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KHRUSHCHEV AND THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (VI)

Another Apparatchik as Ambassador

In the process of the post-Stalin reappraisal of relationships between the Soviet Union and the countries of the bloc, the replacement of career diplomats by Party apparatchiki-ambassadors<sup>1</sup> has been a clear and consistent reflection of the predominant role of the Party in all sectors of the State apparatus - abroad as well as at home. Since the appointment of V.V. Kuznetsov as ambassador to China in March 1953, replacing the espionage chief-diplomat, A.S. Panyushkin,<sup>2</sup> a near monopoly of ambassadorial posts in the hands of former Party secretaries has been established from Peking to Pankow.<sup>3</sup> In Eastern Europe, the Soviets are now represented by foreign service officers only in Sofia and Tirana where V.I. Ivanov replaced L.I. Krylov, former 1st Secretary of Orel Oblast (1950) in March 1957; in Asia Hanoi provides the only other possible instance of the return of a career diplomat (L.I. Sokolov) to a post occupied by one of the Party functionaries<sup>4</sup> who had been assigned to diplomatic duties in the orbit.

The most recent example of the continuation of this practise is the announcement that Terenty Shtykov has been appointed ambassador to Hungary after the recall of Ye. I. Gromov for re-assignment.<sup>5</sup> Second secretary under A.A. Zhdanov in Leningrad (1939) after the great purge, candidate member of the Central Committee at the XVIII Party Congress in the same year, this apparatchik became a Colonel General and head of the Political Administration of the Far Eastern Army under Marshal Malinovsky during World War II. After the war he first commanded the Soviet Forces in North Korea, then headed the Soviet Control Commission and finally became Soviet Ambassador in Pyongyang (in 1948), remaining in that position until 1951. After a 3 year absence from listings in the Soviet press and removal from the Central Committee at the XIX Congress, Shtykov was one of the first of

<sup>1</sup>See Background Information, "Party and Ministry of Foreign Affairs," 20 July 1954; "Molotov and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs", 26 January 1956, "Khrushchev and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (I-V)".

<sup>2</sup>See Background Information, "Names in the News (I), A.S. Panyushkin", 17 September 1958.

<sup>3</sup>See Table below, p. 1

<sup>4</sup>Since then M.V. Zimyanin, ambassador to Viet Nam from January 1956 - Feb. 1958, has been Chief of the Far Eastern Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

<sup>5</sup>Tass, 30 May 1959.

the former Zhdanovites to be reassigned by Khrushchev to responsible Party work in 1954 as 1st Secretary of the Novgorod oblast. In 1956 he returned to the Soviet Far East as 1st Secretary of the Maritime Province<sup>6</sup> and was also elected full member of the Central Committee at the XX Party Congress. With a background which thus includes service as political general, diplomat and party apparatchik,<sup>7</sup> Shtykov will, undoubtedly, find ample occasion to employ all his diverse talents and experience in Hungary.

At this time it is not yet possible to establish the criteria which determine the selection of Party functionaries for diplomatic assignments to the satellite countries. The banishment of V.M. Molotov to Ulan Bator in 1957 and the removal of M.G. Pervukhin from Moscow to East Berlin in February 1959 obviously represent varying degrees of Party sanctions and public disgrace. To a considerably lesser degree, however, the transfers to diplomatic duties represented for two former candidate members of the first post-Stalin Presidium, L.M. Melnikov, ambassador to Rumania (July 1953-May 1955) and P.N. Ponomarenko, ambassador to Poland (May 1955-Aug. 1957) demotions but not humiliation. The former has returned to the Soviet Union serving first as a Minister (1955-1957) and later as Chairman of Gosplan, Kazakhstan; the latter has just been replaced by I. Benediktov as ambassador to India without any indication of his new post.<sup>8</sup> Similar, in some respects, is the case of N. Mikhailov, whose 15 months in Poland as Ponomarenko's predecessor (March 1954-May 1955) were followed by his appointment to the post of Minister of Culture, a post he still holds.

Except for V. Kuznetsov, first deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and P. Yudin, ambassador to China, the remaining Party apparatchiki—ambassadors have been drawn from the lower levels of the Party hierarchy; lack of data concerning their past records precludes judgement as to whether their transfers to the diplomatic sector denote rewards or reprimands for performance in Party work. Although none have particularly distinguished themselves as diplomats — so far as can be determined from published sources — two, at least, Yu. Andropov and N.P. Firyubin have been promoted to responsible posts in the Central Committee and Ministry of Foreign Affairs respectively, despite the collapse of Khrushchev's policies in the countries to which they had been assigned. Thus, Andropov became Chief of a Central Committee department, presumably dealing with the satellites, although his service in Hungary covered the period from July 1954 until March 1957. Firyubin's lack of success in leading Tito back into the bloc (August 1955-September 1957) did not prevent his subsequent promotion to the post of Deputy Foreign Minister. Shtykov's transfer from Vladivostok to Budapest brings into Eastern Europe a veteran Party functionary, whose career as a political general suggests personal ties with the present Minister of Defense, Marshal Malinovsky; his "rehabilitation" under another political general, First secretary Khrushchev, is evidence that he has benefitted by the latter's rise to power. In this case the new assignment seems more likely a measure of trust than disappointment.

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<sup>6</sup>Radio Vladivostok reported on 9. May that Shtykov had been replaced by V. Chernyshev, formerly 1st secretary of Kaliningrad oblast.

<sup>7</sup>See below, p. 1; also article by Yu. Rastvorov, Life, 6 December 1954 — excerpt below p. 2.

<sup>8</sup>See Background Information, "Names in the News (X): Benediktov Bows Out. 18 April 1959.



	Present Ambassador	Predecessor - Date of Appointment
Albania	Ivanov, V.I. (March 1957)	Krylov, L.I. <sup>+</sup> - Dec. 1955 Levyckhin, K.D. - March 1952 Chuvakhin, D.S. - Dec. 1945
Bulgaria	Prikhodov, J.K. (Jan. 1954)	Bodrov, M.F. - Aug. 1948 Kirsanov, S.P. - Aug. 1945 Laurishchev, A.A. - 1940-1944
Czechoslovakia	Grishin, I.I. <sup>+</sup> (Dec. 1955)	Firyubin, N.P. <sup>+</sup> - Jan. 1954 Bogomolov, A.Ye - July 1952 Lavrentev, A.J. - Oct. 1951 Silin, M.A. - Nov. 1947 Zorin, V.A. - March. 1945
German Democratic Republic	Pervukhin, M.G. <sup>+</sup> (Feb. 1958)	Pushkin, G.M. - July 1954 Semenov, V.S. - Sept. 1953 Ilichev, I.I. - June 1952 Pushkin, G.M. - Oct. 1949
Hungary	Shtykov, T.F. <sup>+</sup> May 1959	Gromov, Ye.I. <sup>+</sup> - March 1957 Andropov, Yu.I. <sup>+</sup> - July 1954 Kisselev, E.D. - July 1949 Pushkin, G.M. - Oct. 1945
Poland	Abrasimov, P.A. <sup>+</sup> Sept. 1957.	Ponomarenko, P.K. <sup>+</sup> - May 1955 Mikhailov, N.M. <sup>+</sup> - March 1954 Popov, G.M. <sup>+</sup> - June 1953 Sobolev, A.A. - March 1951 Lebedev, V.Z. - Jan. 1945
Rumania	Yepishev, A.A. <sup>+</sup> Aug. 1955	Melnikov, L.M. <sup>+</sup> - July 1953 Laurentev, A.J. - July 1952 Kavtaradze, S.I. - March 1940
China	Yudin, P.F. <sup>+</sup> (Dec. 1953)	Kuznetsov, V.V. <sup>+</sup> - March 1953 Panyushkin, A.S. - June 1952 Roshchin, N.V. - 1949
Mongolia	Molotov, V.M. <sup>+</sup>	Pisarev, V.J. <sup>+</sup> - Nov. 1953 Ivannikov, G.I. - Nov. 1951 Prikhodov, Y.K. - Sept. 1948 Vazhnov, N.P. - Oct. 1947
North Korea	Puzanov, A.M. <sup>+</sup> (1956)	Ivanov, V.I. - June 1955 Suzdalev, S.P. - Aug. 1953 Raslivayev, V.N. - Aug. 1951 Shtykov, T.F. - 1948
North Vietnam	Sokolov, L.I.	Zimyanin, M.V. <sup>+</sup> - Jan. 1956 Lavrishchev, A.A. - June 1954
Yugoslavia	Zamchevsky, I.K. <sup>+</sup> Sept. 1957	Firyubin, N.P. <sup>+</sup> - Aug. 1955 Vallov, V.A. - June 1953 Laurentev, A.J. - Mar. 46- Aug. 1949

<sup>+</sup>Party apparatchik.

SHTYKOV, Terenti Fomich. Party official; first secretary, Primore (Maritime) Krai Party Committee; member, CC, CPSU; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Colonel General; member, CP, since 1929.

Born 1907. Elected second secretary Leningrad obkom, 1939. Elected candidate member, CC, All-Union CP (b) at 18th Congress, March 1939; 1946 member, mixed Soviet-American Commission on Korea; April 1946 Chairman of this Commission in Seoul; Oct. 1948 appointed USSR Ambassador to Korean People's Democratic Republic; in 1954 first secretary, Novgorod Oblast Party Committee; elected deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet, 1954; elected first secretary, Maritime Krai Party Committee, 1956; voting delegate and elected member, Credentials Commission, 20th Congress of CPSU, Feb. 1956; elected member, CC, CPSU, at 20th Congress; Order of Lenin. (Pravda, 13 March 1957); Member of CPSU delegation to Congress of Mongolian Revolutionary Party (Pravda, 15 March 1958); 1957 deputy chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society.

(Biographic Directory of the USSR, Scarecrow Press, N. Y. 1958)

### RED FRAUD AND INTRIGUE IN THE FAR EAST

Life, Dec. 6, 1954, by Yuri A. Rastvorov

NOT TO BE MICROFICHED

...As for Korea: "It was Shtykov," Shibaev<sup>+</sup> began one day, "who was mostly responsible for selling the idea that South Korea could be had for the taking." Col. General Terenty F. Shtykov had been head of the Soviet occupation forces in North Korea and after their withdrawal had become Soviet ambassador. As a protégé of Andrei Zhdanov, a man who until his death in 1948 was groomed as Stalin's heir, Shtykov had succeeded in making himself the virtual viceroy of North Korea.

The operation was planned as purely a Soviet-North Korean affair, and although the Red Chinese were kept advised there was originally no question of their participation. Moscow had assumed throughout that there was no chance of the United States sending reinforcements to Korea, since the only US troops in the Far East were four poorly equipped, understrength divisions in Japan.

To guide the operations of the North Korean forces, to provide military supplies and to deploy some 10,000 Russian technicians and officers in the war zone the Soviet army had set up a special headquarters in Manchuria with a direct line to Moscow. From this headquarters Soviet pilots also were assigned to the Front. Although under orders merely to observe US air tactics and not to make sorties into enemy territory, many of these fliers were later secretly decorated for their combat exploits.

When US intervention upset the timetable, the hapless Shtykov was deprived of his rank and all his decorations and sent to a remote province as a party functionary. His name never again appeared among the list of the many army deputies in the Supreme Soviet, nor has it been mentioned at all in the Soviet press in recent years. Shibaev told me that he thought Shtykov had been lucky to escape with his life.

<sup>+</sup>Colonel Pyotr A. Shibaev, counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.