

Anatoly Gorsky

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Anatoly Veniaminovich Gorsky, or **Anatoly Gromov** as he was known in the United States, was born about 1907.

Gorsky joined the OGPU, the KGB predecessor, in 1928 and worked in the internal political police. In 1936 he transferred to the foreign intelligence service and went to Great Britain as the assistant to the Rezident and cipher clerk. During the Great Purges of 1939 the London Rezidentura was liquidated, and in March 1940 Gorsky was recalled to Moscow. Gorsky survived the purges and was appointed London Rezident in November 1940. In London his first cover was attache, then second secretary of the Soviet embassy.

As London Rezident Gorsky took over managing eighteen agents, including the Cambridge Five, and the initial KGB penetration of the British atomic bomb project. The London Rezidentura consisted of only three people. By the end of the war there were twelve operational workers. In the heaviest period of war, from 1941 to 1942 the London Rezidentura was the basic information source of Soviet operations on Germany and countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. More than 10 thousand documentary materials along political, economic, military and other questions were sent from the London Rezidentura to Moscow.

In September 1941 the London Rezidentura obtained and sent to Moscow documentary materials on work in Great Britain and the USA on the creation of nuclear weapons and supplied a constant stream of information. During January 1944 Gorsky returned to Moscow after the completion of this mission and was assigned deputy division head.

In 1944 he was appointed as Rezident of foreign intelligence in the United States after the sudden recall of Vasily Zubilin. He remained in the United States up to 1946 continuing the work of obtaining information on the creation of atomic weapons. Gorsky returned to Moscow in 1947. In 1949 Gorsky authored the Gorsky Memo, an internal KI document on failed American spy networks. In 1953 he shifted to do internal security work.

For successful work in the United States Gorsky obtained the rank of Colonel and in 1945 was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War. He also received the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of the Red Banner of Labour, the Order of the Badge of Honor, and the Red Star.

Gorsky died in 1980.

References

- Russian Foreign Intelligence Service
- John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr, *Venona: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America*, Yale University Press (1999).

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatoly_Gorsky"

Categories: Soviet spies | Venona Appendix E | 1907 births | 1980 deaths

- This page was last modified 18:01, 17 March 2006.
- All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License. (See **Copyrights** for details.)
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.

Talk:Alger Hiss

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Archives

- /Archive 1: to 26 Aug, 2006

Reorganized article

I just did a major reorganization of the article, putting the content into a rational order, removing lots of duplication, changing the format of the footnotes, removing footnotes that no longer connected to any part of the article, copyediting for clarity, etc. Apart from duplicate material, I didn't add or remove any significant amount of material, though I did remove a paragraph or two that I couldn't make sense of. I didn't check every fact stated in the article, though I did check every reference to make sure it was valid and in fact supported the point it was supposed to support. A controversial topic like this one should have its facts checked and should have a lot more citations, so there's a project for anyone who's interested. KarlBunker 23:51, 13 September 2006 (UTC)

Article intro

To merely state in the introduction that Hiss was convicted of perjury, and to omit the illegal actions by the U.S. government in obtaining his conviction is POV by omission. Hiss' partial exoneration by the state bar in Massachusetts cast major doubt on his guilt, and he was readmitted to the bar without the usual confession of guilt or expression of remorse which are nearly always required when a disbarred lawyer is readmitted to the bar. The case against Hiss was always flimsy. The only witness with first person knowledge to testify against Hiss was Chambers, an admitted perjurer, who changed his story several times. First Chambers said Hiss wasn't a communist, then Chambers said he was. First Chambers said Hiss was not a spy, then Chambers said he was. There was enough doubt about Hiss's guilt to result in a hung jury at first trial. The main reason Hiss was convicted, according to jury interviews after the trial ended, was the jury member's belief in the FBI's honesty; that is, they believed the FBI witness who committed perjury when he said it was impossible to forge a document by typewriter. Hiss may have been completely innocent. He may also have been guilty. The important thing is to present both sides of the story, starting at the introduction. Later revelations of FBI misconduct in the COINTPRO program before the Senate Church committee (so named for its chairman, Senator Frank Church of Idaho) demonstrate that the FBI did judicially frame innocent people; and people died due to government misconduct, such as Fred Hampton and actress Jean Seberg (see:

<http://www.saintjean.co.uk/politics.htm>

for information about the FBI's campaign to destroy Seberg.) If the government used illegal means to deny Hiss a fair trial, ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN DOCUMENTS obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, then subsequent accusations of Hiss' guilt, such as Venona, are also suspect. —The preceding unsigned comment was added by 68.174.90.152 (talk • contribs) .; 17 September 2006

All the relevant points you mention are not omitted; they are in the body of the article. The introduction to the article confines itself to the most basic facts, as it should. The body of the article presents arguments and evidence on both sides of the issue, as it should. The introduction notes that Hiss was convicted, but doesn't suggest that this conviction was either just or unjust, and it notes that there is controversy around the conviction. To present one side of the issue in the introduction is, in effect, to declare that side the "winner," and to insert a POV. KarlBunker 10:32, 18 September 2006 (UTC)

All information which indicates Hiss innocence has been purged. Article now completely biased against Hiss. —The preceding unsigned comment was added by 68.174.90.152 (talk • contribs) .

That is not correct. However, if you think some specific piece of information is missing, by all means research it, get a reference for it, and add it to the article. That would be a more constructive approach than vandalizing the article. KarlBunker 01:49, 22 September 2006 (UTC)

68.174.90.152, I owe you an apology. I was just reading through the article and realized that a large block of it had been deleted by some past vandal. I don't know how I missed this vandalism when it happened, but I did. I've been basing my responses to your complaints on content that I "knew" was in the article, when in fact much of that content *wasn't* in the article. *Mea culpa*. The content has been restored, and as you'll see, it covers those points you said were missing from the article. KarlBunker 02:30, 22 September 2006 (UTC)

Typewriter evidence

This article is simply terrible. It keeps trying to imply that the typewriter was forged, and that that was "proven," but the forged-typewriter theory is laughable. You can leave this misinformation in if you like, but I reserve the right to put in the evidence that shows how untrue this is. The desperate Hiss dupes have got to grow up.

The article doesn't state that any forged-typewriter theory is "proven". It did, however, come close to saying that, using wording which I don't believe was supportable. I RV'd your edit because it was non-neutral and removed valid information, but I did change the wording in question. KarlBunker 01:44, 28 September 2006 (UTC)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Alger_Hiss"

- This page was last modified 01:44, 28 September 2006.
- All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License. (See **Copyrights** for details.)

Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.