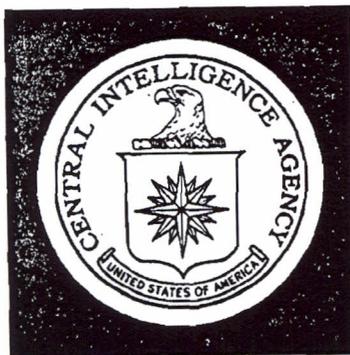


~~Secret~~

*CIA Internal Use Only
Access Controlled by DDP*



CIA HISTORICAL STAFF

DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL.
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)
ISCAP No. 2007-033, Document 2 Date OCT 24, 2013

The Clandestine Service Historical Series

THE ILLEGAL BORDER-CROSSING
PROGRAM

1946 - 1959

~~Secret~~

CS HP 098
Controlled by: SB
July 1971

Copy 2 of 2

~~SECRET~~

based personnel during 1947 and 1948.

The Ryabov Case

Of interest, however, is one case which apparently had no CI ramifications, and which was a harbinger of the path Soviet operations were to take a decade and more in the future. This involved a Soviet political officer with the rank of major and the putative name of Vasiliy Nikolayevich Ryabov, and his German girl friend.* Ryabov had been wounded in 1945 during the Soviet capture of Berlin and had been brought back to health by a German nurse, who later became his girl friend. In 1947 Ryabov was stationed in Dresden. His girl friend resided in West Berlin, where information on her attachment to the Soviet major came to the attention of Captain Alexander Sogolow, an S-2 officer in liaison with CIA's Berlin Base. George Belic of the Berlin Base was thereupon put in contact

* Data on this case derive primarily from personal interviews with case officers who were directly involved. The writer was unable to verify whether Ryabov was the major's true name, nor was he able to establish the nurse's identity. A thorough search of various CS document repositories failed to unearth operational files, personality dossiers, or other vital data on this case. Neither RID/201, RID/Cryptic Reference, nor CI Staff was able to provide meaningful information. A 201 file allegedly associated with [redacted] in fact refers to a person who has no connection with the case.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

- 16 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

with Ryabov and the nurse, and from October 1947 to December 1949 Ryabov acted as the principal agent in the [] operation, which for a time also carried the designation []. In 1948 the case was taken over in Berlin by Boleslav A. Holtsman. The German girl acted as courier between the major in Dresden and the Americans in West Berlin. Ryabov had immediate family members in Moscow, and he was unwilling to opt for an outright defection because of the penalties his relatives would undergo if he fled. His reporting on Soviet order of battle and on Soviet intentions during the height of the Berlin Blockade in 1948 was judged of outstanding value. Operational planning included the staging of an accident complete with a corpse from the Berlin morgue provided with documents alleging that the body was that of Major Ryabov. CIA operational capabilities in the Soviet Zone of Germany were limited, however, and in December 1949 Ryabov was transferred to Moscow for a tour of duty with the Soviet Ministry of Defense. Prior to his departure, Ryabov was briefed on plans to aid in his future exfiltration via Finland or Iran. Although CIA obtained word of his safe arrival in Moscow, the Agency was unable to

- 17 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

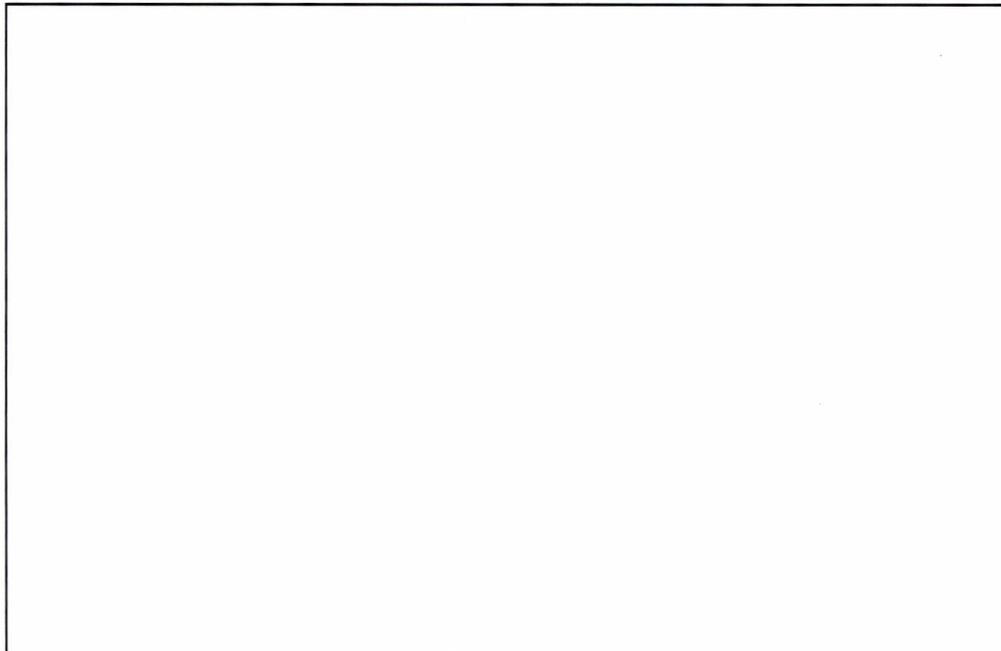
maintain a viable means of communication with an agent in the Soviet capital and contact with the officer was lost. The German girl friend was evacuated by CIA to West Germany. ^{11/}

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)



3. Recruitment

The recruitment of [] agents of Soviet nationality almost always was based on their ideological opposition to the Bolshevik dictatorship. In the case of Soviet minority nationals such as the Ukrainians, Balts, and Armenians, the ideological motivating factor was that of opposition to Soviet Russian imperialism and the possible liberation of their homelands. Financial remuneration played the dominant role only with strictly mercenary agents who undertook to perform a [] mission in return for a fixed fee. The border-crossing missions undertaken on CIA's behalf by certain

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted] nationals are an example of the strictly cash-for-services-rendered arrangement. Financial considerations were also the primary motivations of the

[redacted] crews who undertook

[redacted]

Upon completion of the assessment package and receipt of appropriate operational security clearance, the recruitment "ceremony" usually included the signing of a secrecy agreement and a contractual obligation on the part of the Agency to establish a savings fund in which the agent's salary and any bonuses would be held in escrow pending the completion of his mission. The Agency's name was never used in the recruitment of [redacted] agents. Agreements were usually made with the US Government, the Department of Defense, or the US Army. Undoubtedly, however, many agents guessed or deduced that they were dealing with CIA.

In cases of [redacted] agents provided by the anti-Soviet emigre groups, recruitment for penetration missions was done by the emigre group concerned and a

* Ironically, these mercenaries were virtually the only ones to survive their missions. See Att. B.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~