Russian Spies Alma Mater: brief history



By Vladimir Sergevnin, Ph.D. Assosiate Professor,

Director of the Center for Applied Criminal Justice, WIU http://www.wiu.edu/users/cacj/

Editor of the Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal, http://www.iletsbei.com/lee_forum/

CHEKA/OGPU/NKVD/KGB/FSB

КGB (КГБ) is the commonly used acronym for the Russian: Комитет государственной безопасности (Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti or Committee for State **Security**). It was the national security agency of the Soviet Union from 1917 until 1991, and was the premier internal security, intelligence, and secret police organization during that time.





- The KGB was formed in 1954, taking up the duties of a series of state security agencies that grew out of the Russian Revolution, including the
- Cheka (1917 to 1922)
- GPU/OGPU (1922 to 1934)
- NKVD (1934 to 1946)
- MGB (1946 to 1954)
- KGB (1954 to 1991)
- FSB (1991 present)

CheKa

- The All-Russian
 Extraordinary
 Commission for
 Combating
 Counter-Revolution
 and Sabotage,
- December 20, 1917



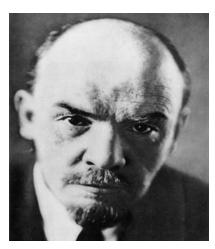
"Iron Felix" – CheKa chief, 1917-1926

- The Cheka was established to ensure the Bolshevik regime's survival, the Cheka suppressed counterrevolutionary activity with domestic terror and international deception.
- The scope of foreign intelligence operations prompted Lenin to authorize the Cheka's creation of the INO (Innostranyi Otdel—Foreign-intelligence Department)—the precursor to the First Chief Directorate (FCD) of the KGB.

Lenin's assassination attempt

• On August 30, 1918 Lenin spoke at a Moscow factory called "Hammer and Sickle". As Lenin left the building and before he entered his car, Kaplan called out to him. When Lenin turned towards her, she fired three shots with a Browning pistol





Vladimir Lenin



Fanny Kaplan

An official decree for Red
Terror was issued only hours
after the Kaplan shooting,
calling for "a merciless mass
terror against all the
enemies of the revolution".

"Do not look in the file of incriminating evidence to see whether or not the accused rose up against the Soviets with arms or words. Ask him instead to which class he belongs, what is his background, his education, his profession. These are the questions that will determine the fate of the accused. That is the meaning and essence of the Red Terror." Martin Latsis, chief of the Ukrainian Cheka, 1918

Red Terror

- The mass repressions were conducted by the Cheka
- "crowned" with barbed wire, impaled, crucified, hanged, stoned to death, tied to planks and pushed slowly into furnaces or tanks of boiling water, and rolled around naked in internally nail-studded barrels.
- Chekists poured water on naked prisoners in the winter-bound streets until they became living ice statues.



- Others beheaded their victims by twisting their necks until their heads could be torn off.
- The Cheka stationed in Kiev reportedly would attach an iron tube to the torso of a bound victim and insert a rat into the other end which was then closed off with wire netting. The tube was then held over a flame until the rat began gnawing through the victim's guts in an effort to escape.
 - Investigation discovered corpses whose lungs, throats, and mouths had been packed with earth

The Rise: Purges



Josef Stalin

From 1934 to 1938 Stalin conducted a series of purges—millions died in labour camps, executions or mass killings.

The instrument for this was the secret police – <u>NKVD</u> under first <u>Yagoda</u> (1934-36) and later <u>Yezhov</u>, the 'poisoned dwarf', (1937-38).

December 1, 1934 – Decree against

Terrorist Acts – gave NKVD

unlimited power to hunt down
enemies of the state (on the same
day as Kirov's murder which
triggered the Purges).



Sergey Kirov



The Rise: Purges

A series of 'show trials' of prominent Communists and military leaders justified the purges – Kamenev, Zinoviev, Rykov and Bukharin all admitted to plotting against the Stalin, becoming 'Trotskyite' scapegoats for the USSR's troubles.

On 24 May 1940: Trotsky survived a raid on his home by armed assassins led by GPU agent losif Grigulevich, Mexican painter David Siqueiros, and Vittorio Vidale.







Leon Trotsky

Ramón Mercader

August 20, 1940, Coyoacán, México city:
Trotsky, heavily wounded but still conscious,
ordered guards to spare his attacker's life shouting
"Do not kill him! This man has a story to tell."
After 20 years in jail in 1961, Mercader moved to
the Soviet Union and was subsequently presented
the Hero of the Soviet Union, the country's highest
decoration, by the head of the KGB Alexander
Shelepin.

The Rise: Richard Sorge - Russian James Bond

Richard Sorge (October 4, 1895 – November 7, 1944) was a German communist and spy who worked for the Soviet Union, He worked as a journalist in both Germany and Japan, where he was imprisoned for spying and eventually hanged. His GRU codename was "Ramsay" (Russian: Рамзай).



In October 1941, informed Kremlin that Pearl Harbor would be attacked in sixty days. Moscow had then informed him that this had been passed on to the US. This info was ignored.

The date of **20 June** had been given to Sorge by the deputy military attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Erwin Scholl, at the German embassy in Tokyo.

Sorge advised the Red Army on September 14, 1941, that the Japanese were not going to attack the Soviet Union

"Sorge was the man whom I regard as the most formidable spy in history."
- Ian Fleming.

The Rise: "Atomic spies"

In December 1944, Beria's NKVD was assigned to supervise the Soviet atomic bomb project ("Task No. 1"), which built and tested a bomb by 29 August 1949.

"Atomic spies" are various people in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada who are thought to have illicitly given information about nuclear weapons production to the Soviet Union.









- Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and
 Ethel's brother David Greenglass
 and Morris Cohen Americans designers of the Soviet atomic bomb
 got piles of technical documentation
 straight from the secret laboratory
 in Los Alamos
- Theodore Hall American, who had been a developer on the bombs dropped in Japan
 - Klaus Fuchs was a German-born
 British physicist who was sent to
 America to work on the atomic
 project where he became one of the
 lead scientists. Klaus provided the
 Soviets with detailed information on
 the gas phase separation process.

The Rise: Creation of the KGB

- Expecting to succeed Joseph
 Stalin as leader of the USSR, the
 ambitious head of the MVD
 (Ministry of Internal Affairs),
 Lavrentiy Beria, merged the
 MGB and the MVD on Stalin's
 death in 1953.
- Anticipating a coup d'etat, the Presidium swiftly eliminated Beria with treasonous charges of "criminal anti-Party and antistate activities" and executed him.

 March 13, 1954. The MGB was renamed KGB, detached from the MVD, and demoted from Cabinet to Committee level.



Illegals: Rudolph Abel (Hollow Nickel Case)

Renewed
 emphasis on
 illegals in 1950s
 (spy ring run by
 Elizabeth Bentley,
 she turn herself
 in to the FBI in
 1945)





- Vilyam "Willie"
 Genrikhovich
 Fisher was
 exchanged for
 captured
- American U-2 pilot Gary Powers



Fall: Defections from Soviet intelligence

- 1945: Igor
 Gouzenko, cipher
 clerk in Ottawa
- 5 major defections in early 1954 (Khokhlov, Deryabin, Rastvorov, and the Petrov)
- 1985 Oleg Gordievsky;
- 1992 Vasili
 Mitrokhin

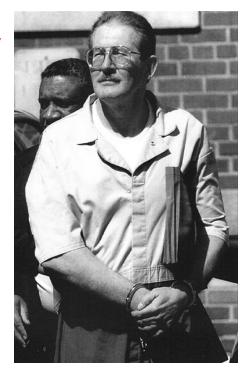




- Oleg Kalugin, is a former KGB general. He was a longtime head of KGB operations in the United States.
- According to Kalugin, he has never betrayed any Soviet agents except those who were already known to Western intelligence. He criticized intelligence defectors like Gordievsky as "traitors."
- In 1995 he accepted a teaching position in The Catholic University of America and has remained in the United States ever since.

Moles: KGB Agent Aldrich Ames

Aldrich Ames (born May 26, 1941) is a former **Central Intelligence Agency** counter-intelligence officer and analyst, who, in 1994, was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and Russia. Until the revelation of the extent of Robert Hanssen's spying seven years later, Ames compromised more CIA assets than any known Soviet mole in American



In April 1985, Ames provided information to the Soviets that he believed was "essentially valueless" but that would establish his credentials as a CIA insider. He also asked for \$50,000, which the Soviets quickly paid. Ames received \$4.6 million from the Soviets

Betrayed more than 10 CIA agents in Russia

history.

'Wet affairs'

- Euphemism for sabotage, kidnapping, assassination
- Bureau N 1 & N 2 of "active acts" - targeted defectors and dissidents
- Assassination of Georgi
 Markov in London
 "Umbrella
 Murder" (died Sept. 11,

Switch that a thrake valve

Umbrella handle

Umbrella handle

Umbrella handle

Spring to push linkage
System

Valve that free nicin pellet
through the "baser" of the
umbrela

Alexander Litvinenko was a former officer of the Russian Federal Security Service, FSB and KGB, who fled from court prosecution in Russia and received political asylum in the United Kingdom. On 1 November 2006, Litvinenko suddenly fell ill. Earlier that day he had met two former KGB officers, Andrei Lugovoi and Dmitri Kovtun. Lugovoi is a former bodyguard of Russian ex-Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar (also reportedly poisoned in November 2006).





The end of "Iron Felix" days?

'I think if we compare Hitler to Stalin, and the Gestapo to the KGB, the KGB was far more ruthless -- not because they killed far more people, but because they were indiscriminate in the selection of victims. The Nazis concentrated on *Jews; the Soviet KGB under* Stalin's directions was an internationalist organization: it would kill anyone who would stand in the way of Stalin and his leadership.'



1991, "Iron Felix" monument

After Stalin's death, the KGB underwent serious reforms, but not serious enough to declare it a legitimate organization abiding by the laws of the state... the Soviet system was a lawless system, and the KGB was a tool of lawlessness.'

Oleg Kalugin, retired head of KGB foreign counterintelligence