espionage, counter-espionage, diversionary tactics, and then placed at the disposal of the Partisan Activities group. Chief for the Partisan resistance central staff was Major-General PONOMARENKO who is presently White Russia's prime minister. The chief of staff within the White Russian Partisan movement was HRUSJTJEV. Within the partisan movement were also officers who had escaped from prison camps.

In addition, the Soviet's foreign espionage is arranged to cooperate between several different authorities. They have

developed four lines of espionage: the defense minister's military espionage which is established under the N*K.O.'s espionage division, the foreign minister's diplomatic espionage, the foreign commercial espionage, and the NKGB's political espionage. Stalin's personal information is gained from the defense minister, Foreign minister Molotov, and Foreign commerce minister MIKOJAN and BERIJA.

Regarding the Ministry of State Control (MGK), Granovsky had the following information: before the one Ministry of Control was established, the activities were carried out by two control commissions for the purpose of increasing the commercial and industrial standards. These two commissions reported the results of their activities to the People's Commissar Council.

1) The first commission was called the Party Control Commission. Its direct mission was party control but also administered control over commercial and industrial activities.

2) The second commission was called the Soviet Control Commission and was placed directly under the People's Commissioners' Council. Its primary function was the control of commercial and industrial activity. From these two was created the Ministry of State Control in 1943.

Granovsky informed the highest political officials, administrative employees, and military leaders are equipped with high frequency telephones. The communication is carried on special lines and guarded by inner security troops. This system facilitates the communications as it is much faster than ordinary service. Very few persons have such telephones, for example, in the Ukrainian NKGB, only Minister SAVTJENKO had such an instrument.

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Diagram illustrating existing Sections, Departments and authorized Agents of the NKGB and NKVD with respect to Railroad Lines and Sea Traffic.

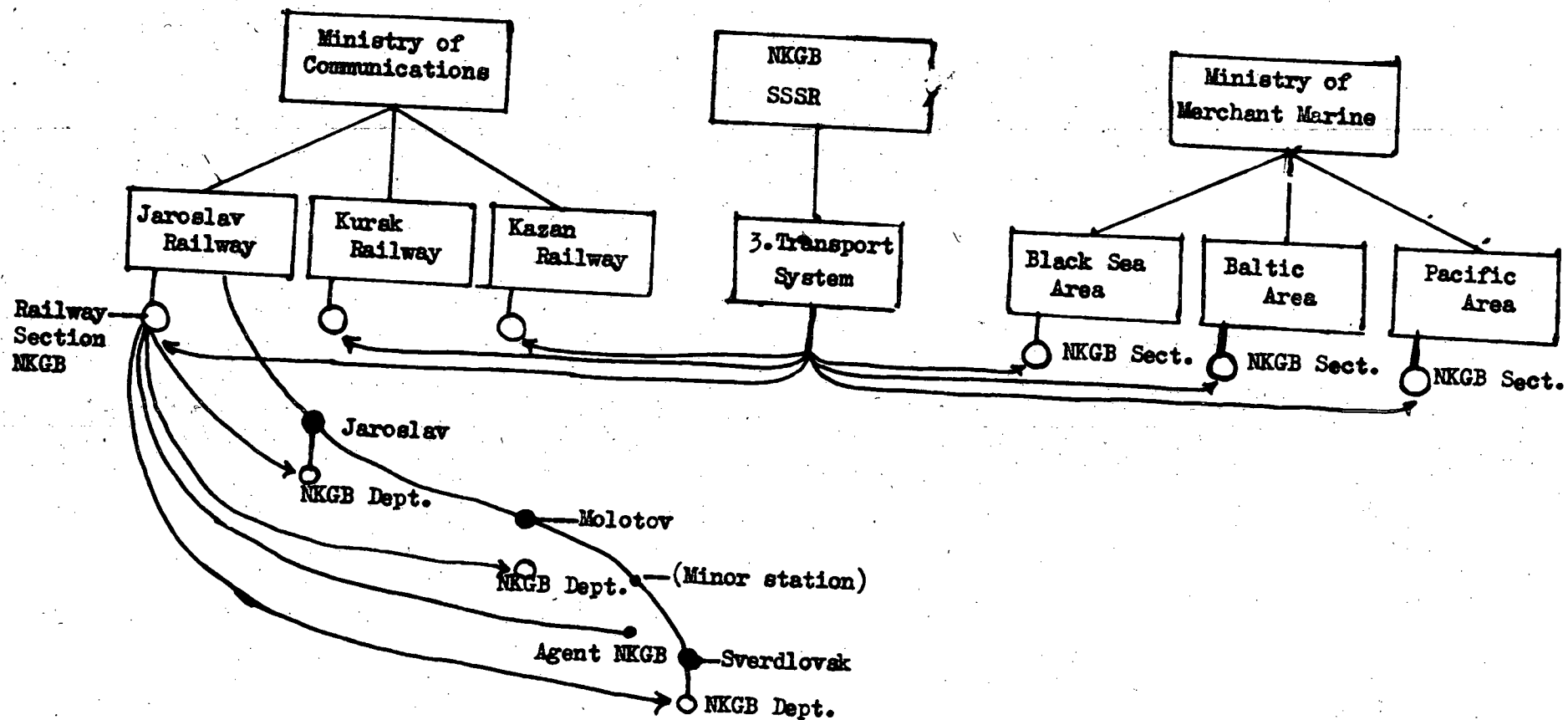


Diagram illustrating contacts of Special Sections, Special Sectors and Special Departments in all Ministries and other Enterprises.

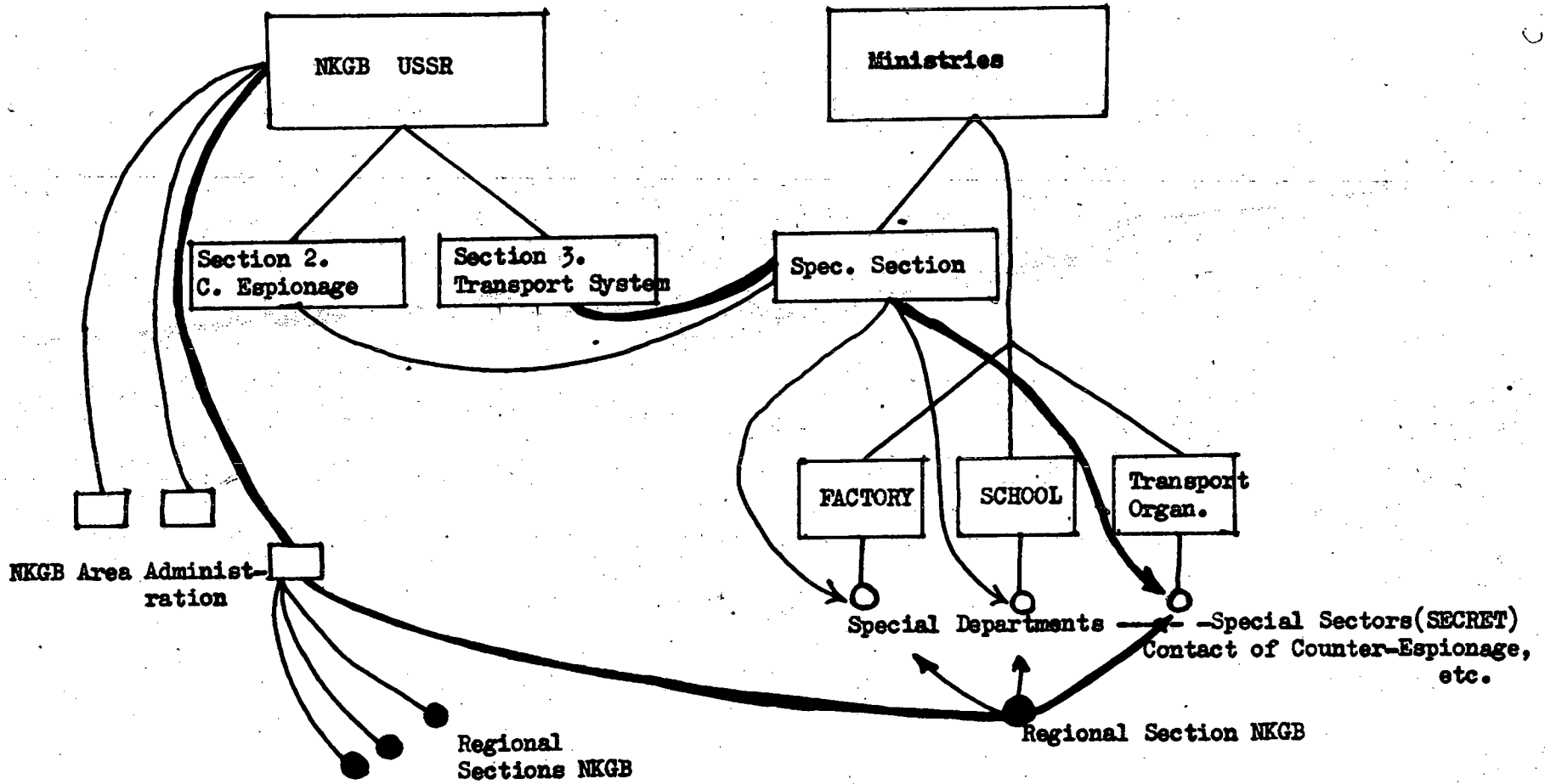


DIAGRAM COVERING "SMERSJ" ORGANIZATION (1945)

