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SOURCE: USSR national who is an outstanding scholar of the language and culture of Mongolia and other areas of the eastern USSR. He has traveled extensively as an observer throughout Mongolia, Manchuria and the eastern USSR as well as many areas in the central and southern USSR. A member of the USSR Academy of Sciences since 1933, he has a wide acquaintance among Soviet scholars and scientists. He is now in the US as a refugee. He left the USSR in 1943, and bases his remarks about present conditions on his previous knowledge of the area and the fact that he has kept in touch through Soviet technical publications. He also maintains some correspondence with other refugees from the Soviet Union.

1. The structure and program of both the Leningrad and Moscow Institutes were the same and both institutes were controlled by the same governmental organizations. Both were organized in 1920 by the People's Commissariat of Nationalities (Narkomnats) which was headed by Stalin at that time. They remained in its care until 1924 or 1925, when they were taken by the Foreign Office (Narkomindel). 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.
2. Both institutes were organized by 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 to become Soviet officials abroad 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.

Recent Structure

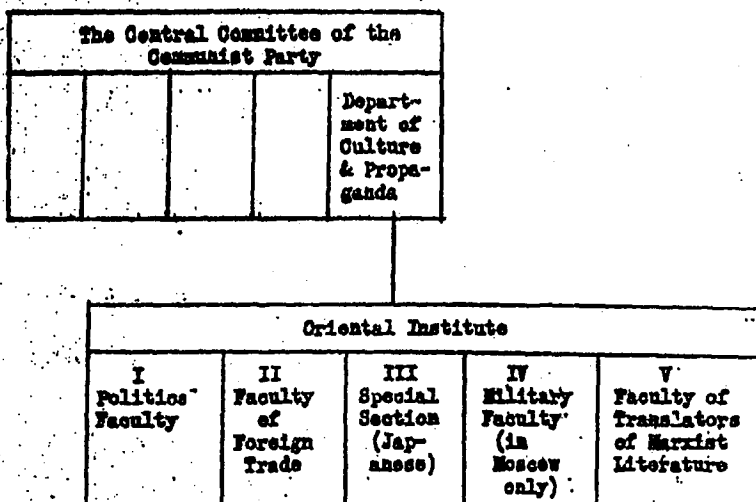
3. The institutes were reformed in about 1932. Both received two main faculties: a Political, and a Foreign Trade faculty. Since the institutes, after 1930, were under the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Political faculty's aims became as follows:
 - (a) Training employees for embassies, consulates, and news agencies (mainly TASS).
 - (b) Training NKVD (Secret Police and Intelligence) agents for work in oriental countries or in USSR on oriental subjects.

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GROUP	CLASS	DATE	BY	REASON	APPROVING OFFICER	REMARKS

4. The faculty of Foreign Trade trained employees of Foreign Trade organizations (the so-called Torgoredstvo).
5. In 1934 a new department, the "Special Section", was created, with the aim of training young people in Japanese subjects only. Those people were destined to work in military and political organizations whose interests lay in Japan and in countries influenced by Japan.
6. 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.
7. In 1935 both the Moscow and Leningrad Institutes opened a special faculty for training translators of Marxist-Leninist literature.
8. The following illustrates the institutes organization:



Administration

9. Each institute had a director and each faculty (including the special section) 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 members).

Students

10. From 1928 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 limited to Communist Party members.
11. Admission was a difficult matter. Only Communists who had been Party members for at least seven years, and only those whose behavior had been above reproach, were admitted. The routine was as follows: only district party committees (Oblastny, Kraevoy 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.
12. Each Institute had four to five hundred students. Their ages were 25 - 30. The students were mainly Russians, although some few Tatars and Uzbeks attended the Turkish, and a few Mariats attended the Mongolian lectures. On the other hand, all students of the Faculty for Translators of Marxist Literature were natives: Uzbeks, Kirghis, Suzhomans, Georgians,

Armenians, Mongols, Buriats, etc. Chinese were not represented because there was a special University of Sun Yat Sen in Moscow for them. The students originally received a monthly allowance of 400 rubles and after 1934, of 600 rubles. They were allowed to live in dormitories, and canteens were at their disposal.

PROGRAMS

13. The students studied for three years. The faculty programs differed slightly, 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.
14. After completing their studies, students had to work in one of the eastern countries. Accordingly, they had to study one of the Oriental languages, ie 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 a 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.
15. The foundation of their training was a thorough study of Marxist subjects: history of the Communist Party, dialectic materialism, political economy, and Leninism.
16. The following are the subjects that were obligatory for all students of the Political Faculty:
 - (a) History of the Communist Party (one year, 2 hours a week);
 - (b) Political economics (one year, 4 hours a week);
 - (c) Dialectic materialism (4 hours during one year);
 - (d) Leninism (4 hours during one year);
 - (e) Soviet justice (4 hours during one year);
 - (f) International law (4 hours during one year);
 - (g) English language (for all students except those studying Turkish) (6 hours a week during 3 years);
 - (h) French (for students on Turkish) (6 hours a week during 3 years);
 - (i) Oriental language (18 hours a week during 3 years);
 - (j) Physical geography of the country concerned (2 hours a week during one term, ie 6 months);
 - (k) Economics of the country (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (l) History of the country (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (m) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week during one year).
17. Students of the Foreign Trade Faculty studied the following:
 - (a) History of the Communist Party (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (b) Political economics (4 hours a week during one year);
 - (c) Leninism (4 hours a week during one year);
 - (d) Organization of the Soviet trade (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (e) Knowledge in goods: either

(1) Timber; or	2 hours a week during one year
(2) Oil; or	
(3) Machinery; or	
(4) Rubber; or	
(5) Chemicals	
 - (f) English or French, according to what has been said above, (6 hours a week during 3 years);
 - (g) Oriental language (8 hours a week during 3 years);
 - (h) Geography of the country (2 hours a week during 6 months);
 - (i) Economics of the country (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (j) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week during one year).
18. The Special Section was created to train as many people in Japanese (interpreters, political workers, etc.) 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 1930's. 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:
 - (a) History of the Communist Party (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (b) Leninism (2 hours a week during one year);
 - (c) English (6 hours a week during 2 years);

- (d) Japanese (24 hours a week during 2 years);
- (e) History of Japan (2 hours a week during one year);
- (f) Political Structure of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months);
- (g) Geography of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months);
- (h) Economics of Japan (2 hours a week during 6 months).

19. 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 Communists) attended by order of the headquarters of the Military Districts (Voennyi Okrug) along the Oriental borders of the USSR:

- (a) Special Army of the Far East (HQ in Khabarovsk in Siberia);
- (b) Central Asiatic Military District (HQ in Tashkent);
- (c) Transcaucasian Military District (HQ in Tbilisi).

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

20. The program of the Military Faculty was as follows:

- (a) History of the Communist Party (2 hours a week, one year);
- (b) Marxist Materialism (2 hours a week, one year);
- (c) Political economics (2 hours a week, one year);
- (d) Leninism (2 hours a week, one year);
- (e) French or English (6 hours a week, 2 years);
- (f) Oriental language (18 hours a week, 3 years);
- (g) Physical Geography and Topography of the country concerned (2 hours a week, one year);
- (h) Economics of the country (2 hours a week, one year);
- (i) History of the country (2 hours a week, 6 months);
- (j) Political structure of the country (2 hours a week, one year).

21. 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:

- (a) The Far Eastern Special Army:
 - (1) Japan;
 - (2) China and Manchukuo;
 - (3) Outer Mongolia;
- (b) The Central Asiatic Military District:
 - (1) Afghanistan;
 - (2) Iran;
 - (3) India;
- (c) The Transcaucasian Military Districts:
 - (1) Turkey;
 - (2) Iran;
 - (3) 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 Pashto or Persian or one of the Indian languages (Marathi, Panjabi, Hindi, Bangali, etc.).

22. Only natives were admitted to the Translators' Faculty. These were carefully selected by the Central Committee 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. The program of the Translator's Faculty was:

- (a) History of the Communist Party (4 hours a week during one year);
- (b) Political Economics (4 hours a week during 2 years);

- (e) Dialectic Materialism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (d) Historic Materialism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (c) Leninism, ie Lenin's works (4 hours a week during 2 years);
- (f) Stalin's Questions of Leninism (2 hours a week during one year);
- (g) Practical work on Marx's Capital (2 hours a week for one year);
- (h) 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);
- (i) Oriental language, only to brush up the student's style (4 hours a week during 2 years);
- (j) Russian (4 hours a week during 3 years).

Professors and Teachers

23. 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.
24. The Leningrad Institute had the following professors and teachers (*indicates members of Communist Party):
- (a) Prof Rapoport* - Political economics, Soviet and International Law, Dialectic Materialism;
 - (b) Prof Dembe* - Political Economics;
 - (c) Prof Reszoff* - Political Economics;
 - (d) Prof Alakseev, Y M, on Chinese;
 - (e) Prof Gaykalov, G F, on Chinese;
 - (f) Lecturer Puchoff* (cover name, Chinese by nationality) - Chinese;
 - (g) Lecturer Gaidoff* (cover name, Chinese by nationality) - Chinese;
 - (h) Prof Konrad, N I, - Japanese;
 - (i) Asst Professor Kalpakchi - Japanese;
 - (j) Asst Prof Glushina - Japanese;
 - (k) Asst Prof Zhivotova - Japanese;
 - (l) Lecturer Gha (Japanese) - Japanese;
 - (m) Prof Poppe, N M, - Mongolian;
 - (n) Prof Kozin, S A, - Mongolian;
 - (o) Prof Pankratoff, B I, - Mongolian & Chinese;
 - (p) Asst Prof Batukhan (a Mongol) - Mongolian;
 - (q) Lecturer Burdukoff, A V, - Mongolian;
 - (r) Prof Maloff, S E, - Uiguric (the Turkish language of Sinkiang);
 - (s) Asst Prof Beovikov, K A*, - Uiguric;
 - (t) Asst Prof Lahanov* - Turkish;
 - (u) Asst Prof Javed Zade* (a Turk) - Turkish;
 - (v) Lecturer Nihat* (Turk) - Turkish;
 - (w) Prof Kamaskovich, A A, - Persian;
 - (x) Prof Bertels, E E, - Persian and Pushtu;
 - (y) Asst Prof Arends, A K, - Persian;
 - (z) Lecturer Davand (Persian) - Persian;
 - (aa) Prof Baranikov, A P, - Urdu, Bengali, Hindi;
 - (ab) Asst Prof Krasnodenski, E E*, - Hindi, Marathi;
 - (ac) Asst Prof Setnikoff* - Bengali, Urdu;
 - (ad) Asst Prof Shiriaeff - Hindi, Marathi;
 - (ae) Lecturer Ali Datt* - Urdu, Bengali;
 - (af) Prof Krachkovski - Arabic;
 - (ag) Asst Prof Odo Vassilieva (an Arab woman) - Arabic;
 - (ah) Asst Prof Semionov, V, - Arabic.

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

25. Professors of the Moscow Institute were (*indicates CP member):
- (a) Prof Melokolov* - Chinese;
 - (b) Asst Prof Lara Kurza* - Chinese, history of China;
 - (c) Prof Pessenko* (director) - history of China and especially Sinkiang;

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- (d) Prof Konrad, N I, - Japanese;
- (e) Prof Sangeeff, G D, - Mongolian;
- (f) Asst Prof Khaibullia* - Mongolian;
- (g) Asst Prof Manshigeev* - Mongolian;
- (h) Asst Prof Staritsyna, P P,* - History of Mongolia, Mong language;
- (i) Prof Berlin, L B,* - History of Mongolia;
- (j) Prof Peppe, N N, (as visiting professor) - History of Mongolia;
- (k) Prof Tudehia, K K, - Uiguric;
- (l) Asst Prof Baskakov, N - Uiguric;
- (m) Prof Miller - Persian;
- (n) Prof Gordievski - Turkish;
- (o) Prof Shirkev - Persian;
- (p) Prof Grande - Arabic.

Organization of the Studies

26. 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, eg Chinese language or geography of Iran. The groups of students trained in each oriental language thus were small:

Mongolian

I & II term	-	8 - 10 students;
III & IV term	-	3 - 6 students;
V & VI term	-	4 - 6 students.

Chinese

I & II term	-	12 - 16 students;
III & IV term	-	8 - 10 students;
V & VI term	-	6 - 8 students.

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

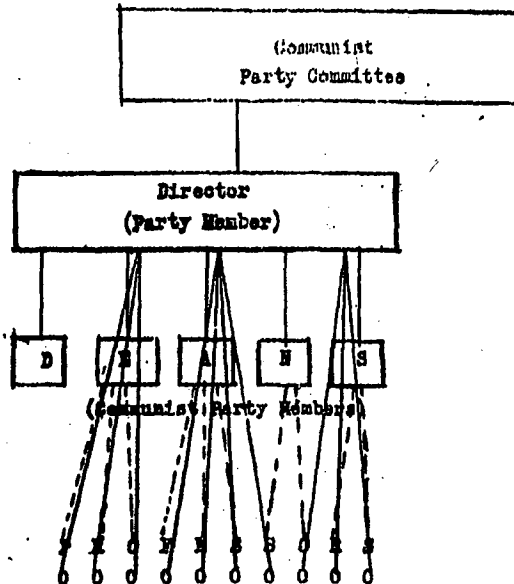
I & II term	-	10 - 12 groups, 6-8 students each;
III & IV term	-	6 - 8 groups, 5-6 students each;
V & VI term	-	5 - 6 groups, 4-5 students each.

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

29. 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.

30. The professors were responsible to the director. The director gave them their guide-lines and issued orders. In less important matters, as scheduling of the lectures, increasing or decreasing the number of lectures, purchase of books, the professors had to apply to the deans. Professors were forced to comply with the massive red tape which permeates all decisions 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:

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31. 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.

Appointments of Students after Completion of Studies

32. 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.
33. 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, Apollen Alexandrovich (now about 45) now the USSR Ambassador to China. Well trained on Chinese language, history and literature, he graduated in 1938 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 Mihailovich, 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 Mihailovich, 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;

- (d) Burey, trained on Iran, became in 1939 intelligence officer on the Iranian frontier in Russian Central Asia;
- (e) Antsev, 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) Higgins, Boris, Russian by nationality, graduated in 1931 or 1932, was appointed Consul to Outer Mongolia (Altan Bulak), afterward Consul General in Outer Mongolia (Zhikhidamba).
34. The Foreign Trade Faculty also has trained many people now acting as high officials:
- (a) Trussov, Alarai Alexeevich, former engineer, well educated, excellently trained on Mongolia, since 1939 Trade Representative (Torgpred) to Outer Mongolia (Ulan Bator);
- (b) Kusnetsov, trained on Mongolia, Trussov's right-hand man;
- (c) Kudruff, Evastantia, trained on Mongolia, later received additional training on Japan, was appointed intelligence officer on Japan.

Recent Developments

35. The Leningrad Institute was closed down just before the Russo-German War (1941). Its last director was Agapov, member of the Comintern, arrested in 1937. Shani, a member of the Comintern, then became director. The Leningrad Institute's name was the Leningrad Oriental Institute. Before 1935 its name was Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Institute of Yankidze. The name of the Institute was changed after Yankidze was shot. The Leningrad Institute's address was Leningrad, Maksimilianovski Pereslek 7.
36. The Moscow Institute's name was before 1935 the Moscow Karimov Institute of Oriental Languages; after 1935, merely Moscow Oriental Institute. Its director was in 1941-43, and perhaps is to the present, Professor Fessenko, Communist. Before 1929 he was with Borodin in China as the latter's adviser. In October 1941 the Moscow Institute was evacuated to Kazan in Russian Turkestan, but only the Military Faculty worked there regularly. The Moscow Institute's address is Moscow, Center, Marosheika 2.