

Meeting No. 10 at London, England, 30 April 1961

Subject arrived at 2005 hours on Sunday, 30 April 1961. After greeting Subject, he sat down and said--

① S: Today we went sightseeing. We saw Windsor Castle. I have some questions to ask you. Let us assume that I arrive in Moscow on 6 May. Let us assume that I have arrived with no incident, and in any case you will give me a telephone no. to call in Moscow, I will ring it at a designated hour and just let the phone ring--say 3 times--and engage in no conversation. This would signify that all is in order. In a minute I will make 3 rings again and that is all. I will call from an outside booth. If I make more rings than 3 that will signify that something is not in order and I will attempt to advise you in some other way as I can. Possibly surveillance on me of some sort - as an example. G: Translates above into English. S: I can call up at any time in the evening from a phone booth. G: Prior to your departure we will provide you with the number and tell you when to call. S: I should think that you would want to know that all is well with me. G: Of course, we would. S: Things could be worked out simply; if I did not get every thing from you prior to my departure or if WYNNE couldn't bring it. Anyone speaking Russian, man or woman, could call me from a phone booth and say anything irrelevant. G: Yes, but the point is that we do not wish to cut in unnecessary people to have knowledge of you. S: I understand this and am grateful to you for this. That is proper.

2. Please consider the two places I gave you. One, the dead drop site and the other, the meeting site. It is very good to meet on this NABEREZHNYAYA near the TELIZHKOVSKAYA Gallery. I know every nook there and even the women custodians. Those Americans acted very well. When we were talking in Russian and occasional passers-by came near, mostly women, they cleverly changed the conversation, admiring the moon, etc.

③ S: My second question: I am trying to find out a way to contact [redacted]. Thus far I simply have had no chance. Can you help me in this? Tomorrow, I have an appointment at the Soviet Embassy and will probably meet the RESIDENT for a short time. I'll also have a drink or two with SHAPOVALOV. I need basic personal data on [redacted]. There was no opportunity for me to get this in Moscow. G: You mean data as evidence that

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you have studied the man. S: Yes, I need only a little, not much. G: You know, just looking at his visiting card. All sorts of titles, decoration, etc. are listed on it, and you need to report such data as if you got it yourself. S: Yes, that's all and some basic biographic data, date of birth, marital status, children, address, telephone number.

④ S: Tomorrow morning I will not go with the delegation. They know I have to go to the Embassy to arrange for money allowances and make all other arrangements for our extended stay. I'll not go there until 1100 hours. In the morning will go to stores with WYNNE. My delegation members are all very happy. They will be able to buy all sorts of junk with the money they saved on their per diem since they were fed everywhere. I'll meet them at 1500 to 1600 hours. They are happy with me since they feel I have organized everything well for them personally. There hasn't been one word of criticizing to date. I even told them that if they write good reports on their work here and do good work they will come here with me again in October. This is very attractive to them. I told them I would also write a favorable report and they are all happy.

5. S: I need this material on MERRIMAN - just brief information. G: Very well, when can you drop in tomorrow morning? S: I am going to the stores with WYNNE. Yesterday we already made the arrangements. I will leave my purchases with him and what he can't bring to me on his coming trip he can bring me later, in 2 or 3 months. However, I want to purchase everything myself since I have a whole notebook full of items to get. This will take me 2 or 3 days. Then I will go to the Embassy to receive funds. The approving cable has come in as well as cable approving funds less 40 pounds; they are economizing. The outgoing cable was well worded. It stated that the delegation will look into electronics, and the approval went through the Central Committee.

⑥ S: They want to learn about every little electronic detail. I have seen many reports made by visiting delegations. Copies are duplicated for dissemination to the various institutes and academies. I will get you copies from the originals and your scientists can see what our delegates are after and what they get. Your people are not shown our factories of significance. Only certain ones are offered for inspection. We were supposed to take ~~to~~ to see a cement factory. At

first they said, only the electric train can be used not the highway, since too many PVO installations can be seen from the highway. Later they cancelled the trip saying the area is too muddy in winter. They show very little or things of little value. Why do you not restrict our delegations? Of course, not the ones which I lead. (Laughter) Seriously, you should restrict this, the Americans are already doing this on a reciprocal basis only. On the 9th of May a seven-man delegation on hoisting and transport equipment is coming here. SCHWARTZ will be the interpreter who is co-opted by KGB. He is on our Committee and is a half Jew. There will be a conference here and they will be received by BERGER who operates like WYNNE, and goes to Moscow often. This delegation has been given numerous specific missions and the personnel come from interested industries. The GNTK conducts the negotiations and is the instrument for effecting scientific intelligence. They got 22 patents for synthetic rubber from Canada. This is vital for war material. KHRUSHCHEV has understood this and has made a powerful committee of the GNTK.

Wishup
Ward
K.J.
M.J.

G.M.K.
W.H.W.

G.M.K.

7. H: Who is the GNTK subordinated to? G: We would like to ask you about the GNTK, but first of all - excuse me - tell me when can you drop in, tomorrow? You see we have to contact MERRIMAN because he may be out of town and you will not be able to reach him. S: Then it can be the day after tomorrow? G: That is all well and good but it is necessary to determine when he will be available. S: What I need, from MERRIMAN, is to speak to him. Of course, we have probable understanding each other. All I need is to speak to him for 5 minutes, then I will go to the Embassy and pass them the basic data on him. I believe they may even assign the man who is returning, PAVLOV, to contact MERRIMAN. Or they may assign GENERALOV. I have not met him yet, but he is a case officer working in the technical group. The group consists of three: PAVLOV, SHAPOVALOV and GENERALOV. G: We will get this information on Merriman for you. S: I can then simply introduce him on the 4th or 5th of May. G: At this introductory meeting, MERRIMAN can give you some materials and promise to deliver the rest to you via the case officer you have just introduced. S: That's right, just half the material and promise to deliver the balance later. The contact will drag on for several months. When I told SHAPOVALOV how old MERRIMAN was, he said that we don't work with old men as agents. The requirement here is that the contact be a resident of London, a British citizen and younger. The old man would not be recruited, but treated as a trusted informant.



RIP

8. S: Now about the newly organized committee. KHRUNICHEV, a deputy of KHRUSHCHEV and a minister of USSR has more stature than PETUKOV, the former chief. KHRUNICHEV has 5 deputies and he has the Committee under his control. The Committee is like Soviet of Scientists like a Praesidium. There are about 15 Committee members. These will include chief specialists, chiefs of directorates. This is the top echelon. Thus he has under him the Directorate of Foreign Relations, the Chief of which is GVISHIANI -- who remains as chief. If they made me his deputy, then I would have greater freedom of action since I could attend meetings, receptions; etc. to all countries not only those I have to do with now.

G: This is a Directorate? S: It will be by the new Table of Organization. It is now an OTDEL. The Directorate (Upravleniye) has three OTDELS: The OTDEL of Foreign Relations; the Information OTDEL and the Foreign OTDEL, like a Protocol OTDEL. G: What do these do?

9. S: The OTDEL of Foreign Relations consists of sectors such as the American Sector which includes all American Countries (NOESO); the English sector, under BERDENIKOV, which includes Canada and Dominions; the third is the Africa-Asian sector including the Near, Middle and Far East. Each OTDEL has a chief inspector and an expert who is in charge of one or two countries - thus each sector would have 12-15 experts. Lt. Col. TRAVKIN, who worked in the UN in New York, is a Strategic Intelligence officer. He was there six months and was removed, that is normally, and he was appointed as an expert in the American sector. He is subordinate to the Sector Chief, Denis POLYAKOV. I graduated from the Academy with POLYAKOV and he had been in America with a delegation just as I am here now. One by one, I am remembering my classmates. Originally there were 100 but 2 were dismissed. One had a father who was a KULAK and the other was dismissed for some reason that I can't remember. I may be in a similar situation now but they must suffer me there or shoot me, one of the two.

10. G: You say that you expect to be the Deputy of the Directorate? S: Yes, if nothing happens, the Deputy to GVISHIANI. His full name is Pchermen MIKHAILOVICH and his is married to the daughter of KOSYGIN. He is a member of the Committee and is not a stupid man; he is well liked, and he is very pleasant to me

GINTK
GTC

FV

Gushwa

Foreign
Relations

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He is a Georgian. Of course, he is also feared because of his father-in-law. One complaint to him and the man is gone.

Grate.
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11. G: How about the other OTDELS? S: The Information OTDEL has in it 15 chief specialists. These specialists are experts in their industrial fields such as electric power, black metalurgy, electrical equipment, steel, etc., in short, all of the main industries. But of these, the most authoritative specialists are also members of the Committee. Whenever delegations bring in material, it is turned over to the Information OTDEL and the specialists will determine where it should be sent. For example, to a specific industry if it is needed at once; to an institute or academy, or to a ministry. They also evaluate the material. G: Do they also have military specialists? S: Yes. These who are concerned with war production. All our people are civilians but they coordinate their work with the military.

*Foreign
Hotel
Grate.*

12. S: The Foreign OTDEL consists of the Protocol Sector which deals with the reception of foreigners and are agents for their accommodations, etc. Prominent visitors are often granted all accommodations at government expense. Another sector plans the tours for visiting delegations; determines who will accompany the foreign delegations and sets up conferences. Then they determine who will attend the return invitations to the various embassies. These sectors are really called working groups in this OTDEL. Two or three people do the planning for tours; they call the chiefs of industries where visiting delegations would like to go and get permission to visit whatever is permitted. Another group arranges for the guides and interpreters. A third group takes care of protocol for conferences, etc. In short, all of the personnel in this Foreign OTDEL service foreign delegations. Each area sector is represented by a group which accompanies foreigners from these countries. G: What is the total personnel strength? S: I can tell you exactly. There are twenty persons in this OTDEL in which there are three groups and each group has five officers not counting the chiefs.

13. S: In the future, the Information OTDEL will also be a group of OTDELS headed by our specialists to whom all materials will be given for evaluation and who will give directives for matters of scientific interest according to orders from KHRUNICHEV and the higher committee. They also will evaluate the materials received and pass them on as directed.

14. J: (In English) Something is not clear to me. I have seen American delegations go to the USSR. For example, agricultural delegations -- and they dealt directly with the Minister of Agriculture. S: But now they will go through us. Our specialist on agriculture will arrange for all the visits to Kolkezes and arrange all conferences. For example, on the 12th of May the Ontario Province agricultural chief, Mr. SPOONER, will arrive. Prior to my coming here I gave instructions to the Protocol OTDEL, specifically to ULYANENKO who had been here before. Everything goes through us but we order the foreign section of the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare an itinerary to visit forestry research centers for the things SPOONER is interested in, i.e., forest fire protection, insect control and fisheries. We do not order these sub-sections of Agriculture but deal through the Minister of Agriculture, which has its own foreign section.

15. J: Does this include the pure sciences and the Academy of Science? S: The Academy of Sciences has all kinds of comparable activity, but we coordinate everything. They will also examine materials obtained from you and will resolve contradictions and determine where prime interests lie.

16. G: What is the overall strength of your OTDEL? The OTDEL of Foreign Relations. S: Now we have seventy persons, but in the future we will have between 120 and 130. G: Are you speaking of the Directorate of Foreign Relations or just of your Foreign Relations OTDEL? S: I misunderstood. The Foreign Protocol OTDEL has twenty; then the Information OTDEL has, in addition to the fifty specialists, about twenty-five REFERENTY. This may include some stenographers. The largest OTDEL is our OTDEL of Foreign Relations, so there would be

about sixty there. About ten of these would be chiefs of working groups and deputies and about fifty workers. A group of 3 or 4 of these may be cadre personnel who maintain liaison with our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, there will be a group of about 5 persons, now there are only 2, who will project plans for our visiting delegations. They maintain liaison with the Soviet Travel Commission of the Central Committee. First of all, they consult with us and ask which individual members of a proposed delegation we recommend on a quarterly basis.

17. S: For example, I planned two delegations for Canada this Spring. This is submitted to this group which reports to the Central Committee. For example, we have planned to send 22 delegations in the first quarter. Of these, 2 are to go to Canada, so many to England, etc. At the same time, we already have tentative plans for delegations to be sent during the other 3 quarters of the year. All this is submitted to the Central Committee for analysis and in the proposed delegation are included KGB officers and GRU officers, but if the delegation is small and only a few specialists can go, then there will be accepted specialists of GRU and KGB or both. This group is really an OTDELENIYE. All of this is, first of all, based on the scientific intelligence mission plan. Specific items of information are then set forth as missions for selected specialists but, of course, this is to supplement intelligence obtained through agents since delegations cannot answer all questions of interest.

18. G: Since this group is also under GVISHIANI, is it correct to say that the Directorate consists of three OTDELS and this planning OTDELENIYE? S: Yes. This Planning OTDELENIYE or Group is also called the Planning Center and they sit in a room all by themselves and select members of our delegations by name.

19. H: How is this coordinated with the agent work? S: After the name is submitted to the Central Committee Exit Commission and they check him out completely through KGB and Party records, and grant him permission to go abroad, if we as GRU have specific intelligence information which we want the delegation member to obtain, he will be called directly

agent
background

into GRU Headquarters and be given a mission briefing. When he enters the mission, which we always call the Scientific-Military Mission, he then signs a secrecy agreement under penalty of punishment. This man would now be called a specialist coopted by GRU.

Talent
Spotting for
Specialists as
"illegals" for
Scientific
Intelligence

20. S: I, myself, and others like me in the Committee, also have a mission of spotting young, promising scientists in civilian status who could be used as illegals by BEKRENEV. He would have to be a specialist, however, and this is an indication of how intensively they are stressing scientific intelligence. Thus far we have not found even one such specialist. At least not since I've been with the Committee, but we are still looking. Should we find an acceptable person, he then would be taken for illegals training and this is, from their viewpoint, a desirable thing since after all in the GRU we do not train specialists or scientists.

KGB
2/14/42 says
Y.I. LEVIN →

21. G: What does the KGB do? S: They do exactly the same thing. G: What are the functions of the KGB personnel who are directly assigned to your Committee? S: The Chief of the KGB group there is LETIN, who is a colonel, just as I am. His Deputy is a lieutenant colonel, whose name I don't recall, and he also sits in the same OTDEL where I do. They have a total of about 15 people in the Committee and, in addition, they have about 20 KGB coopted persons.

Security
external
missions
abroad

22 G: Do they report on the others? S: Absolutely. The coopted ones are all conformists who will report if anything is said against KHRUSHCHEV. I cannot go to a reception without one of them accompanying me. This KGB officer will watch me but he will do stupid things a hundred fold more than I will. He will get drunk and he will behave in a non-KULTURNA manner. He will still report on me, however, even if he doesn't know the local language. G: In addition to this do they not have intelligence missions? S: Of course they do. And I believe that this man who came with me, LOPATO, is a coopted KGB worker. Their mission is primarily political intelligence, although they do have secondary missions of general intelligence and, of course, they report on all others of the Soviet delegation. For example, last December when I invited Wynne to a reception, I also invited some of our specialists. Since the food and drink were free, they got

drunk. The KGB report said that these specialists should not be invited again since they don't know how to behave before foreigners.

23. J: There is a State Committee for Defense Technology. What is the relationship between that committee and your committee? S: Absolutely right, there is such a committee. And it is under the Council of Ministers -- entirely separate. J: There is also a Committee for Radio Electronics. S: These committees are purely scientific and they contact us for information in their fields. They may provide one of their members for inclusion in one of our delegations. They give us this man for training to obtain intelligence information desired by the committee. The committee itself consists of very highly trained and trusted individuals but we handle their intelligence requirements for them. Our efforts are saving the Soviet Union much money and are giving them very valuable information. I would suggest that your big people consider this problem. I realize that it is not possible to cut off all delegations, since they fit into the scheme of things of diplomatic relations and politics, but ways should be revised for making our visiting delegations ineffectual. That is by systematically limiting them to very innocuous information.

State
Ches for
Defense
Technology
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Radio
Electronics

24. S: Now I will send you an organizational chart of the GNTK and a classified telephone directory, which I can get with ease. There you will find the full name and telephone number of all the members. In addition, I have locked up in the right-hand drawer of my desk reports of all my agent material. I would have brought it this time in my suitcase but I was afraid to do this. I knew it would not fit into my pocket. I wouldn't like to trust it to a suitcase and, though they would never search unless I was under suspicion, it is possible that they may request to see the contents of my suitcase. Although to date, that has not been done, since they knew that I am a colonel. If they ever did I'd have to run to one embassy or the other, I don't know which one. (Jokingly) G: I would suggest you run to the nearest one. (Jokingly) S: It irritated me to realize that I live on

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Classified Information (C)
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the same street where the British Embassy is located, and that I sat across from the U.S. Embassy, and nobody would walk out to when I could give my material.

25. G: Chalk off your notes, you will receive a telephone number to call upon your arrival in Moscow and we will set a proper time. S: Presumably you will give me all kinds of instructions and requests before I leave. G: Of course we will. S: I could very easily make a phone call after I arrive. I'll walk out to get a glass of beer and go to a phone booth. Then you will not worry if all is well or not. Regarding Merriman, I will drop in tomorrow. G: What time will you come? S: Let me figure it out; I will tell you before I leave tonight. I could even arrange it that if later someone would call Merriman in my name that would be sufficient to receive materials which I have arranged for. G: It would be better if you had introduced him personally. S: Of course it would. I only suggest this other means as a variant. G: Have you studied your one-time pads yet and instructions for coding by numbers? S: Yes, but we shall review this again. H: Let us do the small things now because the doctor will be here in 15 minutes. (G translates.)

26. S: Please explain to me the signal plan procedure for radio transmission. Why is the number repeated again after the first transmission? G: That is an order to repeat the entire message the second time and to indicate to you that it is the second transmission. S: Oh, I see; I did not understand that yesterday. When the instructor comes again and brings the one-time pads which I requested, I'd like to review the procedures of which groups come first. G: As seen as the larger pads are obtained, I will show you this. It is very simple. (G illustrates to Subject how the book indicator and the line indicator is used. Subject understood.)

27. S: I have written out certain questions for the doctor about medicine that I have to bring back. These are not for me. Is it alright to give them to him since I wrote them in my own hand? G: We will translate it all. S: Is it alright that I took my own photograph with the Minex while I was practicing? G: Of course, it is. The photographer is our own man and we have the negative. S: I was worried. G: Well, I'm trying to reassure you that there is nothing to fear from that direction.

28. S: When I was leaving to come here, the Chief of the Personnel Section of the GNTK asked me to bring back the following medicine for him: It is called cripanoza in ampules. It is a medication in the treatment for cancer. Some one of his relatives needs this. We can get it in the USSR but with great difficulty and it is said to be very effective. G: What quantities do you need? S: Just a small quantity. It is used as an injection. Another man asked me to get tablets to restore vitality. I also need a medicine for relief of kidney stone pains. G: This should be simple; what type of trouble. Is it stone or infection? S: It's for stones and it is called Rocatinex. It is manufactured in West Germany. We get it in small quantities in the USSR. S: The Chief of the Protocol Sector of our committee is suffering from headache spasms. He used to work for MOLOTOV at one time. He requests hydrocortecone. This is for exzema. There are some tablets one takes for this. Also there are salves.

29. S: Now for myself -- I need some effective salve for conjunctivitis. This may be in liquid form or a salve. The doctor can look at me and see what I need. My eye sight is perfect but I get this red inflammation which I picked up in Turkey. I also need some dental plastic plates. When I was wounded, my jawbone broke, and here I have some plastic teeth which have broken. If I could get a dental plastic plate to match the color of my teeth, I have an excellent dentist in Moscow who can replace the broken pieces. G: In other words, you need the material to match your teeth and your dentist will do the work? S: That's right. G: Do you know the kind of dental material. Is it acrylic? S: I don't know. What my dentist said was that there is a set of plates in a box and when the proper color is matched from these the proper teeth shape is stamped out and that is all there is to it. One more small favor -- I need a supply of these little chocolates. G: That is very simple. That is only Ex-Lax. S: Yes, but we have much difficulty getting it in the USSR. This is what I request. G: We'll get it for you. The doctor will write out a prescription for whatever can be obtained directly. S: But I can't get a prescription myself. G: We will get it for you.

S: This is my entire medical list. We have all of these things from time to time in the USSR but they are hard to get. Anyway this is what I've written out for the doctor. Sergey SERGBYEVICH (VARENTSOV) asked me to get him the vitality pills. I also have to get a light filter and a head for a Leica. You don't know how it is. When they know you are going abroad, everyone asks for a particular item. So I am honestly telling you what they requested me to do and I ask you to help me.
H: Very well, we will get it for you.

30. S: I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the way you have supported Wynne materially. Yesterday, he mentioned it to me and appeared to be very very pleased. I thank you for this and it indicates to me that you value me highly for having done this. I can't imagine saying farewell to you and not meeting again with you in the near future. Possibly I'll fly to Canada and you will meet me there, or in Canberra in Australia. I knew what to do now. I will send back with Wynne the material that I have and I will be able to photograph many documents and manuals with the Minox. Then your people will have no doubts about me whatsoever. If only Wynne will make no mistake. G: Don't worry about him. He will pass the material to the Embassy at once and it will be in safe hands. But we want to advise you not to take needless chances and if you see that it is too risky to get complete material, take only what is safe to get and let the rest go. Your personal security is of greater value to us than every last bit of information. We are not greedy for intelligence if it involves unnecessary personal risk for you. S: Thank you for that and if I do my work in an outstanding fashion and Wynne fulfills his part, will you give him a decoration? G: That is possible but that would be determined after he has accomplished his work. We don't promise one something prior to his having done it. S: He looked very pleased yesterday. He is making a small addition to his office. It's very neat and modest but he doesn't even have money to finish it. He has a neat place but lives on a modest scale; his wife is also modest. Yesterday they took me out to three clubs and then she prepared a very fine dinner and we had lots of toasts. G: Where do you get all this energy and at the same time no sleep? S: I even

danced yesterday but then I relaxed and had a fine dinner. When I saw what was served I couldn't help but think how impossible it is to get these things in the USSR. Even tomatoes are extremely expensive. Everything there is built on a pack of lies and the people are surpressed by a powerful force which is nothing but demageguery. If we had a democracy an opposition party would develop at once but it is a police state and when MOLOTOV, who was supported by a number of intelligent people, said something against the regime they were all squeezed out at once and they were not far from being shot. Although these days that is not done, as it had been before. G: The doctor will arrive in a few minutes. S: SHAPILOV was a very intelligent man.

31. G: Since you mentioned him, a very important question comes to mind. Tell me, in analyzing intelligence missions on a world-wide scale, with respect to GRU and KGB, at what level are the missions brought together for analysis and assignment? Where is the level and who participates in determining the assignment of missions; the review of mission progress periodically; the assignment of personnel of GRU and KGB according to priorities? S: It's like this -- KGB does not know about our agent nets and we do not know about theirs. All information obtained from clandestine sources goes forward to the appropriate interested committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party -- That is matters dealing with specific industries, war production, etc. Political information goes to the Political Committee of the Central Committee. The overall Central Committee is an enormous organization. They decide everything since they control the entire industrial structure of the USSR. All decisions are made by them and by the Praesidium.

32. G: Is there a committee called the Coordinating Committee for Intelligence Activities? S: No, not as such, but since the individual committees of the Central Committee are the brains for each particular field of interest. They decide what missions should be assigned to the GRU and which to the KGB and in case of a dispute between the GRU and KGB

regarding slots, the Central Committee makes the decision. The Central Committee has a louder voice than KGB and KHRUSHCHEV had reorganized the KGB as a Committee to keep closer control of the KGB under himself. Previously under BERIA many matters were held up by the KGB without the knowledge of the Central Committee.

33. G: Let us take an example -- assume that in London the GRU REZIDENTURA has 20 men and the KGB has 15; who had determined this allocation of slots as well as the specific covers given to each? S: The Central Committee determined this and the slots were provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as directed by the Central Committee. Everything is done by the Central Committee; for example, when McClellan was to come and they wanted to allot say 3,000 rubles for his expenses including automobiles, etc., the Central Committee decided this. If SEROV wanted a slot of counsellor in some embassy for a GRU officer, he would request the Central Committee to instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide this. The Central Committee is enormous; there are 5,000-6,000 people there.

34. G: Who does the Central Committee call for consultation on such matters, the Directorate chief or NAPRAVLENIYE chief? S: No, here's how it works. The Central Committee workers concerned with the GRU come directly to the GRU headquarters. These are not the chiefs in the Central Committee offices but they are called instructors. Remember that the instructors, however, from the Central Committee enjoy the privileges and power of a regional committee member of the Communist Party. They have vehicles, DACHAS, and all kinds of fancy food allotments. They have tremendous stature due to their Party position. The word of such an instructor is everything for even a minister. It is law. Since the instructor represents the opinion of the Central Committee. This is particularly true for ministers who are straight government people and not members of the Central Committee themselves. SEROV cannot demand three counsellor slots; he must submit his request to the Central Committee who will make the decision.

35. H: How do they trace agents? S: If a prospective agent is contemplated by the GRU, they check his name with the KGB. If there is a prior KGB interest, the KGB simply states that there is a prior interest in him and to break off contact. G: Do they check their prospects with you? S: No, because they know if we have an interest or not since we have always checked our agents with them earlier. If we have an agent and they approach him then we may send a report of complaint based on our priority.

36. (The phone rings and the doctor who has entered the lobby is being met by agent.) (Subject speaks about his heart and G reassures him to tell the doctor all his symptoms and he will have his examination. There is no security problem since the doctor belongs to the intelligence service. While waiting for the doctor, Subject speaks further on the topic above.)

37. S: All name traces are conducted in Moscow by the KGB. Remember that all intelligence personnel, whether they are GRU or KGB, attempt to get all of the information, as well as recruits, that they can. They have one common mission and that is to determine as soon as possible any indications on the part of a potential hostile country of any preparations for hostilities. This includes, of course, troop movements, redeployment of troops, etc. Conversely, this is now my mission with respect to you. I will advise you any way I can of any impending moves which may indicate hostile intentions. I think we'll be able to do a great deal for you in the future. G: We will go slowly and you work over a long period of time but when the time comes for you to move out, we will consult with you on preliminary measures to get your family into a position from which they can escape easily. For example, if they could get to the DDR and visit

East Berlin it would be simple to cross to West Berlin by subway. But, of course, with no suitcases, since the East German police could stop anyone with a suitcase. That is just one means and we will figure out others as time goes on. S: In case of hostilities, I would like to know several months beforehand so I could move my family out of the area where the Moscow Military District Headquarters is, and would be blown up.

38. (At this moment the doctor entered and was introduced to Subject.) H to Dr: I shall leave you for a short while to George and the patient. Dr: First of all, I'd like to ask him a few questions. G: He mentioned two particular things that he is concerned about. One was a question of getting a dental plate for his teeth. He was wounded during the war and needs some teeth to replace the broken ones on his prosthetic. Dr: Fine, we can get together on that later. G: The other matter is that he thinks he has conjunctivitis. Dr: How old are you? (G translates all questions.) S: 42. Dr: Did you have any serious illnesses since you were 4 years old? S: Pneumonia at 10 years old. Dr: Since then? S: No, Dr: What else? S: Mumps, I never had typhus or anything else. Dr: Any operations? S: Only on the jaw and nose after being wounded. I was also shell-shocked. Dr: Any nervous illnesses? S: I am nervous by nature but not as an illness. I have had angina, but since my tonsils were removed 8 years ago I have not had it any more. (Further medical data as follows: 6 teeth lost after being wounded in jaw; had carbuncle removed. Has carbuncle on arm which Soviet medics attribute to malnutrition in youth. Smokes rarely; does not inhale. Drinks normally, not to excess. Mother is alive; father killed in revolution. Both were healthy. Is married. Wife healthy; daughter 15, healthy. No symptoms at the moment; occasionally has slight spasms of heart, (showing left side of chest, not where heart is), which Soviet doctors told him were early symptoms of arterial sclerosis. The spasms began irregularly since the war -- for 15 years. Spasms begin when highly tense nervously. Has good appetite, no indigestion, sleeps well. No shortness of breath.) S: My only trouble now is the redness in my eyes. I contracted this 5 or 6 years ago when I was in Turkey. It comes and goes. Lack of sleep aggravates it. (Dr. examines his eyes.) Dr: That is all I need for questions. Now I'd like to examine him.

39. (Subject was asked to disrobe to his underwear and to lay down on the bed for examination. While Subject was disrobing, the doctor was shown the list of medicines requested by Subject for others and the list of alleged purposes the medicines were requested for. Subject was very thoroughly examined by the doctor primarily for any symptoms of heart trouble. Blood pressure was taken and stethoscopic examination

made. With the lights out, Subject's pupils were examined with an eye instrument.) S: (Returning after dressing himself again) Thank you very much for your attention to me. Dr: Will you explain these requests for medicines which I see on this chart (prepared by H). G: These are the medicines requested and these are the reasons given. Dr: I'll check on this TRIPARAZA. It may be an Italian preparation. I doubt if it is made in England or the USA. I'll check on this but it may take time to order it. G: The next item is ROVATINEX for kidney stones. This is a West German preparation. Dr: We will try to get these two medicines but it may be difficult. G: The next one is Hydro-Cortezone $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, a salve, for exzema. Dr: Yes, I can get that. No trouble. This is for external use. G: He asks if there is any medicine that can be taken internally, as drops, for exzema. Dr: This cannot be taken internally for exzema but I will get some tranquilizer pills to reduce nervous tension which he says produces the exzema and then applying the salve may alleviate it. I'll also get him an eye salve which may not cure his condition completely but will alleviate it and in time it may go away completely. I'll have to see a dentist about the dental material he requests.

40. Dr: So far as my examination can tell, tell him this. He definitely has no arterial sclerosis and whatever doctors told him that he did were very nasty. First of all, since he felt his spasms on the left 15 years ago, he would have been only 27 years of age at that time. Arterial sclerosis never starts at such an early age and he certainly shows no signs of it now. Secondly, I looked into his eyes, not only to examine the redness which is completely external and which will go away in time, but there is no sign of blood disturbance in the retina of his eyes which is a strong indicator. In general, his blood pressure, pulse and everything else is entirely normal. Thirdly, for his information, his heart is not where he thinks it is. It is right in the middle, not on the left. The spasm he feels when nervous are not abnormal. Other persons feel reactions from nervous stress in the form of headaches or indigestion. He feels a nervous spasm or twitch on his left side. That is all normal. I'll have a report on the urinalysis later but everything looks quite normal to me. Subject thanked doctor for his attention and H escorted the doctor out.

41. S: Well, I guess we should get back to work. G: I'd like you to look at some pictures of rockets taken from the parade a year ago. But I'd like to wait for H to return. S: You understand everything about the work of my committee then? G: Yes, S: You should gradually restrict the activities of our delegation. G: Let us start from this very important question. What did VARENTSOV say on the subject of ICBMs after KHRUSHCHEV made the statement that you had all kinds of ICBMs in readiness? J: This is a very important question. That is why we are going over it again. S: The basic idea of this on the part of KHRUSHCHEV is to take the initiative and to impress upon the minds of Western leaders that he already possesses in large quantities these missiles which he either does not have at all, or has only a few of.

42. S: Often there are tests of one character or another which in many cases are even successful, but he already yells about this as an accomplished thing. Thus the whole idea of KHRUSHCHEV and of the PRAESIDIUM is to demonstrate and to illustrate in one way or another such as launching of a SPUTNIK, even of a man in space, in order to impress your military leaders that the Soviet Union has everything. This is to force your government leaders and military people to do their planning on the assumption that the Soviet Union already has a tremendous military potential, when in reality it is only being developed. And even Sergey Sergeevich (VARENTSOV) remarking directly on the words of KHRUSHCHEV said to me, "Oleg, we are only thinking about these things, only planning, even though we have had some successes here and there. But in order to get anywhere one has to increase production tremendously and to train cadres."

43. S: Thus beginning with the idea of training cadres, the Artillery Academy (now Rocket Academy) Dzerzhinskogo has a student complement of 2,500 and the annual graduating class will vary between 450-600. And even though this is only this one academy, the graduates will still require several years of practical experience and training before they can be effective. With respect to this the effort is significant and the scale of operations is also significant. Billions of rubles are being economized elsewhere in order to develop rocket technology. I mentioned this earlier and gave proof and indications thereof and I also know what to seek for further proof, and despite the fact that VARENTSOV has constantly said that there is an enormous amount of

to policy

bluff

inaction

(K)

only in Red Sea. Stage. proof/...

basically

to

work to be done not only with cadres, but also with equipment, rocket-types, etc. KHRUSHCHEV is yelling that we already have all this. He says all I have to do is to wave a hand and he can fire rockets in the direction of Cuba----but why is he not doing this? This is a bluff -

44. S: Sergey Sergeyevich (VARENTSOV) said that they can hit the continent of North America, but to hit a target at this great distance, no. G: Exactly when did VARENTSOV tell you this? S: He told me this at dinner and at his dacha; this year alone he mentioned this three or four or even five times. He said that we have in our arsenal operational, that is, tactical rockets, and we have rockets that can reach South America, the United States, or Canada, but not accurately. G: Are such rockets deployed at missile bases already? S: These test rockets, which are still undergoing further tests are not on bases. They do not have the capabilities of even firing one or two. They do not even have hundreds in a testing status. They may have only tens in that category. Even in sending up a SPUTNIK or a man in space they have all of the scientists and rocket technology mobilized for the effort, and before a SPUTNIK is launched they have several failures. Several men were lost in their efforts to put a man in space. You probably even heard that the dogs were lost somewhere in the ether. I was told that there were several unsuccessful tests with humans. J: When did you say that VARENTSOV said this? S: Several times this year in 1961 and also a number of times in 1960. He also complained that more money is needed for rocketry.

45. S: The main idea now of KHRUSHCHEV's statements is to create an effect on external ears, but the preparations are being carried out intensively. The tendency is to attain mass production. Those tactical rockets which have already been developed are being produced in great quantities, and they can be launched at any time to the extent of their operational ranges. But with respect to ICBMs, they have had one failure after another. They remain silent and they continue to throw millions into the effort and if they have one success then it is used to impress you people by pretending that there are hundred of these. But there are no such hundreds. That is only idle talk. However, keep in mind that one day they will be there. This must be assumed since the entire economy and politics are geared for such development. The basic problem is to develop a huge rocket with respect to

Accuracy

Access

Cost

Long/short
not in detail

Testing

Who?

Sp. land?

(P)

Long
money

Amount
mass
prod

features

#10

the war head size, but with a high caloric fuel which requires little space. On paper they even have some success there and when one considers that millions of men's efforts are directed in this work and that the entire economy of a nation as directed by a one-party system to which all is subordinate, they can do this. And eventually they will work out such rockets and they will be made ultimately in mass production. In my own opinion, and my opinion here plays a very insignificant role because these are very important matters and my opinion does not count even though I am an officer in the general staff -- after all, I breathe this air of rocketry and I would say that in two or three years they will have such rockets developed. There will be definite developed types in production.

Refer to
comp with
small
specful
WFO

46. G: What was the thinking back in 1957, when NEDELIN was put in charge of the so-called Rocket Directorate? S: Simply for the purpose of centralizing control and to separate the Ground Force weapons from the Strategic weapons and that NEDELIN would have no interference in his work for which he was allotted billions in money as well as factories and scientists to do this work. Even now it may be possible that somewhere in the Far East or in Kapustin Yar there may be some rockets which could reach other continents and even detonate with an atomic, even hydrogen-type explosion. But such launchings would be completely unplanned, uncontrolled, and certainly not of a mass variety. Of this I am entirely sure, but in two or three years there will be a different picture. This is because such a tremendous effort is being devoted to this. I even saw with my own eyes at the end of 1959 an order which said that the monies to be economized as the result of various dismissals from the army and people put on pension would be designated for 'kindergartens' (Note - This is slang for rocket construction.)

Cond
Structure
J
WFO
ICBT
report

47. G: Do the students at the Artillery Academy wear distinctive insignia? S: No, under no circumstances. All wear the basic military branch insignia. Most of them wear the black insignia of artillery troops, that is, the conventional rifle artillery. Do you remember the data I gave you about atomic artillery? That is, the technical data I passed you concerning an atomic cannon and a mortar. At the parade in Moscow (1960),

insignia
TRA

Parade
TRA
Cannon

he dragged out two cannons. They were enormous. These were the 310 mm cannons. It was a rifle cannon. There was even an order by KHRUSHCHEV to impress the Americans and the British and to show these cannons as if they were in mass production. They do not usually take off the covers. Anyone who does not have a permit to enter House No. 1 cannot see these weapons unless they are covered. But at this parade the covers were removed and photography was permitted to impress the observers. After all, the technical details were not revealed. These were shown at a time when there were very few of them to give the impression that there were more of them, but since then quite a number have been produced.

Where?
Asquith

G: Does your long range air force have any jurisdictional control over rockets? S: No, they don't, but they will have control over the atomic bombs that they can carry.

V75
9 Feb.

48. G: That is clear. Now in order to clarify a question on the V-75. Remember you said that the combat table of equipment consists of 96 units. S: Let me see my original notes. (Subject was shown notes.) I wrote here that at the launching pads and to the immediate rear there are 96 combat-ready rockets. This is for a battalion. G: However, how is this allocated? The battalion has six launching pads. There is a mounted rocket and one ready to fire. S: That's right and the rest of them are echeloned back ready to move up as needed, but the total is 96. H: How is it then that if there are six on the pads and six ready, totalling 12, how is it that they manage to get off 14 shots as he reported? In other words, with six firing and six ready to fire, how could they have time to get the other two into place? (G translates.) S: That's easy. In the first place, in the Sverdlevsk area there were two battalions, not one, and both fired at POWERS. It so happened that the new battalion that was just deployed there was the one which hit POWERS but the other was firing also.

Powers
2 Battalions
Sverdlevsk

49. G: That makes it clear. But tell me, are there only two battalions for the Sverdlevsk area? S: That's all there are and they cover a wide space but when your planes flew by five or six times before, they were far enough away from the rocket installation to be out of range so they were not fired at.

#10

At that time BIRYUZOV received a reprimand for not being able to protect important installations from hostile aircraft. Since then the defenses have been reinforced but they are still very insufficient to protect such a large area.

50. G: Let me cover these small details, which are very important on rockets. Then we'll show you the pictures. When the designation SA61 is indicated, what does the 61 mean? S: Whenever the prefix "8" is written, that is the designation for a guided missile, and the correct designation but classified is the R11 for the missile you mentioned. But the 61 has reference to some production model serial, exactly I do not know how it refers to this. G: Similarly, the R1 is called the SA11, and the R2 is the SZH38. What does 11 and 38 mean? S: There is no way of determining the relationship of these numbers to the rockets. G: How about the R-5, R-7, and the others -- Do they have similar equivalent designations? S: Of course, they have definitely similar designations, but I don't know what they are. The significant thing to remember is that the prefix "8" designates guided missiles. G: What do the letters, such as A and ZH mean? S: Possibly they mean shop design indexes, but I do not know. G: I think I have found a copy or typographic error. Please tell me which is correct. Is the T.G.-02 for R-11 the same as TGO-2 of the V-75? This deals with fuel and logically would be the same. S: That is clearly a copying error. It should be TG-02 for both of them. Sometimes this fuel is simply called TONGA with a number behind it. G: Here is another question. You wrote here about the weight of launching fuel, PUSKOVOGO GORYUCHEVO; exactly what is it? S: This is an igniter fuel which is first set off and which, in turn, through its 3-set sequence, ignites the main fuel mixture. It is called the initial fuel and has its own separate tank. G: Is it used to heat up the other fuel prior to movement of the rocket? S: That is exactly right.

Biryuzov

SA61

SA61

is

T.G.-02

igniter fuel

in part

NA required

2 pic-sets



R11
Range
Varies
with
w/h
weight
(fuel)

51. G. You give a range here of between 290 - 300 kilometers, but only 150 kilometers when the rocket has an atomic warhead. Why is the range cut down with the atomic warhead? S: That is simply because of the weight of the atomic warhead, whether it's of one plutonium type or of a hydrogen type, is much heavier. But the fuel quantity thrust and the fuel quality is the same. Therefore, it is simply a matter of physical principles and the same charge is used in all of these free rockets. Therefore, the range is cut down almost by one-half when atomic warheads are used instead of conventional ones. In order to have the longer range using warhead, either the size of the rocket must be increased to permit a greater quantity of fuel or a more highly caloriend fuel must be used and they do not do this.

Free
u AI
2 2
11

incl. w/pro report
R11
Const-

52. G: Is the warhead container the same in construction and size for atomic as well as for conventional warheads? S: They are different because they require different shapes. This is primarily due to the temperature regulating equipment which is required for atomic, as compared to conventional, warheads. There are all kinds of intricate heating and cooling instruments and piping for Winter and for Summer use.

OK: 201

53. G: Another small correction -- at the launching site you gave a designation for the oxidizer as OK-201. Later you wrote AK-201. Presumably the AK should be an OK. S: It should be OK, since OK stands for OKISLITEL. Incidentally, all of the data in chart form are exact since I copied them directly from manuals.

Supply
base
&
launch
point

54. G: How many launch points can be served by one supply depot? S: Say the main supply depot is 100 kilometers away and brings up the rockets by rail to a point 50 kilometers away. This is the immediate supply base for a given size unit such as a battalion. There is no limit after the number of rockets held in reserve at this supply base. They would have the minimum organizational rockets for the unit supported but the tactical situation or the expected rate of fire will dictate how many rockets are at the supply base at any given time. This is determined by the higher command.

R11

55. G: On your sketch an element of doubt came up -- the R-11 rocket information says that the battalion has three batteries of two pads each for a salvo of six rockets, but on the sketch only three launching pads are shown. S: (Examining his notes) I made this sketch to illustrate the deployment distances between pads, the technical position and the supply base. There are three other pads further off but I did not show these.



R2
design
range

56. G: With respect to the R-2, the minimum range is 200 kilometers and maximum is 610 kilometers. An average of 560 is also given. What does this mean? S: This is the exact design range which is computed on the basis of the fuel and its thrust. The rocket can be fired at shorter ranges and it can attain a maximum of 610.

method
varying
range

57. G: Is this done by varying the volume of the propellant? S: No. The quantity is always constant and so is the operation, but it can be cut off at an earlier point in its active phase and the rocket will then fall at a shorter range. The balance of the unused fuel is simply wasted.

Photos
3R2

58. H: Can we show the new photographs of rockets now? G: I only have one photograph here to be rechecked and we can add this to your others. S: (looking at photograph no. 1) This is a free rocket and I believe it is the "FILIN", the 3R2.

R2

59. (looking at photograph no. 2) S: This is the typical R-2.

prob
descri
model
R2

60. (looking at photograph no. 3) S: This is a developmental model. It is a rocket that had been constructed but had been dejected after tests. It had never been produced in quantity nor given to troops. It is not the R-11 and it appears to be some intermediate experimental rocket which was shown to confuse the observers and to pretend that such rockets exist. I don't know its exact designation. I think I have seen it before and it appears like a development of the R-2.

F.U.
3R1

61. (looking at photograph no. 4) S: This is a free rocket, dry fuel propulsion and looks like the 3R1.

? 3R2

62. (looking at photograph no. 5) S: This is also a free rocket, dry fuel propeller and looks like our "Mars" or the 3R2. Now the rocket does not have its basket-like cover but the launchers are the same as in the earlier models.

=3R1

Prog

63. (looking at photograph no. 6) S: This is a free rocket with dry fuel charge. It is not a two-stage rocket but consists of two sections. There are nozzles emerging at two sections of the rocket.

3R1

64. (Subject looking at photograph no. 7) H: This one he has seen before but there is some doubt about it since he said it was the (3R1) before. S: This is a free rocket with

R1

a dry fuel charge and it is the 3R1.

65. (Subject's notes were examined together with him and the following clarifications were made. The expression $K \times Cal.$ was explained by Subject to mean K a heat coefficient per kilogram multiplied by calories per gram.) S: Generally, Russian letters and terms are used throughout except when internationally accepted Latin abbreviations are used such as "Q" here for a heat value.

66. G: On the 3R2 and 3R3 reports there is a missing or illegible word in connection with the magnitude of the powder charge. How should this value read? S: This should be kilogram meters per kilogram. I'm sorry it isn't clear. You should have seen how furtively I had to write this when I heard footsteps coming. G: I am not balling you out, I only want you to clarify it. G: When atomic warheads were mentioned, were their yields stated? S: This depends on what the tactical mission is and how far removed ground zero is from friendly troops. G: What I mean when they give you the R2, R1 etc., did they state what atomic yields each rocket is designed for? S: They have variable yields. I'm glad you asked this. Although we have not yet developed a very small yield atomic weapons such as 1 and 2 kilotons, we do have them 5 kilotons and up. Rockets can have atomic warheads mounted on them which have several different equivalents. G: You are assuming then that a warhead that can accommodate a certain yield of atomic charge can also accommodate a greater yield within the same space. S: Yes, there are warheads which can have various atomic yields in the same space. I remember working problems with the same rocket which had two different atomic yields. They are now working on having numerous atomic yields for the same size warhead. By the way I got photos of the launching installations because the instructor who was an expert on these had been at the test sites and had taken a number. He had some extra copies and told me to paste it into my working folio as an annex. At the end of the course our working folios were picked up and destroyed but I did not paste in the photos, and kept them.

67. G to H: I just have two more short lists to ask him about. Please find his notes on the TRA and on miscellany. G: To what extent are separate components of missiles provided by industry and to what extent does the army build the missiles? S: Everything is built by industry. They then assemble the parts at the rocket bases and store them as dry rockets

of mode
K
of 3R1
Report

3R2, 3R3

kg/m/kg

wh

fields

TRA

TRA
Components
of rockets

OK in
report
NFA

(unarmed). The army conducts all repairs and maintenance. This is done at the GAU bases but nothing is manufactured by the army. We receive everything completely. Very extensive repair would also be done by the factory.

68. G: You wrote about arsenals and mentioned the 3rd type as a mortar arsenal and the 4th type as a storage arsenal and then you gave an example of this system in a military district. Is that correct? S: (reading his notes) Yes, you read that correctly and this refers only to free rockets and there are entirely different bases for guided missiles. (This question was to clarify the writing in Subject's notes)

69. G: It says here that there is a 420 millimeter mortar. Was there not also a 400 millimeter mortar? S: Yes, there was. G: When was it operational? S: This is an old model which we had at the end of the World War II and it conducts slow fire but the 420 is a new one. G: Is the 400 now obsolete? S: No, they are still being used but they are not making them any more.

70. G: Where did you get the information under the heading "miscellany"? S: Mostly from documents. That is the specific document for the specific rocket the note refers to.

71. G: What is this anti-tank missile - PIURS? The "U" infers that it is guided. S: That's right; it is a guided missile which is guided by a wire. The wire is rolled off of a drum and guides the missile. I will give you all the details of this missile later. It is a very powerful missile but it is clumsy to use with the wire. G: What is the purpose of using the wire? S: That is to get a perpendicular hit on a tank instead of a glancing blow. It is still being developed; it is not perfected yet.

72. G: What is a DURS? S: This means long-range guided missile and to this class belong not only strategic missiles but pilotless missiles.

73. G: Are there any other aircraft-missiles besides the P-5? S: No, they are still being developed. G: Are there special missiles? Doesn't that just mean atomic? S: Yes, of course. It is sometimes said that way.

GAU
Arsenal
F.I.T.
400 millimeter mortar
Access
wire
F.I.T.
Cruise type
F.I.T.

no, that is what the question was about to get how

Cruise-type

74. G: How about free anti-aircraft rockets? S: We do not have them yet but they are also being worked on.

75. G: Do you recall when they were firing long range missiles from Siberia or from Kamchatka to some point in the Pacific Ocean where they even requested an area cleared in the impact zone? What was the success of this? S: That was nothing else but luck. A complete fake. This seems to be KHRUSHCHEV's policy. I believe that some of these wild statements not only are not believed by our military people but also not believed by your scientists and leaders. But the idea is to impress the people of England and America.

76. G: Do you know a young designer named SUKHOV? S: No, I don't. G: What happened to GURYEVICH? Remember he was the partner with MIKOYAN as the designers of the MIG. S: I don't know.

77. G: Did you ever hear of a YAK 27? S: There is such a plane; I have heard of it. It is a jet and it is designed by YAKOVLEV. Remember I told you that once I was ordered to destroy a MIG-15 when I was in Turkey. I rode all over Turkey for 28 days and received a commendation for this. What happened was this -- Just after being repaired in ROSTOV this plane, a MIG-15, was en route to BAKU. It followed the wrong railroad tracks near the Turkish border and crashed in Turkey. A cable from Moscow ordered me to investigate the wreckage and to remove the "SRO" equipment if any was on board (IFF equipment for identifying friendly planes). I went down there with a colonel from the KGB and found out that no such equipment was aboard, so he left and made the report. Then I was ordered to destroy the plane, so I arranged to do this after having had the flyers released and escorted back to our territory. After the fires were out the plane was still whole; all it did was to get charred. The cable from Moscow told me not to worry since the Americans had already obtained a MIG-15 out of Korea but that I should destroy it anyway. So I got TNT, wired it up and set it off and again the plane was whole even though the individual parts were scattered. Finally, after removing all parts of any value, I only had 5,000 lire left to complete this job so I hired local workmen to hammer the remaining pieces and the pieces were then put on a small barge and towed out to the Black Sea and dumped. Even then the fishermen complained that the nets would be torn. Of course, before I sank the

Free AT
Line
Kuz
Pacific
Sketch
yc
designer
o/c
types
big
Crash
Turkey
IFF 24"



pieces I photographed the remnants and sent them to Moscow.

78. G: Do you have any special questions for him or do you want to show photographs? I still have some questions on the PVO that it would be well to ask if we have time before going to the pictures. In considering the PVO districts, first of all they definitely go across boundaries of the OBLAST military districts, do they not? S: Of course they do. They encompass a number of military districts. G: Do you know how they are organized? S: Let me tell you those I remember by name. The Moscow OKRUG, then the Leningrad OKRUG, the Sub-Carpathian OKRUG -- there is no Baltic OKRUG. Then further east the Baku OKRUG. Then there is the OKRUG that covers the entire Ural area; I can't remember its name. And there is also an OKRUG in the Far East. These are the RAYONI and each has its own headquarters (Subject uses the word RAYON loosely; it should be defense district). There is a PVO with troops throughout the whole country and when I said that there is no PVO OKRUG for the Baltic States, they still have a PVO with the troops there. The PVO with troops are subordinated to the commander of the military district but the PVO OKRUGs are independent.

PVO
business
ing

79. G: Do they have their own organic aviation? S: Yes, they do and they are part of their tables of organization.

80. Did you ever hear of the latest fighter planes with designation SU -- the numbers are low, such as 2, 3, 4, 9 or T3? S: I have never heard of these. G: Are the factories at KOMSOMOLSK, OMSK, NOVOSIBIRSK, GORKY and TBILISI? S: These factories are all in operation but in addition they have factory departments which also manufacture rockets. After all much of the structural work is the same.

81. G: Does the PVO still depend largely on anti-aircraft guns? S: Absolutely, and they have guns with a pretty high effective ceiling but in addition they are reinforced.

82. G: Is the 130 millimeter anti-aircraft gun the largest caliber? S: I know we have developed the 100 millimeter gun to a high degree of efficiency and I know there is a gun of a larger caliber but I don't want to guess what that caliber is. There are none larger than 130, however, and another very effective gun is the 57 millimeter anti-aircraft gun which is automatic and operates effectively against low-flying aircraft.

etc types
etc plants
modifying
GW (X)
JF

PVO
AA Arty

AA Arty
Bo
100 mm
57

83. G: What do you consider are the weaknesses of the PVO of the land? // First of all, they do not yet have sufficient numbers of trained personnel. Now they have their own schools -- a technical and a command school. Two years ago, in KALININ, they opened an academy for the PVO of the land. This was the old installation formerly occupied by the rear services academy imeni KALININ. The old academy was broken up and its cadres were sent to various other institutions. For example, the quartermaster service had a portion sent to Leningrad and another portion to the FRUNZE academy. The new PVO academy is under BIRYUZOV and has both a man and technical faculties. (In discussing how the names of towns are changed at the whim of the Soviet chief of the time, Subject mentioned that CHKALOV was removed at the whim of STALIN just as recently MOLOTOV was renamed PERM. Subject then drew a sketch of bewhiskered circles indicating a Soviet joke about the progression of Communist leaders since MARX.)

84. S: I now know what you would like to obtain about rockets and if you have a very tiny wire-type tape recorder I could even copy down everything VARENTSOV says, but it should work perfectly. We have such but they are not perfected. G: We would rather work effective communication means and remove compromising material from you as soon as possible. An instrument such as you describe would be certain evidence of clandestinity.

85. G: Since it's getting late, let us look over a few more photographs and we'll end this meeting with that.

86. (looking at B-2) S: He's a colonel in strategic intelligence. He is now working in KONOVALOV's Second Directorate, the European Directorate in Moscow. I don't remember his name. He graduated before I did; he is much older.

87. (looking at M-6) S: This man is from the KGB.

88. (looking at M-12) S: This is PERVOUKHIN, the ambassador ambassador. He is considered to be a very intelligence man.

89. (looking at N-5) S: This is one of our people in GRU; he is in Strategic Intelligence.

90. (looking at N-4) S: This one is also ours and is also in Strategic Intelligence. I saw him in Moscow but that was sometime ago. He may have been sent overseas since.

91. (looking at F-31) S: This is KOSITSIN. He was replaced by SESKIN, who is now the REZIDENT in Japan and is also military attache, which job KOSITSIN formerly had. Now KOSITSIN has become a chief of NAPRAVLENIYE (Anglo-American) under BEKRENEV, and he replaced Colonel IVANOV. IVANOV was sent to the MDA as an instructor and he formerly had been in Istanbul as the REZIDENT.
92. (looking at F-60) S: This is our GRU man in Strategic Intelligence.
93. (looking at F-63) S: This is also our GRU man in Strategic Intelligence.
94. (looking at F-64) S: Here is this SERGEYEV who has two names. He is a colonel and SERGEYEV is not his right name. He is a Navy man, very experienced, and is now in GRU.
94. (looking at F-65) S: And here is Mr. SESKIN! He is the former chief of the Illegals school and is now military attache in Japan and is the REZIDENT.
95. (looking at F-67) S: And this is SESKIN's assistant. He graduated from the MDA.
96. (looking at F-74) S: This man is in the KGB.
97. (looking at F-78) S: This man is in Strategic Intelligence GRU in Japan, but he is not an assistant to SESKIN. He is under some other cover.
98. (looking at F-85) S: Here is a very dangerous man. He is now working in GRU in Strategic Intelligence. I don't see the assistant to SESKIN who is the air attache. He's a lieutenant colonel and he has already left Japan.
99. (looking at Q-14) S: This is a Strategic Intelligence Officer of the GRU.
100. (looking at Q-24) S: He is a naval officer working in GRU in Strategic Intelligence and he graduated from the MDA but is not my classmate.
101. (looking at Q-31) S: This is the second time that he has gone to France. He is a classmate of mine. He graduated from the MDA with me. He is a naval officer. His wife is an

instructor in foreign languages at the MDA. He married her there and she is five or six years older than he is.

102. (looking at Q-32) S: Here is a Hero of the Soviet Union. He is now a colonel and he studied at the MDA with me and graduated in the class of '53. He was the senior assistant to ZOTOV when ZOTOV was the military attache to France. He is now a senior instructor at the MDA in the tactics department.

103. (looking at Q-44) S: This man is KGB; I have seen him often.

104. (looking at Q-89) S: He is an intelligence officer, GRU.

105. (looking at Q-109) S: Here is an aviator. He had been in Paris; now he is working in Moscow. He is in the section of Foreign Relations of the GNTK. He is a GRU lieutenant colonel and is working for the little ROGOV just as I am.

106. (looking at Q-113) S: Here is a KGB officer. I believe he is working under newspaperman cover.

107. (looking at Q-116) S: He is a Strategic Intelligence Officer of the GRU.

108. S: Let me look at some other pictures during the daytime tomorrow when my head will be fresh. Now about tomorrow, I will drop in to see you in order to pick up the information on MERRIMAN, and I'll have to go to the embassy in the evening. Is it alright if we do not meet tomorrow evening? G: Of course it is. If you're expected at the embassy, you'd better be there. S: I will drop in a little after 3 tomorrow afternoon but I can't tell you the exact time. G: We will wait for you. S: I'll be able to stay a half an hour or maybe as long as one hour. Let us work very intensively on the second of May. G: Since you plan to go shopping tomorrow in order not to be squeezed for time would you rather come at 4 o'clock instead of at 3 o'clock? S: No, 3 o'clock is alright.

109. S: By the way, did you take an advance for me from my account so I would have enough to make my purchases? I want to leave everything with WYNNE. I only plan to take with me one suitcase with purchases. WYNNE can bring me one

suitcase next time he comes to Moscow and possibly the other one on a later trip; however, I want to buy all the things myself. What I want to take back with me now is this: a whole mass of small inexpensive items, then an expensive gift for VARENTSOV and the items which I promised to bring back to my wife. For this reason, I request an advance from my account. H: How much do you want now? S: (laughing) How much is there? What I want to buy now are some earrings, a small diamond --. G: Remember that we also plan to give you a fairly good sized quantity of rubles to take back with you. S: Very well, at least I'll have my debt covered and have you thought any further about the desirability of my purchasing a DACHA? G: How do you plan to do this? On a gradual basis; to pay it off piecemeal; or what? We think it could be conspicuous for you to show up with a large sum of rubles suddenly. S: Nobody would know that I did not have it saved up from earlier days. G: However, if you have this immediately upon your return from England... S: I would not buy it at once. I would be looking around for an economical DACHA for a period of two to three months. I can even register it in my mother's name. G: Well, as you receive income from your monthly earnings with us, you can put aside partial sums to pay for this. In fact, I'll tell you in advance that we had planned to give you 3,000 rubles. Out of this you can settle your indebtedness and put away a portion. Later as we give you more money you can gradually save. S: I hate to get money gradually because money melts away from me. I was thinking of getting a modest DACHA, possibly an old one repaired or a new one with time payments. In my present condition by rank and age, it is perfectly normal to have a DACHA. Maybe I don't understand the situation; tell me quite frankly how you are planning -- are you awaiting for additional materials from me on the basis of which you will evaluate how much to pay me? Or possibly I am not authorized to make the request that I am making. Please explain this to me.

110. G: In the first place, ever since we have been working together you have been put on a regular monthly income basis. This has nothing to do with the quantity or value of materials that you bring. S: Very well, that part of it I understand, and you have been generous in the salary you allocated and I thank you. But the material which I passed to you you do not regard in terms of any

financial remunerative value? G: Thus far we have simply established an escrow account for you on a continuing basis and your account will grow, less your withdrawals, as time goes on. It makes no difference whether you are here or in Moscow. S: So this has been the decision with respect to my request to evaluate my materials. G: Yes, but that does not mean that a bonus or a reward that we may evaluate for you, based on your overall work with us, would not be given you at the time that you feel you should come over to us to stay. S: However, when I come to America I will have to have something as a nestegg to start from. I'll have to buy a house and a car and a yacht. (laughing) I understand you, but right now I need a certain minimum sum in order to buy the things I should. I must buy a few very small diamonds, two watches and a decent gift for VARENTSOV.

(111) H: How much has he got now of that which we have given him? G: Remember we want you to buy what you need but you must get rid of every pound here before going back. How many pounds do you have now? S: I have £90 now. H: Isn't that enough for just tomorrow? Will he be able to spend the £90 in one day? S: If I have to buy diamonds, £90 will not be enough. Even a small ring and a couple of earrings will cost more than that. Is it difficult for you to provide pounds? Did you already give WYNNE what you promised to give him? H: It must be explained to him that our payments to WYNNE must be done very carefully because there is the matter of taxes. We have to account for this so we have arranged for a way so that he doesn't get taxed. S: You see I'd like to buy just a few things, but good things are expensive. G: Well, tell me exactly what you mean? S: I feel ill at ease at asking for the money just like that. But tell me if I'm doing this right or not. G: We'll give you another £50 now and we'll see how you get along with that and what you have, then you can tell us what else you need later. S: Fine, I'll bring you all my receipts and you can see for yourself. (Subject then bade farewell and left at 0045 hours on 1 May 1961)