

PETER DERIABIN, A MAJOR GENERAL OF THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE, IDENTIFIED METROPOLITAN NICOLAI as an agent of the secret police of long standing, and Georgi Karpov, a major general of the secret police, as chairman of the Council on Russian Orthodox Church Affairs of the U.S.S.R. This documentation is given in detail in Scrapbook No. 1 of this series. Deriabin's testimony is further reported in the book, The Secret World. It is photographically reproduced below to show Karpov's place of power over religious affairs

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The Secret World

for dancing in his previous assignment as a State Security officer in Western Europe.

In 1957 the well-received Soviet construction delegation to the United States included another KGB acquaintance of Deriabin's, Major Sergey A. Zagorsky. The Major was listed simply as a "construction engineer," although his last previous job had been unconstructive task of putting incriminating evidence into the dossiers of East German officials. The year before, a religious delegation sent "spontaneously" by the Russian Orthodox Patriarch of Moscow arrived in New York and Chicago on a goodwill visit to U.S. churchmen. Regrettably the leading ecclesiastic on the tour was the same Metropolitan Nikolay whom Deriabin had escorted briefly in Vienna on a previous occasion. The Metropolitan is a State Security agent of long standing. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the official spokesman for the Orthodox Church in the U.S.S.R., G. G. Karpov, is a major general in the State Security. (His title, for the record, is Chairman of the Council of Russian Orthodox Church Affairs in the U.S.S.R.)

There are rarely more than two KGB members in any Soviet (visitors) delegation abroad. Generally only one is necessary. But one is always there, and the lie implicit in these hidden ambassadors pervades every action of Soviet international relations. (Even the most intense American champions of world student co-operation have lately grown nettled at the prevalence of forty-year-old "student" leaders on exchange missions.)

In sum, the beast has changed his spots slightly, but he has not gone away. The advertised softening of the State Security has been only a prelude to its consolidation as an agent of the new dictator. Just as a restrictive personal dictatorship is the inevitable by-product of Soviet Communism, the State Security remains the necessary tool of the dictator and the Party through which he rules.

As presented in Scrapbook No. 1 - Metropolitan Nicolai, Agent in Soviet Secret Police

Another page from the book, The Secret World, shows high level intimidation in the operation of the secret police under Nicolai's direction

Agents and Escape

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peace movement" inspired by the Soviet Union brought its own contrapuntal reflection on the Soviet system's dishonesty, and how deeply it bit into its own officials.

Through his years of Party indoctrination Deriabin retained at least a traditional feeling of reverence for the Orthodox Church, in which his parents had had him baptized. It was with particular disgust, therefore, that he participated in the attempts at recruitment of Father Arseniy Shilovskiy, an Orthodox priest in Vienna. In World War II Father Arseniy had preached repeated sermons against Communism, a fact which the State Security had only recently uncovered.

The Vienna Residency hoped to use this record as a lever for recruiting him; the Soviet mission could officially make life very uncomfortable for an émigré anti-Communist still behind the Soviet line. A State Security officer approached him in 1953, hinting that all would be forgotten should he co-operate. Although frightened and in an impossible situation, the priest resisted all efforts at turning him into an agent. Even the Metropolitan Nikolay's visit, with a friendly invitation to return with him to Moscow for an ecclesiastical meeting, failed to bear fruit. Nikolay, the second highest ranking churchman in the Soviet Union, was in Vienna with the other Soviet delegates to the Peace Council. He came several times to the little Orthodox church where Father Arseniy was pastor, to put the seal of ecclesiastical approval on the recruitment effort of the State Security. He himself had been doing the State Security's bidding for many years.

This evidence of high-level intimidation came on the heels of a more striking sign of the high-level distrust which continued unabated, if not increased, among the Kremlin hierarchy after the death of Stalin. Just a few weeks before, Deriabin had had to undertake a peculiarly delicate shadowing mission, specially ordered from Moscow. Its object was a high Soviet official named Berezin, the deputy of Nikolay M. Shvernik, then chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, who led the Soviet delegation to the Trade Union Congress (and spent most of his spare time buying underwear for his wife in Moscow). Each night, after the delegates had returned to their hotel, Deriabin received a written report from the head of a three-man surveillance detail, seconded for the purpose from the Red Army counter-intelligence detachment at Baden. He never knew himself what Berezin was being watched for. Neither Berezin nor Shvernik, in turn, knew anything about this surveil-

