

8 THE KREMLIN'S ESPIONAGE AND TERROR ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. ARENS. After your assignment with the Okhrana, you said you were transferred to the foreign section of the MGB, which I understand is now the KGB.¹ Can you tell us something about its size, responsibilities, and methods?

Mr. DERIABIN. I would say the size of the foreign section of the Soviet civilian intelligence is about 3,000 officers in headquarters in Moscow and about 15,000 officers around the world, working as representatives of the Soviet Government abroad. The foreign section of the Soviet civilian intelligence service is responsible for espionage and counterespionage abroad; also for surveilling Soviet and satellite citizens who travel abroad; and is responsible for carrying out occasional assassinations, kidnaping, blackmail, and similar activities.

Mr. ARENS. What are the methods used by the MGB?

Mr. DERIABIN. Soviet intelligence most of the time is using methods like blackmail, bribery, and they include prisoners of war who spend some time inside the Soviet Union. They are using immigrants. Sometimes they send as immigrants to another country their own citizens to make some kind of spy network. Actually, they are working in two ways. They use legal channels and illegal channels and foreign missions and exchange groups, too.

For instance, when the Soviet delegation is going abroad, it always includes some intelligence or counterintelligence officers.

For instance, in 1957 there was a Soviet delegation, a construction delegation in the United States, which includes one Soviet intelligence officer whose name is Major Zagorsky, who was a member of that Soviet delegation. When the Moiseyev dancers were here, Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kudriavtsev was a member of the Moiseyev dancers who is working for Soviet intelligence for many years, and he is a colonel. Both of them were working with me in Moscow while I was there.

Another example was in 1956, when the Soviet religious delegation was here, the Soviet Orthodox Church. The chief of that was Archbishop Nikolai. He is not a member of KGB, but he is an agent of KGB since World War II, who gives information to KGB. KGB is asking him and he is giving information. He is actually an agent.

Mr. ARENS. To what extent does the MGB, now the KGB, employ or exploit what we would generally call low-level informers within a country in which they are operating?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, of course, Soviet intelligence is using all kinds of persons if it is possible to recruit them, on any level—the low level, the middle level, the high level.

Mr. ARENS. What information can you tell us on this record respecting Col. Rudolf Abel?

Mr. DERIABIN. Well, as far as I know, he had in his apartment a radio and other technical equipment, and he was working under deep, deep cover. I would say he was doing spy work, was going to take some kind of scientific information from the United States.

Mr. ARENS. Now, may I ask you a pointed question respecting defectors: To what extent does the KGB use phony defectors in hopes that they would gain the confidence of authorities of free countries?

Mr. DERIABIN. They use them very often because it is very hard now for Soviets to put their own agents inside the United States or

¹ Committee of State Security, so named in March 1954 when the MVD lost a number of its former functions. The KGB now has charge of both internal security and foreign espionage for the Soviet Union.

50,000,000 believers in the Soviet Union, who are served by 30,000 priests, 20,000 parishes and seventy-three bishoprics. The church maintains forty monasteries, eight theological schools and six seminaries. In Moscow there are fifty-five churches.

Of the four abstentions two were announced publicly after the written ballots had been collected.

Bishop John, leader of the delegation representing the Russian Orthodox Church of North America, told the assembly that "it has become our duty from deep religious con-

sideration to abstain, by reason of certain circumstances, from voting on the application of the Russian Orthodox Church to membership in the World Council of Churches." But he added:

"We hope that the causes for those apprehensions which are the reasons for our abstention, will vanish in the near future by the providence of God."

The 1,000,000-member Russian Church of North America broke away from the Moscow patriarchate in 1921. It has often objected to what it describes as the political ties of the church in the Soviet Union.

The second abstention was voiced by Bishop Zoltan Beky of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America. Bishop Beky hailed the historic past of the Russian Church, but he sharply questioned the motives of the present delegation.

The leader of the sixteen-member Russian delegation is Archbishop Nicodemus, 32-year-old head of the Russian Orthodox Department of Foreign Church Relations. His rise has been meteoric in the usually slow-moving Orthodox Church. In fourteen years he rose from a lowly monk to prelate.

The Russian church's application was among 23 new bids for membership which would bring the present total of 175 denominations to 198, embracing nearly 300 million Christians.

At the council's 1948 formation, 146 denominations belonged.

Estimates of membership of the Russian church range from 30 to 90 million.

The Rev. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N. J., leader of a relatively small movement which urges separation from the major churches on the ground they are heretical, appeared here and pressed questions alleging Communist control of the Russian church.

Some noted churchmen, including Swiss theologian Emil Brunner, also have charged the Russian church is "subservient to the Communist State."

Some council leaders have expressed the fear that Nicodemus will use Russian Orthodox membership in the council as a funnel for Communist infiltration.

Obstructionism Doubted

This afternoon Charles P. Taft, an Episcopal layman and former Mayor of Cincinnati, endeavored to ease these fears.

In an interview Mr. Taft predicted the Russians would 'stick to theology.' He added that they would not be "obstructionists" in the working of council machinery.



The New York Times

SUPPORTS RUSSIANS:
Charles P. Taft, Episcopal layman, who spoke in favor of admitting Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union to membership in the World Council of Churches.