MAGAZINE

We search for knowledge not for glory's sake — But to learn the truth for the good of our State!

Nº2 (11) JUNE 2025



SERGEY CHEMEZOV, CEO OF STATE CORPORATION "ROSTEC": "WESTERN PARTNERS WILL NEVER BE TRUSTED AGAIN" | IN THE ENEMY'S REAR... |

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

END OF OPERATION SUNRISE. HOW OUR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE UNCOVERED SEPARATIST GAMES OF THE WESTERN ALLIES

тексеевич Ваупшасов, Леонид Романович Квасников, Моррис и Леонтина Коэн, вич Кузнецов, Виктор Александрович Лягин, Дмитрий Ни удра, Николай ^{Изз}INTELLIGENCE WORK DEMANDSоровна Троян, Алек ев, Владимир ^{Александро} A LEVEL OF SECENL Надежда Прояна Троян, Алек AND SELF-RESTRAINT THAT ич Вартанян, Станислав Алекси ОSTIPEOPLE HAVE NEVER ФРЕАМЕД ОБ Александр Маркович Рабцевич, Надежда Архипович Пропобранскандр Маркович Рабцевич, Надежда ирилл Прокофьевич Орловский, Николай Архипов

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вич, Надежда Викторовна Троян, Александр Семенович Феклисов. // ГЕРОИ-РАЗВЕД

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Club for assistance in conservation of historical and cultural legacy

Chief editor

Mikhail Pogudin. chairman of the Veterans council of the SVR of Russia, chairman of the board of the "Soglasiye" charitable foundation

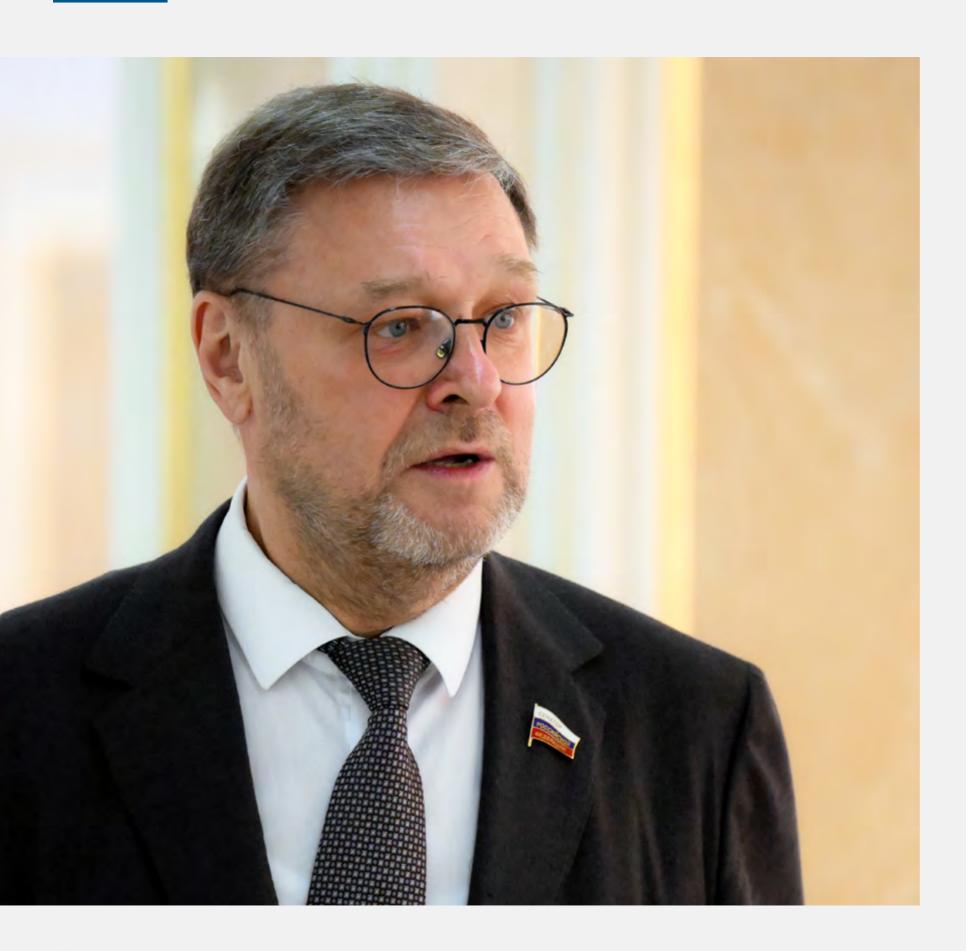
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Neo-Colonialism A relic and the last stronghold of a bygone era

Text: Konstantin Iosifovich Kosachev, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council

is a transition from a unipolar to a multipolar or polycentric model of world order, which will obviously be more democratic, fair, and will meet the interests of all peoples without exception.

In discussing how exactly this transition should be implemented in practice, we will inevitably come across the fact that one of the fundamental pillars of the outgoing system is neocolonialism in all its manifestations. It "cements" the inequality of states and peoples, the inequitable distribution of material resources on the planet, gives advantages to one group of the richest states, which have transformed their financial, economic, technological and military superiority, firstly, into institutional superiority, by creating or subordinating quasi-universal world institutions that de facto consolidate the unipolar domination of the West.

Secondly, a certain ideological and ethical basis with a strong "whiff" of racism is adjusted to this superiority. They say that rich countries are rich because they are more civilized and differ from other, less developed cultures and civiliza-

It is generally accepted that the modern era tions. Of course, centuries of colonialism, slavery, outright robbery of other peoples, as well as the current unfair model of the world order. which allows the West to "skim the cream" off the world's wealth and maintain inequality — all this is not taken into account when it comes to the concept, which is sometimes tacitly, through culture and other indirect tools, is being imposed on the entire world as a civilizational selfevident fact. As if "some animals are more equal than others". (G. Orwell, Animal Farm).

> Thirdly, within the framework of the unipolar model, a certain group of states (considering themselves more "advanced", progressive and strong) has arrogated itself the right to dictate to other countries not only the rules of behavior on the world stage — whom to be friends with, what alliances to join, against whom to impose "sanctions" - but also the principles of internal structure. They tell people who to vote for, which leaders to consider legitimate, which values to follow. They assign various ratings of certain freedoms, arbitrarily divide into democracies and dictatorships, declare certain local customs, practices and traditions wrong.



On the X Forum 'Primakov Readings'. Moscow. June 25. 2024.

For example, the 2023 partnership agreement between the European Union and the members of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States included requirements for EU partners to legalize abortion, the LGBT agenda and comprehensive sexual education. The attempt by some Caribbean countries, most notably Jamaica, to at least delay the signing of the document has led to threats to deprive the country of vital external funding for the implementation of socio-economic programs.

Neo-colonialism cements the inequality of states and peoples, the inequitable distribution of material resources on the planet, gives advantages to one group of the richest states.

This strategic position of the West as the selfproclaimed "leader of the entire world", including in terms of moral and ethical leadership, as well as the ability to punish those it deems undesirable with economic repressions and even direct military force without any consequences for itself is one of the main pillars and nourishing resource of the unipolar world system. This leads to the conclusion that it is impossible to build a multipolar world without overcoming all forms of neo-colonial inequality of states and peoples.

In practice, we are not even talking about relations between mother countries and colonies. albeit former ones, but about growing dependence on the West in various spheres of politics, economics and public life: starting with "international" payment instruments, banks, insurance companies, social and medical insurance systems created, imposed and controlled by Western structures, and ending with the introduction of openly hostile concepts that grossly violate international law, such as "rules-based world order", "humanitarian intervention," "the right to foreign aid," and the like.

Even in matters of economic cooperation, the concepts of the "Global North" and "Global South" is are applied, where for some reason it is the "South" that is cut off from the "North", and therefore is in a state of dependence, i. e. is in vertical relations, instead of a state of mutually beneficial cooperation, i. e. in horizontal relations.

In 1965 Ghana's first president and philosopher Kwame Nkrumah wrote in his work "Neo-colonialism, the Last Stage of Imperialism": "The result of neo-colonialism is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation rather than for the development of the less developed parts of the world. Investment under neo-colonialism increases rather than decreases the gap between the rich and the poor countries of the world."

The principle of equal and fair geographical representation has clearly been violated in international affairs. Many international organizations that are supposed to represent the interests of humanity, promote the idea of exclusivity as prevailing. This is a consequence of the fact that their secretariats have been

"privatized" by the West or literally staffed with its representatives, and the institutions themselves openly serve the interests of "the Golden billion," which is a form of unipolarity's institutionalization.

The concept of classical colonialism is well established in international law. It is generally known that it is enshrined in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by Resolution 1514 (XV) of the UN General Assembly on December 14, 1960. Western countries, shameful-"colonialism" solely in historical retrospect, as something outdated and left in the past. Although this phenomenon still exists today in its traditional form.

For example, statistics show that France pur- What is missing from international law today? 60 years. Only in 2023 its price was raised from €0.80 (!) to €200 per 1 kg. With uranium exports of around 17,000 tons per year, Niger has lost over €3.5 billion in the last 10 years alone.

Another example: at the Russia-Africa summit cal, economic and legal relations imposed by in St. Petersburg in 2023, Ugandan President the collective West.

Many international organizations that are supposed to represent the interests of humanity, promote the idea of exclusivity as prevailing.

Yoweri Museveni pointed out that with the world coffee market of \$460 billion, African countries' income does not exceed \$2.5 billion, although they are the largest producers ly denying this phenomenon, interpret the term of coffee. Meanwhile, Germany alone, which buys raw materials from Africans, makes about \$6.8 billion on its processing and sales. One can also recall the "tea superpower", Great Britain, where, as we know, tea does not grow.

chased uranium from Niger at a lower price for I believe it is time to enshrine the term "neocolonialism" in international legal documents, defining it in a way that best corresponds to the real situation.

Neo-colonialism is a system of unequal politi-



President of Uganda Y. Museveni and V. Putin at the summit Russia - Africa. St. Petersburg. July 27, 2023

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direct speech direct speech



At the international

symposium "On the

Significance of the

Victory over Nazism.

of the UN".

Lessons of the creation

Moscow. April 28, 2025.

Neo-colonialism is a system of unequal political, economic and legal relations imposed by the collective West.

> What manifestations of neo-colonialism could form the basis of a new international legal term? the subjection of countries and peoples to Western creditors, insurers, banks, payment systems, etc.;

- the incitement to ethno-confessional conflicts, interference in internal affairs of other states, attempts to "classify" them according to certain far-fetched criteria of "democracy", "freedom", "political maturity";
- the artificial politicization of climate change and environmental problems, including as a tool of unjust competition against producing and technologically less developed states;
- the imposition of unilateral sanctions in circumvention of the UN Charter;

 uncontrolled activities of transnational corporations and private military companies, especially in the field of exploration and development of natural resources:

- the substitution of traditional values with neoliberal ideas, promoting them into the mass consciousness of people;
- the persistence of racial segregation, apartheid, genocide and other criminal phenomena.

The Russian Federation, whose position today is as close as possible to that of the majority of former Western colonies, has the necessary grounds, experience and resources to continue the struggle against neo-colonialism that began last century. For the first time in many years the Russian Foreign Policy Concept, published in 2023, emphasizes the struggle against neo-colonial practices.

Our mission is largely to help former colonies of the West to voice their claims, to prevent former mother countries from evading historical responsibility, not only moral, but also financial.

At the second international Russia-Africa parliamentary conference in March 2023, Speaker of the Federation Council Valentina Ivanovna Matviyenko proposed, among other things, to raise the issue of reparations to all African people who suffered from European colonialism. This is a very sensitive issue for the West, and it makes sense to keep constantly reminding those who now happen to be the main sponsors of the Kiev regime, who support and instigate the continuation of the conflict in Ukraine.

In February 2025, Grenada's Prime Minister Deacon Mitchell appealed to the Head of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen at the Caribbean Community summit to apologize and pay reparations for slavery. Of course, there was no response to the issue of reparations.

The topic is increasingly being raised in the British Commonwealth of Nations, where heads of states include the issue of reparations in their final communiqués, and it becomes increasingly difficult for London to curb this activity. Bahamian Prime Minister Philip Davis has stated bluntly: "The call for reparations is not simply about financial compensation. It is about recognizing the enduring impact of centuries of



slavery is addressed with honestly and integri-

ty." Reparations are expected to top the agenda of the new Commonwealth summit to be held next year in one of the Caribbean countries. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Keir Starmer says that instead of endless discussions about the past, the present and the future should be discussed, i. e., much more modest handouts from London to solve the current problems of the Commonwealth countries.

It is necessary to help the former colonies not to let the Europeans evade the topic and to try to bring it to the level of substantive decisions in the UN and other international organizations. Our partners should not be afraid of the consequences of their statements and should rely on support of the global majority, whose position should be clearly opposed to the logic of the former metropolises. It is necessary to support a broader representation of poor countries in the governing bodies of the UN and in all key global organizations.

exploitation and ensuring that the legacy of The right to demand fair compensation for the damage caused by colonialist and neocolonialist policies and the corresponding duty or responsibility of states that engage in such practices should become a norm of international law. Unfortunately, there are currently no international legal mechanisms to protect the rights and interests of former colonies.

> Yes, international law provides for the responsibility of states for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, which often accompany colonialism. However, when trying to hold the mother countries accountable for the crimes of the colonial and post-colonial pe

Federation Council of the Russian Federation V.I. Matviyenko's speech at the International Parliamentary Conference: Russia and Africa. March 20, 2023.

Chairperson of the

The Russian Federation has the necessary grounds, experience and resources to continue the struggle against neocolonialism that began last century.



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International law provides for the responsibility of states for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. which often accompany colonialism.

> ternational law that would allow us to legally demand recognition of guilt, payment of repatriations and restitutions, satisfaction and perpetuation of memory, in practice we will inevitably face a number of legal obstacles, which our geopolitical opponents will certainly point out to us: statutes of limitations, the intertemporal principle, the international legal personalcommission of crimes, and so on.

> The concept of Reparatory Justice is currently being formed in international law. One of its most famous results was the Accra Proclama-

tion on Reparations, adopted in November 2023 following the International Conference on Building a United Front to Advance the Cause of Justice and Reparations to Africans. Here are some excerpts:

- the establishment of a Committee of Experts on Reparations within the African Union to develop a common African policy on reparations; - the establishment of a Global Reparation Fund (consultations on its establishment are
- riods, as well as in creating new norms of in- the creation of a transcontinental partnership (united front) to achieve historical justice;

ongoing as of the end of 2024,);

- the exploration of legal and judicial options for reparations for slavery, colonialism and
- the importance of the rapid repatriation and protection of African cultural artifacts taken to Europe during the colonial period;
- the call for comprehensive reforms of multiity of former colonies at the time of the alleged lateral international institutions in order to prevent the strengthening of the global position of neo-colonialism.

In my opinion, it makes sense to continue working in this direction, consolidating the world's



At the Russia - Africa summit. Session "The new world order: from the legacy of colonialism to sovereignty and development". St. Petersburg. July 27, 2023

majority countries on the basis of the Accra Proclamation on Reparations.

As for recourse to national courts, the precedent set by the case of veterans of Kenya's anti-colonial Mau Mau rebellion, who were imprisoned and brutally tortured by the British military between 1952 and 1963, was encouraging. In 2009, with the help of a local law firm, more than five thousand members of the community applied to the High Court in London demanding that the British government recognize the atrocities committed against 200,000 Kenyans and pay them £59.75 million in compensation. In 2013, the parties agreed to pay the claimants another £19.9 million and to pay for the construction of a memorial in Nairobi.

Given the massive and lasting nature of co-Ionial crimes, their statute of limitations and the difficulties in collecting evidence, special national commissions have been set up to establish all the facts of the committed crimes, to thoroughly collect information and to examine the consequences of imperial influence. The most famous of these was the African Reparations Commission (i. e. The First African World Reparations and Repatriation Truth Commiswidespread attention to colonial crimes in Africa by demanding that the former metropolises pay \$777 trillion in compensation for the slave trade and robberies.

The work of the Commissions is the focus of the UN Human Rights Council. The 2021 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of non-Recurrence criticizes their work for failing to sufficiently address structural colonial violence and systemic political, economic and cultural isolation, as well as the demands for satisfaction and memorialization to restore the dignity of victims. Instead, according to the Rapporteur, the Commissions limit themselves to addressing the consequences of violations of the rights to life and physical integrity.

We understand that the world is still, if not at the beginning, then in the middle of a long journey towards genuine justice and equality based on overcoming relic neo-colonialism and compensating the victims of centuries-old exploitation



Soviet poster: "Slaves Unbend Their Backs". Artist: V. Ivanov. 1939

sion), which in 1999 succeeded in drawing of other countries by the West. It is necessary to consistently advance the corresponding agenda not only to embody the position of the victims of such exploitation in legal norms and specific decisions on reparations, but in general to establish a new vision of the past and the present in the minds of all humanity. The countries of the collective West do not represent a "special race" or "more developed nations" according to genetic or other controversial criteria; we are dealing with the states whose well-being is based on centuries-old crimes against other people that have no statute of limitations and whose consequences have not yet been overcome, condemned or compensated.



The world is still, if not at the beginning, then in the middle of a long journey towards genuine justice and equality based on overcoming relic neo-colonialism.

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Dear friends!

where children and teenagers from different countries of the world have been meeting for a century. For those who were lucky to visit the Black Sea coast at the foot of Ayu-Dag, Artek has become a real school of friendship and love for the Motherland. Here strong friendly ties are established and a sincere desire to serve your Fatherland, to contribute to its prosperity emerges.

Over the 100 years of its existence, the international children's center Artek has received almost two million children from 150 countries. Many of them grew up and chose worthy paths in science, art, diplomacy and other fields. Among our graduates are famous personalities whose names have become symbols of talent and dedication. Timur Gaidar, Pavel Chukhrai, Makhmud Esambayev, Tamara Gverdtsiteli, Anna Netrebko... It is difficult to list our large and friendly family of Artek children by name — it would be a very long list.

Many of you know that Artek is a unique place We carefully preserve the traditions set up by generations of teachers and camp counselors, and at the same time introduce innovative approaches to organizing children's recreation and health improvement. Our camp is a calling card of Russia and a unique platform for international children's diplomacy, where from the first days the doors have been open to guests from all over the world. In different years, Indira Gandhi, Ernesto Guevara, Jawaharlal Nehru, Ho Chi Minh, Gianni Rodari, Paul Robeson, Palmiro Togliatti and many other prominent foreign politicians, writers and artists have visited us.

> In the spring of 1937, Artek welcomed children from Spain, which was engulfed in civil war. And a few years later, the Spanish Artek children paid their debt: shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet brothers, they stood in defense of the world from the fascist plague. Many sacrificed their lives, including Hero of the Soviet Union Ruben Ibarruri.

The history of Artek is full of examples of courage and solidarity. During the Great Patriotic War, Artek children of all ages helped the front. We will always remember that very long session, which lasted 1301 days: from September 11, 1942 to January 12, 1945, when Artek was evacuated to the Altai Territory. Children sewed uniforms, packed parcels, worked in hospitals and in the fields. They managed to raise 116 thousand rubles for defense needs — a huge amount of money for those days.

Older Artek children went to the front and to partisan detachments. Among them are medical instructor Marionella (Gulya) Koroleva, pilot Timur Frunze, sniper Aliya Moldagulova, commander of the "Young Guard" Ivan Turkenich, partisans Volodya Dubinin, Liliya Karastoyanova, Viktor Korobkov, Radik Rudnev.

Today, 80 years after the Great Victory, the younger generation continues the tradition of supporting the country, participating in good deeds and helping those in need. Artek children, together with the country, help participants in a special military operation and civilians in the border area. The children sew camouflage nets during sessions, make dry showers and trench candles, bake pies,

cookies, collect humanitarian aid, write letters. All of Artek united around this support.

Such has been the custom: to live with common goals and tasks, as one big and friendly multinational family. To overcome difficulties together and also to rejoice together in each other's successes.

In 1977, Artek hosted the international festival "Let There Always Be Sunshine," which brought together representatives from 104 countries. The guests spoke different languages, but easily understood each other, because the language of friendship does not need translation.

In the year of Artek's centenary, we are once again gathering friends: a new big festival and holiday of friendship will open very soon — on Russia Day, and will end on June 16, Artek's birthday. We are preparing to welcome more than 45 thousand children from all corners of the planet. We are sure that the anniversary celebration will go off perfectly, because Artek has always attracted the brightest and most talented people. This is a place of power that unites many generations of like-minded people. And children are the best part of the world's population!

> Konstantin Fedorenko. Director of the International Children's Center Artek







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April 1930

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, one of the highest state awards of the Soviet Union was established — the Order of Lenin. For especially outstanding services in the defense of the Fatherland and the strengthening of peace, many officers of the Soviet foreign intelligence were awarded this order. Among them were V.M. Zarubin, V.A. Kirpichenko, A.M. Korotkov, A.S. Panyushkin, A.M. Sakharovsky, E.T. Sinitsyn, P.A. Sudoplatov, V.G. Fisher (R.I. Abel), N.I. Eitingon.





April 1970

The Central Television of the USSR began airing the premiere of the 5-part television series "Adjutant of His Excellency" (directed by E.I. Tashkov, scriptwriters I.Y. Bolgarin and G.L. Severskoy). The plot is based on the real fate of the Soviet intelligence officer during the Civil War Pavel Vasilyevich Makarov (1897-1970), who served from February 1919 to January 1920 as an adjutant to the corps commander, and then to the commander of the White Voluntary Army, Lieutenant General V.Z. Mai-Maevsky. It was P.V. Makarov who became the prototype for the main character of the television series, whose role was brilliantly played by Yuri Solomin (pictured).



On the eve of the 20^{th} anniversary of the Great Victory, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the head of the intelligence and sabotage organization in occupied Kiev in 1941–1943, regular Cheka intelligence officer Ivan Danilovich Kudrya (1912–1942 $^{-}$) was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously).





May 1945

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the medal "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945" was established. In accordance with the Regulations on the medal, career staff employees of the Soviet foreign intelligence service during the war, as well as a number of its volunteer assistants were awarded the medal.



The leaders of the socialist commonwealth countries, headed by the USSR, signed in Warsaw the constituent documents on the establishment of a military-political union that went down in history as the Warsaw Treaty Organization. For more than 30 years, the Organization carried out close cooperation through the national special services of the participating countries, including their intelligence agencies.





By decree of the President of Russia V.V. Putin, Sergei Nikolaevich Lebedev, General of the Army, was appointed Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation. From October 2007 to the present, S.N. Lebedev has held the post of Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Independent States.





21May
1935

Commissar of State Security of the 2nd rank Abram Aronovich Slutsky (1898–1938), who had served in the state security agencies since 1920, was appointed Head of the Foreign Department of the Chief Department of State Security of NKVD of the USSR to replace A.A. Artuzov, who became the deputy head of military intelligence. Before his sudden death on February 17, 1938 from a heart attack at workplace, A.A. Slutsky made a great contribution to the work of Soviet intelligence officers in Spain, which was engulfed in civil war, as well as to their fight against anti-Soviet emigration.



At the Uzlovaya station in the Tula province, Leonid Romanovich Kvasnikov, one of the first leaders of scientific and technical intelligence, a participant in the operation "Enormous" to extract atomic secrets, was born into the family of a railway worker. In 1996, by decree of the President of Russia "for the successful completion of special tasks to ensure state security in conditions associated with a risk of life, and the heroism and courage displayed in doing so", L.R. Kvasnikov was awarded the title Hero of Russia (posthumously).





5June 1945

By Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the medal "For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945" was established. Many veterans of the operational and technical units of foreign intelligence, including the departments of special communications and ciphers, translations, and intelligence information were awarded the medal.



The First Chief Directorate (foreign intelligence) of the KGB under the Council of Ministers of the USSR was headed by a participant in the defense of Leningrad, Colonel Alexander Mikhailovich Sakharovsky (1909–1983), who led it for a record 16 years. During this time, on the initiative of A.M. Sakharovsky, the organizational and staff structure of the First Chief Directorate was reformed, the geographic and thematic specialization of the Directorate was significantly expanded, and informatization began to be actively introduced. In addition, under A.M. Sakharovsky, the construction of the headquarters of foreign intelligence in Yasenevo began.



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Flame of National Memory at the headquarters of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service

On May 5, 2025, in honor of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, a ceremony was held to transfer a part of the Eternal Flame from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall to the stele "To the Cheka intelligence officers who lost their lives for their Motherland" at the headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation.





The Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia Sergey Yevgenievich Naryshkin, employees and veterans of the Service, and honored guests took part in the ceremonial event. Addressing those gathered in the Alexander Garden, S.Y. Naryshkin emphasized the selfless devotion of many generations of intelligence officers to the cause of ensuring the security of the Motherland, especially noting the role of intelligence in the defeat of the Nazi invaders.

"Due to the specifics of the war on the invisible front, the circumstances of the death and burial places of some heroic intelligence officers have not yet been precisely established. After all, for them, secrecy was an unwavering rule of life, until their very last moments. So let the Eternal Flame, transferred to the obelisk to the fallen intelligence officers, be for us a place of remembrance of all officers of the Soviet foreign intelligence service who lost their lives for the future of the Fatherland, for the sake of saving humanity from the absolute evil of Nazism," the head of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service emphasized.

From the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a part of the ever-burning flame was brought to the Andropov Academy of Foreign Intelligence, accompanied by a guard of honor, where it was met by representatives of the new generation of intelligence officers who are yet to perform feats of arms. Then the motorcade arrived in Yasenevo, to the headquarters of the Service.

Before the final part of the ceremony, Sergey Yevgenievich noted: "During the war, the employees of the Soviet foreign intelligence made a significant contribution to the common

victory over the enemy. Their operational and combat work became part of the feat of the Soviet people. It is our moral duty to preserve the memory of those who have gone to immortality. The older generation of employees remember well how they laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier before their first foreign mission. Now this glorious tradition will continue here, in the very heart of our Service."

And here it is, the historic moment: on May 5, 2025, at 2:15 p. m., the unquenchable flame of national memory, a part of the Eternal Flame that has been burning for almost 70 years on the Field of Mars in St. Petersburg and for almost 60 years in Moscow near the Kremlin wall, is forever lit at the headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia. The Eternal Flame at the stele "To the Cheka intelligence officers who lost their lives for the Motherland" is a visible symbol of the unbreakable connection of times, uniting both veterans and young intelligence officers.

At the end of the ceremony, S.Y. Naryshkin noted: "On the eve of the most important holiday for us — Victory Day — the significance of the immortal feat of our people is perceived especially acutely. Intelligence, flesh and blood of the people, made its significant contribution to the common struggle. Continuing the best traditions of their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers, intelligence officers do their utmost today to protect Russia's interests, including at the risk of their lives." **I







The stele "To the Cheka intelligence officers who lost their lives for the cause of communism"

Was unveiled in Yasenevo on December 18, 1980, to mark the 35th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the national foreign intelligence service. The Chairman of the KGB of the USSR Y.V. Andropov took part in the ceremony. The author of the composition is Sergey Ivanovich Chukanov (1923-1996), a war veteran, graphic artist, and employee of the deep-cover intelligence service. In the 1990s, due to the departization process, the text of the inscription on the obelisk was changed to "To the Cheka intelligence officers who lost their lives for their Motherland." Wreath-laying ceremonies at the monument are held annually on February 23, May 9, and December 20.

Video report



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No right to be forgotten

On April 29, 2025, Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and Chairman of the Russian Historical Society Sergey Yevgenievich Naryshkin took part in the opening of the historical and documentary exhibition "No Right to Be Forgotten. To the 80th Anniversary of the Great Victory" the main exhibition project about the Great Patriotic War, organized at the suggestion of the President of Russia.

plex of the State Historical Museum. It was organized by historians and archivists of the Fedthe Ministry of Defense, the Federal Security Service, the Foreign Intelligence Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, as well as 17 federal and regional museums, the public organization "Search Movement of Russia" and private collectors. The employees of the archival unit of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia, who have been working on the project since 2020, declassified and introduced into scientific circulation about 500 wartime documents.

The exhibition is located in the Exhibition Com- In total, the exhibition presents over 1,200 rarities, many of them for the first time. Among them is a pencil copy of the famous speech by eral Archival Agency, the Ministry of Culture, Vyacheslav Molotov, which he gave on the radio on June 22, 1941, ending it with the prophetic words: "Our cause is just. The enemy will be defeated. Victory will be ours!" Also on display are the school diary of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the award sheet of Aleksey Maresyev, the overcoat of sniper Lyudmila Pavlichenko, the documents of Aleksander Matrosov and the female pilots of the legendary Taman Aviation Regiment ("night witches").

A significant part of the exhibition is dedicated to the exploits of Soviet partisans and saboteurs, among whom there were many Cheka intelligence officers. In particular, a trophy map is presented, which shows the damage inflicted on the Germans in the occupied territories; a report on the results of the work from the commander of the "Winners" task force. Dmitry Medvedev, addressed to the head of the 4th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR. Pavel Sudoplatov; an award sheet for the intelligence officer of this group, Nikolai Kuznetsov, with a recommendation for the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and much more.

The gem of the exhibition is the original Victory Banner, raised over the defeated Reichstag in the victorious May of 1945, and the authentic text of Marshal Georgy Zhukov's speech, which he delivered on June 24, 1945, on Red Square during the Victory Parade, with traces of the rain that fell on Moscow that day.

At the opening ceremony, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Tatyana Golikova read out a greeting from Russian President Vladimir Putin: "We see what destructive consequences the falsification of historical facts leads to. And therefore we must firmly defend the truth about the decisive contribution of our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers to the Great Victory, and rebuff those who try to justify the crimes of the invaders and murderers, and who nowadays seek to revive the ideology of national superiority and exclusivity."

The Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service also gave a welcoming speech, noting: "It is symbolic that it was here, within the walls of the State Historical Museum, that the first exhibition on the fight against the Nazi invaders was opened in the autumn of 1941. I am sure that its organizers would have been pleased to know that, almost 84 years later, their native Historical Museum displays hundreds of unique items and documents telling about the Great Patriotic War at all its stages: from the heroic defense of the Brest Fortress to the Victory Parade on Red Square that resounded throughout the world."

The exhibition is open to the public until August 25, 2025. 2







Rise and fall of Europe

Will Spengler's prophecy come true?

Text: Aleksey Anatolyevich Gromyko, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Director of the Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences

For centuries, Europe has been a source of development, innovation, technical progress, and at the same time destruction and suffering. Russia learnt the dark side of European expansion back in the Time of Troubles, then in the battles of Peter the Great with the Swedish Empire and in the Patriotic War of 1812, when not only Napoleonic France but actually a pan-European coalition took up arms against Russia.

Since the Age of Discovery, Europeans had been exploring new world spaces, in most cases without ceremony, capturing and subjugating them. And they were constantly fighting with each

other for spheres of influence and colonies. European empires had made the world Eurocentric for a long time, finally dividing most of it among themselves by the end of the 19th century.

The opening of the 1st conference (established at the initiative of Russia). The Hague. May 18, 1899



After the Napoleonic Wars, the Russian Empire reached its peak of power, stretching from the Baltic and Black Seas to the Pacific Ocean. Following the Congress of Vienna, a "Concert of Powers" was formed, and even the Crimean War of the new Western European coalition against Russia did not completely destroy the power balance that had developed between the European empires. They were called European due to their metropolises' location, but the lion's share of their territories was situated in other regions.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Europe was experiencing the Belle Époque. The Old World looked to the future with optimism, it was believed that the new century would be peaceful and prosperous. The Russian Emperor Nicholas II made a great contribution to this, initiating a series of Hague Peace Conferences, the decisions of which still serve us today. These sentiments were widely reflected in art. In 1909, the Austrian artist Gustav Klimt created the life-asserting painting "The Kiss". But already in 1913, "the summer of the century" arrived - the last summer before the catastrophe. Europe gave birth to the First World War, into which it drew other countries and continents.

It was then, at the end of the massacre, that Oswald Spengler wrote the first volume of his philosophical treatise, The Decline of the West. The rise of the empire was forever in the past, but its full-fledged, first decline never happened, as if it had stopped halfway. The Old World survived and still claimed the commanding

General C. Hodges (second from left) passes the banner of the 1st American Army to General A. Zhdanov during the meeting of the Allied Forces in Torgau, Germany. April 30, 1945 At the beginning of the 20th century, Europe was experiencing the Belle Époque. The Old World looked to the future with optimism, it was believed that the new century would be peaceful and prosperous.

heights in world politics, adjusted for the United States and Japan growing ambitions. An attempt was made to create an "anti-war protector" and so the League of Nations appeared. Russia, having gone through incredible hardships, not only preserved its statehood after the Great October Revolution, but, in fact, began to reassemble the imperial legacy and in the 1930s regained its status as a pan-European power center.

But as if trying to convince itself of Spengler's diagnosis accuracy, Europe turned into the epicenter of even more terrible bloodshed and rushed with redoubled force toward the fall predicted by the German scientist. The USSR's initiatives to create a collective security system

were not supported by either France or England. World War II remains an example of the largest military conflict in human history. It was then that atomic weapons were used for the first time – in August 1945, the Americans destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Great Patriotic War and the feat of the Soviet people became the brightest page in the Russian history.

The enemy was defeated by the efforts of the anti-Hitler coalition, the "Spirit of the Elbe" — and in the United States, the "Roosevelt course" — triumphed for a time. The United Nations and the entire Yalta-Potsdam system of international relations were created under the leadership of the "Big Three". Europe was on the rise for the first time since the 19th



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the depths of northern Eurasia, the Soviet Union, which had absorbed the European and Eastern civilizations' legacy, acquired the superpower status equal to the United States, France and Britain, as representatives of Europe, also became members, and later, nuclear powers.

During the Cold War, Europe was divided, but work was in full swing on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The USSR became a recognized space power: it launched the first artifi-

century. In its east and throughout man into space. Yuri Gagarin's name Before the signing ceremony of Maastricht the European Economic Community, and then the European Union.

It seemed that within the framework cial Earth satellite and sent the first of the doctrine of peaceful coexist-

flew around the globe. In the 1970s, Moscow achieved military and political parity with Washington. Détente prevailed, and the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed. The parties began to limit and then USA, to find a common language and the UN Security Council permanent reduce strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, Western Europe successfully developed its own integration project, which gave rise to Cold War in the first half of the 1980s.

By the beginning of the 21st century, the EU had become so strong that it intended to replace the US as the leader of the Western world.

treaty establishing the EU. The Netherlands. February 7, 1992

ence, different parts of Europe would also be able, like the USSR and the continue to build up political, economic and humanitarian interaction. Especially after a new round of the But another tragedy befell Russia the second collapse of statehood in a century. Later, the collapse of the Soviet Union would rightly be called the greatest geopolitical catastrophe in the century. But at first, optimistic moods prevailed in post-Soviet Russia. The European Union was expanding vigorously, and the USA was counting on a "unipolar moment".

By the beginning of the 21st century, the EU had become so strong that

it intended to replace the US as the leader of the Western world. Under George W. Bush, relations between Moscow and Washington began to deteriorate sharply, while trade, economic and investment cooperation with the united Europe, on the contrary, grew. For some time, as a reaction to the US and UK invasion of Iraq in 2003, meetings of the "Big Three" began to be held again, though composed differently: Moscow, Berlin, Paris.

Nevertheless, Europe failed to get rid of the "Spengler curse" - its new decline began. The reason was the Old World's course, firstly, to distance itself from Russia, and then to completely break off relations with it. And secondly, to return to absolute adherence in the geopolitical and ideological wake of the United States. Having chosen such a strategy, the European part of the West fell into a self-made trap, which has become clear only now, in the 2020s. At the same time, the EU began to receive the first serious blows both from inside and from outside. As one of the main beneficiaries of the neoliberal model of globalization, it turned out to be among the most affected by its failures, and now its destruction.

The first looming omen of the coming collapse was the 2007-2009 financial crisis, which turned into a fullfledged economic crisis. The EU's plans for global leadership were also being eroded by internal problems, including a constitutional crisis and the threat of the eurozone fragmentation. The previous party-political systems began to break down, and non-systemic movements of "new populism" began to appear on the left and on the right. At the same time, there came an understanding that the mega-expansion of the European Union in 2004 had not only

> Police clashes with protesters in Paris. France. May 1, 2025

The first looming omen of the coming collapse was the 2007-2009 financial crisis, which turned into a full-fledged economic crisis.

benefits, but also significant disadvantages. The EU was becoming increasingly diverse in composition, and the number of subsidized member states was growing.

In 2015, a migration crisis broke out that has not really ended since then. Millions of people from non-European regions entered the EU: some received refugee status, others became illegal migrants. Some adapted to their new countries of residence, but many went into the shadow labor market or became involved in criminal activity. A number of European countries, once prosperous safe havens, have turned into crime-ridden spaces. For example, in Sweden, ethnic criminal gangs have grown to historic proportions, sowing panic among law-abiding residents.

Most of the migrants flooding into the EU came from conflict zones and civil wars. The latter occurred not so much for internal reasons as because of external intervention. As a result of military interventions by the US and its European allies, statehood in Iraq and Libya, in particular, was destroyed, and now Syria has been plunged into chaos, too.

The internal decay led to Brexit — the exit of Britain, the union's secondlargest economy and a nuclear power, from the EU. One can speculate on how well thought out London's move was. But if the political climate within the EU had been more favourable and supranational bodies had not sought to increase their power, the Brexiteers would not have secured the support of the majority of the population.



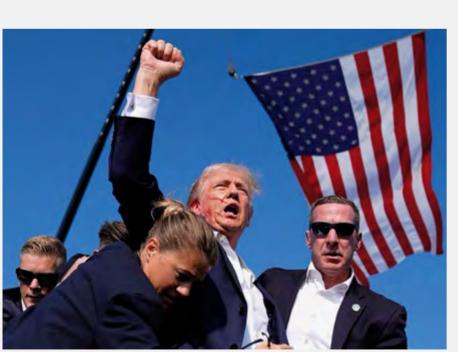
Nº 2 (11) June 2025 Nº 2 (11) June 2025 RAZVEDCH1K The progressive short-sightedness of the European political class has led to the fact that most EU leaders have not realized the obvious even by the autumn of 2024: Donald Trump would return to power in the United States.

In recent years, the "Achilles' heel" of the European Union has become the excessive dogmatization of political thinking and indoctrination against the backdrop of the actively promoted neoliberal economic and social agenda and the "green" course. In the same vein, public debate is becoming more and more limited and the pluralism of opinions is gradually disappearing. After the reunification of Crimea with Russia in 2014 and the start of the special military operation, the bogey of the Russian threat has been deliberately used by Brussels to further strengthen the executive branch of power in the EU. As time went on, the political climate and expediency began to increasingly subjugate the economic interests of their own enterprises and citizens,

distorting the market economy laws and encouraging unfair competition practices. And the blame for this lies largely with the European Commission, headed by its current president Ursula von der Leyen.

predecessors have practically destroyed the German nuclear and coal industries, and have dragged the automobile industry, metallurgy, chemicals, and other key sectors of the FRG economy into a protracted crisis.

The European West is rapidly plunging into a political leadership crisis, when talent selection and meritocracy are almost ineffective and key supranational posts are occupied by people who are less and less prepared for responsible work, but are extremely ambitious and self-confident. Similar processes are taking place at the national level, as evidenced, in particular, by the frequent changes of government in Britain and the record decline in the popularity of the president and cabinet in France.



An even more striking example is the series of wrong strategic decisions made by German politicians that have led to Germany slipping into recession in the past two years. The Greens' incompetence, including former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economy Robert Habeck and Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, have become the talk of the town. They and their predecessors have practically destroyed the German nuclear and coal industries, and have dragged the automobile industry, metallurgy, chemicals, and other key sectors of the FRG economy into a protracted crisis.

The progressive short-sightedness of the European political class has led to the fact that most EU leaders have not realized the obvious even by the autumn of 2024: Donald Trump would return to power in the United States. Many openly supported Joe Biden and then Kamala Harris until the November elections. Some, notably Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk and British Foreign Office chief David Lammy, stooped so low as to directly insult Trump.

Now, when America has begun its complex purification process and revision of outdated foreign policy dogmas and stereotypes, including the ideologically charged division of the world into "democracies" and "autocracies," the European part of the West stubbornly follows the exact opposite course, tightening the "ideological screws" and engaging in a "witch hunt." Today, ideological censorship in the EU has reached unprecedented proportions. Intimidation of dissenters and political opponents is taking on increasingly ugly forms, as demonstrated, for

Presidential candidate D. Trump surrounded by security after a failed assassination attempt during a rally in Butler, Pennsylvania. July 13, 2024 EU Commission headquarters. Brussels.
November 2022

example, by the recent presidential elections in Romania and the dubious court verdict against Marine Le Pen in France, depriving her of the opportunity to participate in the 2027 presidential campaign. Anyone who breaks away from the old-style mainstream is subject to pressure and attempts at ostracism, as is happening with Budapest, Bratislava, Belgrade and many others.

The European West has responded to Trump's "second term" in a peculiar way. Having decided to take on the baton of the "burden of the free world," the EU leadership has placed its bets on what the current US president and his supporters want to get away from: prolonging the Ukrainian crisis as much as possible, refusing to recognize Russia's legitimate security interests, and continuing the self-destructive sanctions war against Moscow.

Paradoxically, while going against the White House administration, the EU countries simultaneously manage to direct more and more money to purchasing not their own, but American military products, inflating their own military budgets. Moreover, the funds for this are either withdrawn from the civilian sector of the economy, or attracted on financial markets by increasing the national debt. Theatrically showing their teeth to Trump, the Europeans are increasing their purchases of expensive LNG from the US, which is also produced using "dirty" hydraulic fracturing technologies.

The stubborn adherence to plans to expand the European Union, including the Ukraine's accession, also continues. Now, however, European leaders openly proclaim that the EU



expansion process is based not on the idea of increasing the general welfare and well-being of its member countries, but on some "geopolitical interests." No one explains any more what benefit these "interests" bring to ordinary residents of the association. And hardly anyone can explain it, since the benefit is absent.

Today, it is obvious that a series of strategic mistakes and various crises both in the internal development and in the foreign policy of the European Union are again leading the European part of the West to marginalization. For many years, the EU has been facing stagnation, a series

of recessions, social melancholy and accelerating deindustrialization, which is actually leading to the dismantling of the once flourishing project of the "welfare state". Moreover, the authorities of the European Union have abandoned the previous philosophy of "soft power" and have engaged in militarization and promotion of the arms race. The inadequacy of the actions of Europeans is clearly seen not only in Russia, but even in the United States, as demonstrated by the recent speech of Vice President J.D. Vance at the Munich Security Conference. In general, Spengler's prophecy is becoming more relevant than ever. 2

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Will there be a battle for the **Arctic?**

How to ensure regional security

Text: Pavel Andreevich Gudey, candidate of historical sciences Leading Researcher, Center for North American Studies, IMEMO RAS

The Arctic has received particular attention in recent years. The latest announcements of US authorities of their intention to annex Greenland and Canada to the United States suggests that the battle for the region's untapped resources is yet to come. As the leading Arctic power, Russia is interested in ensuring that the region remains a territory of peace and is ready to collaborate with its partners to improve the relevant legal mechanisms.

The Russian Federation has the been a full participant since its ratifi- economic zone (EEZ) and the correlongest coastline in the Arctic Ocean (AO) - 22.000 kilometers. In prac-1982 UN Convention on the Law of

cation in 1997.

tice, it means the ability to project. The basic legal principle that "Land" Let us provide approximate data on its sovereignty, sovereign rights and dominates the Sea" underling the the areas of sea zones under the jurisjurisdiction over extensive marine Convention, assumes that if a coundiction of individual Arctic states (not spaces. It is guaranteed by inter- try has sovereignty over a territory, it only in the Arctic Ocean, but also in national legal norms, primarily the can also form all the maritime zones other areas of the World Ocean): Rusprescribed by the Convention: in- sia — more than 7.5 million km², the the Sea (hereinafter referred to as ternal waters, territorial sea, 24-mile the Convention), of which Russia has contiguous zone, 200-mile exclusive dependent territories — 11 million km²,

sponding continental shelf regime.

USA — 6 million km², and including

Canada — about 5.5 million km², Nor- could drastically increase maritime way — 2.5 million km², Denmark (with Greenland) — about 2.2 million km².

These figures explicitly show that the desire of the American President D. Trump to annex Greenland and Canada to the United States (there are various models how to do it — an independent free association, an unincorporated free territory, etc.)

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zones controlled by Washington. And it, in turn, means potential access to geological exploration and development of living and non-living resources of water areas and the seabed. In fact, it will allow the USA to enhance its interests in the Arctic. It is actually a claim for absolute leadership, the ability to project US naval power onto vast Arctic spaces.

Russian President Vladimir Putin's speech at the VI International Forum: "The Arctic -Territory of Dialogue". Murmansk. March 27, 2025

American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, Jarvis Island, Howland and Baker Islands, Johnston Atoll, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Marshall Islands, US Virgin Islands, Wake Atoll, Puerto Rico,





Of course, such a step is challenging Russia's key role in the Arctic Ocean and is a major threat for us.

For the annexed countries themselves (let's leave aside the discussion about the feasibility of such a scenario), a possible merger with the tages. For example, it will allow Ottawa to settle the US-Canada Beaufort Sea maritime boundary dispute. In addition, there will be no need to

delimit the continental shelf beyond Participants of the anniversary voyage devoted the 200-mile zone in the Arctic, and it will resolve the long-standing contradictions over the legal status of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago waters, through which the Northwest which has become a kind of "umbrel-Passage (NWP) route runs.

United States may bring some advan- It is worth noting that a special legal regime operates in the Arctic, which was formed on the basis of generally recognized treaty norms, primarily on the provisions of the Convention, islations of the Arctic states continue

Arctic Resources

The Arctic is estimated to contain 22% of the world's undiscovered hydrocarbon reserves: 90 billion barrels of oil, 48 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, and 44 billion barrels of gas condensate. Furthermore, 84% are located on the Arctic Ocean shelf and only 16% on the land territory of the Arctic states within the Arctic Circle.

to the 60th anniversary of the Russian nuclear icebreaker fleet. August 17, 2019

la" for other specific fragmentary and regional regimes, including in the areas of navigation regulation, catching aquatic biological resources, search and rescue at sea, and preventing oil spills. At the same time, national legto be a priority in the region and their role should in no way be diminished.

Russian national regulation in the Arctic primarily secures the Northern Sea Route (NSR) status as a historical national transport artery. This status emphasizes that the USSR, and now Russia as its successor, has been using the NSR mainly to implement its

own transport and economic tasks. including Northern Supply Haul, shippings for the Ministry of Defense, and transportation of equipment and construction materials for large oil and gas production enterprises.

The volume of international transit. unlike domestic (interregional) one, through the NSR, has always been quite low, although, due to ambitious tasks facing our country, it is expected to grow. The need to use icebreaker assistance and pilotage on the NSR route, as well as charging foreign countries for these services, should be considered to contribute ture development, as well as keep- clude a number of Arctic straits. The ing professional skills in search, rescue and other related areas, which have always been the area of Russia's responsibility.

Russian national regulation in the Arctic primarily secures the Northern Sea Route (NSR) status as a historical national transport artery.

The United States strongly and consistently opposes the Russian national regulation of navigation in Arctic waters. In particular, it concerns the permitting procedure for passage through the NSR for any foreign civilian vessels and a similar procedure for all military ships intending to cross to the port and logistics infrastruc- the Russian internal waters, which in-Americans, however, are trying to present the matter in such a way that the only source of law applicable to the NSR waters is the 1982 Conven-

tion, namely those provisions that concern innocent passage through the territorial sea, transit passage through international straits and freedom of navigation within the EEZ. The United States also insists that the national regulation must necessarily be approved by the International Maritime Organization.

Perhaps, at some point, Washington will agree with the restrictions imposed by Russia on civilian and commercial vessels. After all, the Arctic



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is a common maritime region for us. and neither Russians nor Americans are interested in its destabilization. Using the formula "agree to disagree", which is used between the United States and Canada on the issue of the NWP legal status, the possibility of new conflicts could be ruled out, while remaining committed to its own legal positions. Despite the fact that the origins of the dispute around the NWP go back to the mid-1960s (when American icebreakers tried to pass through the Vilkitsky Strait), the White House remained silent regarding the Soviet Arctic throughout the second half of the 1980s, during the period of détente between our countries. This scheme is quite applicable today.

It is important to take into account that opening the Arctic to an unlimited circle of sea users could "bring" piracy, maritime terrorism, illegal transportation of psychotropic substances, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, illegal migration and even deliberate marine pollution.

The situation with military vessels is much more complicated. The United States fundamentally disagrees with the Russian stance — we insist on applying to the US naval forces the regulation measures under Article 234 of the Convention ("Ice-covered areas"), which gives coastal countries "the right to adopt and enforce laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine

environment." Washington refers to the norms of Article 236 ("Sovereign immunity"), according to which "the provisions of the Convention relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment shall not apply to any warships, naval auxiliary vessels, other ships or aircraft owned or operated by a State...".

In this regard, the odds are in our favour so far, since the US has limited icebreaker capability to challenge what they consider to be Russia's illegal claims. However, the US Coast Guard is expected to receive several

NATO ships participating in the Cold Response exercise. Norwegian Sea. March 9, 2022 new ice-class vessels in the nearest future, and, as a result, will possibly conduct the so-called Freedom of Navigation Operations (often abbreviated as FONOPs) in the Russian Arctic.

Such activities will not obviously go without our response. The Pentagon officials' statements have turned up the heat. Thus, Elbridge Colby, recently confirmed as Deputy Secretary of Defense for Policy, supports a rapid withdrawal of American troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons, from Europe and their redeployment to the Asia-Pacific region to confront China. Such redeployment can be carried out either by the traditional route through the Suez Canal or by the significantly

To prevent the Arctic from turning into a new conflict-ridden maritime region, as the South China Sea has already been and the Baltic Sea is potentially becoming, a common set of rules or, say, a "Code of Conduct" should be developed.

shorter Russian NSR, which, however, would require Moscow's consent.

In general, it should be noted that there have always been many contradictions in regard to the Arctic, and many disagreements have not yet been resolved. These include disputes over the legal status of the NSR and NWP and the delimitation of the Beaufort Sea; mutual claims by Russia, Canada and Denmark to the so-called extended continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean; different interpretations of Norway's sovereignty over the Spitsbergen archipelago and adjacent maritime areas.

To prevent the Arctic from turning into a new conflict-ridden maritime region, as the South China Sea has already been and the Baltic Sea is potentially becoming, a common set of rules or, say, a "Code of Conduct" should be developed. It may be non-binding, but all Arctic countries should participate in its discussion and adoption, and in the long term, it makes sense to extend its provisions in regard to the Baltic.

Such a Code should primarily cover all military and naval activities: maneuvers, exercises, firing practice, weapons testing, intelligence gathering, including SIGINT. On the one hand, all of these are legal forms of using the World Ocean, but on the other hand, each country pursues its own interpretation which differs from other countries' ones. First of all, it concerns the above-mentioned activities within

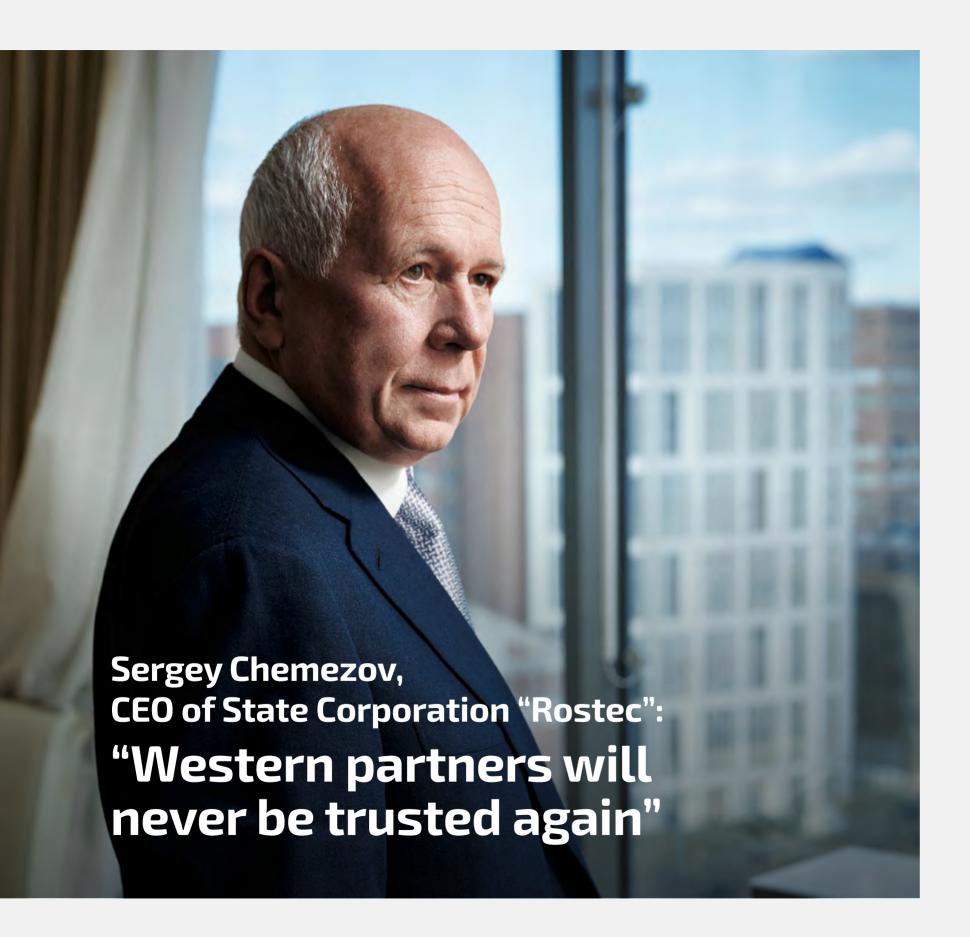
the national 200-mile EEZ, where, under the Convention, freedom of navigation and flights applies. While developing a Code, other problematic issues may be addressed: marine scientific, hydrographic and military research, intelligence activities in international airspace, etc.

Updating previous and concluding new bilateral and multilateral agreements to prevent incidents on the high seas and in the air would also promote stability in the Arctic. The first such document was signed between the USSR and the USA in 1972, at the height of the Cold War, and became a model for identical agreements between the USSR/Russia and NATO states. The problem, however, is that, in addition to the USA, such agreements have been signed only with Canada and Norway (in the Baltics, only with Germany). Neither Sweden nor Finland are bound by any obligations, as well as there is no general agreement between Russia and the North Atlantic Alliance.

Another problem is that the mentioned agreements need to be clarified and updated, as does the Soviet-American Agreement on the Prevention of Dangerous Military Activities of June 12, 1989, which also addresses issues of unintentional border crossing. Taking into account the existence of a dispute between the United States and Russia over the legal status of certain Arctic waters, including the NSR route, and the airspace above them, the settlement of the listed issues is of the highest priority for Russia.



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Sergev Viktorovich, you have been heading "Rostec" for almost 20 years, and it is safe to say that you stood at the origins of the revival of the national machine-building industry. Could you tell us what prompted the decision to create the state corporation, and what you consider to be your main achievement over the years?

"Rostec" was created in 2007 as a logical response to the situation in the Russian defense industry. At that time, dozens of companies had gone bankrupt, lost their capacity, with many ceasing trading. Designers and engineers resorted to selling goods on local markets in order to earn a living. We were losing the very people and enterprises that were supposed to forge the sword and shield of our country.

I was the head of "Rosoboronexport" at that time, and was well aware that very soon everything would finally come to a standstill and arms exports would come to naught. Our army would have no supplies either. That's when the idea to create a powerful state holding with centralized management that would consolidate defense assets and help overcome the crisis came up.

The President supported us. Funding was attracted, then came investments, orders. We managed to restore production and restart cycles. In just three years, "Rostec" came out of the red and began to bring a stable profit.

The corporation acted as a "resuscitator". breathing new life into a huge number of defense plants, research institutes, and design bureaus. We have already passed the main

stage of formation. Nevertheless, we are still engaged in the rehabilitation of assets. Among the latest examples are the "United Aircraft Corporation" (UAC), "Uralvagonzavod" (UVZ), and "Kurganmashzavod".

Let me remind you that "Rostec" is the largest machine-building company in the country. We manufacture thousands of types of products: airplanes, helicopters, engines, power machines, medical devices and even vaccines. We employ more than 700,000 specialists, making us the industry's largest employer. Our revenue and other financial indicators are constantly growing. Last year, it amounted to more than three trillion rubles, with a third of it provided by civilian production. This is probably our main achievement.

Today, "Rostec" supplies up to 80% of the weapons and equipment for the needs of the Special Military Operation (SVO), its enterprises are inundated with orders and are working in two or three shifts to ensure victory. In your opinion, are we still strongly dependent on foreign supplies and, if so, on what components? What needs to be done to completely eliminate bottlenecks?

Let me start with the fact that country in the world provides itself with everything on its own. For example, more than 50 nations supply parts for Boeing. You will also find components from different countries in iPhones or Tesla vehicles. Another issue is that Russia has found itself in a peculiar position. The theory of the global division of labour does not work in our country. The numerous Western partners

Sergey Viktorovich Chemezov

Was born on August 20, 1952, in the town of Cheremkhovo in the Irkutsk region. In 1975, he graduated with honors from the Irkutsk Institute of National Economy (now Baikal State University), and later from the Higher Academic Courses at the Academy of the General Staff. In 1975-1976, he worked at the Irkutsk Research Institute of Rare and Non-Ferrous Metals, then started a PhD at the Leningrad Financial University, where he was noticed and invited to join the security services. In 1983-1988, as the head of the representative office of Scientific Production Association "Luch", he worked in Dresden, In 1989-1996, he was Deputy Director General of "Sovintersport", in 1996 he moved to work in the Administrative Directorate, then in the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation. In 2000-2007 he was the First Deputy, then CEO of "Rosoboronexport". From November 2007 to the present time - the CEO of "Rostec" State Corporation. Hero of Russia (2019), Full Cavalier of the Order "For Merit to the Fatherland", Full member of the Academy of Military Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor.

that we had until 2022 let us down. They will never be trusted again.

Therefore, of course, we are protecting the interests of the Russian Federation, at least in strategically important sectors. Along with defense, these include space, aviation, energy, and medicine. In other words, all the things which our sovereignty and ability to protect the vital interests of the state and its citizens depend on.

I think that there will always be something missing and that we will have to find new complex solutions. The reason for that is the constant development of technologies, especially military ones. Our goal is to minimize the number of bottlenecks, as you put it. It is quite feasible, and we have already had some successes here. For example, in a short period of time, we managed to launch mass production of UAVs and precision weapons, including guided missiles, anti-tank systems, missiles used against helicopters and tactical operations systems. They have been upgraded with due regards for the experience of the SVO, fly farther and hit targets with great accuracy.

Besides, today "Rostec" enterprises produce excellent radar and optical equipment, in particular, thermal imagers for various purposes. Functionally, they are as good as foreign models, but cheaper.

The corporation's specialists carefully examine all foreign equipment that falls into the hands of our soldiers during the SVO. Have they managed to extract anything useful or new for us?

We examine all the trophies that we receive. If we come across something useful, of course, crew and troops inside.

we take note of it. Sometimes we look and realize that, although it is good equipment, it is completely inapplicable in our conditions. For example, the German Leopard tank is made at a high level: modern components, fire control system, powerful engine, although with strange temperature limits. But we didn't see any breakthrough design solutions, that is, we have nothing to take from the Leopard and apply to our equipment.

Our specialists have also studied the American Abrams tank, which is an interesting vehicle, but there is nothing we can take from it, either. We would also like to look at the British Challenger tank, just out of curiosity. It is clear from the outset that this is a useless piece of metal, not very suitable for real battles. The main problem with most foreign machines is their complex design and labor-intensive maintenance. Ukraine shows us very clearly what this

If we compare their tanks with ours, the very same T-90M Proryv (Breakthrough) tank has several advantages in firepower, armor and mobility. It has a longer "reach" due to the guided munition and all-round reactive armor. There have been cases where a vehicle has been hit by dozens of Ukrainian drones and has still retained its combat capability.

Some experts, including ours, praise the Bradley IFV. In my opinion, the enthusiasm is unjustified. We examined it from different angles and found that it has advantages in terms of protection and convenience of the troop compartment. However, this does not stop our weapons from destroying the American IFV with the

State Corporation "Rostec"

Rostec

The State Corporation for the Promotion of the Development, Manufacture and Export of High-Tech Products "Rostec" was established by order of the President of Russia in 2007. Its structure includes more than 800 scientific and industrial organizations located in 60 regions of the country. The total number of employees exceeds 700 thousand people. The corporation's portfolio consists of such well-known brands as "AVTOVAZ", "KAMAZ", "UAC", "Russian Helicopters", "United Engine Corporation" (UEC), "Uralvagonzavod", "Russian Electronics", "Shvabe", "Kalashnikov" Concern, etc. "Rostec" products are sold in the markets of more than 70 countries. The company's revenue at the end of 2024 exceeded 3 trillion rubles.

The Bradley has a serious weak point — poor cross-country ability, because of which they cannot normally move off-road, through fields. They get stuck in black soil and, due to their huge size, become an easy target. So, what's the point in improved protection if the result is still the same? Almost all the Bradleys delivered to Ukraine have been destroyed. Nevertheless, we should remember that an IFV is not a tank. This vehicle must be fast, mobile, all-terrain. able to cross rivers without bridges and roads.

How would you assess the current state of export orders. military-technical cooperation between Russia and foreign countries? How has the situation changed since the start of the SVO? Do anti-Russian sanctions affect Moscow's partners?

Since the beginning of the SVO, we have been living within the paradigm of "Everything for the Front, Everything for the Victory". Our factories are focused on meeting the needs of the Russian army. The war is going on; the needs I would like to add that today military-techniare very high — no need to explain. As a result, along with current export shipments (and they do continue despite everything), pent-up demand is being formed. Over the three years of the Special Military Operation, our enterprises

Over the three years of the Special Military Operation, our enterprises have significantly increased their production capacity and are ready to fulfill both state and export orders.

Our IFVs can do this, the American ones cannot. have significantly increased their production capacity and are ready to fulfill both state and

> Currently, Russia's arms export portfolio exceeds \$60 billion, with "Rostec" enterprises accounting for over 70% of this figure. "Rosoboronexport" cooperates with virtually all countries in the Middle East and the Global South. There is demand for items for all types and branches of troops.

> cal cooperation is not limited to deliveries of finished products. We have a large portfolio of projects for technological cooperation in different regions of the world. These include localization of production, joint development



At a meeting in the Kremlin. December 28, 2023

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T-90MS Proryv at the

IDEX 2025 exhibition

February 18, 2025

Abu Dhabi

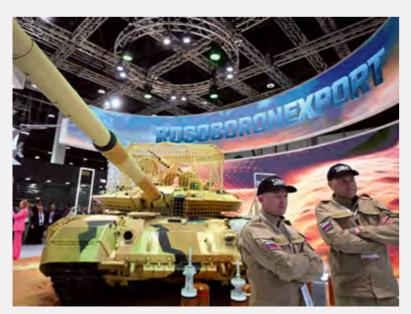
There is a very high interest in our products abroad. They are following the events in Ukraine and seeing Russian weapons not on the display platforms, but in action.

> projects and so on. A good recent example is the contract with India for the production of en- E air defense missile and gun system, which gines for Indian T-72s in that country.

As for the sanctions, of course, they make work more difficult. For this reason, military-technical cooperation is rarely discussed publicly today. If you have noticed, we say almost nothing about the results of business programs at exhibitions and signed contracts. Moreover, we have refused the dollar in calculations; most contracts are concluded in rubles or national currencies.

All the weapons that Russia presented at the IDEX 2025 exhibition in the UAE have actually been used in combat conditions and are constantly being modernized based on the experience of the SVO. Does this factor affect the demand from foreign customers?

There is a very high interest in our products abroad. They are following the events in Ukraine and seeing Russian weapons not on



the display platforms, but in action. Thus, at IDEX, our T-90MS Proryv tanks with improved protection against strike UAVs, modern ATGMs and RPGs made a strong impression. The vehicle is fully adapted to anti-tank threats, and is capable of repelling many attacks using new weapons. It is so easy to repair that the tanks can be returned to service several times without losing their combat capabilities.

Much attention was drawn to the Pantsir-SMDcan use mini-missiles and deal with groups of UAVs. Also we showed the latest Kub-2E strike UAVs. the modernized Kornet-EM anti-tank missile system with remote control, the Bulat quided missile, and new small arms.

At the moment, the vast majority of our products have been tested in the SVO. These include the Su-35 and Su-57 fighter jets, Su-34 frontline bombers, Ka-52M and Mi-28NM attack helicopters, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, heavy flamethrower systems, various types of MLRS, MRAP-class armored vehicles, missile systems, reconnaissance systems, small arms, equipment and many others. All of these products have proven high efficiency, have been modernized and adapted to new tasks, conditions and threats. This is the main advantage of our products.

"Rostec' is one of the executors of the national program "Digital Economy", the corporation's development strategy includes the transition from "hardware" to "intelligence". What are the results of this process today, in which areas are innovations, including artificial intelligence, being successfully implemented, and do you have any concerns about the spread of Al in the defense industry?

These days, all companies are trying to make their products more and more "smart". Nowadays, it is not enough for people to have a car, they want the car to stay in the lane, steer itself or even take control. This applies equally to military and civilian vehicles. It is easier for a pilot to fly a fighter jet that can perform many tasks independently, leaving the pilot to decide whether to press the button or not. In other words, AI, automation and robotization are becoming technological trends.

Of course, "Rostec" is not standing aside. For example, our partner, 'OneCell", uses AI to provide digital analysis of biological material of cancer patients. This increases the accuracy of diagnosis and helps to select the right treatment. The risk of medical errors is minimized. More than a million diagnoses have already been made using this technology.

"KAMAZ' has developed unmanned trucks which are already carrying out commercial transportation on the M-11 highway and the Central Ring Road in the Moscow region.

The share of innovative products and solutions will grow every year as they represent the future. But there is one indispensable condition: human beings must have the final say. If we entrust machines with excessive autonomy, we will open Pandora's box.

What other tasks in the area of transforma- It is no secret that today there is a great staff tion and modernization does the holding face in the medium and long term?

The new Rostec Development Strategy for 2036 is currently undergoing approval. This is a voluminous document that sets our goals, the company's vision and mission. I won't bore you with intricate calculations. I will only say that the focus is on scientific and technological development in both civil and military spheres. Much attention is also paid to preserving human capital. Our employees are the corporation's main asset and the basis for progress.

We intend to become a sustainable diversified company, both in terms of products and customers. In our sales portfolio, a significant contribution should be made by "peaceful" products. Target markets have been identified where we can successfully compete, including at the global level. At the same time, we clearly understand that we have been, still are and will be focused on solving the most important tasks of the state.

"Rostec" is one of the leading employers in the market and is famous for its corporate spirit. Could you please tell us how you maintain team cohesion, motivate your staff and attract young people to manufacturing today?



In the Patriot Park. Moscow region. September 19, 2018

The tasks that we face are very large-scale and ambitious. Therefore, our demand for personnel is high. By 2028, we intend to attract about 160,000 specialists, including 30,000 engineers. shortage in the labor market. Of course, we are trying to offer financial incentives by providing a decent level of salary, a social package tailored to the needs of each employee, including voluntary health insurance, a housing program, a healthcare and recreation program, a non-state pension provision, various types of financial assistance and preferential banking products.

But it's not just about money. People are interested in large-scale and interesting projects. They often lack information about the scientific and technological problems that our design bureaus are solving, they don't know about the technological leadership projects being implemented in the country. That's why we go to schools. Our young scientists and engineers hold open classes, enterprises invite children on excursions and internships. There is an annual corporate championship of blue-collar and engineering profes-

The tasks that we face are very largescale and ambitious. Therefore, our demand for personnel is high. By 2028, we intend to attract about 160.000 specialists, including 30,000 engineers.

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In the house of Lazar Matveey, former head of the Soviet KGB intelligence group in Dresden. Moscow. May 8, 2017

sions "Time of the First", which includes a wide career guidance program and a junior line.

We act as industrial partners of about 200 en- And finally, what would you wish the readers, gineering classes across the country, and support the engineering Olympiad "Zvezda" (Star). This year, over 570,000 students participated in it. We offer schoolchildren company-sponsored education at partner colleges and universities, where, under the guidance of mentors from our enterprises, they can get an in-demand profession that guarantees employment in the holding's companies. It is a comprehensive effort, in-

In addition, this year, together with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, we have launched an industrial postgraduate program. of today's youth. Thus, we are creating conditions so that young people can learn and constantly improve themselves. There are many interesting areas, such as electronics, biomedicine, aircraft manufacturing, instrument making, chemical industry. A huge field of activity!

Interviewed by Vladislav Ilvin

If the new generation loves their country, works for its benefit and understands that only they, and no one else, determine the future of Russia, we shouldn't worry about them and about the future of the country.

Given the specific nature of our journal, I can't help but ask a question about intelligence service, where you started your career. Do you remember how you felt on your first day in the service, and what do you remember about working in intelligence in general?

In the first place, this job has taught me not to talk about work (laughs). I was 30 years old, already an adult, but of course I had little experience at that time. Working under the supervision of Lazar Lazarevich Matveey, one can say, was a real school of life. A brilliant officer, a father-figure! He headed our small reconnaissance group.

Working in intelligence requires patriotism, iron discipline, special thoughtfulness, and the ability to see people. Perhaps, in many ways, it was this work that made me who I am.

including young people who are just looking for their vocation and their place in life?

We see that young people today are different from us and our parents when we were their age. They are growing up in a different environment, in the era of the Internet and digital technologies, and they no longer think in "pioneer" or "Komsomol" terms in which, for volving about 200 colleges and 140 universities. example, we, the children of the USSR, used to think. This is neither good nor bad. It is simply a statement of fact that is important to keep in mind when we talk about the future

> If we talk about the upbringing of young people, I would highlight three fundamental points: patriotism, diligence and responsibility. If the new generation loves their country, works for its benefit and understands that only they, and no one else, determine the future of Russia, we shouldn't worry about them and about the future of the country.

> There is a proverb: "Wit once bought is worth twice taught". It is impossible to rewrite one's life, and there is no need to. Everyone has his own experience, his own path to take. Therefore, I will give a universal piece of advice: "No matter what happens, always remain Human". 7



THE SVR OF RUSSIA **IS AUTHORIZED TO DECLARE**

Nº 2 (11) June 2025

СВР РОССИИ

снятие копий воспрещае ТРАССЕКРЕЧЕНО

CEKPETHO 9K3 N 1

шифртелеграмма № 03/089



07.03.2025 04:50

TOB. CEPPEEBY

о планах лондона по срыву миротворческих усилий д. трампа

ВЛАСТИ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ НАМЕРЕНЫ ЛЮБОЙ ЦЕНОЙ ВОСПРЕПЯТСТВОВАТЬ пролвижению диалога между сша и россией по разрешению украинского КОНФЛИКТА. В ЛОНДОНЕ ОПАСАЮТСЯ. ЧТО МИРНОЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЕ ПРИВЕДЕТ К провалу британской стратегии "сдерживания" москвы, центральное место в которой занимает контроль над украиной. Это, по оценке вританцев, подорвет планы воссоздания в европе "железного ЗАНАВЕСА" ПРОТИВ РФ.

В ЛОНДОНЕ РАЗДРАЖЕНЫ ТЕМ, ЧТО Д.ТРАМП "ВЕДЕТ ДИАЛОГ С РФ КАК со сверхдержавой и демонстрирует пренебрежение к ближайшим СОЮЗНИКАМ". К.СТАРМЕР БЫЛ КРАЙНЕ УЯЗВЛЕН "ПРОВОКАЦИОННЫМ ВОПРОСОМ" АМЕРИКАНСКОГО ЛИДЕРА НА СОВМЕСТНОЙ ПРЕСС-КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ В МАРТЕ С.Г. О "СПОСОБНОСТИ БРИТАНСКОЙ НАЦИИ ПРОТИВОСТОЯТЬ РУССКИМ В ОДИНОЧКУ". ПО ИТОГАМ ВИЗИТА В США НА ДАУНИНГ-СТРИТ СДЕЛАЛИ вывод о том, что "верные друзья" де-факто вытесняют их из процесса ПЕРЕФОРМАТИРОВАНИЯ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ И ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ.

в склалывающейся ситуации британские власти считают приоритетом подрыв миротворческих усилий д. трампа на украинском треке. перед сми и подконтрольными лондону нпо поставлена задача демонизировать американского лидера, представляя его как "ЧЕЛОВЕКА С ПЛОХИМ ПОСЛУЖНЫМ СПИСКОМ В ОБЛАСТИ МИРОТВОРЧЕСТВА, УЯЗВИМОГО ПЕРЕД МАНИПУЛЯЦИЯМИ КРЕМЛЯ".

параллельно кабинет стармера стремится максимально укрепить УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ КИЕВСКОГО РЕЖИМА К ДАВЛЕНИЮ СО СТОРОНЫ ВАШИНГТОНА. лондон обещает направить на украину ракеты, войска и авиацию. ТЕМ НЕ МЕНЕЕ В КУЛУАРАХ ПОЛИТИКИ ПРИЗНАЮТ, ЧТО ЭТИ НАМЕРЕНИЯ БЕЗ сохранения американской поддержки нереализуемы

HP 174 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР ФЕЛИКС 06.03.25 19.40

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СВР РОССИИ

СНЯТИЕ КОПИЙ ВОСПРЕЩАЕТСЯ



шифртелеграмма № 03/136



14.03.2025 03:30

TOB. CEPPERBY

О МЕРАХ ГЕРМАНИИ ПО СОКРЫТИЮ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ НАЦИЗМА НА УКРАИНЕ

ВЛАСТИ ФРГ ВЫНУЖДЕНЫ ПРИНИМАТЬ ЖЕСТКИЕ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ МЕРЫ ДЛЯ СОКРЫТИЯ ОТ СОБСТВЕННЫХ ГРАЖДАН ШИРОКОГО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ НА УКРАИНЕ НАЦИСТСКОЙ ИДЕОЛОГИИ, АКТИВНО ИСПОЛЬЗУЮЩЕЙСЯ КИЕВСКИМ РЕЖИМОМ ДЛЯ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ В СТРАНЕ РУСОФОБИИ.

ПО ИМЕЮЩИМСЯ СВЕДЕНИЯМ, ДО ГЕРМАНСКИХ СМИ ДОВЕДЕНО УКАЗАНИЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА ИСКЛЮЧИТЬ ПОЯВЛЕНИЕ В ФОТО- И ВИДЕОМАТЕРИАЛАХ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИМИ И СОТРУДНИКАМИ СИЛОВЫХ СТРУКТУР УКРАИНЫ ЖЕСТОВ И СИМВОЛОВ, АССОЦИИРУЕМЫХ С ГИТЛЕРОВСКОЙ ГЕРМАНИЕЙ. ПРИ ЗАПИСИ РЕПОРТАЖЕЙ С УЧАСТИЕМ УКРАИНЦЕВ, "НОСЯЩИХ НАЦИСТСКИЕ ФЛАГИ, ЗНАКИ, ФОРМУ И ДЕМОНСТРИРУЮЩИХ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЕ ПРИВЕТСТВИЯ", ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМ СМИ ПРЕДПИСЫВАЕТСЯ "ВЕЖЛИВО" ПРОСИТЬ ИХ НА ВРЕМЯ СЪЕМОК УДАЛИТЬ "АГИТАЦИОННЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ И ВОЗДЕРЖАТЬСЯ ОТ НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ". ЗА НЕВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ЖУРНАЛИСТАМИ УКАЗАННЫХ ТРЕБОВАНИЙ ПРЕДУСМОТРЕНА ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ВПЛОТЬ ПО УГОЛОВНОЙ.

С УЧЕТОМ СВОБОДНОГО ХОЖДЕНИЯ НАЦИСТСКИХ ИДЕЙ НА УКРАИНЕ ЛИНИЯ НЫНЕШНЕГО ГЕРМАНСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВУЕТ О ТОМ, ЧТО БЕРЛИН ЕСЛИ НЕ ПООЩРЯЕТ, ТО КАК МИНИМУМ НЕ ВОЗРАЖАЕТ ПРОТИВ ПРИВЕРЖЕННОСТИ УКРАИНЦЕВ СИМВОЛАМ ТРЕТЬЕГО РЕЙХА И ТАКИМ ОБРАЗОМ, ПО СУТИ, ОПРАВДЫВАЕТ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ НАЦИСТСКОГО ПЕРИОДА НЕМЕЦКОЙ ИСТОРИИ.

HP 216 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР БЕН 13.03.25 18.50

RAZVEDCH1K Nº 2 (11) June 2025

СВР РОССИИ

СНЯТИЕ КОПИЙ ВОСПРЕШАЕТСЯ



CEKPETHO

ЭK3 № 1

шифртелеграмма в 03/214



24.03.2025 10:20

TOB. CEPPEEBY

о внедрении в ес методов пропаганды третьего рейха

ВЛАСТИ В БРЮССЕЛЕ В СТРЕМЛЕНИИ ОТВЛЕЧЬ ВНИМАНИЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ОТ ВНУТРЕННИХ ПРОБЛЕМ И ГРУБЫХ ПРОСЧЕТОВ СОБСТВЕННОЙ ЛИБЕРАЛЬНО-ГЛОБАЛИСТСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ НАМЕРЕНЫ ВЗЯТЬ НА ВООРУЖЕНИЕ ПРОПАГАНДИСТСКИЕ ПРИЕМЫ ТРЕТЬЕГО РЕЙХА ПО ЗАПУТИВАНИЮ ОБЫВАТЕЛЕЙ "РОССИЙСКОЙ УГРОЗОЙ".

ПО ИМЕЮЩЕЙСЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ, ГЕНДИРЕКТОРАТ ЕК ПО СВЯЗЯМ С ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТЬЮ СОСТАВИЛ ПЛАН ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОЙ КАМПАНИИ ПО ВНЕДРЕНИЮ В ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ УСТОЙЧИВЫХ РУСОФОБСКИХ НАРРАТИВОВ. ЕВРОПЕЙЦЕВ, В ЧАСТНОСТИ, ПРЕДПОЛАГАЕТСЯ УВЕРИТЬ В ИСХОДЯЩЕЙ ОТ РОССИИ "ЭКЗИСТЕНЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОПАСНОСТИ", ПРЕДУПРЕДИТЬ КОТОРУЮ ЯКОБЫ МОЖНО ИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНО ПУТЕМ РАЗРУШЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОСТИ.

ПОДОБНО НАЦИСТСКОМУ МИНИСТЕРСТВУ ПРОПАГАНДЫ "ПРОМЫВАТЬ МОЗГИ" НАМЕЧЕНО ПУТЕМ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ НАИБОЛЕЕ НИЗМЕННЫХ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ ИНСТИНКТОВ, ВЫЗЫВАЯ ОДНОВРЕМЕННО СТРАХ ПЕРЕД "АГРЕССИВНЫМИ УСТРЕМЛЕНИЯМИ МОСКВЫ" И ПРЕЗРЕНИЕ К ВОСТОЧНОМУ СОСЕДУ. ДО ЕВРОПЕЙЦЕВ ПРЕДПОЛАГАЕТСЯ ДОВОДИТЬ ТЕЗИС О ТОМ, ЧТО РФ ЯКОБЫ— "ВТОРОСОРТНАЯ ДЕРЖАВА, С ИНТЕРЕСАМИ КОТОРОЙ МОЖНО НЕ СЧИТАТЬСЯ". ПЛАНИРУЕТСЯ ТАКЖЕ ПЕРЕПИСАТЬ ИСТОРИЮ ХХ ВЕКА, УБЕЖДАЯ МОЛОДОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ В ТОМ, ЧТО МОСКВА "НИКОГДА НЕ БЫЛА ПОБЕДИТЕЛЬНИЦЕЙ НАЦИЗМА ВО ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЕ".

ОБЕСПЕЧИВАТЬ ПРАВИЛЬНУЮ ПОДАЧУ "РУССКОГО ВОПРОСА" БРЮССЕЛЬ НАМЕРЕВАЕТСЯ ЗА СЧЕТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В "РУЧНОМ РЕЖИМЕ" ВЕДУЩИМИ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИМИ СМИ. НА НЕДАВНЕМ ИНСТРУКТАЖЕ В БЕЛЬГИЙСКОЙ СТОЛИЦЕ ИМ ПОРУЧЕНО АКТИВНЕЕ ГОТОВИТЬ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО К ОКОНЧАНИЮ "ТУЧНЫХ ЛЕТ" И НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ "ПОТУЖЕ ЗАТЯНУТЬ ПОЯСА РАДИ СОБСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ".

HP 196 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР МАРАТ 23.03.25 21.20

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authorized to declare

СВР РОССИИ





CEKPETHO

9K3 № 1

шифртелеграмма № 04/021



04.04.2025 06:40

TOB. CEPPEEBY

О ЛАТВИЙСКОЙ КАМПАНИИ ПО ИСКАЖЕНИЮ ИСТОРИИ ВОВ

ЛАТВИЙСКИЕ ВЛАСТИ В СТРЕМЛЕНИИ ВЫСТАВИТЬ СЕБЯ ОБРАЗЦОВЫМ ПРИВЕРЖЕНЦЕМ "ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ" И ПОПЫТКЕ ОМРАЧИТЬ ПРАЗДНОВАНИЕ 80-ЛЕТИЯ ВЕЛИКОЙ ПОБЕДЫ ПРОРАБАТЫВАЮТ ПЛАНЫ МАССОВОГО УНИЧТОЖЕНИЯ РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫХ В СТРАНЕ ВОЕННЫХ МЕМОРИАЛОВ, ПОСВЯЩЕННЫХ СОВЕТСКИМ ВОИНАМ-ОСВОБОЛИТЕЛЯМ.

ПО ПОСТУПАЮЩИМ ДАННЫМ, НАМЕЧЕНО "В МАКСИМАЛЬНО СЖАТЫЕ СРОКИ" ИЗБАВИТЬСЯ ОТ ПОРЯДКА ТРЕТИ МОНУМЕНТОВ НАД БРАТСКИМИ МОГИЛАМИ СОВЕТСКИХ СОЛДАТ, ПОГИВШИХ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЛАТВИИ В 1944-1945 ГГ. ДЛЯ ПРИДАНИЯ АКТАМ ВАНДАЛИЗМА ВИДИМОСТИ "ЦИВИЛИЗОВАННОСТИ" ПРЕДПОЛАГАЕТСЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ФИКТИВНЫХ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, КОТОРЫЕ ДОЛЖНЫ "ВО ЧТО БЫ ТО НИ СТАЛО ОПРОВЕРГНУТЬ" НАЛИЧИЕ ПОД МЕМОРИАЛАМИ МАССОВЫХ ЗАХОРОНЕНИЙ БОЙЦОВ. ПО ЗАМЫСЛУ ОРГАНИЗАТОРОВ ПРОВОКАЦИИ, ЭТО ПОЗВОЛИТ ЗАЯВИТЬ ОБ ИСКАЖЕНИИ СССР И РОССИЕЙ ИСТОРИИ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ ЛАТВИИ ОТ ФАШИСТОВ, С ТЕМ ЧТОБЫ ПОСТАВИТЬ ПОД СОМНЕНИЕ И ДРУГИЕ КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ЭПИЗОДЫ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ.

В КАЧЕСТВЕ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЯ ПРЕСТУПНОГО ЗАМЫСЛА ПРИГЛАШЕН ОДИН ИЗ ПОИСКОВЫХ ОТРЯДОВ, РУКОВОДСТВО КОТОРОГО ДАЛО СОГЛАСИЕ ЗА ДЕНЬГИ СФАБРИКОВАТЬ НУЖНЫЕ ПРОТОКОЛЫ РАСКОПОК ОБ ОТСУТСТВИИ СЛЕДОВ ВОИСКИХ ЗАХОРОНЕНИЙ. НАЧАТЬ ПЛАНИРУЕТСЯ С РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫХ В РИГЕ ПРАВОСЛАВНОГО ТОРНЯКАЛНСКОГО И БРАТСКОГО КЛАДБИЩ.

НР 89 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР РИТА 03.04.25 23.50

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СНЯТИЕ КОПИЙ ВОСПРЕЩАЕТСЯ



CEKPETHO 9K3 N 1

шифртелеграмма № 04/277



22.04.2025 08:50

TOB. CEPPEEBY

О ПЛАНАХ ЕВРОПЕЙЦЕВ ПО СРЫВУ МИРОТВОРЧЕСКОЙ МИССИИ Д. ТРАМПА

ПО ИМЕЮЩИМСЯ СВЕДЕНИЯМ, ПРЕЗИДЕНТ ФРАНЦИИ Э.МАКРОН И ГЛАВА БРИТАНСКОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА К.СТАРМЕР, ОБЕСПОКОЕННЫЕ НАМЕТИВШИМСЯ СЕЛИЖЕНИЕМ МОСКВЫ И ВАШИНГТОНА, ГОТОВЯТ СОГЛАСОВАННУЮ КАМПАНИЮ ПО ПОДРЫВУ МИРОТВОРЧЕСКИХ УСИЛИЙ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА США. Д.ТРАМПА ВНОВЬ БУДУТ ПЫТАТЬСЯ ОБВИНИТЬ В "СВЯЗЯХ С КРЕМЛЕМ".

КАК СООБЩАЮТ ИСТОЧНИКИ, БЛИЗКИЕ К ЕЛИСЕЙСКОМУ ДВОРЦУ, ФРАНЦУЗСКИЕ СПЕЦСЛУЖБЫ И ИХ БРИТАНСКИЕ КОЛЛЕГИ ПОЛУЧИЛИ УКАЗАНИЕ О СБОРЕ НОВОГО "РОССИЙСКОГО ДОСЬЕ" НА Д.ТРАМПА И ЕГО ОКРУЖЕНИЕ, КОТОРОЕ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНО ДЛЯ ДИСКРЕДИТАЦИИ ПОЛИТИКИ БЕЛОГО ДОМА И ТОРПЕДИРОВАНИЯ ПЕРЕГОВОРНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО МИРНОМУ УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ КРИЗИСА НА УКРАИНЕ.

ОТМЕЧАЕТСЯ, ЧТО К ПОДГОТОВКЕ КОМПРОМАТА ПЛАНИРУЕТСЯ ПРИВЛЕЧЬ УЕХАВШИХ ИЗ РОССИИ В СТРАНЫ ЕВРОПЫ И ФАКТИЧЕСКИ ОСТАВШИХСЯ БЕЗ СРЕДСТВ К СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЮ БЫВШИХ СОТРУДНИКОВ "ФОНДА БОРЬБЫ С КОРРУПЦИЕЙ" И ЖУРНАЛИСТОВ РЯДА ОППОЗИЦИОННЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ, ТАКИХ КАК "ПРОЕКТ" И "МЕДУЗА". ИМ ПОРУЧЕН СБОР ИНФОРМАЦИИ О ЯКОБЫ ИМЕЮЩИХСЯ "ТАЙНЫХ СВЯЗЯХ" ГЛАВЫ БЕЛОГО ДОМА И ЕГО СОРАТНИКОВ С РОССИЙСКИМИ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИМИ И ДЕЛОВЫМИ КРУГАМИ. НАИБОЛЬШИЙ ИНТЕРЕС ЛОНДОН И ПАРИЖ ПРОЯВЛЯЮТ К ВОЗМОЖНЫМ СВЕДЕНИЯМ О БИЗНЕС-ПРОЕКТАХ АМЕРИКАНЦЕВ С КОМПАНИЯМИ "ГАЗПРОМ" И "РОСНЕФТЬ", ГОСКОРПОРАЦИЯМИ "РОСТЕХ" И "РОСАТОМ".

HP 217 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР ФЕЛИКС 21.04.25 19.10

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СНЯТИЕ КОПИЙ ВОСПРЕЩАЕТСЯ



CEKPETHO

9K3 № 1

шифртелеграмма № 05/152



11.05.2025 16:20

TOB. CEPPEEBY

О ПЕРСПЕКТИВАХ ОБМЕНА ПЛЕННЫХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ КУРСКОЙ ОВЛАСТИ

по имеющимся сведениям, украинские власти намерены как можно дольше затягивать возвращение в РОССИЮ насильно удерживаемых на УКРАИНСКОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИИ МИРНЫХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ КУРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. ИСТОЧНИК В окружении в. зеленского сообщает, что в администрации президента УКРАИНЫ ЗАХВАЧЕННЫХ ВСУ КУРЯН НАЗЫВАЮТ "ЦЕННЫМ АКТИВОМ", В ОБМЕН на который у москвы можно потребовать "чего-то намного более СУЩЕСТВЕННОГО", ЧЕМ РАНЕНЫЕ И НЕГОДНЫЕ К ПОВТОРНОЙ ОТПРАВКЕ НА ФРОНТ УКРАИНСКИЕ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫЕ.

РЕЧЬ ИДЕТ ПРЕЖДЕ ВСЕГО О БОЙЦАХ НАЦИОНАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО БАТАЛЬОНА "АЗОВ", ОСУЖДЕННЫХ И ОТБЫВАЮЩИХ В РФ НАКАЗАНИЕ ЗА СОВЕРШЕНИЕ особо тяжких преступлений, в возвращении которых власти в киеве заинтересованы в первую очередь, при этом подчеркивается, что РОССИЯ НЕ РАСПОЛАГАЕТ АНАЛОГИЧНЫМ "КОЗЫРЕМ" В ВИДЕ ВЗЯТЫХ В ПЛЕН УКРАИНСКИХ ГРАЖДАНСКИХ ЛИЦ. ЭТО ЯКОБЫ ПОВЫШАЕТ ШАНСЫ "НАВЯЗАТЬ КРЕМЛЮ СВОИ ПРАВИЛА ИГРЫ" И ЗАСТАВИТЬ ПОЙТИ НА УСТУПКИ ПО РАЗМЕНУ курян на азовцев.

HP 156 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР СТОУН 11.05.25 11.50

№ 2 (11) June 2025 RAZVEDCH1K



CEKPETHO

9K3 № 1

шифртелеграмма в 05/190



16.05.2025 14:40

TOB. CEPPEEBY

О НЕЛОВОЛЬСТВЕ В ЕС ФИГУРОЙ К.КАЛЛАС

по поступающей информации, в брюсселе начали признавать, что ошивлись с назначением к, каллас на пост высокого представителя ЕС ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ДЕЛАМ И ПОЛИТИКЕ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ. В КУЛУАРАХ ЕК С РАЗДРАЖЕНИЕМ ФИКСИРУЮТ "АБСОЛЮТНУЮ НЕКОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЬ" КАЛЛАС КАК ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ЗА ВНЕШНЮЮ ПОЛИТИКУ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ РУКОВОДСТВА ЕС. полчеркивается, что "неуемная эстонка" не в состоянии учитывать НЮАНСЫ ПОЗИЦИЙ СТРАН И СПОСОБНА ВЫСТРАИВАТЬ ТОЛЬКО УПРОЩЕННЫЕ СХЕМЫ, КОТОРЫЕ "ЗАЧАСТУЮ ЛИШЕНЫ ВСЯКОГО СМЫСЛА".

источники отмечают, что за пять с половиной месяцев на посту ВЫСОКОГО ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ КАЛЛАС ТАК И НЕ СМОГЛА ВЫСТРОИТЬ РАБОЧИЕ отношения с руководителями большинства есовских государств. КАК СЛЕДСТВИЕ, ОНА "ФАКТИЧЕСКИ НЕ СПРАВЛЯЕТСЯ" С ОСНОВНОЙ ДОЛЖНОСТНОЙ ОБЯЗАННОСТЬЮ - КООРДИНАЦИЕЙ РАБОТЫ ВНЕШНЕПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ВЕДОМСТВ СТРАН ЕВРОСОЮЗА. БОЛЕЕ ТОГО, "ЧРЕЗМЕРНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ И СКЛОННОСТЬ к спонтанным и несогласованным инициативам" каллас существенно ЗАТРУДНЯЮТ БРЮССЕЛЮ НАЛАЖИВАНИЕ ДИАЛОГА С США. ТАК, НЕДАВНЯЯ пуеличная критика каллас в адрес президента д.трампа и ее ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ О ТОМ, ЧТО "СВОБОДНОМУ МИРУ НУЖЕН НОВЫЙ ЛИДЕР" ВЫЗВАЛИ крайне негативную реакцию многих есовцев, включая председателя ек У. ФОН ДЕР ЛЯЙЕН.

как сообщается, растущее недовольство "профнепригодностью КАЛЛАС" УЖЕ ВЫЛИЛОСЬ В ТО, ЧТО ГЛАВУ ЕВРОДИПЛОМАТИИ ОТСТРАНИЛИ от подготовки документов стратегического планирования в области ОБОРОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ЕС. РОЛЬ КАЛЛАС ТАКЖЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИ СВЕДЕНА К НУЛЮ И В ОБСУЖДЕНИИ ТЕМЫ УКРАИНСКОГО УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ.

HP 103 РЕЗИДЕНТ СВР БОРН 16.05.25 08.15

№ 2 (11) June 2025 RAZVEDCH1K

Needs of the brain

Text: Olga Bravitskaya, Natalia Samsonova

The brain is an amazing, complex and at the same time incredibly gluttonous organ. It makes up only 2% of the total body weight, but consumes up to 20% of all energy. In order for the brain to work at peak performance, all its needs must be met daily. Ignoring its needs can lead to undesirable results, for example, negatively affecting success in studies and work, and the guality of life in general. Memory impairment, decreased concentration, increased excitability and anxiety are just some of the possible consequences.

What does our brain need?

First of all, the brain needs to be provided with an adequate and balanced diet, including glucose, healthy fats, protein, vitamins and minerals, as well as water.

brain. Of course, the first thing that comes to the brain needs **healthy fats**. They can be mind is a snack of chocolate, but this is not the best source of glucose, since a quick rise in energy will be followed by an equally quick decline, and in addition, absent-mindedness and fatigue. To ensure stable blood sugar levels, it is better to choose complex carbohydrates found in whole grains, fruits and vegetables.

Protein is needed to synthesize neurotransmitters responsible for transmitting signals between brain cells. It is found in meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes and nuts.

Glucose is the main source of energy for the To maintain the structure of cell membranes, found in fatty fish such as mackerel, salmon,

> To maintain cognitive functions, the brain reguires **vitamins and minerals**, especially B vitamins, vitamin D, magnesium, zinc, iron. And also antioxidants, which are found in berries, green vegetables, tea and coffee. It is better to drink caffeinated drinks in moderate doses and in the first half of the day, as in the evening they can cause strong excitation of the nervous system and difficulty falling asleep.

the rest of the body, consists of 80% of it, so an and recover. During sleep, the brain processes optimal level of hydration is necessary for nor- information, consolidates memories and gets mal functioning. Dehydration of the body can rid of toxins. Lack of sleep worsens cognitive lead to decreased concentration, headaches functions, mood and general well-being, reand fatigue. Note that it is better to drink clean water, as juices, carbonated drinks, tea and coffee do not saturate the body with moisture to the proper extent.

The brain also needs **water**. The brain, like In addition, the brain needs **sleep** to reboot duces a person's activity and productivity during the day.

So, we have fed and watered the brain, let it rest and reboot. "Is that it?" you ask. But no! To stay active, the brain needs novelty, constant mental stimulation. The brain is not only a gluttonous, but also a lazy organ. It strives to save energy and therefore, as a rule, chooses simple and familiar things day after day. This is how habits are formed, which undoubtedly make life convenient. But because of this, neuroplasticity decreases. The early aging of the brain is also facilitated by the development of modern technologies that search for information and analyze it for us.

How to maintain brain activity?

the brain to work in an unusual mode and stimulate the creation of new neural connections.

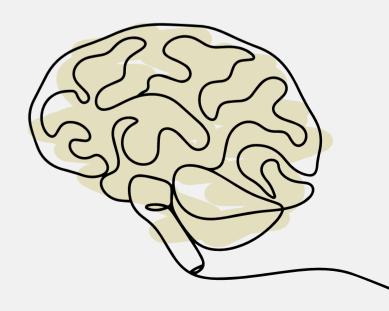
Change your dominant hand. Do your usual actions with an unusual hand. Try, for example, writing or brushing your teeth with your left hand if you are right-handed person, or with your right hand if you are left-handed person. This exercise helps develop interhemispheric interaction.

Remember, caring for the brain is an ongoing process. Even small but daily efforts will give a tangible result, help maintain a clear mind, strong memory and cheerfulness.

Satisfying the needs of the brain is an investment in your health, well-being and quality of life. Start from small things today and gradually integrate healthy habits into your daily life, and your brain will be grateful to you!

Change your usual routes. Get to work, Learn something new. Come up with school or the store by a new road. This will force any new hobby — from learning a foreign language to ballroom dancing. The main thing is that the activity is interesting for you and brings pleasure.

> Regular **exercise** is very useful for the brain, as moderate physical activity normalizes blood flow to the brain, as well as **meditation** and communication with new people.





During the war, Soviet foreign intelligence officers played an important role in organizing a broad anti-fascist partisan and underground movement in occupied territories of the USSR and abroad. The partisans' activity allowed them to block the enemy's resources, disrupt their plans, and cause significant damage to their manpower and equipment. Having had a harsh experience of partisan underground life, many intelligence officers continued to serve on invisible fronts after the war. We've got an opportunity to tell the whole truth about their exploits only decades after the Great Victory, to the 80th anniversary of which we dedicate this publication.

By the time of the Nazi invasion, many Cheka officers who had gained experience in partisan and sabotage activities during the Civil War and during special missions to China and Spain in the 1930s served in the Soviet foreign intelligence service: Stanislav Vaupshasov, Kirill Orlovsky, Yevgeny Mitskevich, Yakov Serebryansky, Naum Eitingon and many other comrades-in-arms. In early July 1941, they joined the Special Group set up by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, which was assigned to organize reconnaissance and sabotage activities in occupied territories. The group was headed by Pavel Anatolyevich Sudoplatov, Deputy Chief of the NKVD First Directorate (Foreign Intelligence) of the USSR.



On the left: a captured German map showing the damage caused by the Soviet partisans. April 1943. (Russian State Military Archive)



P.A. Sudoplatov

At the attempt to break out of the encirclement on the night of July 27, V.I. Pudin was badly wounded — he lost his foot. Lieutenant Nikolai Krupennikov took command of the detachment and managed to lead the fighters to the fellow troops, but he himself heroically fell in battle. And Vasily Pudin with documents in the name of the driver Vasily Popov went to hospital in Mogilev, which was occupied by the Germans. Having barely recovered from his wound, he headed the Chekist underground cation for the 172nd infantry division's and successfully led it until July 1943. After his health became drastically worse, he had to be evacuated from the partisan airfield to Moscow. Despite his disability, Colonel V.I. Pudin continued to serve in intelligence until the end of 1950.



V.I. Pudin

In July 1941, three squads of Cheka officers from the Special Group were sent to the front-line cities of Kiev. Odessa and Nikolaev. They were to create special reconnaissance and sabotage residenturas there in case the Germans captured these large

Given the tough conditions of the Nazi occupation, the lack of stable communication with the Center and the severe shortage of resources to carry out underground activities, the group members demonstrated incredible self-sacrifice, heroism and devotion to duty. Thus, the Maxim residentura deployed in Kiev, under the leadership of 29-year-old Ivan Danilovich Kudrya, managed to plant their informants into local departments and

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intelligence schools of the German sions and fires at fuel and ammunispecial services and received 87 enemy source identities.

Members of the Fort residentura in Odessa, under the command of 30-year-old Vladimir Aleksandrovich Molodtsov and 32-year-old veteran of the INO Nikolai Fedorovich Abramov, who had successfully worked with the White emigration in Bulgaria in 1931–1937, formed combat partisan groups in the catacombs of Odessa. The partisans conducted continuous surveillance of the enemy, carried out sabotage at Odessa port and on the railway.

In the spring of 1942, the Marshrutniki (Route operators) group from Nikolaev, led by 32-year-old Viktor Aleksandrovich Lyagin, carried out one of the most successful sabotage operations during the war. They managed to secretly deliver several dozen kilograms of explosives to a major Luftwaffe airfield, which detonated at the height of the air battles of Crimea on March 10, 1942. That day, explo-

In the partisan armoury room



V.A. Lyagin

tion depots destroyed 22 combat and transport aircraft of the Nazi Air more service vehicles.

Unfortunately, by the end of 1942, morial Plaque of the INO-PGU-SVR. the fascists, with the help of traitors. tive participants of all three residenturas — the Maxim, the Fort and the



V.A. Molodtsov

operated with the invaders and gave away any secret data. I.D. Kudrya, V.A. Lyagin and V.A. Molodtsov were Force, and disabled several dozen awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. Their names are forever immortalized on the Me-

detained the leaders and most ac- The difficult but valuable experience accumulated at the beginning of the war by the first reconnaissance and Marshrutniki. But none of them co- sabotage groups and residenturas



operating behind enemy lines, laid the foundation for further development of the Special Group which was transformed into the NKVD 4th Directorate on January 18, 1942. In the first days of 1942, combat units and groups from the NKVD Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade of Special Purpose — the legendary OMSBON moved forward into the enemy rear through gaps in the Soviet-German front line (the so called Vitebsk, Slobodskie, Rudobelskie Gates, etc.).

This brigade, whose first assembly took place at the Moscow Dynamo stadium in late summer 1941, became a Chekist "forge of personnel", where specialists in sabotage and reconnaissance behind the front were trained. In total, 212 reconnaissance and sabotage groups and detachments numbering 7,316 people were sent to the German rear during the war. 23 OMSBON fighters became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that the OMSplace in the autumn of 1941. At that time, the brigade's fighters carried out reconnaissance and sabotage



M.S. Prudnikov

in the Moscow suburbs and neighboring regions occupied by the enemy. They hastily engineered minefields on frontline highways, trained for street fighting and underground work inside Moscow. OMSBON sappers, under the personal leadership BON personnel's baptism of fire took of Pavel Sudoplatov and his deputy In 1942–1944, the OMSBON Sokoly Yakov Serebryansky, mined the Bolshoi Theater, the House of the Council of USSR People's Commisoperations in the near German rear sars (now the State Duma building),



S.A. Vaupshasov

the Yelokhovsky Cathedral and a number of other objects in which, in case of the capture of Moscow, the high German command could hold meetings. But the Nazi never took Moscow.

(Falcons) detachment under the command of the skilled partisan and saboteur Kirill Prokofievich Orlovsky successfully fought near Baranovichi in Belarus. The Neulovimye (Elusive) group, led by Mikhail Sidorovich Prudnikov, operated in the Vitebsk region, the Khrabretsy (Brave) group of Alexander Markovich Rabtsevich operated in the Mogilev region, and two groups at once were operating near Minsk: the Mestnye (Locals) group led by Stanislav Alekseevich Vaupshasov and Uncle Kolya group of Pyotr Grigorievich Lopatin. At the same time, the Okhotniky (Hunters) group of Nikolai Arkhipovich Prokopyuk fought the fascists in the Volyn region of Ukraine, the Olimp



Partisan intelligence officers in the Moscow region December 1941

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with aviation oil, 65 wagons with am-





group of Viktor Aleksandrovich Karasev operated near Zhitomir, and operations near Rivne.

equipped with the latest reconnaissance and sabotage equipment of the time. To maintain communication, they used portable radios "Sever"





F.F. Ozmitel

designed by engineer Mikhalin and The first mass sabotage operations produced in besieged Leningrad. In the Pobeditely (Winners) of Dmitry order to eliminate the enemy, they shooting devices), created by the "surprise" MS-1 mines as small as a matchbox, the so called "road mines" magnetic anti-tank mines.



B.L. Galushkin

on enemy lines of communication was held by the Cheka intelligence Nikolaevich Medvedev carried out used the Bramit silencers (silent officers of the NKVD 4th Directorate in the spring of 1942. Then, seven gunsmith brothers Mitin, and various OMSBON detachments consisting All OMSBON members were types of partisan mines, including of 260 fighters under the command of future Heroes of the Soviet Union Boris Lavrentyevich Galushkin and (PDM), "sticky" anti-tank mines and Fyodor Fyodorovich Ozmitel were sent into the so-called Smolensk triangle (Smolensk — Orsha — Vitebsk) between the main railway lines in the rear of the Nazi Army Group "Center". In April alone, they managed to derail 11 German trains, blow up three bridges and damage railway tracks in 18 sections.

> In the spring of 1943, with the beginning of the rapid redeployment of Hitler's troops to the Oryol-Kursk Bulge, Soviet partisans launched a real war of the rails in the enemy's rear. Thus, in April 1943, 185 enemy trains were derailed, in May -447 freight trains and two armored trains. Of those, 40 trains and one ar-

Partisans mining the railway



train with fascist tanks arrived on the

The mines detonated when the let-

tered train stopped in front of a bro-

ken semaphore. Following the fuel

explosion, ammunition in the neigh-

boring trains blew up, then the flames

spread to the tanks. As a result, 5 lo-

comotives, 25 gasoline tanks, 8 tanks

main track of the Osipovichi station.

A blown up train at Osipovichi station in the Mogilev region. July 30, 1943

mored train were destroyed by four station. However, at about 2 a. m., a operational groups of the NKVD 4th Directorate (since May 1943 — NKGB of the USSR) under the command of the mentioned above career intelligence officers S.A. Vaupshasov, E.I. Mirkovsky, M.S. Prudnikov and A.M. Rabtsevich (all of whom were subsequently awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union).

Probably the most effective sabotage operation at the height of the Battle of Kursk was carried out by Fyodor Andrevevich Krylovich, a 27-year-old electrician from the Osipovichi station near Mogilev, and at the same time one of the best partisans of the Khrabretsy detachment. On the night of July 30, 1943, on his way to "fix" the station semaphore that he had broken, Krylovich installed magnetic anti-tank mines with a two-hour delay on the head and rear cisterns of a German train carrying fuel that had arrived in Osipovichi. The fillers were supposed to detonate after the train had moved at least 50 km from the

Partisan detachment establishes communication

munition, 8 panzers on platforms, including four of the newest heavy Tigers tanks, 7 armored personnel carriers and numerous station buildings were completely destroyed. Traffic in this section of the railway was completely interrupted for two days. After the sabotage, F.A. Krylovich led the detachment's demolition squad, and after the end of the war, for his multiple battle merits, he was nominated for a high award the Order of Lenin.

In the summer of 1944, the Cheka partisans made a significant contribution to the success of the strategic offensive operation Bagration, which ended with the defeat of the German Army Group Center and the liberation of Belarus. It should be noted that by that time, 14 reconnaissance and sabotage detachments and 92 special groups of the OMSBON with a total of about 12.6 thousand fighters were operating in the ranks of the Belarusian partisans. Before the operation, the partisans got an accurate fix on the general headquarters of the German troops as well as the headquarters of the 3rd and 4th tank, 2nd, 9th and 4th combined arms armies and 290 military



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units. Besides, the partisans obtained information about the location of 900 enemy garrisons, 130 anti-aircraft batteries, 54 airfields and 24 landing sites, as well as about the construction of 11 false airfields, 160 large ammunition dumps, fuel storages and ration depots. During the offensive commander, Colonel Mikhail Fedoritself, the OMSBON fighters took part in the liberation of such cities as Brest, Borisov, Lida, Minsk, Pinsk, Slutsk and many others.

After the liberation of Belarus, partisan detachments and units began to arrive in large numbers in its capital. On July 16, 1944, a unique parade with the participation of 30 thousand partisans took place at the Minsk hippodrome. The newsreels of this event flew around the entire Soviet Union. It is noteworthy that on that day, in the parade formation and in the stands for honored guests, there were several Chekists-OMSexpulsion of the fascists from Belarusian soil was known to very few people. Among them were Heroes of the Soviet Union Stanislav Alekseevich Vaupshasov, who planted agents into the Army Group Center



V.A. Karasev

headquarters and the Abwehr intelligence center Saturn in Borisov, as well as Pyotr Grigorievich Lopatin, who developed Operation "Dramaturg" (Playwright) to eliminate the Führer's deputy Wilhelm Kube in his Minsk residence and the OMSBON ovich Orlov, who personally arrived in Minsk to present awards to his subordinates.

For a good reason, the previously mentioned Omsbon special forces units -Olimp and Okhotniki - led by V.A. Karasev and N.A. Prokopyuk didn't take part in the parade. By that time, they had already been redeployed to occupied Slovakia to help of the Olimp detachment, Lieutenant local partisans. In August 1944, they, along with 60 thousand Slovak brothers, took part in the uprising against the German occupiers that engulfed the country.

BON members, whose role in the By November of the same year, after the heavy fights with Wehrmacht soldiers and punitive forces from the Ukrainian Waffen-SS Galicia Division, the Chekist partisans managed to ensure the breakthrough of the 4th Ukrainian Front units to the passes



N.A. Prokopyuk

of the Main Carpathian Ridge. For their great contribution to the bridgeheads establishment which allowed the Red Army to advance to the industrial centers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, V.A. Karasev and N.A. Prokopyuk were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union on November 5, 1944.

At the final stage of the war, the intelligence saboteurs from the 4th NKGB Directorate facilitated to the liberation of Poland, the Czech Republic. Hungary and other European countries. We will tell you just one episode of these activities with a participation of a 27-year-old intelligence officer Aleksei Nikolaevich Botyan. In the second half of 1944, the OMSBON special group which A. Botyan headed was sent to help the Polish partisans. In December 1944, Botyan's group managed to get hold of a Nazi plan to blow up Krakow during their retreat. In particular, it was planned to mine the city center, the bridges over the Dunajec River, and the Roznow Dam, the explosion of which would flood the approaches to Krakow, slowing the advance of the Red



M.F. Orlov

Army. The explosives prepared for the Victory, A.N. Botyan continued blasting were stored in the suburbs, in the dilapidated Jagellonian Castle, which the Germans used as an ammunition depot. Having re-recruited the guards, our intelligence agents planted their own mine there. Early in the morning of January 18, 1945, the Summing up the results of the OMScastle with hundreds of Nazis blew



A.N. Botyan

his successful service in foreign intelligence. On 10 May 2007, he was awarded the title Hero of Russia "for courage and heroism displayed during the Great Patriotic War".

BON and the NKVD/NKGB 4th Direcup. The next day, Soviet troops en- torate of the USSR, the authors of the tered Krakow without difficulty. After brigade newspaper "Victory is Ours",

among whom were the famous poets Semyon Gudzenko and Yuri Levitansky, published material in the summer of 1945 that, in our opinion, still is of interest today: "... Our unit went through a combat path from Moscow to Berlin. The missions that our soldiers and commanders carried out were difficult and extraordinary. While operating deep behind enemy lines, conducting reconnaissance, forming partisan detachments, they always showed courage and heroism, showed examples of military skill, endurance, and bravery. Thousands of our soldiers were awarded orders and medals. We have won. But the Cheka officers never have a break in the fight against the enemies of the Motherland. We hand down the glorious combat traditions of the Great Patriotic War to our military personnel, and we are ready to carry out any mission that our command sets us." 🛚

Parade of partisan detachments in liberated Minsk.



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Berlin. May. Victory

The story of one photograph

Text: Lana Gennadieva



On the night of May 8-9, 1945, the Act of Unconditional Surrender of Germany was signed in a suburb of Berlin, marking the end of the war. This historic moment was captured in a photograph that was featured in newspapers around the world. Many people immediately recognized Marshal G. K. Zhukov and other prominent military leaders. But it was not widely known who the young-looking colonel standing with a concentrated look on his face behind the signatories was. This was the eminent Soviet intelligence officer Aleksandr Mikhailovich Korotkov. Why was he present at this ceremony, what task did the Center set for him? This is what our story will be about today.

In the photo (from left to right):

A. Tedder, G.K. Zhukov, K. Spaats, J. de Tassigny. The Act of Surrender is signed by W. Keitel, behind his back stands (second from the right) A.M. Korotkov. Germany. Karlshorst. May 9, 1945

Korotkov was known only to a few of his comrades-in-arms. At the time of his departure for partment of the 1st Directorate (Foreign Intel- rank of lieutenant general in the army). ligence) of the NKVD/NKGB of the USSR. He arrived in Germany on a special mission as an Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov. The office tion, he was to monitor the situation in Berlin

Until the victorious May of 1945, Aleksandr was headed by Ivan Aleksandrovich Serov, the Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, Commissar of State Security of Berlin, he was the head of the 1st (German) De- the 2nd rank (a special rank equivalent to the

Colonel Korotkov's main tasks, assigned to him employee of the office of the NKVD Commis- by the intelligence leadership, were to search sioner for the 1st Belorussian Front, which was for and detain senior German special service commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union officials and seize German archives. In addiand its suburbs, which at that time remained tense (for more details, see Document 4 in the "Declassified Archives" column and other materials on the SVR website).

Another important task of Aleksandr Mikhailovich was to determine the locations of the Nazi leaders, in order to prevent them from evading just punishment. On May 6, 1945, in Moscow a detailed coded message about Document 5) was received from him. Here are some excerpts from it: "On the day of his suithe strength of the poison he had. The doctor witnessed Hitler giving the poison to his dog, which died immediately. <...> Hitler poisoned It should be noted that, at the final stage of the his wife Eva Braun and then poisoned himself, having first ordered that his and his wife's bodies be burned. <...> Bormann, Hitler's servant Linge, and [Hitler's personal physician, SS Brigadeführer] Stumpfecker took part in the burning of the body."

On May 7, 1945, I.A. Serov assigned A.M. Korotkov to head a group responsible for ensuring the security of the German delegation, which was to arrive in Karlshorst the following day to sign the Act of Surrender. In his parting words to the intelligence officer, the general said: "If its leader pulls some kind of stunt or refuses to sign, you will answer with your head. During your contacts with him, try to feel out his mood and not to ignore any important information that he might let slip."

The German delegation included the commanders of three branches of the armed forces: General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel of the ground forces, Colonel General of the Air Force Hans-Jürgen Stumpff and Admiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg. They were all in the city of Flensburg near the Danish-German border where the provisional government of the Third Reich was located. The government was formed on April 30, 1945, after Hitler's suicide, the inglorious end of Hitler and Goebbels (see and was headed by the Führer's successor, Admiral Karl Doenitz. From there, the USSR's allies transmitted them to Reims in France, cide, Hitler called a doctor to consult him about and then they to Karlshorst on a British military

> war, Washington and London engaged in separate talks with Berlin (for a separate material on the topic, see the column "Intelligence service in history"). And on May 7, 1945, intending to appropriate the victorious laurels over fascism, the United States and England held a ceremony for Germany's capitulation at the level of executive officers in Reims, at the headquarters of General Dwight Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

This pace of developments was emphatically unacceptable for our country. As Joseph Stalin stated: "The capitulation must be carried out as the most important historical act and accepted not on the territory of the victors, but where the fascist aggression came from — in May 8, 1945

A.M. Korotkov (left) and W. Keitel at Tempelhof airport. May 8, 1945 German delegation accompanied by A.M. Korotkov (second from the left) and Gen.I.A. Serov

the history of one object





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Colonel A.M. Korotkov behind General Stumpf. Karlshorst. May 9, 1945

W. Keitel addresses the interpreter before signing the Act of Surrender. Karlshorst. May 9, 1945

Berlin, and not unilaterally, but necessarily by the supreme command of all countries of the anti-Hitler coalition."

for a repeat ceremony, which was decided to be held in the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst, in the building of the former military school canteen, as no other suitable buildings could be found short time, Soviet engineers prepared the road from Tempelhof Airport to Karlshorst: they blew up the remains of enemy fortifications and barricades, and cleared the rubble.

On the morning of May 8, photojournalists from all over the world began to arrive in the suburbs of Berlin to capture the historic moment. At 2:00 p. m., representatives of the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces arrived at Tempelhof airfield, where they were met by an honour guard and orchestra. The British delegation was led by Air Chief Marshal Arthur Tedder, the US delegation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Air Forces, General Carl Spaatz, and the French by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

The plane with the Germans, who were waiting for their turn on the board, was met only by

I.A. Serov, A.M. Korotkov and their colleagues. As for this, Aleksandr Mikhailovich wrote about this in a telegram to the Center on May 11, 1945 (see Document 6): "... As an example of At the request of Moscow, preparations began the attitude of the Americans towards the Germans, the following facts deserve attention: in order to prevent the Germans from participating in the Allies' welcome ceremony at the airfield, Comrade Serov asked the Americans in the German capital and its environs. In a to give orders to detain the Germans on the plane until the reception with the honour guard took place. The Americans asked <...> to organize such a delay of the Germans with the help of our officers, since they did not want to spoil relations with them...".

> Thanks to Korotkov's exceptional proficiency in German, he was assigned to Keitel as an officer translator. He went with him in the same car and stayed nearby while preparations for the ceremony were underway. In addition, Aleksandr Mikhailovich took an active part in coordinating the final text of the Act of Surrender.

> As agreed in advance, the ceremony itself began exactly at midnight Moscow time (22:00 Berlin time), when the main participants solemnly entered the hall where journalists were waiting for them. Opening the meeting, Marshal G.K. Zhukov said: "We, the representa

tives of the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces, are authorized by the gov- asked me which way I wanted to go to the airernments of the countries of the anti-Hitler co-field. We drove past the Town Hall, the [royal] alition to accept the unconditional surrender of castle, along Unter den Linden, through Frie-Germany from the German military command." drichstrasse. The frightful traces of war were

After these words, I.A. Serov signaled to and Belle-Alliance-Platz. On Friedrichstrasse, A.M. Korotkov to lead the members of the German delegation into the meeting room. Then, according to the plan of the ceremony, Field Marshal Keitel, Admiral von Friedeburg and Colonel General Stumpf signed all nine copies Aleksandr Mikhailovich's last "kindness" was of the Act in turn, with Aleksandr Mikhailovich to allow Keitel to travel from Karlshorst to Temalways standing behind them. Thanks to newsreel footage and numerous photographs taken at this historic moment, one can understand the tension experienced by Colonel Korotkov and the other participants in the ceremony.

tersigned by Marshal G.K. Zhukov, followed by Marshal Tedder, General Spaatz and general de Tassigny. At 00:43 Moscow time on May 9, 1945, the signing of the Act of Unconditional Surrender of Germany was completed.

Then Zhukov gave the command: "The German delegation may leave the hall!" A.M. Korotkov, whose task was to accompany the Germans until their flight to Flensburg, also left with them.

W. Keitel noted the generosity of the Soviet colonel in his diary: "The interpreter officer especially visible between Unter den Linden in many places, our way was blocked by German and Russian tanks covered with rubble from collapsed houses...".

pelhof through the center of defeated Berlin. This episode remained in the Field Marshal's memory, and later he faced a long tribunal in Nuremberg, a death sentence for war crimes, and the noose.

After the Germans, the document was coun- Colonel Korotkov sent the final report on all events to the Center only on May 11, 1945. At the end (see Document 6) he wrote: "Please excuse the delay in reporting, as we were at the meeting place for two days without any sleep, cut off from the radio and unable to use the HF-communication."

> Indeed, he was not given the long-awaited and well-deserved rest in the coming days or even months — he had a work waiting for him. We will tell you more about it in a future issue. I

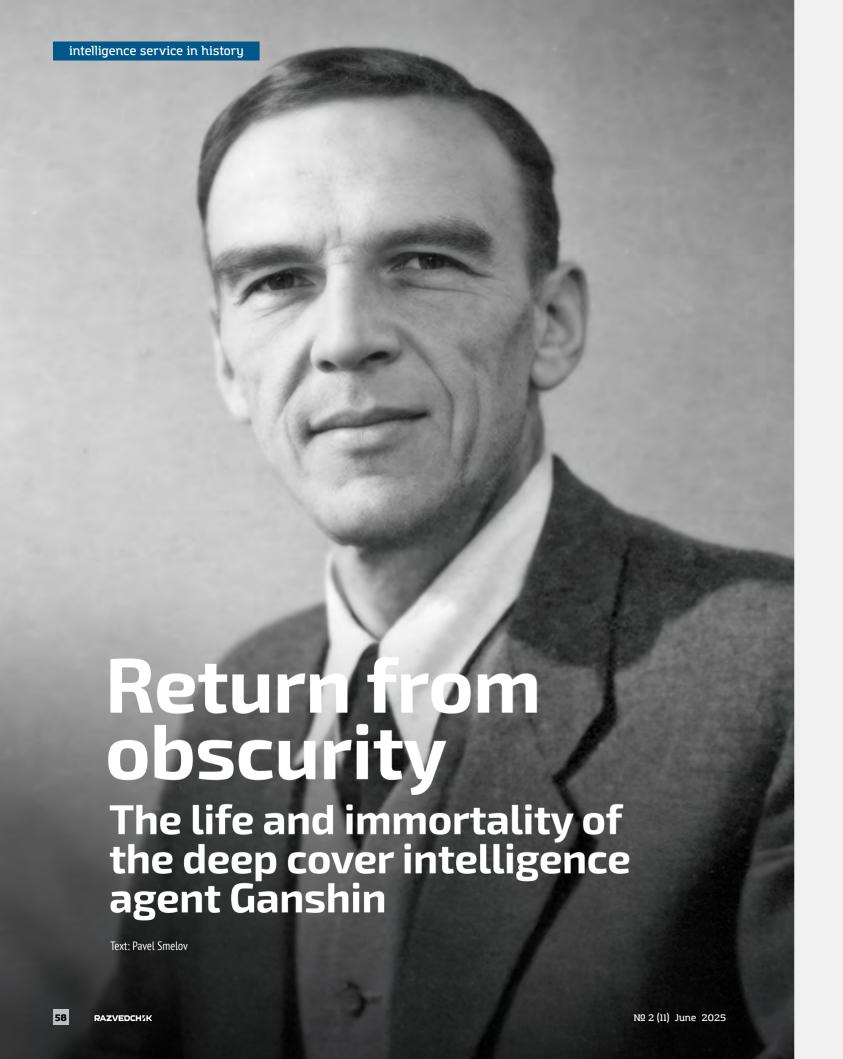


Aleksandr Mikhailovich Korotkov

Was born on November 22, 1909 in Moscow. In 1928, he was accepted to the Commandant's Office of the Joint Staff Political Directorate (OGPU) Administrative and Economic Department as an elevator operator-electrician. A year later, he received a position as a clerk in the Foreign Department, where he distributed newspapers and secret correspondence. In 1933, he was sent to Paris as an illegal intelligence agent under the pseudonym "Dlinniy" (Long). From 1939, he was deputy chief of station in Berlin, where he re-established contact with a group of German underground anti-fascists known as the "Red Orchestra". On June 22, 1941, during the blockade of the Soviet embassy, he held emergency meetings with them, handing over money and new codes. In July 1941, he returned to Moscow, where he headed the German foreign intelligence department and participated in the creation of a special school for training agents. In 1946 he was appointed Deputy Head of Foreign Intelligence Service, and from May 28 to July 17, 1953 he served as Acting Head of Foreign Intelligence Service. In 1957-1961 he was a KGB representative at the Ministry of State Security of the GDR.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin, six Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War 1st degree, two Orders of the Red Star, and many medals.

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In December 1952, a foreigner was modestly buried in a Catholic cemetery in the capital of one of the Western European countries. An outside observer would hardly pay attention to his grave, and if they found out his real name and profession, they would definitely not believe it. And only now, after many decades, we can say that Nikolay Nikolaevich Ganshin, a true Russian patriot and participant in the Great Patriotic War, who worked as deep cover intelligence agent, found his final resting place there. The decision to make it public was approved by the leadership of the SVR of Russia only this year, on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory. We present the true story of his amazing life.

"Paris Commune"

Nikolay Nikolayevich was born on February 1, 1904 in Moscow into a family of prominent industrialists and traders, the Ganshins, who were natives of the ancient Russian city of Yuryev-Polsky. Before the revolution, he received a gymnasium education. As a child, he lived on Kozhevnicheskaya Street, in house No. 4, next to Paveletsky railroad station.

erty was nationalized, some members of the large family emigrated, while others chose to stay in Russia. Surprisingly, they managed to avoid treated their workers well, had been nery and shoe factories.

involved in charity, and one of the dynasty's representatives had supported the revolution and been even friends with V.I. Lenin, hiding him in his estate.

Kolya Ganshin was ashamed of his bourgeois roots. In the guestionnaires, he wrote that he came from a working-class family, and from the first days of his independent life he strived to prove with hard work that he was a worthy citizen of the coun-In October 1917, the Ganshins' prop- try of the Soviets. Archival documents show that, from 1917 to 1926, while still a teenager, Nikolay Ganshin earned his bread as a labourer: first on a farm and in the traction serrepression since the Ganshins had vice on the railway, then in the tan-



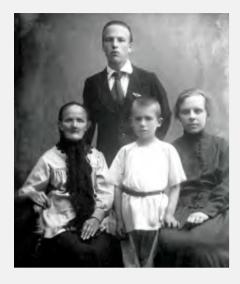
Moscow, 1919



The "Paris Commune" shoe factory, which opened in Moscow in 1922 and where Nikolay Ganshin worked from 1924 to 1926, deserves special mention. The enterprise included several residential buildings on our hero's native Kozhevnicheskaya Street, where workers organized communes. There is no documentary evidence, but Nikolay probably visited these houses in his youth. He also had lunch nearby - in the factory canteen, where, by the way, the meals were free.

At a tannery factory. 1920

intelligence service in history intelligence service in history



In circle of relatives. 1924

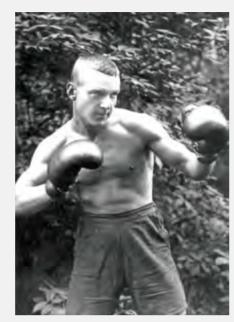
Overall, the "Paris Commune" was There, in the army, he actively took a very progressive and socially oriented enterprise: the workers took patronage over the starving children of the Volga region, provided assistance to those in need based on the principle that "ten workers feed 27 minutes (!) — a well-deserved 1st tinued his career in the army: he was one unemployed person", and by 1926, they had switched to an 11-day production cycle with the simultane- he passed the standards at OSOA- as a teacher, and decided to devote ous processing of 21,000 pairs of VIAKHIM (the Society for the Assisshoes — an unprecedented result at that time!

That is, the revolution in its best manifestations was happening right before Nikolay's eyes, captivating him, calling him to action. In 1923, he became a member of a trade union, in 1924 — a Komsomol member.

Army and sports

In 1926, N. Ganshin was drafted into the Red Army. He was sent to serve in the 1st Rifle Regiment of the Moscow Proletarian Rifle Division, which was considered elite and was used for testing equipment and new types of weapons. In addition, the regiment was often involved in exercises and parades.

up sports: boxing, shooting, weight- Sportsman. 1928 lifting, track and field. In August 1928, at the Moscow garrison competition, could have become an outstanding he completed a 25-kilometer cyclocross race with full field gear in 1 hour makings for it. Or he could have conplace. He became seriously interested in shooting: after the army, tance of Defense, Aircraft and Chemical Construction). Nikolay Ganshin



athlete and coach - he had all the offered to stay on for an extended term. But he dreamed of a career himself to raising a new generation.

Children's Communist Movement and pioneers

N. Ganshin began working with pioneers while still at the factory. The archives contain a photograph from 1926, where he is saluting at the first assemblies of the young organization. In 1929, his manual "Experience of Militarization in a Pioneer Squad. Military Work of Pioneer Squads of Moscow" was published. He conducted his research at the Central House of the Children's Communist Movement, which in 1933 was transformed into the Research Institute of the Children's Communist Movement of the Central Committee of the All-





Union Leninist Young Communist League, where Ganshin obtained the position of a research fellow. He developed methods of educational

work and personnel training.

a camp counselor at Sanatorium No.

5 in the city of Simeiz in Crimea, and in the summer of 1933 he came to help construct the Artek. There are photographs of Nikolay and a group of similar enthusiasts clearing boulders from the site for the construction In 1931, our hero spent several shifts as of new buildings of the future worldfamous health resort.

Counselor at a children's camp. The village of Simeiz (Crimea). 1931

It should be noted that Nikolay Nikolaevich loved children, treated them as equals, for which they respected him and considered him one of their kind. An athlete, a romantic, he knew how to interest children, brought up courage, mutual assistance, decency, and selfesteem in them. He tried to find and always found a "key" to each one. He believed that all children without exception have their own good qualities and talents that need to be discovered and developed. He did not shy away from working with difficult teenagers.

In 1934, Nikolay Ganshin entered the Moscow Institute of New Languages (the future Maurice Thorez Moscow State Linguistic University). Having a solid gymnasium background, he perfected his French and English

At the construction of Artek. Crimea. September 30, 1933





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language skills. After graduating and until 1938, he worked as a methodologist at the Moscow City House of Pioneers, and simultaneously taught languages at one of the capital's schools.

Invitation to intelligence service

In 1938, another sharp turn occurred in N. Ganshin's life. The experienced and talented teacher, who also spoke foreign languages, was noticed and offered a job abroad. Not in intelligence yet, but in the system of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. That same year, Nikolay Nikolaevich completed courses for foreign correspondents at the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade and by the end of the year he left for Greece to join the Soviet trade mission.

It must be understood that the relations between our countries at that time were very tense: the Greeks began a clear drift towards Germany, were among the first to recognize Austria acceding to the Third Reich and Italy seizing Abyssinia. And Mos-



cow, due to its insignificant trade turn- Athens (Greece). 1939 over, had virtually no leverage over Athens. The situation inside our foreign missions, which suffered greatly from the mass purges of that period,

remained alarming. In Greece alone, from 1932 to 1940, the post of USSR plenipotentiary representative was taken by six people in succession.

The Soviet foreign intelligence station in Athens was also greatly weakened, and our intelligence officers were under close surveillance by local counterintelligence and their German friends. Under these conditions, a decision was made to involve foreign trade employee N.N. Ganshin in carrying out intelligence assignments. At the beginning of 1940, Nikolav Nikolaevich, on instructions from his handlers, took over several valuable sources from among foreigners. His agent group successfully obtained sensitive information of political, economic and military nature, including information on the

With colleagues in the trade mission



actions of the German and British navies in the Mediterranean.

In addition, being an educated and sociable person, Ganshin established many useful contacts among local secret bearers and in the foreign diplomatic corps, skillfully developed them, and conducted an operational study of a number of promising connections. The high efficiency of his intelligence activities, and his outstanding business and personal qualities drew the attention of the leadership of foreign intelligence to N. Ganshin. and only the beginning of the Great Patriotic War prevented his transfer to the ranks of regular employees.



On April 21, 1941, Greece announced its capitulation to Nazi Germany, after which Moscow decided to terminate diplomatic relations with Athens, temporarily close its missions and recall their employees to their homeland.





With comrades at the front, 1943

When, on June 22, 1941, German planes began bombing Soviet cities and villages, and the Wehrmacht tanks advanced to Moscow, our hero could not stand aside. In the harsh days of autumn and winter 1941, N. Ganshin defended the capital and not only miraculously survived the battles, but also, as an active participant in the local air defense, received the medal "For the Defense of Moscow". The military and sports a commendation from Supreme training he had received helped him.

In the autumn of 1942, Nikolay Ganshin, as part of the 153rd Rifle Division, took part in Operation "Little Saturn" near Stalingrad, when three Italian divisions were destroyed and 38 settlements were liberated during our counteroffensive. For the courage, fortitude, bravery, discipline, organization and heroism of its personnel, the division was granted the title of "Guards", and Lieutenant N.N. Ganshin was nominated for the Order of the Red Star, which he never received due to reasons beyond his control.

In January 1944, as part of the 15th Guards Rifle Division, our hero took part in another important operation, the Nikopol-Krivoy Rog operation, during which the Red Army managed to eliminate the enemy bridgehead on the Dnieper and liberate Nikopol and Krivoy Rog. Its commander, Marshal A.M. Vasilevsky, recalled that the weather conditions that winter were extremely difficult: "I have never seen such mud and impassability... either before or later." Guards Lieutenant N.N. Ganshin was given Commander-in-Chief Joseph Stalin "for his participation in the battles to break through the defenses of the Nazi troops in the area of Apostolovo and the Lower Dnieper." Tit was there in Ukraine that he was awarded the medal "For Military Merit".

In general, fate favoured Nikolay Ganshin. He went through the war without sustaining any serious injuries. He served as a translator in the intelligence department, an instructor for work among the enemy troops and population. Having joined the ranks as a private, he met Victory Day with the rank of senior lieutenant.



of USSR in Athens. 1940

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Once again, the invisible front

returned to civilian life and his beloved teaching career, getting a job as a teacher in one of the capital's schools. However, just a year later, representatives of the USSR MGB approached him and offered to continue serving the Fatherland as an illegal intelligence officer. He immediately agreed, although he understood that he would have to work alone in special conditions, far from his family and friends.

Considering N. Ganshin's experience in intelligence and operational work. After the war, Nikolay Nikolaevich he quickly completed training and, in 1947, was sent to Eastern Europe under the operational pseudonym "Karl" to practice and consolidate In parallel with that, he was busy his legend-biography. In essence, he had to become a different person — learn a new language, master the ethnocultural and other features of the future country of settlement, which our hero coped with brilliantly. When the departure to the heart of Western Europe was approaching, Nikolay Nikolaevich was diagnosed



Certificate of J.V. Stalin's gratitude to Lieutenant N.N. Ganshin. February 23, 1944

with a stomach ulcer during a medical examination — a "gift" from the front. However, he rejected the doctors' objections and declared his readiness to continue working, because the world was on the threshold of a new major war that could be nuclear.

In the summer of 1949, Nikolay Ganshin began his main intelligence mission. Upon arrival in the country of destination, he immediately got down to work: he received all the necessary documents and organized a reliable cover. In April 1950, he opened a tea and coffee shop in the capital. His position abroad was steadily strengthened.

creating intelligence positions, and these efforts also began to bear fruit. Nikolav Nikolaevich regularly sent valuable reports to the Center on the operational situation in Western Europe, as well as characteristics of promising foreigners who came into his field of vision — candidates for recruitment. However, health problems were becoming increasingly problematic.

At the end of the summer of 1952, N. Ganshin arrived in Moscow, where he underwent a new examination, which confirmed that the disease had worsened. Realizing that the ulcer was progressing against the background of hard work and constant nervous tension, Nikolay Nikolaevich nevertheless decided to return abroad. He wanted to consolidate the groundwork he had already made, and could not allow the

With his eldest daughter Varvara.

With his wife Nina, daughter Varvara and elder sister. Moscow. 1948

results of his work to go to waste. In October of the same 1952, he again went abroad, where he was almost immediately hospitalized. Local doctors performed a complex operation, but he was not destined to rise from his hospital bed.

Nikolay Nikolayevich Ganshin died on December 26, 1952. To the credit of our hero, we emphasize that, understanding the hopelessness of his situation, he showed fortitude and followed the legend-biography until his last breath. According to the custom of the host country, when dying, he confessed to a Catholic priest, but even then he did not deviate from the installation data. So he was buried under a false name.

The disappearance of the illegal alarmed the Center. To clarify the situation, an experienced intelligence officer, Mikhail Isaakovich Mukasey (pseudonym "Zephyr"), was sent to the host country under the guise of a relative of Ganshin. In his report, he wrote the following: "A nurse who knew the patient well said: "Your cousin died in full consciousness, saying that he had no relatives, that he was alone! Then, kissing the priest's cross, he closed his eyes, from which a tear, pure as dew, rolled, and fell silent forever!"

"Zephyr" took care of the installation of a monument on the grave of N.N. Ganshin, on which, due to operational considerations, it was necessary to leave someone else's name. But the results of Nikolay Nikolaevich's intelligence work were not in vain. The developments tions he established were successmany years.



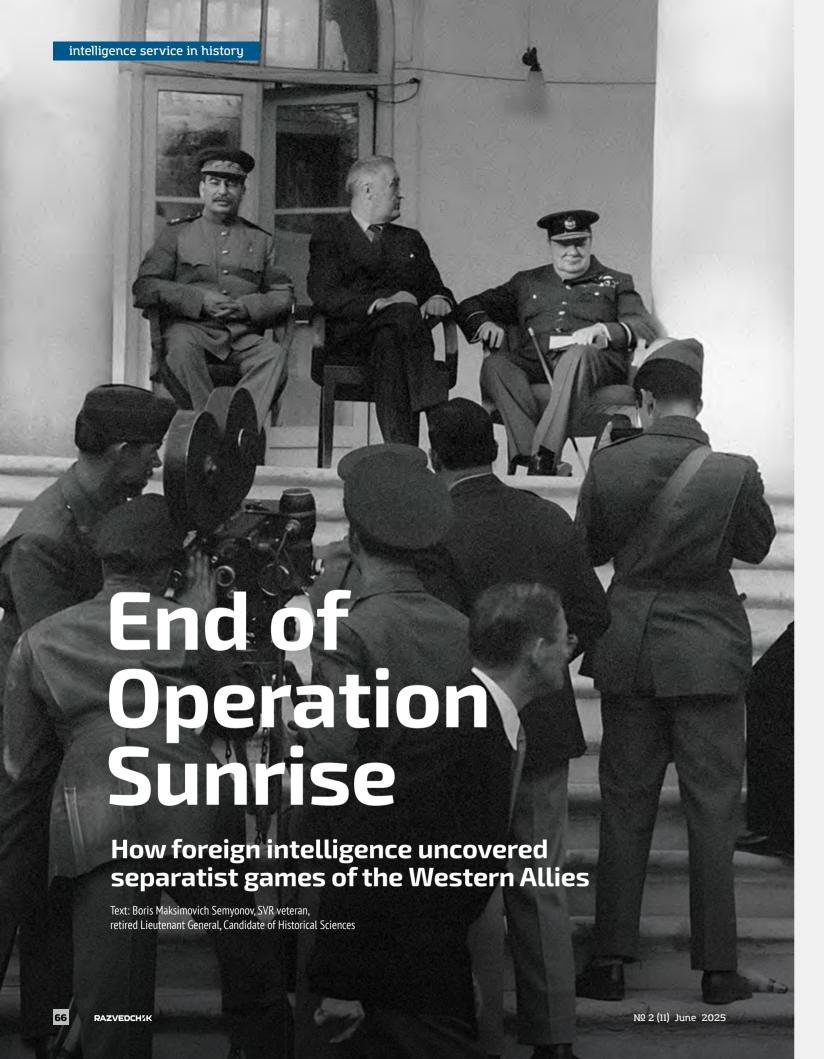
Our hero left behind a wife and two daughters in Moscow. As adults, the daughters managed to visit that very ancient cemetery in the heart of Europe that was mentioned at the beginning of the article. Here is what they said upon their return: "50 years have passed, and our family's most cherished dream has finally come true. My sister and I visited the place where our father lived in his last years. We walked along the landmarks given to us, dreaming of guessing his favorite routes, imagining how lonely he was there, and he created and the useful connec- how he tried to find something that reminded him of his homeland...

fully used by his successors for Our mother was told about the circumstances of father's death and

that his grave existed only 25 years later. Before that, for many years, a random phone call, a strange coat in the hallway, an unfamiliar male voice instantly awakened hope for a meeting... But thanks to the great and high Love of our parents, we always, every hour, felt his presence in our lives".

To sum it up, we can say that the Unknown Soldier of the Invisible Front Nikolay Ganshin has indeed finally returned to his homeland from a seemingly endless foreign mission. Even if only in the form of fond memories of himself. But now this memory is available to us, those living today, and we are sure that it will gain eternity.

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At the final stage of the war, the Western Allies tried to negotiate a separate peace treaty with the Nazis behind the USSR's back. Foreign intelligence promptly informed the Soviet leadership about these attempts, which made it possible to catch the British and Americans in a foul play and neutralize their insidious actions.

was no longer unanimity among the Germany's ruling elite regarding the the inadmissibility of compromises and categorically rejected the idea of the Third Reich capitulating to Britain and the United States.

station of the Soviet foreign intelligence transmitted to Moscow a message from Donald Maclean, a memnoted that in Bern, representatives of the German military leaders opposed to Hitler had conveyed to the head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS, the forerunner of the CIA) in Europe, Allen Dulles, the conditions for concluding a separate peace treaty with the United States and Britain (see Document 1 in the "Declassified Archives" column).

According to Dulles' report to the State Department, at a meeting with him at the end of May, emissaries of the Chief of the Army General Staff, Colonel General Kurt Zeitzler, stated that the Wehrmacht could leave all occupied territories in Western Europe on condition that it be granted "freedom of action in the

On the left: J. Stalin, F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill. Tehran, November 28, 1945

On June 6, 1944, in accordance with East to continue the war against the decision of the Tehran Confer- the USSR". And at the beginning ence (November 28 - Decem- of June, the former Commanderber 1, 1943), Anglo-American troops in-Chief of the Army, Field Marshal opened a second front on the west Walther von Brauchitsch (transcoast of France. By that time, there ferred to the reserve in December 1941, after the failure of the offensive near Moscow), announced the continuation of the military campaign, intention of a group of German ofalthough Hitler continued to insist on ficers to overthrow Hitler and form D.McLean a government ready to immediately capitulate to the West.

At that time, these initiatives did not gain momentum. US Secretary On June 14, 1944, the Washington of State Cordell Hull responded to Dulles that "the Americans would not conduct any negotiations with the Germans without the participation of ber of the Cambridge Five, which other allies". The White House realized that the US and British troops had not yet created the conditions necessary to force Germany to a separate capitulation. In addition,





Washington believed that it would gain victory over Japan with fewer losses only if the Red Army defeated the Japanese in Manchuria. After the failed attempt of Hitler's assassination on July 20, 1944, secret contacts between the Germans and the USSR's Western Allies ceased until the spring of 1945.

It should also be noted that, at the beginning of 1945, the situation on the Western Front was not developing in favor of Britain and the USA. The Wehrmacht's counteroffensive in the Ardennes from December 16. 1944 till mid-January 1945 put the USSR's allies at risk of a defeat. And the Vistula-Oder operation of the Soviet troops, launched at the request of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill a week earlier than planned, ended with the occupation of a key springboard on the western bank of the Oder River, 70 km from Berlin, at the beginning of February. Germany's position became catastrophic.

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K. Wolf

At the Yalta Conference (4–11 February 1945), the leaders of the USSR, Britain and the USA agreed to seek the complete and unconditional capitulation of Germany and its subsequent division into several occupation zones. However, such a serious strengthening of Moscow's position in Europe did not suit London and Washington.

Moreover, on February 16, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, sent to the heads of German missions in the Vatican, Ireland, Spain and Portugal a secret directive, instructing them to convey it "strictly verbally", to influential British and Americans. It was intercepted and deciphered by British intelligence, and on March 21, the Soviet intelligence reported its full text to Joseph Stalin.

The directive essentially stated that, in the event of victory over the Third Reich, the USSR would seize the human and technical potential of all Eu-

J. Stalin and V. Molotov

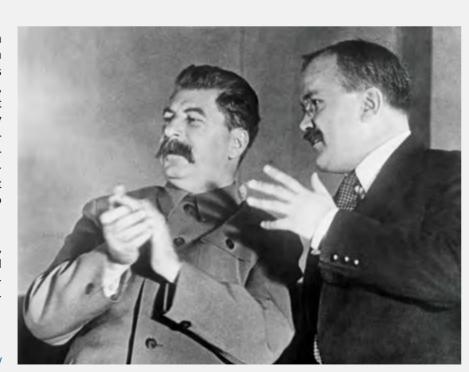
rope. The scales on the world stage would forever be in Moscow's favor. If the Wehrmacht was defeated. Stalin would begin the liquidation of the British Empire and the "Bolshevization" of the United States. Germany the Soviet Union. It was in the interests of the British and Americans to preserve their status of great powers (see Document 2).

Whether the USSR's Western Allies The Western Allies informed the swallowed this bait or they had oth-The main thing is that, soon after the Yalta Conference, they began to conduct secret operations to hold separate, that is, behind Moscow's back, The USA gave their operation the code name "Sunrise", and Britain — "Crossword".

of strictest secrecy, with the Chief Representative of the SS to Army Group C in Northern Italy, Colonel

General of the SS troops Karl Wolff. They agreed to establish a channel for negotiations between the Headquarters of the Commander of the German Army Group C in Northern Italy and of the Commander-in-Chief was the only obstacle in the path of of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean to work out the terms of capitulation of the Wehrmacht units in Italy. Moscow knew about this thanks to the intelligence.

USSR about their contacts with the er reasons, is not so important now. Germans only on March 12, and asked to urgently notify them of the Kremlin's position on this matter. On the same day, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav negotiations with Nazi leaders on Molotov informed the ambassadors Germany's capitulation to the West. of the USA and Britain that Moscow did not oppose to such negotiations, provided that representatives of the Soviet military command took part in them. On March 15, the Allies re-On March 6, 1945, Allen Dulles met plied in the negative. The following in Switzerland, in the conditions day, the Kremlin demanded to stop the above mentioned contacts, and on March 22, Molotov firmly told the ambassadors that conducting such





was "completely unacceptable" (the day before, the Kremlin had learned the content of Ribbentrop's directive).

Joseph Stalin started corresponding with US President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on this matter. From March 25 to April 11, 1945, they exchanged personal messages on the "unpleasant issue" (the Soviet leader's wording) or the "Bern incident" (the American side's term). The materials of the correspondence are generally known. Therefore, it seems sufficient to note only that Stalin, thanks primarily to the information obtained by foreign intelligence, was able to convince the with the Germans on the conditions for ending the fighting in Northern Italy and withdrawing Hitler's troops from there. As a result, Army Group C capitulated on May 2, 1945.

declassified documents of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, the British intelligence services continued to hold secret negotiations with Nazi leaders until the last days of the

negotiations behind Moscow's back war. And it is precisely about these London's behind-the-scenes games, which clearly demonstrate all the duplicity of the British authorities, that we would like to tell in detail in this publication.

Thus, in his letter to Stalin dated April 14, 1945, Churchill, thanking the Soviet leader for his "reassurance tone" at the end of his correspondence with Roosevelt, expressed the hope that "the misunderstanding with the "Crossword" can be considered liguidated". But, undoubtedly, even before writing this letter, the British Prime Minister had studied the report of the British Envoy to Sweden, Victor Mallett, which he received on Western Allies to suspend discussions April 13, about the results of the execution by Count Folke Bernadotte (Vice President of the Swedish Red Cross, cousin of the King of Sweden) of a secret assignment from London about one of the meetings with Reichsfuhrer-SS Heinrich Himmler, At the same time, as follows from which took place in the suburbs of Berlin in early April.



The British established this channel of communication with one of the leaders of the Third Reich after the Yalta Conference with the aim of persuading the Reichsfuhrer-SS to remove Hitler from power and to order the immediate capitulation of Germany to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe, General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower.

This effort was quite risky, as Himmler was on the list of the Nazis' top war criminals, but the British believed the game would have been worth the candle. By early 1945, the Reichsfuhrer-SS was second only to Hitler in his real power in Germany. He was, among other things, Reich Minister of the Interior, Commander of the Army Reserve and Army Groups of Upper Rhine and Vistula. This covert operation was far more ambitious than "Crossword", and if it had succeeded, the Nazis would have capitulated on the entire Western Front, which would ensure a radical turn on



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Britain and the United States.

that, from the end of 1944, former Swiss President Jean-Marie Musy and assistants to Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Christian Günther (including Himmler's personal physical therapist Felix Kersten) were negotiating with Reichsfuhrer-SS and head of German political intelligence Walter Schellenberg about the release of concentration camp prisoners (Danes, Jews, French, Swedes). The negotiators were assisted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other public organizations which in early 1945 managed to organize several humanitarian convoys to transport prisoners to Sweden and Switzerland.

On 17 February 1945, under the pretext of inspecting the work of the ICRC, the aforementioned Count Bernadotte arrived in Berlin. He also carried out secret missions for British intelligence. The latter function was undoubtedly a priority for him. With the assistance of Schellenberg and

the final stage of the war in favor of the Swedish Ambassador to Germany, Amtnan Thomsen, the Count obtained an audience with Himmler, London took advantage of the fact which took place on 19 February 100 km north of Berlin, in the SS Hohenlychen Sanatorium, to where the Reichsfuhrer-SS liked to retire in the last months of the war. Bernadotte and Himmler discussed the details of the humanitarian operation and came to an understanding on many issues. After the Count's departure, the leader of SS informed Schellenberg that Bernadotte had made a "favorable impression" on him, and that he intended to maintain "close contact" with the Count.

> From February 19 to April 24, 1945, Bernadotte and Himmler held no less than six personal meetings. The Count reported each of them in detail to the British, who undoubtedly kept the Americans informed. As for the USSR, everything was carefully hidden from it, but thanks to the Cambridge Five, Moscow was aware of these contacts.

Count Bernadotte (left) talks with Australian prisoners of war in Sweden before the exchange, 1943

Thus, a coded telegram from London on April 28, 1945 (see Document 3) set out the full content of a four-hour conversation between the Reichsfuhrer-SS and Count Bernadotte at one of the meetings in early April, revealing the true nature of their secret communication. It was reported, in particular, that the main point of the confidential dialogue was an appeal to Himmler to give the order for the "immediate capitulation" of German troops to the Western Allies.

This report, due to its late arrival at the Center, was not reported to the top leadership of the USSR, which, however, does not in any way diminish its historical value. A detailed study of this and other archival documents, coupled with the analysis of memoirs published after the war, allows us to reconstruct in detail the events of 80 years ago, which clearly demonstrate the treachery of the British.

First of all, it should be noted that Bernadotte had obviously discussed the question of capitulating to Britain



V. Schellenberg

and the United States with Himmler since their first meeting in Hohenlychen on 19 February. This is indicated by the Count's remark in a confidential conversation with Schellenberg near the town of Waren in Germany on 21 April: "He [Himmler] should have taken the reins of power into his own hands after my first visit".

Apparently, the British, through the Swede, made it clear to Himmler that his future depended on them, but he avoided accepting the British proposal until the very end. His behavior during conversations with Count Bernadotte shows that the Reichsfuhrer carefully considered his steps. Knowing better than other accomplices of the Fuhrer how inhumane the order in the Third Reich was, he was guided above all by a sense of self-preservation. At a meeting with the Swede in early April, the Reichsfuhrer stated that he would support the course of immediate capitulation. "but Hitler does not want to hear anything about it. and he [Himmler] considers himself bound by an oath of loyalty to Hitler. <...> He owes everything to the Fuhrer and cannot abandon him at the last minute."

Another compelling reason for the Reichsfuhrer's hesitation was the nothe ruling elite of Germany after his removal from the post of Commander of Army Group of Vistula on March man troops in Pomerania.

bicon only on April 20, after talking to Hitler in the Imperial Chancellery on his birthday. He then came to the lessly ill and could die in the very near future. On April 21, Himmler confidential meeting with Eisenhower through Bernadotte. However, the Reichsfuhrer did not take into ac-



Count F. Bernadotte

count the fundamental change in the military-political situation caused by the successful development of the Berlin offensive operation of the Red Army that had begun on April 16. The Count refused to be an intermediary. and during a personal conversation with Schellenberg, he confidentially told the latter: "The Reichsfuhrer is no longer capable of understanding the realities that concern him personally. I can no longer help him. Now his chances are small." The Swede ticeable weakening of his position in understood perfectly well that, by the Thus, all attempts by the British secret end of April, the Nazi leader had become a spent material for the British.

20, 1945, due to the retreat of Ger- On the night of April 23-24, at the Swedish consulate in Lübeck Himmler handed Count Bernadotte a Himmler decided to cross the Ru- declaration of Germany's readiness to capitulate to Britain and the United States for its transmission to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. conclusion that the Führer was hope- But by that time, the West no longer saw the point in playing separate games with Berlin and did not need asked Schellenberg to arrange him a Himmler's services. On April 25, Churchill, and on April 26, Truman, in their personal messages to Stalin, completely distorted the essence

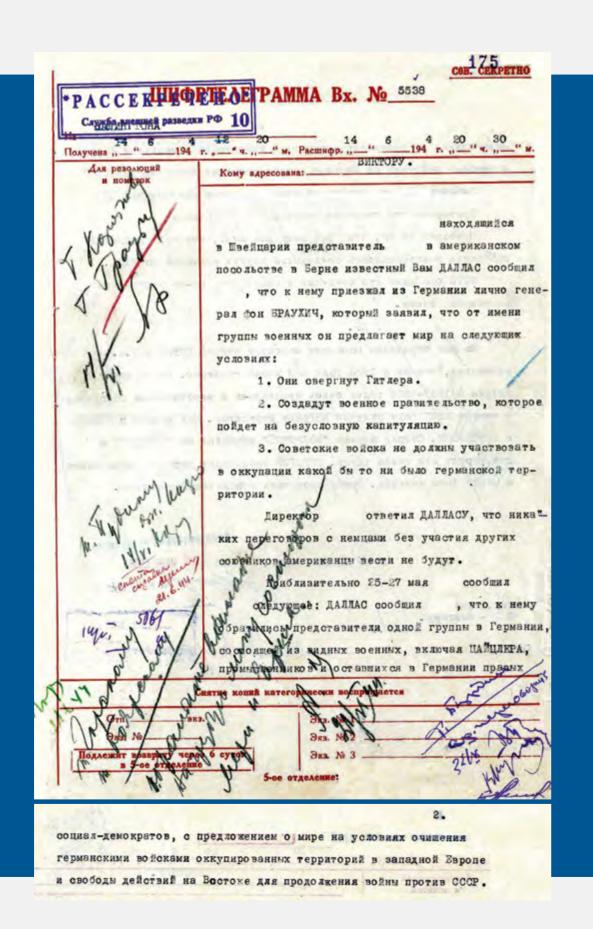
of Count Bernadotte's mission and presented the actions of the Reichsfuhrer-SS in Lubeck as his personal initiative, which both the Swedish authorities and London and Washington "had decidedly rejected". Churchill and Truman demonstratively turned away from the leader of SS as from a subject not to be shaken hands with, having hidden from Moscow their shameful two-month courting of him in order to conclude a devilish deal behind the back of the USSR.

Lacking more complete information on this issue at that time, Stalin limited himself to expressing gratitude addressed to Churchill and Truman for the ultimatum presented to Himmler to capitulate on all fronts, including the Eastern Front, and expressed confidence that the Western Allies would continue to act appropriately.

Himmler's hopes for London's help did not come true. On May 22, he was detained in Northern Germany by British soldiers. During a medical examination at the Headquarters of the Second Army of the British Occupation Forces, the Nazi leader, realizing the hopelessness of the situation, committed suicide by biting an ampoule of potassium cyanide hidden in his mouth.

services to persuade the top leaders of the Third Reich to order a separate capitulation of Germany to the Western powers failed ingloriously. Such an outcome was to a decisive degree predetermined by the British stake on achieving a turning point in the war through cunning, by using their favorite methods of lies and treachery. The brilliant battlefield victories of the Red Army over the Wehrmacht, as well as the successful work of Soviet foreign intelligence, forced Churchill to change his mask at the end of April and dress up before Stalin in the toga of a supporter of the Yalta Conference's decisions.

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Document 1.

Cipher telegram

from Washington.

June 14, 1944

PACCEKPETEHO CANHARDPTEAEPPANMA Bx. No 3571, 3555, 3541, 3551 миницана Лондона и такане по под Толучена " 21/ш 1945 г. 22 ч. 45" м. Расшифр. 22/ш Для резолюций Кому адресована: 8 Отдел н пометок Данные " " MONICH COCKOT HER E DIOLOGICAN TO Передаем содержание телеграммы, посланной Риббен" тропом в германскую миссию в Джблине (16/П-45г " эта же телеграмма была послана одновременно в неменкие представительства в Лиссабоне, Мадриде и в Ватикане: " Нижеследующее для главы миссии. INSTANTANCE AND Ниже передается директива только для главы миссии и его уполномоченных одновременно. Изложенное здесь должно быть использовано в разговоре с особоважными политическими личностями, которые в состоянии передать сущность этих директив влиятельным и видным англичанам и американцам. Мне неизвестно на каких англичан и американцев вы можете рассчитывать в данном случае. Если вам предеставится возможность, прошу вас передать агента эти директивы через 00050 важного управления английских или американских кругов. Ничего в письменной форме ни в коем случае не должно исходить от вас. водержание устных директив следующее: согласно до-TOP HETS. CECH стоверной информации берлинских авторитетных поли-Святне коний категерически воспрещается см .на обороте . Экз. N. Подлежит возврату через 6 сутов в 5-ое отделение

Full version of the document on the SVR of Russia site

Document 2 Cipher telegram from London (collage). March 21, 1945

тических кругов в Берлине характеризуют ситуацию следующим образом: 101

1. Германия сейчас как и эсегда намерена непоколебимо бороться на стороне своих союзников, защищая империю вееми возможными средствами и продолжать войну до тех пор пока враг Германии поймет, что Германия и ее союзники не могут быть побеждены.

2. Немимо того данное намерение, настоящее метдународное положение вызывают в берлинских кругах следующую мысль: новым и самым большим фактом вскрытым данной войной - авилется военная мощь Советского Союза. Насколько силен Советский Союз, сегодня, показало его зимнее наступление. Оно показывает каким образом действует Советский Союз. Сталин подчинил своей власти фактически всю восточную Европу и Балканы / Румыния, Болгария, Македония, ВЛАС в Греции, Сербия, Венгрия/. Тито ничточное как агент коминтерна. Меры, применяемые русскими в этих странах показывают, хотя дело они иногда и пытаются скрыть факты, что они не имеют никакого намерения отказяться от этих стран и что в конечном счете они намер ванются преобразовать эти страны в коммунистические государства как часть Советского Союза.

В Берлине удивлены тем, что никто в Лондоне и в Вашингтоне не признают этого факто и то, что настолщая политика английского и эмериканского правительства должа привести не к обеспечению длительного мира, а как раз наоборот, - к состолнию вечно войни.

Эти мысли, которые вскрывают глубину зволюции происходящей сечас в Германии, в то же время содержат в себе
предупреждение об угромающих событиях. Но если момент будет
упущен и германская империя будет уничтожена большевизмом,
тогда больше не представится возможности договориться с
Германией, так как Германия никогда больше не сможет быть
демократической страной, а будет только коммунистической
страной и будет лишь влачить свое существование. День поражения на германско-восточном фронте будет лоэтому в полном
смысле слова поворотным пунктом в мировой истории".

263 CEKPETHO ЛОНДОНА олучена 28/ ІУ 1945 г. 21 ч. 10 ч. Расшифр. 29/ ІУ 1945 г. 07 ч. 45 ч. Для резолюций Кому адресована: и пометок 8 отдел. Данные " Передаем содержание телеграммы англо-посланника в Стокгольме за # 627 от I3 апреля, адресованной Закоулку: Т/ Граф Бернадотте строго конфиденциально сообщил мне некоторую информацию о его интервью с Гиммлером в Берлине на прошлой неделе, которое продолжалось четыре часа. 2/ В противоположность тому, когда Бернапотте виделся с Гиммлером 3 недели тому назад, Гиммлер сейчас признал, что все кончено. Бернадотте заявил, что правильной политикой было бы немецленно капитулировать, и что это спасло бы бесчисленное количество жизней. Гиммпер ответил, что он поддержал бы такую линию, но Гитлер не хочет и слышать об этом, а он считает себя связанным клятьой верности Гитлеру. Бернадотте на это заявил, что верность Гиммлера германскому народу является более Святие копий категорически воспрещается OTIL. Экз. № 1 Экз. No. Экз. № Подлежит возврату через 6 суток в 5-ое отделение 5-ое отделение:

Document 2 Cipher telegram from London (collage). March 21, 1945

Cipher telegram from London. April 28, 1945

Document 3.

2.

важным фактором, однако Гиммлер ответил, что он всем обязан фюреру и не может покинуть его в последние минуты.

Гиммлер совершенно не казался взволнованным, и создалось впечатление, что он является совершенно нормальным и сохранил энергию и организационную способность. У него даже хватает времени для чтения книг, рунических подписей, очето, очетидно, всегда являлось его любимым занятием.

Гиммлер заметил, что ему известно, что он стоит первым в наших списках военных преступников. Бернадотте сказал ему, то, что он рассматривается как военный преступник, является вполне естественным, так как он является главой гестапо, ужасные жестокости которого доказаны.

ТЯ спросил Бернадотте не осталось ли у него впечатления о Гиммлере, как о садисте. Еернадотте ответил мне,что, к его удивлению, Гиммлер не произвел на него такого впечатления. Гиммлер сам сказал ему,что ему известно о том,что за пределами Германии его считают жестоким, но на самом у деле он не любит жестокостей, и,что за границей о нем созцалось совершенно неправильное мнение. Бернадотте повторил, что о нем следует судить по действиям его подчиненных. Гиммлер заявил, что действия его подчиненных очень преувеличены. Тогда Бернадотте указал ему на особенные и подтвержденные факты убийств, совершенных гестапо, включая умерщвление 200 евреев, в одном из госпиталей. Гиммлер ответил что этот факт имел место, однако Гернадотте настаивал на своем и на следующий день, когда Гиммлер увиделся с ним снова, имел честность заявить, что наведя справки, он, к сожалению, должен признаться, что данный случай действительно имел место.

Document 3. Cipher telegram from London. April 28, 1945



Гиммлер заявил, что он хотел звакуировать евреев из Германии, в действительности депортация 1200 евреев в Швейцарию была подготовлена через него, но к несчество сообщения об этом в швейцарской прессе стали и вестны Гитлеру. В результате этого Гитлер дал строгое приказание о том, чтоби вновь подобных случаев не повторялось.

2/ Нелленбург - один из основных помощников Гильмера, по словам Бернадотте, является его разведивательным офицером и характеризуется Бернадотте как порядочный и гуманный человек, который оказал огромную помощь по подготовке эвакуации норвежских и датских интернированных в лагерь в Ноенгамые.

С другой стороны, Кальтенбруннер, который обладает очень большой властью, всеми рассматривается, как самый ужасный тип местокого человека и убийцы. Даже Гиммлер, видимо, опасается его и дал указание Шелленбургу предупредить Бернадотте о том, что Кальтенбруннер является наиболее опасным человеком и что он организовал подслушивание всех телефонов, которыми пользуется Бернадотте в Германии.

4/ Все свецения о Гитлере, которые Бернадотте удалось собрать в Германии, говорят о том, что он совершенно ненормальный. Говорят, что он почти полностью посвящает свое время изучению архитектурных планов по восстановлению германских городов и ходит очередная острота о том, что он также планирует восстановление Лондова.

Несмотря на это, он сохраняет свой вепостиживый прес-

4.

но он, видиьо, потерял всякую инициативу.

5/ Бернадотте считает, что Геринг еще мив, но не играет никакой роли. Говорят, что он пристрастился к нокаину, снова носит тогу и красит ногти красным лаком.

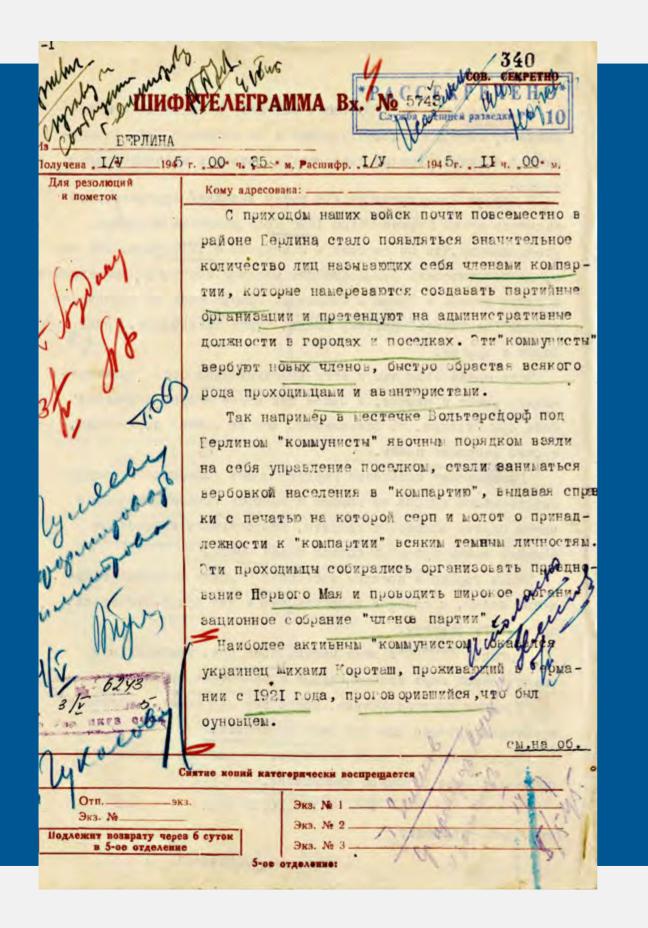
Германию на две части и что нацистские лицеры обоснуются в своей последней резиденции на юге Германии.

живепотовиде де д 789 28/19-45г. адмога оп

ME Hopey theer acon to south the

Document 3. Cipher telegram from London. April 28, 1945

declassified archives



Document 4.

from Berlin.

May 1, 1945

Cipher telegram

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В городе Кепеник /50 тысяч жителей/ за один день к коменданту города явилось группами и по одиночке 24 "коммуниста" с заналогичными намерениями, что и в вышеприведенном

случае. В городе Фридрихскаген /18 тысяч жителей/ бургомистром является некий Герман Шварц 1886 года рождения наборщик, утверждающий, что он состоит в компартии с 1919 года, был все время политическим руководителем местной городской организации и лично знаком с Пиком и глориным. Вокруг себя он группирует старых "партийцев "Кристину Шмидт, Курта Магдебурга, Эриха Лерхе и других.

жавшие ранее к партии, и более или менее честно державшие: себя при Гитлере, то большинство все же разные проходимцы, срочно меняющие цвета.

Гражданское население Герлина имеет возможности беспрепятственного выхода из города и имеются точные данные, что члены партии офицеры и солдаты, переоденшись в штатское выходят таким путем из кольца наших войск.

Пелые города и поселки восточное Герлина остались абсолютно целые, и следует полагать, что в них будут стекаться прячущиеся фашисты.

Органов "СПТРП"в этих местах пока нет, коменданты и эначительной мере весьма слабые и неопытные люди.

Сообщам вышеизложенное, поскольку это может представить некоторый интерес для товарища Димитрова.

Document 4.
Cipher telegram from Berlin.
May 1, 1945

declassified archives

4 30/IV-45r.

'5 OTH-HUE: Sufamul

469 ек-І 50 м. Расшифр. . 7/V Кому адресована: I/ После взятия нашими войсками имперской канцелярии захваченные там в плен эсэсовци и сотрудники министерства пропаганды показали, что Геобельс, отравив своих цетей и застрелив жену, вастрелился также сам. Перед бомбо бежищем, где вомещалась его квартира были найдены обгоровшие трупы мужчины и женцины, а в кнартире трупы шести детей с внешними признаками отравления. При опознавании арестованные показывали, что труп мужчины - это Геббельс; труп женчины настолько обгорел, что опознать его не представлялось возможным. Труп мужчины, видонный также мной, имеет общеми естные приметы Геббельса - рост, нос, длинные зубы, ушлиненную ваднюю часть черепа. Правая нога трупа - с вывернутой во внутрь ступней. Около трупа остатки коричневой фанистской формы и золотой партийный значек и 22. Снятие коний категорически воспрещается Подлежит возврату чере B 5-00 OTACAC

Document 5.

May 6, 1945

Cipher telegram

from Berlin (collage)

ко Геббельса и направил его в Москву. Вчера все трупы были показьны одному из ближайних сотрудников Геббельса Гансу. Фриче и одному из врачей Гитлера, захваченному в канцелярии последнего.

Оба первоначально висказивали неуверенность в том, что это труп Геобельса, но затем заявили об этом уверенно. Первый опознал всех цетей Геобельса, второй только одного ребенка. Допрошенные сегодня стенографистка Геобельса, Эриче мупомянутый врач показывают также неясно на какую же ногу хромал Геобельс правую или левую, так как стенографиста и Эриче ваявили, что полагали ранее, что Геобельс хромал на левую ногу, а врач заявил, что он вообще этого не помнит. Эти показания вызывают некоторые сомнения в истории с трупом.

2/ В. отношении Гитлера задержанние показывают, что он, отравив свою жену Еву Браун отравился также сам, предварительно приказав сжечь свой и жени трупи, рассеяв пепел. Однако никого из участвовавших в сжигании трупа или видевших труп Гитлера среди задержанных пока не обваружено.

Вышеуполянутый врач показывает.

Гитлер в цень самоубийства вызывал его к себе иля консультации о силе имеющегося у него - Гитлера яда. Этот яд в присутствии врача был дан собаке Гитлера, которая сейчас же околела. О дальнейшем врач знает по рассказу своего приятеля личного врача Гитлера - бригаден форера С.С. Птумпфеккера. По тем же показаниям в сжигании трупа участвовал Борман, слуга Гитлера Линге и Гтумпфеккер. Никого из них среди задержанных нет.

теть поназания согласно которым эти лица, ушли из города вместе с вырвавшейся из центра первого мая группой в

904 2.470

2000 эсэсэвиев, уничтоженной в тот не день в семернах предместьих Гердина.

Ряд волентов в показаниях о семоубийстве Гитлера подоврительны и вызывают сомнения во всей этой версии о нем.

2/ В канцелярии Гитлера был обноружен труп генерала от инфантерии Кребса, который явился 20 апреля в штаб нарывля Тукова с сообщением о том, что Гитлер покончил самоубийством, назначив вместо себя адмирала Деница.

Последний сделал Геббельса рейхсканцитером, сбормированим новое правительство с участием Гормана и Грерина бон Грозига. От имени этого правительства Кребес приходил вести переговоры о капитуляции.

Document 5. Cipher telegram from Berlin (collage) May 6, 1945

BM. **ПИФРТЕЛЕГРАММА Вх. №281,6282,6286** Служба внешней разве, БЕРЛИНА Получена 11/1 194 5- 02- ч. 50- м. Расшифр. II/У 1945 r. 15 4. 50 Для резолюций Кому адресована: и пометок Локладываю информацию связанную с подписанием германскими представителями акта о капитуляции. Помимо упомянутых в прессе Кейтеляшефа ОКВ, генерал-адмирала Ганса Георга фон Фриденбурга - командующего военно-морским флотом и генерал-полковника Штумиф- заместителя командующего военно-воздушных сил в немецкую пелегацию входили: вице-адмирал Брюкнер, отрекомендованный шеф-ад"ютантом Кейтеля / в действительности бывший начальник информационного управления Абвер/, подполковник Ганс Бем Геттель бах офицер генерального штаба при Кейтеле, Корветен - капитан Ганс Зальман ад"ртант фриденбурга Конрад Штангль майор генерального штаба авиации и Леонгард авиации, бывший, по имеющимся сведениям ,личный переводчик английского и французского языков у Бока. Немцы были привезены в Берлин из Реймса на английском самолете в сопровождении май ора американского генерального штаба - Ф.Е. Оппенгеймера. Немецкая делегация en dag Bara and держалась все время в стороне от союзников и см.на обороте. Снятие коний категорически воспрещается Отп. Экз. № Подлежит возврату через 6 суток в 5-ое отделение 5-ое отделение:

Document 6.

Cipher telegram

May 11, 1945

from Berlin (collage).

2.-

не участвовала ни в каких церемониях приема и в предварительных переговорах. Немцы были вызваны только в зал васеданий, где им маршал Туков, после вопроса о том познакомились-ли они с текстом декларации и готовы ли ее подписать предложил подойти к столу и подписать документ. После этого немецкая делегация была выведена из зала. Сообщаем свои наблюдения за немцами и основные моменти из разговора с ними за обедом,после подписания декларации, который был в помещении, предоставленном немцам для ночлега и на котором кроме немцев присутствовал только я и товарищ Кучин. Уже внешний вид делегации показывал, что приехавшие рассматривают себя представителями еще существующей фашистской Германии. Кейтель поднимал для приветствия руку по фашистскому образцу и имел на мундире волотой фашистский значек, о котором он с гордостью дал справку, что это личная награда Гитлера. Другие члены делегации также имели ордена с фашистской свастикой. Кроме того, Кейтель подчеркивал свою преверженность Гитлеру, рассказав о том как он во время взрыва бомбы в комнате Гитлера 20 июля прошлого года находился в одном метре от места взрыва и давал распоряжения об аресте участников заговора.

Кроме того он рассказал, что отойдя с одной из групп на север от Берлина ушел именно на север, а не на юг, куда намеревался ранее направиться только потому, чтобы принять все меры для спасения Гитлера из окружения, организовав прорыв кольца наших войск вокруг Берлина. Кейтель, Фриденбург и Штумпф пред явили полномочия подписанные



Full version of the document on the SVR of Russia site

Document 6. Cipher telegram from Berlin (collage). May 11, 1945

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гросс -адмиралом Деницом как главой государства, пояснив за обедом, что Лениц стал таковым согласно завещания Гитлера. В созданное Леницом правительство в качестве министра иностранных дел входит граф Шверин фон Крозичк,занимающий одновременно пост министра финансов, Франц Зельдте в качестве министра по трудовым и социальным вопро-

сам. Бокке как министр снабжения и Доорпмоллер - министр ROBBINS AND ROCCICL CONTROLS путей сообщения и почты.

Другие члены правительства пока неизвестны. Это так называемое правительство находится в настоящее время в Гольштении, в районе города Фленсбург, где располагалась и германская ставка. Такой состав правительства является безусловно, попыткой немцев сохранить, легализовать и протащить как-то перед союзниками свой руководящий центр, который обеспечил бы цельность Германии и работал бы нап созданием условий для второго реваниа. В этой связи как попытка получить от союзников поддержку для начинаний нового правительства важно отметить, сделанное "ейтелем замечание, что он уже говорил с Эйзенхауером о том, что нужно будет немедленно направить демобиливованных солнат распускаемой немецкой армии в сельское ховяйство с тем, чтобы обеспечить продовольственную базу

В качестве примера отношения американцев к немцам заслуживают внимания следующие факты: чтобы исключить участие немцев в церемонии встречи союзников на аэродроме товарищ Серов обратился с просьбой к американцам, дать указание задержать немцев в самолете пока пройдет прием с почетным караулом. Американцы попросили в ответ на это, организовать такую задержку немцев с помощью наших орицеров, так как им не хотелось пертить отношения с немцами. Упомянутый выше Оппенгеймер, прекрасно владеем немецким языком, 10 лет работал в Германии в качестве адвоката и занимается сейчас в шта-

бе Эйзенхауера разработкой возваний и законов для Германии. Около немцев постоянно крутился также пругой американский разведчик лейтенант генерального штаба Рейн-Гард, уроженец Германии, прекрасно говорящий понемецки. Он нахально старался влезть в комнату штаба тогда когда генерал Малинин говорил с Кейтелем об организации связи между нашим и немецким командованием для проведения в жизнь устава капитуляции. Состав американцев и англичан дам дополнительно.

Пропу извенить за запержку информации, так как двое суток абсолютно без сна,были на месте встречи в отрыве от рации и без возможности позвонить по В.Ч.

> F IO 10/У-45 гола.

Document 6. Cipher telegram from Berlin (collage).



More Documents on the SVR of Russia site

May 11, 1945

Document 6.

Cipher telegram

May 11, 1945

from Berlin (collage).



Vladimir Lyovich, first of all, we would like to congratulate you on the outstanding premiere (Ed. note: on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, a film about the defenders of the Brest Fortress, based on the story by B. Vasiliev, "Not on the Lists", was released)! What interested you personally in this story?

The war films "The Dawns Here Are Quiet", "Tomorrow Was the War". "One-Two. Soldiers Were Going..." and "Officers", which we all love very much, were based on the works of Boris Vasiliev. It so happened that the first screen adaptation of the story "Not on the Lists" (Ed. note — "I Am a Russian Soldier". 1995) is not widely known, although I believe it to be one of the most stunning books about the war.

"Not on the Lists" is indeed a great piece of work. The entire story is imbued with the life of the author himself. And we have very accurately and carefully recreated all the circumstances of this difficult but extremely important story to inspire people.

ter is just entering the world, and in 300 days he becomes the god of war. This is that very Unknown Soldier, monuments to whom are erected all over the country today. He was not on the lists — he does not exist. Yet he exists and he won! The main role of Lieutenant Pluzhnikov is played by the actor of the Oleg Tabakov Theater Vladislav Miller.

Another important premiere took place in February of this year: the play "Call sign Silence" was staged on the Sovremennik Theatre — a true story about one of the participants in the Special Military Operation. In fact, this is the Operation.

"Not on the Lists" is indeed a great piece of work. The entire story is imbued with the life of the author himself. And we have very accurately and carefully recreated all the circumstances of this difficult but extremely important story to inspire people.

first project by a large and famous troupe about today's acute and painful events. Can you tell us how the idea for this production was born?

As I have said more than once, now is the time of documentary filmmakers. I often meet soldiers and with the wounded people in hospitals. And I always urge them: "Guys, you have an incredible personal experience. In such borderline situations in which you have been, literally between life and death, the highest meanings of human existence are revealed. Write down everything you remember. Here and This is a lieutenant's prose. The main charac- now, you can share your memories and feelings and tell your contemporaries and future generations the realities of life."

> In this regard, I recall the words of Konstantin Sergeyevich Stanislavski, who said: "Reality can only be reflected by the art of great truth, great feelings and great ideas."

> The play "Call sign Silence" was created as part of the project "SVOi. True-life Stories" (SVOi- one's own), which raised a topic that is most important for all of us — the need for a frank conversation about the Special Military

Vladimir Lvovich Mashkov

Was born on November 27, 1963 in Tula, Graduated from the Moscow Art Theater School named after A.P. Chekhov (Oleg Tabakov's course). He has worked at the Oleg Tabakov Theater since its opening in 1987. Since 2018, he has been the artistic director of the Oleg Tabakov Theater and Theater School. In 2023, he was elected chairman of the Union of Theater Workers of Russia. In 2024, he took the position of artistic director of the Sovremennik Theater. He has starred in more than 50 films and TV series, including "Piranha", "Oligarch", "Tycoon: A New Russian", "Flight Crew", and "Going Verticle". He is a People's Artist of Russia (2010), a laureate of the Russian Government Prize in Culture (2019), Nika, TEFI, Golden Eagle and many other awards.

the art of intelligence the art of intelligence



V. Mashkov as merchant Vanyushin in the play "Heirs",

We are grateful to the Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives for their support in preparing this performance, and, of course, to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. Special thanks to the "Tavrida" art cluster. It was there of art and the real-life experiences of people. that the creators of the performance were able to meet with the participants and veterans of the SVO, and begin work on the production.

It was a very interesting experience for us. At the same time, I want to emphasize that love Oleg Antonov, head of the literary department at the Tabakov Theatre and the Sovremennik Theatre, and Sevastyan Smyshnikov, an actor at the Tabakov Theatre, immersed themselves in the story of SVO veteran Lieutenant Artem

Vasilyuk. Conversation with him and his stories formed the basis for the play "Call sign Silence". Several days of his life contained complex and tragic events: leaving for the Special Operation, the betrayal of a loved one, the battle itself and the most important decision in his life: to surrender or to fight, to survive or to die! At the end of this confession, the viewers will have only one question: "Could I do that?"

Judging by the comments, it seems to me that we have created a very sincere, poignant and honest story about a real person. It is important that we managed to understand and share feelings of people connected with the subject of the SVO. We invited soldiers who participated in the Special Operation, their family members, and war correspondents to the premier. And they all noted the depth of emotions, sincerity and authenticity of the story presented on stage.

By the way, this was the first joint performance by our two theaters: the play was staged by Oleg Tabakov Theater actor Sevastyan Smyshnikov, and the main character was played by Sovremennik Theatre actor Nikolai Klyamchuk.

Do you intend to continue working on the topic of SVO?

It is very important to raise the topic of SVO today. We must begin to tell ourselves what it is about. As the Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky very accurately formulated: "Art is a way of balancing a person with the world in the most important and difficult moments of life."

Patriotism, love for the Motherland, which are so much talked about today in relation to the Special Operation, do not appear at birth, they need to be nurtured, including on the basis of works And it is the soldiers at the front, as well as the films and performances created with their participation, that will form the basis for this.

for the Motherland cannot be imitated. And this must be taken into account by both authors when creating works, and by artists when going on stage. The audience see through anything insincere. They will no longer believe you.

Continuing with the theme of patriotism: Oleg Tabakov's Theatre was the first in Moscow to display the SVO symbol on the building's foreside — the letter Z. Thereby, both you and the theatre's staff openly expressed a civic position. This runs counter to the common viewpoint in the theatre and, more broadly, cultural environment of our country that art is supposed to be beyond politics. In your opinion, is such "neutrality" justified in today's conditions?

Our theatre is a unity of individuals, each of whom supported my decision. One simple word begins with this letter: "mirror" (zerkalo in Russian). In theatre there is such a concept as "stage mirror", and this letter Z, like a mirror, is a reflection of our life. We, in the theatre, either reflect reality on the stage and live with our country, live its victories and experiences, Let's return to theatrical life. A year ago, in ador we remain on the sidelines of the country.

initially it was the culture that was under attack. And what does it mean to cancel our culture? It means banning us. Specifically, each one of us. Our language, our thoughts, our love. To ban the entire world in which we live.

Love for the Motherland cannot be imitated. And this must be taken into account by both authors when creating works, and by artists when going on stage. The audience see through anything insincere. They will no longer believe you.

If we are not at the forefront of the fight against this, our presence may be deemed unnecessarv. What is the theater for, then? Why are all these artists who are given the right to speak from the stage and who are listened to?

dition to heading Tabakerka, you took charge of Sovremennik Theatre. How do you like this I remember when all these sanctions started — new experience and how do you see the future of both theaters?

> The theatrical space of our country cannot be imagined without the history of these two creative groups. These are two theaters with the



A shot from the film "Not on the Lists", 2025

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V. Mashkov as Abram Schwartz in the play "Matrosskava Tishina".

richest traditions and deep roots, with different paths of formation and development, but We hope that our foreign friends will also join united by a common artistic idea and, let's say, aesthetic preferences.

In each theatre artists adhere to a single type of Russian psychological theatre, where the Artist is a symbolic figure, the embodiment of the life of the human spirit on stage. Our longterm personal friendship and cooperation with Tabakov were built on these same principles.

For me, leading the great Sovremennik Theatre is a great honor and a huge responsibility. I am sure that the cooperation of our two theaters will enrich the repertoire, create new bright projects and, of course, expand the audience.

For me, leading the great Sovremennik Theatre is a great honor and a huge responsibility. I am sure that the cooperation of our two theaters will enrich the repertoire, create new bright projects and, of course, expand the audience.

At the end of 2023, you were elected Chairman of the Union of Theatre Workers of the Russian Federation, one of the oldest public organizations in our country, which will celebrate its 150th anniversary next year. How are you preparing for the anniversary?

The Russian Artists Mutual Aid Society was founded almost 150 years ago with the noble goal of helping colleagues in need. Over the years, it has changed its name and standing order several times and has been constantly developing. Today, the Union of Theatre Workers of Russia is a truly all-Russian organization comprising 80 regional branches. All of them actively participate not only in the development of theatrical life, but also in many socially significant projects. And, of course, we plan to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Union with the whole country: from Vladivostok to Kaliningrad. This will be a great celebration for both theaters and spectators.

the celebrations. Recently, the Union of Theatre Workers of Russia signed memorandums of cooperation with colleagues from Armenia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. In addition, our Union has a Center for the Support of Russian Theater Abroad, which is active in friendly countries. Also, this year, the International Summer Theater School of the Union of Theatre Workers of Galina Borisovna Volchek and Oleg Pavlovich the Russian Federation is being revived, and we invite all Russian-speaking professional actors to participate in it.

> The Union branches have also opened in the liberated territories. How is the process of their integration into the common cultural space progressing?

I think it is going well. The Union is already present in the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics. Many theaters and regional branches of the Union have included new territories in their tours, invite Donetsk and Lugansk theaters to their places, and provide them with all possible humanitarian aid.

At the end of April, the Union held an educational laboratory in Crimea called "Growth Point" for young artists from local theaters and their colleagues from the LPR and DPR, Bel-

gorod, Rostov and Bryansk regions. Leading stage masters, experienced directors and specialists from the capital's theater universities acted as teachers.

In early May, in the Theater Center "Na Strastnom" — the main stage of the Union of Theatre Workers of the Russian Federation in Moscow — groups from the DPR presented their productions. In particular, the Donetsk Republican Academic Youth Theater performed the play "Levsha", and the Donetsk Republican Academic Puppet Theater — a patriotic concert "At the Sounds of the Artillerv".

Both works were included in the "Golden Fund of Russian Theatre Performances". recently versions of both performances. In general, we are actively working in cooperation with colleagues from the new territories and we have for a person's self-development. a lot of plans.

The professions of an actor and a spy are similar in many ways: you need to be able to transform yourself, live someone else's life... Could you share a recipe with our readers on specific goal, preferably one that is difficult to how to properly get into character?

The complexity of an actor's work is that he has to get used to a new role or profession in a very short period of time, while also trying to understand the very essence of the work of professionals in any field, be it a pilot, a doctor, or an intelligence officer. Such studies have always been important to me. Deep down, I see this as the meaning of my existence, not only on stage, but also in life.

Of course, the recipe for success here is attention: attention to detail. In my opinion, this form the basis of any profession, not only of an actor. Moreover, attention is something that needs to be constantly developed, it is not something we are born with.

In addition, you need to accustom yourself to constant learning, discovering new things. And, of course, must not be afraid of making mistakes. There is a wonderful saying: success is the movement from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm. Therefore, the most important thing in life is not to lose your enthusiasm

You need to accustom yourself to constant learning, discovering new things. And, of course, you must not be afraid of making mistakes. There is a wonderful saying: success is the movement from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm. Therefore, the most important thing in life is not to lose your enthusiasm and inspiration.

and inspiration. After all, "inspiration" in translacreated by the Union. We also recorded TV tion from Russian to Russian means "to inhale something new" (laughs). Speaking seriously, I believe that curiosity is the most important tool

> And finally, as the great Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov taught, it is important to develop the "goal reflex" in yourself. Life is beautiful for a person only when he moves towards a achieve. Otherwise, life will simply stop or become meaningless. 2

Interviewed by

At the rehearsal in the Oleg Tabakov Theatre, 2024



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Meeting of the heads of the CIS Security Services **Veteran Organizations**

At the end of April 2025, the heads of veteran organizations of the security services of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries gathered at the headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation (SVR). At the invitation of the Council of Veterans of the Russian SVR, delegations of the security agencies of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, along with their official representatives to the security services of Russia, arrived for a friendly meeting.

guests, Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation Sergey Yevgenyevich Naryshkin emphasized the significant are completely alien to them," noted role of the veteran community in en- S.Y. Naryshkin. suring continuity and preserving the glorious traditions of security agencies. The head of the Russian SVR stressed the effective joint efforts to perpetuate the memory of the exploits of Soviet Cheka intelligence officers during the Great Patriotic War. "This work is extremely important right now, on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, when the West is trying to shamelessly and persistently rewrite history, deny the

In his welcoming speech to the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of fascism, and instill in the minds of citizens of the CIS countries principles and concepts that

> The event participants laid flowers at the sculptural composition "Fatherland, Valor, Honor" in Yasenevo and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Alexander Garden. Then they went to the Moscow region, where a working meeting was held.

During the discussion, the Chairman of the Council of Veterans of the Russian SVR, retired Lieutenant

General Mikhail Vitalyevich Pogudin addressed the meeting: "The duty of veterans is to pass on to the new generation what has always united us: the history of our countries and of our intelligence services, the heroic path to the Great Victory, the principles of Chekist brotherhood and the sense of camaraderie".

The participants at the meeting agreed that, given the destructive aspirations of the West in the post-Soviet space, their attempts to unleash conflicts on national and religious differences, deepening the cooperation between the security agencies and services of the CIS countries is

Nº 2 (11) June 2025 Nº 2 (11) June 2025 becoming increasingly relevant and necessary. The main tool for countering these trends on the part of the veteran community is the patriotic education of young people through preserving the memory of the heroic feats of the Soviet people during the schools. The winners were invited to otic War on Poklonnaya Hill. war and their contribution to the defeat of fascism.

their experience in solving such problems with their colleagues. For the work of veteran organizations with schoolchildren and students in our country and specific projects implemented on the basis of educational institutions named after heroic intelligence officers (for more

between the CIS countries in this area is a contest held for Victory Day under the patronage of the Belarusian Association of Veterans of Special Forces "Honour" in Belarusian Moscow for the celebrations. There. they met with the winners of a similar contest held in Russia and, in addi-Veterans of the SVR of Russia shared tion to other events, visited the headquarters of the Russian SVR.

tivities of the CIS security services veterans is the work on a commemorative book about the contribution of different Soviet nationalities to the joint Victory over fascism, which will details, see the following article). An be published in this anniversary year. all costs. \(\begin{align*} \text{ } & \t

example of successful cooperation It is noteworthy that as a result of the research, new names of heroic intelligence officers from Belarus and Uzbekistan have been added to the "Victory in Faces" depository at the Victory Museum of the Great Patri-

At the end of the meeting, the security services veterans adopted an address to young employees which was published on the websites of security agencies, veteran organizainstance, the quests learned about An important aspect of the joint actions of the CIS countries and on social networks during the anniversary celebrations of the Victory. In addition, a plan for further work was outmade by Chekist intelligence officers lined: activities to preserve historical truth, the memory of the Great War and its heroes must be continued at



An address of veterans of intelligence services of countries of **Commonwealth of Independent States** to young employees

May 9, 2025 is a significant date for all of us. On this day, we will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Victory over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941– 1945. Undoubtedly, Victory Day is the most important, truly national and sacred holiday that unites the population of all CIS countries.

On this day, we honour our fathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers. They defended their homeland, thwarted the "crusade to the East", crushed Nazism and brought peace. The victory came at a very high cost. All the peoples of the Soviet Union contributed to it.

We strongly condemn any attempts by revisionist forces to rewrite history and to downplay the role of our peoples in the defeat of Nazism, thereby undermining the deep historical ties between our countries.

Nowadays our duty to the generation that won the Victory, defended the freedom and independence of the Motherland is to honor the memory of the feat of our fathers and grandfathers, to be worthy of continuing their struggle for peace and security in the common space of the Commonwealth.

A significant contribution to the Victory was made by officers of the security services, who, in a fierce battle with the enemy's security agencies, at the cost of incredible efforts, together with the Red Army and the rear, forged victory on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

Dear friends, you are the heirs of the military traditions of the generation of Winners. You will be at the forefront of the fight against numerous challenges, ranging from international terrorism to the machinations of external forces seeking to destabilize the Eurasian space. The well-being and dignified future of our peoples depends on the outcome of this struggle.

We wish you great success and achievements on this path!

Adopted by veteran organizations of security services of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

April 22, 2025

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Named After Heroes of Intelligence Service

Russia's schools

On the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory, in the Year of the Defender of the Fatherland, many national initiatives were implemented in our country to immortalize the memory of the heroes of the past. Among the initiatives were the all-Russian projects "Faces of Heroes" and "School Named After a Hero", within the framework of which in different cities of Russia, the sincerest friends — children and teenagers — remembered the exploits of Soviet intelligence officers.

Major Whirlwind

At the beginning of the year, the first museum in Russia dedicated to the Hero of Russia Aleksey Nikolaevich Botyan opened in school No. 1 in the Bely Yar urban settlement of the Surgutsky district of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug — Yugra. In a few years, it has transformed from a school exposition into a full-fledged museum where you can learn about the history of the school and the settlement.

The museum is divided into several sections: A.N. Botyan's childhood and youth, the beginning of his intelligence career and his post-war life. There is a stylized home corner with his favorite armchair, rarities related to the Great Patriotic War: combat helmets, radio sets and ammunition.

Bely Yar students have been studying the biography and exploits of the Soviet intelligence officer, the prototype of the hero of Yulian Semenov's book "Major Whirlwind", since 2019. They regularly come to Moscow, stand Honor Guard at the Alley of Heroes of the Troekurovsky Cemetery, where Aleksey Nikolaevich is buried.

High school students also act as tour guides. Most of them are members of the school's military-patriotic club "Bratstvo", which also bears the name of Aleksey Botyan. The children collected materials for the exhibitions, for which they met with the intelligence officer's daughter Irina Alekseevna Baboshkina, and visited the Press Bureau of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia in Moscow.





"We dedicated the opening of the museum to the intelligence officer's birthday, February 10," says 9th grade student Anton Kuzmin. "Our hero's daughter came and gave us exhibits that were very valuable to us: a leather coat, suits, chess, a copy of the "Gold Star" medal, books and newspapers from the post-war period. It's so interesting to learn about a man many of whose deeds are classified even today!"



In April 2025, Tatyana Mikhailovna Sokolova, Director of secondary school No. 1 in Bely Yar and Honored teacher of the Russian Federation, visited the SVR headquarters. For her contribution to the popularization of the domestic intelligence history, she was awarded a merit certificate by the SVR Director. "Our children are very attracted to the heroic biography of Aleksey Botyan. Even during his lifetime, they managed to go to Moscow, talk to him and get permission to name a military-patriotic club after him. The first club participants have already graduated from school and are now studying at universities, and the friendship of the cadets with the intelligence officer's family continues," said T.M. Sokolova.

School Named After Head of Intelligence

school No. 1694, which bears the name of the head of foreign intel-

cember 2024, veterans of the security agencies proposed to name In one of the previous issues, after Pavel Mikhailovich secondary On the 28th of December, the birthday

War, Pavel Mikhailovich Fitin. In De- began to build (see the article Fitin's Youth in No. 1 (10)).

"Razvedchik" told about Moscow school No. 4 in the city of Yaluto- of the legend of the national intellirovsk in the Tyumen region, where gence service, the Yalutorovsk school he studied from the fourth to the wall was decorated with a banner of ligence during the Great Patriotic seventh grade and his character P.M. Fitin. And on the anniversary of the Victory, memorial events were held where the name of the intelligence officer was heard many times. Local authorities are convinced that it is necessary to popularize the heroes of our country. It is through the history of their native land that the new generation will better understand the history of their country.





"Youth is the most important period in a person's life. It is then that human formation takes place and values are set", notes 10th grade student Lena Lenskaya. "I read that during Fitin's youth, our school had a brilliant teaching staff. I think this also played a role – it allowed him to get a good education and recommendations for entering a university, after which Pavel Mikhailovich was noticed by intelligence. For me, Pavel Fitin is a victorious man, and during the war this was recognized by all the intelligence services of the world."



"This is a very important direction of development and it is a great honor for us to become the quardians of the memory of a historical figure of such magnitude," says Svetlana Vladimirovna Pozdeeva. Director of the P.M. Fitin school in Yalutorovsk. "There is a special military operation underway now, and our school, like many others, has become a participant in the "Hero's Desk" campaign — the desk of a graduate who did not return from the war. We talk about these people with the kids, and draw an analogy with the soldiers who did not return from the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. In this context, Fitin is an example of courage, a man whose work has saved thousands of lives."



"Hunter" for atomic secrets

Since 2015, secondary school No. 17 in Uzlovaya, Tula region, has been named after a legendary compa-

project, and Hero of Russia Leonid Romanovich Kvasnikov. In 2020, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the SVR of Russia, a park dedicated to intelligence officers was triot — an outstanding intelligence opened in Uzlovaya, with the par-



"This year Leonid Kvasnikov would have celebrated his 120th," says Artem Minaev, an 8th grade student. "The guiz guestions were difficult, but we coped with them, because we are well acquainted with his biography, with the details of the Russian intelligence operation "Enormous" to obtain atomic secrets that have recently become known. I read an interview with L.R. Kvasnikov. He said that he was always interested in new things, in moving forward. I think that is the secret of success."



"The school itself came up with the initiative to name it after the legendary compatriot." says the Director of the L.R. Kvasnikov School, Honored Worker of Education and Enlightenment of the Russian Federation Natalya Alekseevna Zhemchugova. "Every year in October, the children hold the Week of Remembrance dedicated to Leonid Romanovich and do research projects on his biography. This year, we have planned a number of interesting activities as we plan to celebrate not only the 120th anniversary of L.R. Kvasnikov, but also the 100th anniversary of scientific and technical intelligence. The Tula region is famous for its engineers and designers. We will definitely talk about why they chose to serve in intelligence."

vice Sergey Yevgenievich Naryshkin. Busts of L.R. Kvasnikov and another honorary citizen, intelligence officer Zoya Ivanovna Voskresenskaya-Rybkina, were installed.

This year, the school held a memorial event "Life in the Name of the Motherland", dedicated to L.R. Kvasnikov and the supervisor of Soviet metallurgy and the atomic project Avraamy Pavlovich Zavenyagin. Having started with reports and speeches by students and employees of the city museum of local history, the meeting ended with a guiz about the lives and work of these outstanding compatriots.

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Twin schools

Union Gevork Andreevich Vartanyan for over seven years. The legendary intelligence officer was born in this city, and his name is listed in the book of honorary citizens. Last year, in honor of Vartanyan's 100th anniversary, a bust of the Hero was installed in the school yard, and this year, the district
It is noteworthy that the name of Gepatriotic project "School Named After a Hero" was launched.

famous intelligence officer's birth-

day, Rostov students held a teleconference with students from Moscow School No. 107 in Rostov-on-Don has School No. 2070, which also bears been named after Hero of the Soviet the name of Gevork Andreevich. In addition, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the schools to foster respect in students for history, memorable dates, heroic events, and individuals who performed feats in the name of the Motherland.

vork Andreevich unites students not only in Russia. School No. 192 in Yerevan (Armenia) also bears the name In February 2025, on the eve of the of G.A. Vartanyan. Armenian students participated in the teleconfer-



"It is important that the connection between schools is growing stronger," notes Sergei Sergeevich Altukhov, Director of Rostov school **No. 107.** "This allows us to preserve history and open new pages together. The fates of Gevork Andreevich and his comrade-in-arms Goar Levonovna remain classified, but we will await and catch any information about their exploits. We are ready for a broad dialogue on the topic of intelligence activities during the war. Today it is

obvious that the defeat of the fascists near Moscow might not have happened without the victory near Rostov in November 1941. However, those battles are mentioned, if only in passing."

ence with their Russian peers with no less interest.

It should be noted that the story of the Vartanyan couple, who took an active part in ensuring the security of the Tehran Conference as teenagers during the war, inspires students to tell their story from the stage. For several years, the play "Light Cavalry" dedicated to the exploits of Gevork and Gohar has been performed in different cities of Russia. It was first staged by students of School No. 7 in Lyantor, Surgutsky District, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug —



"Gevorg Vartanyan is a legendary intelligence officer whose life became an example of courage, devotion and love for the Motherland," says Arina Azarova, a 9th grade student at a Rostov school, chairperson of the Council of the First Voroshilovsky District of Rostov-on-Don. - His name now unites not only the students of our school. Even at a distance of hundreds of kilometers, we can be close if we are connected by common memories and values. The children from Moscow told about an exhibition of portraits of Gevork Andreevich's colleagues, which took place in their school and allowed them to learn more about many intelligence heroes."



Yugra in 2023. As part of the cel- Theatre of the Myasnikovsky District by alumni of the Young Spectator's capital in April 2025.

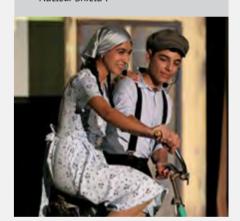
ebration of the 80th anniversary of House of Culture "ARTist" from the the Victory, the play was staged Rostov region and brought to the

Andranik Pudyan (actor who played Gevork): "The play was first staged for the 80th anniversary of the Tehran Conference. And now the "cavalry" is conquering Moscow. All the names of the main characters are iconic. In short: in 1943, Ivan Agayants, who headed the illegal station in Iran, recruited a group of volunteer assistants to detect saboteurs, whom he jokingly called the "Light Cavalry": six youngsters, the eldest of whom, Gevork, was 19 years old, and one 16-year-old Gohar, a girl with pigtails. They worked 16 hours a day!"

Elizaveta Babavan (actress who plaved Gohar): "The German operation codenamed 'Long Jump' was foiled by the "Light Cavalry". It's hard to imagine today, but teenagers really did save the leaders of the 'Big Three'. Had they not interfered with the Nazis' insidious plans, the outcome of the war could have been completely different."

Director of the play Olga Demidova:

"For us, the topic of intelligence seemed very complicated, there was little information about the intelligence officers, because the Vartanyans were only declassified 20 years ago. The parents who would have told their children about their exploits had not yet grown up. We were afraid that the play would not be accepted, but we still participated with this production in the "Theater Spring" competition. The reaction of both the jury and the audience amazed us: they applauded us standing, the theme of love and heroism touched everyone very much. Then we performed the play in the All-Russian patriotic project "Sons and Daughters of the Fatherland", took first place and were invited to Moscow. We will also stage the next play on the topic of intelligence. The working title is "Nuclear Shield".



HOW TO BECOME AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER?

We are often asked how to become an intelligence officer. We are authorized to declare:

A citizen of the Russian Federation aged 22 to 30 with a higher education (master's degree/state specialist's degree), capable of fulfilling the duties assigned to him/her based on his/her personal and business qualities and health condition, may become an employee of the SVR of Russia.

Documents required for making a decision on the possibility of considering a citizen as a candidate for enrollment in the Service (application forms, photographs, a copy of the passport, etc.) should be sent by registered mail via Russian Post to the following address: Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, P.O. Box 510, Main Post Office, Moscow, 101000, or handed over in person to the Press Bureau of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia to the following address: Moscow, Ostozhenka Str., 51, Bldg. 1.



More information: www.svr.gov.ru

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Miracle. Volunteer's diary

In "Razvedchik" No. 3 (8) of 2024, we told about an employee of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service who devotes all her free time to volunteer work: she takes care of the wounded in hospitals, takes part in collecting and delivering parcels to the front. At the same time, she keeps travel notes, which we would like to offer to your attention.

Text: Irina Zorina Drawings: Sergey Dorozhenko

"Legenda"

Dedicated to Svetlana O.

she was the third girl in the hospital's trauma department. Now, unfortunately, the count is different. Very serious injuries. They brought her in a blanket. Her legs were practically torn off, she was wounded in the stomach, her liver was torn, her left arm was crushed. Doctors are fighting for her legs — operations are carried out every other day. I have a task: to find out if a nurse is needed, how severe the psychological state is, whether she eats, etc. While driving I imagine how I will enter, doesn't understand: "Maybe a doctor?" what I will say — I am preparing.

200 after a drone attack six months ago. Apart from his right leg, nothing was left of the guy. Not even his face. Not even his eyes. He was put in a bag. They started to dismantle him in Moscow the bag showed signs of life. That's how he end— Can you lift your head? ed up in Burdenko Hospital.

didn't know whether to pray for him as if he were alive or dead. On the morning of January 1st I received a photo from my "commander" (the senior in the group). I opened it and there was our Zhenya in a wheelchair. Sitting! Alive! And the text at the bottom: "Irina, greetings from Zhenya!" It was a real miracle. Zhenya said: "When I get up, I will go to hospitals, raising the spirit of the guys! Apparently, this is my mission now." And I'm imagining a person like him lying there, all in bandages, a fighter. I enter the ward and freeze. In front of me is the Sleeping Beauty: sable eyebrows, doll-like eye-

lashes, beautifully outlined lips, a baby forehead. God has spared such beauty. The hairstyle looks strange — a crew-cut. The hair is light brown, the color of milk chocolate. Only where the legs At the beginning of the special military operation, should be, there is a large iron structure under the sheet. The left arm of an unnatural color lies lifelessly in the Ilizarov apparatus. This is the second year I have been coming here, so I immediately understand that most of the bone is gone.

> I sat down on a chair thinking: "I'll wait until you wake up..." Then in the silence a familiar sound they're pushing a trolley with lunch, it's 2:00 PM. They woke up the Sleeping Beauty. Big brown eyes look questioningly. I'm in a white coat, she

- I am a volunteer, my name is Irina, call sign I recall Zhenya, who was brought in with a Cargo "Snequrochka" (the guys at the hospital gave me a call sign because I bring gifts).

> She smiled such a sunny smile, completely impossible in this disfigured body, exhausted by operations.

- No, they feed me as I am.

After a regular operation he disappeared. We And again a smile. Eats little.

 The doctors say I have to. I try to eat. I used to not eat at all when I was really bad.

After lunch we got to talking. Sveta told how a drone exploded next to her, how the evacuation took place under attack, how they brought her, wounded, into a house, and the drones set it on fire, "smoked them out", mocked, though they saw that it was a Cargo 300 (the wounded). How they drove to the "zero" under fire. She remembers everything... How her practically torn-off legs hung, she remembers how her head burst into flames like a torch (it's good that she was wearing a hat - the skin was

preserved). In Sevastopol she fell into a coma, four days later she came to. She remembers how she was deciding where to go - to Moscow or to St.Petersburg, and someone said: "We need to go to a box. There's a big glass flask in it, with a flower Burdenko. They work miracles there."

- By the way, did miracles happen there?
- Of course! They happened almost every day!
- Tell me.
- We had an evacuation, taking a three-hundredth to the "zero". Suddenly the car stopped and wouldn't go either back or forth. Stalled, broke down. And the drone flew forward and exploded right where we were supposed to be at that second.

Her speech is northern. Simple, clear. Svetlana is from Yaroslavl, went to the SVO zone after her husband, signed a contract. Higher education. IT specialist.

- Are there many believers there?
- Almost everyone! Everyone becomes real there, the masks fall off instantly.

It's time to measure the temperature. 39.5. The temperature is constantly high — many injuries, a lot of iron in the body.

I'm leaving the hospital, and a tall guy in the hospital's signature blue striped pajamas with a star is coming towards me. He looks like the Grasshopper from the movie "Only 'Old Men' Are Going into Battle." He's holding bags and a funny little toy monkey. He's trying to tell me something. I've never heard anyone stutter so much in my life.

Concussion? — I ask. He nods.

He nods again.

- Do we need to distribute humanitarian aid?

I took the bag with fruit and went through the wards again. That's how I came back to Svetlana. I go in and there stands this Grasshopper, opening inside — a real rose. Blue, though. You can tell right away that a boy chose it. The toy monkey is sitting on a chair.

Oh, look, we have guests!

And Sveta told me:

- This is Yura, our medic, he is from my company. He has been here for the second month. Such

Yura has a delayed reaction to concussion. After vacation, he felt bad on the way back. The guy almost died. "This only happens to doctors." he partially says, and I guess partially myself. He's smiling. He is from St. Petersburg, father of five.

I couldn't get Svetlana out of my head the whole evening and the whole next morning. Even though she wasn't on the list, I went to the hospital, bought some flowers, and barely made it through the checkpoint.

I enter the ward. Svetlana is sleeping with a toy in her hand, a suffering wrinkle on her forehead, breathing heavily. And the old nurse is already pushing her cart:

— Lunch! Lunch!

Now I'll feed you, our beauty. Forgive me my shaking hands.

And Svetlana's call sign is "Legenda". It wasn't her — the fighters came up with it. Because it's impossible to believe that such beauty can be there, in the fire.

¹ From Latin Legenda – "that which must be read." Tells about a miracle as a reliable

² "Zero" is the first hospital, often a field one, to receive patients from the war zone.

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Muslim

Bismillah³

I am an Orthodox Christian — I have always been, and will be. But that is how life works: we find ourselves next to people of other faiths. And this is so important. It Brings them BACK. and that is normal.

That day we were assigned to be on duty with a Muslim woman. Tahira4 looks about 50 years old, she is a calm, focused, stately woman, in a hijab, in a dress to the heels. Sometimes 20 or more wounded pass through her hands in a day.

Takhira is a professional hairdresser and volun-

teer — she gives several days a week to the military hospital. It seems that her hands never get tired — as if she was born with scissors. It takes your breath away when you see how quickly and deftly she works. And if after a combat skull injury the head is deformed... So lightly, like a butterfly with its wing, she barely touches the hair, and now this terrible hole in the guy's head is not noticeable — a skillful model haircut. He looks in the mirror and feels delight! Maybe (most likely), for the first time in all his time in the hospital he is pleased with himself — he likes his reflection.

The wounded come on crutches, arrive in Our Lord is one, but the Orthodox do not pray wheelchairs, locked in the Ilizarov apparatus. Here they brought a blind soldier by the hand. He will have a beautiful haircut. Sitting in line, some look with distrust, others loudly joke, sometimes comment on the work of the master: "Come on, cut off his beard! And ears, make his ears shorter!" Others demonstratively turn up the volume on their mobile devices to him? I will bless the Lord at all times; his praise maximum... But, once in the chair, everyone becomes quiet, freezes and, it seems, even

breathes more quietly, while Takhira surrounds them with her motherly care, pours out the warm light of her soul. What is she thinking about at this moment? I know. She talks to Allah about each of them. Prays for these boys. They are all boys to her — a little younger or older than her son.

"Wow, even better than at the hairdresser's!" a surprised and joyful voice is heard. And mischievous rays shoot out of her eyes. "Inshallah, my dear! God's will be done!" — she answers him and laughs.

They wait for her, ask when she is on duty, recommend her to their ward mates. More and more come, asking for a nice haircut. It is amazing to see how a person who seemed so grown up, tired, is transformed after a haircut a handsome, smiling young man. Her "patients" look at each other, at their reflection and see not war and injuries, but something else, forgotten, erased from memory — a past peaceful life.

They bring Tahira candies, cookies, chocolates. In response, she waves her hands, refuses, smiles. When she smiles, everyone rejoices, because her warm light then embraces every-

It has long been dark outside. Tahira works until the hospital closes for the night. Next to her in the common room where she works are three boys, two of them are playing backgammon. The TV is on, showing the news — SVO, ongoing battles... Calmly and with dignity, real men, who were on the front lines just yesterday, who lost their leas there, silently continue the game. Their thoughts are turned inward. What do their eyes see at this moment, when the sound of exploding shells is heard?... Everyone is silent. The hair clippers are buzzing.

Tahira prays several times a day. Now she will finish work, take out her rug, which means I, too, have 10 minutes to thank God for another day. with non-believers. I go out to the common balcony. Today we worked on the 15th floor. The city is in lights. The sky is strewn with stars. The soul is full. "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest shall continually be in my mouth."5

³ Bismillahi-r-rahmanir-rahim — in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, beginning of every sura of the Quran, except the before the beginning of

⁴ Translated from Arabic – pure, immaculate, innocent.

8:4, 33:2.

Miracle

June 13. Avdeyevka. A wounded machine gunthrough his forehead. What could have rener is being evacuated from the front line. His name is Aleksey, he is 48 years old. He is from the Urals, the city of Kurgan.

I am sitting next to him now in the military hos- cow — to the Burdenko. pital, and he is telling me his extraordinary story. At five o'clock in the evening, there is a huge line of wheelchair users in the hospital buffet. Of all the people in the room, three are l'm sitting. Looking. The whole staff came runstanding on their own, and two girls who are serving. Aleksey is one of them, and we have have I been lying there?" They are silent. They plenty of time to talk.

beautiful eyes — large, brown. His gaze is serious, focused, as if he is looking into himself. of his injuries, but his speech is good, calm, correct.

- No, my mother worked in a defense plant

swimming, karate. He grew up a patriot, he loved his grandfather — a hero of the Great Patriotic War, a tankman.

that's how we buried him.

Aleksey served in the Northern Fleet, in the Marines, on the Kola Peninsula. When he went to the SVO, he didn't tell his people (it was clear that they wouldn't let him go). When his mother and wife found out — how many tears there such a trajectory?" Everyone was perplexed. were!

Aleksey is a gas and electric welder. A very good specialist. They took him to the SVO as an electrician, but he refused and asked to go to the front line, to the assault units.

- I worked enough as an electrician in civilian life. I was the best machine gunner during trainina.

And so, on June 13, his difficult (under fire) evacuation is underway. They generally try to destroy the machine gunners first — they cause a lot of damage to the enemy. First, Aleksey was attacked by a drone. He fell wounded, but moved, then they added a mortar.

When they pulled him out, they decided he was Cargo 200. His chin was crushed, his teeth were knocked out, half his tongue was cut off, there was a hole in his forehead the size of an

egg. A fragment of about two by three centimeters went inside his head and came out... mained untouched? A dead man, they thought. But his heart was beating. He tried to get up. He lost consciousness. On the plane — to Mos-

A month in intensive care. Four cardiac arrests. Then he came to.

- I woke up I felt so good. I sat up in bed. ning — they are also looking. I ask: "How long look away. "Can anyone hear me?" I say. "How He is of medium height, dark-haired, with long have I been lying there?" They answer: "A month." "So, I haven't smoked for a month? Give me a light." They unfroze: "How are you He speaks with difficulty and quietly because supposed to smoke now?!" But they took pity on me and ran to ask someone, probably the head doctor.
- By any chance, your mother is not a teach- Aleksey, when you were in a coma for a month, did you see anything? Do you remember anything?
- I remember that I felt fine. It was as if I was Since childhood, Aleksey was fond of sports: talking to someone and even, it seems, talking to my late father. And when I came to, whole delegations of doctors were coming, looking, surprised. One doctor said: "You weren't born - His entire chest was covered in medals, in a shirt, you were born in a sweatshirt! Your optic nerves are not affected, you see perfectly well, you breathe on your own. You eat on your own. The symmetry of your face is not broken, only there is a hole in your forehead the size of an egg yolk. How could a fragment have taken



the Merciful. The phrase is found at the ninth. It is pronounced any important matter, prayer, and often documents (letters, contracts, appeals, wills) begin with it.

- Were you without a helmet?
- Why without a helmet? It was hot, so I raised it higher. And if I had put it on properly, that would have been it, the splinter wouldn't I didn't even ask Aleksey's call sign; in the hoshave flown out, would have started wandering around in my head and smashed everything.
- Are you religious?

chain, kisses and hides it. I have never seen such large crosses on secular people.

- What is faith for you?
- Hope for the best.

Aleksev is a believer. He went to the SVO with a prayer book. His mother is deeply religious. After he was wounded, he was listed as missing in action for a month. What his family had to endure — only God knows.

Aleksey has a robust family — 29 years together with his wife. Elena has got golden hands, a chef. She makes cakes — a feast for the eyes. Daughter, also Elena (the eldest), has already given birth to a granddaughter, and son Victor is only 10 years old — everything is still ahead.

- What gives you a feeling of happiness?
- doing well.

Aleksey says that after what he went through, he became a different person, even thinks differently. He will go to work as a civilian and, of

course, will help his guys who stayed to fight with all his might. He also thanks God very much for everything.

pital he was given him a new one — "Miracle". And there is no explanation as to how the fragment entered through the chin, made its way Aleksey takes out a silver pectoral cross by the inside the head, and exited through the forehead, without touching the brain or the visual and auditory nerves. In the Christian understanding, true miracles are accomplished by the action of Divine grace.

The Legend of Anton

To Svetlana and Anton O.

In the sunlight, the shadows of the birch branches play on the wall of the hospital room. Legenda is sitting next to me, but I can see from her eyes that she is not here now. We are talking about Anton, her husband. This is a very important and difficult conversation, because Anton is no longer alive. But we need to write - Knowing that I have a family and they are about him. We need to tell the legend about Anton. And Legenda says:

> I was working at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the time. I rode my bike to work — at the same time every day. For two



vears he just looked at me and didn't dare approach me. And after two years I changed my schedule and went two hours later. And then he couldn't take it anymore.

A fair-haired, grey-eyed young man stopped me on the road and said in a breaking voice: "I thought I had lost you." And then suddenly: "I'm a stove-maker." He thought that I wouldn't want to talk to a stove-maker. But at that time he already had two higher educations: economics, and physics and mathematics. He also had a third, specialized one — cook (he really loved to cook).

- Why did he go to work as a stove-maker?
- Anton said that he loved to give warmth. He ferent: wanted people to use the results of his work and be happy. And numbers are numbers, he said, you can't touch them, they won't warm you up.

For a whole year I looked at him, distrustful. And then somehow I let go of everything and it was as if my eyes were opened: I saw honesty, and kindness, and masculinity, and reliability. He proposed to me as a surprise. A Ferris wheel opened in our city — tall, beautiful, with lighting. We went for a ride. And at the very top he proposed to me. And gave me a beautiful ring. Like in the movies.

With him I realized the value of family life...

Anton's entire family is military. Grandparents as well. And it was a real blow to him not to pass the medical examination (his eyesight failed). The impossibility of continuing the family tradition was very burdensome. Anton received a patriotic education following the example of his family. For him, Fatherland, Duty, Homeland, Honor were not just words. He loved history and knew it well, understood politics, followed the situation in the country. Therefore, when the military operation began, he immediately began to think about how to volunteer.

Legend, too, was eager to go there in her soul. She couldn't stay away, she wanted to help people, her Motherland. She felt she was needed there. They sat down one day and talked. And it turned out that they were both looking in the same direction. Anton tried to dissuade Svetlana. For the first time, he tried to influence her decision. No way!..

 So we went together. That's how we ended up in the same company. But first there was a conversation with my 17-year-old daughter. I explained to Dasha that her life would change a lot and that she would have more responsibil-

ity: "You'll finish school without us, you'll go to college... Think about it. Then you tell me your decision." We thought we'd have to wait a long time. But that same evening: "If you do this, I'll be proud of you!" Such decisions don't come easy. She's just a girl, but what fortitude!

- When you arrived at the company, how did people react to the fact that you were a married couple?
- No one believed that we were husband and wife. We even had to show our passports. They couldn't believe that wife and husband went to war together. And Anton and I were very dif-

He is cautious — I am impulsive, He needs to think — I do. He is compliant — I am stubborn, He pays attention to details — I see the general picture immediately, He is trusting — I am a skeptic, He is tactful — I am straightforward, He is reasonable — I am hot-tempered, He is soft — I am sharp, He is calm — I am temperamental.

Legenda is speaking, and I remember the lines from the poem "Eugene Onegin": "They came together. Wave and stone, poetry and prose, ice and fire are not so different from each other..."

- We had our wedding anniversary THERE. I reminded Anton on purpose, but he didn't show it. In the evening, I returned to the dugout, I got flowers! Not wild ones — a real bouquet! How did he get them?.. The market was far from us. And a gift — a watch, I really needed it — the old



Nº 2 (11) June 2025 Nº 2 (11) June 2025 RAZVEDCH1K **PAZVEDCH**²K one started to fog up. And also a grenade with a ribbon that said: "If you're in a bad mood — pull out the pin and throw!" Anton laughed: "I never thought I'd give my wife a grenade!"

- tions when you were side by side?
- Yes, we worked in the same crew (two of iron... in his legs, in his arm. us, that is), both "flying"⁶. They spotted us and started hitting us in the eyes. We were hiding in a half-destroyed five-story building. Anton pushed me away, and a second later a kamikaze drone exploded there. He saved my life. He said he just felt it.

Legenda looks thoughtfully, as if into herself. Who does she see? A fair-haired, grev-eved boy in love? Or a mature man who has made a decision that has changed his life? A fighter in a trench next to her? I remain silent. I cannot ment, but I still went to see him — after eveinterfere — they are close now.

Are there many women who went THERE with their husbands?.. Who chose such a fate?... They, like stars, shine from an unattainable height — it is so natural for them. May their light never go out.

On February 10, 2024, Svetlana O. received severe injuries to both legs, arms, and internal organs. She is being treated in a military hospital. On April 10, Anton O. died on the front lines. Eternal memory...

Wings

In November 2024, the para-basketball team a technical specialty. "I just got my education in "Wings of Leopard" became the champion of Russia. Wheelchair basketball is similar to classic basketball — the same size of the court, the same height of the rings. Despite the fact that the athletes are partially immobilized, training is regular, for several hours. Any sport is for people with a strong spirit, but para-sport⁷ is more than just a fight for medals, it is the highest manifestation of will.

On the screen is a team player, in the recent past — a fighter of the SVO. He has gained weight, grown a beard, but I recognize him... This was my "first" fighter and my first visit to a very upset that he had not exchanged contacts military hospital.

phone to replace the old one, which had been broken by a mine blast from a silent "Polka"

mine: "I didn't even immediately understand what had happened, and then I just fell apart like dominoes." He was lying to the right by the wall, sullen and tense. Instead of legs... what - Sveta, were there critical, dangerous situa- can I say, they didn't look like legs at all. His arm was in about the same condition. And iron,

> I remember he stubbornly refused to take the phone for free. We barely persuaded him — he wasn't used to it. Rustam almost never had any requests, the only one was bananas, he really likes them. I always tried to leave a few for him, but one day I came empty-handed. I started apologizing, and he said: "You have no idea what it means for us, after what we've seen, just to look into people's eyes."

> Then he was transferred to another departryone else, before leaving, because no matter how psychologically difficult my day was, after talking to him, I returned "to the world" inspired. How he managed it is a mystery. But this bedridden pale man (they say about such people: "only eyes are left") possessed ardent faith, a steely character, an inquisitive mind, a sense of humor and iron self-control. Later, I came across the fact several times that the most lively and playful guy in the ward was the most hopelessly bedridden.

> In the ward with Rustam, on the next bed, lay the warrior Zaur. The amazing Zaur from Kabardino-Balkaria - a man of encyclopedic knowledge and a wonderful conversationalist. We thought that he was a history teacher at some university, but he turned out to be a worker in the Soviet Union," he used to say. At that time, his nephew was also in the hospital and also seriously wounded.

> Rustam respected Zaur very much, called him "Commander". During that difficult time for him, Zaur gave him great moral support. And then a wonderful story happened.

The guys spent about three months in the same ward, and then after another operation, Rustam was transferred straight from the operating room to another department. And the "Commander" was sent home. Rustam was with his comrade. And so I come to the hospi-That day we brought Rustam a new mobile tal one Saturday, I go in, and see a soldier on crutches standing by the coffee machine. Our eves met:

— Is that vou?!!!

The joy was such as if I had met a fellow countryman in a foreign land. Zaur threw down his crutches, I rushed to him, we hugged.

- How is Rustam?
- I'm going to him.
- Is he walking?
- No.

And I led Zaur through the departments to Rus-

- We have a tradition: if you bring good news, you must first say: "A gift from you!"
- Got it! Yes, comrade "Commander".
- I enter the room and say:
- Rustam, hello, a gift from you!
- Why, what do you mean!?

And then Zaur comes out from behind me on crutches. Rustam starts shouting:

- "Commander"! And I thought I LOST you in life! I left the ward then... I will never forget that from above. meeting. And Zaur said later:
- Look, I came here for three days to see the power and strength of spirit will become wings doctors, and I only went down for a minute to pour some coffee, we could have not met!

It turns out that we couldn't help but meet, of the team he now plays for sounds so sym-Comrade "Commander".

Rustam says that Zaur has more than one or two Orders of Courage, but he keeps guiet about himself, being modest. For example, I only found out a year later that he graduated from military school early, was sent to the border with Afghanistan to a special operations battalion, where he became a group commander.

When Rustam (call sign "Rahman") volunteered for the SVO, he already had two children, and his wife was pregnant with a third:

- Why did you go?
- And who will protect my land?

That's how he ended up in the assault group of the combat unit "Akhmat". When it was time for his wife to give birth, he returned home. He named his son Akhmat — after the name of the unit that had become his family. He held his son in his arms — and went back to his brothers. He speaks briefly about that time: "We worked. We fought...". He later recalls his injury: "The group worked immediately. The brothers pulled me out!"

Rustam was threatened with amputation of both limbs, but through incredible efforts of first a field surgeon, then surgeons at the Burdenko Hospital (more than 30 operations), the

fighter's legs were saved. Unfortunately. Rustam can hardly walk, but this has not become a disaster, he has not folded his wings. Despite the very difficult life situation at that time, Rustam found the strength to support others. For example, Svetlana "Legenda", who received severe injuries and was in critical condition.

After his first trip home, Rustam said: "It wasn't easy at first, but my family helped me a lot, especially my youngest, Akhmat. He was always with me and I had to keep moving..."

If you look around, there will definitely be someone nearby who will support you, who will not let you fall, who will become, at least for a while, your wings. The field surgeon who did not amputate what seemed to be hopeless legs. "Commander" Zaur. the volunteer who called his relatives and said: "Your Rustam is ALIVE! " — and many, many people sent to us

So Rustam, his example, his ardent faith, his for many who find themselves in difficult life circumstances. It is no coincidence that the name bolic — "Wings of Leopard". \(\square\)



⁶ Fly – control drones.

⁷ Parasport – a combination of the words paraplegia (paraparesis) and sport. A type of sport that is practiced by people with physical and intellectual

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"Wind of Victory" blows over Crimea

Text: Aleksey Alekseevich Shorokhov, member of the Union of Writers of Russia, Editor-in-chief of the magazine "Politruk"

From April 27 to May 3, at the initiative of the head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Valerievich Aksyonov, members of the "Wind of Victory" Club of the author's military song (a public organization at the Victory Museum on Poklonnaya Hill) crossed the peninsula in a large-scale patriotic tour dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the Victory of our people in the Great Patriotic War. As part of the tour, concerts and meetings with veterans, youth and officials of the Republic were held.



The club's traveling team, besides its founder and permanent leader, retired colonel of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service Anatoly Grigorievich Pshenichny, included famous singing songwriters, poets and artists: Dmitry Yurkov, Anna Averina, Sergey Dorofeev, Aleksey Shorokhov, Vera Klimkovich and Vladimir Golobokov (administrative director).

Over the course of a week, club members held more than ten concert events, performing for guests and residents of the Crimean Peninsula in Alupka, Simferopol, Foros, Yalta, the villages of Chistenkoye and Shchebetovka, in a military sanatorium, and in the Tavrida art cluster in Sudak. The concert programs included not only original songs, but also well-known and beloved compositions dedicated to the heroism of Soviet and Russian soldiers, the anniversary of the Great Victory, and the liberation of Crimea.

The audience consisted of residents of resort towns as well as small villages situated far from Crimea's tourist routes, veterans and volunteers of the SVO, employees and students of

Postgraduate Pedagogical Education (KRIPPO), gifted children of the South of Russia. After the concert in the Cultural Center "Chistenkoye", the club members, together with the audience, laid flowers at the Memorial to the Fallen Soldiers. And at the end of the concert, which took place on Yalta's promenade on May 1, a meeting was held with representatives of the city administration, who thanked "Wind of Victory" for its contribution to the patriotic education of Crimea's residents and handed over a note of thanks from the head of the RC, S.V. Aksyonov. A written gratitude to the Club for its highly artistic patriotic work in the Republic was also received from the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RC, M.A. Nazarov, deputies of the State Council and leaders of KRIPPO.

the Crimean Republican Institute of

We have no doubt that this tour is only a beginning of a long and bright journey for the club members through the liberated territories of Russia, and soon the "Wind of Victory" will blow over all the land of Novorossiya. \(\mathbb{I} \)



At the end of 2024, the Crimean authorities announced a creative contest for the best version of a new national anthem of the Republic. The contest's committee received more than 50 applications, a small part of which passed the competitive selection. Among them was a poetic version of a new anthem written by the founder of "Wind of Victory", poet, secretary of the Union of Writers of Russia Anatoly Pshenichny. We would like to present it to you.

LONG LIVE CRIMEA!

Long live our Crimea –
big and free,
Where a man lives
with the sun and the sea!
By the providence of God
and the will of people,
It has returned forever
to the Russian haven!

Chorus:

We will preserve forever Our native lands! The Republic of Crimea Is my Russia!

We honour our ancestors
With a bow –
May their names be kept
In memory forever!
Enemies threatened a thousand
Times to capture them,
But they all broke their
Teeth on the Crimean granite!

Chorus.

Here the bunches
Are filled with sunlight,
And living water
Is splashing on the rocks!
Let good guests come
To us filled up with joy –
We will always be glad to see them,
As if they were our family!

Chorus.

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Wind of Victory



Anatoly Pshenichny

Work on mistakes

This is not a tricky question for us — Sons are responsible for their fathers. We managed to correct the error — "Crimea" is being written with Russian letter"ы" again! Low curses hit us in the back. Like stones from enemies' hands. In a moment, the brothers sworn Have suddenly became disowned! It is not for you for whom we pity, You, who obey the cunning will of foreign leaders, But for your beautiful Ukrainian girls, For the trustworthy Donetsk guys, For the medal presented to my grandfather By his commander near Kyiv in the forties, For our longed-for common Victory, And for our Saints, devoted and firm! And today, Viv himself would start trembling While looking how they crawl through the roots — The unshaven mugs of werewolves Who, in the guise of leaders, try to come into the light of day. And puffing thick smoke over Europe, They squeal: "Let's burn Russia in a storm!"... "Hasn't it died yet?" Come on and try it, Threaten us with your harmless scythe!.. We did not create an idol for ourselves. When, standing by the table at full height, We raised our glasses to the commander — With a proper toast, not with a false one! And even if today we live not very well In a world full of wild lies and accuses, But we have managed to correct the error — "Crimea" is being written

with Russian letter"ы" again!

We can do it too!

The coals smolder under the ashes — They're saving dates. Under the parched, greyish earth The soldiers stay. To alien roots and the native ones Their ears are pressed down, They're keeping silent and stay calm, All the rumors are brushed aside. And rumors blow like a whistle In a deep anti-tank ditch... "A fascist is still a fascist in Africa..." And what about here, right next door? And here — almost a century has passed — The wolves started to howl, And all at once they rushed into the raid, Whipping Ukrainian souls! Europe is full of complexes of a sick — It's funny and creepy! There, every Führer among them Is nothing but a "lame duck"! They have forgotten, while growing revenge In those thin and narrow little boxes, How their ancestors had shaken their "butts" While crawling away from the Russians. ...The coals don't die under the ashes. The dates warm them up... And here, above the trembling earth, The soldiers rise!

They rise, albeit in a different form,

They have a common route again —

They repeat through clenched teeth one thing:

Shoulder to shoulder, that's how they walk,

But so similar it looks!

We can do it too!

Both these and those.

Straight to the Victory!

Aleksey Shorokhov

Swing

A baby flies once more into the sky.
Silence wins the regiment on earth.
No houses are destroyed by shells and mines,
No wires in the darkness are going off –
Only silence, and the baby, and the spring...
Why then are your nights without sleep?
Why, when covering the roadblock, in a burst,
He, not you, rose quickly to his feet?
And now his young mother's wept to sleep.
She will be remembering through her life:
Through the years, shootings,
blizzards stretching hands
To push, just once again, an empty swing...

Missing in action

I'm sleeping... and it looks like Our good old home is on fire. I see my dead comrades. I'm happy, but I don't understand:

Brothers, have you returned from captivity?
 They hesitate, with their eyes down.
 A scary black sack made of polyethylene
 Is lying half-open on the ground...

They spent only few hours in a fight, Had no chance to stand in the lineup. There they stay, missing in action, Where the shell tore them apart.

They quietly enter at night,
Amidst the indifference and lies.
They ask me parting their sleepless lips:

– Tell us a word about the Victory...

Ekaterina Nazarenko

Donbass is on fire

My native Donbass has been on fire For 10 years, without a stop. And children's tears glow in the dark, And the Grad hits again.

Adult eyes look into the distance, And a silent question arises in them. You can go out to the yard for half an hour. I don't give any forecasts for tomorrow.

An old woman sits sadly by the window Remembering the year forty-first, A little girl that she used to be. She prays for her son and waits for the Victory.

To forget it all for a moment and fall asleep, To see a town of scarlet roses in a dream. And just to turn this terrible page over, So that the peaceful sun could shine.

And our people believe and hope
That so much desired peace will come soon,
Our righteous campaign will end,
And grief will go away from Donbass.

And the mining region will be flourishing again, And children's laughter will be heard here. Dear Donbass, don't give up your positions! Together with Russia — success lies ahead!

Russia is my love

How can I describe my love to you, my Russia? It is rather in the deeds, not in the words, Like a stormy river, an untamable element In my rebellious soul and mischievous eyes.

You have no borders, nowhere, my Russia.

And all peoples live here in a harmony.

And our deeds and thoughts form a synergy
That leads us together to prosperity.

On distant frontiers you are with me, my Russia. In my dreams I dream of poplars and blue lakes, Smiles of loved ones and nostalgia for home, Where everyone is a master of their own life.

With you, my Russia, for goodness and truth until the end, And we will rush forward like a bird-like troika. And hot hearts will beat in unison, We will stand together and strengthen our faith.

My Russia, how proud I am of you!

And there is no doubt, you are invincible!

We are connected with you by a common destiny.

May you be forever protected by heaven!

Dmitry Yurkov

A strong man seeks God

The alarm is wide,
And sins are like armors.
And the drunken eyes
Don't call to a "doc".
A strong man seeks God,
A weak man seeks the guilty,
A cloud seeks hope,
And music, a light...

Behind the shine of dawn, Envy, like a piranha, Gnaws at the conscience, Nurturing all the sins. A strong man seeks light, A weak man seeks a handout, A wise man writes a story, A suffering one writes poems!

What is up there, Mom?
Is it cold on the way
Along which you have left
Through smoke to the sky?
A strong man is near the Temple,
A weak man is near a cash desk,
A beggar asks for bread,
A wounded man asks for a drink.

The alarm is deep,
But the prayer is bright,
And the iconostasis of tears
Bleeds like a vein.

A strong man finds the road, And everyone finds a gate, And beyond it, the time Which sobers all of us up...

Service

Printing refrains with rods,
Time turns over dates.
We are not mere prompters of the stage,
We are its actors, sailors and soldiers.

Autumn now silently applauds
Those for whom it will always be the first one.
Generals rarely show off on the stage —
Privates are much closer to acting on it.

Those who wait for the signal in half a step, Those who knew oblivion before the takeoff, But they have never broken their oaths, Even at one step from the scaffold.

They fall, get up and take off again.

For them, their pain is both Muse and Joy...

For us to inflame them with half a word,

It should warm us up with half a sight.

We should act so that after each scene A thirst would appear for a new play. We are not mere prompters of the stage, We are its never fading Candles.



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The foreigner strongly criticized the actions of the authorities, and to be more precise, he swore at them like a sailor.

Drawing by

Selected moments of operational correspondence

economics have left the Europeans a sharp and bitter taste of arbitrariness.

circles, close to foreign circles.

The event at the embassy went as clean as dry, notwithstanding certain hitches.

As always, "A" spent his annual summer vacation in the autumn.

B" is financially straitened, lives in an old small stone house of the "barn" type.

The unpopular steps of the EU leadership in the field of The language barrier does not serve as an obstacle to developing contact with a foreigner, conversations with him are conducted on an intuitive level.

The subject likes to move in circles, especially diplomatic
The source is very fond of reading, although there was a two-year break in his biography when he read mostly

> With tears in his eyes, "S" described his need in vivid colors. Taking off his shoes, he showed that the sole was worn through and his foot was wet, and that he had no money for repairs. I assured the foreigner that we would help him, but I did not tell him the exact scope of our as-

Кудря, Николай Иванович Кузнецов, Виктор Александрович Лягин, Дмитрий Николаевич Мед (ирилл Прокофьевич Орловский, Николай Архипович Прокопюк, Але трександр Семенович Фелисов. Теворк Андреевич Вак

андрович Лягин, Дмитрий Николаевич медведев, владих

дцов, Кирилл Прокофьевич Орловский, Николай Архипович Прокоп

ркович Рабцевич, Надежда Викторовна Троян, Александр Семенович (

ЕРОИ-РАЗВЕДЧИКИ Владимир Борисович Барковский, Алексей Николаевич Ботян, Ге

Viktor Sadovnichiy, Rector of Lomonosov Moscow State University:

"A strong university is the key to Russia's " Барковский, Алексей Николаев independence and security." анович Квасников, Моррис и Леонтина Коэн,

Intelligence service in the Great Patriotic War:

Part 3: From the front to intelligence

Special-purpose intelligence officer падимир Борисович Ба birth of Y.I. Drozdov

To the 80th anniversary, Моррис и Леонтина Коэн, Иван оf the defeat of Declassified archives of the SVR of Russia

Дестантрицирання в пример в предоставления в п ский, Никопай Архипович Прокопюк, Александр Маркович Рабцев кторовна Троян, Александр Семенович Феклисов. || ГЕРОИ-РАЗВЕДЧК

івич Барковский, Алексей Николаевич Ботян, Геворк Андреевич Вартанян, Станислав Алексеевич Ваупшасо:

колаевич Медведев, Владимир Александрович Молодцов, Кирилл Ттрокофьевич Орловский, Николай

18KCандр Маркович Рабцевич, Надежда Викторовна Троян, Александр Семенович феклисов. // ГЕРОV

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