

**SECRET**

KB Report No. 1

Copy No. 6

June 6, 1949

THE LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW INSTITUTES OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Since the structure and program of both the Leningrad and Moscow Institutes were the same and since, moreover, both institutes were controlled by the same governmental organizations, they will be described here together.

2. ORIGIN OF THE INSTITUTES

Both institutes were organized in 1920 by the People's Commissariat of Nationalities (Narkomnat) which was headed by Stalin at that time. They remained in its care until 1924 or 1925. After that time they were taken by the Foreign Office (Narkomindel), and by 1930 they had been taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and remained in its care until the outbreak of World War II.

3. THE AIM OF THE INSTITUTES

Both the institutes were organized upon the direct order of Lenin who, in the order signed by himself, had put before them the task of training specialists on oriental subjects: languages, economics, history, and geography of the eastern countries. Such specialists were supposed to become Soviet officials abroad (consular and embassy employees and representatives of trade organizations) and employees of Soviet organizations within the Soviet Union in republics populated mainly by oriental peoples and tribes.

After 1925 the institutes no longer trained employees for Soviet republics; they trained only future employees of embassies, consulates and foreign trade organizations.

4. THE RECENT STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUTES

About 1932 the institutes were reformed. Both of them received two main faculties: a Political and a Foreign Trade faculty. Since the institutes, after 1930, were under the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Political faculty's aims became as follows:

- a. Training of employees for embassies, consulates, and news agencies (mainly TASS);

**SECRET**

copy [ ]

WASH - CIA - [unclear] - [unclear]  
Zinkler (copy 3)  
Banks  
[unclear]

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2005

SECRET

- 2 -

b. Training of NKVD (Secret Police and Intelligence) agents for work in oriental countries or in USSR on oriental subjects.

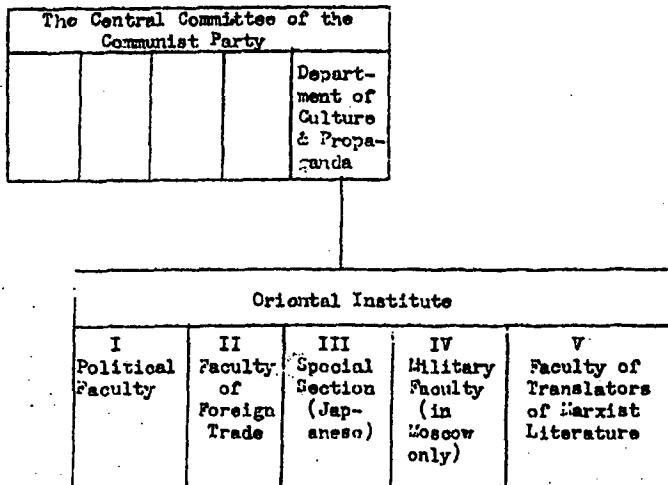
The faculty of Foreign Trade trained employees of Foreign Trade organizations (the so-called Torgpredstvo).

In 1934 a new department was created, the so-called "Special Section". Its aim was the training of young people in Japanese subjects only. These people were destined to work in military and political organizations whose interests lay in Japan and in countries influenced by Japan.

In 1939 the Moscow Institute organized a fourth department, the Military faculty. Its aim was the training of army officers on oriental subjects and especially the training of political "leaders" for the Red Army, the so-called politruks.

In 1935 both the Moscow and Leningrad Institutes opened a special faculty for training translators of Marxist-Leninist literature.

The following scheme of the structure illustrates the organization of the institutes:



SECRET

**SECRET**

- 3 -

5. ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTES

Each was headed by a director. Each faculty (and also the special section) was headed by a dean. There was a Communist Party Committee at each institute. The Party Committee's secretary was the right-hand man of the director. The dean of the military faculty was a colonel. The deans of the remaining faculties were civilians (Communist Party's members).

6. THE STUDENTS

From 1920 to 1930 the Institutes were open to all people, non-Communists as well as Communists, wishing to be trained in oriental subjects. After 1930 the Institutes were open to Communist Party members only.

Admission to these Institutes was a difficult matter. Only Communists who had been members of the Party for at least seven years and only those whose behavior had been immaculate were admitted. The routine was as follows: only district party committees (Oblastnoy, Krasvoy Komitet) were granted the right of selecting the prospective students. The latter's candidacies were scrutinized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and only after a severe screening could the candidates be sent to the Institute.

The students originally received an allowance of 400 rubles and after 1934, of 600 rubles a month. They were allowed to live in dormitories, and canteens were at their disposal.

Each Institute had 400 - 500 students. Their ages were 25 - 30. The students were mainly Russians, although some few Tatars and Uzbeks attended the Turkish and a few Buriats attended the Mongolian lectures. On the other hand, all students of the Faculty for Translators of Marxist Literature were natives: Uzbeks, Kirghis, Suskoms, Georgians, Armenians, Mongols, Buriats, etc. Chinese were not represented because there was a special University of Sun Yat Sen in Moscow for them.

7. PROGRAMS

The students studied for three years. The programs of all the above-mentioned faculties differed slightly from each other according to the future occupations of the students. The subjects can be subdivided into those common for all faculties and those specific for each faculty.

After the completion of their studies, the students had to work in one of the eastern countries, for instance in China or Turkey or Iran, etc. Accordingly, they had to study one of the oriental

**SECRET**

SECRET

- 4 -

languages, i.e. the language of the country concerned. In addition, they had to study the geography, history, economics, and other special subjects concerning that country. They also had to acquire the knowledge of the European language most commonly used in that country, for instance French if they studied Turkish and subjects on Turkey or English if they studied Chinese and subjects on China.

The foundation of their training was a thorough study of Marxist subjects: history of the Communist Party, dialectic materialism, political economy, and Leninism.

After these introductory remarks the program of the above-mentioned faculties will be given.

a. Political Faculty - The following are the subjects which were obligatory for all students of the Political Faculty:

- (1) History of the Communist Party (one year, 2 hours a week);
- (2) Political economics (one year, 4 hours a week);
- (3) Dialectic materialism (4 hours during one year);
- (4) Leninism (4 hours during one year);
- (5) Soviet justice (4 hours during one year);
- (6) International law (4 hours during one year);
- (7) English language (for all students except those studying Turkish) (6 hours a week during 3 years);
- (8) French (for students on Turkish) (6 hours a week during 3 years);
- (9) Oriental language (10 hours a week during 3 years);
- (10) Physical geography of the country concerned (2 hours a week during one term, i.e. 6 months);
- (11) Economics of the country (2 hours a week during 1 year);
- (12) History of the country (2 hours a week during one year);
- (13) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week during one year).

b. Foreign Trade Faculty -

- (1) History of the Communist Party (2 hours a week during one year);
- (2) Political economics (4 hours a week during one year);
- (3) Leninism (4 hours a week during one year);
- (4) Organisation of the Soviet trade (2 hours a week during one year);
- (5) Knowledge in goods: either
  - (a) Timber; or
  - (b) Oil; or
  - (c) Machinery; or
  - (d) Rubber; or
  - (e) Minerals

SECRET

SECRET

- 5 -

- (6) English or French, according to what has been said above, (6 hours a week during 3 years);
- (7) Oriental language (8 hours a week during 3 years);
- (8) Geography of the country (2 hours a week during 6 months);
- (9) Economics of the country (2 hours a week during one year);
- (10) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week during one year).

c. Special Section - The special section was created to train as many people as possible in Japanese (interpreters, political workers, etc.) and in as short a time as possible. This section was created to manage the difficulties which had been created by the tension existing between Japan and USSR in the thirties. The studies were limited to two years. Therefore, many subjects were omitted and the stress was laid on the Japanese language.

The following subjects were lectured on:

- (1) History of the Communist Party (5 hours a week during one year);
- (2) Leninism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (3) English (6 hours a week during 3 years);
- (4) Japanese (24 hours a week during 2 years);
- (5) History of Japan (2 hours a week during one year);
- (6) Political Structure of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months);
- (7) Geography of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months);
- (8) Economics of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months).

d. Military Faculty - The Military Faculty was supposed to train officers of the Soviet Army in oriental languages and to give them a thorough knowledge of the conditions in eastern countries. The students (all of them were Communists) attended by order of the headquarters of the Military Districts (Voennyi Okrug) along the oriental borders of the USSR:

- (1) Special Army of the Far East (Hq. in Khabarovsk in Siberia);
- (2) Central Asiatic Military District (Hq. in Tashkent);
- (3) Transcaucasian Military District (Hq. in Tbilisi or Tiflis).

Since the students were officers ranking from lieutenants to colonels and previously had undergone a thorough military

SECRET

**SECRET**

- 6 -

political training in military academies, they did not need any political training in the Institute. Therefore political subjects were either omitted or given as brief review courses.

The program of the Military Faculty was as follows:

- (1) History of the Communist Party (2 hours a week, one year);
- (2) Dialectic Materialism (2 hours a week, one year);
- (3) Political economics (2 hours a week, one year);
- (4) Leninism (2 hours a week, one year);
- (5) French or English (6 hours a week, 2 years);
- (6) Oriental language (10 hours a week, 3 years);
- (7) Physical Geography and Topography of the country concerned (2 hours a week, one year);
- (8) Economics of the country (2 hours a week, one year);
- (9) History of the country (2 hours a week, 6 months);
- (10) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week, one year).

The national studies pursued (language, history, economics, etc.) depended upon the interest of the Hq. of the Military District. The Military Districts covered the following areas:

- (1) The Far Eastern Special Army:
  - (a) Japan;
  - (b) China and Manchukuo;
  - (c) Outer Mongolia;
- (2) The Central Asiatic Military District:
  - (a) Afghanistan;
  - (b) Iran;
  - (c) India;
- (3) The Transcaucasian Military Districts:
  - (a) Turkey;
  - (b) Iran;
  - (c) Arabic States.

Accordingly, students coming from the Far Eastern Army studied either Japanese or Chinese or Mongolian. Those coming from the Central Asiatic Military District had to study either Pushtu or Persian or one of the Indian languages (Marathi, Panjabi, Hindi, Bengali, etc.).

**SECRET**

SECRET

- 7 -

e. Translators' Faculty - Only natives were admitted to the Translators' Faculty. These were carefully selected by the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the respective Soviet republics and their candidacies were scrutinized and approved by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Party in Moscow. The students usually were not very young (about 30 - 40) and the main condition was that they had belonged to the Party much more than seven years and had been engaged in literary work (novelists, reporters, etc.). Since they were supposed to translate Marxist works into their native languages, they had to be trained thoroughly in philosophy, political and economic teachings, and especially in Stalin's works.

Program:

- (1) History of the Communist Party (4 hours a week during one year);
- (2) Political Economics (4 hours a week during 2 years);
- (3) Dialectic Materialism (2 hours a week during 1 year);
- (4) Historic Materialism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (5) Leninism, i.e. Lenin's works (4 hours a week during 2 years);
- (6) Stalin's Questions of Leninism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (7) Practical work on Marx's Capital (2 hours a week for one year);
- (8) German, because Marx and Engels had published many books in German and sometimes an adequate translation is possible from German only (6 hours a week during 3 years);
- (9) Oriental language, only to brush up the student's style (4 hours a week during 2 years);
- (10) Russian (4 hours a week during 3 years).

8. PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS

The professors and teachers on oriental subjects were non-Communists because there were no teachers available among the Party members. There were professors, assistant professors, and native lecturers. The latter were teaching the colloquial language only.

a. The Leningrad Institute had the following professors and teachers:

- (1) Prof. Rappoport - Political economics, Soviet and International Law, Dialectic Materialism;
- (2) Prof. Dembo - Political Economics;

\* Member of the Communist Party

SECRET

- (3) Prof. Rosoff\* - Political Economics;
- (4) Prof. Aleksey, V.M., on Chinese;
- (5) Prof. Svyatlov, G. F., on Chinese;
- (6) Lecturer Puchoff\* (cover name, Chinese by nationality) - Chinese;
- (7) Lecturer Gaisinoff\* (cover name, Chinese by nationality) - Chinese;
- (8) Prof. Konrad, N. I., - Japanese;
- (9) Asst. Professor Kolpakchi - Japanese;
- (10) Asst. Prof. Gluskina - Japanese;
- (11) Asst. Prof. Zhivotova - Japanese;
- (12) Lecturer Oka (Japanese) - Japanese;
- (13) Prof. Poppe, N. N., - Mongolian;
- (14) Prof. Kosin, S. A., - Mongolian;
- (15) Prof. Fankratov, B. I., - Mongolian & Chinese;
- (16) Asst. Prof. Batukhan (a Mongol) - Mongolian;
- (17) Lecturer Burduboff, A. V., - Mongolian;
- (18) Prof. Maloff, S. K., - Uiguric (the Turkish language of Sinkiang);
- (19) Asst. Prof. Borovkov, K. A.\* - Uiguric;
- (20) Asst. Prof. Kononov\* - Turkish;
- (21) Asst. Prof. Javhad Endo\* (a Turk) - Turkish;
- (22) Lecturer Eihat\* (Turk) - Turkish;
- (23) Prof. Romaskovich, A. A., - Persian;
- (24) Prof. Bertels, N. E., - Persian and Pushtu;
- (25) Asst. Prof. Aronds, A. K., - Persian;
- (26) Lecturer Davand (Persian) - Persian;
- (27) Prof. Saranikov, A. F., - Urdu, Bengali, Hindi;
- (28) Asst. Prof. Kramodembaki, S. E.\* - Hindi, Marathi;
- (29) Asst. Prof. Sotnikoff\* - Bengali, Urdu;
- (30) Asst. Prof. Shirisoff\* - Hindi, Marathi;
- (31) Lecturer Ali Datt\* - Urdu, Bengali;
- (32) Prof. Krachkovski - Arabic;
- (33) Asst. Prof. Ode Vassilieva (an Arab woman) - Arabic;
- (34) Asst. Prof. Semionov, V., - Arabic

Teachers of Russian, German, French, and English are not mentioned as their names are of no interest.

b. The Moscow Institute

- (1) Prof. Kolokolov\* - Chinese;
- (2) Asst. Prof. Kara Murza\* - Chinese, history of China;
- (3) Prof. Fessenko\* (director) - history of China and especially Sinkiang;
- (4) Prof. Konrad, N. I., - Japanese;

\* Member of the Communist Party

SECRET



# SECRET

- 9 -

- (4) Prof. Sangooff, G. D., - Mongolian;
- (5) Asst. Prof. Khaitullin - Mongolian;
- (6) Asst. Prof. Manshigov - Mongolian;
- (7) Asst. Prof. Staritzyna, P. P., - History of Mongolia, Mong. language;
- (8) Prof. Berlin, L. E., - History of Mongolia;
- (9) Prof. Poppo, H. N., (as visiting professor) - History of Mongolia;
- (10) Prof. Yudehin, K. K., - Uiguric;
- (11) Asst. Prof. Baskakov, N., - Uiguric;
- (12) Prof. Miller - Persian;
- (13) Prof. Gordievski - Turkish;
- (14) Prof. Zhirkov - Persian;
- (15) Prof. Grande - Arabic.

## 9. THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES

Lectures on subjects common to the whole faculty were delivered at the same time for all students of that faculty. Thus all students of the same faculty assembled at the same time to attend the lectures on political economy or on dialectic materialism. However, the native students gathered in small groups for specialized lectures on a certain country, e.g. Chinese language, geography of Iran. The groups of students trained in each oriental language were small, e.g.

### Mongolian

I & II term	-	8 - 10 students
III & IV term	-	5 - 6 students
V & VI term	-	4 - 5 students

### Chinese

I & II term	-	12 - 15 students
III & IV term	-	8 - 10 students
V & VI term	-	6 - 8 students

The small groups were characteristic of the Political, Foreign Trade, and Military Faculties. The Social Section had more students:

I & II term	-	10 - 12 groups, 6-8 students each
III & IV term	-	6 - 8 groups, 5-6 students each
V & VI term	-	5 - 6 groups, 4-5 students each

The Translators Faculty had less students: All terms had no more than three students each.

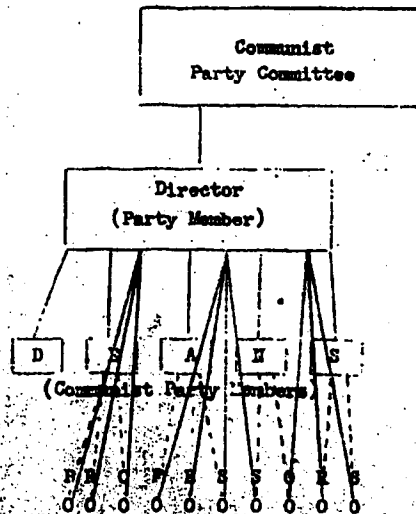
Member of the Communist Party

SECRET

- 10 -

The programs of the subjects were compiled either by the professors or they were given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. All programs of political and Marxist subjects were compiled by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The programs of languages, geography, history, and economics of the oriental countries were compiled by the professors, approved by the deans (who were Communists), by the director (Communist) and, finally, by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow.

The professors were responsible to the director. The director gave them their guide-lines and issued orders. In less important matters, e.g. scheduling of the lectures, increasing or decreasing the number of lectures, purchase of books, etc., the professors had to apply to the deans. Professors were forced to comply with the massive red tape which permeates all endeavors in the USSR. In some serious cases professors were called before the Party Committee to explain actions they had taken. The institutes were organized as shown in the following scheme:



SECRET

SECRET

Professors and teachers of the same subject formed the so-called chair (Russian Kafedra). The chair was presided over by the chairman, one of the professors. The chairman settled all questions with the director, the dean, or the Communist Party Committee Secretary.

10. APPOINTMENTS OF STUDENTS AFTER COMPLETION OF STUDIES

After graduating, the students were given appointments by order of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. If, for example, a consulate or an embassy needed an employee, it made an application, through the Foreign Office, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The latter then ordered the director of the institute to recommend one of the students most suited to the job. The latter's candidacy was scrutinized and approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The Political Faculty trained prospective employees of the Foreign Office: consuls, ambassadors, clerks to consulates. In addition, it trained news agencies' employees. Unofficially it trained prospective intelligence officers for work abroad. In reality this faculty supplied the Foreign Office and the Intelligence with minor officers as the top ranking persons usually were recruited among leading Party members and NKVD officers. Nevertheless, the Foreign Office has obtained the following outstanding persons from the Leningrad Institute:

a. PETROV, Apollon Alexandrovich (now about 45) now the USSR Ambassador to China. Well trained on Chinese language, history and literature, he graduated in 1930 or 1931, received additional training in the Academy of Sciences, published a book on Chinese philosophy, acted as learned secretary to the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, since 1938 has acted as Vice Director of that Institute, since 1941 has been a high official of the Foreign Office, and soon afterward was appointed Ambassador to China;

b. PETROV, Georgi Mikhailovich, well trained on Iran, graduated in 1932 or 1933, became dean of the Political Faculty, in 1938 was appointed scientist to the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences, in 1940 was sent to Tiflis (Georgia) to organize the Intelligence on Iran;

c. ZHUKOV, Evgeni Mikhailovich, well trained on Japan, was employed by the Foreign Office, later became one of the leading persons in the editor's office of the paper Pravda, published many items on Japan in Pravda, in 1944 was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; (X)

SECRET

d. BUROV, trained on Iran, became in 1938 intelligence officer on the Iranian frontier in Russian Central Asia.

e. ANIKHEV, trained on China, former consul in Sinkiang, afterward Dean of the Trade Faculty of the Leningrad Institute, since 1940 Vice Director of the Moscow Institute;

f. RIGZINO, Boris, Buriat by nationality, graduated in 1931 or 1932, was appointed Consul to Outer Mongolia (Altan Bulak), afterward Consul General in Outer Mongolia (Zhibbulanta).

The Foreign Trade Faculty also has trained many people now acting as high officials:

a. TRUSSOV, Alexei Alexeevich, former engineer, well educated, excellently trained on Mongolia, since 1939 Trade Representative (Torgpred) to Outer Mongolia (Ulan Bator);

b. KUZNETZOV, trained on Mongolia, Trussov's right-hand man;

c. KUDROFF, Konstantin, trained on Mongolia, later received additional training on Japan, was appointed intelligence officer on Japan.

#### 11. RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The Leningrad Institute was closed down just before the Russo-German War (1941). Its last director was Amagay, member of the Comintern, arrested in 1937. After that Shani became director. He also was a member of the Comintern.

The Leningrad Institute's name was The Leningrad Oriental Institute. Before 1935 its name was Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Institute of Yemukidze. The name of the Institute was changed after Yemukidze was shot. The Leningrad Institute's address was Leningrad, Maksimilianovski Pereulok 7.

The Moscow Institute's name was before 1935 The Moscow Narimanov Institute of Oriental Languages; after 1935, merely Moscow Oriental Institute.

Its director was in 1941-43, and perhaps is to the present, Professor Kazanov, Communist. Before 1930 he was with Borodin in China as the latter's adviser.

In October 1941 The Moscow Institute was evacuated to Fergana in Russian Turkistan, but only the Military Faculty worked there regularly. The Moscow Institute's address is Moscow, Center, Marosolka 2.

**SECRET**

Topics Dr. Popp has

Refugees

Division between USSR Government and Red Army

Notes on the Refutation of Marxism

The Present Situation in Korea

Political Measures During a War with the Soviet Union

Psychologic Warfare (Propaganda)

Psychologic Warfare Propaganda. Important Items.

Stalin's Article on Capitalist Encirclement and Strengthening of  
the Communist State.

Expediency of an Anti-Stalinist International.

Possible Trouble in Germany

Refugees in the Near East

Changes in the Cultural Life of the Turkestan Peoples.

The Korean War as Part of the Soviet Aggressive Policies.

Psychologic Warfare. Exile Government.

*Garner*

[ ]