PF 66960/SFV1

GOUZENKO, IGOR

PF 66960/SFV1

KV2/1428

PF 66960/SFV1

S. Form 83

D. 232602 20M 9/73 96-3571

PF 66,960
SUPP F.

FILE CLOSED

R.C.M.P. REPORT RE SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN CANADA

(CORBY CASE) FILE CLOSED

L0514

See Also

Main File Held K7.
PF 66962 Held K7

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date		Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
JA	PA	1 AUG 1975	*PF66960/SFV1*			
		1 SEP 1976	FILE CLOSED			
	PA					
TR	PA	19 NOV 1981				
		FEB 1982				
	RR					
		2 APR 1982				
	PA	13.4.82				
a		21 OCT 1985				
M	PA	1985				
	RCMP	13 MAR 1991				
	ARB	1991				
PRTORS	RE	JUL 1991				
FILE CLOSED						
		10.7.91				
	IA	1991				
Q	HIE/S	3 AUG 2001				

PF 66,960
SUPP F.

ANGELOV, Lt. Pavel @ BAXTER	PF.66949 Y Box 6408 MAY v.5 c.s. PF.66960 CORBY Box 6437 Supp. A.c.s. L.76E(21) c.s. (LIST OF SOVIET OFFICIALS & DIPLOMATS OUTSIDE THE USSR)
BRODIE. Barbara	N.T. under Barbara, but ? id. & conn./w Riba SF.455/8 v. 1 26a. cannot identify.
-P.F.123,073 BENNING, J.S. @ FOSTER	BENNING, James Scott @ SCOTT BENNING @ FOSTER PF.66960 CORBY Y.Box 6437 Supp.V.A. v.1 c.s. v.4, v.5, v.6 c.s.
-P.F. 123,075 BURMAN, Maj.	- Samuel Saul PF.66960 CORBY B.Box Supp. vol.A. v.2, v.4, v.5, v.6 c.s.
-P.F 123,074 BOYER, Dr. R. @ PROFESSOR	PF.66960 CORBY Supp. v.A., v.1, v.3, v.4, v.5, v.6, v.8 c.s.
DJENOV	see ZHEVEINOV
-P.F 123,077 GERSON, H.S.	- Harold S. @ GRAY PF.66960 CORBY Y.Box 6437 Supp. vol.A. v.1, v.4, v.5, v.6, v.8 c.s.
-P.F. 123,078. GOURSHKOV, Capt. Georg @ CHESTER	GORSHKOV, Capt. Georg @ CHESTER PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. A. v.1 v.3 c.s.
GOTHELL. Capt.	PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. Vol A. v.1 c.s.
GOLLIE Spies index.	NLT under GOLLIE NLT under HOLLY
GINI Spies index.	NLT
"GALYA" Spies index.	NT
GOUSAREV	Pres. id/w GOUSSAROV, Petr G. PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. vol.A v.1, v.7 c.s. yes. L.76E/21 c.s. (C.I.A. List of Dip. etc.)

GOUSEV, Sergei D. @ HENR	GUSEV, Sergei D. (Lt.) L.76E (21) c.s.
HESS	- Alexander PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. V.A. v.1, v.5. c.s.
PF. 123,079 HALPERIN, Maj. I.	- Isidor @ HALPERIN, Israel @ BAXON PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp.v.A. v.1, v.3, v.4 v.5 c.s., v.6, v.8 c.s.
PF. 123,080 HARRIS, Dr. Henry @ The DOCTOR	- Dr. Henry @ The DOCTOR @ HANK PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. v.A. v.1, v.7, v.6, v.8 c.s. PF.67203 ADAMS c.s. OF.85/19(2) c.s. (Canadian League for Free Palestine).
KEYS, D.A.	- D.A. PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp.v.A. v.1 c.s.
[KULAKOV] PF. 122,028	KULAKOV X ref. to KOULAKOV, Lt. @ BUTLER PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. v.A. v.1 c.s.
KROTOV	- Ivan I. L.76E(21) c.s. PF.66960 Supp. A. v.7 c.s.
PF 121,485 [LOSEY, Mary]	- Mary @ MAPES, Mary @ FREDA PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box Supp.v.A. v.2, v.3 c.s. SF.440 N. & S. America/Supp.
LIPA, Nick.	NT
LETSON, Col. @ DICK	- Col. G.H. @ DICK PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 supp. v.A. v.1, v.6 c.s.
MATSUSIWKA, Emilie	NT

MOTINOV, Lt. Col. Peter @ LAMONT	- Lt. Col. Petr Semenovich @ LAMONT PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. A. v.1, v.7 c.s. L. 76E/21 c.s.
PF. 123,083 NIGHTINGALE, S/Ldr. N.S. @ LEADER	- S/Ldr. Nat. S. @ "LEADER" PF.66960 CORBY Y. Box 6437 Supp. v.A. v.1, v.3, v.4., v.5, v.6, v.8 c.s.
PRODENIUK	NT Also NT under Prodaniuk.
PETRUSHIEVICZ	NT
RUDZINSKI, Felix	NT under - Felix but ? id. & conn./w - Zygmunt 405806 (SZ WESTKA) 18a Wilkel of Connect. id.
PF. 123,084 ROGOV, Lt. Col. @ BRENT @ JAN	ROGOV, Lt.Col. Vassili @ BRENT PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 Supp. v.A. v.1, v.3, v.4, v.5, v.6 c.s. SF.440/N. & S. America Supp. c.s. PF.603585 c.s. ALEXIEV. L.76E(12) c.s.
PF. 123,085 {SOKOLOV, Maj.} @ DAVY	- Maj. V.S. @ SOKOLOV, Andrei @ DAVY PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 Supp v.A. v 1, v.3, v.4, v.7 c.s.
SOBOLOFF, John	SOBOLEFF, Dr. John PF.66960 CORBY Supp. A v.7. v.8 c.s. Y Box 6437 v.4, v.5 c.s.
SAVAGE, Lilias	NT
STEINBERG, Arthur @ BERGER	- Arthur Gerald @ BERGER SF.440/N. & S. America Supp. c.s. PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 v A v.1, v.4, v.5. c.s.
PF. 123,086 SORVIN, Alexei	- Alexei I. @ SORVIN, Alexei I. @ SERTIN. Alexei I. SF.440/N. & S. America Supp. c.s. PF.603585 c.s. PF.66960 Y Box 6437 Supp. A. v.4 c.s. PF.66960 Supp. B. v.1 c.s.

WILENSKI. K.

NT under - K.
but ? id. & conn/w WILENSKI, Vladimir Bonsowitch
@ JANOVITCH
@ UALOVITCH
PF.R.4189 WILENSKI v.B, A. Not. Identical

or ? id/w VOLINSKY, Boris Michailovitch
PF.R.3789 own file. Not identical

PF.123,087

WOIKIN, Emma
@ NORA

- Emma
@ NORA
PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 Supp. v.A.
v.1, v.3., v.4., v.5, v.8, v.6 c.s.

ZASANSKY
@ JAN

-
@ JAN
PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 Supp. v.A
v.1 c.s.

PF. 123088

ZABOTIN., Col.
@ GRANT

- Col. Nikolai
@ GRANT
PF.66949 Y Box 6408 v.5, v.7 c.s.

L.76E/21 c.s.

PF.66960 CORBY Y Box 6437 Supp. v.A
v.1, v.3, v.4, v.5, v.6, v.7 c.s.

ZHEVEINOV

Pres. - Nikolai
L.76E/21 c.s.

PF.66960 Supp. v.A v.7 c.s.

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN CANADA"

RCMP REPORT
NOVEMBER 1945

BASED ON INFORMATION FROM CORBY

Soviet Espionage in Canada

Nov. 1945 [redacted]

[redacted]

Based on Information from CORBY

[redacted]

T O P S E C R E T

SOVIET ESPIONAGE
IN
CANADA

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Intelligence Branch
Ottawa
November 1945

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sov Esp in Canada

000321

APPENDIX

Photostatic copy of Colonel Zabotin's (Grant's) Mail List of January 5th, 1945, together with translation, containing 109 items, showing the source and type of information obtained.

Covering only one shipment of mail, it indicates the volume of traffic and the many subjects involved.

1

Introduction

CHAPTER I.

1. Introduction

During the forenoon of September 7th, 1945, Igor Guzenko (Gouzenko), a cipher clerk for the Military Attache of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Ottawa, called at the R.C.M.P. Headquarters expressing his desire to inform the Canadian authorities of certain untoward activities, his employers were presently engaged in, which he described as inimical and prejudicial to the welfare of Canada.

It transpired that he had been seeking interviews with the local press and certain government officials for the purpose of divulging certain information he had in his possession. These individuals apparently refused to give him a hearing and during his frustrated attempts he was referred to the R.C.M.P.

Prior to his contact with these Headquarters, certain information had been forwarded here to the effect that Guzenko, on the night of September 6th, had appealed to the Ottawa City Police for protection. He explained to that Police Department his fears for the safety of his family and himself from retaliatory measures his employers would take against him. During that evening a certain measure of protection was supplied by the Ottawa City Police.

When Guzenko arrived at the R.C.M.P. Headquarters he was in a highly agitated and emotionally disturbed state. In fact, he appeared close to a nervous collapse. Because of this condition his speech was rather incoherent and his train of thought and expression were confused to the point of being extremely difficult to comprehend. In spite of this, however, it was apparent that he wished to divulge certain information of an extremely important nature. Claiming that he had definite documentary proof to substantiate his statements, he produced numerous documents written in the Russian language. Even a most cursory examination of these documents left no doubt in the interviewing officers' minds that the information Guzenko wished to impart was of a highly important nature. A thorough examination of the documents at a later date proved that this initial conclusion was entirely correct.

Following the first interview with Guzenko and after consultation, it was decided to pursue the matter further. It was quite apparent that complete protection should be given this man, his wife, who by the way is expecting another child very shortly, and their twenty month old son, against retaliation from the Soviet officials here and particularly the secret police (N.K.V.D.). Appreciating full well that these persons would not refrain from total persecution or even hesitate at murder, protection was given Guzenko and his family. The purpose behind this move was actually two-fold, for the Headquarters were convinced, from Guzenko's actions and temporary mental instability, that the weight of his precarious position would have driven him to the murder of his wife and final suicide.

During interviews which followed the accepted protection and after Guzenko had become more rational and calmed, he was pressed as to his motive for his unusual move. A clear, positive view of his motive and purpose is contained in a statement voluntarily written by Mr. Tile statement was written in the Russian language and a true translation follows here:

Statement

I, Igor Gouzenko, wish to make the following statement of my own will:

Having arrived in Canada two years ago I was surprised during the first days by the complete freedom of the individual which exists in Canada but does not exist in Russia. The false representations about the democratic countries which are increasingly propagated in Russia, were dissipated daily, as no lying propaganda can stand up against facts.

During two years of life in Canada I saw the evidence of what a free people can do. What the Canadian people have accomplished and are accomplishing here under conditions of complete freedom - the Russian people, under the conditions of the Soviet regime of violence and suppression of all freedom, cannot accomplish even at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, blood and tears.

The last elections which took place recently in Canada especially surprised me. In comparison with them the system of elections in Russia appears as a mockery of the conception of free elections. For example, the fact that in elections in the Soviet Union one candidate is put forward, so that the possibilities of choice are eliminated, speaks for itself.

While creating a false picture of the conditions of life in these countries, the Soviet Government at the same time is taking all measures to prevent the peoples of democratic countries from knowing about the conditions of life in Russia. The facts about the brutal suppression of the freedom of speech, the mockery of the moral religious feelings of the people, cannot penetrate into the democratic countries.

Having imposed its communist regime on the people, the Government of the Soviet Union asserts that the Russian people have, as it were, their own particular understanding of freedom and democracy, different from that which prevails among the peoples of the western democracies. This is a lie. The Russian people have the same understanding of freedom as all the peoples of the world. However, the Russian people cannot realize their dream of freedom and a democratic government on account of cruel terror and persecution.

[illegible] for a [illegible] international conference with volunteer state[illegible] about peace and security [illegible] Soviet Government is simultaneously preparing secretly for the [illegible] war. To meet this [illegible] Soviet Government is [illegible] to the democratic countries, including Canada, a fifth column, in the organization of which [illegible] democratic representatives of the Soviet Government.

The announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern was, we hope, [illegible] of the communists in recent years. Only [illegible] situation, with the object of [illegible] public opinion in the democratic countries. Actually this organization [illegible] the Comintern, [illegible] of establishing a co[illegible] relations in throughout the world.

Taking into account least of all that this adventurous idea will cost millions of Russian lives, the foundations are [illegible] in the Russian people towards everything foreign.

To many Soviet [illegible] it is clear that the Communist Party in democratic countries was [illegible] long ago from a political party into an espionage net of the Soviet Government, into a fifth column in these countries to meet a war, into an instrument in the hands of the Soviet Government for creating [illegible] unrest, provocation, etc. etc.

Through numerous party [illegible] the Soviet Government stirs up the Russian people [illegible] every possible way [illegible] the peoples of the democratic countries, preparing the ground for the third world war.

During my residence in Canada I [illegible] the Canadian people and their Government, sincerely desirous to help the Soviet people, sent supplies to the Soviet Union, collected money for the welfare of the Russian people, sacrificing the lives of their [illegible] delivery of these supplies across the ocean - and instead of gratitude for the help rendered, the Soviet Government is developing espionage activity in Canada, [illegible] to deliver a stab in the back of Canada - all [illegible] without the knowledge of the Russian people.

Convinced that such double-faced politics of the Soviet Government towards the democratic countries do not conform with the interests of the Russian people and endanger the security of civilization, I decided to break away from the Soviet regime and to announce my decision openly.

I am glad that I found the strength within myself to take this step and to warn Canada and the other democratic countries of the danger which hangs over them.

Gouzenko

A possible motive other than the one expressed in his statement, but one remotely probable in the light of subsequent developments, was gleaned from Guzenko's detailed story of incidents prior to his visit to these Headquarters. He claimed that a few months prior to his break from the Soviet Embassy, he had been confronted with certain scraps of paper by the individual in charge of the secret portion of the Embassy which houses the various cipher rooms. This individual charged that these scraps of paper had been found lying around in Guzenko's cipher room by a charwoman. These scraps allegedly contained unfinished or rough drafts of messages written by the Military Attache. Being in charge of this particular cipher room, it was Guzenko's duty to make certain that no such scraps of paper or, in fact, anything of a documentary nature was left lying around where anyone other than the Military Attache and himself would have access to them. Consequently, Guzenko was held responsible for neglect.

A short time later he received instructions to return to Moscow and a date was set for him to hand over his official duties to his successor. Whether or not this development was a result of the "paper scraps" incident being reported through the usual channels, Guzenko is not in a position to say. However, with our knowledge of the machinations of the N.K.V.D., it is reasonable to suspect that it did have some bearing on the matter.

Even with the knowledge of this incident, Guzenko's behaviour since taken into protective custody and his oft repeated, adamant expression of desire to have his information broadcast and publicized to Canada and all democratic countries has convinced these Headquarters that the motive explained in Guzenko's statement is the true one.

There is every indication that upon receipt of instructions to return to Moscow, Guzenko intended to comply, for he spent every cent in his possession on the purchase of suiting material and other articles of wearing apparel, which he intended to take back to Russia. From interviewing Guzenko, it is obvious that it was with considerable effort that he reached the decision to break with the U.S.S.R. It could well be that his wife offered the deciding factor in favour of his break, for it has been learned that she holds an equal contempt for the Soviet regime.

Guzenko was born in the vicinity of Moscow on January 13th, 1919. He is a rather well-educated and well-spoken individual. He never graduated into the actual ranks of the Communist Party but was a trusted member of the Young Communist League (Komsomol). Owing to the manpower shortage during the war years, confidential positions were thrown open to Komsomols and, as one of these, Guzenko received specialized training in a special department instructing in secret work. Before coming to Canada he had been attached to the Central Cipher Department of the Red Army Headquarters Intelligence Department.

The importance of a cipher clerk, in which capacity Guzenko was employed here, cannot be over-estimated. It will be appreciated that everything in the manner of despatches and messages passes through his hands and, because of this, he could be well informed on the plans and activities developed through arrangements or information transmitted to and from the Embassy. In Guzenko's instance, as will be learned from the information supplied, he was the cipher clerk for the Military Attache, Colonel Zabotin, who in reality was the director of Russian espionage activities in Canada.

It may be interesting to note that persons employed on secret work, such as cipher clerks, receive a secrecy bonus based on a percentage of their salary. In Guzenko's instance, he was receiving a twenty percent bonus which, added to his salary as a Lieutenant in the Red Army, afforded him a monthly pay of $275. The paying of secrecy premiums or bonus is practised by the Soviet Intelligence and is calculated on the basis of service. Commencing with twenty percent of the salary, it increases on a graduated scale according to the length of time served in that particular capacity.

Guzenko has been thoroughly and extensively interrogated. He has been questioned and cross-questioned in an effort to extract every last particle of information possible. As he unfolded his story and explained the documents he had purloined from the Soviet Embassy, a thorough check was made and every possible lead followed up. It is of similar note to observe that the information supplied has been found amazingly accurate.

It is needless to point out that, by exposing a Russian espionage ring flourishing in Canada under diplomatic protection, Guzenko has performed a service to Canada of inestimable value and importance.

The following pages contain the information learned from Guzenko and the documents he supplied. Other information gained through subsequent investigation and checking is also reported here. For obvious reasons, Guzenko is referred to as "Corby" throughout the following chapters and the whole situation is referred to as "The Corby Case".

CHAPTER 2

The Documents

2. The Documents

It has been described in the introduction, that when COBBY came to these Headquarters, he had in his possession numerous documents. These, he stated, would corroborate his contention that there existed an espionage ring in Canada under the direction and control of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. The documents in question are summarily dealt with in this chapter.

It will be observed, in reading the following brief description of the documents, that they are of incredible value. COBBY's choice was obviously no result of a hasty selection. What he has presented to us is the fruit of a plan to take with him indisputable evidence. These documents are, however, merely a sample of the traffic in information pertinent to the security of Canada and the other democracies, gained through espionage activities and routed to Moscow through the Soviet Embassy here.

About a month prior to taking the final step, COBBY began collecting documentary evidence to take with him. From bundles of similar documents tagged for destruction by burning, he selected several which he thought would serve his purpose. Others he selected from piles of documents the nature of which were such as made checking extremely difficult. All of these COBBY ear-marked for speedy identification and then waited for his opportunity.

PF.722020

His chance came on the night of September 5th. At 7.00 p.m. he was to hand over his duties to his successor, [illegible] COBBY collected those documents he had previously tagged. He then extracted from the safe three dossiers on important agents, and after sealing the safe left the Embassy with the selected documents on his person.

The collection of documents included the following:

1. Dossiers re:

   (i) Lieut. G. Lunan (cover name, BACH).
   Showing control and tasks allotted to the Lunan Group. This dossier was maintained by Lt. Col. Rogov and practically all entries are in his handwriting.

   (ii) Sam Carr (cover name, "[illegible]").
   Showing various transactions, monies paid, tasks given and results obtained. Mention is also made of Dr. Harris who collaborates with [illegible]. This dossier was also maintained by Lt. Col. Rogov.

   (iii) Durford Smith (cover name, [illegible]).
   Contains brief notations recording meetings with this agent, assignments given and work performed. This dossier was also kept by Rogov.

2. Telegrams:

(i) Ottawa to Moscow.

No.	Date	Contents
209	12.7.45	Rose: obtained data from conversations with officers from eastern Front.
232	2.8.45	Carr: Re transfer of Shuser. Gerson: 150 pages of information received.
233	2.8.45	Re Zabotin's son entering Artillery School. (See also 11438 of 14.8.45; 252 of 16.8.45).
274	2.8.45	Gerson: Letter from Deputy Minister of Department of Munitions and Supply.
241	9.7.45	May - Re atomic bomb and U.P.W.
242	9.7.45	May - Report on electronic device.
243	9.8.45	May - Report on Veal. (See also 11924 of 22.8.45.)
244	no date	May - Re contact in London. (See also 10458 of 31.7.45 - 244 is answer; and 11955 of 22.8.45.)
247	11.8.45	Financial arrangements with Embassy. (See also 270 of 29.8.45.)
248	11.8.45	Re passing information to Embassy. (See also 12200 of 24.8.45)
250	14.8.45	Tasks to be given to Gerson, Velperin and Boyer through Rose. (Ref. 11295).
252	16.8.45	Zhivainov returning to U.S.S.R. (See also 11438 of 14.8.45).
260	25.8.45	Relations with Colonel Jenkins. (See also 268 of 22.8.45)
263	25.8.45	Gerson: Plans for the future.
264	25.8.45	Move of Commercial Attache to Montreal.
265	25.8.45	Gerson: information re output of munitions.
266	27.8.45	Durnford Smith - Material received from.
267	22.8.45	Gerson: Information in answer to telegram 11295 of 14.8.45.
268	22.8.45	Invitation to Zabotin to lecture at Military College in Kingston.
269	29.8.45	Request by Zabotin to visit Moscow. (See also 11438 of 14.8.45)
270	29.8.45	Request for money.
272	29.8.45	Re sending colleagues to Ottawa Evening College.
275	31.8.45	Request for estimate of value of May's information on uranium.

(ii) Moscow to Ottawa.

No.	Date	Contents
10458	31.7.45	Instructions re May contact in London. (See also 244 and 11955 of 22.8.45)
11275	11.8.45	Request for information on U.S. troop movements.
11295	14.8.45	Complaint re Gerson's reports. (See also 250 of 14.8.45 and 267 of 22.8.45)

11436	14.8.45	Instructions for Carr re Witczak's passport. Request for information on how passports can be obtained.
11437	14.8.45	Ref. 232 of 2.8.45 re Shugar.
11438	14.8.45	Answer to 233 of 2.8.45 - Zabotin to remain in Ottawa. Forgy.
11924	22.8.45	Answer to 243 of 9.8.45 re Norman Veal. Re identity of Durnford Smith and Hazerall.
11931	22.8.45	Request for information on atomic bomb.
11955	22.8.45	Answer to 244 re arrangement for May contact in London.
12200	24.8.45	Answer to 248 of 11.8.45 re passing information to Ambassador.

3. Col. Zabotin's mail list of January 5th, 1945 containing 109 items; each item or parcel is described, giving source (Agent), from where material obtained, nature of the material and number of pages of each item. This list covers one shipment of mail and a great variety of subjects.

4. Digests of telegrams obtained from Department of External Affairs by Emma Woikin in her own handwriting.

5. Extract from Report by Carson of Munitions and Supply in his own handwriting.

6. Information in note form from Durford Smith.

7. Miscellaneous papers:

   (i) Notes on Sokolov's 1942 organization in Col. Zabotin's handwriting.

   (ii) Note referring to Professor Boyer.

   (iii) Note re Nightingale.

   (iv) Note on questions to be put to May.

   (v) Notes referring to Durford Smith, D.A. Keys and I.S. Foster. Information probably obtained from Smith (See assignment of June 8, 1945 in G. Lunan's dossier, Vol. II).

   (vi) Photostat in English referring to Halperin and Durford Smith.

   (vii) Note re Halperin, partly translated into Russian from No. (vi).

   (viii) Note on matters to be taken up with Sq. Ldr. Nightingale.

   (ix) Typewritten note by Motinov concerning "Jack" and ("Dick").

(x) Draft telegram to Moscow sending information supplied by Fred Rose.

(xi) Draft telegram to Moscow regarding relatives in Russia of Mrs. Gerson.

(xii) Draft telegram to Moscow regarding arrangement for contact of "German" in London.

(xiii) Instructions to Fred Rose for contacting Steinberg.

(xiv) Draft telegram for Moscow regarding meeting of Lunan's Research Group.

(xv) Draft telegram to Moscow containing information supplied by Prof. Boyer on Pilot Plant at Grand' Mere.

(xvi) Draft telegram (not sent) to Moscow regarding arrangements for contact of "German" in London.

8. Notes in Motinov's handwriting relating to "Hermine" and a Soviet spy ring operating in Genova, Switzerland. These notes are dated 6.5.44 and signed "LA[illegible]T", cover name of Motinov.

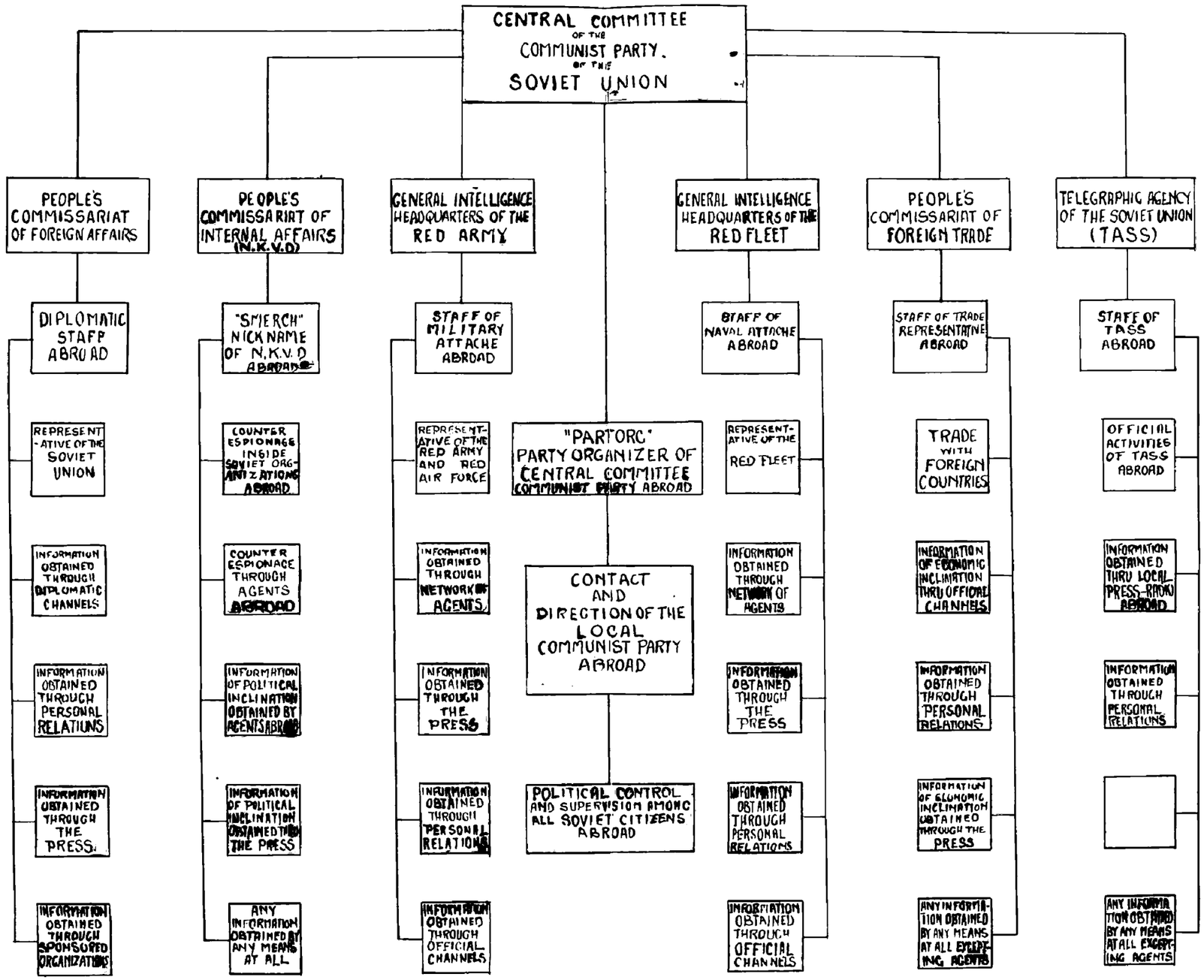
9. Notes, also in Motinov's handwriting, dealing with same subject.

10. Memorandum signed "Germine" (Hermine) Rabinowitch, dated August 28th, 1944.

Chart #2

SECRET ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

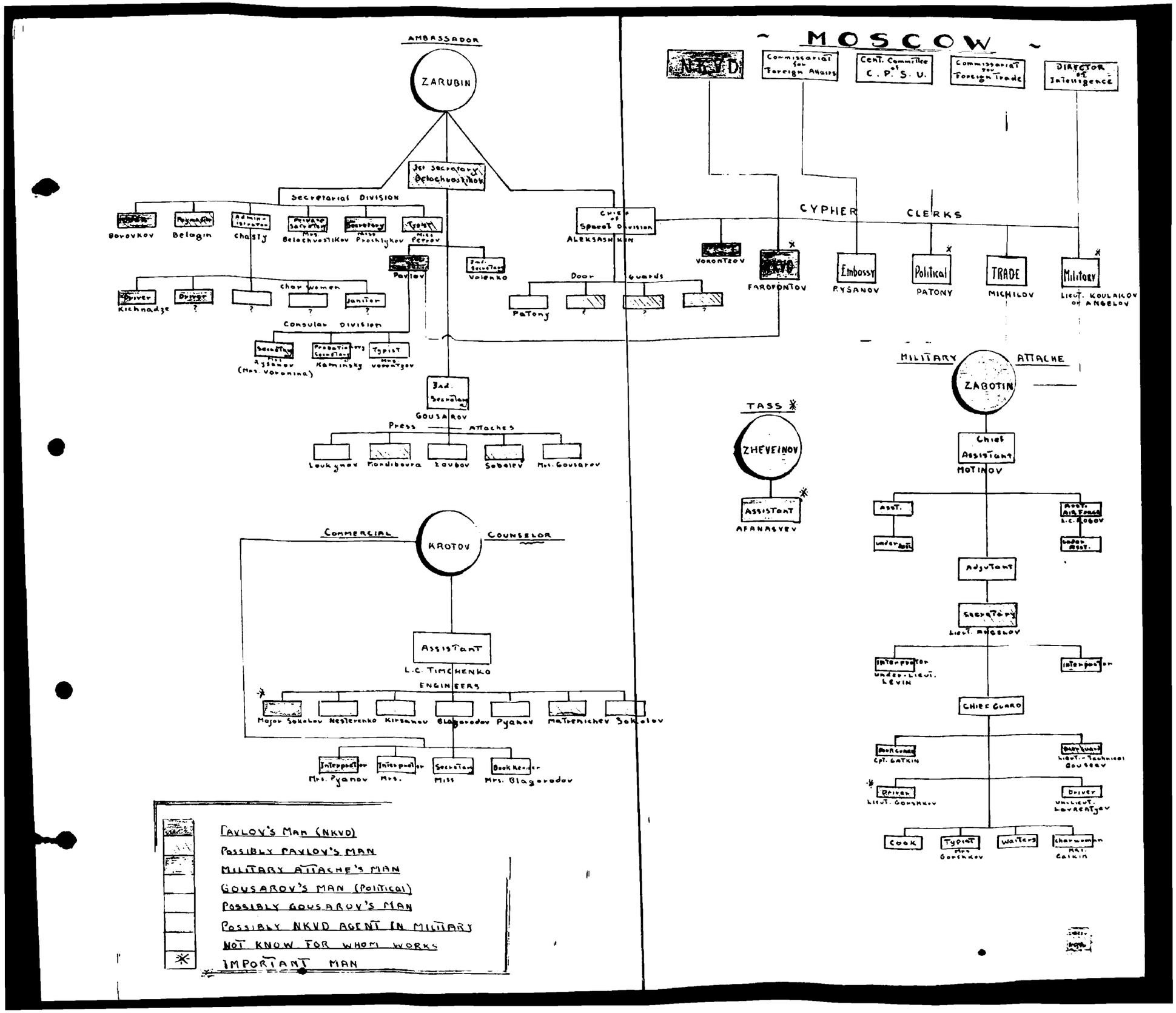
CHART II



CHAPTER 3

The Soviet Embassy at Ottawa

Chart #1



3. The Soviet Embassy at Ottawa

Information from well-informed and highly secret sources has, in the past, pointed out that the Soviet Government operates local espionage groups in various countries under the legal protection of the diplomatic roof. Such information pointed out that the various missions abroad were pregnant with espionage agents of various departments in Moscow, who, because of the diplomatic protection enjoyed, were afforded a social and official status, allowing them contacts in the designated country they otherwise would find impossible or at least extremely difficult. These well-placed officials operate a network of agents within the country situated and make direct report to Moscow through the official channels provided by the embassy or legation as the case may be.

Over the activities of these "official" agents falls the sinister shadow of the NKVD (secret police) whose agents are so placed within the structure of the various missions as to have full knowledge of all activities in which the embassy officials are engaged. These agents, true to NKVD policy, are secretly placed so that even the individuals with whom they work are not aware of their identity.

The information supplied by Corby more than confirms this previous knowledge. It offers a clear picture of the structure of such an espionage organization operating at present under the diplomatic protection of the embassy in Ottawa. The structure of this espionage ring in Canada entwines almost the whole structure of the embassy itself.

Attention is drawn to Chart 1, appended hereto, which was compiled from information supplied by Corby. This chart outlines the various departments operating under the embassy roof. It shows that there are five separate groups. It will be observed that these groups come under the following headings:

P.F. 603,468

(i) Ambassador [(Zarubin)] responsible to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

P.F. 150,058.

(ii) The Commercial Councillor [(Krotov)] responsible to the Commissariat for Foreign Trade in Moscow.

(iii) The Military Attache (Col. Zabotin) responsible to the Director of Intelligence in Moscow.

(iv) Political (Gousarov), Third Secretary, responsible to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

P.F. 603,468

(v) NKVD [(Pavlov)] Second Secretary, responsible to the Chief of the NKVD in Moscow.

P.F. 123,089

Besides these groups there is the Chief [(Zheveinov)] of Tass, the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union. He, for the purpose of official business relative to the Telegraphic Agency, is responsible to his director in Moscow.

It will be observed in reading this Chart 1 that the heads of certain groups have their men posted in others; for instance, the Military Attache has a man posted in the Commercial group. This indicates the infiltration of one group into another for obvious reasons, one being that the Military man in the Trade or Commercial group could submit to the Military Attache information gained through the Trade group. By far the most extensive infiltration, however, is by the NKVD who are actually the "watchdogs" of the entire organization.

All departments in the embassy, and the Tass agency as well, have certain normal diplomatic duties to perform. But, as Chart 2 illustrates, these form but a small portion of the activities engaged in. This chart shows, from Corby's information, the types of overt and secret information collected by Soviet missions abroad. Not all departments, of course, employ agents for the collecting of illegal information. It is shown here that, of the six, only three operate agents or a network of agents, namely, the General Intelligence Headquarters of the Red Army which operates through the Military Attache abroad, the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD), which operates through its representative abroad who is usually the Second Secretary of the embassy, and thirdly, the General Intelligence Headquarters of the Red Fleet. In the latter instance it would appear that no particular attention has been paid to Canada and that most of the efforts have been concentrated on the Military Attache.

Each department in the embassy, while working together on normal diplomatic matters, is a separate group quite apart from one another when it comes to espionage activities. They have their own ciphers and cipher clerks, and any messages they forward to Moscow are kept entirely secret from one another. They are in no manner responsible to the Ambassador in this respect, although they are stationed within the embassy, as in the case of Gousarov, the Third Secretary, who is ostensibly beneath him. In fact, the position in the embassy structure is not at all indicative of the man's importance. This is particularly true in the case of Pavlov's (NKVD) men for whom all have the greatest fear, dislike but regard.

These departments are dealt with separately hereunder.

46

The Ambassador pp. 603, 46

[Zarubin,] the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, is ostensibly head of the embassy in Ottawa but, in reality, is merely a figurehead. He actually has nothing whatever to do with the activities of the other departments. His espionage activities are few and most of his efforts are devoted to the normal functions attending his position as ambassador. It must be accepted though that his official status in Canada does allow him access to secret information of value to Moscow and it must be presumed that he would forward such information to his chief in Moscow.

The Commercial Councillor

PF 150 058.

Erotov, the Soviet Commercial Councillor in Ottawa, is chiefly concerned with information of an economic nature. This he gains through official channels, personal contacts, business relationships and the press and other means at his disposal excepting agents. Within his particular department are several who are suspected of being members of the NKVD. There is also one Major Sokolov who is known to be also employed by the Military Attache (Zabotin). It is known that, prior to Colonel Zabotin coming to Canada as Military Attache and, as such, taking over the espionage ring, Sokolov operated a network agents for the Red Army Intelligence. When Zabotin took over, however, Sokolov was transferred to the Commercial or Trade Department and, judging from his past activities, there is no doubt that he is engaged in collecting secret data and information through trade channels which he is forwarding to Moscow through Zabotin. P.F. 123,085

The Political Department

This department, which is reported as being under the Third Secretary, Gousarov, is undoubtedly the Canadian branch of the supposedly abolished Communist International. Considerable information has come to hand from reliable sources confidentially indicating that the "Comintern" was never abolished but merely suffered a reshuffle and slight change in operation. It is obvious that Gousarov is the "Comintern" representative in Canada.

Gousarov had no diplomatic training and had never worked in the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs prior to coming to Canada. In Moscow he had been holding an important position in one of the departments of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. He makes report direct to Malenkoff who is a member of the all-powerful Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His function in Canada as "Comintern" representative is actually two-fold:

(a) the political control and supervision of all Soviet citizens abroad and more particularly members of the Communist Party.

(b) contact with local Communist Party heads and, no doubt, control of the policies followed by them.

Tass

The Chief of Tass (Zheneinov) in Canada is in reality one of the Military Attache's men and, apart from his usual duties, is engaged in gathering and supplying information for Zabotin's department.

The NKVD

Wherever the tentacles of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union penetrate or operate the NKVD is over present. In 1937 Stalin stated, "the secret service will save the Government". This is the contention expressed that on the shoulders of the Security Service rests the safety of the Soviet State. The NKVD is the "secret service".

It is an all-powerful organization with agents secretly placed in the structure of every portion of the Soviet State, whether at home or abroad. As previously stated, the NKVD agents are feared and hated but nevertheless held in regard by even the highest of Soviet officials and Party members. They are the "watchdogs" of the Soviet State, ever spying on the activities of Soviet officials and representatives. No mistake, misdemeanour or untoward action, intentional or otherwise, is overlooked by the NKVD but is reported direct to Moscow. NKVD directions to even the most highly placed official demand immediate attention.

In Canada Vitali Pavlov, placed as Second Secretary in the embassy, is actually the Chief of the NKVD here. Making reference to Chart 1 it can be seen that his men are present in all departments within the embassy. They are placed in all manner of subordinate positions such as chauffeurs, guards, interpreters, etc.

The functions of the NKVD are entirely secret and fall in two categories:

(a) Counter-espionage

(i) Counter-espionage inside all Soviet organizations.
(ii) Counter-espionage against all foreign intelligence and security agencies.

(b) Political Intelligence

(i) Obtained through agents.
(ii) Obtained through the press or by other means.

The NKVD conduct espionage activities as shown above but mostly of a non-Military nature. Corby stated that Pavlov had fairly complete information on the set-up within the R.C.M.Police although there was no reason to suppose there has been any actual penetration into that organization.

P.F. 123,078 There is every reason to believe that some of the personnel in the Military Attache set-up may also be working for the NKVD. For instance, the Military Attache's chauffeur, [Gourshkov] is known to do some contacting of agents for the Military Attache but is also believed to take orders from [Pavlov](NKVD) on security matters. Positive indications are that the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence, both at home and abroad, work together considerably in some respects. P.F. 603,468

The Military Attache

By far the most important and active Soviet espionage organization in Canada is under the control and direction of the Military Attache, Colonel Nabotin. It is the policy of the Red Army Intelligence in Moscow to operate through the Military Attaches abroad. Thus, in order to thoroughly understand the local operations and true nature of their activities, it is necessary to be familiar with the structural set-up of the Red Army Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow. This is fully explained in the following chapters with ref reqcos reue to accompanying charts.

CHAPTER 4

Organization of the Red Army General Intelligence Headquarters

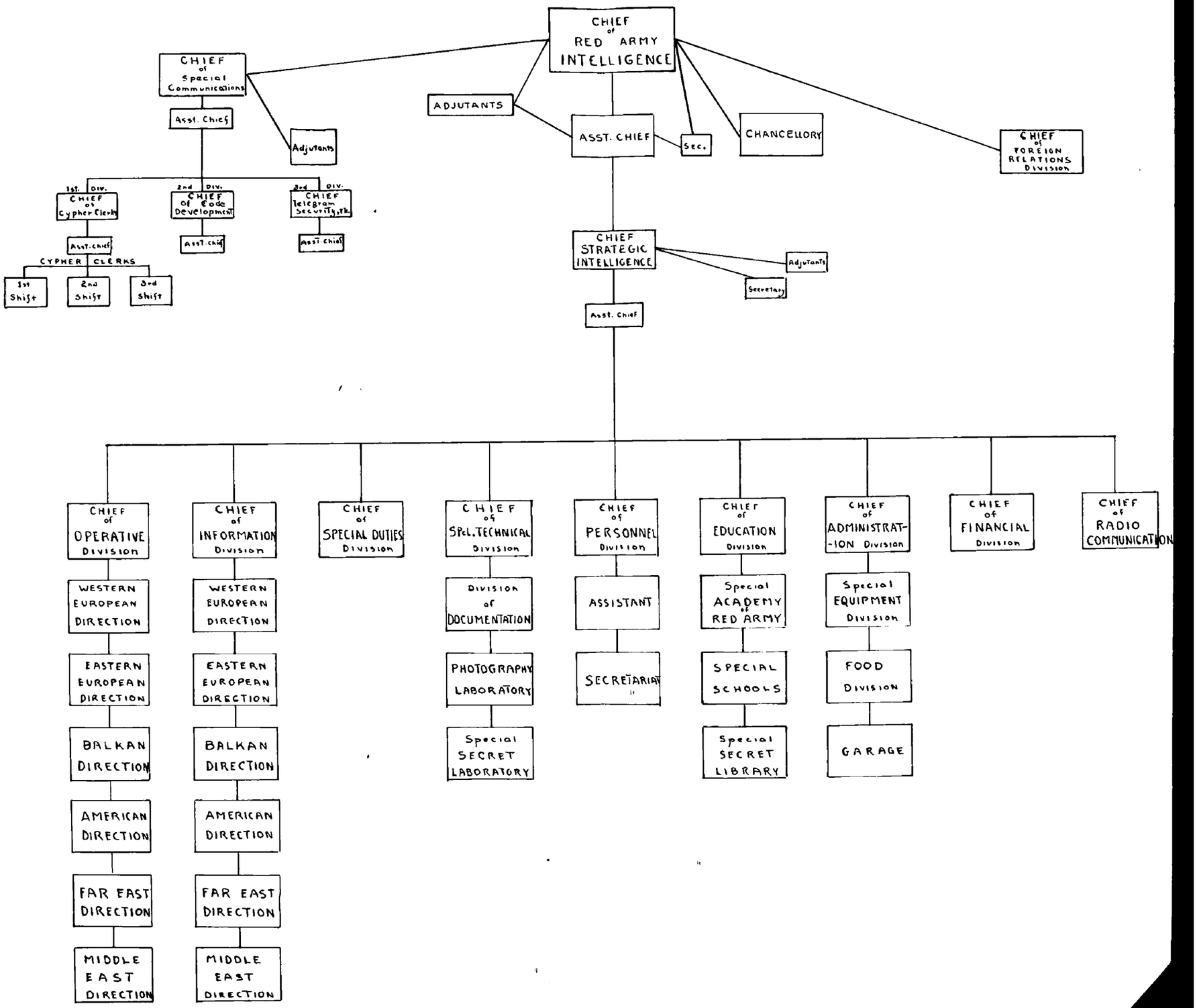
Chart #3

1s
Shi

Approximate

RED ARMY GENERAL INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS

chart



The staff allocated to work on a particular country usually consists of three or four men. They maintain a filing system which holds a personal card or file of data on every agent employed by the Red Army Intelligence in that country. This file contains all possible information concerning that agent together with remarks on his trustworthiness, what work he has done for them, what payment he has received for his information or whether he has given it as a patriotic gesture, etc., etc.

Information Division

This division is similar in structure to the Operative Division, also employing a very large staff. It maintains a complete complement of specialists in every field, such as economics, politics, science, etc. This is the division which evaluates, develops, etc. and forwards the information received from abroad to the proper departments. Because this division is of particular significance in the Corby case, it is dealt with more fully later on under the description of Chart 4.

Special Duties Division

The Special Duties Division deals with operations regarding agents which do not come under the Operation Division. It has to do with agents sent abroad on special missions.

Special Technical Division

This is, as the name implies, a technical division and is divided into three sections. The Division of Documentation is responsible for the manufacturing and doping of all illegal passports and documents. The Photographic Laboratory develops all microfilm and film received from abroad. This laboratory also prepares all film for delivery abroad and, of course, engages in all types of photography and photographic work within the USSR. The special Secret Laboratory is charged with the responsibility of producing counterfeit money and the like. It is in this laboratory that the poisons are produced for use in disposing of individuals whose liquidation is required by that means.

Personnel Division

This division is responsible for all personnel in the entire department. It deals with the promotions of all personnel and maintains complete files on their trustworthiness, competency and such pertinent information. This division is responsible for the allocation to posts abroad and the despatch of official staff to Military Attaches.

Education Division

The Education Division is of considerable interest owing to the care and attention which is obviously paid to the training of agents and staff alike. Corby himself attended special studies in an Espionage Course (Kursy Razvedtschikol) which was under the direction of the Education Division. This Education Division is closely connected with the Special Academy of the Red Army and other special schools. According to Corby, one of these schools works in conjunction with the Institute of Foreign Languages although the Institute itself

has no direct connection with [illegible] Intelligence Department.

Another section of the Education Division apparently controls a special secret library of General Intelligence Headquarters reports. Access to this library may be obtained only with permission of the head of the library who can be approached only by the chief of the division.

Special Communications Division

This division is divided into a number of sections. The first section is responsible for the dispatch and receipt of all code telegrams received from military attachés and illegal agents abroad. This section is itself divided into three shifts to maintain a 24-hour working schedule.

The second section of this division is responsible for the development of [illegible] so it can be [illegible] also [illegible] learning of foreign codes. It also deals with elaborating methods of communicating [illegible], used by illegal agents.

[illegible] section is responsible for the distribution [illegible]. This section is located [illegible] section.

[illegible]

[illegible] sections. [illegible] which is [illegible]. [illegible] clothing, [illegible] country [illegible] fully [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] it [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] responsible for the [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] communications [illegible] responsible for the [illegible].

the standards demanded in this particular field are extremely high and the students have to be complete masters of radio before they are passed.

The Division of Foreign Relations

The Division of Foreign Relations of the People's Commissariat of Defence (NKO), while officially under the direction of the NKO, is, according to Corby, actually controlled by the General Headquarters of the Red Army Intelligence. Originally this division was responsible for relations with the Military Attaches of foreign countries whilst in the USSR and also for the official and legal work of Russian Military Attaches abroad. However, friction apparently arose between this division and the Operations Division and, as a result, the control of Russian Military Attaches abroad was transferred to the Operations Division. Now the Division of Foreign Relations is solely concerned with the entertainment and the organizing of receptions, visits to schools, etc., for the foreign Military Attaches in Russia.

The general impression of the Red Army Intelligence Headquarters, obtained through Corby, is that it is an extremely efficient intelligence system, demanding the highest standards of work and security but suffering partly from over-centralization. One aspect of the organization is worthy of particular note however. That is that the entire structure appears to be extremely fluid.. Corby stresses the youth of the personnel employed, stating that the average junior officers are in their twenty's and it is rare to find even a senior officer over the age of forty.

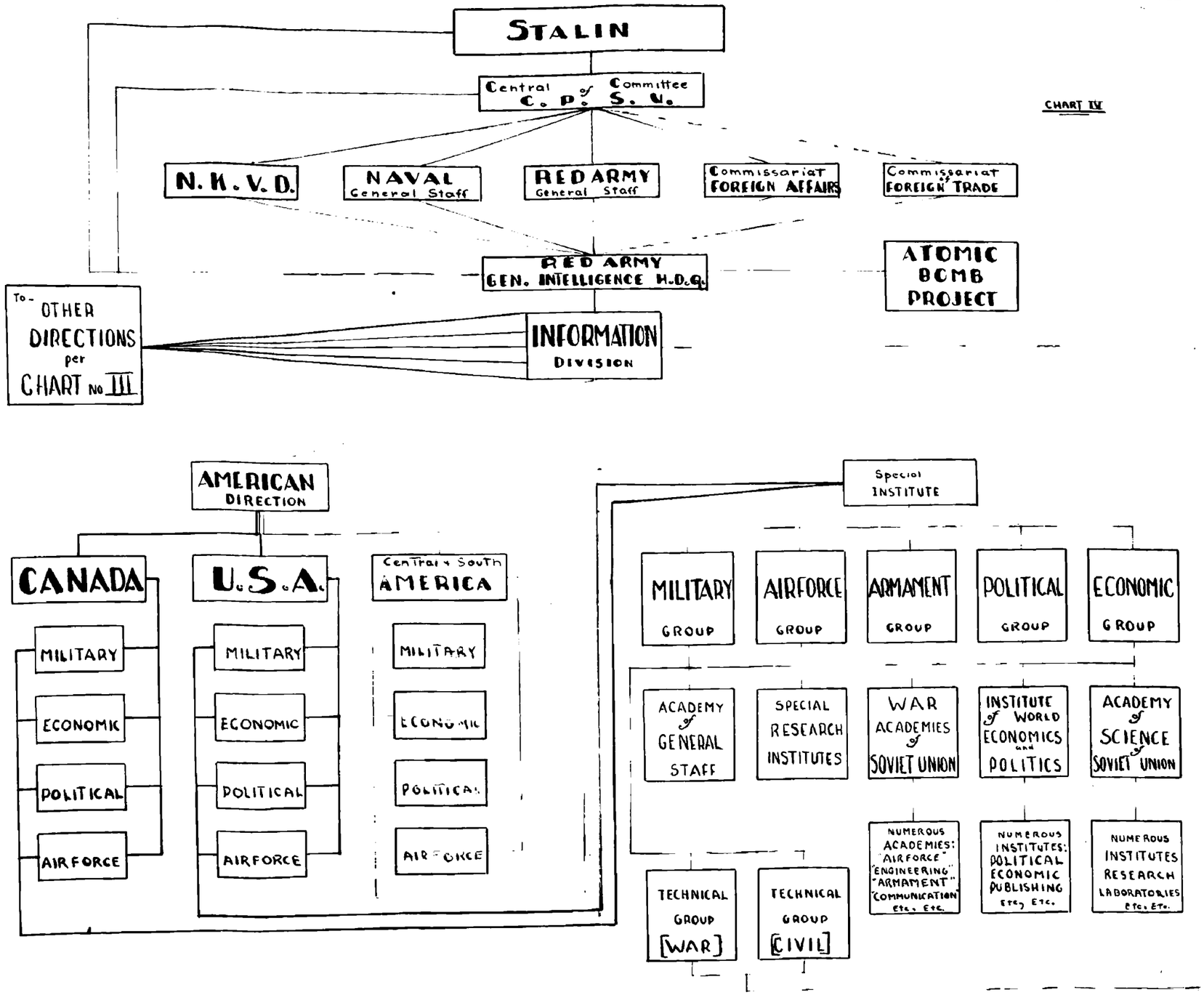
CHAPTER 5

Information Division of the Red Army
General Intelligence Headquarters

Chart 4

Structural Chart of Information ~ Division of Red Army Intelligence H.D.Qtrs. Showing Disposition of Information from Abroad

CHART IV



The final report is then passed to the Publishing Department under the Special Institute where it is printed. Copies of the report are then forwarded, through the General Intelligence Headquarters, to the General Staff of the Red Army. If found necessary, the report will then be forwarded to Stalin himself.

2. Supposing Colonel Zabotin receives information regarding the armament of a tank in the Canadian Army. This is immediately mailed (complete) to Moscow where it lands in the Information Division. The material is forwarded from that point direct to the "Technical Group (Ma)" shown at the bottom centre of Chart 4. The report is then studied in detail by this group to determine

(i) the importance of the invention;

(ii) the possibility of equipping the Red Army tanks with it;

(iii) the possibility of commencing mass production, and so on.

The information is then forwarded to the Academy of Science where further developments are made. The Red Army Intelligence is notified regarding what action will be taken, if any, i.e. where it will be utilized and how.

3. Supposing Colonel Zabotin receives information of an economic nature touching on relations between Great Britain and Canada. In this instance it is usual for the report to be translated from English to Russian by the staff of the Military Attache in Canada. If, however, the report contains valuable information of an urgent nature, the important parts are extracted and forwarded direct to Moscow by cable. This cable reaches the Red Army Intelligence Headquarters and is forwarded direct to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs or the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade as the case may be. The chief of these departments then takes the report, as received, direct to Stalin himself. On matters of extreme urgency, however, the cable will go direct from the General Intelligence Headquarters of the Red Army to Stalin.

The original report received in Ottawa, if sent by mail, travels the following route: the Information Division - American Direction - Canadian Section - Economic Group - Special Institute - Economic Group of the Special Institute.

The Economic Group, on the basis of other material they have on file, complete and develop the report, then forward it to the Institute of World Economics. It is then used as a basis for economic research. Sometimes the Institute publishes these reports but in such a manner as to disguise the origin or means by which the original report was obtained.

The Atomic Bomb Project

It is common knowledge that Moscow is extremely anxious to obtain the secret of the atomic bomb. It can safely be assumed that in view of such an urgent and important desire there must exist a division devoting its time and resources exclusively to the project.

It will be observed that Chart 4 is drawn up representing only the American Direction. There are four other such directions within the structure of the Information Division, namely, Western European - Eastern European - Balkan - Far East - Middle East. These directions, six in all, have similar structures and as a complete division take in and cover every country in the world.

CHAPTER 6

Soviet Military Espionage Organization in Canada

6. Soviet Military Espionage Organization in Canada.

It is obvious from CORBY's information that the Military Attache and staff are the most active group engaged in Soviet espionage activities in Canada. Positive proof has been supplied pointing out many of the agents employed and the nature of their activities together with certain of the reports they made to the Military Attache. From these documents, which are, it must be appreciated, but a few selected from piles of many, is indicated the extensive scale of activities in which that department is engaged.

CORBY emphatically declares that Soviet Russia is preparing for another World War. This declaration is certainly borne out by the latest telegraphic instructions from Moscow which read in effect:-

"(i) Satisfactory fulfillment of all previous tasks.

(ii) To the end of 1945 all resources must be mobilized to discover construction and application of Atomic Bomb.

(iii) All other tasks remain as mentioned in previous despatches.

a) ARMY: Total resources of Canada; characteristics of Canada's mobilization capabilities accumulated as a result of this war; how lessons applied; total casualties; disposition of demobilized personnel, etc.

b) AIR FORCE: Mobilization capacities--number of planes available--training capacity--how many training centres will be kept in operation--what reserves are being maintained--what industries will be kept in readiness for production of air crafts."

The very nature and thoroughness of these demands are sufficient criteria of Moscow's intentions and motive. These instructions also indicate the scope of work delegated to the Military Attache here.

"Cover" names are used throughout the entire network of agents and contact men. Even the Embassy is referred to as "Metro" and a hiding placed is named "Dubok". In the following pages the cover name applicable appears in brackets following the true name. Colonel ZAROTIN (Grant) is the Military Attache and head of the espionage ring in Canada. His assistants are described in the following pages and the network of his agents in Chart 5.

Colonel Zabotin's Personnel and Their Functions

P.F. 123,085

Zabotin arrived in Ottawa to take up his post as Military Attache towards the latter part of 1943. He found, on his arrival, the nucleus of a network under the direction of [Major Sokolov] and Sergei M. Koudriavtzev. This original network was organized in the autumn of 1942 and re-organized by Zabotin and will be found described elsewhere. Sokolov and [Koudriavtzev] worked mainly through Fred Rose and [Sam Carr] who may aptly be described as their recruiting agents. Zabotin modified the set-up basically by establishing direct relations with the more important agents. He had, however, strict instructions not to compromise himself in any way and not to contact the agents personally. He used various members of his staff for this work, among them the following:

P.F. 68,560

P.F. 603,461

(a) [Major Vassili V. Rogov] P.F. 123,084

Thirty-two years old, graduated in 1933 from the Air Force School. He is Assistant Military Attache for Air.

Under the cover name "Brent" he handles the most important contacts including:

(i) Sam Carr P.F. 123,080 with whom he gets in touch via a doctor [Harris] of Toronto. Rogov took over this contact from Mortinov on 7.5.45.

(ii) [G. Lunan, P.F. 67,188] to whom he was known as "Jan". Through Lunan he directed the Research group. Later on Lunan put him directly in touch with

(iii) Durford Smith when it was decided to run this man as a direct agent.

(iv) Ned Mazerall, cover name "Bagley", who belongs to the Lunan group.

(v) [Matt. S. Nightingale,] P.F. 123,083 formerly Squadron Leader in the R.C.A.F. and now occupying a very important position at Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

(b) [Lieut.-Col. Petr Mortinov] P.F. 123,082

Thirty-eight, has been in the Red Army since 1926. He graduated from the Military School in 1929 and from the Frounze Military Academy in 1938. He is Assistant Military Attache.

According to Corby, Mortinov used the name "Lamont". He too was in touch with Sam Carr until May, 1945. He also contacted Colonel Letson.

In the early summer he was entrusted with the mission of flying a sample of uranium to Moscow, and has not since returned to Ottawa.

He was also in contact with Hermina Rabinowitch and through her with the group operating in Geneva, Switzerland.

[ ] P.F. 123,085

[ ] P.F. 123,087

P.F. 123,074

[ ] PF 709568.

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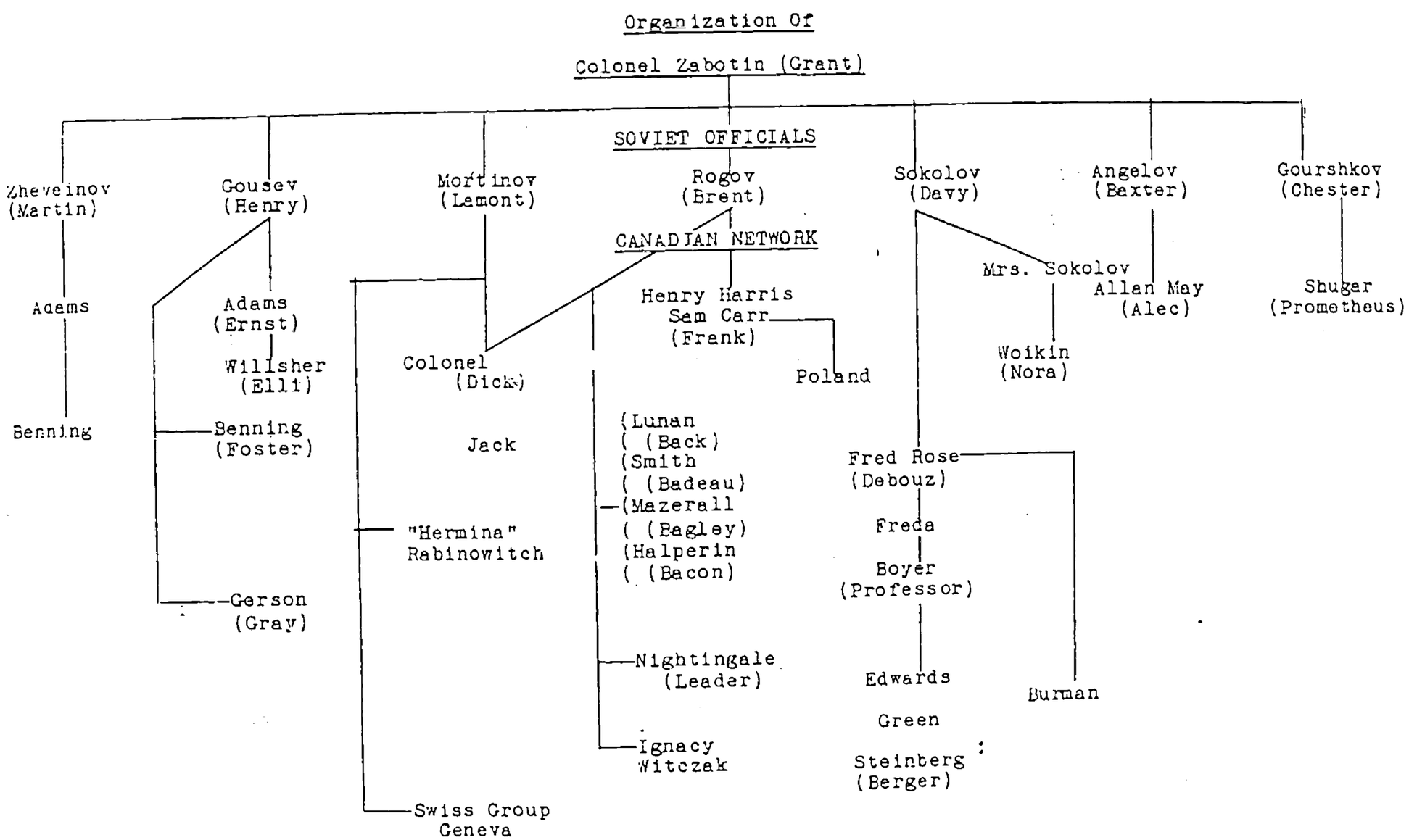
[ ] P.F. 123,078

[ ] P.F. 603,605

[ ] P.F. 67,560

[ ] P.F. 123,082 - P.F. 785,084

[ ] P.F. 123,073



SOKOLOV'S ORGANIZATION 1942-1943

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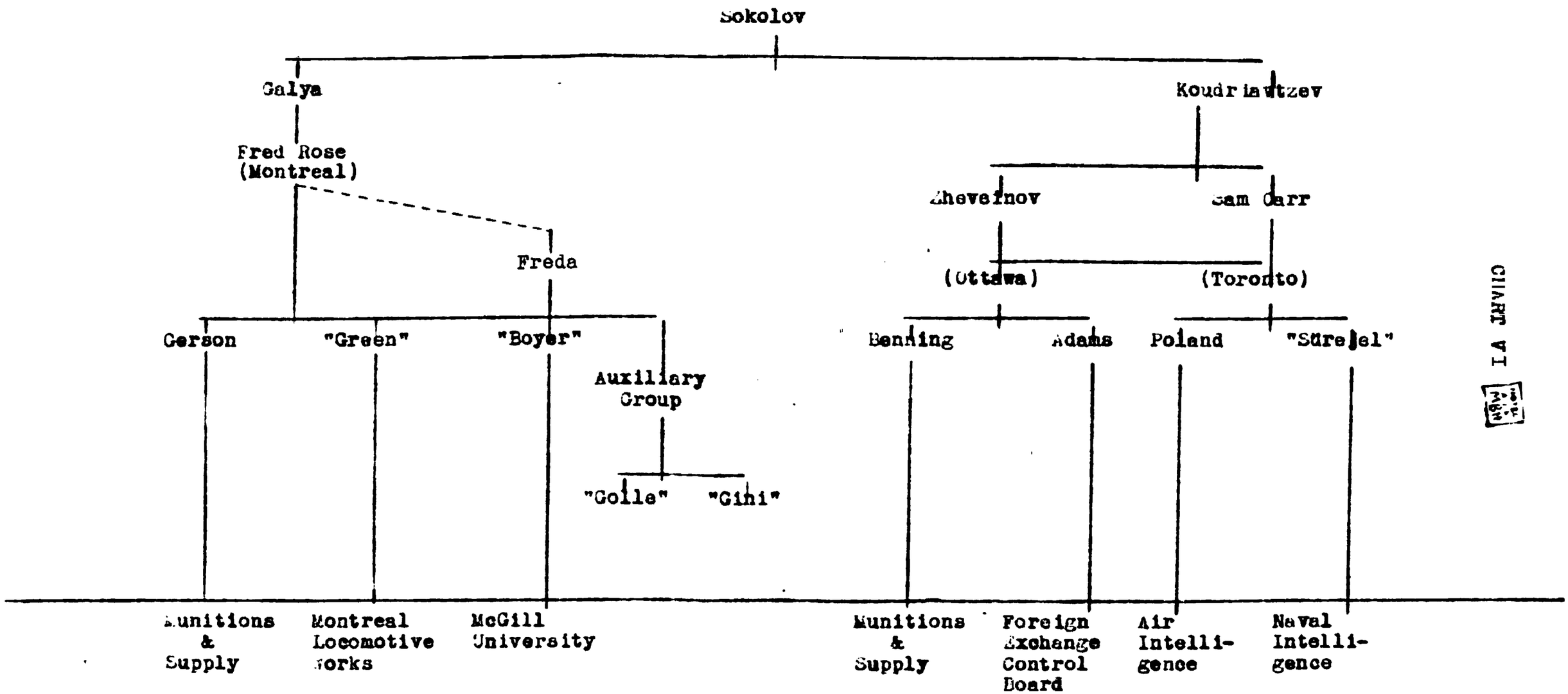

CIAMT A I

CHAPTER 7

Distribution of Agents

7. DISTRIBUTION OF AGENTS

Canada

National Defence Army	("Dick") Maj. Halperin ("Bacon") - since demobilized and returned to Queen's University "Jack" Maj. Burman ("Berman") - overseas
Navy	Lt. Shugar ("Prometheus")
Air	S/L Nightingale ("Leader") - now with Bell Telephone Co., Montreal S/L Poland ("Polland")
National Research	Dr. Allan Nann May ("Alec") - Montreal Fred Mazerall ("Bagley") - Ottawa Durford Smith ("Badeau") - Ottawa Dr. Boyer ("The Professor") - Montreal
Munitions & Supply	J. Scott Benning ("Foster") H.S. Gerson ("Gray")
Bank of Canada) F.E.C.B.)	Eric Adams ("Ernst")
National Film Board	"Freda" - Washington, D.C.
External Affairs	Emma Woikin ("Nora")
W.I.B. (Nat. Affairs)	Capt. G. Lunan ("Back")
House of Commons	Fred Rose ("Debouz", "Fred" 1942-1943)
U.K. High Commissioner's Office	Kay Willsher ("Elli")
Independent	Sam Carr ("Frank"), ("Sam", 1942-1943), ("Walter" Henry Harris ("The Doctor") (to S/L Nightingale "Green"

U.S.A.

Ignaci Witczak - Los Angeles
Arthur Steinberg ("Berger") - Washington

U.K. (London)

"Elli"

P.F. 66,949

1. Dr. Allan Nunn MAY, cover name "ALEK".

The identification of the above named, under the cover name "ALEK" was made by CORBY. This is confirmed by our knowledge of MAY's movements, etc.

Dr. MAY is a British scientist, born in Birmingham, 1911. He came to Canada in 1943 with a group of Physicists to work on the atomic project. CORBY states that MAY has been in the pay of the Soviet Intelligence Service for many years and that he was a secret member of the Communist Party in England. CORBY adds that this became known to some of MAY's colleagues but they did not consider his political opinions should interfere with his work.

Following his arrival in Canada MAY was left strictly alone for some considerable time. About eight or ten months ago Colonel ZABOTIN was instructed by Moscow to establish contact with MAY, who was assigned the cover name "ALEK". Moscow also supplied the passwords "Best Regards from Michael". This indicates, of course, that MAY had been briefed before leaving England and instructed to wait until contacted. Moscow suggested to ZABOTIN that contact be established through Fred ROSE, ZABOTIN however felt this would be unsafe and suggested that he use Lieut. ANGELOV, one of his assistants. This was approved and ANGELOV was given the cover name "BAXTER". The first meeting was of a formal nature. P.F. 123,072

At the second interview MAY gave ANGELOV a hand-written survey of the whole set-up respecting atomic research in the U.S.A. and Canada, so far as it was known to him. A digest of his report was forwarded to Moscow by cable, the actual survey being sent by bag. MAY's instructions at this time were more closely connected with uranium and atomic energy than with the bomb itself.

At the third meeting MAY gave ANGELOV a container labelled:- "25" or "250" "enriched". Colonel ZABOTIN removed this and asked CORBY to translate the word but he was unable to do so. Colonel ZABOTIN thereupon wired the information to Moscow and destroyed the label. A Colonel, probably Colonel Motinov, Assistant Military Attache, flew to Moscow with the container. CORBY still believes that Uranium 235 was involved though he has no actual proof of the fact. At the same meeting MAY reported on developments to date.

Shortly after the bombing of Hiroshima, ZABOTIN wired to Moscow a short report submitted by MAY giving some details of the scientific features of the bomb. ZABOTIN added that MAY had provided a sample of about 160 micrograms of U.233 and CORBY, independently confirmed this fact.

It has been ascertained that MAY had access to small quantities of U.233. He did not have access to U.235 in Canada but it is believed that he may have obtained some in Chicago as he had access to all data respecting the production of uranium for the atomic project. It is therefore possible that the first sample was actually U.235.

MAY also supplied information respecting the use of electronic shells by the U.S. Navy against the Japanese. This brings to light two significant features:-

(a) MAY is concerned with the atomic project, not electronic research. He was, however, asked by ZABOTIN for information on this subject. It is possible that he obtained same from a colleague or he may be operating one or more sub-agents in fields where he did not have direct access.

(b) ZABOTIN's telegram to Moscow respecting the electronic shell stated it was an American development, information on which had not been passed to the British. Inferentially, therefore, the information was obtained from an American contact.

About the middle of July, 1945 it was learned that MAY was due to return to England to work in King's College, London. This is correct and it is understood that MAY was to take charge of an important project in England.

ZABOTIN immediately notified Moscow and he was instructed to provide a password and brief MAY, so that he could be contacted in London. ZABOTIN was also asked if MAY felt he could be of more use to them in England or Canada and if he could arrange to remain in Canada. ZABOTIN replied that MAY could not and outlined the contact plan worked out with MAY.

Briefly, this dealt with contact taking place in front of the British Museum at 11 p.m. on either the 7th, 17th, or 27th of October. MAY would have a newspaper in his left hand, the password to be "Best Greetings from Michael". ZABOTIN also reported that MAY would visit the Chalk River unit of the atomic research development prior to leaving Canada and that he had given MAY $500.

Characteristically, Moscow advised ZABOTIN on August 22nd that sufficient thought had not been given to arranging the London contact and issued more precise details. Generally speaking, the contact was made more complex and thus more secure.

MAY did visit the Chalk River unit prior to his departure for England, by air from Montreal on September 16th.

CORBY confirmed his statement by producing no less than nine documents which included telegrams sent by Moscow to ZABOTIN and from ZABOTIN to Moscow.

2. Sam CARR, cover name "SAM" until 1943 when it was changed to "FRANK". CARR was also known as "WALTER" to NIGHTINGALE.

Sam CARR, whose true name is COHEN, is a Jew, born in Russia on July 7, 1906. He is married to Julia Collins, who was herself a member of the Young Communist League. CARR has been a paid Communist functionary for many years.

CARR came to Canada in 1924 and in 1925 was an organizer of the Young Communist League. In 1929 he proceeded to Moscow to attend the Lenin Institute and he remained there until 1931.

Shortly after CARR returned to Canada he was convicted, together with other leading Communists, of seditious conspiracy (2 years) and being a member of an unlawful association, C.P. of C., two charges (5 years). On appeal the conviction for seditious conspiracy was quashed, the other conviction being confirmed. Following this conviction CARR's Naturalization Certificate was revoked but as a result of continued representations he again became naturalized in 1945.

In 1937 CARR took an active part in the National Training School of the Communist Party of Canada. He visited Spain and in 1938 became Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party.

From 1939 to 1941 CARR was exceedingly active underground and wrote numerous disloyal anti-war articles for publication in the Communist Press, not only in Canada but in other countries. An Order for his detention was obtained under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, which was executed on September 25, 1942, when he surrendered at Toronto. He objected to his detention and was conditionally released on October 6, 1942.

In August, 1943 he was elected a member of the National Committee of the newly formed Labor Progressive Party (Communist Party of Canada) and at the same time was appointed National Organizer, which office he still holds.

Already noted in P.F. 68,560 P.F. 123085

CORBY reported that in October, 1942 CARR was contacted by Sergei N. KOUDRIAVTZEV, First Secretary of the Soviet Legation, who under the cover name "LEON" arranged for CARR to co-operate with Major SOKOLOV who was then organizing an espionage network. CARR was placed at the head of the Toronto-Ottawa Group. Eventually he acted as a recruiting agent and ran several of such agents in the early stages. Documents submitted by CORBY reveal that CARR recruited Lt. SHUGAR (PROMETHEUS), J.S. BENNING (FOSTER), S/L NIGHTINGALE (LEADER) to whom CARR was known under the cover name "WALTER", and Eric ADAMS (ERNST).

CARR was also used for specialized jobs, one of these was to secure a new passport for a Soviet agent in the United States masquerading under the name of Ignacy WITCZAK. Another special assignment was the securing of contacts within the General Staffs.

P.F. 123,085

During the period that Sam CARR worked under [Major SOKOLOV] he was one of the latter's two main agents. Later, when Colonel ZABOTIN took over from SOKOLOV, direct relations were established with some of CARR's agents.

P.F. 123,084

[Major ROGOV] was ZABOTIN's main contact with Sam CARR and he, using the cover name "ERNST", contacted CARR through Dr. HARRIS of Toronto. On some occasions [Lt. Colonel MAKTELOV] was also used as a contact, under the cover name "LA[illegible]T" until contact was taken over by ROGOV in 1945. P.F. 123,082

When CARR originally worked with SOKOLOV he was, in addition to being charge of the Toronto-Ottawa Group, in direct control of two other agents, one of whom has been tentatively identified as S/L POLAND of the R.C.A.F. and "SURNEL" who has not yet been identified.

In April, 1944 two Soviet Diplomatic couriers arrived in the United States. One of these was name MILSKY, an Inspector General of the Intelligence Department of the Red Army, whose real name was [MILSTEIN.] MILSKY conferred with Sam CARR at some length respecting the obtaining of passports, identity documents, etc. P.F. 603,471

CORBY submitted a number of documents covering Sam CARR's activities, the interesting features of which are mentioned hereunder.

Colonel ZABOTIN's Registration Card concerning CARR contained brief details respecting his identity, one item mentioning that he had finished the Lenin School in Moscow. CARR's photograph also appeared on this card.

Another document concerned Sam being in charge of the Toronto-Ottawa Group when he was known as "FRANK". It also contained an entry concerning CARR, J.S. BENNING (FOST R) and Eric ADAMS (ERNST) and CARR's two agents POLAND and SURNEL.

Another document revealed that the contact with ADAMS and BENNING was MARTIN [(ZHEVEINOV)] P.F. 123,089

CORBY also submitted an itemized record of meetings with CARR which were arranged through Dr. HARRIS. On various occasions assignments were supplied to CARR.

One of these was intended for Lt. SHUGAR (PROMETHEUS) which asked for information regarding hydro-acoustic stations, etc.

On another occasion CARR was asked to supply information respecting Norman VEALL and CARR was asked to contact him. CARR was warned not to show any pronounced interest in any information VEALL might supply. In this regard the NKVD knew that VEALL had carried a letter from a Party member in England when it should have been destroyed and, therefore, decided to have no further contact with him. CARR was also asked to report on fulfilment of the assignment for Lt. SHUGAR and if a Captain GOTHELL of Kingston "might possibly be used in our work". At the same time CARR was asked on the possibilities of developing work in the three branches of the Armed Services and that he should "extend your maximum efforts in this direction". CARR was also supplied with assignments for Eric ADAMS (ERNST).

CORBY also supplied documentary evidence establishing that CARR prepared a number of biographies of government workers consisting of some 46 pages which were forwarded to Moscow.

One of CARR's most important assignments was to arrange for the substitution, in the Passport Office file, of a new application and photographs in the case of Ignacy WITCZAK, so that a new passport could be secured in the normal way. Several meetings were held to discuss ways and means of accomplishing this end and on various occasions CARR was paid $200. CARR had apparently arranged to bribe an employee in the Passport Office to make the substitution, for a price of $3,000.

TOP SECRET

000371

3. Dr. Henry HARRIS--no cover name.

Complete details respecting the place of birth, etc. of Dr. Henry HARRIS are not available but it is known that he arrived in Canada in 1919, from New York via Niagara Falls. He is a Jew. aged approximately 52. He is married and is an Optometrist by profession.

It has been known for some time that HARRIS enjoyed the confidence of Party leaders such as Tim BUCK and Sam CARR and it is now clear, from CORBY's statement, why HARRIS has remained in the background to avoid coming to general notice.

From the documents submitted by CORBY in connection with Sam CARR, it was established that HARRIS was one of the principal members of CARR's Group. HARRIS was also conversant with the passport matter and was present at many meetings with Sam CARR on the subject. Some of the meetings were actually held in the apartment of Dr. HARRIS.

The method used in contacting CARR was for Sergei N. KOUDRIAVTZEV to telephone to HARRIS and give him the password, following which CARR would be advised and be present at the place and time arranged for the meeting.

In addition to KOUDRIAVTZEV, Dr. HARRIS was contacted by Lt. Colonel MORTINOV, but the contact was transferred from him to Major ROGOV during May, 1945.

4. **Ignacy WITCZAK**

Corby furnished the following information:

Several years ago the Soviet authorities in Moscow sent a man to North America on some special mission. This man, a Polish Jew, was equipped with a passport made out in the name of Ignacy WITCZAK and, under this name, he is now a student at the University of Los Angeles, California. A few months ago the Director of Military Intelligence at Moscow instructed the Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa to secure a renewal of the passport in the possession of the man referred to above as Ignacy WITCZAK. In conformity with these instruction, Lt. Col. ROGOV, now Assistant to the Military Attache, contacted Henry HARRIS and through him, SAM CARR, both of Toronto. Several meetings were held between ROGOV and the two aforesaid men with a view to complying with the wishes of Moscow. In order to obtain a renewal or a new passport, Sam CARR reported that it would be necessary to spend $5,000 to "fix" an official of the Passport Office, who, for such consideration, would falsify the passport records. This official, who has been referred to as "The Executor", is a male member of the staff of the Passport Office of considerable standing and long service, and had expressed his willingness to comply with their wishes on payment of the sum mentioned. This was conveyed by telegraph to the Director of Intelligence at Moscow and the latter replied that the amount quoted was too high and that the collaborator in the Passport Office should be satisfied with a payment of $3,000. Subsequently Sam CARR reported that he would not be able to bribe the official in the Passport Office for less than $3,000. The passport in the possession of WITCZAK having been expired, Moscow pressed for immediate action and stated that no further delay was possible. Doubt was expressed as to whether a renewal could be obtained and the suggestion was put forward by CARR that it would be better to have a new passport issued. In order to do so it was imperative that the records contained in the Passport Office file covering the issuance of the original passport be altered to fit the requirements of the present holder. ROGOV reported that this transaction would be completed during the early part of September, 1945.

P.F. 123074
P.F. 123080
Noted in P.F. 603,461
NOTED
MBH

Documents:

Corby supplied a number of documents taken from the Military Attache's files. These are in the Russian language and the following are translated excerpts which have some bearing upon the matter of the passport in question:

(a) A dossier kept by Lt. Colonel ROGOV on Sam CARR, known under the cover name of "Frank", contains the following entries:

(1) 15.6.45. "The regular meeting took place at the corner of Somerset and the Square (park). Everything was

normal. The Doctor reported no success with the passport because of the absence of authentic data."

(Against this item, in the margin, appears the following notation:

"Paid out: To Frank $200. To Doctor $100. The meeting took place through the Doctor.")

(ii) 3.7.45 (Meeting "took place out of town about passport. Everything normal. Place - at the Doctor's. Gave out $200. Account system of 5.7.45.)

(iii) 1.8.45 The regular meeting took place. Everything was normal. The DOCTOR was at the meeting. All the business was transacted in the car. Gave a bottle of whiskey.

I handed over the passport (of) V..... and four photographs with the wife. The final documentation may be completed in the first half of September.

Idea for the change: The old picture of V (not our man) will be taken out, in its place will be placed the photograph with the wife of our (man), but everything will be dated as of 1937. This is necessary for surety. After this the change to the new passport will take place, for this it is necessary to fill out two forms which will then be pinned to the old (one).

Therefore it is necessary for V to have signatures on four forms, of which two are for his documentation of 1937 and two for the change of 1945.
In case of the change it will be necessary to find a reason for this, he (FRANK) suggests to burn half of the passport, to leave only the number, but this has not yet been decided, it is possible that it will not be necessary to do this as the executor (the person who does the job) agrees to everything and is ready for the work.

Regarding the cost FRANK affirms once more that it would not be lower than three.

Detailed facts about the meeting.

Regular meeting through the Doctor in our city.

Regular - 8-8-45
Place - Corner Somerset and Metcalf (Ottawa)
Time - 21.30

(Margin) The meeting went off normally. See "Doctors".

(iv) Telegram from Director, Moscow to Military Attache, dated 14.8.45:
"Abatz to No. 11438.
"Re No. 227.

(1) Further delay in the matter of the passport is no longer possible. Therefore, the signature on the new questionnaire should be made by FRANK's man himself.

(2) Prepare for the next regular mail, to be sent with it, a short report on the technical procedure of receiving and delivering of passports, and a second one, containing all the particulars about it for the use of our own purposes, indicating clearly who of FRANK's men will be in charge of it.

10.8.45

Abatz: The pseudonym "Sam" has long ago been changed to "Frank". In the future, use the latter.

10.8.
The Director."

(v) Telegram No. 269, dated 29.8.45, from N. ZABOTIN to the Chief of the Main Administration:

"Without prejudice to the work I can fly out for not more than two or three weeks. The Ambassador is of the same opinion. During that time ROGOV can be left to replace me. In the telegram of the Director it was indicated that the senior assistant has been selected and documented. (?)

Can you advise of the approximate date of departure. I would like to fulfill the fairly complicated task of obtaining the passport for our man in America (the director knows about this) and after this leave for the center. The receipt of the passport is expected in the next few days. I will advise of the receipt of the latter immediately."

<u>Investigation</u>.

Investigation into the above matter revealed the existence of two persons known as Ignacy WITCZAK, one living at Leamington, Ontario, and the other at Los Angeles, California. They will be referred to hereunder as (a) the real WITCZAK and (b) the fictitious WITCZAK.

(a) <u>The Real WITCZAK</u>.

"Ignacy WITCZAK, born at Kurowo, Poland on October 14, 1906, landed at Halifax from the S.S. 'FREDERICK VIII' on April 19, 1930. He is reported to have proceeded to Windsor, Ontario; to have remained there four months and to have then proceeded to Leamington, Ontario district where he worked as a farm labourer up to the time of his application for

naturalization in May, 1935. He was issued with Naturalization Certificate No.137992, Series A, dated March 3, 1936."

The July 10th, 1937 edition of "Glos Pracy", a Communist-controlled paper, contains an item reporting the receipt of a letter from Spain, dated May 29th, 1937, from Feliks RUDZINSKI, stating that he, together with Comrade WITCZAK, were leaving for the Front. The passenger list of the S.S. "DUCHESS OF RICHMOND", arriving Halifax, February 3rd, 1939, lists among those Spanish Civil War veterans returning to Canada, Igancy WITCZAK. His destination is given as 952 Langlois Avenue, Windsor; thename of the person living at that address is given as Nick LIPA.

On page ten of the June 22nd issue of "Ukrainske Zhitya" (Ukranian Life) appears a group photograph showing several members of the Joint Committee of Ukranian, Russian and Polish Aid to Fatherland Association at Old March, Pt. Pelee, Ontario, among whom appears Ignacy WITCZAK. The others appearing in this picture are T. PRODANIUK, K. WILLENSKI and S. PETRUSZKIEWICZ.

Several items appearing in the Polish language newspaper "Kronika Tygodniowa", between January 3rd, 1943 and October 21st, 1944, show Ignacy WITCZAK as having been active on behalf of this paper at Windsor and Leamington, Ontario.

Enquiries made recently reveal that Ignacy WITCZAK is and has been, ever since his return from Spain, living in the Windsor district. At present he is an onion share-crop farmer on the farm of John WOODSITT, Concession "B", Mersea Twp. in the District of Leamington, Ontario. It has also been ascertained that he is not married and has never been known to have a wife residing with him in the Leamington district. He has, on occasion, worked at the Ford Motor Company at Windsor and while so doing commuted from the Leamington district except during the winter months when he obtained lodgings in Windsor. He is also known to have been working as a carpenter or handyman and at present he is under contract to make repairs to a number of summer cottages, owned by U.S.A. citizens who spend the summer in the Leamington district.

Through the Mobilization Branch at London, Ontario, it was ascertained that WITCZAK was medically examined on October 27th, 1942 and placed in category B2. On January 14th, 1943 he reported at St. Luke's Barracks, Windsor, Ontario in compliance with an order but upon re-examination was rejected and placed in category "E", "insufficient intelligence and chest unfit".

It has also been ascertained that Ignacy WITCZAK applied for andobtained a passport in March 1937 and that he enlisted in the International Brigade and proceeded to Spain in the spring of that year.

(c) The WITCZAK Passport File.

Passport file No.3699 - year 1937, has been examined. This file purports to cover the application for, and subsequent issuance of, a passport to the real WITCZAK in 1937. Examination of it reveals the following:

(i) The original application form has been abstracted and replaced by one containing particulars intended to meet the description of the fictitious WITCZAK and his requirements generally. This switch obviously could not have been accomplished without the connivance and assistance of someone employed

in the Passport Office; the identity of this person is not known at present. The person or persons perpetrating this fraud, however, neglected to destroy or alter some of the other documents on file which show that the original application had actually been made by the real WITCZAK, who at the time of making application was residing at Windsor, Ontario. This application was forwarded by the French Line, 53 Richmond Street, W. Toronto, Ontario, with Mr. John HIGGINS, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ottawa and Gladstone, Windsor, Ontario appearing as the voucher.

(ii) A comparison of the particulars on file with those contained in the fictitious application reveals the following contrast:

	GENUINE	FICTITIOUS
Profession	Farmer	Merchant
Place & Date of birth	Kurovo, 13th Oct., 1906	Kurovo, 13th Oct.,1910
Height	5'9"	5'8"
Residence	1281 London St.W, Windsor, Ontario	Stop 31, West Hill, Ont.

(iii) Handwriting comparison shows that the signature "Ignacy WITCZAK" appearing on the fictitious application form is definitely not that of the real WITCZAK.

(iv) The two photographs appended to the application for passport form presently on file have been identified as those of the fictitious WITCZAK and his wife, Bunia, now residing at Los Angeles, California. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the photographs do not contain the affidavit usually appearing on the back of the photograph to the effect that the voucher certifies that it is a genuine photograph of the applicant. It should also be noted that the real WITCZAK has never been married and is, to our knowledge, still a single man.

(v) The address given on the fictitious application form as "Stop 31, West Hill" is merely a bus stop situated in Scarboro Township, just East of Toronto.

(vi) The person vouching on behalf of the real WITCZAK was Mr. J.R. HIGGINS, a bank manager of Windsor, whereas the voucher appearing on the fictitious application is John SOBOLOFF, M.D., who gives his address as 583 Bathurst Street, Toronto. According to the 1937 Toronto City Directory, Dr. John SOBOLOFF maintained an office at 556 Bathurst Street and residence at 519 Euclid Ave. At present, he is maintaining an office at 393 Palmerston Boulevard and residence at 782 Spadina Road, Toronto.

(vii) As the application form is purported to have been submitted in March, 1937, it should be pointed out that Dr. SOBOLOFF could not have known the applicant

for three years because the fictitious WITCZAK did not arrive in North America until September 13, 1938, and inasmuch as the real WITCZAK's application was recommended by Mr. HIGGINS, he (SOBOLOFF) could not have had the real WITCZAK in mind when he filled in the declaration in question. The declaration appearing on the fictitious application form was executed in the handwriting of John SOBOLOFF. All this suggests that Dr. SOBOLOFF is a party to the conspiracy.

(viii) Departmental form entitled "copy of passport" has been amended by including the name "Bunia WITCZAK" and her particulars in the space on the form allotted for this purpose. Expert examination reveals that this addition was made on a different typewriter with a different ribbon and at a different time.

Although definite proof is not yet available it may safely be assumed that the fictitious WITCZAK and his wife, Bunia, on their arrival in New York, were in possession of Canadian passport No.30533 issued at Ottawa on March 12th 1937 to the real WITCZAK. It is also clear that the fictitious WITCZAK has been impersonating andposing as a Canadian citizen ever since his entry or re-entry into the United States to take up his studies at the University of Southern California late in September 1938. He appears to have violated the law of the United States and there is little doubt that he would be deported to Canada by the U.S. Immigration should such a course of action be deemed desirable.

There is good reason to suppose that the real WITCZAK is not aware of the disposition made of the passport issued to him and which he apparently lost after landing on the European continent to join the International Brigade in Spain. It may further be assumed that a statement from him would strengthen the evidence already at hand.

The evidence could be further strengthened by interviewing and obtaining statements from the following persons:
(a) Othon GOETZ, General Agent, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 53 Richmond Street W., Toronto, Ontario, who may be in a position to produce the records relating to the issuance of the passport. He should be able to state that the passport, upon receipt by his office, was delivered to the real WITCZAK then living at Windsor and not to the address given on the fabricated passport application.
(b) John R. HIGGINS of the Bank of Commerce, Windsor, who would undoubtedly be able to identify the real WITCZAK and state that he was the voucher and not John SOBOLOFF.

For various reasons it has not been found advisable at this stage to approach any of the above-named persons or anyone connected with the Passport Office.

The passport application form contained in the file has been subjected to a scientific test and a number of latent prints have been developed. None of these, however, have been identified, so far.

The investigation is being continued.

5. Fred ROSE--cover name "DEBOUZ".

Fred ROSE, whose true name is ROSENBERG, was born in Lublin, Poland on December 7, 1907, of Jewish parents. He married Fanny Charness, a Ukrainian and member of the Young Communist League, in 1931 and he has one child. He was naturalized, on his father's certificate, in 1926. He is an electrician by trade but has been a paid Communist functionary for many years. On October 22, 1929 he was convicted in Toronto on a disorderly conduct charge. On June 6, 1931 he was convicted in Montreal on a charge of seditious utterances and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The conviction was appealed but it was sustained.

ROSE came to Canada in 1920, he joined the Young Communist League in 1925 and has taken a prominent part in Communist activities since that time. He has held many official positions in the Communist Movement, including Provincial Organizer for the Province of Quebec, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, Secretary of the Central Control Commission of the C.P. of C., Member of the National Committee and National Executive of the Labor Progressive Party (C.P.ofC.)

From May to November, 1930 he was in Moscow as an Executive Member of the Y.C.L. International.

ROSE was particularly active underground during the anti-war activities of the Communist Party. He was eventually detained under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations when he surrendered in Toronto on September 25, 1942, he objected to his detention and was conditionally released on October 6, 1942.

ROSE was elected M.P. for Cartier Constituency on August 9, 1943 and was re-elected in the 1945 Dominion Election.

This is not the first occasion on which ROSE has been connected with espionage activities, as some years ago he was associated with A.L. FELDMAN, an OGPU Agent who had, as a special task, the securing of passports and identification papers for Soviet Agents. It was FELDMAN who arranged, through Fred ROSE, for the passport of Willy BRANDES, the Soviet Agent who organized and directed the penetration of Woolwich Arsenal about 1937. FELDMAN was detained under Regulation 21 of the D.O.C.R. during the war.

P.F. 123,085

CORBY explained that ROSE directly approached Major SOKOLOV in May-June, 1942 and proposed that he join in espionage activities. SOKOLOV checked ROSE through Michailov (MOLIER), a Soviet Consul of New York who was then assisting him in Ottawa. One of ZABOTIN's notes mentioned that "FRED", as ROSE was then known, had worked with the OGPU up to 1924. The check-up was favourable and ROSE was placed in charge of the Montreal Group his agents being H.S. GERSON (GRAY), GREEN, not yet identified, and Professor BOYER. SOKOLOV maintained contact with him through a woman, known only as GALYA. P.F. 123,077

Attached to ROSE's Montreal Group was an auxilliary group consisting of a Jew known only as "GINI" and "GOLLE" or "HOLLE" who appeared to do considerable photographic work.

P.F. 123,085

Another contact used by [SOKOLOV] was "FREDA", who was then working in the International Labour Office in Montreal. Some months ago FREDA gave the name of Arthur STEINBERG (BERGER) to ZABOTIN and on or about May 12, 1945 it was arranged that ROSE himself or one of his men should contact STEINBERG in Washington and sound him out about working for the Communist Party or Soviet Intelligence. Later STEINBERG was turned over by ZABOTIN to his opposite number in the United States.

P.F. 123,075

About May, 1944 an individual named [S.S. BURMAN] went to England, but before leaving Canada was given instructions by ROSE regarding a contact to be made in London. Briefly, BURMAN was made aware of the date, time and place of contact and that the individual contacting him would identify himself by producing a letter, bearing the signature "FRANK". In the event of the contact being missed, an elaborate arrangement was reached concerning an alternative method.

It is evident from the documents furnished by CORBY that ROSE kept ZABOTIN supplied with information of almost any nature. For instance, ZABOTIN wired to Moscow information supplied by ROSE in connection with a conversation he had had with Minister of Fisheries BERTRAND and one Jean Louis GAGNON.

On another occasion ZABOTIN wired Moscow that ROSE had obtained some information previously reported from conversations with Officers who had taken part in the Western Front Campaign. Following the Dominion Election ZABOTIN also notified Moscow that ROSE had been elected.

P.F. 123,079

Other documents furnished by CORBY reveal that ROSE was also known to [Isidore HALPERIN] (BACON) as, on one occasion, ZABOTIN advised Moscow that some tasks would be detailed through ROSE to the agent mentioned.

P.F. 123,081

Other documents reveal that ROSE had also been in touch with [Ned MAZERALL] (BACLEY) of the "Research Group" and had suggested that he become acquainted with Lt. LUMAN, the leader of that group. It would appear that it was ROSE who recruited MAZERALL.

Another document revealed that ROSE sometimes associated himself with [CARR] in carrying out certain assignments.

P.F. 603,461

000331

a. Dr. Raymond BOYER, Montreal, P.Q.

Dr. Raymond BOYER at present a professor in Research Chemistry at McGill University

Dr. BOYER is independently wealthy. Originally of Roman Catholic faith, he became embittered because of the separation of his father and mother and now entertains anti-clerical tendencies. He married a Jewish woman and at present has two children. As a result of his marriage neither he nor his wife are looked upon with particular favour in the communities in which they respectively belong. Dr. BOYER took a pre-medical year and entered first year medicine at McGill University. Apparently disinterested in this venture, perhaps because of his financial status, he was not successful in passing the course. Thereafter by special arrangement made by Prof. F.N.G. Johnson, his uncle, he entered the Faculty of Science taking honors in chemistry. He graduated with honors and finally obtained a Ph.D. He travelled to Europe returning to the United States and continued his studies at Harvard University.

At the opening of the war he approached McGill University and offered to assist at his own expense. After completing a year's work with the Research Council he was appointed as lecturer in chemistry at the university, a position which he still holds. Whilst employed in research work dealing with BDX and DET he is said to have done extremely good work.

More recently Dr. BOYER has been reported as being active in the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers and Association of Technical Employees.

This Canadian association of Scientific Workers which was ostensibly formed to promote the interests and improve the social conditions of scientific workers and to assure the application of modern science for the well-being of society has enjoyed considerable infiltration by the Communists in Canada. It is noted in a press clipping from the "Ottawa Citizen", September 29, 1945, that Dr. Raymond BOYER is chairman of the national executive of this association. The most recent events on the part of this association have been explained in the press as being an attempt to have censorship lifted from the secret of the atomic bomb. Relative to the Association of Technical Employees it is observed from noting the names of some of the most active members that, if not actually a Communist inspired organization, it has been infiltrated to such an extent by those persons that it lends itself well to their purpose.

As a member of the teaching staff at McGill University, Dr. BOYER would undoubtedly be in close contact with the Student Labour Club, a Communist inspired organization in the university.

Corby states this man was one of the original agents working under Fred Rose in Sokolov's 1942-1943 setup. He provided information on chemical plants and explosives as well as the RDX formula. He is regarded, according to Corby as a most valuable agent.

Corby further states that BOYER is not [illegible] paid for any information he furnishes. He considers [illegible] efforts [illegible] part [illegible] loyalty to the cause. Incidentally [illegible] supports the Communist Party financially and his [illegible] tion towards [illegible] funds consisted of [illegible],000.

7. "FREDA"

Only this woman's christian name is known. According to CORBY she is a typical Jewess, dark, black hair, long nose, about 5'6", thin face, single and anxious to get married. CORBY further states that she used to work in the I.L.O. and is now employed by the National Film Board; believed at present to be in Washington.

"FREDA" is used mainly for recruiting and reporting on new prospects. CORBY states that she works with Fred ROSE and Professor BOYER, and she may conceivably act as a link between the two. She is also used to obtain information of a general nature.

She was used as a contact with Professor BOYER under SOKOLOV's 1942-1943 setup, and was attached to Fred ROSE's group.

TOP SECRET

8. Arthur STEINBERG, cover name "Berger"

10. Gordon LUNAN, cover name "BACK". 000937

LUNAN was born in Scotland in 1908. He married Phyllis Newman in 1939. He is a Commercial Artist and was a member of the Artist's Branch of Section 10 C.P. of C., Montreal for many years. His home there was frequently used for Party meetings. LUNAN was also a member of the Quebec Committee for Allied Victory, a Communist-front organization.

LUNAN enlisted in the R.C.C.S. on January 20, 1943 and the day following his enlistment was transferred to Brockville, Ontario to take an Officer's Training Course.

LUNAN was seconded from the Army to the Wartime Information Board December, 1943 and was a member of the Editorial Staff of "Canadian Affairs".

CORBY explained that LUNAN was set to work in March, 1945 when he was placed in charge of a group of three other agents named Isidore Halperin, cover name "BACON", Ned Mazerall, cover name "BAGLEY" and Durnford-Smith, cover name "BADEAU". LUNAN's task, under the direction of Major ROGOV, who used the cover name "JAN" was twofold:-

(1) To obtain all possible information on the National Research Council and its activities, and

(2) To direct BAGLEY, BADEAU and BACON.

The tasks for each of these sub-agents was as follows--BAGLEY to supply information respecting radio matters, BACON to supply information respecting the Valcartier Explosives Establishment Direction, and BADEAU to report on the work conducted in his Department.

Colonel ZABOTIN described LUNAN's group as the "Research Group", their work being to report on matters dealt with by the National Research Council.

LUNAN met Major ROGOV (JAN) about once a month at a different place on each occasion and usually between 9 and 10 in the evening. During these meetings LUNAN reported on the progress made in connection with assignments received from ROGOV and submitted reports. On many occasions Documents, obtained by LUNAN from his agents, were handed over to ROGOV, so that they could be photostatted or photographed under an arrangement which permitted their return the following day, in order that their absence would not become known.

A feature of the organization of the "Research Group" was that LUNAN was not previously acquainted with ROGOV and that, after receiving instructions from ROGOV concerning the organization of the "Research Group" [illegible] sub-agents, [illegible] to make [illegible] the [illegible]

with HALPERIN, MAZERALL and SMITH, who were not previously known to him. Documentary evidence available in connection with this particular group reveals that LUNAN's three sub-agents had been previously recruited and were simply awaiting a contact to whom they could supply information.

CORBY confirmed his statement by submitting numerous documents. These included written reports submitted by LUNAN under his cover name "BACK", details of assignments set for the group to complete, details of meetings and monies paid, the dates and places of meetings, etc.

The important assignments given to this group may be judged from the fact that in addition to the tasks already set for each member of the group, reports and formulae were requested on such matters as uranium, U.235, material on electro-projector, new Research work in explosives, radio locators, radar, the organization of the National Research Council, information on deliberations of an Artillery Committee, of which HALPERIN was a member, details of Army Divisions and the post-war Canadian Army organization.

Owing to the technical information supplied by SMITH, Colonel ZABOTIN considered that LUNAN's value as a contact with this agent should be discontinued and, as a result, arrangements were made to withdraw SMITH from the group and handle him as a direct contact.

11. Durnford SMITH, cover name "BADEAU".

The details are not yet available respecting SMITH's parentage and place of birth but he is now about 33 years old. He is married and has two children. He graduated from McGill University in 1934 as a B.Sc. and continued his studies in that University until 1936, when he graduated with a Degree of M.Sc.

From 1937-1942 SMITH was employed in the Research Department of the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal. In 1942 he was engaged by the National Research Council and is now an Assistant to the Head of the Microwave Section.

Durnford SMITH was recruited about March, 1945 for work in the "Research Group" under LUNAN. His first assignment was to report on the type of work his Department was engaged in and what other Departments it was in contact with. Another assignment given to SMITH concerned the obtaining of uranium and 235 and to report in detail on radium production.

On March 28th LUNAN reported that SMITH had displayed caution when he contacted him and that SMITH was enthusiastic.

On April 18th LUNAN supplied information to ROGOV on the work being handled by SMITH which concerned Radio Engineering, specializing in Radar. SMITH was then working on a new battleship radar device for use in the Pacific. Early in June it was evident to Colonel ZABOTIN that Durnford SMITH was in a most strategic position and as LUNAN had little technical knowledge, it was decided to arrange to run SMITH as a direct agent. On June 8th ROGOV arranged with LUNAN that SMITH should be brought to the next meeting. This was done on July 5th when SMITH brought some valuable material. The material evidently concerned an assignment given on June 8th respecting American aeroplane radio locators, a radio (radar) navigation periscope, and details respecting the general organization of the National Research Council. When this material was received ROGOV gave SMITH $100.. He was also given a special assignment concerning a new photo-flash bomb and was asked to supply details respecting its composition, etc., also on Research work being carried out by the Photographic Research Department covering photography with the aid of infra-red rays and to report upon the newest types of aero-photographic apparatus used by the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F., including lenses and photos, characteristics, etc.

ROGOV also met SMITH on August 18th when they discussed the matter of photography.

Another assignment given directly by ROGOV to SMITH concerned radio bulbs and their technological manufacture, radio locators used by anti-aircraft artillery in 'planes, switches, radio antenna and what was being done in a Research Section known as the "Boyd Station".

On August 25th ROGOV had a personal meeting with SMITH, when the latter handed over a large quantity of radio literature and reports. After being photographed, same were returned to

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SMITH the following day. Arrangements were also made on August 20th for the use of a regular password in arranging future meetings. Noted in PF. 67,188

While [LUNAN] handled SMITH the latter supplied details respecting the organization of a Committee of the Secret Council for Research Problems in the National Research Council. At the same time, LUNAN reported that SMITH might be able to secure a transfer to work in Uranium Research but ZABOTIN did not recommend this and decided that SMITH should continue in the National Research Council.

Another assignment given to SMITH concerned the securing of literature for photographing on some technical matters and SMITH was warned that if the material was too bulky he should reduce the number of books and use discretion.

Another assignment given to SMITH concerned electron-shells and literature respecting radio matters.

CORBY submitted documents in support of the above and in addition supplied three pages of handwritten notes actually submitted by SMITH, bearing sketches and notes of mechanical devices and radio optics. CORBY also submitted a handwritten report, four pages, submitted by SMITH in connection with his first assignment given to him through LUNAN.

During the latter part of August SMITH submitted seventeen absolutely secret documents, British, American, and Canadian, on the question of magnet-radio locators for field artillery and three secret Scientific Research Journals, which totalled in all some 700 pages. ZABOTIN immediately wired Moscow advising that he had been able to photograph this material and that in the course of the next few days he hoped to receive almost the same amount of documents for from three to five hours. ZABOTIN also commented that he considered it necessary to examine the whole of the library of the Scientific Research Council.

It is quite evident that SMITH was one of ZABOTIN's most valuable agents and that his value was increased after direct contact was made with him, as above stated. Included among the many documents submitted by CORBY was one which bore a photograph of SMITH and a brief biography which described him as "very sympathetic...has a great desire to work for us".

P.F. 123.081

12 [Ned MAZERALL, cover name "BAGLEY"]

Ned MAZERALL was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1916 he is married but has no children. From June, 1939 to January, 1942 he was employed at Station C.K.O. of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He has since been employed by the National Research Council as Engineer in the Air Force Section of the Radio Section. No other information is available respecting his background, it not yet being possible to conduct a complete investigation.

MAZERALL, under the cover name "BAGLEY", was a member of G. LUNAN's "Research Group".

His first assignment was to supply information respecting radio sets, including photographs, technical details and intended purpose; to supply information respecting future work of the radio department and the type of models under development.

CORBY submitted documents which revealed that LUNAN was not able to contact MAZERALL until the latter part of June or early in July when he explained to LUNAN that he could not plan his free time very much in advance owing to family responsibilities. MAZERALL however immediately promised to be of assistance and accepted a full quota of tasks.

Among the assignments given to LUNAN for MAZERALL was one instructing that he should prepare a list of literature covering the subjects handled during his work, the titles, etc.

That MAZERALL was successful in carrying out his assignments is established by the fact that on August 6th LUNAN met Major ROGOV and supplied him with "valuable material" respecting radio equipment. This material was photographed and returned the following day.

P.F. 123.084

P.F. 123079

13. Isidore HALPERIN, cover name "BACON".

of Russian parents

Isidore HALPERIN was born in Toronto on January 5, 1911. He is a Hebrew and from 1939-1942 was employed as Professor of Mathematics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He enlisted in the Canadian Army and was Commissioned a 2/Lt. During his service he was attached to the Directorate of Artillery, National Defence Headquarters until September, 1945 when he was demobilized and resumed his previous occupation.

Isidore HALPERIN, under the cover name "BACON" (P.F. 67188) was a member of the "Research Group" under Lieut. LUNAN. In March, 1945 he was assigned the task of supplying all possible information respecting the Valcartier Explosives Establishment Direction. To report on its work and if possible submit explosive formulae and samples.

LUNAN reported that HALPERIN had given considerable thought to his first assignment and on April 18th submitted a report compiled by HALPERIN respecting the general organization, etc. of the Canadian Army Research Division, Explosives. He also submitted information respecting the work of a Ballistics Laboratory, Designs Branch and Field Trials Wing.

On June 8, 1945 HALPERIN was assigned the task of securing information respecting an electro-projector and to compile a report on the latest Research work being carried on concerning explosives and Artillery matters. He promised to submit information concerning the electro-projector at the next meeting.

On July 5th LUNAN reported that HALPERIN declared the electro bomb was well-known to the Germans and the Russians and explained his work was mostly in the field of the development of field improvements on ordnance.

HALPERIN would only supply oral information and it was considered that he was afraid. He did, however, verbally explain details of electro-shells and the method of detonation.

HALPERIN was also asked to supply information respecting Ur. 235 and explained that it was absolutely impossible for him to secure it. He then explained the theory of atomic energy. He was also asked what was involved in the building of a plant at Chalk River and replied that he did not know.

On August 6, 1945 LUNAN (P.F. 67188) was asked if HALPERIN could maintain his connections with the Artillery Committee in the event of his demobilization and return to Queen's University and what possibilities he would have for securing information in Kingston, Ontario.

On August 9th Moscow wired Colonel ZABOTIN asking him to secure information respecting the production, process, purpose, use and peculiar properties of certain explosives, including the technique of producing detonators. It was suggested that if HALPERIN was still in the Artillery Committee, the task should be handed to him.

P.F. 603,472

14. [Eric ADAMS, cover name "ERNST".]

Eric ADAMS was born in Hull, P.Q. on April 3, 1907. His father, C.A. ADAMS, retired Principal Granby High School, is opposed to his son's political ideas. ADAMS is married.

ADAMS entered McGill University in 1925 and graduated in 1929 with a B.Sc., Engineering and a Scholarship in Electrical Engineering. In 1929 he attended Harvard University and graduated with an M.B.A. (Master Business Administration) Degree with distinction.

During the period 1930 to 1940 ADAMS filled various responsible positions as Research Expert, Secretary, Economist and was in business for himself as Consulting Engineer.

In 1940 he secured employment with the Foreign Exchange Control Board in Montreal and on November 25, 1940 was transferred to Ottawa as Technical Advisor of the Martime Requirements Board, Department of Munitions and Supply. He later returned to the Foreign Exchange Control Board as Industrial Engineer and Appraiser of the Industrial Development Bank, F.E.C.B., Montreal.

During the Summer of 1934 ADAMS and his wife visited Russia and following their return he wrote a series of five articles under the title "Russia To-day" which were published in the 'Evening Post', Montreal. These articles reveal that ADAMS was impressed by his visit to Russia and conditions generally were lauded.

P.F. 98,397

In 1935 ADAMS was connected with the pro-Communist Friends of the Soviet Union. It is also known that on August 19, 1935 Fred ROSE visited Eric ADAMS at his home where various Communist matters were discussed. Investigations also reveal that ADAMS' business associates regarded his general utterances as being very pro-Communist.

P.F. 123,085

CORBY reports that ADAMS was originally recruited by Sam CARR for the 1942-43 set-up of Major SOKOLOV, Soviet Military Attache before ZABOTIN. During this period ADAMS, whose cover name was "ERNST", worked under the direct control of DJEVTSOV, Tass Representative.

P.F. 123,089

Following ZABOTIN's arrival in Canada ADAMS continued to work under CARR, until December, 1944 when the contact was transferred, presumably to one of ZABOTIN's own men.

CORBY also reports that ADAMS receives information from Kay WILLSCHER and then hands some over to his contact with ZABOTIN. ADAMS supplied information concerning matters such as: Despatch of Munitions to England - Invention of Waterproofing - Notes on Conferences - Unloading and Storage of Materials - Reports on the Inspection Branch - Correspondence Concerning Contracts - Correspondence with Companies - Inquiries and Correspondence on Other Matters.

CORBY submitted four documents to confirm his statement. One of these revealed that in a single bag, sent to Moscow in January, 1945, material supplied by ADAMS amounted to a total of 263 pages.

15. Kathlene (Kay) WILLSCHER, cover name "ELLI".

Miss WILLSCHER was born in England and she is about 45 years of age. It is believed that she graduated from a London University which might possibly be the London School of Economics. Miss WILLSCHER is described as a nervous type of individual who does not get much enjoyment out of life. She is not regarded as being efficient and is not known to have shown any Communist tendencies

CORBY reports that Miss WILLSCHER passes information to Eric ADAMS who, in turn, passes same to his contact with Colonel ZABOTIN. She has never been contacted directly by any of ZABOTIN's staff.

CORBY also reports that Miss WILLSCHER always supplied her information in carbon copy. On one occasion Moscow complained that Miss WILLSCHER had not supplied any information for a period of three months and it was suggested to Colonel ZABOTIN that a new contact be arranged. It was later decided to continue the system of ADAMS contacting her.

CORBY states that Miss WILSCHER obtained a copy of a despatch from the Canadian Ambassador to Moscow, dated November 3, 1944. It dealt with financial credits for trade between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain after the war. This despatch, together with another dated October 11, 1944, was sent by bag to Moscow on January 5, 1945. Although neither

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of these despatches could be traced in the office of the British High Commissioner, it has been established that the despatch first mentioned did reach Soviet Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow.

CORBY also states that Colonel ZAROTIN obtained, through Miss WILLSCHER, copy of a note written by Lord Keyes respecting financial matters between Great Britain and Canada.

CORBY submitted two documents concerning the forwarding to Moscow of despatches submitted by Miss WILLSCHER through Eric ADAMS.