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THE GREAT SPY RING

By Norman LUCAS

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The author purports to show that all Soviet spy activities and nets in various parts of the world were really one great spy ring set up and masterminded by BERIYA. He devotes several chapters to the rise of BERIYA in the hierarchy to the NKVD and the infighting involved in the process.

Subsequent chapters deal with the Canadian spy net, directed first by Major SOKOLOV and later by Col. Nikolai ZABOTIN, involving FUCHS, NUNN-MAY, KOGAN, CARR, and other lesser lights; followed by the spy ring of ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS, and GOLD in the U.S., under the direction of General Anatoli YAKOVLEV, Vice Consul in New York, and the Klaus FUCHS tie-up.

The author devotes a chapter to Rudolf ABEL, NKVD Resident Director in New York during 1949-1957, who was exposed by HAYHAKEN and subsequently sentenced to 30 years but later exchanged for Gary POWERS. He then follows with a series of cases, to wit: a brief summary of Bruno PONTECORVO's background and his defection; and he speculates as to his motivation. The author is inclined to attribute this defection more to ideological rather than to espionage reasons.

A thumbnail sketch of the BURGESS-MACLEAN and PHILBY case follows, but provides no new insights not covered by other sources. In a chapter entitled: "The Riddle of Australia", he outlines the Australian spy case which had been brought to a close with the defection of Vladimir PETROY and his wife in April 1954.

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He then takes up the story of the SOBLE brothers, Jack and Robert (and Jack's wife Myra), who were directed by Vasilii ZUBILIN from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and also involved Alfred and Martha STERN (formerly Martha DODD), George and Jane ZLATOVSKIY, ALBAM, and Boris MORROS, who later went to the FBI and worked for them as an undercover agent. All except MORROS were sentenced in New York on 8 July 1957.

The author then presents the following series of British spy cases:

George BLAKE, a double agent, who for nine and one-half years (1951-1961), while employed by the British Government, passed information to the Soviets. His treachery endangered British agents behind the Iron Curtain. BLAKE is credited with revealing to the Soviets in East Berlin the allied tapping of all telephone conversations within the Soviet intelligence network. BLAKE, according to the author, was exposed by another double agent, Herst EITNER, who was picked up by West German intelligence. He was also suspected of being tied up with the Portland spy ring headed by Gordon Arnold LONSDALE.

William John C. VASSALL, a homosexual assigned to the British Embassy in Moscow as Junior Attache on 3 March 1951, was induced by the Soviets through this weakness to produce secret information. This operation was continued and expanded by the Soviets on his return to England where he had been assigned to the Admiralty. Here, they pressed him for naval information, through Nikolai KOROVIN (Nikki), First Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in London. Later, in 1961, KOROVIN was replaced by another "Nikki", Nikolai KARPENOV, First Secretary. VASSALL was tried and sentenced to 18 years in 1962.

William Martin MARSHALL was posted as diplomatic radio operator in the British Embassy in Moscow on 31 December 1950. A friendless man, he turned to the Russians for companionship. In January 1952 he was recalled and assigned to a diplomatic wireless station in England. Shortly thereafter he contacted Pavel KUZNETZOV, Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, and continued to meet with him at different times. Security claimed he was passing to him information obtained from the wireless station. The evidence, although circumstantial, was strongly against him; and, in July 1952, he was sentenced to five years.

On 10 May 1965 Frank Clifton BOSSARD, a rocket expert at the Ministry of Civil Aviation, pleaded guilty on five charges of spying for the

Soviets and was sentenced to 21 years. He admitted that he had left information in dead letter boxes for a man from the Soviet Embassy; a man whom he knew only as "Mr. GORDON". The author poses the question: "Was he another traitor linked with the Great Spy Ring?"

Another chapter deals with Yuriy RASTVOROV's defection in January 1954 in Japan, where he had been the director of the Soviet spy net. He revealed that Georgiy ZARUBIN, then Ambassador in Washington, D. C., was a Major General and intelligence officer of the KGB. Subsequently, a study of his movements between 1944 and 1952 added an important link to the overall picture of the Soviet espionage network. It appeared to tie ZARUBIN to the Canadian spy case when he was Ambassador there, and with the BURGESS-MACLEAN-PONTE-CORVO and MARSHALL affairs in London, where he was Ambassador in 1946. The RASTVOROV chapter also provided an account of the formidable Soviet agent network in U. N. headquarters in New York:

Mikhail SVIRIN, First Secretary to the Soviet U. N. Delegation, was Reino HAYHANEN's first contact in New York in 1952.

Petrovich KOVALYEV, Second Secretary of the Soviet U. N. Delegation, 1950-1952, operated undetected for several years but was caught picking up an electronic device from an agent who previously had been discovered buying it. KOVALYEV was declared persona non grata.

Viktor Ivanovich PETROV, translator for the U. N. Secretariat, arrived at the U. N. on 17 February 1953. He attempted to buy classified material concerning U. S. military aircraft. This activity was reported to the U. S. authorities, and he left the U. S. on 23 August 1953.

Boris GLADKOV entered the U. S. on 15 December 1953, as Naval Advisor to the Soviet Representation of the U. N. Military Staff Committee. He offered to buy various publications concerning the American fleet. His efforts were reported by a sales engineer, and he was expelled on 22 June 1956.

Colonel Mikhail MARTYNOV arrived in the U. S. on 3 November 1954, assigned to the Soviet Representation of the U. N. Military Staff Committee. He contacted a U. S. Army officer in order to buy training manuals. This attempt was

reported, and the FBI surveilled a subsequent meeting on 15 January 1955. MARTYNOV was expelled on 21 February 1955 by the Department of State.

Nelson DRUMMOND, an American sailor, a negro, was assigned to the Newport, Rhode Island, naval base in 1957 and soon showed signs of affluence. He was surveilled by the FBI and was caught trying to sell classified naval documents to Eugene PROKHOROV, Second Secretary of the Soviet U.N. Delegation, and Ivan VYRODOV, another Soviet secretary.

Vadim KIRILYUK arrived in the U.S. on 11 September 1958 as a Political Affairs Officer of the Department of Trusteeship Information of the U.N. Secretariat. He contacted an ex-U.S. Army cryptographic machine operator for information on such machines and suggested that the Army man get a job with a Government agency. KIRILYUK's activities were reported to the U.N. Secretariat and he was fired. He left the U.S. on 10 January 1960.

Ivan Dmitriyevich YEGOROV, Personnel Director at the U.N. Secretariat, and his wife Alexandra were arrested by the FBI on 11 July 1963. Also indicted as co-conspirators were Alexsei Ivanovich GALKIN and Pyotr MASLENNIKOV, said to be members of Soviet intelligence. GALKIN left the U.S. on 10 May 1963, after serving for several years as First Secretary of the Byelorussian mission to the U.N.; and MASLENNIKOV left at about the same time, after being employed as the First Secretary of the Soviet U.N. mission. All of them were charged with conspiring to communicate, deliver, and transmit U.S. military and naval information to the USSR. Georgiy KORNEIKO, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in New York, protested the arrests. The YEGOROVs were deported.

On 18 December 1964 John BUTENKO, an American engineer, was convicted of conspiring to pass U.S. Air Force secrets to the Soviets and was sentenced to 30 years. His Soviet contact, a chauffeur, Igor IVANOV, did not have diplomatic immunity and was sentenced to 20 years.

The author makes a passing reference to the Cheka and only in connection with the Georgian Chekas in which BERIYA had been involved. He also refers to YAGODA and YEZHOV, but does not mention DZERZHINSKIY. Appended to the book is an appendix listing in very concise form the changing structure of Soviet state security between 1918 and 1965. Changes in designations are given, general responsibilities stated, and top leaders identified, with the exception of DZERZHINSKIY and MENZHINSKIY.