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LES GRANDS ESPIONS DE NOTRE TEMPS

(Great Spies of Our Time)

By Jacques de LAUNAY and Roger GHEYSENS

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No index

What makes a spy great? To answer this question, the authors present short biographies of eight well-known intelligence agents who had little in common in their personalities, backgrounds, and methods of operation, and discuss the motivations that led them to become spies. The last chapter entitled, "Some Great Contemporary Spies," briefly describes the lives and operations of twenty-four members of the espionage organizations of various nations: Czechoslovakia, Germany, Israel, Poland, Tzarist Russia, the USSR, and the United States.

Richard SORGE

Between 5 March and 15 June 1941, Richard SORGE, Press Attaché in the German Embassy in Tokyo and at the same time an agent of the Fourth Bureau of the Red Army (i.e., the GRU), warned the Kremlin that Germany would attack the USSR in June 1941. This information was corroborated by other Soviet intelligence networks in Europe, such as the Rote Kapelle of Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN in Berlin and "Lucy" / Rudolf ROESSLER in Switzerland, but it failed to convince Stalin who firmly believed in the stability of the German-Soviet Non-aggression Treaty of 23 August 1939.

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SORGE was born on 4 October 1895 at Adzhikant, near Baku in the Caucasus; his father, Adolf SORGE, was a German and his mother was a Russian. In 1906 the SORGE family moved to Germany and settled in Berlin. In 1914 SORGE, who was nineteen years old, joined the German Army and was demobilized in 1918. At that time he became a member of the USPD (German Independent Socialist Party). In 1919 he completed his studies at Hamburg University from which he received a Ph. D. in political sciences. On 15 October 1919 he joined the German Communist Party (in which <sup>he held</sup> ~~his~~ ID card ~~was~~ No. 8678). From November 1920 until the end of 1921 he was an editor of a Communist newspaper in Solingen.

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*the author says that*

His activities between 1922 and 1924 are little known. *(It is possible that he worked as a Comintern agent in Scandinavia and in the UK.*

In 1925, with the <sup>consent</sup> blessings of the German Communist Party, <sup>went to</sup> SORGE left for the USSR, became a member of the CPSU <sup>in which he held</sup> (ID card No. 49927 of <sup>dated</sup> March 1925) and acquired Soviet citizenship. In January 1929 he was recruited by General <sup>Janis</sup> BERZINS, head of the <sup>GRU</sup> Fourth Bureau of the Red Army, and sent to Shanghai as a correspondent <sup>for</sup> of several German papers. <sup>there</sup> Here SORGE met HOZUMI OZAKI, special correspondent of Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, who later became a member of SORGE's <sup>espionage network</sup> spy ring in Japan.

In December 1932 SORGE returned to Moscow after three years' of intelligence work in China in collaboration with Agnes SMEDLEY, a young American journalist, and <sup>with</sup> radio operator Max KIAUSEN; <sup>SMEDLEY and KIAUSEN</sup> both of whom had <sup>also</sup> been sent to Shanghai by the <sup>GRU</sup> Fourth Bureau. <sup>that</sup> In Moscow, he learned <sup>that</sup> his next mission would be in Tokyo. In this connection SORGE left in the spring of 1933 for Germany where he managed to obtain the credentials of a professional journalist. As a foreign correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik, and of the Dutch economic magazine Algemeen Handelsblad, SORGE arrived in Yokohama on 3 September 1933.

<sup>GRU</sup> The Fourth Bureau had very carefully planned and prepared SORGE's mission to Japan. His assistant, Branko VOUKELICH, had already settled in Tokyo as a special correspondent of the French illustrated magazine, VU, and of the Belgrade daily Politika.

Branko VOUKELICH had also been well <sup>trained</sup> for his role in SORGE's <sup>spy</sup> network. In 1926 he went to Paris from Zagreb (Yugoslavia) with his brother and three sisters. All of them studied at the Paris University. Prior to that Branko had joined the Communist Party in Yugoslavia. In March 1932 he was recruited as <sup>all caps</sup> a Comintern agent by a woman calling herself Olga Baltic. In the fall of 1932 she told Branko that he was to be sent on mission to Japan.

On 11 February 1933 VOUKELICH arrived in Tokyo accompanied by his Danish

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wife, Edith OLSEN, whom he had married in Paris in 1930, and <sup>they</sup> an infant son. <sup>GRU</sup> VOUKELICH was poorly paid by the HAVAS Agency and the Fourth Bureau had to supplement his salary in secrecy. As a photographer for VU magazine VOUKELICH openly installed a photo-laboratory which was ~~very~~ handy in SORGE's covert operations.

Another of SORGE's assistants, YOKOTU MIYAGI, arrived in Japan from California in October 1933. MIYAGI, a gifted painter, <sup>had</sup> joined the Communist Party in the <sup>U.S.</sup> US in 1929 as a protest against the American attitude toward <sup>minority groups</sup> minorities of Asian origin. He was recruited by an [unnamed] Comintern official in 1932. MIYAGI helped SORGE to renew relations with HOZUMI OZAKI.

In July 1935 SORGE went to Moscow via the <sup>U.S.</sup> US, and met <sup>the</sup> the new head of the <sup>GRU</sup> Fourth Bureau, General Semen URITSKIY, who approved all of SORGE's operational plans in Japan. URITSKIY also introduced Max KLAUSEN, <sup>who was to become</sup> SORGE's future assistant in Tokyo.

~~Max KLAUSEN.~~ <sup>had been longtime</sup> KLAUSEN and ~~SORGE~~ <sup>of SORGE</sup> were old acquaintances <sup>in</sup> from Germany. ~~KLAUSEN~~ <sup>he</sup> was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1899. He was a radio operator in the German Army <sup>used to work</sup> during WWI; later, in the twenties, as a sailor and militant member of the German Seamen's Union, he visited the USSR. In 1927 ~~KLAUSEN~~ <sup>he</sup> joined the Communist Party. In 1928 he went to Moscow where he was trained as a radio operator and sent to Shanghai in 1929 where he collaborated with SORGE. He also met a young Finnish girl, Anna WALLENIUS, who, with SORGE's consent, became his mistress. In 1936, ~~KLAUSEN~~ <sup>and</sup> <sup>was married by</sup> married Anna, before the German Consul in Shanghai.

In August 1933 KLAUSEN was summoned to Moscow for extensive training before joining SORGE in Tokyo on 28 November 1935. At the beginning of 1936 KLAUSEN was ready to transmit information from Tokyo to "Wiesbaden," a Soviet station probably located in Vladivostok. Mrs. KLAUSEN worked closely with her husband.

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SORGE's network operated with extraordinary efficiency and was submitted to strict discipline. Only SORGE and KLAUSEN, who were recruited by the Bureau, were aware of the identity of their employer. In 1939 SORGE informed VOUKELICH that, following instructions from Moscow, he must separate from his wife for security reasons. VOUKELICH obeyed and the divorce took place on 18 Dec 1939. Edith OLSEN (formerly Mrs. VOUKELICH) decided to join her parents in America. She sailed with her son, Paul, from Yokohama to Australia but never reached destination and has never been heard of since. On 26 January 1940, VOUKELICH married Yoshiko YAMASAKI and they had a son named Hiroshi-Yaroslav. At present (ca. 1970), Yoshiko YAMASAKI is working as an interpreter at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Tokyo.

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In spite of its widespread operations SORGE's network never raised any suspicions of the Japanese Kempeitai (military counterintelligence) or the Tokkei (special police). One also wonders how SORGE had been able to deceive the Gestapo in 1933 and later, i.e., when he joined the Nazi Foreign Section in 1934, became a close friend of General Eugene OTT (German Ambassador in Japan) and secured the position of press attaché at the German Embassy in Tokyo. It is known that OTT, SCHELLENBERG, head of the AMT VI (the Sixth Bureau) of German State Security, requested von RITGEN, then head of the D.N.B. (Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau - News Agency Press Office) to protect SORGE against Nazi attacks as long as SORGE's reports which officially were directed to von RITGEN, contained confidential intelligence data about the USSR, China, and Japan. SCHELLENBERG's decision was endorsed by Reinhard HEYDRICH. Gestapo colonel, MEISINGER, at the Embassy in Tokyo, who kept SORGE under surveillance, favorably evaluated SORGE's activities in Japan. After his arrest, SORGE told his Japanese investigators that during his visit to Moscow in 1935, the Fourth Bureau had given him permission to convey a certain number of intelligence data to the Germans in order to strengthen his position at the

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In his memoirs (Nicht aus den Akten, Stuttgart, 1950) Erich KORDT (the counselor in Tokyo since April 1941) described SORGE as an unconventional (bohème) personality; very sensitive to ladies' charms and liking to hit the bottle. He was tall, athletic and cared little about his appearance.

During eight <sup>years</sup> of spying Doctor SORGE, colonel of the Red Army, supplied the most important political and military information to the <sup>G R U</sup> Fourth Bureau. On 18 October 1941 the network was detected and SORGE arrested by a freakish accident. At that time the Japanese began rounding up local Communists whom they suspected of treason. One of the arrested, ITO RISU, who had nothing to do with espionage, in order to please the police denounced Mrs. Tomo KITABAYASHI as a suspected Communist. It happened that Mrs. KITABAYASHI was a courier in the SORGE-OZAKI ring and when arrested gave away the whole group to the astonished Japanese police.

In September 1943 SORGE was sentenced <sup>to</sup> death and his appeal was rejected by the Japanese Supreme Court in January 1944. The verdict was carried out on 7 November 1944. HOZUMI OZAKI was hanged the same day. VOUKELICH, sentenced to life, died in prison on 13 January 1945. Max KLAUSEN, also sentenced to life, was released by the American Army in October 1945 and, with the help of the Soviet Embassy, left for Siberia. His wife, Anna, sentenced to seven years, followed her husband. At present (ca. 1970) the KLAUSENS are living in East Germany. YOKOIU MIYAGI died in prison on 2 August 1943. Tomo KITABAYASHI died in 1945, but other members of SORGE's spy ring gained their freedom when the Americans opened the gates <sup>of</sup> the prisons.

*videm?* During the long detention SORGE wrote memoirs which were recovered by the Americans and made known by General Charles A. WILLOUGHBY in a report of 16 December 1947. It seems that in prison Sugamu SORGE typed his memoirs in German and the text had been immediately translated into Japanese. Large parts of the original manuscript had been destroyed during the bombardment of the Japanese Ministry of Justice.

Copies of the original documents of SORGE's trial were found and confiscated by the American Army, but around 1955 they were returned to the Japanese.

Istvan UJSZASSY

Captain Istvan UJSZASSY began his career as the Hungarian assistant military attache in Paris in 1930, <sup>and was transferred to</sup> then in Warsaw in 1931. In 1936 he was sent to Prague as military attache with the rank of Lt.Colonel. In 1939 UJSZASSY was promoted to Lt. General and assigned to the Hungarian General Staff where he was charged with the mission of subduing the Ukrainian nationalist movement in Carpathian Ruthenia. In January 1939 Hungarian agents provoked separate incidents in the countries bordering on Carpathian Ruthenia, and Budapest charged the Ukrainian organization with the responsibility for these troubles. Regent HORTHY declared that "Hungary cannot tolerate irresponsible (Ukrainian) elements which endanger the security of its borders" and on 15 March 1939, simultaneously with the occupation of Prague by the Germans, the Hungarian troops seized Carpathian Ruthenia with HITLER's consent.

On 1 May 1939 UJSZASSY was promoted to Major General and appointed head of Military Intelligence. Until the end of 1940 he supervised the liquidation of national resistance in Carpathian Ruthenia. Both HORTHY and UJSZASSY maintained close relations with Germany and continued to warn HITLER about Soviet plans to conquer the West. On 1 July 1942 UJSZASSY became the head of Hungarian State Security.

The authors describe at length the political situation in Hungary during <sup>World War II</sup> WWII, its cooperation with Germany and relations with Yugoslavia. In 1944 Regent HORTHY requested withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the Eastern front and was answered by the German occupation of Hungary on 14 March 1944.



At that time, UJSZASSY, always a pragmatist, sought to explore plans of the Hungarian communists in case of the occupation of Hungary by the Soviets. He approached Laszlo RAJK. \* At a meeting with RAJK, UJSZASSY suggested cooperation with the resistance groups controlled by communists as well as the distribution of arms to the workers who would guard factories, railways, etc. UJSZASSY hoped that in this way he would <sup>be</sup> able to avert the entry into Hungary of the Red Army. This plan failed. RAJK replied that the Communist resistance was split into many factions and only a few of them remained under his control.

The victorious Red Army closed in on Budapest which, after a hopeless defense, surrendered on 12 February 1945. After the capitulation, UJSZASSY along with several other Hungarian generals surrendered to Marshal TOLBUKHIN who deported most of them to POW camps in Siberia where nearly all perished. But not UJSZASSY. Soviet authorities realized that UJSZASSY could be useful in the future and sent him to Moscow. Later he was transferred to the special NKVD villa near Moscow, \*\* which was already occupied by two former Romanian leaders, both named ANTONESCU,

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\* As a young student RAJK, a communist, was arrested <sup>in Budapest</sup> in 1931 and released after he agreed to be a police informer. Later RAJK joined the International Brigade in Spain and served as a political commissar in the Rakosi Battalion. At the end of the Spanish War he went to France and was detained in a camp at Vernet. In the spring of 1941 he was released by the Germans and returned to Budapest where he reorganized the illegal Communist Party.

\*\* Probably the same NKVD villa where Polish officers such as Col. BERLING and others, who agreed to collaborate with the Soviets, were kept from the autumn of 1940 until the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. (Analyst's comment.)

and Hungarian Count, Istvan BETHLEN, a former head of the Hungarian Conservative Party. They were well treated but submitted to continuous NKVD interrogations and ordered to write detailed reports on everything concerning their respective countries. BETHLEN died there in 1947. In the Spring of 1946 Marshal ANTONESCU tried to commit suicide and the NKVD sent him back to Rumania where he was tried by the Communist regime and hanged on 1 June 1946.

The reports written by these four prisoners were deposited in the NKVD Archives in Moscow.

It seems that UJSZASSY fared much better than others. His statement about the circumstances which had driven Hungary into the war with the USSR was read at the Nuremberg Trials. The NKVD also took advantage of UJSZASSY's experience in dealing with Ukrainian nationalists in Carpathian Ruthenia. On 1 June 1945 UJSZASSY was set free and appointed advisor to the NKVD which, at that time, was engaged in a difficult fight with Ukrainian partisans. Between 1945 and early 1947 the "Banderovtsy" (PANDERA's soldiers), supported by the N.S.Z. (Polish National Army) lead a guerrilla war against Soviet and Polish (Communist) troops and militia in Southern Poland. About 360 <sup>Ukrainian</sup> resistance groups, altogether 22,000 men strong, inflicted heavy losses on Communist forces. Soviet General VATUTIN and Polish General "Walter" (SWIERCZEWSKI), hero of the Spanish Civil War, were among the numerous victims.

It is believed that the NKVD managed to dismantle the guerrilla centers and cut them off from the commanding bases in Carpathian Ruthenia in accordance with UJSZASSY's instructions. UJSZASSY advised the NKVD to pursue and kill without mercy all Ukrainian liaison agents and destroy radio transmission posts. Under his direction the Ukrainian freedom fighters were decimated and rendered harmless in the spring of 1947. But after 1947 UJSZASSY's name was never mentioned again and he disappeared without a trace. The authors mention that UJSZASSY's reports to the NKVD were initialed with the letter "U."

Harold PHILBY

The authors described PHILBY as a "phlegmatic spy" who for thirty years (1933-63) never betrayed himself and all <sup>of this time</sup> ~~during this time~~ informed the Soviets of everything he could put his hands on which was of interest to them.

PHILBY was recruited in Vienna in 1933, after which he returned to London where he was seen in pro-German and anti-Communist circles of the Anglo-German Fellowship. As a special Times correspondent he covered the Spanish Civil War and was decorated for bravery by Generalissimo FRANCO. In 1939 as a war correspondent he was stationed in Arras, France and evacuated to the UK in June 1940.

In 1940 PHILBY joined the Secret Intelligence Service (S.I.S.), Section D, which at that time conducted covert operations in the Balkans. Later he was assigned to the Service of Special Operations (S.O.E.), but in September 1941 he returned to S.I.S., Section V (counterintelligence) and became deputy chief of its Iberian Branch. In 1944, PHILBY failed in an attempt to eliminate his immediate boss (name not given) and take over his position, and was transferred to Section IX (anti-Soviet Department).

Here PHILBY was able to control the diplomatic mail of all emigree governments in London and either to neutralize their anti-Soviet operations or to furnish information which enabled the Soviets to apprehend agents involved in these activities. In August 1945, an official of the Soviet Consulate in Istanbul, VOLKOV, asked British authorities for asylum and offered a dossier on NKVD activities for £ 27,500. VOLKOV added that he knew the identities of two Soviet agents in the British Foreign Office (probably MACLEAN and BURGESS) and that of an S.I.S. employee (probably PHILBY). PHILBY was assigned to the VOLKOV case but acted in such a dilatory manner that the Soviets had enough time to kidnap VOLKOV and send him on a military plane to the USSR.

In 1946 PHILBY was attached to the British Consulate in Istanbul. From there he controlled anti-Soviet activities in Albania and caused all volunteers

who parachuted into Albania, to be captured immediately after landing.

In summer of 1949 PHILBY was sent to Washington as the S.I.S. representative to cooperate with the C.I.A. and F.B.I. He was the "third" man who tipped off MACLEAN and BURGESS and enabled them to flee behind the Iron Curtain before they could be arrested for spying.

Death of General SIKORSKI, head of the Polish Government in Exile

The authors wonder whether PHILBY could be linked with the still unsolved mystery of General SIKORSKI's death in Gibraltar on 4 July 1943. The general was returning to London from the inspection of Polish troops in the Middle East and just after take-off his airplane dived sharply into the Mediterranean. All passengers except Czech pilot PRCHAL,\* were killed.

Several investigating commissions came to the conclusion that the accident was caused by blocking of the mechanism checking the altitude (blocage des gouvernes de profondeur- in French) and not by sabotage. The Poles rejected this verdict stressing that the airplane was not properly guarded before the flight and that all controls had been working properly until then.

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On September 1950 Jacques de LAUNAY had an interview with Dr. Joseph RETINGER, former political advisor to Gen. SIKORSKI. RETINGER accompanied the general on his trips to the USSR and participated in several conferences with STALIN. The deterioration of Soviet-Polish relations had begun when the Poles

\* In 1969 the authors had an interview with PRCHAL in San Jose, California. He refused to talk about the accident and repeated his statement, made in Gibraltar in 1943, that the mechanism checking the altitude suddenly was blocked and he lost control of the aircraft. After the recovery from shock caused by the accident PRCHAL continued to serve with the RAF. In 1945 he returned to Czechoslovakia and was active in rebuilding Czech civil aviation. In June 1949 a Pole was arrested in Warsaw accused of sabotaging Gen. SIKORSKI's airplane and sentenced to death. PRCHAL who expected to be questioned in this case, went to the West in early 1950.

started demanding replies to their inquiries in regard to the fate of many thousands of Polish officers, former POWs, who had disappeared without<sup>a</sup> trace. The discovery of the mass graves in Katyn with<sup>u</sup> bodies of the ruthlessly murdered officers completed the rupture of diplomatic relations. Dr. KETINGER stated that CHURCHILL believed the Katyn crime had been perpetrated by the Soviets but he had chosen to ignore this thorny problem for the sake of the "common cause," i.e., allied unity in the fight against Germany. President ROOSEVELT, continued KETINGER, simply advised SIKORSKI to avoid any conflict which could lead to the rupture of relations with the USSR. Dr. KETINGER was convinced that it was sabotage which had caused General SIKORSKI's death. He also mentioned that when General SIKORSKI, after a visit to President ROOSEVELT, was returning to London on 30 November 1942, his airplane had crashed when taking-off in Montreal due to the sabotage, but nobody was injured.

The only clue that permitted the authors to speculate that the NKVD could have tampered with General SIKORSKI's airplane<sup>o</sup> was a remark made by STALIN about the accident in Gibraltar. On 5 June 1945 STALIN received Milovan DJILAS, special envoy of TITO. STALIN repeatedly had been warning DJILAS that the Yugoslav leader should not trust the doublefaced British Intelligence in regard to TITO's security, because: "People were found to kill General SIKORSKI in an airplane and then simply bailed out: there was no evidence nor witnesses."

As the deputy chief of the S.I.S. Iberian Branch, PHILBY often travelled to Spain and in July 1943 was in Madrid and in Gibraltar. PHILBY has never mentioned participation in SIKORSKI's assassination, but he was in a position to plant a Soviet agent who could have done the job.

The mystery of SIKORSKI's death turned attention to the death of General MOLA, Generalissimo FRANCO's right hand man, on 3 June 1937 near Burgos. His airplane also crashed under mysterious circumstances. On the very same day, a

young Times correspondent, Harold PHILBY, who had always before been seen in the General's entourage, went to distant Salamanca. Certainly it was a coincidence!

### Chapter on "Great Contemporary Spies"

Rudolf Ivanovich ABEL

1902

ABEL was born on 2 July in Moscow. In 1927 he joined the GPU. At the beginning he gave instructions in the English language to future GPU agents, later he was sent on various missions abroad. After the end of <sup>World War II</sup> WWII, the USSR intensified its espionage operations abroad. In 1946, GPU Colonel ABEL became an inmate in a displaced persons' camp in Germany under the alias of Andrew KAYOTIS. He applied for a Canadian visa and left for Canada in 1947. In 1948 he came to the US using his Canadian papers. ABEL arrived in New York around June 1950, and as Emil GOLDFUSS opened a photograph studio in Brooklyn. He also rented a hotel room on Broadway under the name of Martin COLLINS.

In reality, ABEL's function was "chief-resident" of the KGB in the US for which his pseudo was "Mark." He reported directly to General KRUGLOV, the head of KGB, and transmitted information by a radio installed in his Brooklyn studio.

In 1952 ABEL requested an assistant and Moscow sent KGB lieutenant Reino HAYHANEN. He arrived in New York with forged documents under the name of Eugene Nicolo MAKI, an American citizen, who had spent nearly all his life in Finland. But HAYHANEN was a nonentity and a drunkard; therefore ABEL sent him back to the USSR. HAYHANEN sailed from New York on 23 April 1957, and on arrival in France, fearing reprisals for his failure, he went to the American Embassy in Paris and told everything he knew about ABEL's activities in the US. The F.B.I. arrested ABEL on 21 June 1957.

During his trial ABEL refused to reveal the scope of his clandestine work in the US or the names of his collaborators. On 23 October 1957 he was condemned

to death but his able lawyer, James Britt DONOVAN, managed to have the sentence changed to 30 years imprisonment. On 10 February 1962 ABEL was exchanged for the American U2 pilot, Francis Gary POWERS.

At present (ca 1970) Rudolf Ivanovich ABEL, who in the meantime was promoted to general, is teaching in KGB schools .

George BLAKE

George BLAKE, the British double-agent, was born in Rotterdam in 1923. His father was an Egyptian Jew, his mother of Dutch origin. During <sup>World War II</sup> WWII BLAKE worked with the Dutch underground, later with the British Special Operation Services. He became a naturalized British subject. Assigned to Seoul as the British Vice-consul and agent of M.I.6, BLAKE repeatedly warned against the impending North Korean invasion, but no one paid any attention. In 1950 he was captured by the North Koreans and Chinese and held in prison for three years during which he was brainwashed. Before his release in 1953 BLAKE had agreed to become a Soviet spy.

During the period of 1955-1961, while stationed in Berlin and later in Beirut, BLAKE delivered to his Soviet contacts "all the documents he could put his hand on." As a Secret Service official he had access to the most important intelligence data and it is believed that it was from information he had given them which permitted the Soviets to discover on 22 April 1956 the observation tunnel between West and East Berlin where Soviet telephone conversations were being recorded. He also could be responsible for the loss of several British agents behind the Iron Curtain.

Colonel Anthony ALSTER, former deputy minister of interior in Poland, who, fearing anti-Semitic repressions, defected to the West in March 1961, denounced BLAKE as a regular KGB agent. In May 1961 BLAKE was arrested and pleaded guilty. His trial lasted 55 minutes and he was sentenced to 42 years of prison. He escaped

from the Wormwood Scrubs Prison in October 1966. \* At present (ca. 1970) BIAKE is living in Moscow. On 14 February 1970, IZVESTIA published an interview with BIAKE, in which he declared that his spying activities had been motivated by his great sympathy toward the USSR.

Judith COPLON

The authors described the F.B.I. techniques of the surveillance of Judith COPLON and Valentin GUBICHEV and their arrest by agent MURPHY on 4 March 1949. When arrested GUBICHEV was in possession of a top secret F.B.I. report on Soviet and Communist activities in the US which had been given to him by COPLON.

After a six-weeks\* trial in Washington, COPLON was sentenced to ten years and released on \$20,000 bond. A second trial in New York began in February 1950 and ended on 7 March with the sentencing of both Judith COPLON and Valentin GUBICHEV to 15 years. COPLON was released on \$40,000 bond.

GUBICHEV left the US on 20 March 1950. COPLON married her lawyer, SOCOLOV, settled in New York and had four children. Although sentenced to a total of 25 years' imprisonment, <sup>THROUGH LEGAL TECHNICALITIES</sup> ~~thanks to the legal technicalities~~, COPLON has never <sup>SERVED</sup> ~~spent~~ <sup>TIME</sup> ~~a single hour~~ in prison.

Klaus FUCHS

FUCHS was born on 29 December 1911 in Russelsheim, Germany. In 1930 he joined the German Communist Party, escaped to the UK after HITLER's rise to power and became a naturalized British subject. In 1942 he arrived in the US. <sup>He was</sup> ~~as a~~ brilliant atomic physicist and worked in ~~the~~ nuclear research centers <sup>AT /University,</sup> ~~in Columbia~~.

\* An inmate, known as ZENO, who was in prison with BIAKE, described him as a convinced Communist. ZENO, A Perpetuite (For Ever or For Life), translated from the English language by Gerard COLSON, Verviers, Editions GERARD & Cie, 1969.



then in Los Alamos, New Mexico, from August 1944 until June 1946. In June 1946 FUCHS returned to London and continued to deliver information to the Soviets until his arrest.

He delivered <sup>SIGNIFICANT</sup> atomic secrets to the USSR, which were instrumental in changing the world-balance of power. Since 1942 FUCHS had been in contact with the Soviet espionage through Semen KREMER, alias "Aleksander", secretary <sup>to</sup> of the Soviet military attache in London and one of the chiefs of the KGB network in Great Britain. After his arrival in New York, FUCHS was approached by Harry GOLD who introduced himself as "Raymond", a liaison agent with YAKOVLEV, Soviet Vice-consul in New York. GOLD handed over to the Soviets all atomic data furnished by FUCHS.

The documents made known by Soviet code clerk, GUZENKO, who defected in Ottawa, put the F.B.I. on the trail of FUCHS and led to his arrest in England. His trial began on 1 March 1950; he was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment but was released in 1959 and expelled from the UK. At present (ca. 1970) FUCHS is employed at the Institut<sup>t</sup> of Nuclear Research in Dresden (East Germany).

Another British scientist, professor Alan NUN MAY, who betrayed atomic secrets to the Soviets, was arrested on 4 March 1946, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and released in 1954. At present (ca. 1970) he is a professor of physics at the University in Accra (Ghana).

#### Harry GOLD

Harry GOLD was born on 12 December 1910 in Bern, Switzerland. His parents, Russian Jews named GOLDNITSKY, had <sup>come to</sup> arrived in Bern in 1908. They emigrated to <sup>the</sup> the US in 1914, and changed their name to GOLD at the time of their naturalization in 1922.

GOLD studied chemistry in Philadelphia at which time he met Tom BLACK, a Communist who helped him find ~~X~~ work at a refinery. BLACK asked GOLD to supply

him with factory secrets concerning certain solvents in exchange for financial support from the Soviets, which enabled GOLD to finish his studies. Later (date not given) GOLD contacted a chemist named SHACK employed by the Kodak Co., who delivered to GOLD several production secrets from the KODAK factory. These data also were handed over to the Soviets.

On 11 December 1943 GOLD learned of the arrival of British scientist FUCHS, who already had been recruited in London as a Soviet spy. Their first meeting took place in New York on 11 February 1944. On 22 June 1944 FUCHS gave GOLD a huge parcel of documents which were immediately delivered to the Soviet Embassy. Further deliveries of documents took place in July, August and September 1944 and thus FUCHS handed over to the Soviets <sup>CONSIDERABLE DATA</sup> ~~the complete dossier~~ on nuclear fission.

On 1 January 1945 GOLD was ordered to go to Massachusetts, where FUCHS' sister lived, to collect some important material. FUCHS explained that he had been transferred to New Mexico to work directly on the construction of the atomic bomb. At the end of June 1945 GOLD travelled to Santa Fe where FUCHS turned over to him a package of documents weighting several kilos. These were the results of several years' research and contained sufficient data for the Soviets to proceed toward the production of their own atom bomb without a long period of preparation and experiment.

When FUCHS was arrested in England, he gave a very vague description of his American contacts. Nevertheless, with these few clues the F.B.I. was able to arrest Harry GOLD on 22 May 1950. He admitted being a member of the Soviet spy ring directed by Anatoliy A. YAKOVLEV, Soviet Consul in New York. On 20 July 1950 GOLD was tried in Philadelphia and sentenced to 30 years.

When questioned GOLD talked freely: he denounced David GREENGLASS, an employee at the Experimental Center in Los Alamos, who under the influence of his wife and his sister-in-law, Ethel ROSENBERG, had given YAKOVLEV vital atomic

information. (Arrested in 1950 GREENGLASS denounced both ROSENBERGS). u

GOLD also said that for his services to the USSR he had been awarded Order of the Red Star which entitled him to free tickets on the Moscow Metro.

④  
Gordon Arnold LONSDALE (Konon MOLODY)  
A

The apprehension of Gordon LONSDALE took place in London on 7 January 1961 and was accomplished as the result of the surveillance of suspects Harry HOUGHTON and Ethel GEE.

HOUGHTON was employed at the Naval Base in Portland (England) which conducted secret experiments with new materials for the construction of submarines. His lawish spending had aroused the suspicions of his neighbors who informed the local police which, in turn, alerted the Counterintelligence. Discreet observation of HOUGHTON and his girl friend, Ethel GEE, brought to light their furtive meetings with an unidentified man who was also surveilled thereafter. The man was identified as Gordon LONSDALE, a businessman, who had contacts with a couple name KROGER residing in a London suburb.

HOUGHTON, GEE, and LONSDALE were arrested during a meeting near Waterloo Station in London at which time GEE passed a shopping bag to LONSDALE. The KROGERS were arrested later the same day. After the arrest the KROGERS were identified as long-term Soviet agents named COHEN who, after having been involved in the ROSENBERG affair in the US, hurriedly escaped to the UK in 1950. Search of the KROGERS' cottage revealed a fully equipped espionage center.

It was Ethel GEE who actually stole the top secret data according to specifications received from Moscow ( a questionnaire on this matter was found during the search of GEE's apartment). The shopping bag she had handed to LONSDALE at the time of their arrest was found to contain top secret technical details of the first British nuclear submarine.

Further investigation revealed that in 1950 when HOUGHTON was assigned to the British naval attache's staff in Warsaw, he had fallen in love with a Polish girl name Christina, and at her instigation had furnished antibiotics to the Polish black market. After his return to England he was sent to Portland where he was approached by a man (unidentified)\* "with greetings from Christina," who "forced" him to supply secret data on the research conducted at the naval base. HOUGHTON persuaded Ethel GEE to cooperate in his spying activities. From June 1960 LONSDALE had been HOUGHTON's contact and it was he who delivered the information he received to the KROGERS who transmitted or sent it directly to Moscow. It is difficult to evaluate how many British naval secrets were secured by LONSDALE's spy network.

On 22 March 1961 LONSDALE was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment; John P. KROGER received 20 years and his wife, Helene, received ten. HOUGHTON and GEE escaped with 15 years each.

In April 1964 LONSDALE was exchanged for Grevill WYNNE, a British subject arrested in Moscow for participation in the PENKOVSKIY affair.

According to the Soviet News Agency, NOVOSTY, MOLODY alias LONSDALE died near Moscow on 9 November 1970 after suffering a heart attack.

George PAQUES

2. 1962 George PAQUES, a former high school professor in Nice, France, in 1942 began serving as a high official with the French Government which gave him access to all confidential government information. He hated Americans. In 1943 he was recruited as a Soviet spy by Aleksandr GUSOVSKIY, the counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Algiers. He spied for the Soviets without respite: in 1956 he handed over the plan of a joint British-French attack in collaboration with Israel against

\* An official from the Polish Embassy in London. (Analyst's comment).

the Suez Canal. In 1958, after his assignment to the French Ministry of Defense, PÂQUES passed on to his Soviet contacts secret information on the French military budget and <sup>the</sup> installation of the American secret radar net in Turkey. He also gave them details on the French nuclear projects, General de Gaulle's political plans in Africa, etc.

On 10 August 1963 he was arrested and sentenced to life, but in 1964 his sentence was reduced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Oleg Vladimirovich PENKOVSKIY

Oleg V. PENKOVSKIY was born on 23 April 1919 in Ordzhonikidze (the Caucasus). He attended the high school there, then entered the Artillery School in Kiyev. As a Lieutenant, PENKOVSKIY participated in the Polish and Finnish campaigns; later he was transferred to Moscow where he worked as a political instructor in the Komsomol.

In November 1943, Captain PENKOVSKIY was sent to the Ukrainian front as the commander of an artillery battalion of the 27th Tank Regiment. He was wounded and after his recovery returned to the front as the commandant of the 51st Anti-tank Guard Regiment. By the end of the war, PENKOVSKIY had attained the rank of Lt.-colonel and held several decorations and medals. He was detached to the Frunze Military Academy where he graduated in 1948. From 1948 until the end of 1949 he attended courses at the Military Diplomatic Academy, and after graduation on 22 July 1953 was assigned to Military Intelligence (GRU). He was sent to Ankara as military resident and after this tour attended the Dzherzinskiy Academy taking a nine months' course on missiles and nuclear weapons. In May 1959 PENKOVSKIY returned to the GRU and in November 1960 was assigned to the State Scientific Commission.

Although a member of the Party since 1940, PENKOVSKIY became disillusioned with Soviet regime methods of governing; his dissatisfaction grew steadily and he made up his mind to go over to the Western camp. PENKOVSKIY established

contact with Greville WYNNE, an English businessman, who came to Moscow in 1960. The next year, a Soviet trade delegation headed by PENKOVSKIY arrived in London, and it was WYNNE who enabled PENKOVSKIY to meet four representatives of British and American Intelligence. The first meeting took place on 20 April <sup>1961/</sup> at the Hotel Mount Royal on Oxford Street, where the Soviet delegation was located. It was arranged that contact with PENKOVSKIY would be maintained through WYNNE. PENKOVSKIY received a Minox miniature camera and a transistor radio as tools for his intelligence work for the West.

Contact between PENKOVSKIY and WYNNE continued. WYNNE went to Moscow in May 1961, then PENKOVSKIY was sent by his authorities to London in July 1961. WYNNE again went to Moscow in August and PENKOVSKIY arrived in Paris in September and stayed until October 1961. While in Paris he had several meetings with four members of British and American Intelligence. After his return to Moscow, PENKOVSKIY's contact was Mrs. Janet Ann CHISHOIM, wife of a British attache, to whom he turned over several <sup>rolls</sup> microfilms.

When WYNNE came to Moscow in July 1962, PENKOVSKIY revealed that he was being closely followed by the KGB and advised WYNNE to leave Moscow without delay. Using his authority at the airport PENKOVSKIY helped WYNNE to change his ticket and booked him on the first available flight to the West.

On 22 October 1962, Colonel PENKOVSKIY was arrested by the KGB and on 2 November WYNNE was kidnapped by the KGB in Budapest and taken by plane to Moscow.

From April 1961 until the end of August 1962, PENKOVSKIY had managed to pass to CIA and British Intelligence 5,000 microfilms containing the most important military, political and economic information.

The PENKOVSKIY and WYNNE trial began in the Soviet Supreme Court on 7 May 1963. After four days of deliberation behind closed doors PENKOVSKIY was sentenced to death and, according to Soviet sources, the verdict was carried out on

19 May 1963. \* WYNNE received 19 years' imprisonment, but in 1964 was exchanged for Soviet spy Gordon LONSDALE in Great Britain who in 1961 had been sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Rudolf ROESSLER

*a* The Soviet spy network was <sup>set up</sup> installed in Switzerland around 1937, but it began serious activities only after the Soviet spy ring in Berlin was put out of operation (SCHULZE-BOYSEN was arrested in 1942).

The Swiss ring was headed by Sandor RADO (aka DORA), an old Soviet agent born in Hungary where he had collaborated with Bela KUN. In 1933 RADO established a small press agency in Paris and in 1936 moved to Geneva where he founded the Société Géo-Pressé which produced excellent maps for the Swiss press.

RADO operated with the help of about 60 collaborators: agents, radio operators, couriers, etc. In his staff were: Christian SCHNEIDER (aka TAYLOR), employee of the International Labor Organization; Otto FURNIER (aka PAKBO), Swiss journalist, anti-fascist and anti-Nazi; Rachel DUEBENDORFER (aka SISSY), an old Communist and an I.L.O. employee; Aleksander FOOTE, a Britisher who had served in the International Brigade in Spain and was the radio operator in Lausanne. It was SCHNEIDER who "discovered" ROESSLER and introduced him to the RADO organization.

ROESSLER was born in Kaufbeuren, Germany, in 1897 and died in Lucerne in 1958. He went to Lucerne from Berlin in 1934 and began a bitter fight against Nazism. When he began to publish Vita Nova, the Nazis stripped him of his German citizenship. ROESSLER preserved excellent relations with certain personalities inside the German government and the Wehrmacht, but he never betrayed his sources. He was in

\* According to the 29 May 1963 IZVESTIA which published an interview with General A. G. GORNY, Attorney General of the Military Tribunal, who was the prosecutor in the PENKOVSKIY trial.

constant contact with Major Hans HAUSAMANN of Swiss Intelligence and kept him well-informed about the German Army. ROESSLER's information was always accurate and completely up-to-date being delivered by a well-organized net of couriers.

After being contacted by RADO, ROESSLER agreed to cooperate with the Soviet ring and soon he became one of the best and most efficient Soviet spies in Europe. Swiss Intelligence, which also received data acquired by ROESSLER and FUENTER, discreetly did not interfere with the Soviet ring. On the other hand, the Swiss police discovered the illegal radio transmissions and on 11 October 1943 raided a house in Geneva and detained Eduard and Maud HAMEL, radio operators working for RADO. They also arrested Margrit BOLLI (aka ROSA), RADO's collaborator. RADO went underground and in September 1944 he and his wife escaped to France illegally.

Rudolf ROESSLER was arrested on 19 May 1944 and released on 6 September the same year, and until the end of the war procured excellent information for Swiss Intelligence. He died on 12 December 1958 at the age of 61 years and was buried in Kriens near Lucerne.

On 20 November 1943 Aleksander FOOTE was arrested, and in the spring of 1944 Rachel DUEBENDORFER met with the same fate. The trial of Christian SCHNEIDER took place in Bern on 22-23 October 1945. He was sentenced to 30 days in prison.

#### Julius and Ethel ROSENBERG

Ethel ROSENBERG (nee GREENGLASS) was born in New York in 1918. In the 30's she joined the Communist Party and during its meetings became acquainted with Julius ROSENBERG. Both were children of Jewish emigrants to the US. In 1943 ROSENBERG was hired by a Brooklyn firm which supplied various equipment to the Army, and in the spring of 1944 he began to spy for Soviet agents operating in the US. In February 1945 he lost the job with the Brooklyn firm because of his Communist connections, but soon found work with the Emerson Co.



His brother-in-law, David GREENGLASS, was mobilized and detached to the Los Alamos Center for Nuclear Research. ROSENBERG asked his sister Ruth to use her influence to convince GREENGLASS to deliver to him secret information on work performed at the Center. ROSENBERG offered GREENGLASS \$150.00 as a beginning and GREENGLASS agreed to cooperate.

*serve as intermediary and*  
It was Harry GOLD, a liaison agent, who turned over to Anatoliy YAKOVLEV the atomic secrets handed to him by ROSENBERG as well as documents received from Klaus FUCHS.

On 2 February FUCHS was arrested in Great Britain and ROSENBERG offered GREENGLASS \$5,000 to enable him to escape via Mexico to a Communist country. Both GREENGLASSES refused *permission* to leave the US.

The ROSENBERGS were arrested on 5 April 1950. After a three-weeks' trial, on 5 April 1951 they were condemned to death. They were executed in Sing Sing prison on 20 June 1953.

#### Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN

DEKANOSOV, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, in accordance with instructions from KGB Chief BERIYA, began to organize a wide intelligence network in December 1940. The head of this spy ring was Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN (aka CORO), a counter-intelligence officer in the Air Ministry in Berlin. This young German aristocrat, *was* *was* the grandnephew of Admiral TIRPITZ, *with* and his wife, the granddaughter of Prince Philip von Eulenburg, both ardently anti-Nazi, operated this group, known *as* the Rote Kapelle (the Red Orchestra) with great efficacy. ✓

During the first part of June 1941 "CORO" warned the Kremlin that on 21 June HITLER would attack the USSR. From June 1941 until September 1942, the SCHULZE-BOYSEN network transmitted to Moscow detailed information on all German military plans and movements. This top secret information was transmitted from Brussels,

Belgium. In December 1941 German monitoring units closed in on the Rote Kapelle hideout in Brussels and arrested a radio operator. The Gestapo then intensified its search for the mysterious leader "CORO."

On 30 August 1942 SCHULZE-BOYSEN, along with the majority of his collaborators, was arrested in Berlin. They declined to answer questions, but Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN broke under torture inflicted by the Gestapo and confessed.

On 22 December 1942 11 members of the Rote Kapelle, eight men including SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his friend Arvid HARNACK, and three women including CORO's wife, were executed in the Floetzensee Prison in Berlin.

Nikolay Vladimirovich SKOBLIN

SKOBLIN was born in Russia in 1893. It is difficult to establish when he began to collaborate with the KGB, which was probably due to the influence of his wife, PLEVITSKAYA, a singer who had been a CHEKA agent for some time before her marriage.

On 22 September 1937, SKOBLIN took an active part in the kidnapping of General MILLER, head of the ROVS (~~ROVS~~ Association of Russian Combatants) which unified various White Russian organizations. MILLER had succeeded General WRANGEL, who died in 1928, and General KUTEPOV who was kidnapped by the GPU in 1929. SKOBLIN was unmasked, thanks to a note left by General MILLER, before going to a meeting with SKOBLIN. He escaped from Paris on 23 September 1937 and disappeared without a trace.

*wait! War II*  
After the end of WWII the Germans made known that, from the very beginning, SKOBLIN had participated in the Gestapo plot against Soviet Marshal TUKHACHEVSKIY and his colleagues in the Red Army. It was SKOBLIN who had allegedly passed information to the GPU about some connections between Marshal TUKHACHEVSKIY and the German Army. Following GPU orders, SKOBLIN also established contacts with HEYDRICH at the end of 1936.

SKOBLIN's wife, an accomplice in MILLER's kidnapping, was arrested and sentenced to twenty years of forced labor. She died in the women's prison in Rennes (France) in October 1944.

Bodgan STASHINSKI

STASHINSKI was born on 4 November 1931 in Borschevitse, near Lvov, Poland. In 1943 this territory was incorporated into the Western Ukraine and STASHINSKI's family participated in the (Ukrainian) nationalist movement against the Soviets.

Around 1950, STASHINSKI was blackmailed into joining the KGB and was sent to KGB school in Kiyev for training. In 1956 STASHINSKI, already a KGB agent, arrived in Berlin where he went through painstaking preparation for his first mission: the assassination of Doctor (Lev) REBET, the Ukrainian nationalist and anti-Soviet leader in Munich. On 12 October 1957 Dr. REBET was murdered in cold blood with a cyanide spray gun. Another Ukrainian leader, Stepan BANDERA, was executed by STASHINSKI in the same manner on 15 October 1959.

On 12 August 1961 STASHINSKI defected to the West and made a full confession of his activities to the German and American authorities. He admitted that his decision of escape to the West was prompted by his German wife whom he had married on 23 April 1960. On 18 October 1962 the court in Karlsruhe sentenced him to eight years of hard labor. At the same time the Soviets claimed that the murder of Stepan BANDERA had been committed by the General GEHLEN's organization.

Leopold TREPPFER

"The Great Chief" of the Soviet spy ring in Europe, Leopold TREPPFER, was born on 23 February 1904 at Novy Targ (Newmarkt in German), near Zakopane, Poland. TREPPFER attended the University in Cracow (Krakow) after which he became a member of the Polish Communist Party. He was arrested by the Polish Police for participation in a strike and released in 1928. TREPPFER then left for Palestine where he became

while stationed in Moscow he was blackmailed by the KGB which exploited the fact that he was a homosexual. Confronted with the evidence, VASSALL agreed to cooperate and soon became one of the key Soviet spies in the UK, <sup>to which</sup> where he had returned in 1956. He passed many important naval secrets to his Soviet contact in London, General KOROVIN (Counselor Nikolay B. RODIN of the Soviet Embassy).

He was arrested by M.I.5 in 1962.

Stig WENNERSTROEM

WENNERSTROEM was born at Vaxholm, <sup>Sweden</sup> in 1908. While a colonel in the Swedish Army, he became a Soviet spy neither under the pressure of blackmailing nor for ideological reasons, but simply for financial gain.

As the Swedish air attache first in Moscow (1949-1951) and later in Washington (1952-1957), an official of the Swedish Ministry of Defense (1957-1961) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1961-1963), WENNERSTROEM supplied his boss, General LEMENOV of the GRU, with important documents concerning Nordic defense plans, new achievements of the American Air Force, etc. For his services WENNERSTROEM was paid \$300 per month and the same amount was deposited to his account in Moscow to be collected after his retirement. Investigations proved that WENNERSTROEM was also selling Soviet intelligence information to the Americans.

On 12 June 1964 WENNERSTROEM was sentenced to life.

~~\*\*\*~~

Inasmuch as .....

~~General Korovin - M.I.5~~

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\* \* \*

In CD-2523, p. 213, 214,

TUKHACHEVSKIY, Mikhail

~~Nikolayevich is quoted in connection~~ with the activities of General SKOBLIN.  
After the end of WW2, the Germans revealed that General SKOBLIN was the  
originator of the plot set by the Gestapo against Marshal TUKHACHEVSKIY  
and his colleagues in the Red Army which resulted in TUKHACHEVSKIY's  
liquidation by Stalin.