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## Yuri bezmenov book

Please note that the content of this book mostly consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources on the Internet. High quality content on WIKIPEDIA articles! Bezmenov (Russian, also known as Thomas David Schumann; born 1939, Soviet Union - 1997), worked as a journalist for the News Agency. In this capacity, he secretly responded to the KGB. After Bezmenov was appointed to the station in India, he fell in love with the people and culture of India, and at the same time began to resent the KGB-sanctioned oppression of the intelligentsia, which did not agree with the policy of Moscow. He decided to flee to the West. Bezmenov is best remembered for his pro-American, anti-communist lectures and books from the 1980s. He was educated at an elite school in the Soviet Union and became an expert in Indian culture and Indian languages. At the age of 17, Bezmonov entered the Institute of Oriental Languages, which is part of the Moscow State University, which was under the direct control of the KGB and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition to languages, Bezmonov studied history, literature, music and graduated from university in 1963. Soviet journalist and whistleblower - Pattern below (East Name) is considered for merger. See the templates for discussion to help reach consensus. This name uses East Slavic naming customs; Aleksandrovich is patronizing, and the surname is Bezmenov. Bezmenov, c. 1985Born Yuri Bezmenov1939Mishchi, Russian USSR, Soviet UnionDeatry January 5, 1993 (aged 54) Windsor, Ontario, CanadaNationalizationSoviet (Russian)Other namesTomas SchumanCinationalizationalcation of the Moscow State University Toronto OccupationKGB press and propaganda agent, RIA Novosti journalist, later anti-communist authorYears active1963-1986Employer RIA KGB News OrganizationWorld Information Network (Westlake Village, California)Known for accusations of Soviet infiltration, and active measures (subversive activities) against the American societySremained workVarney lecture tape and Love Letter to America Communists, SocialistsSpec (s)Tess (?-1989)Children3 Yuri Bezmenov (Russian : Yuri Aleksandrovich Bezminov; 1939 - January 5, 1993; alias: Thomas David Schumann), was a Soviet journalist RIA Novosti and a former KGB informant who fled to Canada. After Bezmenov was assigned to a station in India, he fell in love with the people and culture of India. At the same time, he began to resent the KGB-sanctioned repression of intellectuals who disagreed with Moscow's policy, and decided to flee to the West. Bezmenov I remember my anti-communist lectures and books published in the 1980s. Early life and student years (1939-1963) Bezmenov was born in 1939 in the mystics, near Moscow, in the family of Ukrainian parents. His father was a high-ranking officer of the Soviet Army, later responsible for the inspection of Soviet troops in foreign countries such as Mongolia and Cuba. Bezmenov's father died in the 1970s. When Bezmenov was seventeen years old, he entered the Institute of Oriental Languages, the Moscow State University, which was under the direct control of the KGB and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition to languages, he studied history, literature and music, and became an expert on Indian culture. In the second year of his life, Bezmenov sought to look like a man from India; his teachers encouraged this because the school's graduates were hired as diplomats, foreign journalists or spies. As a Soviet student, he was to undergo compulsory military training, where he was taught to play strategic war games using maps of foreign countries, as well as to interrogate prisoners of war. After graduating from university in India, advocacy and frustration (1963-1970) After graduating from university in 1963, Bezmenov spent two years in India working as a translator and public relations officer in the Soviet economic aid group Soviet Refineries, which built refineries. In 1965, Bezmenov was recalled to Moscow and began working for RIA Novosti as a student of their secret department of Political Publications (GRPP). He found that about three-quarters of the News employees were actually KGB officers, and the rest were co-optimists or freelance writers and KGB informants, as he was. However, Bezmenov did not make a real freelance letter. Instead, Bezmenov edited and planted propaganda materials in foreign media and accompanied delegations of RIA Novosti guests from foreign countries on tours of the Soviet Union or at international conferences held in the Soviet Union. A few months later, Bezmenov was forced to be an informant, while maintaining his position as a journalist of News. He used his journalistic duties to help gather information and spread misinformation in foreign countries for Soviet propaganda and subversion. A rapid promotion ensued, and in 1969 Bezmenov was reassigned to Bila as a Soviet press officer and KGB public relations agent. He continued RIA Novosti's propaganda efforts in New Delhi while working at the Soviet embassy. Bezmenov was tasked with gradually establishing the Soviet sphere of influence in India. In the same year, a secret directive from the Central Committee opened a new secret department in all embassies of the Soviet Union around the world called the Science and Advocacy Group, became deputy chief of staff who collected intelligence from sources such as Indian informants and agents on influential or politically significant Indian citizens. Bezmenov stated that he had been instructed not to waste time on the idealistic left, as they would be disappointed, bitter and adversarial when they talked about the true nature of Soviet communism. During this period, increasingly seeing the Soviet system as insidious and merciless, Bezmenov began to carefully plan the flight to the West. According to a statement provided to the Delhi police by the so-called Russian Information Center, Bezmenov was due to see a screening of the American film Incident with Two Colleagues on February 8, 1970. However, they reported that he had not bought his ticket and told them that he would join them in a moment and try to buy one of the scalpers outside the theater. Bezmenov did not return to the theater. Instead, Bezmenov donned hippie clothes with a beard and wig before joining the tour group. By these means he fled to Athens, Greece. His defection was reported in the United States, Soviet sources said he was not important and was doing clerical work, and U.S. intelligence openly claimed to consider him a KGB agent. At the time, his whereabouts were portrayed in the Us media as unknown. After contact with the U.S. Embassy and extensive interviews with U.S. intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was able to help Bezmenov obtain asylum in Canada provided by the administration of Pierre Trudeau. The CIA and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) advised him to adopt a new name and identity for security reasons. In order to save a person with the embarrassment of desertion in the KGB, the residence of Delhi officially reported that he had been kidnapped, and his son, his closest surviving relative, received financial compensation. After studying political science at the University of Toronto for two years, and working on an Ontario farm for three years, in 1973, Bezmenov was hired by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Montreal, broadcasting to the Soviet Union as part of the CBC International Service. That's when he met his wife, Tess. In 1976, Bezmenov left cbc and began free journalism. He became a consultant to panorama of the World Information Network. Bezmenov claimed that the KGB had successfully used the Soviet ambassador to Canada to persuade Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to pressure him to step down. He claimed that he had received a veiled death by the KGB. (quote necessary) Pro-American Literature and Lectures (Los Angeles, 1981-1986) As I mentioned earlier, familiarity with true No longer matter. A demoralized person is unable to assess the true information. The facts say nothing to him, even if I shower him with information, genuine evidence, documents and photographs. ... he will refuse to believe it... This is the tragedy of the situation of demoralization. At a lecture in Los Angeles, Bezmenov said he wouldn't be surprised if the Soviet Union shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007 to kill Larry McDonald, an anti-communist member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Around the same time, Bezmenov had a child in the West, a daughter tanya. He later had a son named Jonathan. In 1984, he gave an interview to G. Edward Griffin entitled Soviet Subversion of the Free World Press. In an interview, Bezmenov explained the methods used by the KGB to gradually subvert the U.S. political system. The KGB's main focus is not in the field of intelligence at all. Only about 15% of the time, money and labor is spent on espionage and so on. The remaining 85% is a slow process, which we call either ideological subversion or active measures... or psychological warfare. Under the pseudonym Thomas D. Schumann, Bezmenov is the author of Love Letter to America. The author's biography compares Bezmenov to Winston Smith, from George Orwell's Nineteen-Eighty-Four. Other books by Bezmenov: No Novosti Is Good News, World Thought Police, Black Beautiful, Communism is Not Beautiful in 1984, The Washington Post reported that Bezmenov publicly condemned the admission of a Soviet cruise ship to Los Angeles during the 1984 Summer Olympics, saying they were stationed there under the guise of entertainment, but maintained electronic equipment to monitor the radio and telephone communications. In another interview, Bezmenov described a number of methods that the KGB believed the KGB used during the Games, including espionage by Soviet foreign journalists, as well as the use of other personnel to provide better control over possible sporting desertions. Later, years later and death (1986-1993) in 1989, he and his wife divorced. In the same year he moved to Windsor, Ontario, while she stayed in Montreal. Two years later, he began teaching international relations at the University of Windsor. In late December 1992, Bezmenov visited Tess and their children in Montreal for Christmas. Two weeks later, Bezmenov's death was announced on January 6, 1993. According to the Windsor Star, he died of a massive heart attack attributed, among other things, to alcoholism on Tuesday, January 5, 1993. Legacy after his death, Bezmenov's Soviet model of subversion was studied and interpreted by teachers and staff of the Joint Special Operations (JSOU) to analyze historical events, including the decade-long Russian campaign that preceded the 2008 Russo-Georgian war. His lectures were also used by Asha Rangappa, a senior lecturer at Yale University, to illustrate the concept of active interventions in historical disinformation campaigns in the United States. On August 19, 2020, Bezmenov's interview, in an interview discussing active measures, was used in the worldwide teaser Call of Duty: Black Ops Cold War, in addition to its use worldwide on August 26. See. also The List of KGB Defectors List of Soviet and Eastern Defectors Bloc Notes : Demoralization (15-20 years) Destabilization (2-5 years) Crisis (2-6 months) Normalization (indefinite) Links b Obituaries of Windsor Public Library. Archive from the original dated March 4, 2016. 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