

Former Soviet Union's Intelligence Agency KGB's Activities

Hayati Aktaş

Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

Elnur Hasan Mikail

Kars Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey

In this study, former Soviet Union's secret service, *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti* (KGB) has been investigated by limited aspects. As the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)'s intelligence agency, KGB was the ordinary primary secret service in the world. This paper has been investigated USSR's secret service, KGB's secret activities in all over the world. It is popularity was extra ordinary before the Cold War 1990.

Keywords: KGB, USSR, secret service, Soviet Union

Fighter Jet That Have Torn the Iron Curtain!

February 1945

By referring to the Yalta Agreement, Josef Goebbels said "If the Soviet Union invades Eastern Europe, an iron curtain would fall over it". With these words, the term "Iron Curtain" has been used for the first time in the world. Ever since, the other name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) has been "Iron Curtain" for a period of 50 years (Esenyel, 2013).

April 1950

An American bomber aircraft landed 21 km south of Libava city in the Republic of Latvia. Soviet fighter jets immediately shot the plane. The USSR made a declaration to the world, saying "the American aircraft that insisted on not returning despite warnings from the land, had to be hit by our fighter jets". In a press statement made one day after the incident, the US government slurred over the incident by saying "On April 9, an unarmed Navy plane of the United States has disappeared with 10 crew members during its patrol flight" (CIA, 2013).

The unnamed air warfare between Iron Curtain and Western Democracy has started with this incident (Ilter, 2002).

October 1969

Hassan Badawi, a commercial pilot for Middle East Airlines, offered three million dollars to Lieutenant pilot Mahmoud Mattar. Badawi made the offer on behalf of the *Glavnoe Razvedivatelnoe Upravlenie* (GRU) (USSR military intelligence organization) agent Vladimir Vasilyev. The USSR wanted to steal a French Mirage

Hayati Aktas, Prof. Dr., Department of International Relations, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey.

Elnur Hasan Mikail, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Department of International Relations, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kars Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Elnur Hasan Mikail, Department of International Relations, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kars Kafkas University, Kars 36100, Turkey.

III-E, the most powerful fighter jet of the world. There were a few nations that relied on Mirage III-E in the air force. Two hundred and fifty of the jets were protecting the Western European sky. In the last Arab-Israeli War, these planes had proven to be equal or even superior to Soviet MIGs. If it could have been possible to install special electronic systems in Mirage III-Es, the jets would have been capable of dropping a nuclear bomb by overtaking the air defenses of the USSR. In 1966, the *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti* (KGB) managed to steal the plans of the fighter jet from French engineers. However, the USSR wanted to steal one of them and tried it for war to develop an active defense system against the fighter jet (Baecker, 1994).

In response to this demand, the KGB and GRU explored a location in the world, where such a fighter jet could be stolen. They decided that Lebanon was the most suitable country in this regard. Lebanon was a civilized country with a population of two and a half million. Beirut at that time could only be compared with today's Monte Carlo in Monaco. The number of staff members in the army was only 15,000. In consequence of the worldwide survey conducted by the KGB, Lebanon was the only country that could not resist such an operation. In addition, the GRU reported that "No Arab can say no to three million dollars". The Politburo approved the operation after receiving affirmative confirmation from the both intelligence services (C2Tech, 2013).

In an apartment block located several hundred meters away from the Soviet embassy, GRU officer Vladimir Vasilyev asked Lieutenant pilot Mahmoud Mattar about his military experience. The experience of Mattar was adequate for the operation. Vasilyev briefly explained the plan (Aksoy & Kurnaz, 2019).

You will take off for an ordinary training flight. While flying over the sea, you will report a engine breakdown via the airborne radio. A few minutes later, you will radio a Mayday call. You will then descend below the radar level, and set the flight course toward Baku in Azerbaijan. The Air Forces will think you have crashed into the sea. (FBI Web site, 2013)

Lieutenant Mattar requested an advance payment of 600,000 dollars for the operation. This advance payment would be made by a check. Vasilyev stated that they wanted to pay cash. However, Mattar said: "I cannot understand whether such an amount of money is counterfeit. I prefer the payment to be made by a check written in the name of my father". Vasilyev was surprised about the professional attitude of the young lieutenant. He left Mattar to discuss the issue with his superior officials in the GRU. Vladimir Vasilyev reported the bargain between him and the young lieutenant to Alexander Khomyakov, who used the title of the 1st secretary in the Soviet embassy in Beirut but was actually a GRU chief (Alexander Khomyakov was an agent, who served on behalf of the GRU in Turkey, in the past nine years. His task was to enable the staff members of the Soviet secret service to escape from prisons in Turkey). The operation was approved almost immediately by the Politburo. "It means that the USSR really wanted the fighter jet. It is because the Politburo was generally very wayward" (Aselsan, 2014).

In the subsequent meetings, the flight plans were explained in full detail to the young lieutenant.

When you gain altitude up to three thousand feet, report to the air traffic control tower in Beirut that there is a malfunction in the control and the generator. Then, give a signal of danger. After that, do not respond to radio communications. Descend below the radar level. Set the flight course toward Azerbaijan. Four minutes after you cross the USSR frontier, three fighter jets will meet you. They will guide you to the place in Baku, where you need to land. If the inflight rendezvous cannot be achieved, contact the base there on a frequency of 322 kilocycles. (Eymür, 2015)

The agents and the lieutenant gave the final shape to the plan. The most appropriate operation date were determined. As determined previously, Vladimir Vasilyev extended a bank check (as an advance payment)

drawn from the Moscow Narodny Bank, dated October 29, 1969. At that point, Lebanese soldiers broke down the apartment's door and entered the room. The GRU agents drew their guns and fired back at the intruders. During the short-time gun battle, the young lieutenant Mattar, two GRU officers, Khomyakov, Vasilyev, and several soldiers were wounded. The wounded men were arrested and taken to the military hospital. A Russian civilian living in the same apartment building immediately reported the gun battle to the embassy. The embassy became on the alert and sent a doctor to the hospital where the wounded men were taken. The doctors at the hospital wanted to give blood urgently to the GRU agents and anesthetize them. However, the wounded agents were refusing the treatment. When the doctor came from the embassy, the doctors rendering the first aid became the happiest ones. The conditions and attitudes of the agents were told to the doctor who came from the embassy. When the female doctor of the Russian embassy said: "I cannot allow this, as well", the Lebanese doctors got astonished and could only say: "But they are going to die". The female doctor talked again with the GRU agents and explained them the situation. The agents repeated that they would not accept anesthesia, saying "Let the doctors do what they want to do, but without anesthesia". They were afraid of losing their consciousness and talking in their sleep under the effect of anesthesia. Therefore, they preferred to bear the pain or die. Eventually, only blood transfusions were performed on the GRU officers, under the supervision of the female doctor. Afterwards, other medical procedures were performed without anesthesia (Altindal, 2004).

When the offer (cooperation with the KGB) was made to Lieutenant Mattar for the first time, the young officer reported it to his superiors. The Lebanese intelligence service has offered Mattar to continue the game for collapsing the agent network. However, they needed evidence for being able to judge the Soviet agents in court. Therefore, they recommended Mattar to request the payment to be made by check instead of cash. However, Mattar's request for receiving the advance payment by check did not make the GRU agents suspicious. Moreover, they used a check drawn from the Moscow Narodny Bank. However, when they said to Mattar "With this money, you will be living very comfortably in the USSR", the young lieutenant told them: "I am not so stupid to live in the USSR with this money. I will go to Switzerland". This answer did not make the GRU agents suspicious, and instead, made them laugh (Aksoy & Kurnaz, 2019).

Our 104Gs Hit by SAM Missiles

During the Cold War, one of the most serious threats came from the East to our country because we had a land border with the USSR, extending from Artvin to the foothills of small Ağrı Mountain in Iğdir. The region at our side created a strait point in Erzurum. Even if the enemy would need to use limited approach lines until reaching this point, it would be able to gain a great maneuvering area after passing through that narrow strait (Five new lines develop in Erzurum). Therefore, the approach line in Erzurum constituted the backbone of our defense. It would have been impossible to prevent the invasion of our country in case of break-through of that defense line. Because the exact resistance point was constituted by that line, we had no considerable military force in the 350 km area extending up to the USSR border. If the enemy would have entered through the Yerevan-Nakhchivan Line, its maneuverability would develop in two directions. It would have first entered Iğdir Province, from where it would have used the Greater Mount Ararat-Mount Pamuk Line to head for Dou Beyazit and then Agri (FBI Web site, 2013).

Or it would have directly headed for the west to reach Erzurum. In such a case, the USSR troops directly heading for Erzurum would have been met by our troops in Kagizman, Horasan, and Erzurum respectively. In

cases of such an attack, our armored troops (in Central and Dogubeyazit districts Agri) behind the Mountain Allahu Akbar would have been able to pressurize the enemy in that narrow corridor. The USSR troops, who would have probably considered this and would have needed to split into two. They, as two divisions coming from the two sides of the Mountain Allahu Akbar, would have gathered at the entrance of Erzurum (Altindal, 2004).

Similarly, the approach line of the enemy within its territories was the Nakhchivan Corridor. That line was of great importance for early warning and defense, as well as counterattack. Our intelligence weakness in this region was compensated by F-104Gs of our Air Forces. The cross boundary intelligence that our land forces needed was shaped by the aerial photographs obtained from the region. In early June 1977, our two F-104G aircrafts entered the region by using the following route, to carry out this mission. Their mission was to take aerial photographs by flying as close as possible to the border (CIA, 2013).

Flight Route of the F-104Gs That Intended to Take Aerial Photos

When our aircrafts started their mission by entering the eastern skies of Igdır through the line between the Greater Ararat and Lesser Ararat, their presence was detected by the USSR Border Troops. Our aircrafts flew towards the border and then maneuvered. They remained in our airspace and then headed west again (İlter, 2002).

The USSR clearly knew the intentions and purposes of our pilots. The border troops of the Red Army, who perceived our action as harassment, launched two surface-to-air missile (SAM) missiles (They did not feel the need to get 100% approval of Moscow because the area was so narrow that they had no adequate time for such a communication). Our pilots, who saw the SAMs launched from the ground, immediately maneuvered and headed west (Karabulut, 2013).

You can imagine how much they pushed the limits of the engines to reach the hypersonic velocity. The sound created by the aircrafts was so strong that the people working on the fields at noon took alarm, and people resting at their homes hastily got out. Both SAM missiles entered our airspace by drawing spirals in the air. The aircrafts tried all kinds of maneuvers to get rid of them. Our pilots who wanted to get rid of them were pushing limit of their aircrafts such that those who witnessed the incident expressed that such maneuvers lasted minutes. Despite all these efforts beyond human limits, our number one F-104G aircraft contacted with the SAM missile. The pilot of the number one F-104G hit by the missile managed to use the ejection seat to leave the aircraft. Our pilot using the number two F-104G could not get rid of the SAM following him but did not leave his aircraft, although he saw his friend's aircraft being hit. He did the opposite and took a great risk by turning the engine off. The aircraft proceed for a while with the power given by the momentum, and then the second SAM contacted our aircraft. However, the contact was not like the first one. By very good fortune, the struggle resulted in a superficial friction between the bodies of the missile and aircraft. Afterward, our damaged number two F-104G aircraft managed to return to its base. The pilot of the number one F-104G aircraft lost his consciousness in the air, due to the highness of the cruising speed, the magnitude of the explosion, and the impact of the ejection seat (Pike, 2013).

He landed unconsciously. Fortunately, he got off very lightly despite such a landing. It was because our pilot landed on hay bales in a village close to Igdır's border with the USSR. Since our pilot was unconscious during his landing, he thought that he had landed in the USSR territories. When he saw the villagers approaching him for help, he thought they were Armenians and drew his gun. His intention was to engage in

combat with them, and eventually take his own life. The villagers, who realized the condition of the pilot, loudly said that they were Turks and he had landed in the Turkish territories. By this way, they avoided a tragedy (FBI Web site, 2013).

This incident was ignored like the incident of the US fighter jet shot down in Lithuania in 1950. Our two aircrafts were shot in our own airspace but our only consolation was that there was no loss of life (Nilsson, 1980).

This incident clearly shows us how aggressive and insusceptible the USSR is. With what happened that day, the world has once again come to the brink of World War III (Eymür, 2015).

Hitler's troops had reached the Caucasus frontline. They would have to cross the legendary Caucasus Mountains for being able to reach the Caspian Sea. The day of 1944, which can be considered to be an ordinary day, a German aircraft took off for performing its routine aerial intelligence mission. The mission was to provide the necessary intelligence by going behind Stalin's troops. It took aerial photos by flying toward south (Reddy, 1988).

When it reached today's Armenia through the Georgian airspace, the pilot saw the USSR fighter jets coming out of the clouds. A struggle between it and four fighter jets began. With a successful prevention, the USSR fighter jets achieved caused the German fighter jet to escape towards south. However, both sides could not achieve a positive result. In consequence of the prolonged dogfight, the German fighter jet moved further away from its main base. The German pilot, who understood that he could no longer withstand the attacks, began to escape by moving the route further south. The USSR pilots breathing down his neck overwhelmed him with a hail of bullets. After a while, the German pilot checked the indicators. The fuel needle was sitting below the empty mark. Moreover, the USSR fighter jets were still coming after him. When he reached the city of Yerevan, the distance between him and the USSR fighter jets was at most 500 m. He decided that the most logical thing to do was to land the plane in a safe place. He crossed Yerevan, and then began to descend towards the entrance of a town located 20 km south of him (Aselsan, 2014).

When the wheels of his aircraft touched the earth road, the USSR fighter jets were making a U-turn. The town-dwellers, who were not accustomed to hear engine sound, rushed there immediately after seeing the jets in the air. They were a group of people, who had never seen any motor vehicle other than trucks in their lives. Perhaps they were seeing an aircraft for the first time. They curiously looked at the aircraft proceeding on the earth road. When the aircraft stopped, the pilot jumped out of it excitedly. He made a series of things around the aircraft that the town-dwellers could not understand, and then began to run away from it. The town-dwellers took off after him. They caught the pilot in a short time. At the same time, the aircraft exploded. The pilot did no longer withstand, and surrendered to the people. He thought he would be killed. However, things did not happen as he expected. It was because he landed in the district of Igdir (today, it is a province) in the Turkish territories, while he was thinking he had landed in the USSR territories. After learning this truth, he began to cry sobbingly because he had completely destroyed both his plane and intelligence materials, supposing that he had landed in the USSR territories, despite the fact that he landed in a neutral country.¹

Baku Events in January 1990 Has Turned out to be the KGB's Job

Azerbaijani ambassador to Uzbekistan, Namik Abbasov, alleged that the bloody events of 1990 in Baku

¹ See <http://www.netpano.com/newsdetail.asp?NewsID=280>; Erişim: 24 Ocak, 2008.

were organized by the Moscow administration and the KGB (Altindal, 2004).

During a press conference held in Uzbekistan's capital city Tashkent, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the bloody attacks of the Russians in Baku on January 20, 1990, Abbasov presented statements by claiming that the events in Baku had been organized by the KGB. Namik Abbasov stated that the KGB and Moscow administration had a hand not only in Baku events but also in Azerbaijani-Armenian war, arguing that the Armenians had been provoked against them by Moscow (Baecker, 1994).

The ambassador stated that the Armenians had been engaged in occupational activities against them, with Moscow's support (Aksoy & Kurnaz, 2019).

Ambassador Abbasov said that Moscow had carried out the bloody operation on January 20, 1990 to suppress the feeling of freedom in the hearts of the Azerbaijanis. He reminded that 133 Azerbaijanis were killed, 744 were wounded and 841 were arrested in the incidents, according to the official records.²

The Document of the Atrocity is in Possession of the KGB

The records about thousands of Turks, who have been taken prisoner by Russians during Sarikamis Operation, and then have been taken to Nargin Island in the Caspian Sea, where they have died of hunger and torture, have been found in the KGB's archive 92 years later (C2Tech, 2013).

Murat Palavar/Istanbul

Images of the Russian Nargin Island in the Caspian Sea, used as a prison camp during World War I, where about 10,000 Turkish soldiers and civilians are estimated to have been martyred, have come out of the archives of the Russian Secret Service Organization (KGB) (CIA, 2013).

In the records revealed exactly 92 years later, in consequence of long-term studies carried out by Sarikamis Solidarity Group, there are images of the civilians and soldiers taken prisoner in Anatolian villages during Sarikamis Operation between 1914 and 1915. According to the historical sources, the majority of the Turkish prisoners have been martyred as a result of thirst, poisoning of snakes, and execution by Russian firing squads (Ilter, 2002).

Children and Elderly People Have Died in the Camp, as Well

In the records created by the KGB for propaganda purposes, there are the images of prisoners eating their meals, in groups of 10-15 people, form one saucepan located in the middle of them, and prisoners walking waddlingly, who have apparently lost their memory and health because they could not endure the hunger and heavy winter conditions. Among the images taken in the island, where most of the prisoners are known to have been martyred, there are also images showing groups of babies as children (most of them were orphans) bathing in the sea. Prof. Dr. Bingur Sonmez, head of Sarikamis Solidarity Group, stated that a part of Nargin Island was nothing more than a cemetery, and that Turkish bones had been found in consequence of the examinations of bones taken from the cemetery. She also stated they would work to make the island a Turkish martyrs' memorial (FBI Web site, 2013).

The Prisoners Begged for Water

Dr. Neriman Nerimanov, chairman of Himmet Party in Baku, said the followings in the report that he

² See <http://www.tumgazeteler.com/?a=1290076>; Erişim: 24 Ocak, 2008.

presented to the дума of the city (at that time):

In this region, water is something difficult to attain. The region is almost Desert of Karbala. When there is water, there is no food; and when there is food, there is no water. These miserable people destined to die, not live, in this serpentine beg for water, gnawing their lips by taking out their tongues that become dry and green due to thirst. There is no drinking water here. Water is supplied from the mainland. The island itself has no drinking water. Sometimes there is a severe storm in the sea. In those days, boats cannot approach the island. When boats cannot come, there is no water. Among the civilian prisoners, there are elderly people over the age of 80, and children between 2 and 15 years of age. (Pike, 2013)

Zapsu's Grandfather Has Escaped

Turhan Comez, former member of the parliament, who had previously raised the topic of opening a Turkish martyrs' memorial in the island, wrote a letter to Abdullah Gul (Ministry of Foreign Affairs at that time) to inform him of that Abdurrahim Zapsu, grandfather of Cuneyd Zapsu (Prime Minister Erdogan's consultant), was among the people imprisoned in the island. Grandfather Zapsu has managed to escape from the Nargin in a coal truck, with the help of a nurse (Nilsson, 1980).

Its Another Name Is Hell Island

The island, where Russians kept violent criminals, was converted into a prison camp during the World War I, by the order of Prince Oldenburg. Nargin Island located in the offshore of Azerbaijani capital Baku in the Caspian Sea is the biggest island of the region, with a surface area of about 900 decares. The island lack of water supply and vegetation is famous for its snakes, and this is why it has been referred to as Snake Island in history. Nargin Island used as a prison for years by Russians has also been referred to as Hell Island because of its violent criminals and venomous snakes.³

The Murder of Former KGB Agent Litvinenko

Russia reported that Britain's investigation on murdered former KGB agent Alexander Litvinenko was "prejudiced".

Russian investigator Andrey Mayorov, who investigates Britain's investigation into Litvinenko's murder, stated that the documents from Britain were prejudiced. "The materials presented in the Alexander Litvinenko case suggest that the investigation is not objective, and contain political rather than legal assessments", Mayorov said (Karabulut, 2013).

Alexander Zvyagintsev, Deputy Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation said that Britain's criticism of the Russian legal system regarding the Litvinenko case was not acceptable. "The Russian side has more reason to doubt the British legal system, in consequence of a series of refusals by London to extradite suspects wanted in Russia", Zvyagintsev said (Pike, 2013).

Britain wants the extradition of Andrei Lugovoy, the prime suspect in the murder of Litvinenko; however, Russia is not cooperative in this regard.⁴

The Secret History of the Barzani Tribe: First the KGB, Then the CIA!

If Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) member Masoud, son of KGB member Mustafa, says: "If you intervene with the Kurdish state, we will intervene with Diyarbakir", the power enabling him to say this is not a

³ See <http://www.yenisafak.com.tr/gundem/?t=08.12.2007&c=1&i=86399>; Erişim: 24 Ocak, 2008.

⁴ See <http://www.haberler.com/eski-kgb-ajani-litvinenko-nun-oldurulmesi-haberi/>; Erişim: 24 Ocak, 2008 (AFP-EA-EA-ÖZ-D) (İhlas Haber Ajansı) 23.07.2007 14:30.

person in northern Iraq, but a cowboy-hatted person living in a “white” painted house in Washington (Eymür, 2015).

Serdar Kuru's Article

We need to look at the strange history of Barzani family to understand what they do today underhandedly. When we look at the history of the Barzani family, especially the life of Mustafa Barzani (the great hero according to them), father of Masoud Barzani, we see a character turning his face toward where the winds of money come from, rather than an idealist man. The meaning of Masoud Barzani in the eyes of today's America is the same with the meaning of his father Mustafa Barzani in the eyes of the Soviet Union in the past. Mustafa Barzani was a salaried Soviet KGB agent, and his code name was “Rais” in the KGB files. Today, everyone in northern Iraq knows the past relations of the Barzani family, who are now presented as freedom heroes. However, those who talk about the facts are usually tortured or disappear because the family actually feels embarrassed for the father of Massoud Barzani, and try to hide the truth that his was a simple KGB agent, not a folk hero. What were the events that have led Mustafa Barzani to align himself with the KGB (Esenyel, 2013)?

The small fake Kurdish state founded in Iran under the name of “Kurdish Republic of Mahabad” by the Soviet Union (because it was considered suitable for a certain period of time) was eliminated in 1946 when things changed, and the people swaggering with the thought that they had founded a state began to look for a place to hide. One of these fugitives was Mustafa Barzani, father of Masoud Barzani. Together with a few hundred Peshmerga members accompanying him, Mustafa Barzani took refuge in the Soviet Union but then moved to Baku because he could not get used to the severe weather conditions of Moscow (Aselsan, 2014).

Sudoplatov, member of SMERSH (unit of the KGB, tasked to carry out assassinations and create dissensions in other countries) contacted him in 1947 in Baku. By the way, SMERSH was derived from the Russian words SMERT' SHpionam, i.e., “Death to Spies”, and was founded during Stalin's rule, as a unit tasked to capture and kill Western agents; however, it was then began to be used to create dissensions in other countries (Nilsson, 1980).

If we return to the subject of Father Barzani's adventures, as a result of his negotiations with SMERSH, they arrived at the decision that he and the Peshmerga members accompanying him would be given guerilla training in the KGB's special facilities, and then would be sent back to Iraq as men fully equipped with arms. Meanwhile, the fact that a man like Sudoplatov contacted Mustafa Barzani reveals what kind of potential the Soviet Union saw in the Barzani family at the time. Sudoplatov was not a simple KGB agent. This man has been involved in all important operations, such as the murder of Trotsky and the theft of atomic bomb secrets from the United States (Baecker, 1994).

In fact, the relations of the Barzani family with Russians date back to older times. Before World War I, when the Iraqi lands are under the Ottoman rule and the Barzani family were also Ottoman citizens, Sheikh Abdul Salam (head of the Barzani tribe at that time) went on a holiday to Russia (God knows why), and afterwards the Barzani tribe has received weaponry and financial support from the Russians more than 60 times. “I would like you to remember that the Ottoman Empire went to war with Russians a few years after the day this sheikh begged Russians”. In short, the Barzani family has betrayed the Ottoman Empire (as its citizens) by covertly cooperating with both the Russians and then the English against Ottomans, as you know. What a

family? Do not you think so? Mustafa Barzani and his elected Peshmerga members continued to receive guerilla training in the Soviet KGB's facilities till 1961 (C2Tech, 2013).

In 1961, Shelepin (chairman of the KGB at that time) made a suggestion to Khrushchev (leader of the Soviet Union at that time). He said they needed a Kurdish uprising for weakening the alliance established against the Soviet Union by America, Iran, and Turkey; and that they would use Mustafa Barzani and Peshmerga that they had trained for a long time. Accordingly, the uprising would appear first in Iraq, and would then spread to Turkey and Iran through the tribal links. Such an uprising would put the pro-Western government in Iraq in a tight spot, would cut the West's oil transport routes, and would endanger the American bases located in Turkey (Reddy, 1988).

Because Khrushchev approved this plan without delay, the KGB provided Mustafa Barzani with the required money and weapons, sent him northern Iraq, and started the first uprising immediately (Altindal, 2004).

Moscow had also given top-level military training to about 700 Peshmerga members. The Peshmerga members who had been trained to become skillful at explosives, radar operation, etc. would infiltrate Northern Iraq in the course of time; and therefore, intervention of the Soviet Union would not draw attention. The Barzani family's relationships with the Soviet Union continued after this first uprising, as well. Moreover, Primakov persuaded the Iraqi regime for granting autonomy to Kurds in the 1970s, and lived as a KGB agent disguised as a journalist in Northern Iraq for months in a certain period. After the years, the Soviet Union thinking they had used the Kurds enough, as a result of the changed world balances, wanted to gain over the new Iraqi Baath regime and turned its back on the Barzani family. In response, the Barzani family took refuge under the umbrellas of MOSSAD and CIA (Kent, 2004).

There is no need to mention about the post-Cold War adventures of the Barzani family, who served for both the KGB and CIA as occasions requires throughout the Cold War period; and it goes without saying that they are now the extension of the America in the region (Aksoy & Kurnaz, 2019).

Now, to conclude the topic, we need to consider this history when evaluating the anti-Turkey words of the current leader of the Barzani tribe, Masoud Barzani, whose father was obviously a KGB agent, and whose actions are always for Soviet and sometimes American interests. The Barzani family has no ideals, and their activities are only intended for the interests of those who give them power. If CIA member Masoud, son of KGB member Mustafa, says: "If you intervene with the Kurdish state, we will intervene with Diyarbakir", the power enabling him to say this is not a person in northern Iraq, but a cowboy-hatted person living in a "white" painted house in Washington. Let us know to whom we need to react.⁵

Conclusion

The British doctor announced that the former KGB agent was poisoned, after examining Putin's opponent, who felt ill while eating at a restaurant in London and then was hospitalized.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the KGB was abolished.

Former KGB agent Alexander Litvinenko, opponent of Russian President Vladimir Putin, met a journalist at a restaurant in London.

The British police announced that they had launched an investigation about the issue.

⁵ See http://www.iyibilgi.com/haber.php?haber_id=18387; Erişim: 24 Ocak, 2008.

It was reported that Litvinenko, who had to leave Russia and sought political asylum in the UK after his harsh criticism of Putin, was taken under police protection at the hospital where he was admitted.

It was stated that after meeting a journalist at a Japanese restaurant called "Itsu", 50-year-old Litvinenko suddenly felt ill, and then was hospitalized.

According to reports, the journalist, who gave testimony, met Litvinenko for receiving information about dissident journalist Anna Politkovskaya killed in Russia last month.

A relative of Litvinenko said, "There is no doubt that the agents of the Russian government tried to eliminate Alexander".

Litvinenko, who lived in a secret address with his wife and son, moved from Russia to the UK six years ago.

References

- Aksoy, R., & Kurnaz, S. (2009). Unmanned land vehicles and communication requirements. *Journal of Aeronautics and Astronautics*, 4(1), 1.
- Altındal, A. (2004). *Vatican and templar knights*. İstanbul: Alfa Pub.
- Aselsan. (2014). *Broad comprehensive secure GSM solution*. Retrieved from <http://www.aselsan.com.tr/content.aspx?mid=375&id=469>
- Baecker, D. (1994). The intelligence of ignorance in self-referential systems. In R. Trappl (Ed.), *Cybernetics and systems: Proceedings of the Twelfth European Meeting on Cybernetics and Systems Research*. Singapore: World Scientific.
- C2Tech. (2013). Retrieved from <http://www.ctech.com.tr/products-and-solutions/defense/radar-signal-generator-simulator>
- CIA. (2013). *Kids' zone*. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/kids-page/6-12th-grade/who-we-are-what-we-do/the-intelligence-cycle.html>
- Esenyel, Ö. (2013). *Strategic pioneers*. İstanbul: Okyanus Publication.
- Eymür, M. (2005). *Analysis*. İstanbul: Milenyum Publication.
- FBI Web Site. (2013). *Intelligence cycle*. Retrieved from <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/intelligence/intelligence-cycle>
- İlter, E. (2002). *National intelligence organization history*. Ankara: MIT Publication.
- Karabulut, A. (2013). Intelligence in world history. *Turan-Sam*, 5(18).
- Kent, S. (2004). Making sense of transnational threats. *The Sherman Kent Center for Intelligence Analyze Occasional Papers*, 3(1). Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/kent-center-occasional-papers/vol3no1.html>
- Nilsson, N. (1980). *Principle of artificial intelligence: A text that points the way*. USA: Menlo Park, Tioga Press.
- Pike, J. (2013). Mossad the institute for intelligence and special tasks. Retrieved from <http://www.fas.org/irp/world/israel/mossad/>
- Reddy, R. (1988). *Foundations and grand challenges of artificial intelligence*. California: The American Association for Artificial Intelligence Publication.