# EXPULSIONS OF SOVIETS WORLDWIDE, 1983

**January 1984**

According to public accounts, host governments have expelled approximately 135 Soviets for inappropriate activities during 1983, a sharp increase from 49 in 1982 and 27 in 1981. The most notable cases occurred in France (47 Soviets were declared persona non grata) and Bangladesh and Iran (18 expulsions each). But governments in all regions of the world acted to deport Soviet intelligence operatives posing as diplomats, newspaper correspondents, translators, employees of Aeroflot and Morflot (the Soviet merchant marine organization), trade representatives, and business officials. Most were expelled from countries (United States, France, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Thailand, Great Britain, Norway, and Spain) for engaging in traditional forms of espionage. Some were deported for active measures: complicity in local coup plotting (Liberia); support of and interference with segments of the West European antinuclear movement (Switzerland); passing money to antigovernment opposition movements (Bangladesh); and conspiring against employees of government ministries (Jamaica).

**EXPULSIONS OF SOVIETS, 1981-1983**

|  | 1981 | 1942 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 2 | * | 1 |
| Asia/Pacific | 6 | 7 | 41 |
| Europe | * | 23 | 82 |
| Middle East | 9 | * | * |
| Western Hemisphere | 10 | 19 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 49 | 135 |

*No expulsions publicly announced.

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

## AFRICA

### Liberia

**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."

## 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

**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. Some Soviet diplomats also were expelled from Bangladesh in 1981 and 1982.

### Iran

**May 7, 1983**: Eighteen Soviet diplomats-Nikolai Kozyrev (counselor), Gennadiy Avrilov (first secretary), Anatoliy Kachekov (counselor), Guseyn Guliyen (first secretary), Valeriy Samanyan (second secretary), Valeriy Markov (third secretary), Vyacheslav Zarya (first secretary), Viktor Kiselev (third secretary), Vladimir Kabalev (attache), Col. Yevgeniy Sherifanov (military attache), Col. Andrey Verbano (military

attache), Anatoliy Lapashin (deputy commercial attache), Yuriy Ogarev (commercial assistant), Vladimir Plakhtin (counselor), Maj. Aleksandr Pantelev (military attache), Mikhail Sharov (commercial assistant), Barkhas Artynov (consul in Esfahan), and Allakhverdi 'Asadollayev (first secretary)-were expelled for "interfererwe 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, Dimitri 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 attache, reportedly was the head of a 20-member KGB team assigned to covertly obtain computer, ceramics, optical fiber, and other sophisticated technology.

## 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 Thai-Kampuchean border.

## EUROPE

## Belgium

**May 13,1983**: Yevgeniy Milkhailov, 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. Milkhailov'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.

## Denmark

**February 10, 1983**: Evgeniy 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.

## 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 in 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

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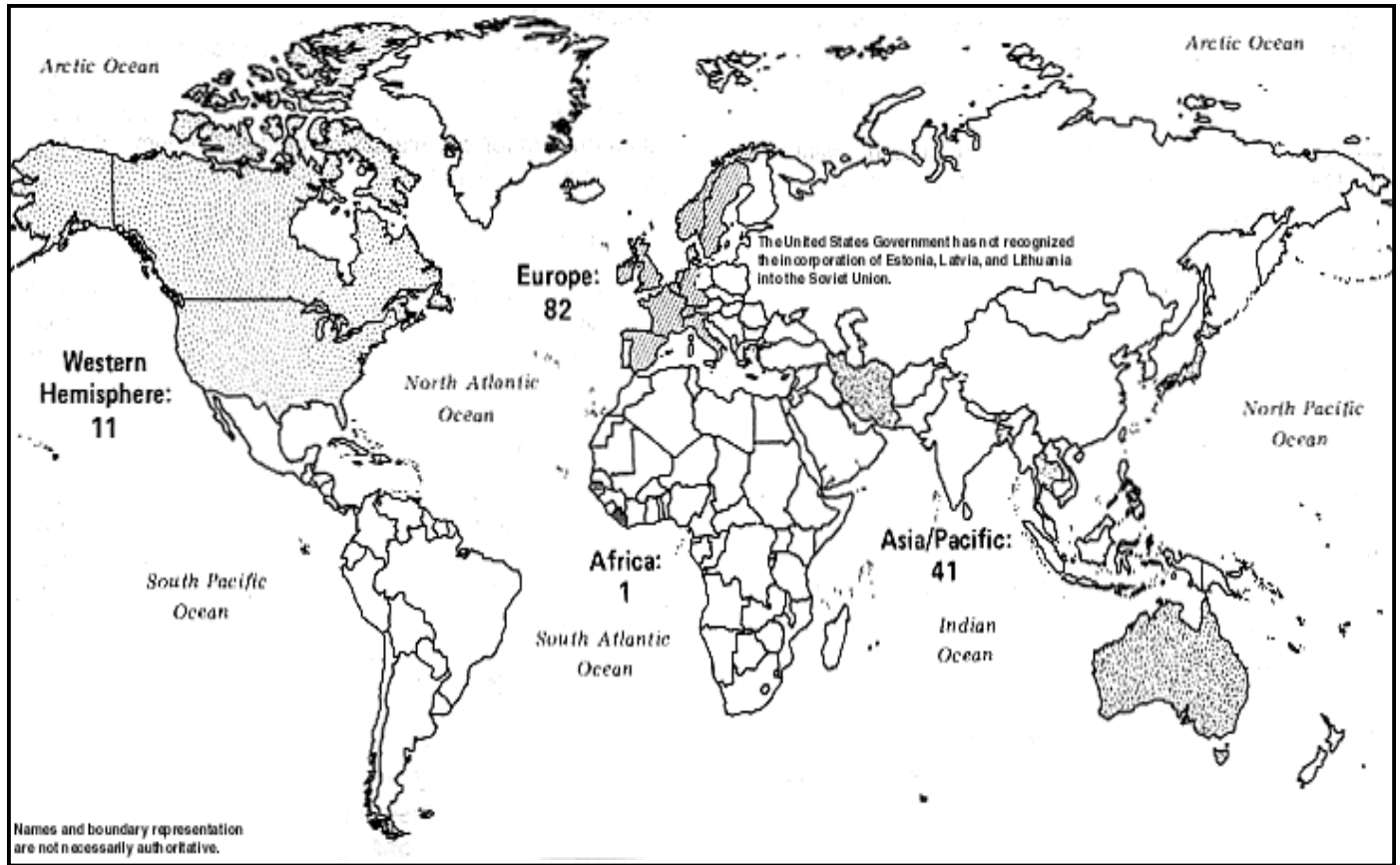
The Interior Ministry statement noted that the number of Soviet residents in France had increased by about 1,400 over a 10-year period, standing at 2,406 at the beginning of 1982. Of that group, about 700 were believed to hold official passports, an increase of about 500 over the 10 years. News agencies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

## Great Britain

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

**March 31, 1983**: British authorities expelled Soviet Embassy assistant air attaché Lt. Col. Gennadiy Primakov and Soviet New Times correspondent Igor Titov for espionage.

## NUMBER OF EXPULSIONS OF SOVIETS BY REGION, 1983



Western Hemisphere: 11
Europe: 82
Africa: 1
Asia/Pacific: 41

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

## NUMBER OF EXPULSIONS BY COUNTRY, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Australia-1 | Great Britain-4 | Netherlands-1 |
| Bangladesh-18 | Iran-18 | Norway-1 |
| Belgium-4 | Ireland-3 | Spain-1 |
| Canada-2 | Italy-6 | Sweden-3 |
| Denmark-1 | Jamaica-4 | Switzerland-6 |
| France-47 | Japan-3 | Thailand-1 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of-5 | Liberia-1 | United States-5 |

Another Soviet diplomat not in the United Kingdom at the time, second secretary Vladimir Ivanov, was declared persona non grata and will not be permitted to return.

**September 29, 1983**: Vasiliy Ionov, a member of the Soviet trade delegation in London, was expelled by British authorities for espionage. The British Press Association speculated that Ionov's arrest and expulsion were connected with the leakage of information from the British Government's communications center at Cheltenham, although this was not confirmed by local authorities.

### Ireland

**September 9, 1983**: Soviet Embassy first secretary Gennadiy Saline, 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 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 Konayev, deputy commercial director of the Italian-Soviet petroleum shipping company Nafta-Italia, was arrested by Italian police for complicity in the Pronin affair.

**Mid-November 1983**: Two Soviet military attaches-Lt. Col. Yuriy Studenikin and Lt. Col. Alexander Zhoglo, both attached to the Soviet Embassy in Rome-were believed to be expelled, along with a Bulgarian Embassy military attache, 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 ar. rest and expulsion.

### Netherlands

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

### Norway

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

### Spain

**April 1, 1983**: The Spanish Foreign Ministry confirmed the expulsion in March of an unidentified Soviet Embassy official for espionage. He was the 11th Soviet diplomat to be expelled from Spain since Madrid and Moscow reestablished relations in 1977.

### Sweden

**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. Sweden had expelled Soviet officials in 1982 for similar activities.

### Switzerland

**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 attache 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 last 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 attache 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, Alexi Dumov, was expelled.

**June 30, 1983**: M. Vladislav 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.

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### Canada

**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.

### Jamaica

**November 1, 1983**: Four Soviet diplomats-first secretaries Viktor Adrionov and Oleg Malov, interpreter Andrey Nikoforev, and attache 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."

### United States

**April 21, 1983**: Three Soviet diplomats-Soviet Embassy military attache 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 military intelligence (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 US aerospace industry.

**August 17, 1983**: Anatoliy Skripko, an assistant attache 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 attache at the Soviet Embassy, was expelled after "being apprehended in possession of a briefcase with a classified document inside," according to the State Department.

## ANNEX

## Partial Alphabetical Listing of Soviet Officials Expelled Worldwide, 1983[1]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adrionov, Viktor | (11-1-83, Jamaica) | Kamenskiy, Aleksandr | (4-5-83, France) | Pankratov, Dimitri | (6-19-83, Japan) |
| Androssov, Andrey | (4-5-83, France) | Kartavtsev, Valeriy | (4-5-83, France) | Pantelev, Aleksandr | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| Artynov Barkhas | (5-7-83, Iran) | Kiselev, Viktor | (5-7-83, Iran) | Pappe, Andrey | (4-5-83, France) |
| Asadoliayev, Allakhverdi | (5-7-83, Iran) | Konayev, Vlktor | (2-24-83, Italy) | Plakhtin, Vladimir | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| Avrilov, Gennadiy | (5-7-83, Iran) | Kondratiyev, Aleksandr | (10-22-83, Belgium) | Pogonets, Anatoliy | (4-5-83, France) |
| Barmyantsev, Yevgeniy | (4-21-83, United States) | Konoval, Aleksandr | (2-13-83, Netherlands) | Primakov, Gennadiy | (3-31-83, Great Britain) |
| Baryshev, Viktor | (5-20-83, Thailand) | Konstantinov, Oleg | (4-21-83, United States) | Pronin, Viktor | (2-14-83, Italy) |
| Batashev, Gennadiy | (2-17-83, West Germany) | Korepanov, Gennadiy | (4-5-83, France) | Pugin, Sergey | (4-5-83, France) |
| Belik, Gennadiy | (4-5-83, France) | Kotov, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Saline, Gennadiy | (9-9-83, Ireland) |
| Bochkov, Viktor | (4-5-83, France) | Kozhevnikov, Boris | (5-17-83, West Germany) | Samanyan, Valeriy | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| Bondarev, Vladimir | (11-1 -83, Jamaica) | Kozyrev, Nikolai | (5-7-83, Iran) | Sharov, Mikhail | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| Bovin, Oleg | (4-5-83, France) | Kozyrev, Vitally | (4-5-83, France) | Sherifanov, Yevgeniy | (5-7-83 Iran) |
| Bykov, Yurly | (4-5-83, France) | Krepkorskiy, Valeriy | (4-5-83, France) | Shevchenko, Oleg | (5-17-83, West Germany) |
| Chekmasov, Valeriy | (4-5-83, France) | Krivtsov, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Shipilov, Viktor | (4-5-83, France) |
| Chernov, Vladimir | (1-12-83, Great Britain) | Kryuchkov, Sergey | (4-5-83, France) | Shirokov, Oleg | (4-5-83, France) |
| Chernov, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Kulikovskiy, Vladimir | (4-5-83, France) | Shishkov, Viktor | (4-5-83, France) |
| Chetverikov, Nikolal | (4-5-83, France) | Lapashin, Anatoliy | (5-7-83, 1 ran) | Shmagin, Yevgeniy | (5-17-83, West Germany) |
| Chulikov, Lev | (4-5-83, France) | Leonov, Yuriy | (8-19-83, United States) | Shtinov, Yuriy | (10-22-83, Belgium) |
| Churyanov, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Lipasov, Viktor | (9-9-83, Ireland) | Sidak, Valentin | (4-5-83, France) |
| Dumov, Alexi | (4-29-83, Switzerland) | Lipasov, IronR | (9-9-83, Ireland) | Skripko, Anatoliy | (8-17-83, United States) |
| Gerasimov, Gennadiy | (4-5-83, France | Lugovoy, Vladimir | (3-3-83, Switzerland) | Sokolov, Eduard | (4-5-83, France) |
| Goryachev, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Malov, Oleg | (11- 1 -83, Jamaica) | Solousov, Anatoliy | (9-12-83, Canada) |
| Govorukin, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Manyukin, Aschot | (4-5-83, France) | Studenikin, Yuriy | (9-83, Italy) |
| Grenkov, Vladimir | (4-5-83, France) | Marchenko, Viktor | (5-17-83, West Germany) | Titov, Igor | (3-31-83, Great Britain) |
| Guliyen, Guseyn | (5-7-83, Iran) | Markov, Valeriy | (5-7-83, Iran) | Tsekovskiy, Viktor | (9-12-83, Canada) |
| Ionov, Vasilly | (9-29-83, Great Britain) | Matveyev, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) | Ulanov, Anatoliy | |
| Istomin, M. Vlaclislav | (6-30-83, Switzerland) | Mayorov, Vladimir | (4-5-83, France) | (Ambassador) | (11-22-83, Liberia) |
| Ivanov, Valeriy | (4-22-83, Australia) | Mikhailov, Yevgeniy | (5-13-83, Belgium) | Verbano, Andrey | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| Ivanov ' Vladimir | (3-31-83, Great Britain) | Mikheyev, Aleksandr | (4-21-83, United States) | Vinograclov, Arkadiy | (6-19-83, Japan) |
| Kabalev, Vladimir | (5-7-83, Iran) | Motorev, Eugeniy | (2-10-83, Denmark) | Vitebskiy, Viktor | (4-5-83, France) |
| Kachekov, Anatoliy | (5-7-83, Iran) | Mukhin, Yevgeniy | (4-5-83, France) | Vorontsov, Oleg | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Muravyev, Aleksey | (4-5-83, France) | Yakubenko, Stanislav | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Nagornyy, Yevgeniy. | (4-5-83, France) | Yuclenko, Vitaliy | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Neste.rov, Aleksandr | (4-5-83, France) | Zagrebnev, Vladimir | (6-22-83, Norway) |
| | | Nikoforev, Andrey | (11-1 -83, Jamaica) | Zarya, Vyacheslav | (5-7-83, Iran) |
| | | Nuritdinov, Baktyar | (4-5-83, France) | Zaytsev, Aleksandr | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Ogarev, Yuriy | (5-7-83, Iran) | Zevakin, Yuriy | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Ogurtsev, Aleksandr | (4-5-83, France) | Zhadin, Boris | (4-5-83, France) |
| | | Ovchinnikov, Leonid | (4-27-83, Switzerland) | Zhoglo, Aleksandr | (9-83, Italy) |

[1]For more information on expulsions of Soviet officials from 1970 through 1981, see "Expulsions of Soviet Representatives from Foreign Countries, 1970-1981" (February 1982) and "Expulsions of Soviet Officials Worldwide, 1982" (January 1983), both in the Foreign Affairs Note series.

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