

# A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF 100 LEADING SOVIET OFFICIALS

*Compiled by*  
**Alexander Rahr**



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OF  
100 LEADING SOVIET OFFICIALS

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## Preface

*A Biographical Directory of 100 Leading Soviet Officials* is a guide to “who’s who” in the Soviet leadership. The directory is intended to serve as a handy reference for following personnel changes as they occur in the top leadership of the Soviet Union. During the Brezhnev era, there were so few changes in the Soviet power elite that to monitor them was a simple task. The situation has changed dramatically since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March, 1985.

The transformation of the Soviet parliament into a standing parliament with full-time deputies has undermined the power of the Party bureaucracy. The compiler’s selection has nevertheless been largely based on traditional organizational considerations—members of the Party apparatus and USSR government officials account for the majority of entries. It might be argued that the Communist Party is losing its monopoly on power and that political leaders other than Politburo members and regional Party first secretaries are emerging at the pinnacle of the country’s ruling hierarchy, but for the time being the conventional method of identifying an elite seems to offer the most useful approach. The directory reflects the political situation during the summer of 1990.

Data for the biographies were, with few exceptions, drawn entirely from official Soviet sources. Considerable effort went into checking the consistency and accuracy of the data. President Gorbachev’s policy of *glasnost*’ presented the compiler of the directory with a unique opportunity to extend the gathering of information beyond usual sources. All of the officials whose biographies are included in the directory, with the exception of a few who represent replacements made just prior to publication, were requested by letter to correct their biographies, to supply any additional information they felt to be pertinent, and to provide a current photograph of themselves that they would like to see published with their biographies. Twenty-one of them responded. Some of them added details to their biographies otherwise unavailable in published sources, and fifteen of them sent photographs. Those who responded made only minor changes in the information in the biographies, even in the category “Political Life.” Several, including Kakhar Makhkamov, the Tajik Party leader, commented on the objectivity of their biographies.

Although Party officials—with the exception of those of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics—did not reply, prompt responses were received from the KGB and military leaders. The head of the newly created KGB Center for Public Relations, Aleksandr Karbainov, sent the vetted biographies of the head of the KGB, Vladimir Kryuchkov, and of his deputies, Filipp Bobkov, Genii Ageev, and Vladimir Pirozhkov; the corrections included some remarkable information. Ageev disclosed that he had headed the KGB’s Cadres Administration from 1973 to 1974

## *Preface*

and that he now supervises “one of the administrations [*rukovodit odnim iz napravleniy*] of Soviet counterintelligence.” Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the KGB, enriched his biography with details of his wartime career. In addition, he stated that since 1945 he has been working in the state security organs at various posts in the counterintelligence service and that he was behind the decision to transform the KGB’s Fifth Administration, which dealt with dissent, into the Administration for the Protection of the USSR Constitution. He added that the KGB’s fight against corruption is under his control and that he supervises [*kuriruet*] the Soviet counterintelligence service.

Among other high-ranking Soviet officials who reviewed and returned their biographies were Anatolii Luk’yanov and Evgenii Primakov, candidate members of the Politburo; Valentin Falin, the head of the International Department; Marshal Sergei Akhromeev; and Vladimir Lobov, the chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Forces. They gave various supplementary details on their travels abroad. Nikolai Vorontsov, the Soviet minister responsible for environmental protection; Sergei Alekseev, the chairman of the USSR Committee for Constitutional Control; and Academician Georgii Arbatov provided information on their families’ backgrounds. Several of the respondents, such as Ayaz Mutalibov, the president of Azerbaijan, stressed their desire for increased business contacts with the West.

The information in all of the biographies follows the same format, although when data in a particular category have not been available for a given official, that category has been eliminated from the official’s biography. Topics enumerated under the category “Speeches and Publications” are a representative sample and are not intended to be a comprehensive enumeration. Any information appearing in square brackets has been inferred from one or more sources but could not be confirmed.

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## *Acknowledgments*

The compilation of *A Biographical Directory of 100 Leading Soviet Officials* was an undertaking that involved extensive research, checking, and editing, and the compiler wishes to thank the many people who helped in one way or another in preparing the directory and making it as reliable and up-to-date as possible. First of all, appreciation must be expressed to the twenty-one Soviet officials who, in the spirit of *glasnost*, responded to the request for verification of the information in their biographies. Quite apart from any corrections or additional information they provided, their responses generally served to validate the method and approach of the compiler in gleaning and evaluating biographic information over the years. At RFE/RL, the compiler is especially indebted to S. Enders Wimbush, director of Radio Liberty, and Charles P. Trumbull, director of the Publications Department, both of whom gave support to the production of the volume at crucial moments. Herwig J. Kraus, of the Radio Liberty Research Department, contributed much valuable information and advice. Other members of the Radio Liberty Research Department also helped with sorting out many details and complications, contributing generously of their extensive knowledge of the Soviet establishment. As for the editing, the full credit goes to Elizabeth Hayes, of the RFE/RL Publications Department, who took on the enormous burden of ensuring uniformity of style, preparing the reproduction copy on a Macintosh® using PageMaker®, and correcting the proofs. At Westview Press, Rebecca Ritke, associate editor for acquisitions, provided indispensable assistance in the production of the volume through her unfailing good sense and high professional standards.



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# Abalkin, Leonid Ivanovich

**PRESENT POSITIONS:** Deputy chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; chairman, State Commission for Economic Reform, USSR Council of Ministers.

**BORN:** May 5, 1930, Moscow, RSFSR.

**NATIONALITY:** Russian.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated with degree in accounting from G. V. Plekhanov Institute of Economics in Moscow (MINKh) in 1952; Candidate of Economic Sciences (1962); Doctor of Economic Sciences (1971); Professor (1972).

## CAREER

1953–58: lecturer, deputy director, Agricultural Technical College, Kaliningrad; 1956–present: member, CPSU; 1958–61: postgraduate student, Moscow Institute of Economics; 1961–66: assistant professor, senior lecturer, Moscow Institute of Economics; 1966–76: head of chair, Political Economics, G.V. Plekhanov Institute of Economics, Moscow; 1976–78: professor, deputy head of chair, Basis of Scientific Management of Socialist Economy, Academy of Social Sciences, CC CPSU; 1978–86: head of chair, Political Economics, Academy of Social Sciences, CC CPSU; member, editorial board, journals *EKO*, *Voprosy ekonomiki*, and *Ekonomika i organizatsiya promyshlennogo proizvodstva*; 1984–87:

corresponding member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Economics Department; 1986–present: director, Institute of Economics, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1987–present: full member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Economics Department; 1988–90: member, Presidium, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1989: deputy, USSR Congress of People's Deputies; 1989–present: member, Commission for Economic Reform, USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chief, Scientific Section, Commission for Economic Reform, USSR Council of Ministers; 1989–present: member, Commission for Socio-economic Policies, Moscow Gorkom; 1989–present: deputy chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; member, Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers; chairman, State Commission for Economic Reform, USSR Council of

## ABALKIN, LEONID IVANOVICH

Ministers; 1990–present: full member, CC CPSU.

### POLITICAL LIFE

Abalkin heads the main Soviet “brain trust” for economic reform, which operates under Nikolai Ryzhkov (*q.v.*). He was proposed for nomination as a candidate for Moscow Party chief in 1989. In the first years of *perestroika*, he was one of the Soviet Union’s most outspoken proponents of radical, market-oriented economic reform. He became affiliated with Ryzhkov’s more cautious approach after being appointed deputy prime minister. He attempts to combine socially conscious legislation with economic growth.

### SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS

He presented the economic report to the Second Congress of People’s Deputies. At the Party conference of 1988, he criticized Gorbachev’s (*q.v.*) economic

policy and called for radical reform. He has written extensively and been interviewed frequently on theoretical problems of political economy under socialism, economic problems, socialist property, the economic systems of the United States and Japan, restructuring of the Soviet economic system, the Soviet tax system, and importation of consumer goods. His articles on current problems in the Soviet economy have made him famous in both the Soviet Union and the West. In addition, he has written several books on political economy.

### TRAVELS ABROAD

Belgium (1989), Cuba (1990), France (1989), Great Britain (two trips, 1987), Luxemburg (1988), Netherlands (1990), Sweden (1989), United States (1989); several other trips not officially reported.

# Aboimov, Ivan Pavlovich

**PRESENT POSITION:** USSR ambassador to Hungary.

**BORN:** November 6, 1936.

**NATIONALITY:** Russian.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from Liepaya Pedagogical Institute, Latvian SSR, in 1959; attended Higher Diplomatic School, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1969–72.

## CAREER

1959–69: Komsomol and Party posts, Latvia; chief of sector, deputy chief of department, CC Latvian CP; 1972–77: first secretary, USSR Embassy to Hungary; 1977–79: counselor, USSR Embassy to Hungary; 1979–83: chief of sector, Fifth European Department (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia), USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1983–84: aide to USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; 1984–86: minister-counselor, USSR Embassy to Hungary; 1986–88: chief, Cadres Administration (since June 1986, Main Administration for Cadres and Educational Institutions), USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1986–90: member, Collegium, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1988–90: USSR deputy minister of

foreign affairs (for Socialist countries of Eastern Europe); 1989–90: general secretary, Political Consultative Committee, Warsaw Pact states; 1990–present: USSR ambassador to Hungary.

## POLITICAL LIFE

Aboimov began his career as a Komsomol and Party functionary in Latvia. He changed to diplomatic service during détente. His specialty is Eastern Europe, particularly Hungary. He has been responsible for Kremlin ties with Eastern Europe during the recent period of dramatic collapse of Communist regimes there.

## SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS

He has spoken on détente, arms reduction, the Warsaw Pact, and security in Europe; in addition to these topics, he has written on tasks of the Warsaw Pact.

**ABOIMOV, IVAN PAVLOVICH**

**TRAVELS ABROAD**

Bulgaria (1989), Czechoslovakia (1990), German Democratic Republic (1988), Hungary (1990), Poland (1989), Romania (1988, 1989).

**AWARDS AND HONORS**

Order of the Red Banner of Labor (1986), Certificate of Honor of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, medals.

# Adamishin, Anatolii Leonidovich

**PRESENT POSITION:** USSR ambassador to Italy.

**BORN:** October 11, 1934, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR.

**NATIONALITY:** Russian.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from Moscow State University in 1957.

## CAREER

1957–59: advisor, First European Department (Benelux States, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland), USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1959–65: intern; subsequently, attaché, third secretary, second secretary, USSR Embassy to Italy; 1965–71: second secretary; subsequently, first secretary, counselor, expert counselor, First European Department, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1965–present: member, CPSU; 1971–73: counselor, chief counselor, Administration for Foreign Policy Planning, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1973–78: chief, General International Problems Administration, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1978–86: chief, First European Department, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1979–90: member, Collegium, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1986–90: USSR deputy minister of

foreign affairs (for UNESCO, Africa, cultural and humanitarian affairs); 1987–90: chairman, USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs; 1990–present: USSR ambassador to Italy.

## POLITICAL LIFE

Adamishin was promoted by Soviet foreign policy planning chief, Anatolii Kovalev (*q.v.*). During the period from 1986 to 1988, he was the Soviet Union's chief representative at international conferences concerning human rights, Namibia, and sanctions against South Africa. He played a successful role in the multilateral negotiations that resolved the regional conflict in southwestern Africa and that resulted in the end of the war in Angola and independence for Namibia. In 1989, he led the first Soviet talks with South Africa.

## SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS

He has spoken and held press conferences on disarmament, humanitarian

## ADAMISHIN, ANATOLII LEONIDOVICH

issues, human rights, criticism of apartheid, foreign policy in Africa, Soviet-South African relations, the settlement of the Namibian conflict, democratization of Soviet society, the new Soviet travel regulations, and implementation of "new thinking." He has written on tasks of UNESCO, the USSR's policy towards Western Europe, German reunification, Soviet support for Marxist-oriented African countries, and, in 1986, support for Gorbachev's (*q.v.*) reforms.

### TRAVELS ABROAD

Angola (three trips, 1986–89), Austria (1986, 1988), Congo (1987), Cuba

(1988), Cyprus (1989), Ethiopia (1987–88), Federal Republic of Germany (1989, 1990), France (four trips, 1986–89), Great Britain (1986, 1988), Greece (1988), Italy (1986, 1990), Mozambique (1987, 1989), Namibia (1989), Norway (1988), Poland (1974), Portugal (1988), Somalia (1988), South Africa (1989), Sudan (1988), Switzerland (1988, 1989), United States (1986, 1988), Zimbabwe (1989), Zambia (1986, 1989).

### AWARDS AND HONORS

Two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor (one in 1984), Order of the People's Friendship, Badge of Honor, medals.

The information in this biography has been verified by the official concerned.

## Aganbegyan, Abel' Gezevich

**PRESENT POSITIONS:** Rector, Academy of National Economy, USSR Council of Ministers; chairman, Commission for Production Forces and Natural Resources, USSR Academy of Sciences.

**BORN:** October 8, 1932, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR.

**NATIONALITY:** Armenian.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from State Institute of Economics, Moscow, in 1955; Doctor of Economic Sciences; Professor.

### CAREER

1955–61: economist, sector chief, deputy head, General Economics Department, State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, USSR Council of Ministers; 1956–present: member, CPSU; 1961–67: chief of laboratory, Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1964–67: scientific chief of production association, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, Novosibirsk; 1964–74: corresponding member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Economics Department; 1967–85: director, Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Department, USSR Academy

of Sciences; head, Scientific Council for Construction of Baykal-Amur Railroad (BAM), USSR Academy of Sciences; 1967–85: professor of economics, Novosibirsk State University; 1967–88: chief editor, journal *EKO*, Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1974–present: member, Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences, Subdepartment of Foreign Relations; 1974–present: full member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Economics Department; 1985–present: chairman, Commission for Production Forces and Natural Resources, Presidium, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1986–present: member, Commission for Improvement of Administration, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism, (since 1989, Commission for Economic Reform) USSR Council of Ministers; 1987–89: academician-

## AGANBEGYAN, ABEL' GEZEVICH

secretary, Economics Department, USSR Academy of Sciences; 1989–present: chief, Scientific Section, Commission for Economic Reform, USSR Council of Ministers; 1989–present: rector, Academy of National Economics, USSR Council of Ministers.

### POLITICAL LIFE

Aganbegyan, together with Tat'yana Zaslavskaya (Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences), caught Gorbachev's (*q.v.*) attention with their critical economic analyses that were first made public in 1965. They recommended profound restructuring of the entire economic mechanism. In 1985, Aganbegyan was picked by Gorbachev to be one of his speech writers. He enjoyed political preeminence among Soviet economists after Gorbachev became general secretary; he headed a group of government officials and academicians who drafted Gorbachev's initial economic reform program. His influence diminished when the reform slowed, and he was in the background from 1988 until recently. Today, however, he is involved in the development of many new government projects. He is a moderate reformist who believes in the renewal of socialism. He criticizes the bureaucracy; he favors progressive income taxes, a reduction in food subsidies, and the creation of trade in

luxury items to cut the Soviet budget deficit. Many of his ideas and concepts for reform have been adopted by Gorbachev, and he is closely associated with the president's programs.

### SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS

He has spoken on scientific and technological progress and economic reform. In addition to these topics, he has written in state, scientific, and other papers on the exploitation and supply of natural resources, and industrialization in Siberia. He has also been interviewed in foreign newspapers on the prospects for reform. He has written numerous books, including *The Challenge: Economics of Perestroika* (1987) and *Inside Perestroika: The Future of the Soviet Economy* (1989).

### TRAVELS ABROAD

Numerous travels to Western and East European countries.

### AWARDS AND HONORS

Order of Lenin (1967), two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor (1975, 1982), medals; Honorary Doctorates from Lodz University, Poland (1975) and the University of Alicante, Spain (1989); founding member of Econometric Society (1974), member of Bulgarian (1986) and Hungarian (1987) Academies of Science; corresponding fellow of British Academy of Sciences (1988).



The information in this biography has been verified and the photograph provided by the official concerned.

## Ageev, Genii Evgen'evich

**PRESENT POSITION:** Deputy chairman, USSR Committee for State Security (KGB).

**BORN:** 1929.

**NATIONALITY:** Russian.

**BACKGROUND:** Peasant.

**EDUCATION:** Graduated from Irkutsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute in 1952.

### CAREER

1952–55: deputy chief, then department chief, Irkutsk Obkom, All-Union Komsomol; 1952–present: member, CPSU; 1955–61: deputy secretary, Party committee for construction of Bratsk Power Plant, Irkutsk Oblast; 1961–63: department chief, Irkutsk Gorkom, CPSU; first secretary, Kirov Raikom, CPSU, city of Irkutsk; 1963–65: second secretary, Irkutsk Gorkom, CPSU; 1965–73: deputy chief, KGB Administration, Irkutsk Oblast; chief, KGB Administration, Irkutsk Oblast; 1973–74: chief, Cadres Administration, USSR KGB; 1973–present: member, Collegium, USSR KGB; 1974–81: secretary, Party committee, USSR KGB; 1979–86: lieutenant general, KGB; 1981–83: chief, Administration, USSR KGB; 1983–present: deputy chairman, USSR KGB; 1985–90: deputy, RSFSR

Supreme Soviet (member, Commission on Foreign Affairs); 1986–90: candidate member, CC CPSU; 1986–present: colonel general, KGB; 1990–present: deputy, RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies.

### POLITICAL LIFE

Ageev began his career in the provincial Party apparatus of Irkutsk (Siberia), where he was recruited by the KGB. As deputy chief of the KGB, he is in charge of one of the administrations responsible for counterintelligence. In 1988, he conducted the KGB operation "Grom" that successfully dealt with the hijacking of a Soviet airplane to Israel. In 1989, he supervised a major KGB operation against a criminal group in Saratov.

### PUBLICATIONS

He has written on Western broadcasting to the Soviet Union and Soviet

**AGEEV, GENII EVGEN'EVICH**

counterintelligence. In 1987, he gave an unusual interview to the publication *Trud* on Western subversion directed against Soviet citizens.



The information in this biography has been verified and the photograph provided by the official concerned.

## Akhromeev, Sergei Fedorovich

**PRESENT POSITIONS:** Advisor to president, USSR; general inspector, Group of General Inspectors, USSR Ministry of Defense.

**BORN:** May 5, 1923, Moscow, RSFSR.

**NATIONALITY:** Russian.

**BACKGROUND:** Peasant.

**EDUCATION:** Attended Frunze Naval College, Leningrad, 1940–41; graduated from Military Academy of Tank Troops, Moscow, in 1952; graduated from Military Academy of the General Staff, Moscow, in 1967.

### CAREER

1940: began career in Red (after 1946, Soviet) Army; 1941–45: commander of platoon; chief adjutant of battalion, commander of tank battalion; 1943–present: member, CPSU; 1952–60: chief of staff of regiment, commander of tank regiment (1954), deputy commander and chief of staff of division, Far Eastern Military District; 1960–65: commander of division, Belorussian Military District; 1967–74: chief of staff; commander of formation; lieutenant general of tank troops; chief of staff, Far Eastern Military District; 1974–79: head of General Department; deputy chief, General Staff, USSR Armed Forces; 1979–84: first deputy chief, General Staff, USSR

Armed Forces; army general; 1980–82: chief of staff, Operational Group, Afghanistan, USSR Ministry of Defense; 1980–85: deputy, RSFSR Supreme Soviet; 1981–83: candidate member, CC CPSU; 1983–90: full member, CC CPSU; 1983–present: marshal of Soviet Union; 1984–89: deputy, Council of the Union, USSR Supreme Soviet (member, Commission for Foreign Affairs); 1984–88: chief, General Staff, USSR Armed Forces; USSR first deputy minister of defense; 1988–89: advisor to chairman, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet; 1988–present: member, Commission for International Policy, CC CPSU; 1988–present: general inspector, Group of General Inspectors, USSR Ministry of Defense; 1989–present: advisor to chairman, USSR Supreme Soviet (as of

## AKHROMEYEV, SERGEI FEDOROVICH

March, 1990, advisor to President, USSR); 1989–present: deputy, USSR Congress of People’s Deputies; 1989–present: member, Council of the Union, USSR Supreme Soviet; 1989–present: member, Committee for Defense and State Security, USSR Supreme Soviet.

### WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCE

Akhromeyev attended naval college. In 1941, he was sent to fight with the Third Marine Brigade in the defense of Leningrad. He fought as an officer on the Stalingrad Front in 1942, then on the Southern and Fourth Ukrainian Fronts.

### POLITICAL LIFE

Akhromeyev worked for the General Staff from 1973 to 1988 on military-technical aspects of Soviet military doctrine, strategy, and operations. As first deputy to Nikolai Ogarkov, he supervised the development of strategic nuclear weapons. He participated in combat operations in Afghanistan in 1980 and 1982. Under Gorbachev (*q.v.*), he participated in the planning of a gradual shift in Soviet military doctrine toward a defensive posture. He supports Gorbachev’s reforms and the military cuts, but rejects attacks against the armed forces. He opposes far-reaching changes in the Soviet military such as the formation of a professional army and the creation of national-territory military units. Paul Nitze has said that Akhromeyev is “by far the most

intellectually commanding figure on the Soviet military team.”

### SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS

He has spoken at international press conferences and military meetings on détente, East-West relations, disarmament, arms control, and Afghanistan. He was critical of Sakharov. In 1989, he testified before the Congress of the United States. In addition to the above topics, he has written articles and been interviewed by Soviet and foreign journals on Soviet defense doctrine and defense expenditure. He has criticized the arms policy of the United States. He has also reviewed a twelve-volume work on World War II.

### TRAVELS ABROAD

Afghanistan (several trips, 1980–82), Algeria (1988), Cuba (1988), Czechoslovakia (1982), Federal Republic of Germany (1989), Finland (1985), German Democratic Republic (1987), Great Britain (1989), Hungary (1984), Iceland (1986), India (three trips, 1984–87), Malta (1989), Poland (1988), Sweden (1986), Switzerland (1987), United States (three trips, 1987–89).

### AWARDS AND HONORS

Hero of the Soviet Union (1982), four Lenin Orders, Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Great Patriotic War (First Class), two Orders of the Red Star, Order “For Service to the Fatherland in the Soviet Armed Forces,” Lenin Prize, medals, foreign awards.