

INFORMATION REPORT

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- General Carboner: A Russian in charge of all Soviet aviators engaged in the war, and in control of Spanish aviation during 1938 until the Belchistes operations. Source understands that at that time Carboner's work was denounced by the Spaniard Gen. Modesto; he was recalled to Moscow and later shot.
- Colonel Chkalov: An aviation specialist, worked in Spain in 1937. At the time of the Italian advance toward Madrid, his operations were unsatisfactory and he was called to Moscow. He later died in a flight with four companions.
- Colonel Dumo: A Polish battalion chief whose activities were limited to military command. He was inclined toward the Republicans to such an extent that he incurred the disfavor of the Soviets for his deviation from the Party line and the orders of the Kremlin.
- General Duvlas: A Russian aviation chief, replaced after eight months by General Carboner. He was recalled to Moscow, source understands, because of his friendship with some Englishmen. Source later inquired about him a number of times in Moscow but could learn nothing definite.
- General Gori: A Russian, was in Spain a short time early in the Civil War before he was summarily recalled to Moscow. Source does not know the reason for this recall and states that he had only two interviews with him, which were limited to discussions of tactics.
- General Goril*: The first Soviet general to arrive in Spain. Apparently the Kremlin was not pleased with his activities, as he remained only ten months. Source never saw him again and understands that he was shot on arrival in Moscow. Source believes that he was the best Soviet general in Spain and says that he was greatly interested in the Popular Front.
- General Gregorevich: A Russian, relieved General Maximo (see below) and remained until shortly before the end of the war. He was chief of Soviet artillery in Spain and a specialist of the general staff. He was a member of the Politburo (sic) and counselor of Stalin. During his stay in Spain, he directed the implementation of the policy of the Spanish Communist Party.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

8. Marshal Konev:** A Soviet cavalry specialist who worked with a number of special arms, chiefly with secret matters. He was an energetic and great defender of Kremlin orders. He remained in Spain until the end of the war. Returning to Moscow, he organized various schools of espionage and counter-espionage where Spaniards studied, including the one at Bolshaya Kaluzskaya where Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia studied. After the beginning of World War II he engaged in other work, the nature of which is not known to source.
9. Colonel Laukano: Russian infantryman, among the first to arrive in Spain. He worked with source for sixteen months but was recalled to Moscow and sent to Siberia because he was unsuccessful in persuading source to conform completely to the Party line.
10. General Lukano:*** Russian, was chief of the 14th International Division. He displeased the Kremlin by sympathizing too much with the Republicans and was ordered recalled to Moscow. The orders arrived late and he died on the front instead of going to Siberia.
11. General Malinovski:**** A Russian staff specialist and chief of the Soviet staff in Spain. He liked the Spanish people and the Republican system. On his return to the USSR, he was a professor in the Frunze Military Academy. He was one of the best generals at the front in World War II.
12. General Maximo:***** Chief of all the Russians in Spain; relieved General Gori. His activities were purely military and he would not mix in politics. He became a firm friend of source. He was recalled to Moscow and exiled to Siberia. Source has seen his acquaintances several times afterwards, but they refused to talk about him. However, Maximo's daughter told him that her father had been labeled as a Franquist.
13. Colonel Paulito: Russian, spent three years in the Spanish war. On returning to Moscow, he worked with Konev in organizing schools of espionage and continues in this work, at which he is a specialist.
14. General Paulo:***** Soviet tank specialist and member of the Politburo. He was among the first to join the war and remained until the end. Afterwards, when the Germans attacked Russia, he was in command of an army on the border and was allegedly shot for not stopping the Germans.
15. General Popov: Soviet tank specialist who refused to engage in politics. For this reason he was given work of only minor importance. Source has seen him many times afterwards in Moscow and says he is frightened about what may be done to him. Popov frequently became drunk.
16. General Rakosi:***** Russian expert in secret matters and guerrilla warfare. He was imprisoned for disagreement with the regime on returning to the USSR, but was freed to organize shock troops from among other prisoners. He organized 100,000 volunteers, received fifteen orders and seven medals, and was twice a hero. He has not been given recognition since the war.
17. General Sochenko: Member of the Soviet Air Force, relieved Carboner and spent two years in the Spanish war. Despite his good work, he gained disfavor and was removed from command at the end of the war.
18. General Sokachinski:***** Russian known in Spain as Valti, was chief of the 35th Division and counselor of Gen. Modesto. Before the war he was a professor in a military school for foreigners in Moscow. He tried to interfere with orders issued by source and caused many "headaches". After the war, he was a teacher at Frunze Academy and secretary of a part of the course. In the winter of 1947-48, he was reportedly killed by partisans on the road from Moscow to Warsaw, while acting as a representative of the Cominform.
19. Colonel Starino: Russian, in Spain three years, was counselor of Ungria, Spanish chief of guerrilla warfare. He took no part in politics, saying that the Spaniards were adults and knew what to do with their country. Later, in Moscow, he was known as "the father" of the Spaniards. During World War II, he was reportedly the Soviet chief of guerrilla warfare. Many Spaniards in difficulties later came to him for help.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

25X1A6a

Comments:

*Probably P. A. Skoblevski, alias Gorev.

**Presumably Marshal Ivan S. Konev, now Soviet Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces and Commander in Chief of Ground Forces.

***Possibly Gen. Lukacz, a Hungarian, who, according to Krivitsky's In Stalin's Secret Service, escaped the Red Army purge by being killed on the front; real name Mata Zalka.

****Presumably Marshal Rodion Ya. Malinowski, commander of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

*****Possibly Maksimov, but also possibly a Spanish pseudonym. The description suggests that either Maximo or Gori is identical with General Berzin, who was in control of the Soviet military mission in Spain until his recall to the USSR in the summer of 1937 and subsequent disappearance.

*****Possibly Pavlov. Also possibly Marshal G. K. Zhukov, who, while never a member of the Politburo, was loaned to the Spanish Republicans as a tank expert and fought on critical fronts in World War II. If so, source is mistaken about his having been shot.

*****Presumably not Matyas Rakosi of Hungary.

*****Correct spelling possibly Sokocheski or Sokochevski?

Many of the unidentified names are believed to be noms de guerre. Names ending in "o" may be Spanish versions of the Russian "ov"; thus, "Dumo" may be "Dumov", etc. Source is probably mistaken in saying that certain of these persons were members of the Politburo; he probably means only that they were high-ranking Soviet leaders.

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