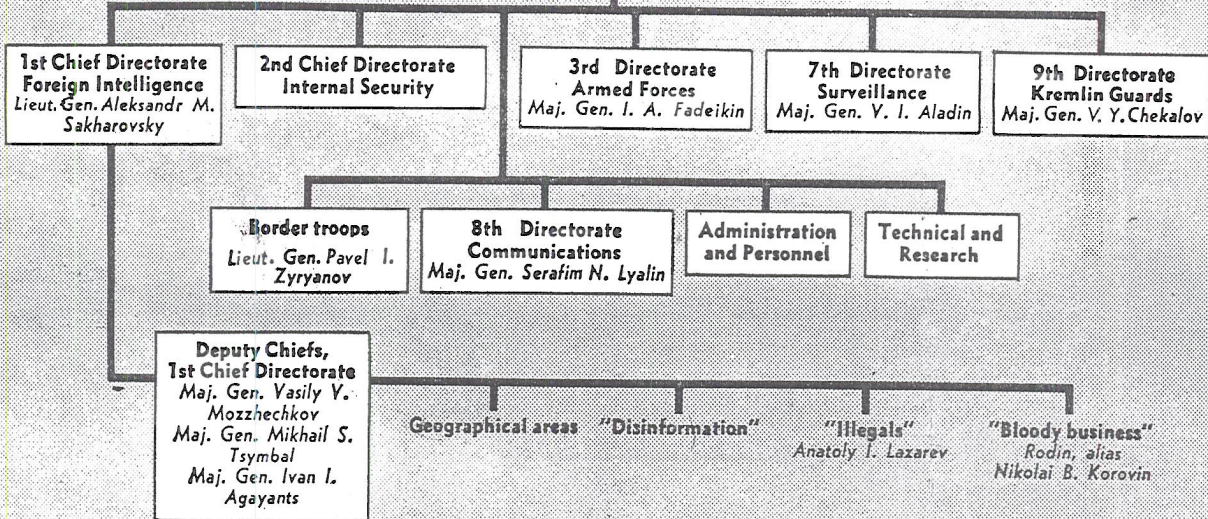


ORGANIZATION OF THE K.G.B.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION — CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Secretariat: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary
 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS SECTION

STATE SECURITY COMMITTEE (K.G.B.)
Yuri V. Andropov, Chairman



Organizational chart of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union, which employs 600,000 to one million people. The First Chief Directorate for Foreign Intelligence, left, is comparable to the Central Intelligence Agency.

The New York Times

Structure of Soviet Intelligence Unit Is Outlined

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Soviet Union's State Security Committee, which is the nation's principal intelligence agency, employs 600,000 to one million people inside and outside the Soviet Union, according to Western estimates.

Only one of its divisions, the First Chief Directorate for Foreign Intelligence, is comparable in function to the Central Intelligence Agency. This division was the one in charge of Lieut. Col. Yevgeny Y. Runge, an agent who recently defected to the United States.

Other functions handled by the Soviet State Security Committee have their equivalents in the United States in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, the Secret Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Customs.

Thus the Soviet agency is also concerned with internal security and subversive activity. When it finds it necessary, it observes Soviet citizens and foreign residents at their places of work and in their private activities.

The agency cracks codes and communications used by other governments, provides bodyguards for high political figures and manages technical laboratories to devise new equipment for intelligence and other purposes. The 200,000 border guards also fall under the control of the security apparatus.

A Museum in Moscow

The organization has its own museum in Moscow, displaying mementoes of past security exploits. The exhibits include the parachute used by the American U-2 pilot, Francis Gary Powers, shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960. The museum is not open to the public.



Anatoly I. Lazarev



Yuri V. Andropov

The agency prints its own house organ, called Chekistsky Sbornik. The magazine has a select and limited circulation.

The present name of the State Security Committee, known in Russian as K. G. B. for Komitet Gosudarstvennoi bezopasnosti, dates from 1954. It is the successor organization to the security apparatus started by Lenin as the Cheka, then reorganized periodically under different names, represented by the initials G.P.U., N.K.V.D., and M.V.D.

Its officers still refer to themselves as Chekists, a term both fearful and glamorous in the Russian context.

At times in Soviet history the security police have played a powerful role in the nation's politics, notably in the era from 1938 to 1953 when Lavrenti P. Beria headed the apparatus and served as one of Stalin's closest associates.

Beria was executed within months of Stalin's death, and the post-Stalin leaders have shown marked concern about letting the security apparatus ever play the dominant role in policy-making that it achieved earlier.

Western analysts, however, consider the security agency at least as important as the military in the factional line-up of forces in Soviet politics. No longer an instrument of brute terror, the agency is still an awesome and mysterious organization.

From defectors and other sources, Western intelligence organizations have pieced together the structure of the Soviet agency and identified key personnel.

Officially the agency is a Government organization at ministry level. Since the Soviet Government is secondary at every level to the Communist party structure, the true channel of authority is through the Administrative Organs section of the party's Central Committee secretariat, headed by the general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The present chairman of the Soviet agency is a close political ally of Mr. Brezhnev, Yuri V. Andropov, a professional party official. Mr. Andropov was named to this post last May in a shake-up that observers analyzed as a move to bring the agency more closely under Mr. Brezhnev's control.

Structure Is Described

Under the chairman are a series of chief directorates, each headed by an intelligence officer with the rank of major general or lieutenant general.

The First Chief Directorate, headed by Lieut. Gen. Aleksandr M. Sakharovsky, employs about 10,000 persons in the collection and analysis of foreign intelligence.

The Second Chief Directorate is concerned with political subversive activities, economic espionage, sabotage and treason, embezzlement and thefts of government property. Some of its functions therefore correspond to those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, local police forces and regulatory agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration or the Narcotics Bureau. More than 100,000 agents are believed to report through this division.

Lieut. Gen. Oleg M. Gribanov

United States by the Secret Service.

A separate division directs the border guards, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Pavel I. Zyryanov. Their closest equivalent in the United States is the Naturalization and Immigration Service. Like the United States Bureau of Customs, the border troops also guard against the importation of subversive literature.

There is an administrative and personnel division that manages the agency's headquarters on Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square. The headquarters includes Lubyanka prison, where important prisoners are interrogated.

Finally, the agency maintains technical laboratories and research facilities at Pushkino, northeast of Moscow, to devise new techniques and devices of surveillance, sabotage and analysis.

The First directorate is directly involved with foreign governments, for this is the division that dispatches agents abroad.

Under General Sakharovsky are three deputy directors, Maj. Gen. Vasily V. Mozzhechkov, who was publicly identified last April while visiting the United States under a pseudonym; Maj. Gen. Mikhail S. Tsymbal, who is known to have made periodic trips outside the Soviet Union under the name Rogov, and Maj. Gen. Ivan I. Agayants, newly promoted to the post of deputy director.

General Mozzhechkov is believed to be in charge of personnel and administration. General Tsymbal was formerly head of the directorate's department overseeing "illegals," agents who live abroad under the deep cover with no apparent link to the Soviet Union. The present head of the "illegals" department is Anatoly I. Lazarev.

General Agayants was for many years the head of the "disinformation" department of the First directorate, the apparatus charged with disseminating false or misleading information with an intent to deceive foreign countries. The department is reported to have a staff of 40 or 50 writers and editors in Moscow.

The work of the First directorate is known to be divided among 15 departments, including "disinformation" and "illegals." The others deal with specific geographic areas.

The 13th department has a special notoriety, for it engages in the violent aspects of intelligence such as assassinations, terrorism and kidnappings. Its head has been identified as a man named Rodin, who has traveled abroad under the pseudonym Nikolai B. Korovin.

In Western intelligence parlance this activity is called "executive action." The Soviet name is more explicit, "mokrkiye dela," a slang phrase meaning "bloody business."

has been the head of the Second Chief Directorate, though recent reports indicate he may have been replaced.

The Third Directorate, headed by Maj. Gen. I. A. Fadeikin, was known during World War II as Smersh, an acronym for Russian words meaning "death to spies." It is charged with counterintelligence within the Soviet armed forces. The State Security Committee is thus the senior partner, over the armed forces' own military intelligence agency, or G.R.U., since the security agents keep the military intelligence itself under surveillance. Counterintelligence in the United States armed services is a responsibility of the services themselves.

The fourth, fifth and sixth directorates are not known to exist now. Formerly they shared in the internal security responsibilities, dividing up political, economic and other crimes that have now been grouped under the Second directorate.

The Seventh Chief Directorate is the division that carries out actual surveillance, the shadowing of suspicious persons, the clandestine penetration of offices and the recruitment of potential agents among foreigners. This division is known to employ 3,000 persons in Moscow alone. Guards at embassies and buildings where foreigners live in the Soviet capital report to the Seventh directorate, headed by Maj. Gen. V. I. Aladin. Government surveillance is carried out mainly by the F. B. I.

The Eighth Chief Directorate, under Maj. Gen. Serafim N. Lyalin, performs functions similar to the National Security Agency of the United States, including code-breaking and surveillance of communications of foreign governments and citizens.

The Ninth Chief Directorate is headed by Maj. Gen. V. Y. Chekalov and provides personal security to leading members of the Soviet Government and party. The Kremlin guards and chauffeurs of official cars are supplied by this division. These functions are handled in the

also learned surveillance and countersurveillance, secret writing, safe "drops" for messages and "brush" contacts. In such contacts material is passed unobtrusively between two agents as they brush against each other in a public place.

From Moscow Colonel Runge was sent to Leipzig and then to Halle in East Germany before moving on to Munich and Frankfurt in West Germany for advanced training. Unlike most illegal agents he was trained on the job rather than in special schools in Moscow.

Early in 1956 he married Walentina Rusch, an East German woman who had already been recruited into the Soviet intelligence service.

With \$1,200 advanced them by the intelligence agency, Mr. and Mrs. "Gast" settled in Cologne and sought to open a dry-cleaning establishment. However the money proved inadequate and they were forced to borrow. In time Colonel Runge switched to the vending-machine business.

His monthly pay as an agent was 380 rubles (about \$420), which was deposited to a bank account in his name in Moscow. He supported himself and his family entirely on the proceeds of his West German business. When he returned to Moscow last summer he had to make a detailed financial account to his superiors.

Subordinates Identified

Colonel Runge was first assigned to "run" Leopold Pieschel, a majordomo of the French Embassy in Bonn, who is said to have photographed more than 1,000 secret documents, including codes, before his arrest last month. Colonel Runge says he forwarded the material to agents in Switzerland and Austria for dispatch to Moscow.

Besides Pieschel, his wife, Klara, and her brother, Martin Markgraf, a waiter, also were placed under Colonel Runge's orders in 1956.

By 1959 his three agents were producing such valuable information that he was assigned Heinz Sütterlin, an East German who had been recruited with orders to marry a woman secretary in a key West German ministry. He eventually married Leonore Heinz of the Foreign Ministry, who hanged herself after her arrest last month.

In 1960 Colonel Runge and his wife moved to Frankfurt, where he opened a tavern and where their son was born. Neighbors remember him as a solid family man with a sense of humor who liked to talk science and politics, go dancing and lift a glass or two of beer. Soon he sold the tavern and invested in a slot-machine and juke-box business.

The neighbor who knew Colonel Runge best was Wolfgang Hochrieser, 27, a mechanic who met him in 1960. Mr. Hochrieser made the rounds twice weekly with Mr. "Gast," checking and servicing the vending machines. Last summer when the Runoges departed he took over the business.

"I didn't have the slightest

idea that Kurt Gast was a spy," Mr. Hochrieser said recently in an interview. "Even after his defection I still didn't associate Runge with the Gast I knew. It was not until I actually saw my name linked with his in the newspapers that I finally realized that Kurt was Runge."

The Runoges have now settled down in a hide-out, protected by the C.I.A. The little boy, who finds it still difficult to realize his name is not Gast, plays with children of C.I.A. employes. Day after day Colonel Runge is interrogated as he tries to recall names and incidents that may help Western intelligence.

Colonel Runge is still talking and he is expected to talk for many more months before his memory runs dry.