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SOURCE

USSR national who is an outstanding scholar of the language and culture of Mongolia and other areas of the eastern USSR. He has traveled extensively as an observer throughout Mongolia, Manchuria and the eastern USSR as well as many areas in the central and southern USSR. A member of the USSR Academy of Sciences since 1933, he has a wide acquaintance among Soviet scholars and scientists. He is now in the US as a refugee. He left the USSR in 1943, and bases his remarks about present conditions on his previous knowledge of the area and the fact that he has kept in touch through Soviet technical publications. He also maintains some correspondence with other refugees from the Soviet Union.

1. Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow was organized on the pattern of the Stalin University of the Workers of the East. Sun Yat-sen was for Chinese students only, whereas the UTE was for all Orientals except Chinese.
2. The aims of the Communist schools in Moscow [for foreign students] were as follows:
 - (a) Training of future agitators and propagandists, both orators and pamphleteers
 - (b) Training of Party organizers; secretaries of Party cells, committees and other Party bodies; organizers of Parties in countries having no Communist organization, political organizers for Red Armies and guerrilla forces
 - (c) Communist and revolutionary youth organizers
 - (d) Organizers of female groups and organizations
 - (e) Future heads of Communist and semi-Communist governments
 - (f) Local aids and agents of the Comintern

These Communist schools, while overtly universities, are in reality Party schools set up to train foreign students.

3. Techniques of mass action, revolution, guerrilla warfare, uprisings, sabotage and espionage were not taught at Sun Yat-sen or the Stalin University of the Workers of the East when I was last in the USSR. They were taught in the Tolmacheff (later renamed Lenin) Political Military Academy. The Tolmacheff Academy was in Leningrad until 1936 or 1937, when it was moved to Moscow. It accepted students of all nationalities, including Chinese. The normal student body consisted of about 60 men. Training was mainly in military espionage, with courses in military science, guerrilla warfare, military sabotage, uprisings, and the organization of armed bands. Training lasted four years, and was almost entirely political.
4. Purely military training was given to Orientals in special military schools, attended by future officers and commanders of Chinese Red Army units and similar units of other countries.
5. Particulars concerning such military political schools or purely military training centers are unknown to me, as only the most trusted people were connected with them.

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6. The University of the Toilers of the East, which was still in existence in 1941, may, after the dissolution of the Comintern, have ceased to exist as an official school of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of the Comintern. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that it is still in operation. I obtained the following information in 1941 and before:

The Stalin University of the Toilers of the East

A. Courses presented

- (1) Russian language
- (2) Abridged history of the USSR
- (3) Native language (for illiterate students)
- (4) History of the homeland
- (5) History of the Communist Party
- (6) Program, tactics, and tasks of the Cominform
- (7) Elements of political economy
- (8) Elements of dialectic materialism and historical materialism
- (9) Imperialism and the struggle of the colonials (special course).

Illiterate students studied for four years, literate students graduated in two years.

B. Faculty

- (1) All principal faculty members of the UTE were members of the Communist Party or of the Comintern, with the exception of teachers of oriental languages. The rector was Reiter, a member of the Comintern and organizer of the People's Party of the Tannu Tuva Republic. He was a well-educated man who had spent many years in exile in Western Europe during Czarist rule. He frequently went to Outer Mongolia and was instrumental in transforming that region into a Soviet satellite. The vice rector Pokrovsky, too, had spent many years in Europe and spoke French, German, and Italian brilliantly. He was also a member of the Comintern and the virtual director of the school as far as teaching was concerned.
- (2) Pavlovich-Weltmann was the chairman of the "Learned Association of the Colonial and National Problems," a research body which was under the jurisdiction of the UTE. The association performed research for the Comintern and the University. Its work consisted of studies on actual problems, information for which came from the European and oriental press and from reports from secret agents in colonial and independent oriental countries. The reports prepared by the Association for the Comintern were forwarded to that organization for study and for planning Comintern operations such as uprisings, strikes, or other subversive activities. Pavlovich-Weltmann was a brilliant speaker and a learned man. A member of the Comintern, he was a personal friend of Lenin. He spent many years in Switzerland in exile and died before the war.
- (3) The secretary of the University was Trubachyev, a Buriat and a member of the Comintern. As the custodian of all files on the students he knew everything about them.
- (4) Elbak Dorjee Birchins was a Buriat, a former student at the Petrograd University (graduated about 1909). He was a member of the Communist and Mongolian People's Party and boss of Outer Mongolia until 1925. He was later sent to the UTE where he translated Marxist books into Mongolian and lectured to Mongolian students on political economics and the program of the Comintern.
- (5) Hatakevich was secretary to the Council of Nationalities, member of the Comintern, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In the university he was a general supervisor and sort of liaison between the UTE and the Comintern, the Central Committee of the party, and the Council of the Nationalities.
- (6) Ryskulov, Comintern representative in Outer Mongolia, instructed the director of the UTE what and how to teach the Mongols in the light of the permanently changing situation and the actual tasks of the Comintern in Outer Mongolia. He was arrested and disappeared.
- (7) Professor Benzion Meerovich Grande, professor of Arabic and translator of Marxist books into Arabic, member of the Communist Party, taught Arabs. His subjects were history of the Communist Party and the program of the Comintern.
- (8) Buldano, Buriat by nationality, was secretary to the Embassy of Tannu Tuva and a member of the Communist Party. He was also director and a leading editor of the Mongolian department of the Publishers of Literature for Foreign Workers. In the University he lectured to the Tannu Tuvinian students on political economics. He did not speak the Tannu Tuva language but lectured in Mongolian since all Tannu Tuvinians speak Mongolian.
- (9) Alexander Ivanovich Ocherov, member of the Comintern and former student of the UTE, was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was married to Sakhyanova, who was also a member of the Central Committee. Both were Buriats. In the University he specialized in tasks of secret organizers in oriental countries.

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Afterwards he lectured on that subject to Mongols of Inner Mongolia. In 1938 he went to Inner Mongolia on a secret mission but was recognized by the Chinese authorities and shot.

- (10) Kim, a Korean Communist, was the brother of Rinchino's wife. He first studied at the University (was graduated about 1935) and later returned to Korea.
- (11) Mukarjee, an Indian, member of the Comintern, lectured to Indian students on the Comintern program, political economy, and materialist philosophy. He spoke no Russian, only an Indian language and English.
- (12) Chattopadhyaya, another Indian student member of the German Communist Party, and of the Comintern, was a well-educated man and spoke German, English, Russian, and his native language. He lectured to Indian students on the history of the party, history of the world, and history of imperialism and was also a member of the Institute of Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Professor Grigori Mamovich Voitsinsky, member of the Communist Party, member of the Pacific Committee of the Academy of Sciences, lectured on world economies. He spoke a little Japanese. He lectured in Russian in the presence of an interpreter. He is now secretary to the Department of History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.
- (13) Shames, an Egyptian Jew, member of the Comintern, lectured to Egyptian students on political subjects.
- (14) Oka, a Japanese Communist, perhaps a member of the Comintern, lectured to Japanese students on political subjects.
- (15) Makhmud Zade, an Azerbaijanian, perhaps a native of Persian Azerbaijan, member of the Communist Party, was lecturing on political subjects to Iranians since he speaks Persian fluently. In 1939 he went to Iran.
- (16) Matvei Imnokentievich Amagayev, member of the Comintern, Dariat by birth, representative of the Comintern in Mongolia after Ryskulov, taught Comintern subjects to the Mongolian students. He later became director of the Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Languages but in 1937 was arrested and disappeared.
- (17) Although there were no Chinese students in the University, research on Chinese problems was carried on. The most important persons engaged in this research were:
 - (a) Prof D N Polivanov, author of a book on transliteration of Chinese proper names, a book on general linguistics, and several grammars. He was a member of the Communist Party.
 - (b) Kara Murza, Russian Communist, author of several booklets on modern history of China.
 - (c) Professor Kolekajov, on Chinese language.
 - (d) Hui Siao, Chinese writer, Communist, translated Communist literature into Chinese.
 - (e) Li Li-sian, Communist, perhaps a member of the Comintern, Chinese revolutionary. Wrote political booklets and propaganda in Chinese.

C. Students

There were hundreds of students of all nationalities except Chinese. Some of them are the following:

- (1) Mongols of Outer Mongolia
 - (a) Minjary, Communist, was graduated about 1930, became secretary to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Youth Organization in Ulan Bator (Outer Mongolia).
 - (b) Hildeb Ochir studied from 1928 to 1930 or 1931 at the UTS, was graduated, went to Outer Mongolia, and became secretary to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's party.
 - (c) Gonchik studied from 1930-1932 or 1933, was graduated, went to Outer Mongolia, and became officer of the "Dotoedu Khungalkha Yaman" (Mongolian NKVD in Ulan Bator).
 - (d) Siretor, studied at the UTS in the 1930's, went to Ulan Bator, and became an official of the Propaganda Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party.
 - (e) Damba, after being graduated about 1935, went to Ulan Bator and was appointed director of the Mongolian Publishing House of the Central Committee of the party.
 - (f) Parva, was graduated about 1935 or 1936 and went to work with the newspaper Ulan (Mongolian equivalent of Pravda).

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(2) Mongols of Manchuria.

- (a) Erden Bili, a native of the region around Hailar, was graduated in 1933 or 1934 and was sent back to his native region to organize cells of the Mongolian People's Party.
- (b) Khurilat, a Mongolian of the Gorlos region, was graduated in 1935 and was sent to Manchuria to organize cells of the People's Party.
- (c) Altan Ceeek, a Mongolian girl of the Hailar region, was graduated in 1937 or 1938 and was sent to Hailar to propagandize among women.

(3) Mongols of Inner Mongolia

- (a) Shar Lam, a Chakhar Mongolian from Dolon Noor, was graduated in the early 1930's and was sent to organize clandestine cells of the People's Party.
- (b) Udair Dalai, a Mongolian from Peiping, was graduated in 1935 and was sent to Inner Mongolia to work as a propagandist.
- (c) Dalai Bato, a Chakhar Mongolian, was sent about 1936 to Inner Mongolia as secretary to one of the clandestine cells of the People's Party.

(4) Turks

- (a) Rahim Zade, a Turk from Ankara, was graduated about 1932 and was sent to Turkey to organize a Communist cell.

- (5) It is useless to name any Indians, Afghans, Persians, or Japanese, for they all had cover names. Their real names were known only to the authorities of the University.

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