



EXPULSIONS OF SOVIET OFFICIALS WORLDWIDE, 1986

January 1987

Highlights

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The expulsions of Soviet representatives from foreign countries continued throughout 1986. Host governments in six countries last year expelled 19 Soviet officials for espionage and related activities, down from 57 in 1985, according to publicly available information. All six—France, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States—had expelled Soviet officials in previous years.¹

Expulsions of Soviets, 1970-86*

	1970-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Africa/								
Middle East	6	1	11	**	1	2	13	**
Asia/Pacific	6	102	6	7	41	1	5	**
Europe	150	13	**	23	82	16	9	12
Western								
Hemisphere	88	**	10	19	11	**	**	7+
Total	250	116	27	49	135	19	57	19

*Figures for 1970 through 1980 are approximate.

**No expulsions publicly announced.

¹See page 3 for a discussion of Soviet officials expelled from the United States in 1986.

Because many governments prefer not to publicize such expulsions, the total number in 1986, as in previous years, is higher than the public record would indicate.

¹A sampling of expulsion cases from 1970 through 1985 can be found in Appendix A.

Background

Over the years, Soviet diplomats of all ranks—from ambassadors and ministers counselor to administrative personnel such as library employees, translators, and clerks—have been accused of espionage and expelled from the foreign countries to which they had been assigned. Individuals from nondiplomatic occupations have also been expelled, including correspondents from TASS, Moscow Radio, Novosti, the newspapers Pravda, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Izvestiya, Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, and the weekly magazine New Times; Aeroflot and Morflot officials; trade union officials; UN employees; employees of other international bodies such as the International Wheat Council, the International Cocoa Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the International Civil Aviation Organization; officials of the Moscow Narodny Bank and Soviet state companies Mashniborintorg and Elektronorg; and Intourist representatives. Many of these individuals have been publicly identified as KGB (state security/foreign intelligence) and GRU (military intelligence) officers.

Some expulsions of Soviet officials have been preceded or followed by a break in diplomatic relations (Liberia, for example) or by a significant reduction of the Soviet presence in the country and/or closure of Soviet auxiliary institutions (for example, in Portugal, United States, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Sudan, and Iran).

As the public record demonstrates, foreign governments most often have expelled Soviet officials for engaging in espionage. This activity has included attempted penetration of the host country's security organization (Canada, February 1978); setting up illegal agent networks (Switzerland, January 1983); establishing local front companies for the re-export of sensitive embargoed Western technology to the U.S.S.R. (Norway, February 1982; Japan, June 1983); and bugging foreign embassies (Ireland, September 1983).² Soviet agents also have sought to obtain information on local armed forces, military installations, defense cooperation with foreign governments, foreign military and political alliances, and local civil defense programs. In seeking such information, these agents have sought to recruit congressional aides, businessmen, technicians and scientists, military officers,

²The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced November 1, 1986, that hidden microphones had been found during renovation work at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow—the listening devices had been planted when the embassy was first constructed in 1,968. Svenska Dagbladet (November 2 and 9, 1986) reported that a "particularly sophisticated system" of between 30 and 100 microphones were built into the embassy; one source cited by the paper claimed that every room in each of the separate buildings making up the embassy was bugged. In another separate development, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen on December 3 announced that the Danish Embassy in Warsaw was being bugged by Polish authorities. According to his statement, an investigation had revealed a "number of microphones hidden in the ceilings of a number" of Embassy offices; Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen described the microphones as "ultrasensitive" and linked to a "monitoring center."

students, industrialists, aides to prime ministers, and foreign government officials.

Other Soviet officials have been expelled for actions deemed hostile or threatening by foreign governments. These have included infiltrating agents for the purpose of sabotage (United Kingdom, September 1971); assaulting local officials (Bangladesh, August 1981); conspiring to kidnap and murder local officials (Jamaica, November 1983); and involvement in local narcotics smuggling (Indonesia, February 1982).

Finally, some Soviet officials have been expelled for active-measures-related activities, including:

- * Plotting to foment religious and sectarian strife (Egypt, September 1981);
- * Maintaining contact with and financing leftist rebel movements, communist parties, and other local opposition groups (Bolivia, April 1972; Liberia, April 1979; New Zealand, January 1980; Bangladesh, November 1983);
- * Complicity in antigovernment coup plotting (Sudan, August 1971 * * Liberia, November 1983);
- * Dissemination of hostile propaganda (Pakistan, August-September 1980);
- * Manipulation of local media and financing local peace and antinuclear movements and groups (Denmark, October 1981; Switzerland, April 1983; Federal Republic of Germany, May 1983);
- * Maintaining contact with suspected terrorist and other "extraparamilitary" organizations (Spain, February 1980, March 1981);
- * Infiltrating and influencing local exile communities and ethnic émigré groups (Sweden, April 1982);³ and
- * Manipulating local agrarian reform movements, fomenting local labor strikes, and helping to organize demonstrations against food price increases (Ecuador, July 1971; Liberia, April 1979-1 Costa Rica, August 1979; Portugal, August 1980).

Soviet officials engaged in espionage have gone to great lengths to avoid detection and apprehension. In one case, French authorities in October 1976 expelled a Soviet commercial officer after he was caught, disguised in a wig and dark glasses, with information on plans for a secret new French jet engine. A Soviet second secretary in Singapore, expelled in February 1982, sought to pass himself off as a foreign journalist in an attempt to obtain sensitive military information from a local army officer. And in yet another case, the highest ranking Soviet military officer (an identified GRU agent) at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., was apprehended and found to possess incriminating documents following a high-speed car chase through the city in February 1982; he was expelled soon thereafter.

Some Soviet officials who have been expelled for espionage subsequently have been nominated to important national and international posts. Vsevolod Sofinsky, the U.S.S.R.'s former Ambassador to New Zealand who was expelled in January 1980 for passing funds to the local communist party, subsequently was nominated by the Soviet Government, on

January 27, 1981, to the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; later he represented the U.S.S.R. at a UN human rights seminar, June 21 -July 2, 1982, in Colombo, Sri Lanka. And Nikolay Chetverikov, expelled along with 46 other Soviet officials from France in April 1983 for espionage, subsequently reentered the Soviet bureaucracy, first as a member of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] Central Committee's International Information Department (IID), and then, in April 1986, as chairman of the board of the U.S.S.R.'s all-union copyright agency, VAAP [see Appendix A].

Expulsions in 1986

EUROPE

France

Late January: Four unidentified Soviet diplomats, accredited as military and trade attaches and suspected to be GRU members, were expelled from France for espionage. The action came just 1 week after the arrest of a retired French Air Force officer for allegedly tracking, at Moscow's behest, French naval and nuclear submarine movements at strategic ports near Brest. According to French judicial sources, the retired French officer was arrested after being seen making trips to Soviet war cemeteries in northwest France which corresponded to visits by Soviet military delegations.

Prior to the officer's arrest, French authorities had noted a persistent Soviet interest in the Brittany region of France. According to press reports, this included the unusual presence of Soviet trucks equipped with parabolic antennae, allegedly picking up freight, and efforts by Aeroflot (the Soviet airline) to begin services to Brest, site of a minor regional airport. Soviet trawlers, also fitted with parabolic antennae, regularly cruise the inshore waters of the region and often ask permission to dock with "technical problems." In November 1983, Brest mayor Jacques Berthelot suspended a "friendship agreement" with Tallinn, claiming his city was becoming a key point for Eastern-bloc espionage. In July of that year, an Aeroflot plane arriving in Brest to take tourists to the Soviet Union allegedly missed its landing, made a prolonged flight over the Brest anchorage, then overflew the nearby Landivisiau naval air base, which provides space for Super-Etendard strike fighters and antisubmarine detection helicopters.⁴

One week after the expulsion of the four Soviets from France, CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in an interview with Pravda (February 8, 1986) noted the "recent expulsion from France of several more Soviet Embassy personnel." Gorbachev downplayed their "supposed pursuit of unlawful activity" and called the expulsion "a totally groundless action undertaken on an invented pretext." Gorbachev revealed detailed knowledge of the case when he declared that one of the Soviets accused of espionage was a "technical assistant who worked exclusively inside the Embassy building, had no

³For more information on Soviet espionage against and penetration of émigré ethnic groups, see "Cultural Relations or Ethnic Espionage: An Insider's View," *Baltic Forum*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Spring 1985. The Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet (August 25, 1986) reported that Swedish security police wanted to have Dainis Zelmenis, suspected KGB officer at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm, expelled as far back as 1983 for espionage activities against Baltic exiles in Sweden, but he was warned only to curtail his activities, according to the newspaper. The daily also reported that Zelmenis had been lecturing at a Swedish military interpreter's school in Uppsala.

⁴See *Le Spectacle Du Monde* (Paris), March 1986, pp. 51-57, for an overview of KGB activities in France, including the use of trawlers and trucks for espionage purposes. Also, see the *London Financial Times* (October 16, 1986) for information on "secret internal Soviet documents" obtained by the French Government as long ago as 1979 outlining Soviet plans to acquire high technology from the West. The secret documents reportedly were delivered to the French counterintelligence service between spring 1981 and autumn 1982 by a senior KGB official, codenamed "Farewell," who worked in the KGB's Directorate "T" (science and technology), according to the *London daily*. See *Le Point* (Paris), January 6 and 13, 1986, for more information on "Farewell." Also see *Le KGB En France*, listed in the Bibliography.

contacts with foreigners, and does not even know a foreign language.” (France expelled Soviet officials in 1976, 1978, 1980, 1983, and 1984; see Appendix A for more detailed information on those expulsion actions.)

Italy

Late January: Viktor Kopytin, Soviet Embassy first secretary and Andrey Shelukin, Aeroflot station manager at Rome’s Fiumicino Airport, were declared persona non grata and expelled from Italy for espionage. Press reports suggested that the two may have been involved in illegally obtaining information on the Anglo-German-Italian “Tornado” fighter-bomber. Former Aeroflot deputy director in Rome, Viktor Pronin, was expelled from Italy February 14, 1983, for covertly seeking and obtaining information on the aircraft. (Italy expelled Soviet officials in 1970, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983; see Appendix A.)

June: Two unidentified Soviet officials posted at the Soviet Embassy in Rome were expelled for industrial espionage, according to Italian press reports.

Portugal

June 23: According to press reports, Soviet commercial delegation members Vladimir Galkin and Gennadiy Chiniev were accused of “unacceptable interference in Portuguese internal affairs and threatening the security of the state.” They were declared persona non grata and given 3 days to leave Portugal. (Portugal expelled Soviet officials in 1980 and 1982; see Appendix A.)

Sweden

June 30: The Swedish Foreign Ministry expelled an unidentified Soviet trade representative in Lidingo, a suburb north of Stockholm, for industrial espionage, according to press reports. (Sweden expelled Soviet officials in 1982 and 1983; see Appendix A.)

Switzerland

Late July: A Soviet official at the Soviet Embassy in Bern identified only as Davidenko was expelled for economic and scientific espionage. According to the Swiss daily Blick (September 25), Davidenko sought to obtain information on

computer technology and research projects at the Swiss Federal Technical University. (Switzerland expelled Soviet officials in 1970, 1976, 1978, 1982, 1983, and 1985; see Appendix A.)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

June 20: Vladimir Makarovich Izmaylov, air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was declared persona non grata and expelled from the United States for espionage. Izmaylov was in possession of classified documents at the time of his arrest. (The United States expelled Soviet officials in 1982 and 1983; see Appendix A.)

August 23: Gennadiy Zakharov, a KGB officer working undercover as a scientific affairs official in the UN Secretariat, was arrested on a subway platform in New York City. He had just received three classified documents from an undercover informant before the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) intervened. According to an FBI spokesman, Zakharov paid the informant thousands of dollars for information on robotics, computers, and artificial intelligence. He left the United States on September 30.

September 17: Twenty-five Soviet diplomats based at the United Nations in New York were ordered out of the country in line with a March 7, 1986, order that the U.S.S.R. reduce its level of representation at the United Nations. That order came as the result of Administration concern over Soviet use of the United Nations as a base for espionage. (See Appendix B for a list of Soviet officials expelled from the United States for espionage activities conducted at the United Nations.)

October 21: Vasiliy Fedotov (counselor), Nikolay Kokovin (attaché), Oleg Likhachev (counselor), and Aleksandr Metelkin (counselor) of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and Lev Zaytsev, consul at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, were declared persona non grata for “activities incompatible with their diplomatic status” and expelled from the United States in direct response to the Soviet expulsion of five American diplomats on October 19. Fifty other unidentified Soviet officials connected with the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco were ordered out of the United States to equalize the level of diplomatic representation in the two countries.

Countries That Publicly Expelled Soviet Officials, 1970-86

Algeria	Cameroon	Ethiopia	Ireland	Norway	Sweden
Argentina	Canada	Finland	Italy	Pakistan	Switzerland
Australia	China	France	Jamaica	Philippines	Thailand
Austria	Colombia	Germany,	Japan	Portugal	Tunisia
Bangladesh	Costa Rica	Federal Republic of	Liberia	Senegal	Turkey
Belgium	Denmark	Ghana	Malaysia	Singapore	Uganda
Bolivia	Ecuador	Great Britain	Mexico	Spain	United States
Botswana	Egypt	India	Netherlands	Sri Lanka	Yugoslavia
Brazil	Equatorial Guinea	Indonesia	New Zealand	Sudan	Zimbabwe
		Iran			

Appendix A: Partial Compilation of Expulsion Cases, 1970-85

AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST

Egypt

September 15, 1981: Egypt expelled Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, six other Soviet Embassy personnel, and two Soviet correspondents on charges of plotting to foment sectarian strife in the country. A statement issued by the government accused Moscow of recruiting agents in Egypt and exploiting religious strife as well as “influencing the spread and escalation of sectarian strife,” in coordination with leftist elements in Egypt and unnamed hostile Arab countries.

Equatorial Guinea

February 1980: Yuriy Kiselev, consular officer at the Soviet Embassy in Malabo, was expelled from Equatorial Guinea on charges of espionage. He had allegedly tried to purchase information concerning the Equatorial Guinean Armed Forces.

April 28, 1981: Soviet Embassy in Malabo was asked to reduce the size of its staff from 195 to an unspecified number, according to Madrid radio. The Equatorial Guinean Military Council also asked the U.S.S.R. to cease using the fishing base to which it had access at the Guinean port of Luba.

Ethiopia

February 29, 1984: A Soviet Embassy first secretary and a KGB official were expelled by the Ethiopian Government, according to press reports.

Liberia

April 1979: Vladimir Poperechniy (first secretary), Mikhail Timoshkin (Soviet Ambassador’s secretary), and Igor Trekhlebov (chauffeur), all with the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, were expelled on charges of maintaining contact with members of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), which had organized demonstrations on April 14, 1979, against food price increases. The three Soviets were allegedly seen at PAL headquarters on the eve of the riot and were believed to have played a role in organizing the demonstrations.

March 18, 1981: Ivan Muzyken, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, was expelled for engaging in acts “incompatible with his diplomatic status,” according to Monrovia radio.

April 2, 1981: Valentin Petrov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia, was expelled for engaging in acts “incompatible with his diplomatic status,” according to the April 1 issue of the Liberian Daily Observer.

November 22, 1983: Soviet Ambassador to Liberia Anatoliy Ulanov was declared persona non grata and given 48 hours to leave the country on charges of complicity in antigovernment coup plotting. On November 21, Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe asserted that a “foreign mission” accredited near Monrovia was aware of an impending plot to overthrow the People’s Redemption Council, headed by Doe, and promised to support the operation by providing “money, arms, and drugs.”

July 18, 1985: The Liberian Government broke diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. for “gross interference” in Liberian internal affairs; all 13 Soviet diplomats were declared persona non grata and given 3 days to leave the country. Only three of the Soviets were publicly identified: charge d’affaires Anatoliy

Filipenko and embassy officials Yakov Sikachev and Andrey Kurchakov.

The previous day, Liberian authorities had arrested 14 Liberian students as they departed the Soviet Embassy; according to a Foreign Ministry statement, the students had passed on to the Soviets “classified information on various Liberian military installations and defense capabilities.” According to Monrovia radio (August 9), the material included sensitive security information detailing military installations, military capabilities, manpower deployment of the Liberian Armed Forces, and “coded instructions ... for secret communication with colleagues in various organizations.” The codes used to transmit instructions and messages were reported to have been identical to those used in World War II, apparently by the U.S.S.R.

Sudan

August 2, 1971: Sudanese officials expelled Mikhail Orlov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum, on charges of plotting against the Nimeiri regime. Shortly thereafter, about 200 Soviet military advisers were expelled from the country. Within the next 5 years, all Soviet economic and technical support personnel were gradually withdrawn from Sudan, although diplomatic relations were maintained.

Tunisia

September 23, 1973: Two unidentified Soviet diplomats were declared persona non grata and subsequently expelled by Tunisian authorities on charges of “manipulation aimed at Tunisia and a neighboring country,” according to La Presse de Tunisie. Also implicated in the same espionage-related activity were an unidentified Novosti journalist and a number of Tunisian Government officials.

ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia

April 22, 1983: Soviet Embassy First Secretary Valeriy Ivanov, identified by Foreign Minister William Hayden as a KGB operative, was expelled on espionage charges. Foreign Minister Hayden said that Ivanov “threatened Australia’s national security” and, in an April 29 interview, charged Ivanov with “seeking to recruit spies.”

Bangladesh

August 1981: Aleksey Zolotukhin and Vladimir Lazarev, both third secretaries with the Soviet Embassy in Dhaka, were declared persona non grata by the Bangladesh Government for assaulting a local security official during an incident at Dhaka airport in which Soviet Embassy officials attempted to smuggle sensitive electronic equipment into the country.

April 8, 1982: Bangladesh authorities expelled two Soviet Embassy attaches, Lomovsky and Kirichuk, on espionage charges. They were arrested March 31 near a roadside jungle in Jovdevpur, about 25 miles from Dhaka, while attempting to burn 588 rolls of movie film.

November 29, 1983: Eighteen Soviet diplomats were ordered out of Bangladesh and the Soviet Embassy in Dhaka (the largest in the country) was told to close its cultural center, according to press reports. The expulsion order, which cut in

half the level of Soviet diplomatic representation in Bangladesh, came 1 day after violent clashes between security forces and antimartial-law demonstrators. The Soviets were accused of interfering in the country's internal affairs, providing funds to antigovernment groups, and otherwise interfering in Bangladesh's political processes.

China

January 19, 1974: Chinese vice foreign minister declared persona non grata first secretary V. Marchenko and his wife, third secretary U. Semenov and his wife, and A. Kolosov, an interpreter in the military attaché's office, all with the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, on charges of espionage. According to the protest note delivered to the Soviet Ambassador, the five were caught in the outskirts of Beijing with a Chinese national, Li Hung-Shu, as they were handing over a radio transmitter and receiver, communications timetables, means of secret writing, and forged border passes, and receiving intelligence and "counterrevolutionary documents." The entire operation was said to have been filmed by Chinese security and militia officers, according to the Chinese press.

India

February 1975: Soviet assistant military adviser Major Kanvasky and one other unidentified Soviet official were expelled on espionage charges.

February 1979: Two unidentified KGB officers, allegedly posing as Soviet diplomats, were expelled on espionage charges.

Early February 1984: Nikolay Golobov, a deputy military attach at the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi and identified as a GRU operative, was arrested while trying to obtain classified information from a junior officer in the Indian Defense Ministry and left the country the following day, according to a report in the Far Eastern Economic Review (April 19). The incident was revealed March 12 by Indian Supreme Court senior lawyer Prannath Lehi in a telegram to Indian Foreign Minister Rao and released to the press just 3 days before a high-level visit to India by then-Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov.

February 1985: Five Soviet officials-B.G. Krylov, G.N. Rudnev, S.L. Khlebnikov, O.P. Semelenikov, and a man identified only as Portonov-were charged with espionage and harming the "security and safety of India," declared persona non grata, and expelled from the country, according to press reports. For about 5 years, the five Soviets had allegedly collected secrets from an Indian espionage ring-the existence of which was revealed by Indian Prime Minister Gandhi to the Indian Parliament on January 18-which had infiltrated the Prime Minister's office and other key government departments. A vast array of secret documents was compromised-including information on Indian foreign policy and from Indian businessmen in the export trade who frequently visited the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe-before the investigators uncovered the ring, according to police reports made available to the local press. According to the United News of India (February 8), the documents passed to the Soviets also included information on Indian defense deals with various Western countries; the military hardware production programs undertaken at defense

production establishments in India; the operations of the MiG-25 Foxbat reconnaissance squadron of the Indian Air Force and three Kachin-class destroyers that the Indian Navy had acquired from the U.S.S.R.; and the security apparatus of the Prime Minister's office. Polish and East German diplomats implicated in the incident were also expelled, according to the Hindu daily (February 5).

The London Daily Telegraph (February 11) reported that, as a result of the scandal, India's counterintelligence agencies had been ordered to make a thorough study of the extent, ramifications, and methods of espionage by the KGB and the secret services of its East European allies around the world, according to the paper.

Indonesia

February 6, 1982: Indonesian authorities expelled Lt. Col. Sergey Yegorov, assistant military attach at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta, for espionage. According to press reports, Yegorov was apprehended with a camera and film he had received from an Indonesian military officer at a local restaurant 2 nights before. Other reports alleged he was involved in a local narcotics smuggling operation.

February 13, 1982: Indonesian Government expelled Aleksandr Finehko, an Aeroflot representative in Jakarta identified as a GRU officer, and Gregor Odariouk, an embassy attach. Finenko was expelled on charges of espionage and Odariouk for attempting to prevent Finenko's arrest when Finenko was trying to leave the country with Lt. Col. Yegorov.

Iran

June 30, 1980: First secretary Vladimir Golovanov of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran was expelled on charges of espionage. According to Iranian domestic radio, he had been caught handing "espionage documents" to a foreign resident of Iran.

August 18, 1980: The U.S.S.R. was instructed to close one of two Soviet consular offices in Iran and reduce its diplomatic staff in Tehran after Iranian Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh at a July 2 press conference accused the Soviets of conducting espionage activities in Iran. The Soviet consulate in Isfahan was subsequently closed and the staff in Tehran cut back.

May 7, 1983: Eighteen Soviet diplomats-Nikolay Kozyrev (counselor), Gennadiy Avrilov (first secretary), Anatoliy Kachekov (counselor), Guseyn Guliyev (first secretary), Valeriy Samanyan (second secretary), Valeriy Markov (third secretary), Vyacheslav Zaryia (first secretary), Viktor Kiselev (third secretary), Vladimir Kabalev (attach), Col. Yevgeniy Sheripanov (military attach), Col. Andrey Verbenko (military attach), Anatoliy Lapashin (deputy commercial attach), Yuriy Ogarev (commercial assistant), Vladimir Plakhtin (counselor), Maj. Aleksandr Pantelev (military attach), Mikhail Sharov (commercial assistant), Barkhas Artynov (consul in Esfahan), and Allakhverdi Asadollayev (first secretary)-were expelled for "interference in the internal affairs" of Iran through establishing contacts and taking advantage of treacherous and mercenary agents," according to Tehran radio. Another broadcast reported that the TASS bureau was closed; Soviet banks and economic installations in Iran were nationalized; and Soviet diplomats were told to restrict their activities and try not to leave their homes.

Japan

June 19, 1983: Soviet Embassy first secretary Arkadiy Vinogradov departed Japan after being expelled on espionage charges. According to a June 21 Japanese Government statement, Vinogradov, a KGB operative, had worked with Boris Kakorin, a Soviet engineer also affiliated with the KGB, to obtain information on high technology from major Japanese computer firms. (Japanese Foreign Ministry sources told reporters that Kakorin had left Japan in January 1982 and will not be permitted to return.) A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the two men asked a senior employee of a major computer company to give them secret information and offered to provide the executive with funds to set up a consulting firm as a cover for illegal transfer of high technology. A third Soviet diplomat and suspected KGB officer, Dimitry Pankratov, was reported by the Kyodo news agency to have departed on the same Moscow-bound flight as Vinogradov. Pankratov, the Soviet Embassy's science and technology attaché, reportedly was the head of a 20-member KGB team assigned to covertly obtain computer, ceramics, optical fiber, and other sophisticated technology.

Malaysia

July 13, 1981: First secretary Gennadiy Stepanov, second secretary Vadim Romanov, and engineer/interpreter Zardat Khamidulin, all with the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, were expelled for espionage shortly after the arrest of Sidek Ghouse, political secretary to the Malaysian deputy prime minister, on charges of spying for the U.S.S.R. The police reportedly seized an assortment of Soviet-supplied espionage equipment, including a portable radio transmitter supplied to Romanov (who was said to have recruited Sidek) which was used to summon Sidek for meetings with him. (Romanov was identified as the KGB "resident" in Kuala Lumpur.)

New Zealand

January 24, 1980: Vsevolod Sofinsky, Soviet Ambassador to Wellington, was declared persona non grata and subsequently expelled for having supplied Soviet funds to the pro-Moscow Socialist Unity Party (SUP) of New Zealand. The Auckland Star reported on January 25 that New Zealand Security Intelligence Service electronic monitoring had caught Ambassador Sofinsky transferring thousands of dollars to the SUP. The transfer was only one of a regular series of fund transfers.

Pakistan

August-September 1980: Alleged espionage activities and violations of the rules governing the dissemination of propaganda in Pakistan reportedly led to the departure of about 100 Soviet diplomats and staff members from Pakistan.

June 1981: Vladlen Baykov, Pravda correspondent in Pakistan, was expelled on charges of engaging in "illegal" and possibly espionage-related activities.

Singapore

February 22, 1982: Anatoliy Larkin, second secretary and press officer at the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, and Aleksandr Bondarev, a Soviet marine superintendent overseeing repairs of Soviet merchant vessels at a local shipyard, were both expelled

by Singapore on espionage charges. Larkin allegedly represented himself as a Swedish journalist and tried to obtain sensitive military information from a local army officer. Bondarev was accused of running an intelligence network since October 1979.

Sri Lanka

September 3, 1977: Envar Kapba, secretary of the Georgian Republic Trade Union Council, and Konstantin Tuzikov, an official of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, were declared persona non grata and expelled by Sri Lankan authorities for "interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka." Both were in Colombo to attend the Ceylon Workers' Congress.

Thailand

May 20, 1983: Soviet Embassy commercial officer Viktor Baryshev, identified as a GRU lieutenant colonel, was expelled by Thai authorities on espionage charges. Baryshev was apprehended on May 19 in possession of secret documents concerning Thai military installations and forces along the ThaiKampuchean border.

EUROPE

Belgium

October 1971: Nine, unidentified Soviet intelligence officers were expelled on espionage charges.

May 13, 1983: Yevgeniy Mikhailov, director general of Elorg, a joint Belgian-Soviet company specializing in the planning and organization of computer and information systems, was expelled on espionage charges. Mikhailov's expulsion was the result of illegal activities aimed at obtaining classified industrial and military information.

August 22, 1983: An unidentified Soviet Embassy official and four Romanian Embassy officers were expelled on espionage charges. The five apparently had supplied sums of money to a high-ranking Belgian Foreign Ministry official in exchange for information on European economic affairs.

October 22, 1983: Belgian authorities expelled Yuriy Shtinov, second secretary, and Aleksandr Kondratiyev, third secretary, with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels, on charges of military and industrial espionage. According to press reports, they were charged with attempting to bribe Belgian employees at NATO headquarters as well as Belgian army staff officers for information concerning Belgium's fleet of U.S.-produced F-16 fighter-bombers.

May 21, 1984: Belgian authorities announced the expulsions of Vladimir Latchev, an engineer, and an unidentified chauffeur, both attached to the Soviet trade mission and accused of attempting to obtain top secret military information concerning the NATO alliance; expulsion procedures also were initiated against a third Soviet diplomat on similar charges.

According to press reports, the two Soviets—neither of whom had diplomatic immunity—had passed "large sums of money" to a NATO official, who in turn tipped off NATO security forces.

July 19, 1985: The Belgian Justice Ministry announced the expulsion of Vladimir Makeyev, a member of the Soviet trade

mission in Brussels, on charges of espionage. Makeyev was apprehended July 17 in Antwerp as he was purchasing scientific documents, according to *Le Soir*.

Denmark

October 1981: Vladimir Merkulov, a KGB case officer working under the guise of Soviet Embassy second secretary, was expelled on charges of espionage. According to Danish press accounts, Merkulov *inter alia* arranged through a local KGB agent-of-influence to have some 150 Danish artists sign an "appeal" calling for a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone and supplied funds to have the appeal placed as an advertisement in a number of local newspapers. He also allegedly maintained clandestine contact with the Copenhagen-based Committee for Cooperation for Peace and Security, an umbrella organization of about 50 smaller peace-related associations and groups with well-established ties to the Soviet-dominated World Peace Council.

February 10, 1983: Yevgeniy Motorov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen since 1979, was expelled on espionage charges. Motorov had collected classified information on advanced military technology.

May 24, 1984: The Danish Government announced the expulsions of two Soviet engineers, attached to the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, on charges of engaging in "industrial espionage of a gross nature." The two—who had sought to purchase electronic and computer equipment known to be embargoed for export to the U.S.S.R.—had been under surveillance by Danish security authorities for some time before their arrest, according to an official announcement.

Federal Republic of Germany

February 17, 1983: West German officials arrested Gennadiy Batashev, a KGB operative and Soviet trade mission member in Cologne. Batashev was charged with trying to buy documents on secret coding machines used in NATO countries.

May 17, 1983: Four Soviet officials—second secretary Yevgeniy Shmagin, Col. Viktor Marchenko (both with the Soviet Embassy in Bonn), Boris Kozhevnikov, and Oleg Shevchenko (both attached to the Soviet trade mission in Cologne)—were identified in a West German weekly as intelligence agents and reportedly recalled to Moscow. According to press accounts, Shmagin sought to enlist agents to order to influence the West German antinuclear movement; Marchenko (described as a GRU operative) sought secret data from electronics companies; Kozhevnikov had gathered secret information on medical research and sought to bribe industry officials to gain secrets—, and Shevchenko recruited students as agents.

France

October 16, 1976: French officials announced the expulsion of Mikhail Solovyev, a member of the Soviet Embassy commercial section in Paris. French counterespionage agents arrested Solovyev (who was wearing a wig and dark glasses) at the Notre Dame de la Gare Church, after he was handed a dossier allegedly containing plans for a secret new French jet engine.

July 1, 1978: Col. Viktor Penkov, assistant military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Paris, was arrested and subsequently expelled on espionage charges.

February 9, 1980: Commercial officer Gennadiy Travkov, third-ranking official at the Soviet Consulate General in Marseille with the rank of consul, was expelled on charges of espionage. Travkov was caught photographing documents described by French officials as having "important French national defense value." According to local press reports, four unidentified French citizens, believed to be contacts who supplied the Soviets with sensitive material related to air and naval defense matters, were also arrested.

February 28, 1980: Vyacheslav Frolov, public affairs officer at the Soviet Consulate General in Marseille, was expelled on undisclosed charges. Press accounts speculated that he was involved in the Travkov affair.

April 5, 1983: The French Government ordered the expulsion of 45 Soviet diplomatic and military officials and two Soviet correspondents based at various Soviet installations throughout France. Investigations by the French counterespionage service had found the Soviets "engaged in a systematic search on French territory for technological and scientific information, particularly in the military area," according to a French Interior Ministry statement. All 47 Soviets were known to Western intelligence agencies to be affiliated with either the KGB or the GRU.

The Interior Ministry statement noted that the number of Soviet residents in France had increased by about 1,400 over a 10-year period, standing at 2,406 at the beginning of 1982. Of that group, about 700 were believed to hold official passports, an increase of about 500 over the 10 years. News agencies quoted French counterespionage officials as saying that about one-third of the 700 were considered professional intelligence agents.

April 1984: The May 18-24 edition of the French weekly magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* reported that a Soviet diplomat working at the Soviet trade mission in Paris had been expelled for spying. The publication connected the unidentified official with an espionage ring in the national airline Air France.

Great Britain

June 22, 1971: Lev N. Sherstnev (first secretary) and Valeriy S. Chusovitin (third secretary), both with the Soviet Embassy in London, were expelled from Great Britain on charges of engaging in "intelligence operations" against the United Kingdom.

September 24, 1971: Britain expelled 90 Soviet diplomatic and other representatives on espionage charges and barred the return of 15 others who were temporarily out of the country. The names of the 105 Soviet intelligence operatives had been provided 1 month earlier to British counterintelligence officers by a ranking KGB defector, who also provided information on the planned infiltration into England of Soviet agents for the purpose of sabotage—, other documents provided by the defector detailed Soviet plans for infiltrating segments of the Royal British Navy.

August 4, 1981: Second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, Viktor Lazin, was declared *persona non grata* by the British Government for engaging in activities "incompatible with his diplomatic status," according to the *London Guardian*.

Lazin's expulsion reduced the number of Soviet diplomats in London to 46, the same number of British diplomats then posted in Moscow.

February 27, 1982: V. F. Zadneprovskiy, an official attached to the Soviet trade delegation in London, was expelled after being caught in possession of classified information and expelled.

December 5, 1982: Capt. Anatoliy Zotov, naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London since January 1982 and identified as a senior GRU officer, was expelled for espionage. He was the highest ranking Soviet to be declared persona non grata in Britain since 1971. Zotov was accused of attempting to set up an agent network to obtain British military secrets.

January 12, 1983: Vladimir Chernov, a translator at the International Wheat Council in London since 1978, was expelled for espionage.

March 31, 1983: Soviet Embassy assistant air attaché Lt. Col. Gennadiy Primakov and Soviet New Times correspondent Igor Titov were expelled for espionage. Another Soviet diplomat not in the United Kingdom at the time, second secretary Sergey Ivanov, was declared persona non grata.

September 29, 1983: Vasilii Ionov, a member of the Soviet trade delegation in London, was expelled by British authorities for espionage.

May 14, 1984: Arkadiy Gouk, a Soviet Embassy first secretary identified as a KGB officer, was ordered out of the country, according to a May 22 Foreign Office announcement.

April 18, 1985: The Foreign Office announced the expulsions of Oleg Los, assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London, and Vyacheslav Grigorov, charter manager of the London staff of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, both on charges of espionage. The London Sunday Telegraph reported that both men had been under surveillance for 2 months and that "photographic evidence of their spying activities" had been collected. After the U.S.S.R. retaliated by expelling three British diplomats in Moscow, the Foreign Office subsequently expelled three more Soviet officials April 22. They were Capt. Viktor Zaikin, assistant naval attaché; Lt. Col. Vadim Cherkasov, assistant military attaché-, and Oleg Belaventsev, third secretary for science and technology.

September 12, 1985: Britain expelled 25 Soviet Embassy personnel for espionage, according to a Foreign Office statement-, the massive expulsion action followed the defection of Oleg Gordievski, the KGB resident in London. Among those expelled were first secretaries Yuriy Ejov, Vyacheslav Kalitin, and Boris Korchagin, second secretary Valeriy Tokar, third secretary Anatoliy Meretikov., and technical attaché Dimitry Vasilyev; three Embassy support staff; seven members of the Soviet trade mission; the deputy manager of the Razno Purchasing Agency-, an employee of Moscow's Narodny Bank', five journalists representing TASS, Novosti, Moscow Radio, and the daily papers Komsomolskaya Pravda and Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya; and two Soviet employees of the International Cocoa Organization and the International Wheat Council.

After Moscow retaliated by expelling 25 British diplomats and journalists 2 days later, British authorities on September 16 expelled 6 more Soviet officials for espionage. They were first secretary Yevgeniy Ilich Safranov, assistant air attaché Col. Viktor Aleksandrovich Mishin, embassy clerks Viktor Vasilyevich Daranov and Aleksandr Ivanovich Yerokhin, AngloSoviet shipping director Ivan Ivanovich Vikulov, and Novosti correspondent Sergey Aleksandrovich Volovets. Moscow subsequently expelled six more Britons in response.

Ireland

September 9, 1983: Soviet Embassy first secretary Gennadiy Salin, second secretary Viktor Lipasov, and Lipasov's wife, Irona, were expelled for espionage. Published accounts indicated that the three had sought information about NATO nuclear submarine forces', contacted agents; collected intelligence from countries outside Ireland for transmission to Moscow-, and bugged other embassies in Dublin. Mrs. Lipasov also was reported to have made several trips to Northern Ireland in violation of travel restrictions. Her husband was identified as KGB resident in Dublin.

Italy

February 13, 1970: Italy ordered the expulsion of Vladimir Aleksandrov, a Soviet Embassy employee, and Lolli Zamoisky, an *Izvestiya* correspondent, on charges of espionage. The two Soviets were said to have received secret military information from an unidentified Italian noncommissioned officer who had been arrested the previous week.

May 1980: Andrey Kinyapin, employee of the Soviet commercial office in Turin, was declared persona non grata and expelled by Italian authorities on undisclosed charges. Local Italian press reports speculated that Kinyapin was involved in clandestine activities.

January 7, 1981: Anatoliy Zazulin, an employee of the Soviet Embassy's commercial section in Rome, was expelled on charges of espionage.

December 7, 1982: An unidentified Soviet diplomat was expelled on espionage charges, according to press reports.

December 17, 1982: Lt. Col. Ivan Kheliag, Soviet assistant military attaché in Rome, was expelled on espionage charges. According to the Rome daily *Il Tempo*, Kheliag attempted to obtain NATO defense plans.

February 14, 1983: Viktor Pronin, deputy commercial director in Rome for Aeroflot, and Italian microfilm expert Azelio Negrino were arrested on espionage charges- Pronin was later deported. The two were apprehended as Pronin was about to pick up microfilmed plans of NATO installations in northern Italy and of the European-designed Tornado aircraft, which was due to come into service with NATO air forces. Pronin, reported to be a KGB colonel, and other Soviet intelligence officers had approached Genoese industrialist Negrino and offered him "huge sums of money" in exchange for microfilms and other documentation of political and military secrets.

February 16, 1983: Two unidentified Soviet officials employed in Italy by Morflot were expelled on espionage charges, according to press reports. It is not known if they were involved in the Pronin affair.

February 24, 1983: Viktor Konyayev, deputy commercial director of the Italian-Soviet petroleum shipping company Nafta-Italia, was arrested by Italian police for complicity in the

Mid-November 1983: Two Soviet military attaches-Lt. Col. Yuriy Studenikin and Lt. Col. Aleksandr Zhoglo, both attached to the Soviet Embassy in Rome-were believed to be expelled, along with a Bulgarian Embassy military attaché for espionage. According to La Repubblica of November 12, the Italian secret service (SISMI) had recommended that the three be expelled for espionage-related activities conducted around Comiso, where NATO cruise missiles are to be installed. According to the Italian press, the three had been under SISMI

surveillance for several months prior to their arrest and expulsion.

The Netherlands

May 6, 1970: Second secretary Boris Netrebskiy and Vladimir Sharovarov, both with the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, were expelled on charges of espionage. Following a car accident in which the two were involved, Dutch police found among their personal belongings in the car a map with Dutch military installations marked on it.

April 7, 1972: First secretary A. Lobanov, third secretary A. N. Illarionov, and attaché M. Makarov, all with the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, were expelled on charges of espionage.

July 1975: A. A. Kiselev, military attaché with the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, was expelled on charges of espionage and collecting Dutch military secrets.

March 30, 1978: According to local newspapers, S. Chernyayev of the Soviet Trade Mission and Roman M. Lopukhov, director of the Soviet Intourist office in Amsterdam, were expelled on charges of espionage. A. Poleshchuk, a Soviet electronics specialist, employed in the Netherlands by the Soviet state companies Mashniborintorg and Elektronorg, was declared persona non grata and denied future entry into the country. The three were suspected of trying to obtain secret information about the F-16 aircraft and electronic and military aviation as well as information related to production and research in Dutch military industry. Two days later, Dutch security officials expelled G. Burmistrov, member of the Soviet Trade Mission in Amsterdam, and V. Khlystov, managing director of the mixed Dutch-Soviet company Elorg BV, on similar espionage-related charges.

April 15, 1981: Vadim Leonov, TASS correspondent to The Hague, was asked to leave the Netherlands on undisclosed charges.

February 13, 1983: Dutch authorities expelled Aleksandr Konoval, third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in The Hague on espionage charges.

Norway

September 19, 1970: Valeriy Mesropov, Soviet engineer and identified KGB operative attached to the Norwegian firm Koneisto Norge A/S, was expelled on charges of espionage.

April 11, 1973: Third secretary Yuriy Polyushkin and attaché Valeriy Yerofeyev, both attached to the Soviet Embassy in Oslo and identified as KGB operatives, were expelled on espionage charges.

January 28, 1977: A. Printsipalov, third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, as well as an unidentified embassy chauffeur, were declared persona non grata by Norwegian authorities and expelled for their involvement in political espionage activities. In a separate incident, Aleksandr Dementev, Igor Izachtirinsky, and Yevgeniy A. Klimanov, all with the Soviet Embassy's commercial section, were expelled on charges of espionage. Also implicated and charged with espionage against Norway was Yevgeniy Zotin, a TASS correspondent.

February 7, 1977: Gennadiy Titov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo and identified KGB general and resident in Norway, was expelled on charges of espionage.

April 1, 1981: Timor Besedin, Georgiy Petrov, and Yevgeniy Mironenko, all with the Soviet Trade Mission in Oslo, were declared persona non grata and expelled from Norway, reportedly on charges of industrial espionage.

February 5, 1982: Oleg Dokudovskiy and Yevgeniy Vopilovskiy, both assigned to the Soviet Trade Mission in Oslo and identified as GRU operatives, were expelled on espionage charges. According to press accounts, Dokudovskiy and Vopilovskiy tried to bribe key members of companies under subcontract to a consortium working on an F-16 project. They also endeavored to set up Norwegian front companies to reexport high-technology U.S. products to the U.S.S.R.

June 22, 1983: Norwegian authorities expelled Lt. Col. Vladimir Zagrebnev, Soviet Embassy assistant military attaché, for espionage. Zagrebnev was reported to have tried to recruit agents for gathering military secrets and to offer a high-ranking Norwegian officer large sums of money in exchange for information.

February 1, 1984: Five Soviet Embassy officials-Leonid Makarov, Stanislav Tchebotok, Yuriy Anisimov, Mikhail Utkin, and Anatoliy Artamonov-were expelled by Norwegian authorities for espionage, according to a Foreign Ministry statement. Four other Soviet officials-Yevgeniy Belyayev, Vladimir Zhizhin, Aleksandr Lopatin, and Gennadiy Titov, a KGB general previously expelled from the country-were declared persona non grata and banned from ever returning to Norway. The action against the nine Soviets was linked to the arrest at Oslo airport just 10 days earlier of Norwegian diplomat Arne Treholt, who was on his way to a meeting in Vienna with a KGB official. When arrested, Treholt was carrying classified documents and later admitted to having worked for the Soviets for a number of years, according to press reports.

February 10, 1984: Igor Granov, director of a Soviet import firm in Norway, was expelled on charges of working for the KGB.

Portugal

August 20, 1980: Albert Matveyev (minister-counselor), Yuriy Semenychev (counselor), Vladimir Konyayev (assistant naval attaché), and Aleksandr Kulagin (employee, military attaché office), all with the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon, were declared persona non grata and expelled from Portugal on charges of "interference in internal Portuguese affairs," in accordance with Article 9 of the 1961 Vienna Convention, according to an official Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs note. Lisbon domestic radio speculated that the four Soviets were involved in "agrarian reform" espionage. Semenychev was identified as the KGB "resident" in Portugal.

January 22, 1982: Portuguese authorities announced press counselor Yuriy Babyants and attaché Mikhail Morozov, both with the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon since 1978, had been requested to leave, presumably for attempted espionage.

March 4, 1982: Concerned about the size of Soviet-bloc diplomatic missions, the Portuguese Government asked the Soviet, Polish, and East German Embassies in Lisbon each to reduce their staffs by 30%. Those ordered to leave the country were Soviet third secretaries Vladimir Gordeyev, Sergey Riyabiv, and Vyacheslav Rybchak, attaché Vladimir Novokhatskiy-, deputy commercial representative Vyacheslav Obidin; and deputy air attaché Oleg Dubas, Also expelled were

first secretary Stanislav Raczka and deputy commercial attaches Andrzej Dabrowski and Jerzy Bardski, from the Polish Embassy, and charge d'affaires Manfred Bleskin and attaches Herbert Staadt and Erhard Schmidt of the East German Embassy.

Spain

March 1977: Yuriy Pivovarov, member of the Soviet commercial mission in Madrid for 2 years, was expelled on charges of espionage (the first expulsion of a Soviet from Spain since the Spanish Civil War, according to Diario 16). Pivovarov was believed to have been the Soviet GRU "resident" in Madrid.

July 4, 1977: Gennadiy Sveshnikov, director of the Spanish-Soviet maritime company INTRAMAR, was expelled on charges of espionage. Believed to have been a GRU intelligence officer, Sveshnikov was arrested by agents of the Spanish High General Staff in Aranjuez when he tried to discard a packet of documents allegedly concerning Spanish national security affairs, according to Diario 16.

April 1978: Yuriy Ysayev, commercial officer with the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage.

May 1978: Yuriy Popov, identified only as a Soviet engineer, was expelled from Spain on charges of industrial espionage.

February 14, 1980: Oleg Suranov, director of Aeroflot in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage. He was alleged to have maintained contact with the Fatherland and Liberty Basque separatist organization (ETA) and other "ultraleftist" terrorist groups in Spain.

February 16, 1980: Anatoliy Krasilnikov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled on charges of espionage. According to Spanish press reports, he maintained contacts with the Movement for the Self Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago and other "illegal extraparamilitary organizations" and had been apprehended with incriminating information on his person.

March 6, 1981: Vladimir Yefremenko, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled for espionage. He was charged with trying to obtain information about and from the Spanish Defense Intelligence Center as well as about the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago. Novosti journalist Yuriy Goloviatenko was also implicated with him, according to press reports, and left the country hurriedly when his role was disclosed.

March 27, 1981: Yuriy Bychkov, Soviet director of Sovhispan (the joint Soviet-Spanish fishing company), was expelled on charges of political involvement and espionage activities in the the Canary Islands.

April 28, 1982: Two employees of Aeroflot in Madrid, Director Vasilii Fedorin and engineer Vladimir Tirtishnikov, were expelled on espionage charges. The expulsions came after nearly 1 week of reports in the Spanish press that the government had detected two Soviet GRU officers working undercover at the local Aeroflot office. Fedorin tried to infiltrate the Spanish Air Force to ascertain its attitudes toward Spain's entry into NATO. Fedorin was in contact with press and military personnel concerned with the sale of U.S. weapons to Spain; Tirtishnikov with individuals in electronic companies who work on industrial security matters and military communications.

April 1, 1983: The Spanish Foreign Ministry confirmed the expulsion in March of an unidentified Soviet Embassy official for espionage.

January 10, 1986: Yuriy Kolesnikov, cultural attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, was expelled trying to obtain classified documents on Spanish scientific and technical policy, according to media reports. The daily *El Pais* reported that Kolesnikov had paid nearly \$3,000 to a member of Spain's High Council of Scientific Research who was working for Spanish intelligence- according to the paper, Kolesnikov had been under surveillance for several months.

Sweden

April 1982: Albert Liepa, Soviet vice consul in Stockholm, left Sweden after being charged with attempting to infiltrate and influence the Latvian exile community in Sweden.

December 23, 1982: Yuriy Averine, Soviet consul in Gothenburg, and Lt. Col. Pyotr Skirokiy, assistant military attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm, were declared persona non grata for espionage. Anatoliy Kotyev, a nondiplomatic Soviet official at the Soviet shipping registry in Gothenburg, also was charged. The Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet quoted sources at the National Police headquarters as saying that the diplomats were interested in "electronic components, technical ideas, and details from the drawing boards of Swedish industry." Another paper, Expressen, noted that the Soviets had attempted to recruit agents among technicians and scientists in advanced electronics and defense industries. During 1981 alone, Soviet intelligence operatives made about 15 recruitment attempts. The paper also stated that nearly 80 accredited Soviet diplomats in Sweden work for either the KGB or GRU.

December 23, 1983: Two unidentified Soviet diplomats and a Soviet citizen were expelled for espionage. Swedish security police reported that the three had been collecting information on the Swedish electronics industry and military technology.

Switzerland

February 12, 1970: Aleksey Sterlikov (first secretary) and Nikolay Savin (second secretary), both with the Soviet Embassy in Bern, were expelled on charges of espionage. According to Swiss officials, the two Soviets were contacts of Marcel Buttex, a Swiss spy suspect who had been arrested 1 week earlier. Buttex established "letter drops" for Soviet agents in Switzerland and in West Germany, according to these officials.

August 22, 1976: Swiss officials expelled Yevgeniy Bogomolov, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Bern, on charges of political espionage.

June 6, 1978: Vladimir Bukreyev, Soviet International Labor Organization (ILO) official in Geneva, was expelled on espionage charges.

June 26, 1978: Gregoriy Myagkov, Soviet ILO official in Geneva and KGB operative, was expelled on unspecified "intelligence-related activities."

April 4, 1982: The Swiss Justice Ministry announced that two unidentified Soviet diplomats had left Switzerland earlier in the year. One, an assistant to the Soviet military attaché posted in Bern, had been collecting information about a third country and was in possession of incriminating documents when

detained by police after a meeting with an informant. The other, a consular section employee at Geneva who had been in Switzerland for 4 years, was arrested after trying to persuade a Swiss contact to seek a Foreign Ministry job.

August 21, 1982: Leonid Barabonov, Aeroflot director in Geneva, left Switzerland “under suspicion of espionage” after being questioned by Swiss police, according to a Justice Ministry spokesman.

January 7, 1983: Two unidentified Soviet diplomats, one a member of the Soviet Consulate General in Geneva and the other an official of the Permanent Soviet Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, were expelled on espionage charges. The Swiss Foreign Ministry charged the two diplomats with gathering information about papers required for “settling or getting married” in Switzerland. Swiss media speculated that such information could have been used by Soviet intelligence to establish illegal agents in the country.

March 3, 1983: Swiss authorities expelled Lt. Col. Vladimir Lugovoy, deputy Soviet military attaché in Bern, for espionage. Lugovoy was detained by police as he was trying to make contact with a possible informant in Lausanne. Lugovoy’s predecessor was deported the previous April after Swiss authorities apprehended him carrying classified documents concerning a third country.

April 27, 1983: According to press accounts, the Swiss Government asked Soviet Embassy first secretary and press attaché Leonid Ovchinnikov to leave Switzerland. Ovchinnikov, a KGB officer, had directed the activities of the Novosti director expelled on April 29.

April 29, 1983: The Swiss Government ordered the closure of the U.S.S.R.’s Bern-based Novosti bureau, charging that it had been used as a center for the “political and ideological indoctrination” of young members of the Swiss peace and antinuclear movements and for planning street demonstrations. Swiss authorities said that the Novosti bureau had “served as a center for disinformation, subversion, and agitation” rather than as a news agency. The director of the bureau, Aleksey Dumov, was expelled.

June 30, 1983: Vladislav A. Istomin, a vice consul at the Soviet mission in Geneva, was ordered out of the country for covertly collecting political, economic, and scientific information for Soviet intelligence over a 6-year period.

July 1, 1985: The Swiss Foreign Ministry announced the expulsion of an unidentified second secretary of the Soviet mission at the UN European headquarters in Geneva on charges of espionage against Swiss and Western military operations. According to a statement issued by the Swiss federal prosecutor, the Soviet tried to collect information on national defense programs, including civil defense and precautions against nuclear and chemical warfare, and recruit agents for intelligence activities outside of Switzerland.

Yugoslavia

March 6, 1976: An unidentified Soviet citizen, described only as a woman in her early thirties, was arrested in Yugoslavia on charges of espionage and acting as a contact between the Soviet Consulate General in Zagreb and pro-Soviet dissident political groups whose activities were linked directly to anti-Tito emigres living in the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Her arrest coincided with the sudden departure from Zagreb of Soviet Consul

General Yuriy Sepelev, who was ostensibly reassigned to Moscow.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Argentina

November 7, 1970: Yuriy Yabov and Yuriy Mamontov, administrative aides in the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires, were expelled by Argentine authorities for “activities incompatible with their function as members of a foreign diplomatic mission.” The two Soviets had been arrested 2 days earlier in a police raid on a clandestine meeting in suburban Belgrano.

Bolivia

April 10, 1972: Sixty Soviet diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in La Paz were expelled on charges of financing leftist rebel movements in the country. According to press reports, only four or five Soviets were permitted to remain in La Paz.

Canada

January 1974: Pravda correspondent Konstantin Geyvandov was expelled from Canada on espionage-related charges.

December 10, 1976: Vladimir Vasilyev, assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, was declared persona non grata by Canada for “activities incompatible with his diplomatic status,” according to the Toronto Globe and Mail.

July 1977: Valeriy Smirnov, assistant military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, was expelled on espionage-related charges.

February 9, 1978: Canada expelled Nikolay Talanov (embassy counselor); Igor Vartanyan (Soviet Embassy first secretary in charge of sports and cultural affairs); Vladimir Suvorov (second secretary); Oleg Reztsov (embassy attaché); Vera Reztsov (embassy library employee); Anatoliy Mikhailin (Soviet trade officer in Ottawa); Vadim Borishpolets (Ottawa consular attaché); Vladimir Oshkaderov (Russian translator at the International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters in Montreal); Yevgeniy Kabloy (embassy clerk); Gennadiy Ivashkevich (embassy third secretary); and Pyotr Lellenrum (embassy second secretary)-all on charges of plotting to penetrate the security apparatus of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). In addition, two Soviet officials who had already returned to Moscow, Voldemar Veber and Andrey Krysin, were barred from returning to Canada. According to Canadian officials, the Soviets had offered a member of the RCMP “unlimited” funds for information on Canadian intelligence methods and had actually paid \$30,500 over a period of nearly a year for material deliberately supplied by the Canadians. The operations concentrated on uncovering RCMP methods used in surveillance of Soviet representatives in Canada.

January 21, 1980: Igor Bardeyev (military, naval, and air attaché), Eduard Aleksanyan (assistant military attaché), and Vladimir Sokolov (chauffeur to the military attaché’s office) of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa were expelled on charges of espionage. After the Soviet Foreign Ministry retaliated by expelling a Canadian diplomat from Moscow, the Canadians on February 7 expelled Vitaliy Trofimov, a clerk in the Soviet Embassy’s commercial section.

April 1, 1982: Canadian authorities expelled Mikhail Abramov, Soviet trade representative in Ottawa, on espionage charges. Abramov attempted to purchase and illegally export to the U.S.S.R. high-technology communications equipment which Western countries have agreed not to sell to the Soviet Union.

September 12, 1983: Viktor Tsekovskiy, a Soviet trade mission official, and Anatoliy Solousov, a member of the secretariat staff of the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization, were expelled by Canadian authorities on charges of trying to steal top-secret high technology.

Costa Rica

August 19, 1979: Costa Rican President Carazo declared Soviet first secretary Yuriy Chernysh and second secretary Aleksandr Mordovyets persona non grata on charges of inappropriate involvement with local labor unions during an August 1979 general strike in Costa Rica over labor and community issues.

November 11, 1982: Costa Rican authorities ordered 17 Soviet diplomats to leave the country. In addition, the visas of two Soviet couriers, who routinely traveled between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, were cancelled. The drastic cutback in the size of the Soviet mission left an ambassador and eight embassy functionaries in the country.

Ecuador

July 6, 1971: Three unidentified Soviet diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in Quito were expelled "for reasons of state and of internal order," according to the Ecuadorian Foreign Ministry. Press accounts speculated that the diplomats were involved in fomenting labor strikes and conflicts.

Jamaica

November 1, 1983: Four Soviet diplomats-first secretaries Viktor Adrionov and Oleg Malov, interpreter Andrey Nikoforev, and attaché Vladimir Bondarev, all identified as KGB operatives-were expelled, along with a Cuban journalist, for espionage and conspiring to murder a Jamaican foreign affairs official. Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced the action in a November 1 speech to Parliament in which he outlined the "murderous conspiracy." The official, a protocol officer at the Jamaican Foreign Ministry, had uncovered a series of clandestine meetings between Bondarev, Nikoforev, and another Foreign Ministry officer, Joseph Bewry. According to Seaga, the Soviets plotted to kidnap the protocol officer's children and "confront her in a public place and stage a robbery

during which she would be murdered."

Mexico

March 21-22, 1977: Soviet charge d'affaires Dimitry Diakonov and four other unidentified diplomats working at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City were expelled for engaging in "subversive activities." Their expulsion from Mexico was believed to be related to the arrest 2 days earlier of 20 persons described as members of a revolutionary group trained in guerrilla tactics in North Korea. The 20 had attended the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow before going on to Pyongyang. Diakonov had previously been expelled from Argentina in 1959 and from Brazil in 1963.

United States

February 4, 1982: Vasilii Chitov, an identified Soviet GRU agent and the highest ranking military officer at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., was expelled on espionage charges. According to press reports, Chitov had incriminating documents in his possession when he was apprehended by U.S. authorities after a high-speed car chase through the city.

April 21, 1983: Three Soviet diplomats-Soviet Embassy military attaché Lt. Col. Yevgeniy Barmyantsev and UN Soviet mission employees Aleksandr Mikheyev and Oleg Konstantinov-were expelled on espionage charges. Barmyantsev had been identified by the FBI as a GRU officer known to have attempted to recruit Americans as spies. He was apprehended April 16 as he retrieved eight rolls of undeveloped 35-millimeter film from a "dead drop" in rural Montgomery County, Maryland,- the film was reported to have contained photographs of classified U.S. documents. Mikheyev, reportedly attached to the USA/Canada Institute in Moscow, was expelled for trying to obtain highly classified information from a congressional aide. Konstantinov, an identified intelligence operative, was apprehended by authorities April 2 on Long Island when he met an American from whom he was trying to obtain secret information about U.S. weapons technology and the U.S. aerospace industry.

August 17, 1983: Anatoliy Skripko, an assistant attaché at the Soviet Embassy, was ordered to leave the country after being "caught in the act of handing over money for a classified document he had just received," according to a State Department statement.

August 19, 1983: Yuriy P. Leonov, assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy, was expelled after "being apprehended in possession of a briefcase with a classified document inside," according to the State Department.

Appendix B: Soviet Espionage at the United Nations

The U.S.S.R. has long used the United Nations as a base for espionage activities. Below is a list, arranged chronologically and derived from published sources, of 41 Soviet officials connected to the Soviet Mission at the United Nations or the UN Secretariat who, from 1950 through 1986, have been declared persona non grata, requested to leave, or expelled from the United States for espionage. The list does not include the names of the 25 Soviet officials assigned to the United Nations who departed the United States in October 1986, in line with a March 7, 1986, order that the U.S.S.R. reduce its level of representation at the United Nations.

The list is not exhaustive because it does not include the names of UN-based Soviet personnel who have been involved in unpublicized espionage cases.

Name of official	Where assigned	Date of Action
Gubitchev, Valentin	UN Secretariat	3-9-50
Kovalev, Aleksandr P.	UN Mission	2-3-54
Martynov, Maksim G.	UN Mission	2-21-55
Guryanov, Aleksandr K.	UN Mission	4-25-56
Gladkov, Boris F.	UN Mission	6-22-56
Shapovalov, Rolislav	UN Mission	8-20-56
Petrov, Viktor I.	UN Secretariat	8-23-56
Yekimov, Konstantin P.	UN Mission	10-29-56
Grusha, Vladimir A.	UN Mission	3-25-57
Doronkin, Kirill S.	UN Secretariat	1-15-59
Kirilyuk, Vadim A.	UN Secretariat	12-17-59
Melekh, Igor Y.	UN Secretariat	3-24-61
Klokov, Vladimir V.	UN Mission	1-27-62
Mishukov, Yury A.	UN Secretariat	8-7-62
Zaitsev, Yury V.	UN Secretariat	8-7-62
Prokhorov, Yevgeniy M.	UN Mission	9-29-62
Vyrodov, Ivan Y.	UN Mission	9-29-62
Yegorov, Ivan	UN Secretariat	10-11-63
Pavlov, Gleb	UN Mission	10-30-63
Romashin, Yuriy	UN Mission	10-30-63
Olenov, Vladimir	UN Mission	10-30-63
Kudrashkin, Feodor	UN Secretariat	1-7-65
Novikov, Valentin P.	UN Secretariat	7-7-65
Isakov, Vadim A.	UN Secretariat	2-2-66
Sokolov, Anatoly	UN Mission	6-23-66
Kireyev, Anatoliy T.	UN Mission	8-25-67
Andreev, Igor I.	UN Mission	7-14-69
Tikhomorov, Aleksandr	UN Secretariat	2-17-70
Markelov, Valeriy I.	UN Secretariat	2-14-72
Yakovlev, Aleksandr	UN Mission	2-23-75
Gadzhiyev, Abdulkhalik	UN Mission	6-28-75
Petrosyan, Petros A.	UN Secretariat	6-28-75
Charchyan, Eduard B.	UN Mission	6-28-75
Karpov, Yevgeniy P.	UN Mission	2-6-76
Stepanov, Svyatoslav A.	UN Mission	9-76
Zinyakin, Vladimir	UN Mission	5-20-78
Chernyayev, Rudolph P.	UN Secretariat	5-20-78
Enger, Valdilk A.	UN Secretariat	5-20-78
Mikheyev, Aleksandr	UN Mission	4-21-83
Konstantinov, Oleg	UN Mission	4-21-83
Zakharov, Gennadiy F.	UN Secretariat	9-30-86

Excerpt from "Soviet Presence in the U.N. Secretariat, a report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, May 1985.

The Soviet Union is effectively using the UN Secretariat in the conduct of its foreign relations, and the West is paying for most of it. The 800 Soviets assigned to the United Nations as international civil servants report directly to the Soviet missions and are part of an organization managed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, intelligence services, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Soviets have gained significant advantage over the West through their comprehensive to the strategy and tactics of personnel placement and their detailed plans for using the United Nations to achieve Soviet foreign policy and intelligence objectives.

Soviet and Eastern Bloc personnel use their positions to promote a broad range of foreign policy objectives in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. They gather information to provide early warning of possible UN actions and are involved in shaping conference papers controlling the flow of news to staff and delegations, influencing delegations seeking Secretariat advice, and aiding Soviet diplomats during conference and other deliberations. Western diplomats have protested specific instances of Soviet staff abuses, but no comprehensive effort has been undertaken by the United Nations to enforce UN Charter and Secretariat staff regulations that prohibit employees from acting on behalf of their government.

Soviet employees use the United Nations to support Soviet propaganda activities worldwide. Soviet Secretariat officials receive instructions directly from Moscow on propaganda placements for coverage in the Soviet media and to arrange for the UN Secretary General to make favorable reference to statements of Soviet leaders or announcements of the Central Committee. Documents supporting Soviet interests are entered into UN records and later presented as a UN document in Soviet propaganda placements.

Key Soviet personnel have been placed in UN offices responsible for UN relations with nongovernmental organizations and Soviet front groups. Nongovernmental organizations such as the World Peace Council participate in UN activities. Soviet interest in these groups stems from their ability to influence UN debate and the domestic political process in their own countries.

Approximately one-fourth of the Soviets in the UN Secretariat are intelligence officers and many more are co-opted by the KGB or GRU. "All Soviets in the Secretariat must respond to KGB requests for assistance. The Soviet intelligence services use their UN assignments to collect information on UN activities; to spot, assess, and recruit agents; to support worldwide intelligence operations; and to collect scientific and technical information of value to the USSR.

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Partial Alphabetical Listing of Soviet Officials Expelled Worldwide, 1970-86*

Abramov, Mikhail N.	(4-1-82: Canada)	Chulikov, Lev A.	(4-5-83: France)	Kheliag, Ivan	(12-17-82: Italy)
Adrionov, Viktor	(11-1-83: Jamaica)	Churyanov, Yuriy D.	(4-5-83: France)	Khlebnikov, S.L.	(2-85: India)
Afonin, V.I.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Chusovitina, Valeriy	(6-22-71: Great Britain)	Khlystov, Vladimir T.	(3-30-78: Netherlands)
Alekhin, Anatoliy A.	(8-76: United States)	Daranov, Viktor	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Khvostantsev, Lev G.	(2-77: Canada)
Aleksandrov, Vladimir	(2-13-70: Italy)	Dementev, Aleksandr V.	(1-28-77: Norway)	Kinyapin, Andrey L.	(5-80: Italy)
Aleksanyan, Eduard I.	(1-21-80: Canada)	Diakonov, Dimitry	(3-21-77: Mexico; 6-3: Brazil; 59: Argentina)	Kirichuk, Bogdan	(4-8-82: Bangladesh)
Alekseyev, Vladimir I.	(2-77: United States)	Didov, Aleksey	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Kiselev, Anatoliy A.	(7-75: Netherlands)
Alekseyev, V. T.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Dmitriyev, Nikolay M.	(11-77: France)	Kiselev, Viktor	(5-7-83: Iran)
Anan' yev, Vladimir A.	(80: Norway)	Dokudovskiy, Oleg D.	(2-5-82: Norway)	Kiselev, Yuriy	(2-80: Equatorial Guinea)
Andreyev, Anatoliy V.	(1-75: United States)	Druzhinin, Vadim	(6-76: Bangladesh)	Klimanov, Yevgeniy A.	(1-28-77: Norway)
Andrianov, Viktor I.	(11-83: Jamaica)	Dubas, Oleg K.	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Knyazev, Oleg	(6-82: Algeria)
Androssov, Andrey S.	(4-5-83: France)	Dumov, Aleksey N.	(4-29-83: Switzerland)	Koblov, Yevgeniy K.	(2-78: Canada)
Anisimov, Yuriy	(2-1-84: Norway)	Enger, Valclik A.	(5-20-78: United States)	Kochev, Anatoliy K.	It 2-82: Sweden)
Arkipov, A. A.	(4-83: West Germany)	Ejov, Yurly	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Kokadrov	(10-6-80: Egypt)
Artamonov, Anatoliy	(2-1-84: Norway)	Fadeyev, Yuriy A.	(79: Uganda)	Kokovin, Nikolay	(10-21-86: United States)
Artynov, Barkhas L.	(5-7-83: Iran)	Fedorin, Vasily N.	(4-28-82: Spain)	Kolesnikov, Yuriy	(1-10-85: Spain)
Asadollayev, Allakhverdi	(5-7-83: Iran)	Fedotov, Vasily	(10-21-86: United States)	Kolosov, A.	(1-19-74: China)
Averine, Yuriy D.	(12-23-82: Sweden)	Filipenko, Anatoliy	(7-18-85: Liberia)	Kondratyev, Aleksandr M.	(10-22-83: Belgium)
Avrilov, Gennadiy	(5-7-83: Iran)	Filipov, Boris A.	(6-78: France)	Konoval, Aleksandr	(2-13-83: Netherlands)
Azbukin, Viktor	(1-81: Egypt)	Finenko, Aleksandr P.	(2-13-82: Indonesia)	Konstantinov, Oleg V.	(4-21-83: United States)
Babyants, Yuriy A.	(1-22-82: Portugal)	Frolov, Vyacheslav I.	(2-28-80: France)	Konyayev, Viktor	(2-24-83: Italy)
Balkhtin, Nikolay	(2-82: France)	Gadzhiev, Abdulkhalik H.	(6-28-75: United States)	Konyayev, Vladimir V.	(8-20-80: Portugal)
Barabonov, Leonid A.	(8-21-83: Switzerland)	Galkin, Vladimir	(6-23-86: Portugal)	Kopytin, Viktor	(1-86: Italy)
Baranov, Vitaliy	(2-81: Portugal)	Galuzin, I. E.	It 2-29-83: Bangladesh)	Korchagin, Boris	(9-12-85: Great Britain)
Barcleyev, Igor A.	(1-21 -80: Canada)	Gerasimov, Gennadiy B.	(4-5-83: France)	Korepanov, Gennadiy V.	(4-5-83: France)
Barmyantsev, Yevgeniy N.	(4-21-83: United States)	Geyvandov, Konstantin	(1-74: Canada)	Kotov, Yurly M.	(4-5-83: France)
Baryshev, Viktor	(5-20-83: Thailand)	Golobov, Nikolay	(2-84: India)	Kotyev, Anatoliy	(12-23-82: Sweden)
Bashmachnikov, Yevgeniy I.	(6-79: West Germany)	Golovanov, Vladimir	(6-30-80: Iran)	Kovalev, Vladimir	(5-7-83: Iran)
Bassov, Viktor N.	(4-83: Austria)	Goloviatenko, Yuriy	(3-6-81: Spain)	Kozyrev, Nikolay I.	(5-7-83: Iran)
Batashev, Gennadiy	(2-17-83: West Germany)	Gordeyev, Vladimir A.	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Kozyrev, Vitaliy S.	(4-5-83: France)
Baylkov, Vladen V.	(6-81: Pakistan)	Goryachev, Yuriy V.	(4-5-83: France)	Krasilnikov, Anatoliy I.	(2-16-80: Spain)
Belaventsev, Oleg	(4-22-85: Great Britain)	Gouk, Arkadiy	(5-14-84: Great Britain)	Krepkorskiy, Valeriy V.	(4-5-83: France)
Belik, Gennadiy S.	(4-5-83: France)	Govorukin, Yuriy N.	(4-5-83: France)	Krivagouz, Ivan	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)
Belosov, Konstantin	(2-73: Denmark)	Granelov, Igor	(2-10-84: Norway)	Krivtsov, Yuriy I.	(4-5-83: France),
Belova, Timur A.	(4-2-81: Norway)	Grenkov, Vladimir F.	(4-5-83: France)	Krylov, B.G.	(2-85: India)
Belyayev, Yevgeniy	(2-1-84: Norway)	Grigorov, Vyacheslav	(4-18-85: Great Britain)	Krylovich, Aleksandr E.	(1-78: Liberia)
Besedin, Timor	(4-1-81: Norway)	Grigoryev, Anatoliy P.	(5-78: Finland)	Kryuchkov, Sergey V.	(4-5-83: France)
Bezukladnikov, Vladimir N.	(8-78: Botswana)	Grisenko, Viktor N.	(5-27-82: Netherlands)	Kukhar, Aleksandr A.	(10-08-78: United States)
Bochkov, Viktor A.	(4-5-83: France)	Gromov, Sergey Z.	(1-77: Norway)	Kulagin, Aleksandr S.	(8-20-80: Portugal)
Bogomolov, Yevgeniy V.	(8-22-76: Switzerland)	Grushin, Vyacheslav M.	(8-11-83: Belgium)	Kulemokov, Vladimir I.	(11-81: France)
Bondarev, Aleksandr A.	(2-22-82: Singapore)	Grushity, Georgiy	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Kulik, Vladimir Y.	(10-79: France)
Bondarev, Vladimir	(11-1-83: Jamaica)	Guliyev, Guseyn A.	(5-7-83: Iran)	Kulikovskikh, Vladimir K.	(4-5-83: France)
Borishpolets, Vadim A.	(2-9-78: Canada)	Gundarev, Ivan Y.	(12-80: Austria)	Kurchakov, Andrey	(7-18-85: Liberia)
Borovikov, Vyacheslav Z.	(5-12-75: Sri Lanka)	Illarionov, Anatoliy N.	(4-7-72: Denmark)	Kurilov, N. D.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)
Bovin, Oleg G.	(4-5-83: France)	Ionov, Vasily V.	(9-29-83: Great Britain)	Kurnosov, Vladimir S.	(7-81: Rhodesia)
Bryantsev, Igor N.	(4-77: West Germany)	Isayev, Yuriy N	(4-17-78: Spain)	Kushkin, Aleksandr V.	(8-79: Philippines)
Brycov, Anatoliy I.	(3-83: Italy)	Istomin, Vladislav A.	(6-30-83: Switzerland)	Kuvarzin, Yuriy A.	(6-80: United States)
Bukreyev, Vladimir	(6-6-78: Switzerland)	Ivanenko, Sergey V.	(11-5-83: Brazil)	Lapashin, Anatoliy K.	(5-7-83: Iran)
Bulyachev, Aleksey	(12-82: Cameroon)	Ivanov, Igor A.	(12-16-74: United States)	Laptiyev, Vitaliy K.	(77: Norway)
Burmistrov, Aleksandr V.	(6-83: Norway)	Ivanov, Sergey V.	(3-31-83: Great Britain)	Larkin, Anatoliy A.	(2-22-82: Singapore)
Burmistrov, Gennadiy	(3-30-78: Netherlands)	Ivanov, Stanislav M.	(7-76: Sudan)	Latchev, Vladimir	(5-21-84: Belgium)
Bychkov, Anatoliy Y.	(8-78: Ghana)	Ivanov, Valeriy N.	(4-22-83: Australia)	Lazarev, Vladimir V.	(8-81: Bangladesh)
Bychkov, Yuriy I.	(3-27-81: Spain)	Ivanov, Yevgeniy F.	(3-9-76: France; 78: Portugal)	Lazin, Viktor	(8-4-81: Great Britain)
Bykov, Yurly G.	(4-5-83: France)	Ivashkevich, Gennadiy V.	(2-9-78: Canada)	Lellenrum, Pyotr R.	(2-9-78: Canada)
Charchyan, Eduard B.	(6-28-75: United States)	Izachtirinsky, Igor	(1-28-77: Norway)	Leonov, Vadim V.	(4-15-81: Netherlands)
Chekmassov, Valeriy V.	(4-5-83: France)	Izmaylov, Vladimir M.	(6-20-86: United States)	Leonov, Yuriy	(8-19-83: United States)
Chelyag, Ivan M.	(12-82: Italy)	Kabalev, Vladimir	(5-7-83: Iran)	Liepa, Albert A.	(4-82: Sweden)
Cherkasov, Vadim	(4-22-83: Great Britain)	Kabov, Yevgeniy	(2-9-78: Canada)	Likhachev, Oleg	(10-21-86: United States)
Chernov, Vladimir A.	(1-12-83: Great Britain)	Kachekov, Anatoliy	(5-7-83: Iran)	Lipason, Irona	(9-9-83: Ireland)
Chernov, Yuriy V.	(4-5-83: France)	Kakorin, Boris N.	(6-83: Japan)	Lipason, Viktor	(9-9-83: Ireland)
Chernyayev, Anatoliy A.	(4-15-83: Great Britain)	Kalitin, Vyacheslav	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Litovchenko, Eduard A.	(8-76: Costa Rica)
Chernyayev, Rudolf P.	(5-20-78: United States)	Kamenskiy, Aleksandr V.	(4-5-83: France)	Lobanov, Anatoliy	(4-7-72: Denmark)
Chernyayev, Sergey V.	(3-30-78: Netherlands)	Kanvasky	(2-75: India)	Lomovsky, Vladimir V.	(4-8-82: Bangladesh)
Chernysh, Yuriy S.	(8-19-79: Costa Rica)	Kapba, Envar	(9-3-77: Sri Lanka)	Lopatin, Aleksandr	(2-1-84: Norway)
Chernyshev, Viktor A.	(7-13-73: United States)	Karpov, Yevgeniy P.	(2-6-77: United States)	Lopukhov, Roman M.	(3-30-78: Netherlands)
Chetverikov, Nikolay N.	(4-5-83: France; as of April 1986, chairman of the board of the USSR's all-union copyright agency, VAAP.)	Kartavtsev, Valeriy V.	(4-5-83: France)	Los, Oleg	(4-18-85: Great Britain)
Chiniev, Gennadiy	(6-23-86: Portugal)	Kedrov, Viktor N.	(8-75: Denmark)	Lovchikov, Vasily D.	(4-79: Switzerland)
Chistyakov, Aleksey F.	(9-81: Egypt)	Khamidulin, Zardat L.	(7-13-81: Malaysia)	Lugovoy, Vladimir V.	(3-3-83: Switzerland)
Chitov, Vasily I.	(2-4-82: United States)	Khasanov, Mansur I.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Lychak, Nikolay V.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)
		Khatamov, Oman M.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Machekhin, Aleksandr Y.	(5-76: Japan)
				Machkov, Yevgeniy A.	(7-78: France)
				Makarov, Leonid	(2-1-84: Norway)
				Makarov, Mikhail	(4-7-72: Denmark)

*This list has been supplemented with additional entries obtained from the public record.

Makeyev, Vladimir	(7-19-85: Belgium)	Popov, Vladimir V.	(5-20-80: United States)	Sveshnikov, Gennadiy V.	(7-4-77: Spain)
Malov, Oleg K.	(11-1 -83: Jamaica)	Popov, Yuriy	(5-78: Spain)	Syzdykov, Assad	(9-81: Egypt)
Malukhin, Boris V.	(3-83: Italy)	Portonov	(2-85: India)	Talanov, Nikolay M.	(2-9-78: Canada)
Mamontov, Yuriy	(11 -7-70: Argentina)	Prelin, Igor N.	(78: Senegal)	Tchebotok, Stanislav	(2-1-84: Norway)
Mantyonkov, Boris	(8-82: Colombia)	Primakov, Gennadly A.	(3-31-83: Great Britain)	Telezhnikov, Viktor A.	(5-76: Egypt)
Manyukan, Achot B.	(4-5-83: France)	Printsipalov, Aleksandr K.	(1-28-77: Norway)	Tkhomorov, Aleksandr	(2-17-70: United States)
Marakhovskiy, Yuriy N.	(10-03-81: United States)	Prokoviev, Yuriy A.	(10-9-80: Turkey)	Timofayev, Vyacheslav	(12-20-83: Sweden)
Marchenko, V.	(1-19-74: China)	Pronin, Viktor	(2-14-83: Italy)	Timoshkin, Mikhail	(4-79: Liberia)
Marchenko, Yuriy F.	(81: Egypt)	Pugin, Sergey Y.	(4-5-83: France)	Tirtshnikov, Vladimir L.	(4-28-82: Spain)
Mari, Vladimir V.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Rapota, Grigoriy	(12-20-83: Sweden)	Titov, Gennadiy F.	(2-7-77: Norway; 2-1-84: Norway)
Markelov, Valedy I.	(2-14-72: United States)	Razhivin, Yuriy A.	(1-20-79: India)	Titov, Igor V.	(3-31-83: Great Britain)
Markov, Valedy A.	(5-7-83: Iran)	Reztsov, Oleg D.	(2-9-78: Canada)	Titov, Sergey N.	(3-76: India)
Matedy, I. B.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Reztsov, Vera	(2-9-78: Canada)	Tokar, Valedy	(9-12-85: Great Britain)
Matveyev, Albert A.	(8-20-80: Portugal)	Rishkov, Sergey N.	(9-83: Egypt)	Travkov, Gennadiy Y.	(2-9-80: France)
Matveyev, Yuriy G.	(4-5-83: France)	Riyabiv, Sergey	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Trekhlebov, Igor	(4-79: Liberia)
Mayorov, Vladimir M.	(4-5-83: France)	Romanov, Vadim P.	(7-13-81: Malaysia)	Trofimov, Vitaliy	(2-7-80: Canada)
Meretkov, Anatoliy	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Romashkin, Viktor I.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Troshenko, Yurly	(1-81: Egypt)
Merkulov, Vladimir	(10-81: Denmark)	Rostovskiy, Grigoriy G.	(3-76: France)	Tsekovskiy, Vktor V.	(9-12-83: Canada)
Meshcheryakov, Vladimir F.	(10-12-83: Turkey)	Rudnev, G.N.	(2-85: India)	Tuzikov, Konstantin	(9-3-77: Sri Lanka)
Mesropov, Valerly	(9-19-70: Norway)	Rybachenkov, Vladimir I.	(2-7: France)	Tyurenkov, Aleksandr I.	(1-81: Switzerland)
Metelkin, Aleksandr	(10-21-86: United States)	Rybchak, Vyacheslav	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Ulanov, Anatoljy A.	(11-22-83: Liberia; formerly Soviet Ambassador in Monrovia)
Mikhailov, Yevgeniy	(5-13-83: Belgium)	Rykalin, Valentin P.	(8-76: Turkey)	Unidentified (4)	(1-86: France)
Mikhalin, Anatoliy	(2-9-78: Canada)	Safranov, Yevgeniy Ilch	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Unidentified	(7-1-85: Switzerland)
Mikhalin, Anatohy A.	(2-78: Canada)	Sakaloukas, Vatslovas	(79: Uganda)	Unidentified	(7-86: Switzerland)
Mikheyev, Aleksandr N.	(4-21-83: United States)	Salin, Gennadiy	(9-9-83: Ireland)	Utkin, Mikhail	(2-1-84: Norway)
Mironenko, Yevgeniy S.	(4-1-81: Norway)	Samanyan, Valeriy I.	(5-7-83: Iran)	Vanagel, Viktor I.	(9-78: France)
Mishin, Viktor	(9-12-85: Great Britain)	Samuylenko, Nikolay A.	(6-77: Denmark)	Vartanyan, Igor P.	(2-9-78: Canada)
Mizin, Viktor V.	(3-76: India)	Savin, Nikolay	(2-12-70: Switzerland)	Vasilyev, Dimitry	(9-12-85: Great Britain)
Mordovyets, Aleksandr L.	(8-19-79: Costa Rica)	Savoshchenko, Nikolay	(79: Uganda)	Vasilyev, Vladimir M.	(12-10-76: Canada)
Morozov, Mikhail M.	(1-22-82: Portugal)	Savoshchenko, Nikolay	(79: Uganda)	Verbenko, Andrey	(5-7-83: Iran)
Motorov, Yevgeniy L.	(2-10-83: Denmark)	Semelenikov, O. P.	(2-85: India)	Vidrovich, Pars P.	(7-76: Egypt)
Mukhin, Yevgeniy N.	(4-5-83: France)	Semenov, U.	(1-19-74: China)	Vkulov, Ivan Ivanovich	(9-12-85: Great Britain)
Muravyev, Aleksey A.	(4-5-83: France)	Semenov, Yuriy A.	(1-19-74: China)	Vinogradov, Arkadiy A.	(6-19-83: Japan)
Muslyko, Yevgeniy V.	(79: Uganda)	Semenychev, Yuriy K.	(8-20-80: Portugal)	Vitebskiy, Viktor V.	(4-5-83: France)
Muzykin, Ivan I.	(3-18-81: Liberia)	Sepelev, Yuriy F.	(3-76: Yugoslavia)	Vlasov, Valeriy P.	(9-81: Egypt)
Myagkov, Gregoriy P.	(6-26-78: Switzerland)	Sharov, Anatoliy V.	(8-75: Denmark)	Voinov, Sergey M.	(3-79: Italy)
Nagorniy, Yevgeniy D.	(4-5-83: France)	Sharov, Mikhail	(5-7-83: Iran)	Volovets, Sergey	(9-12-85: Great Britain)
Nasibov, Israfil	(10-9-80: Turkey)	Sharovatov, Vladimir	(5-6-70: Netherlands)	Vopilovskiy, Yevgeniy K.	(2-5-82: Norway)
Naumov, Pyotr	(5-84: Denmark)	Shashkov, Vasilij D.	(78: Switzerland)	Vorontsov, Oleg S.	(4-5-83: France)
Nefedov, Yuriy V.	(3-4-77: India)	Shchukin, Eduard M.	(12-29-83: Bangladesh)	Voynov, Sergey M.	(3-79: Italy)
Nesterov, Aleksandr I.	(4-5-83: France)	Shebanov, Yurly K.	(9-81: Egypt)	Vroublevski, Vitaliy	(79: Uganda)
Netrebskiy, Boris	(5-6-70: Netherlands)	Shelenkov, Aleksandr I.	It 0-78: Egypt)	Yabov, Yuriy	(11-7-70: Argentina)
Nikoforev, Andrey A.	(11-1 -83: Jamaica)	Shelepin, Vladimir L.	(10-80: Egypt)	Yakubenko, Stanislav A.	(4-5-83: France)
Nilov, Viktor P.	(8-78: Ghana)	Shelukin, Andrey	(1-86: Italy)	Yastrebov, Yuriy	(12-20-83: Sweden)
Novikov, Lev A.	(8-75: Argentina)	Sheripanov, Yevgeniy	(5-7-83: Iran)	Yefremenkov, Vladimir I.	(3-6-81: Spain)
Novikov, Vktor N.	(6-82: Netherlands)	Sherstnev, Lev	(6-22-71: Great Britain)	Yefremov, Albert D.	(8-78: Ghana)
Novokhatskiy, Vladimir	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Shipilov, Viktor D.	(4-5-83: France)	Yegorov, Sergey P.	(2-6-82: Indonesia)
Nuritdinov, Baktyar S.	(4-5-83: France)	Shlrokov, Oleg A.	(4-5-83: France)	Yerdokimov, Aleksandr	(2-82: Norway)
Obidin, Vyacheslav A.	(3-4-82: Portugal)	Shishkov, Vktor I.	(4-5-83: France)	Yermakov, Oleg V.	(9-75: Denmark)
Odariouk, Gregor	(2-13-82: Indonesia)	Shmagin, Yevgeniy	(5-17-83: West Germany)		
Ogarev, Yury	(5-7-83: Iran)	Shtinov, Yuriy N.	(10-22-83: Belgium)		
		Shtykov, Nkolay I.	(10-79: Uganda)		
		Shuranov, Oleg V.	(2-16-80: Spain)		
		Sidak, Valent			

Expulsions of Soviet Agents: The Ramifications

The expulsion of a Soviet official on espionage charges may result in long-term career damage and diminish or even destroy his effectiveness as an intelligence officer. According to defector testimony, if the circumstances surrounding the expulsion-the agent's illegal activities, identity, and KGB/GRU affiliation, for example-are made public, the damage may be exacerbated. The expulsion's impact also can affect operations at both the residencies and at headquarters.

Impact on the Agent: When a Soviet intelligence officer is expelled without publicity, his career need not be seriously disturbed, and the KGB/GRU may be able to assign him abroad again in the future. A publicized expulsion, however, is likely to lead to visa denials from all but those countries allied with the U.S.S.R. The agent involved thus can no longer serve in countries which afford the best opportunity for gaining experience and credit for effective work. Instead, he may face relegation to a less active role in "socialist" countries or at KGB/GRU headquarters and, in the process, lose the personal and financial amenities that accompany an overseas assignment in the West.

Impact on the Residency: The Soviet ambassador and the local rezident try to restrict the news of any expulsion, but it usually spreads rapidly thorough the embassy and affects the morale of other intelligence agents. An overall standdown of intelligence operations may result, depending upon the size of the expulsion action. If relations between the ambassador and the local intelligence chief are strained (as is often the case), the ambassador unilaterally may report the expulsion to the Soviet Foreign Ministry and portray the incident in terms damaging to the rezident.

Impact on the KGB/GRU: In the event of publicized expulsions and subsequent visa denials, the KGB/GRU will be obliged to keep exposed agents at headquarters or assign them to "socialist" countries or to countries under Soviet influence. As a result, the Soviet intelligence service can find itself short of experienced officers in certain regions of the world and is obliged to assign inexperienced, first-tour personnel to these areas. Furthermore, the publicized expulsion of an intelligence officer often means the loss of a cover post within the Embassy, thus reducing the overall level of Soviet representation-and intelligence collection capability-in the host country.

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