

MEETING #1 (LONDON), 20 APRIL 1961

1. The meeting was held at the Mount Royal Hotel. Participants in the meeting were:

Harold Hazlewood  
Michael Fairfield  
Joseph Walk  
George McAdam

2. By means of a prearranged meeting set up through Mr. Greville WYNNE as organized by Mr. (details of which are recorded elsewhere), Subject was expected at any time convenient for him to take leave of his companions under the pretext of turning in for the night. This was expected to occur at any time after 2100 hours. Subject's instructions were to report to Room 712 which was engaged by Mr. Hazlewood. Since Room 360 appeared to be far superior as a meeting place because it was much larger, with adequate seating capacity and, more important, it was an interior court thus avoiding street noises and in addition since a clandestine recorder could be more conveniently concealed in this room, it was decided to use Room 361. Mr. HAZLEWOOD, hereafter referred to as H. and Mr. hereafter referred to as J., waited for the arrival of Subject in Room 712 for the purpose of escorting him to Room 360 where the other two members of the party waited. Subject arrived at Room 712 at about 2140 hours and after being greeted by H. and J. was told that a more adequate meeting area was set up in Room 360, to which room Subject was conducted. Subject arrived in Room 360 at 2150 hours. Upon entering Subject was introduced to G. and N. and all persons sat in a circle with a small serving table in the middle.

3. G: Would you prefer to speak Russian or English? S: I would much rather speak Russian because I can express myself much better in Russian. G: Very well, then. S: I graduated from the Military-Diplomatic Academy in 1953. In 1955 I went to Turkey. My working language there was English. I had many difficulties there and during the past four years I simply forgot much of my English by disuse. Well, Gentlemen, let's get to work. We have a great deal of important work to do. G: You have already introduced yourselves upstairs. S: Yes. G: Therefore you know now that you are in good hands. S: Yes, and I have thought about this for a long time and I have attempted to make this contact taking a very devious path about which I feel I must report to you in full. G: You must know that we are in receipt of your original letter. S: You mean the one I gave to the two teachers (the two American tourists). If you knew how many grey hairs I have acquired since that time; if you had only marked the signal just so I would have known that the message got into the proper hands. I worried so much about this. (To reassure Subject J. pulled out the original copy of Subject's first letter referred to above including the photograph he enclosed of Colonel Charles PEEKE, U.S. Military Attache, Ankara, at the time Subject served his tour there.) S: Yes, that is the photograph I sent and Colonel PEEKE was the Military Attache there. G: This was shown you to reassure you and in two words I can tell you why a response was not made to you immediately after

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receiving the letter. We deliberately delayed signalling you in a secure manner for a receipt of the materials you wanted to pass could be devised. This was done exclusively in consideration of your security. S: And, between friends, admit that you did not trust me. That is the most unpleasant and painful to me. G: No, it is quite the opposite.

4. S: I was exposing myself constantly to considerable danger. I was walking all around the American Embassy, but I will tell you all about that in detail later; thoughts are just jumping into my mind. I had expected to be met by an American representative - why do I say American? Because a good friend of mine was the Military Attache in Turkey, Colonel Charles PEEKE, and I also have many other American acquaintances among whom were the Naval and Air Attaches. On the British side I knew only the Brigadier who was the Military Attache and his Assistant. Due to this friendship I wanted to arrange with Colonel PEEKE some sort of a future plan that I already had in my mind but unfortunately just prior to my departure the mother of Colonel PEEKE's wife died and he and his wife flew to America for the funeral. Since he left I did not want to speak to any of the other attaches with whom I was not as well acquainted -- for example the Air Attache had only recently arrived and I did not know him too well -- and in addition when I left Turkey I expected to return. I thought I was going on leave but they held me up in Moscow and did not send me back. "They decided on that."

[REDACTED]

6. G: We know about this. Did you receive a telephone call (in Moscow)? S: Yes, I did, but this gave me absolutely nothing at all; I did not understand anything. The only word I understood in the whole message was the word "March". In a telephone conversation I do not understand English at all. Therefore, I requested that when a telephone call was to be made, that it be made in Russian. In addition the call should be made from a public booth. G: It was. S: The night before I was at a friend's house at a party and the following morning when the telephone rang I thought it was from him. My control time for the call was at 10.00 hours and the call came at 11.00 hours. G: That is correct. S: I understood nothing and I couldn't ask questions very well since my wife was walking around. In addition, my mother and daughter

also in the room. Although they realize that I can speak English, to engage in a serious-type conversation would raise the question as to with whom I am speaking. G: Is your wife absolutely unwitting of your intentions? S: No, she doesn't know a thing. I will tell you exactly who knows anything about it later. (This is in reference to the numerous contacts subject made, of which we are aware).

7. (Subject now begins his biography.) S: I was born in 1919 in the Caucasus. My father was a paruchik (First Lieutenant in the Czar's Army). My father's name was Vladimir FLORIANOVICH. My grandfather came from Stavropol -- maybe you would like to jot down some of this data since it would be hard to remember everything. (Notes were taken by all parties at least for the sake of appearances since Subject was unaware that the conversation was going to be recorded. Normal note taking was completely out of the question since Subject's manner of speaking was in a rapid-fire manner often jumping from subject to subject in incomplete thoughts. It had been previously decided to permit Subject to unburden himself in any way he was disposed to during this first meeting.) My grandfather's name was Florian ANTONOVICH and he was a well known jurist in Stavropol. Only recently I have been accused and confronted with having come from a background of nobility (dvoryanstvo). Allegedly this information came from one of the countries of People's Democracies. My mother brought me up alone -- I was the only son. My father had graduated from a Polytechnic Institute and he was a mining engineer and then he disappeared without a trace. Either he died of illness or was shot during the Revolutionary days since there were very violent conflicts in that district of the Caucasus. The town was formerly known as Vladikavkaz. It is a tri-lingual city; its Ossetian name is ~~Vladikavkaz~~ and now it is called Ordzhonikidze (later renamed again to STAVROPOL) → DZHAUDZIKAU

8. Well, both my grandfathers died; my mother brought me up alone. I finished ten year classes and immediately enrolled in the Second Kiev Artillery School. Since my father had vanished without trace it is not possible to state so simply in one's official records in the Soviet Union. One simply would be blocked for life from progressing in any speciality. They would not accept one in the Party and one would just about be a common laborer. Therefore, I worked out a legend that he had been killed in 1919. Actually we did find out from records later, and my mother knows this -- she is living with me now, -- that he was killed during the siege of Rostov and that he had been promoted to First Lieutenant in May 1919 -- Officer in the White Army. So everything was accepted and I had no difficulty. In my early years I decided I had better keep myself with enthusiasm to the Communist cause and, to be perfectly honest, I did serve quite faithfully. I am almost forty-two now -- in fact on the 23rd April will be my forty-second birthday -- that is this coming Sunday. G: We'll celebrate it. S: Thank you.

9. I joined the Komsomols and I considered myself a progressive young man of our country fighting for the idea of Lenin. My ambition then was to join the Party and in 1939 I was already a candidate for Party membership. Also in 1939, I graduated from the Kiev Artillery School. Immediately upon graduation I was taken for a twenty-day assignment to liberate the Western Ukraine and our action was in the direction Tarnopol - Lvov (at that time Poland).

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That is between NOVOSIBIRSK and  
KRASNOYARSK on River Chulym

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Politruc batarei  
(Political commissar of battery)

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[REDACTED]

At that time the Yezhovshchina (popular expression for the extreme NKVD purges in 1939) was acting in full force and there were many executions even of Army people. Since I was a Party candidate I was assigned, together with a lot of other candidates, to serve as a political Commissar (Politrobnik) with various Army units. I worked in that capacity for four years. My rank was Senior Politruk. There was little loss of life in this campaign in Poland. This was in September and October 1939 and we were engaged in liberating Belorussia and the Western Ukraine. G: This was Polish territory. S: Yes it was, but we were liberating it, just as the Red Army liberated the Baltic states. At that time I was on what was known as the First Western Front.

10. G: Where did these troops come from? S: Primarily from Kiev, but also from other military districts. They were regular Soviet Army units which were engaged in occupation operations. Our Front occupied the territories including Lvov and then there was established a line of demarcation (with the Hitler occupation forces). I have been a cadre officer since 1939, upon my graduation from the Kiev Artillery School, and have served in the Army since 1937. After this operation I transferred together with a number of my fellow officer to Achinsk which is Novosibirsk. The 91st Rifle Division was deployed there and I was transferred to it. I was assigned the duty of working as a political worker in a battery. In December 1939, the war with the Finns began and in January 1940, our Division was sent into action on the Karelian Isthmus against the Finns. The Division was in reserve almost all the time, but two days prior to the arrival of KALININ -- who was to participate in the Peace Treaty -- our Division was thrown into action and only 10% of the strength survived. All regimental commanders were killed and I was fortunate to escape without a scratch. This was due to the fact that I was an artilleryman and our positions are somewhat behind the front line. Despite the hardships of weather and this conflict I was still full of enthusiasm and, as this war ended, I was accepted into the Party in March 1940. I am very glad that you have my original letter. My spirits have been buoyed up considerably and I am no longer tired.

11. G: Let me ask this brief question. Please tell us now how much time you have at your disposal? Can you get into any trouble for being away? S: I have received a special Intelligence mission during this trip now. I can leave at any time to do my own work and I will tell you later what my mission is. The other members of the Party realize that I am not an engineer or a specialist and that I am a member of this delegation because I work in the foreign relations section of the Committee (G.N.T.K.). They know that many Intelligence personnel work in this Committee and in fact in all ministries. All I need to say is that I want to go off. G: We ask you this out of consideration for your personal security. For example, if it is alright for you to go for a walk tomorrow you cannot again say, "I went out for a walk". We'd like to meet with you often but not every other five minutes. S: That's right. I would say that today I have about two hours' time. G: In addition, since you have a heavy beginning with tomorrow morning and are also tired from the trip today, you should have some sleep. S: If anyone calls me on the phone I will simply say I was tired and had disconnected the phone and did not hear it. I simply said "Good night" to the other

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fellows and went to sleep. That's all there is to it. G: At any rate you must be on your guard constantly and it is difficult for us to determine what is dangerous for you and what is not. S: Yes, I have asked you to protect me and I will also protect myself. G: Enough dangerous risks have been taken by you already and by the grace of God everything turned out alright. Therefore, that is all the more reason for being extra careful now. S: Yes, after all the chances thank God everything turned out alright and thank you for your consideration.

12. S: After I became a Party member and the war with Finland was over, I was transferred to the Moscow Military district. My assignment there was Deputy to the Chief of the Political Section dealing with Komsomols in the Artillery School ~~in the Moscow Military District~~. Later I will give you my complete autobiography in full chronological order as it should be done. I worked there until the beginning of World War II. I received a small room and brought my mother there. Previously my mother also had a room in Ordzhonikidze but we had to sell out there and lost everything. When the war began I was transferred to the Headquarters of the Moscow Military district. There I worked as a senior instructor in the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District and again this involved work with the Komsomols. I was still full of enthusiasm and was already a senior Politbuk and I was twenty-three years of age then. After one year I was transferred to the Military Council of the Moscow Military District in the section for Extraordinary Missions. At that time the Commander of the District was ARTEMIEV and he is now working in Sverdlovsk as the Deputy Commander. He had some previous difficulties -- his full name is Pavel Artemievich ARTEMIEV.

*Artemiev  
Sverdlovsk  
1940*

13. The member of the Military Council was GAPANOVICH, Dmitri Afanasyevich, a Lieutenant General whose daughter I married and to whom I am married today. He died in 1952. I have been married now for fifteen years. G: What was exactly his position? S: He was a member of the Military Council of the Moscow Military District. He was a prominent political worker and at one time he wore three rhombs. He died as a Lieutenant General -- two stars. He is buried in Moscow in the German cemetery. He was a very fine man; he helped me a great deal and he liked me. He saw that I was very enthusiastic, which was quite true at that time, and I do not deny this to you. I only make this remark now to explain why later I changed all my views and how I became more mature in my thinking.

14. I worked there until November of 1943. At that time the recapture of Kiev was being celebrated and I thought that the war would end very soon. Here I was with no distinctions or decorations. I received nothing for the Finnish campaign, only a commendation and a cigarette case. There were already a thousand Heroes of the Soviet Union so I submitted a request for front line duty and was sent to the First Ukrainian Front. I was assigned to a subdivision of this huge headquarters by VARENTSOV, Sergei Sergeyevich, a General who is now a Marshal. Note his name; I will tell you much about him

later. He was at that time a Gen. Polk. (Colonel-General) of Artillery and was the Chief of the Artillery of the First Ukrainian Front. He liked me since I was full of enthusiasm and assigned me as the Commander of a training reception center for anti-tank artillery regiments. At that time we had twenty-seven anti-tank artillery regiments in action on the First Ukrainian Front combatting German tanks. Therefore the General gave me this assignment emphasizing how important it was to have a constant flow of replacement units to the front.

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15. Later on when I'd like to mention our mutual future missions I will come back to this point. One of Hitler's greatest mistakes was that the eighteen mobilization and training centers in the USSR were never destroyed. These centers continuously fed millions of replacements to the front lines of the Soviet Army. These were all the mobilization and organizational direction units and it is the very soul of the Army. They control not only manpower but also all sorts of equipment and supplies. German bombing was disorganized, and pointless small diversionist groups could easily have destroyed these centers and paralyzed the Soviet Army, but we'll come back to that later. Primarily my work there was to reorganize heavily depleted anti-tank regiments. In intensive combat the life of such a regiment was often only one or two hours since the Germans launched many mass tank attacks. These depleted units were filled out and re-equipped by an abundant and constant flow of tanks and guns from factories in the Urals which Hitler neglected to destroy and which still maintained supply despite extensive food shortages on the part of the factory workers and the population. This was a fundamental error and I will discuss this further when we consider what must be done in the future.

16. In my assignment I had three training units one each in Kiev, Belaya Tserkov and Zhitomir. Regiments were re-equipped at these points and returned to front line duty. I worked there for three months and wanted to go on line duty and submitted a request. I was assigned as a deputy to a regimental commander for personnel matters. At this point my service as a political worker ended and I was again a line officer. I worked two months in this capacity under my commander, a Hero of the Soviet Union named TIKVICH. He was a good fellow but he was a drunkard. He assaulted a woman and was removed, so I became the Commander of the 323rd Artillery Anti-Tank Regiment of the Eighth Artillery Anti-Tank Brigade. The Brigade consisted of the 322nd, 323rd, and 324th Regiments. The Commander of the Brigade was CHELALAK, also a Hero of the Soviet Union, who died recently in Voronezh. Then I was wounded and was sent to Moscow in June 1944. I met many friends there and at that time the Military Council of the Moscow Military District included BERLA, IRONIN, who was then deputy of the Council of Workers of Moscow, /MENILEV, and my father-in-law, GAFANOVICH, as well as all the chiefs of the arms and services. This military district organization was at that time the most important one because it also controlled the Headquarters for the defense of Moscow. This defense included thirteen defensive rings extended from the Kremlin to Mozhaisk. These were organized after the Germans were thrown back. These circles were organized into strong points and later when they were transformed into divisions they were sent forward to the front lines.

17. S: I was hospitalized for two months, released, and prepared to return to the front. I was the youngest regimental commander on the front at that time. I then had two decorations; now I have, altogether, five orders and eight medals. Q: What rank were you at that time? S: I was a Major at that time. Just as I was about to go to the front I heard that General VARENTSOV, who was en route to visit General KONEV, was injured in a tank accident and was flown to Moscow and placed in a so-called Marshals' Hospital on the Serebryanny Pereulok. His hip was damaged and as a result one foot was shorter than the other. He was suspended by a pulley in a hospital for four months. Since he was my commanding officer I brought gifts to him. He already knew me well and he assigned me to be his liaison officer from him to the front. He wanted me to do this during his recuperation and said that then we would go back to the front together and he would give me back my old regiment. I told him that that would be fine and since the war would end soon and the Germans would be crushed, I would like to go to a Military Academy. He said he would arrange this. I went back and forth to the front a number of times and reported to him.

18. S: At this time his wife, mother and his two daughters were already in Lvov. On Pushkin Street during the time the Marshal was hospitalized, they had a hard time getting food and fuel. Therefore, I took care of the family since not only was the Marshal a very nice person but I knew that he would reward me tenfold for anything I did for him. The Marshal had been married once before and from that marriage he had a daughter, Nina. She committed suicide at the time the Marshal was hospitalized because her husband, who happened to be a Jew named LASHAK, and with whom she was deeply in love, was shot for participating in a black market ring. I sold my last watch and went down to Lvov to bury the girl, purchasing a black dress and her coffin. After I returned to the front with the Marshal and he knew what I had done, he said, "You are like a son to me."

19. S: Up to this very time he supports me, and it is partially due to him that I am sitting with you now since as of yesterday he was still hesitating to send me here. Although I had my visa from you on the 8th of April, they were still undecided in the Central Committee yesterday as to whether I should be sent or not. This is because my father was a White officer. On the other hand I have had a distinguished military record in three campaigns, have been decorated and have no black marks whatsoever on my Party records. If I were not to be sent for the reason of my father, I should be isolated anyway. In fact, I once was because I was slated to go to India as the Military Attache and was not permitted to go even though I was completely prepared to go. I will tell you more about that later. They did not let me go and transferred me instead to another section, namely, this Committee. Of course, the work is along the line of Intelligence, but of a more passive variety, namely, to work with foreign delegations, the purpose being to obtain information -- possibly to steal some documents of value, and, of course, the ever-present mission of recruiting someone in a foreign delegation. At any rate this latter mission thus far has been unsuccessful as far as I am concerned.

20. G: For which organization do you execute this mission-the KGB?  
S: No, the GRU. I am an officer of Strategic Intelligence of the General Staff. G: Even up to now? S: Yes. They had no cause to shoot me or to



[REDACTED]

arrest me. About a year ago I was called up by the Chief of the Personnel Directorate who questioned me about my father. He said, "This is what you have declared your background to be and this is what we have found out about your father. You said your father simply died." I replied, "I have never seen my father and never received a piece of bread from him." The General said, "But evidently you have concealed the fact." To which I replied, "If I had something to conceal I had a tenfold opportunity to run off during the war or on my assignment abroad in Turkey, and I did not do this. I was even in all of the countries of the Peoples' Democracies." G: Who was this Personnel Chief? S: The Chief of the Cadre Directorate is Gen. Leif SMOLIKOV and his Deputy is Gen. Major SHUMSKIY. The Chief of the GRU is General SEROV who was previously the Chief of the KGB. They asked me how long my length of service was and I said twenty-four years and in 1962 I will complete my twenty-five years of service. If I had already completed my 25 years they would have discharged me because for them I am politically unreliable. That is what I feel. Up to a certain degree they trust me, but they watch me closely. I believe they actually trust me because about a year and a half ago before they unearthed anything about my father they sent me to higher academic courses on new technology. It is from there that I wrote up all this material on rockets. In my opinion, had they already known about my father they would not have sent me there. However, they did not permit me to go to India even though I had prepared myself completely and had studied all the required codes and ciphers since I was to have gone as the REZIDENT.

21. S: Well, anyway, when VARENTSOV returned to the front at the request of KONEV I also went along and was given the command of another regiment, the 51st Artillery Anti-Tank Regiment, a G.H.Q. unit. This regiment was independent and not part of the Brigade; it belonged to the First Ukrainian Front. I commanded this regiment until the war ended. At the end of the war I wanted to go to an Academy but he asked me to work with him for a year with the occupation troops. At that time the Headquarters was in Baden, Austria. It was the Headquarters of the Central Group of Forces. I requested VARENTSOV to release me, saying that my bride, Vera, is in Moscow and has just graduated from the tenth class. At that time I had sub-let two rooms in Moscow which I had then changed for an apartment in which I have been living for the past fifteen years. G: Where is this apartment? S: It is on the NABEREZHNYAYA GORKOVA. It is about a two-minute walk from the Headquarters of the Moscow Military District, but I work at the General Staff on the Arbat. The General said "Go ahead".

22. S: I arrived two months after the courses began, but I passed the examination successfully and was admitted. Since I had commanded a regiment, I had no trouble passing a battalion commander's examination. So I entered and in 1948, I graduated from the Frunze Academy. Immediately upon graduation from the Frunze Academy I was offered the opportunity of entering the Military-Diplomatic Academy to study Strategic Intelligence. G: How long were you in Frunze? S: It was a three-year course. I consulted my father-in-law, General GAPANOVICH, who advised me to work for a year instead of transferring from one classroom to another at once. So I worked for one year in two places. My first assignment was as a senior officer in the

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Mobilization and Organization Directorate of the Headquarters of the Moscow Military District, where I had previously worked in a lower capacity. I worked there for six months and then I was transferred to the Headquarters of the Ground Forces. I was also there as a senior officer and was perfectly satisfied with the job, since it paid 200 rubles a month more. But I did have in mind to enter the MDA in 1949 and fortunately we have a regulation which says that the pay of an officer received just prior to entering the MDA is retained by that officer during the period that he is a student. Therefore in 1949 I was accepted at the MDA which is near the subway station SOKOL. G: Is it not 13 Peschennaya Street? S: That's exactly right and I need not say any more about that.

23. S: I studied there for four years from 1949-1953. It was then a four-year course but now it has been reduced to a three-year course. The Chief of the School is Gen. Leit KHILOPOV. He is a Gen. Leit. of Tank Forces and had previously been an Intelligence officer. I don't remember his name and patronymic at the moment. Prior to this assignment he had been the Chief of the Information Directorate of the GRU. There are six directorates in the GRU, in addition to the Information Directorate, but we will come back to that later. The reason he was given this appointment was because two predecessors died -- one was Gen. SLAVIN, who was a Military Attache to one of the Scandinavian countries, I believe Sweden, and the other was Gen. ~~BRUNNEN~~ who returned from Germany. He was at GRU at the time I graduated and was the one who signed my diploma.

24. G: Wasn't KOCHETKOV there also? S: KOCHETKOV was the Deputy Chief. He was also a Lieutenant General. He was the chief instructor of the Scientific Research Department and I believe he was then a Gen. Major. At that time there were 98 students in the class and now there are only sixty. As I reported to you in the data I passed. I will tell you how I got this information. At that time I was working there as the chief of a class, but they also removed me from there when they assigned me to my present position. I was in charge of selecting students for the class as well as being chief of the class. G: Isn't that a General's T/O slot? S: Yes, it is, but here I am already walking around eleven years and a full Colonel. I attempted to have WYNN photograph all these documents, my various passes, my Party card etc. since these had to be left behind, but he simply said he was afraid.

25. S: After graduation I was placed in the Fourth Directorate of the GRU. This Directorate is the Eastern Directorate (Strategic Intelligence). There are other Directorates, for example the Anglo-American Directorate, the European Directorate and the First Directorate which is the Directorate for Illegals under Vice-Admiral BFKRENEV, about whom you probably know. We will come to all these Directorates later. Anyway I worked there for about a year on the Egyptian desk. I became familiar with the agent nets there and remember something about it yet. At that time the leader of Egypt was NASSER's predecessor who was Brigadier HAGUIB. General Major KISLENKO, who was the Director in Chief, called me in. KISLENKO had previously been in Japan. At this time KISLENKO is still living, but he had been discharged. G: Does the Eastern Directorate include the Far East as well as the Near East? S: It includes everything -- at least at that time it did. I'll tell you what the new organization is later but at that time it included the Near East, Middle East and Far East. His Deputy at that time, whom I remember well, was Nikolay Mikhaylovich SOKOLOV who went under cover

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somewhere to the Near East. G: What is KISLENKO's name and patronymic?  
S: I don't remember.

26. G: Can you list me all of the other directorates of the GRU?  
S: The former structure or the present structure? G: The present structure.  
S: I will describe that all to you in detail later. General KISLENKO told me that they wanted to send me to Pakistan as the Senior Assistant to the REZIDENT. The Military Attache, who was REZIDENT, was my instructor at MDA -- his name slips my mind at the moment. I must be getting tired. Anyway I agreed to go, but when all my documents were prepared the Pakistani Government refused to grant me a visa. Another Assistant, a Lieutenant Colonel, also had his visa refused. Oh yes, the Colonel's name was DUBROVIN. The reason given for refusing the visas was that it was undesirable to expand the size of the Military Attache's office there. I will be remembering things from time to time, please forgive me for not being so alert since I have been so nervous. The visa was refused even though my appointment there was already signed off by VASILYEVSKIY. Therefore, I could not go and neither could the other assistant. DUBROVIN sat there all by himself with just his code clerk.  
and wife

27. S: I continued to work another several months on the Egyptian desk and KISLENKO called me up again and said, "We are thinking of sending you to Turkey". This was already at the end of 1954. Again I prepared myself to go and studied codes, the operational program, the economics of the country, the armed forces etc.. At that time a Military Attache in Turkey was Colonel KONRASHEV. He is a little fellow who was an engineer. He is now working as an instructor in the MDA in the Area Studies Department. He had been in Turkey a long time - five years - but things were not going well for him. There were no REZIDENTURAS there and even now there is insignificant activity there. It was difficult to recruit Turks. Right now they bring in people from a third country for contact with the REZIDENTURAS in Turkey. I arrived in July of 1955 and became the REZIDENT. My official position was acting Military Attache and I took over the whole agent operation net.  
G: What rank did you hold - Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel? S: I was already a Colonel - let me clarify this. At the end of the war just prior to my entry to the Frunze Academy I was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and I was promoted to full Colonel in February 1950. I was already walking about eleven years as a full Colonel in February 1950, and they will never make me a General. They have already said so and they have said I was unreliable. (Jokingly) Maybe I will become a General in another army.

28. S: So I arrived in Turkey with my wife and took over the REZIDENTURA. During the course of one month KONDRASHEV turned over all the responsibilities to me and I had for my assistant CHICHEVIN, the Naval Attache, and at that time there was no Air Attache. There was an assistant, YERIN, who was concerned with air matters although he was not the Air Attache. ~~Five~~ months later Gen. Major SAVCHENKO arrived, but he arrived under the false name of RUBENKO. Many of our people use false names; for example, the Scientific and Technical Adviser to the Ambassador in Japan is a Colonel SERGEYEV but that is not his real name. I don't remember his real name now. G: Do you remember General RUZANKOV? S: Yes, I know him. G: His real name is

ROSHCHIN. S: That's right.

29.8: This SAVCHENKO was previously Military Attache in Afghanistan. This old man arrived; he was over sixty years of age. I turned over everything to him and he became the REZIDENT and I became his assistant. I worked until November 1956 and then we had a compromise. This took place three months after SAVCHENKO's arrival and it referred to Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay IONCHENKO. He was simply approaching Turks in restaurants and offering them money to work for him. S: IONCHENKO was attempting to purchase military manuals from Turks in this crude manner. Naturally the Turkish Counter-intelligence was efficient and they noticed this. Now I will confess to you the following: My relations with the General and with IONCHENKO were extremely bad; they were trying to undermine me along Party lines. I will tell you the details of this later. (Note; This is a most salient theme in Subject's recent life and has contributed significantly to his decision to approach the West. Specifically it involves his life-long legend that his father had died of typhus in 1919. Actually his father was killed while fighting with the White Army against the Reds as a First Lieutenant in the City of Rostov. The significance of the fact lies in a KGB accusation that Subject had deliberately concealed the true circumstances and this accusation was a matter of record in his GRU file). I made an anonymous telephone call from a public booth to the Turkish Counterintelligence informing them of IONCHENKO's activities and specifying where his agent contacts were made. G: What was his rank? S: He was a Lieutenant Colonel; his first name is Nikolay.

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30.

IONCHENKO was very bitter against me. Since he had ~~STUDIED~~ the Turkish language at the Academy he was indignant that I with the English language was sent out to be the senior deputy to the REZIDENT instead of himself. He was very friendly with the General and they had become good friends in Moscow; both arrived in January 1956. They both were dead set against me and made my life so miserable that I wrote a letter to Headquarters requesting a transfer - anywhere. They replied that I should wait. By nature I am a vengeful person but at least on a basis of fairness. Even then when I saw how unjustly I was being treated I had already decided to come over to you. I want to take oath and to sign my willingness to serve you and spend the rest of my days, whatever they may be, in a new life.

31. S: Three months later IONCHENKO was compromised and was declared Persona Non Grata and I accompanied him through Istanbul and he went home via Bulgaria. The General wrote a cable to Headquarters stating that the Turks and the Americans ran a provocation against IONCHENKO and while he was purchasing fruit he was seized. Incidentally, at this time the Shah and his wife were on an official visit and Turkish security and Counterintelligence services were intensively alert in protecting the visitors. We even had instructions from the GRU Chief, who was SHALIN at that time, not to run any operations during that time. However, the General permitted IONCHENKO to go out for an agent meeting since one was scheduled for the 10th of May. I remember the date since it is my mother's birthday. The incident actually occurred at the time that a Turkish lieutenant was handing IONCHENKO a military manual.

32. S: I was sitting in his office when the Embassy Duty Officer reported to the General and said, "Comrade General, your assistant has been detained by the Turkish Counterintelligence due to his attempt to obtain a military manual from a Turkish officer." The General was completely upset and told me to go to get him out. I said, "Why did you let him go to this meeting?" The operational funds in Turkish lira were in my hands, but the General gave IOACHENKO money out of his own pocket. Some 200 lira to pay the Turkish officer for the manual were given and this was done so that I would not know about it. This is a considerable sum and it was not taken from the operational fund so that I wouldn't know. But since this compromise occurred, the General admitted it to me. We had an argument. I told him that he had always accused me of being a bad operator, inexperienced, etc.. He was preparing a cable to Moscow and I asked him, "Are you a Communist?" When he answered yes, I asked him why he had to lie. He asked me to leave the office, saying the affair was none of my business, and I said that I would report on the matter through another channel.

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33. S: Then I actually reported the incident through the KGB channel, our neighbor's channel. It was through YEFZIN who was then the KGB REZIDENT about whom I am reporting to you now as the recruiter at the University of these negroes who are sent here from Africa to study at Friendship University. They are going to form powerful REZIDENTURAS. YEFZIN was then a colonel. Now, I believe, he has already been promoted to General. He also had been the KGB REZIDENT in India and his cover position was that of counselor. My cable was received by SEROV, the same SEROV who is now chief of GRU. SEROV immediately reported this cable to KHRUSHCHEV since all compromises must be reported to the Presidium, but SHALIN brought in the cable from SAVCHENKO-RUBENKO. ZHUKOV was then the Minister and the cable went through the Chief of Staff, BOKOLOVSKIY. KHRUSHCHEV yelled, "Which fool is the liar? (Subject's true name) or the General? Figure this out and report." I had told the truth and all I could be accused of is having spoken coarsely to the General. But even then that was because he was always criticizing me unjustly. I did not receive any reprimand, not even along the Party line, but the General received a severe reprimand from ZHUKOV, incompetence in duty. Shortly after my departure from Turkey he was removed and recently he was discharged. He is now working in the Institute for Area Studies as a department chief. G: At that time SHALIN was the chief of GRU? S: Yes, yes. SEROV only came in after SHENENKO, and SEROV was then the chief of KGB but he had as of then remembered my name because of the cable. We call them neighbors and they refer to us as nearest neighbors. *Shenenko*

34. S: Well then, gentlemen, up to November I was still working there. I called the Turkish Counterintelligence anonymously once more and at that time there was a Turkish military exhibit. There was an assistant case officer, you may remember him, his name was SAVIN, who together with some Bulgarian agents stole a military manual. The officer I spoke to on the phone said to me in clear English that I should drop in to speak with him, but I refused because at that time I was still undecided. I was not sure to whom I should appear, but of course if then they had made this accusation with respect to my father and had expressed political distrust, *Sum* 1/29

I probably would never have gone back to the USSR even then. I called up this last time on the 4th of November 1956. You can check this since the call must have been officially recorded.

35. S: On the 6th I left Turkey by train toward the East entering the USSR via Armenia. Upon arriving in Moscow both SHALIN and KISLENKO jumped on me. Evidently this SAVCHENKO-RUBTSOVO is their close friend. He had sent them all kinds of gifts and they had drunk vodka and wine together. They were indignant that such a 'snout-nosed' young colonel could have behaved that way with respect to a general. They assumed that I wanted to trip up the general in order to be the military attache in Turkey. To tell the truth, when I was acting military attache there was more organization than under the general and I could have run the agent net effectively. But I swear to you that that was not my motive even though I would have liked to have been the military attache. (Note: Wine was served and, incidentally, a very dry, mild Liebfraumilch was the only beverage consumed throughout all meetings.)

36. G: Could you help me fill out some names and patronymies and to review the organization of GRU? S: Yes, I'll be glad to. First of all it is called "The Second Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff". The chief is SEROV. The deputies are now Gen. Leit. MANSUROV and Gen. Leit. ROGOV. G: Is ROGOV the one who is the deputy for all administrative matters? S: MANSUROV is the one responsible for administrative matters, but ROGOV is the one for operational matters. All cables go to ROGOV.

37. G: At one time did you not have a staff for Strategic Intelligence which was headed by a vice-admiral, but later this was changed again? S: Essentially we have strategic intelligence, operational intelligence, and military intelligence (VOYSKOVAYA). Many generals and admirals have left Strategic Intelligence and have joined Operational Intelligence.

38. S: The First Directorate -- that is the directorate of BERGEMEV. He is a vice-admiral. The Second Directorate - under a lieutenant general - is the one involved with strategic intelligence on Europe. The chief is Gen. Leit. KONOVALOV. This includes Scandinavia. G: What are their names and patronymies? S: I never tried to remember them. We always addressed them as comrade-general. But I will get them for you later. For a long time the deputy to Gen. KONOVALOV was Gen. Major MELKISHEV, an air force officer. But now - before - there was Gen. KISLENKO -- I'll tell you what happened about him later. That was still at the time that SHCHERBENKO was chief and SHALIN was his deputy, and later SHALIN became chief again; he became very ill. SHALIN is still ill, but is still alive. KISLENKO was discharged.

39. S: Now, Gen. MELKISHEV became the chief of the Fourth Directorate which is the Eastern Directorate of Strategic Intelligence. He replaced Gen. ZOTOV. ZOTOV, Gen. Major, had been a military attache in Italy and in France and he will go as the military attache to Hungary on the 10th of May. Our Strategic Intelligence Directorates are all on the fourth and fifth floors. Now the Third Directorate is the Directorate of Gen. Major SOKOLOV. It is the Anglo-American Directorate. I am now under the T/O & E of this directorate because I am sitting in the Canadian Section of the

Committee and our OTDEL consists of officers who are working under cover in Moscow. We have a total of 58 officers including myself. In all ministries which have any foreign relations, there are strategic intelligence officers. As members of these ministries and committees thereof they have contact with and conduct intelligence against visiting foreign delegations, tourists, lecturers, etc..

40. S: There is also a Fifth Directorate. The chief of this directorate is the former chief of the MDA of whom you (G.) have reminded me - Gen. Lt. KOCHETKOV. This directorate is concerned with the placement of RESIDENTURAS in all countries including the countries of People's Democracies, and the preparation of diversionists groups. This directorate studies all critical targets such as bridges, tunnels, etc. and analyzes drop zones for large scale operations for General Staff use as well as small group operations for behind-the-lines sabotage groups. G: Are they now engaged in sabotage activities? S: No, they are not now engaged in sabotage activities, but they do have the personnel trained and placed in critical areas where they will act when the order is given. G: In all countries, including the Democracies? S: In all countries, but in the Democracies it is of a different nature, like stay-behind, because we do not conduct active intelligence against the Democracies. We have a Tenth Directorate of the General Staff which deals with all matters of a military nature with the People's Democracies through the military attaches and this Directorate controls the delivery of all rocket weapons, in the countries of People's Democracies.

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S-15

41. S: In this year all countries of People's Democracies must be furnished rocket weapons. VARENNISOV and his people are also working on the development of bases, storage areas, launching sites, and the training of cadres for the countries of People's Democracies. The rockets which we are now delivering to these countries are those which are now being mass-produced such as the R-11 about which I gave you a report. This one, and in addition all those which are on production lines, are being given to China and all other countries of People's Democracies. (Note: Later Subject emphasized that Albania was the one exception, due to the recent "revisionistic" attitude of Gen. Enver HOXHA.)

42. S: In the DDR we now have four brigades and of these two brigades already are equipped with atomic warheads. They also have special storage facilities and the engineers of the Artillery Academy Dzerzhinskogo are working on this. This Academy is now in the hands of MOSKALENKO, which occurred after the accidental death of Marshal NEDELIN due to a rocket disaster. That was not an aircraft accident. The report was a big lie deliberately reported to the world. But I will give you all details of this separately. I wrote a little about this but I must add to it because it is impossible to write all details.

ASIC  
Nevelin

43. G: Let me fill out the GRU organizational chart. S: I have given you five directorates, and there is no Sixth Directorate so designated. There is a separate Eighth OTDEL called the Coding Section and there are Rear Services units (SLAZHBY TYLA) which provide logistical support such as clothing and even diamonds and gold for agent operations.

44. G: What number does the Operational Directorate have? S: Under SHALIN that was the Sixth Directorate, but now it is being changed. However, it is under SEROV and may not be of quite the stature of an UPRAVLENIYA now. They control all of the RP Points in all of the military districts and with the Groups of Soviet Forces and they have a dual subordination. They report to the headquarters of the various military districts and also to us in headquarters. But, as I understand the structure now, it is not of the same stature as an UPRAVLENIYA as it had been before. Often Strategic Intelligence officers are transferred to Operational Intelligence. I remember that MORGUNOV came to Turkey after I left and worked with this Gen. SAVCHENKO for a while and did something wrong with money and received a criticism along Party lines and was transferred to an RP Point in Leninakan. G: Is the chief still Gen. SHERSTNEV? S: Yes, that is right, but it is no longer an UPRAVLENIYA. I would call it a group (GRUPPA) of Operational Intelligence. I recently heard, however, that SHERSTNEV will not be there any longer. G: What is ROMANOVSKIY doing now? Will he be the new chief? Who is the new intelligence chief in Germany? S: I remember ROMANOVSKIY's name, but I don't know where he is. The new chief in Germany is a lieutenant general. I will remember his name in the course of conversation. It escapes me right now. He did not get along with SHTEMENKO who sent him out.

45. S: Let me see -- there are a number of other services, and the MDA is also under SEROV. Now the course is only three years and the present student complement in the incoming class is sixty students. The graduating class has ninety students and the second class has seventy to seventy-five students. This last class is the one for which I selected the students. When I was at the Academy there were a hundred students, actually ninety-eight since two were summarily dismissed for political reasons. Now the classes are smaller because there are a large number of MDA graduates already who are members of Strategic Intelligence. Now our neighbors, the KGB, take almost half of our graduates, at any rate, somewhere between 30 to 40%. The KGB does not have a formal academy of their own for training their intelligence officers, but they do have intelligence missions abroad, primarily along political intelligence and technical intelligence lines. They take cadres from our academy and in one case, I remember, they took up to 50% of the graduates. Quite a number of those who graduated with me were taken by KGB. I may be able to identify quite a number of them from photographs and I know what cover many of them operate under.

46. S: Well, having returned from Turkey, SHALIN and KISILENKO jumped on me. They accused me of having generated ill feelings with the general which was harmful for the GRU effort there and served no useful purpose. Basically, they said I was right, but I was not right to have behaved in a hooligan manner with him. They said further that no general in the GRU wanted to work with me because, "you are a tattletale (KAPALSHCHIK). Furthermore, you went out of channels. Why did you report this to SEROV? You disgraced us in the eyes of our neighbors." So, since no one wanted to work with me, what should I do? I went to VARENNISOV. He told me to wait awhile until things blew over. I even went to see SHTEMENKO several times. He told me that he didn't know me and that I had made such a mess with my associates that he could do nothing for me. That was logical since, after all, SHALIN was his deputy. He couldn't go against his deputy whom he depended upon for his operational experience. After all, SHTEMENKO had been Chief of the General Staff and previously had been a military district



commander, but his knowledge of intelligence matters was so-so. Thus SHTEMENKO and SHALIN rejected me and KISLENKO was preparing to retire.

47. S: By the way, excuse me...I just remembered. After KISLENKO, the Gen. Major who took over the Fourth Directorate - I'll remember his name in just a minute - he is now the deputy to KHILOPOV who is the Chief of the MDA. He is the deputy for scientific research there. Still earlier, before he turned over the Fourth Directorate of ZOTOV, he had been the chief of the Military Diplomatic Service Faculty of the MDA.

48. S: For a long time they kept me in the GRU reserves. They gave me intermittent assignments and then returned me to the reserves. This continued until the time KHRUSHCHEV removed SHTEMENKO. KHRUSHCHEV was afraid of ZHUKOV and SHTEMENKO was closely associated with ZHUKOV. And SHTEMENKO, without the knowledge of KHRUSHCHEV, on his own initiative opened a diversionists' school. ZHUKOV knew about this. When ZHUKOV stated, "The army will follow me", KHRUSHCHEV took action and it was discovered that SHTEMENKO and ZHUKOV had a large sabotage school in their hands. It was located near Tula. About two hundred specialists were being trained there and KHRUSHCHEV thought that these could be let loose against him. Somehow this did not get to KHRUSHCHEV since the Ministry allocated the funds and the information did not go up to the Praesidium. SHTEMENKO was removed and sent as the deputy commander of the military district with headquarters in Sverdlovsk.

49. S: I just remembered who this Gen. Major was I mentioned earlier who had taken over the Fourth Directorate. It was Gen. Major LYAKHIEROV. G: Previously he had been a senior instructor at the MDA. S: That's right and later he became a department head. You know these people very well. G: Did you ever hear of a Col. PAPPE who is an instructor there? S: Yes, he is an instructor there, but he has recently been dismissed. By the way, SHTEMENKO who is now a General POLKOVNIK is the deputy commander of the Ural Military District with headquarters at Sverdlovsk and previously he was the commander of the Voronezh Military District. Four military districts have since been consolidated.

50. S: In September 1959 (at a later meeting Subject corrected this to September 1958) I was sent to the courses at the Military Academy imeni Dzerzhinskogo. These were called the courses of the General Staff for the study of new technology. Under NEDELIN the entire Academy Dzerzhinskogo on Salyanka -- you know where that is. Previously this was purely an artillery academy, but now it is an academy for rocket artillery and is under the control of MOSKALENKO. He came in after the death of NEDELIN and had been the former commander of the Moscow Military District. The Academy does not train any officers in conventional rifled artillery at all. There were four faculties at this Academy and now there are five. There is a new faculty on electronics and radio technology.

51. Q: What is the formal name of the Academy? S: It is the Military Artillery Engineering Academy imeni Dzerzhinskogo. There are now 2,500 students there. Many capable young officers of the air force and of the navy who had some minimum technical ability were not demobilized in the general reduction program but were sent to this Academy. The students are trained as specialists and engineers in the employment of all types of rocket weapons. Specialists are particularly trained to service the rockets on their testing pads prior to launching. This training is under the direction of very experienced engineers of whom there are not too many - about thirty or forty. I graduated from these courses with distinction. The courses are given annually and are given even today, but the continuous duration of the annual courses is actually nine months.

52. S: I graduated on 1 May 1960 (later corrected to 1959). Immediately after graduation, SEROV, who had been informed of my progress, suggested that I go to India since India is considered to be our territory, that is, we might want to conduct operations in that territory in the future. Therefore, it would be desirable that an officer with my background in rockets should be sent there, since it is possible that in the not too distant future rockets may be given to India. I was almost completely processed to go. PAVLOV had been the military attache there - he has since been removed - and now there is a Gen. Major who is a troop commander there. I wrote about this new tendency of not having intelligence officers occupy the slot of military attache -- . And since the new military attaches do not need to have any intelligence background to fulfill their functions, they take people from troops -- just 'junk' who have no language or area knowledge, just a representative - a general to represent the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. So a general was sent there and his senior assistant was a classmate of mine. I'll remember his name in a moment. Just as I was all set to go I was called out by Gen. Major SHERAKIY who is the deputy to Gen. Lt. SMOLIKOV. The latter was just promoted to Gen. Lt. in 1960 and heads the large Personnel Directorate. He is also the chief of the Personnel Section of Operational Intelligence. He has a whole breakdown there. They are really NAPRAVLENIYE. The Personnel Directorate is another directorate just like the ones we have listed and is part of the GRU.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

56. S: There were all kinds of small changes in subordination and it is only by chance that one can find out what goes on in another department. For example, I cannot use my pass to enter the First Directorate of the General Staff the Operational Directorate.

57. S: Well then, they did not send me to India. I was very disappointed about this and was very worried. To be quite honest with you, my disaffection with the whole political system began quite a long time ago. I disagreed with many facets of life there -- I will not bother you by listing categories, but the whole set-up was one of demagoguery, idle talk and deceit of the people. The people were waiting patiently for a long time and now they are tired of waiting and they are restless. Actually, KHRUSHCHEV to some degree has decreased the KGB controls. Many persons have been rehabilitated or received amnesties, and now one can say certain things, not everything of course, without being immediately arrested as was the case in the past. Of course, if this is done to excess a man can be ejected from the Party. He can be arrested and, of course, his working future would be limited.

58. S: There is a difficult situation in the country right now. Everything is subordinated to the armaments race, and also a great deal of money, billions, has been spent to sustain the countries of Peoples' Democracies. China has been given a great deal and now everything is directed to equipping our forces with rockets. Everything is going for rockets. In this respect they have already attained a measure of success. Some rockets are already proven and some are not yet properly developed. The greatest deficiency is in the field of electronics. Our main launching test site is at Kapustin Yar and the impact area is in Kazakhstan. There were very many cases where rockets had struck railroads or a settlement because they had deviated from their assigned course.

59. S: But a great effort is now being made; they have mobilized scientists, the most outstanding ones. Some of them have received four decorations as Heroes of Socialist Labor, and these never appear in newspaper, photographically or otherwise. They may be seen only on occasion at Party Congresses. They constitute a small circle and are given no publicity. There are little settlements (GORONKI) near Moscow and there is one GORODOK in which German scientists live. These are the ones who were involved in the development of the V-2. These Germans are used to a great extent and they are very well subsidized with the comforts of life including automobiles. Their families are with them and they have special schools for their children. Similarly all other scientists are kept isolated and in secrecy.

60. S: When this accident befall REDELIN, they were testing a new rocket. It was a two-stage rocket. By the way, when the SPUTNIK was launched it was with a two-stage rocket. The fuel was liquid; I wrote up the composition of the fuel. The very first SPUTNIK was launched with the help of a cluster (PAKET) of rockets. The rockets R-11 and R-2 were joined together in a cluster. Later I will draw what this cluster looked like. The overall weight of the rocket was about 100 tons of which the weight of the fuel was 68 tons. An outstanding engineer told me about this when I was studying at the Rocket Academy. Boron was one of the basic fuel components and this was being tested for the action of a new type of fuel, namely, by the fission of atoms in one stage. The accident occurred because the upper portion of the rocket was ignited. This upper portion, upon being set off, fell toward the earth and an explosion took place. Many scientists were killed, and among them was REDELIN. Just now GAGARIN was launched with the help of a large two-stage rocket. They say that the overall length of such a rocket is 24 - 28 meters. They are erected by a special hoist and tower and have their own launching pads. These launching pads are special ones, not the type that I have described for the ordinary free rockets and guided missiles. This is the field of endeavor now.

61. S: Let me finish my thought now or I will be out of sequence. I was thinking of becoming a soldier in a new army, to adopt a new people, to struggle for a new ideal, and in some measure, to avenge my father and millions of other people who have perished in a terrible way - as well as for my close relatives, etc.. I thought that words are, after all, just words, but I should bring something tangible from the place where I sat. I was the

head of my class of eighty students. By 'head' I mean that though there was an assigned colonel who was the actual chief, I acted as the master sergeant of the class. At any rate I had a certain amount of authority. My own studies were outstanding; I had the opportunity of taking books as well as classified lectures from the special FOND (a classified library). By means of a pass, I had the opportunity of working independently. I had a notebook -- I even blocked the door by placing a chair under the knob -- and I studied by myself. If anyone knocked I would slide everything into my briefcase which was sealed, and I would simply say that I was studying. Q: And this is the manner in which you wrote up all of your material? S: I copied everything down and, not having any camera, this writing took a very long time. Q: And what time period did this cover? S: This was done during my courses. Everything was done consecutively and I did most of this writing in the evening. We were first taught free rockets, then guided rockets, and then all types of launching equipment and technical checking at various stages. Then we were given examinations. I graduated with distinction and received a certificate which I now have home and which I can show you, if you like.

ICBM  
62. Q: Did you ever study ICBMs? S: No, we did not study them. But I can tell you this. There is nothing at all that is unusual about them. All these ICBMs and the rockets for launching humans into orbit are constructed in exactly the same way as the others except that they are much larger and have very large fuel capacity to give a greater thrust. The working principles however are identical. Thus this latest SPUTNIK was launched by a rocket of large size, working on the same principles. It was also a two-stage rocket, not a three-stage rocket.

ICBM  
63. Q: Are the guidance systems for those large ICBMs not yet perfected? S: The electronics development is far behind. They are struggling with this. The foreign delegations who come to visit you -- and now I must say that the American people are doing a very wise thing by cutting down on the number of scientific exchange delegations and contacts. The British are not yet doing this. There are still a great number of delegations going to England and a great number coming to us from England. Of course, I do not know, nor is it any of my business to conjecture on what benefit British Intelligence derives from these visits, but I can show you the technical reports which I have in my hands at the Committee. For example, there are twenty-two items (РАЦИОНАЛИЗАТОРКИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ) exclusively on synthetic rubber which is of great interest to us now since we have had trouble in its production. The Canadian firm, the POLYMER Corporation, was visited and many problems were clarified.

64. S: We always get technical briefings for conducting technical intelligence. When our scientists and technicians are sent, they don't tell them to spy. They simply say 'to study' the problem and to adopt any useful process into their own industry. So they give them money, a free ticket, and send them off to study processes which can be usefully installed in our own industries. I can judge only by the twenty-two reports in my hands what shortsightedness and blindness there is to permit access

of Soviet scientists to such important centers, especially when the scientists have been specially trained in such matters.

[REDACTED]

66. S: Now they will permit our people to attend electronic demonstrations here in England such as Plessey, Farrant, and another one - I believe its name is Leo Something. Two members of my delegation are very experienced men in this field. They will certainly pick up something of value even though the firms will be careful not to divulge their secrets. However, since these people of ours are experienced and they will be shown various things, undoubtedly they will be able to find something of value. It astounds me how freely some of these things are shown in certain free countries. It is not for me to criticize, but since I now consider myself a representative of the Free World also, I feel that I have the right to criticize as I wish.

67. S: Well then, further, I will speak about the Committee in detail later with respect to its structure. The Committee has now become very large. Before, it was the Government Scientific-Technical Committee. Now it is the Government Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the Coordination of Scientific-Technical Work. KHRUSHCHEV became the chief. He is the deputy to KHRUSHCHEV, that is, one of his deputies. What this means is a still greater effort is being made to assign missions with an improvement in administrative leadership in order to still further activate scientific intelligence through the overt legal scientific delegations of specialists. Therefore in the future if access is given to these people, I would consider this to be shortsightedness, although I understand that all of this cannot be broken off suddenly. After all, many firms are engaged in normal trade relations. However, there should be many areas that are of no scientific interest or value. For example, where do we permit foreign specialists to go? We have many open installations where very little, if anything, of value would be discovered by making a visit there. Therefore representatives of capitalist countries are shown worthless installations. If requests are made to see something that is really of value, all kinds of excuses are given such as a bridge is closed, or repairs are being made, or anything to serve as an excuse. The legend is sometimes so stupid that your people see through it, but just the same they are not permitted to see what they want. Even though your people may find something of value, I am sure that it is not comparable to that which our scientists pick up.

68. G: Would you know of the location of any missile bases which may be planned or under construction even though they are not yet in use, that is, bases which can theoretically be used as ICBM launching sites, whether they are fully equipped or not? S: As you must realize, such locations are kept in utmost secrecy. In our Directorate the only ones who would

know about these would be SEROV and the directorate chiefs. I doubt if any subordinates would know it. However, our country is full of rumors. I have heard, for example, that bases and troops, that is, rocket troops, for use against England are located north of Leningrad, toward Murmansk, and to the north. The exact coordinates of their location are known to a very small group of people and the data lies in underground safes in the Arbat District. There are many things which I must report to you, and even though I may repeat certain items from time to time, at least I will expand on them. The General Staff of the Ministry of Defense is located in the Arbat area, that is, in the blocks bounded by Frunze Street, Gogolevskiy Boulevard, and Antipiyevskiy PEREULOK. (Note: See map of Moscow.) This should all be blown up with small, two kiloton bombs.

6k launch  
Site  
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69. G: Please trace for me your path when you go to the GRU from the Arbat subway. S: First you pass through this little tunnel. Then there are three pass offices for various buildings. In the first building here sits Gen. Mayor SOKOLOV. He is the chief of the Foreign Relations Section of the Ministry of Defense. He is an intelligence officer and was formerly the chief of my class at the MDA.

70. S: By the way, the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense is connected to the Kremlin by means of a subway tunnel. You probably know that there are two Arbat subway stations, the old one and the new one. The tunnel leads from the new station to the Kremlin. The Minister of Defense and the Chief of the General Staff have offices in the Kremlin adjacent to the government offices and they use these whenever necessary. When they are not making reports in the Kremlin their headquarters are in the Arbat area. They go back and forth either by car or by subway in a special subway car. There are underground safes here which can be opened only by registering. This material is accessible only to special general officers at the direction of the General Staff. The normal operational charts by military districts are maintained by operations officers in a separate area.

71. (Subject spotted on the Moscow map the headquarters of the PVO of the Country which is under Marshal BIRYUZOV.) S: The command points of the PVO are located in the basement of the Lomonosov University in the Lenin Hills, and another command point which is really the Command Point of the Moscow Defense Zone is on Kirov Street, next to the Kirov subway station.

72. S: In the same group of buildings with the PVO of the Country is the headquarters of GAU, the chief of which is now Gen. Polk. ZHDANOV. Formerly the chief was Marshal YAKOVLEV whom STALIN removed because of malfunctioning of anti-aircraft artillery caused by overheating. For about three years after the end of the war there were no adequate anti-aircraft guns. They had installed liners and had cooling systems, and in addition there were recoil springs which would constantly break. Due to these failures, regarding which YAKOVLEV was accused of deceit, he was removed. If at that time bombing attacks had been made, there would have been no adequate automatic anti-aircraft artillery to defend Moscow. Now they do have automatic AAA. At one time YAKOVLEV was the deputy to BIRYUZOV, but now he is being retired for reasons of health.

73. In these also are located the Engineering Directorate and the Chief Directorate for Military Training. The Chemical Directorate is also there. On Red Square opposite the Kremlin in the so-called "Second House", the Chief Medical Directorate is located, as well as the Rear Services Directorate such as Automotive, Quartermaster - in short, the Rear Services. The reason why I mention this to you now, and I will mention it again later, is that as a Strategic officer, a graduate of two academies, and having worked for some time in the General Staff, I know what the sensitive spots are. I am convinced that my viewpoint is absolutely correct, namely that in case of a future war, at H-hour plus two minutes all of these critical targets such as the General Staff, the KGB Headquarters on Dzerzhinskiy Square, the Central Committee of the Party which organizes everything and similar targets must all be blown up by atomic prepositioned bombs, rather than by means of aircraft bombs or rockets which may or may not hit the vital targets.

74. S: In our Soviet Army we have a five kiloton, a ten kiloton, and higher weapons, but they have not been able to produce a one kiloton weapon yet. Our scientists are still working on it. I know this exactly. Such weapons would not need to be set within the buildings themselves, but there are many adjacent buildings where they can be concealed. Dwellings and stores are adjacent. For example, there is a large GASTRONOM next to the KGB Headquarters. The KGB Headquarters has seven basements in which many people have been executed. They also have eight or nine floors above the ground. I don't remember how many.

75. S: A small group of saboteurs equipped with such weapons should plant them governed by a time mechanism in the locations from which all of these headquarters can be destroyed. Irrespective of what other attacks will be made at H-hour, these essential headquarters must be destroyed by planted bombs. All military district headquarters must be destroyed. These headquarters can be easily spotted in every major city. They are easy to find in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Voronezh, Novosibirsk - I give these as examples. All one would need would be one man to do this per military district. This would destroy the mobilizational and organizational directorates which are the backbone of the army. If these headquarters of the General Staff and the OKRUBs are destroyed, this will reduce the combat strength of the Soviet Army to a very great degree. A number of months would be required to assemble more or less experienced men from the reserves. Furthermore, not all of these can be trusted like ones now sitting in the headquarters. The complete disorganization that would be created could permit the execution of a military decision.

76. S: It would be well to destroy also all of the VOYENKOMATY of the OBLASTS. These are all easy to locate. In these VOYENKOMATY are also located the records and personnel of the city, RAYON, and even settlement VOYENKOMATY. The latter are responsible for mobilizing the village draftees. Of course it is difficult to destroy a headquarters down to that level, but to destroy the headquarters of the OBLASTs, VOYENKOMATY - of which there are eighteen or twenty - and the prime headquarters objectives is mandatory. The



Germans did very little damage. A few minor fires and broken roofs and glass, but the staffs remained in operation. This was due to inaccurate bombing. But now possessing atomic weapons, small size weapons of one or two kilotons as required can destroy these vital targets completely. The exact timing for this destruction is up to the big people who have to make the decisions.

77. S: But please give me your opinion of a Strategic Intelligence officer, now your soldier, your worker ready to fulfill any missions you may assign to me now and in the future. All I ask is for you to protect my life and I only have three persons close to me, my wife, my mother, and my daughter. I would be happy now to go to England or America myself, but I cannot leave them behind. It would drive me insane in time thinking about this should I leave them behind. I have to prepare a basis for my future existence and I believe that I can serve you most usefully in place for at least a year or two, particularly if I were to work under a specific directive set by you to fulfill missions which would be within my capability to accomplish. All I have said above about destroying our headquarters is my opinion.

78. G: With respect to what you have asked us, we are completely prepared to grant you your minimum requests. Of this there is no question, and it is most gratifying to us to realize that you can still continue to work inside for a year or two. We can give you in hand whatever you need and the balance we can deposit for you in the bank. Not only will this be an accumulation of monthly payments, but after you have joined us, we will review your entire scope of activities. S: That's right. Just so I have a basis (nest-egg). I see in your faces official, responsible high stature workers, my comrades, and also being an intelligence officer I know how to vet people (ZAKREPLYAT'). There is no need to keep things in the dark. No one needs this. I wish that your governments, and I consider them both my governments, to trust me as their own soldier. It doesn't matter whether you confer the title of colonel on me or not. I am still full of energy, although as WYNNIE may have reported to you I have been nervous recently; and I have this eye disturbance which I picked up in Turkey, although my vision is perfect.

79. S: My request to you is this -- set up for me a definite, material basis. In general, I am a man of some substance. I have been a colonel now for eleven years. Previously I received 5000 rubles per month; now I receive 4,500 (old rubles). I have an apartment with quite a few personal items. I have been a regimental commander, and I have also been abroad. Everything is legended normally for me to have something. I married the daughter of a General Lieutenant who had given her a lot of money, and in general my standard of living is good. But I would like to live even better, and to provide luxuries for my family. This is all explained at home easily because anyone who has been abroad would normally acquire all sorts of things to bring back. These things are acquired from one's own savings. As you well know, there are many things completely unavailable in the USSR and others that are extremely expensive.

80. I would like to receive a certain amount on hand, about which I would like to consult with you. I was thinking of acquiring a DACHA just outside of Moscow. A modest DACHA is entirely normal for someone of my age

and status. This would cost about 10,000 rubles in new money. After returning from the Front, I had a Mercedes-Benz, but after riding around in it I sold it since I couldn't get parts and I was thinking about buying a VOLGA. All my comrades have cars. From my small savings and the money I have I usually spend quite a bit on my family and to go out to restaurants. I am not an ascetic.

81. S: What I would like to do is to swear an oath of allegiance to you, to give you a signed statement and to swear an oath in order to formalize our relationship. Secondly, to work out a communications system with me without personal meetings -- providing me with dead drops where I can pass materials. I would prefer not to meet with anyone. I did have the desire before of meeting with an American or a British representative and to ask them to take me off somewhere overnight. Our Counterintelligence is not operating as intensively as it would seem. People are caught primarily because of crude errors. Now that we have met, thank God -- and I have begun to believe in God -- we can consult on all these things together, and frankly I would like to avoid personal meetings.

82. S: It would be well if I would remain with the Committee for the time being. I have planned a possible trip to Canada in about three months. In addition, on the 24th of May, MCCLELLAN is arriving from Australia. I also am assigned to that country. In the Fall they want to send me to Australia. Yesterday, however, they issued me a passport with great difficulty. They are undecided. Some believe in me and consider that I have been a reliable Communist since 1940, a man decorated in the war, a regimental commander and two higher educations. They even sent me to the rocket school. In addition I have a great number of friends and many of them high-ranking both in the GRU and in the Artillery. We are such close friends, VARENTSOV and I, that his wife serves me soup before she serves his. I already told you about this matter with Nina. At any rate, we are close friends. VARENTSOV even spoke favorably about me to SEROV.

83. S: Incidentally, neither SEROV nor VARENTSOV know anything about my father or that this archives material has been unearthed. They do not know why I was held back in Moscow. I said simply that the climate in India is bad, pretending that I didn't want to go there myself, although I had already given my consent to go. Others, however, waver and consider that it is not right that a son of a White Army officer should have extensive privileges. There is no such thing as the democracy they speak about. It is all a lie and a bluff. Thus far I can maintain myself because they know they cannot simply dismiss me for then I would have every reason to go over to the other side. They would have to isolate me and keep me under constant surveillance. Right now my work is going well. I am receiving commendations and even monetary rewards. I feel I must develop my work in order to show that I have extensive agent contact capabilities in the field of economics and science, as well as for the GRU.

84.

I do not have a document to support this, but I know this is a fact.  
 G: Where did you find this out? S: The man who told me this is a civilian who works in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He stated that at a dinner party given by VARENTSOV.

CHURAYEV

85. S: Another interesting matter -- I wrote in my list about Perkhushkovo. It is near Moscow. This town is now the headquarters of MOSKALENKO, the headquarters of Strategic Rocket Forces. Previously this had been the center for training political officers. This was high level people; generals would attend completion courses there. There were extensive residential layouts there in the woods. One would go there by train from the Beloruskiy Vokzal. The distance from Moscow would be somewhere from 40-50 kilometers. I have been there myself and that is where MOSKALENKO and his entire staff physically are located. VARENTSOV is now the commander of all rocket artillery of the Ground Forces. This is both guided rockets and free rockets. But the headquarters of all strategic rockets is in Perkhushkovo.

7. 86. S: Here is another interesting item. On the second of July 1960, a letter of the Central Committee was issued concerning raising revolutionary security. This letter contained a curious statement and I wrote it down. A scientist who came from the USA and who was visiting the USSR, was called by the GRU and the Atomic Energy Commission prior to his departure. His name was not mentioned in the letter but it stated that he received an espionage mission when he was sent to the USSR. He was briefed by scientific specialists on the work of atomic energy in the USSR. Possibly this scientist was broken upon his arrival in the USSR, or possibly there is someone working in your Atomic Energy Commission or, excuse me, in your GRU. But how else could this information have gotten to the Central Committee of the Communist Party? This is the warning in the letter that your scientists are being briefed for intelligence missions in the USSR. G: But they allowed him to depart? S: Yes. G: What was the name of your Central Committee informant for the information concerning [redacted]? S: This was told to me by CHURAYEV, who is a good friend of VARENTSOV.

87. S: Another fact stated in the letter was that there was an English student in the Leningrad University who received the rank of Capt. Third Rank. He was conducting intelligence operations in the Leningrad University. This was an example of what kind of people are arriving in the USSR. My thought immediately is where is the leak? Either these people are broken, or there is someone working for us among those who brief these people. G: Were these cases accusations or did the individuals confess? S: He confessed.

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88. S: Let us go further. I made a note here on the RB-47. This was brought down by rockets fired from a MIG-19. This MIG is equipped with four rockets, two upper rockets and two lower rockets. The rockets have a homing device; their range is between four and five kilometers. The point I wish to make is this. When the plane rises to an altitude of between 18 to 20 kilometers, it still has the capability of firing an additional four to five kilometers higher. Therefore when KHRUSHCHEV said that our planes can reach over 20 kilometers, even though we have no planes which can do this yet -- they are still experimenting -- the striking ceiling is actually above 20 kilometers when one considers the additional four to five kilometer range of the rocket. Anyway, the MIG-19 fired a rocket at the RB-47, and I can say with full assurance since I have checked this with many sources, that the RB-47 did not violate our borders although it was close. It was actually over neutral waters. Our pilot had itchy trigger fingers and fired the rocket which knocked it down. The length of the rocket is three meters. Only the two upper or the two lower rockets may be fired simultaneously; otherwise the plane would break up.

89. S: There is a town called Klintsy, where atomic warheads are assembled. I told you earlier that there are rocket bases north of Leningrad directed against England. There is a city called Severomorsk. A PVO regiment is stationed there. This regiment is equipped with V-75 rockets.

90. S: When asked about Soviet intelligence officers, Subject said, "If you would only show me a set of photographs, we would do a lot of good work since I can identify a pretty large number, well over a hundred." G: Are you personally acquainted with any illegals at all? S: I can tell you about those who have returned from illegals' work -- for example, such as this man from the German area (SHEHERBAKOV) -- who are members of the present incoming MDA class. I can also tell you which of my classmates are being trained as illegals. But whether they were dispatched out or not I do not know. The GRU has many covert installations such as those used for training illegals. All of this is handled by the First Directorate.

91. G: If you have time it would be very helpful if you could write out the names, ranks, and what you know briefly about other GRU officers, particularly your own classmates because you probably remember them better than others. S: There were 98 graduates in my class and I can probably list a large number of these. Let me name a particularly effective and dangerous intelligence officer. He was previously in England in the APPARAT of the Military Attache and he graduated with me. His name is Col. FEDOROV. He is an artillery engineer. Right now he is Military Attache somewhere in the Scandinavian area. He has many agents. I will name a lot of officers who have extensive agent contacts. Then I am prepared to give you a list of 15 agents who are presently located in Ceylon, Pakistan, and India. Those in India are presently on conservation. I have all this material.

92. G: According to your time schedule you have about twenty minutes left. We can't cover everything in this session. I hope you don't mind if I interrupt you from time to time and ask a question. S: Not at all. That is a very good idea because it helps me to remember. Please prepare a set of photographs for me for identification. Now as to the tenth point I have on my agenda which I have already mentioned, that is, about what should be destroyed. If necessary I will take the mission upon myself to blow up the General Staff (jokingly).

93. S: Here is another new item. There is a new rocket. It is called the RK-14. It is a long-range rocket, over 1,000 kilometers. I have no data on it. (Subject repeats again how easy it would be to blow up the General Staff.) This rocket is fired from Kapustin Yar, and the impact area is Kazakhstan. The impact area consists of high wooden towers which are erected in a triangulation pattern. Soldiers man these towers and there has not yet been a case where a tower has been struck by a direct hit from a rocket. The rockets fall at different points which are then re-sighted with optical instruments to determine the errors in lateral deviation as well as errors in range. There are radio communications for relaying the moment rockets are launched. I already mentioned that there were many cases where rockets struck buildings, railroads, etc..

94. S: Let's see what else my notes have ... Re NEDELIN's death, the second stage ignited prematurely. It broke through the lower stage and an explosion resulted which killed a large number of scientists. These scientists were the ones who were engaged in developing a new type of fuel which required a small storage space and operated on the principle of atomic fission in the rocket engine. This is what our scientists are working on now and they have achieved a small degree of progress. Although nothing has been perfected this is the basic idea on which they are working. The purpose is to eliminate the large space required for the fuel tanks and oxidizer tanks by substituting a lighter and smaller fuel component and possibly affording a larger warhead for conventional explosive as well as atomic types.

#### KAMPONIK

95. S: A very large rocket using atomic energy for motive power was being tested when NEDELIN was killed. He was in the shelter (KAMPONIK). I don't remember its exact designation, but it is a deep reinforced concrete structure where people sit during test observation. After ten or fifteen minutes he (NEDELIN) received a report that the rocket engine malfunctioned and he came out. But at that time the fuel system of the second stage had already ignited and an explosion occurred, killing a large number of service personnel as well as scientists. Please keep in mind this is a two-stage rocket and that basically all our rockets are two-stage. When you report this to your scientific experts, emphasize this so they won't have to guess. Even when NIXON was there a question was asked whether a solid or liquid fuel was used. Only liquid fuel is used. Thus far no type of solid fuel has been developed.

which can propel a large rocket at a great range. A high-caloried fuel has been developed using Boron as a component. However, I do not know what proportion of Boron is used.

96. S: Another item I am reporting on is that military pensions are being reduced still further. Now full colonels will receive only 150 rubles per month pension, and generals up to 200 rubles (new rubles). The next item I have here is the electric drill.

97. J: Before he goes on to that, since he has been speaking of Boron maybe his memory is refreshed concerning what he said about the first SPUTNIK. S: I will repeat it again. The first SPUTNIK only was fired by using a cluster of rockets. There were three rockets below and one above, all clustered together. The overall weight was 100 tons. Of this, 68 tons were fuel - liquid - and the rest of the weight was the basic shell and all of the technical equipment.

98. S: Now I wrote about the electric drill. The reason I wrote about this is because some of your scientists have been coming to the USSR and have been surprised that we have already developed electric drilling techniques. Our scientists have been keeping this secret. The principle is as follows even though I do not know the dimensional details. There is a pipe the diameter of which is 200 - 220 millimeters. An electric motor is mounted within the pipe. The motor is immediately adjacent to the drill bit. Wires are fed down to the motor and the rotation takes place down below, not on the surface. That is the principle, but what is the failure? Recently Swedish technicians who are drill manufacturers from the well-known firm of Stipko were there (in the USSR). They have both diamond drills and hard steel drills, that is special steel drills ---.

99. S: Incidentally, I have as one of my missions here the assignment of obtaining a steel called Nimonic #105. This is a heat resisting steel which is available here in England. They have various designation such as Nimonic #150, 200, 220. They are all in the catalogue. They told me to get about 100 grams of Nimonic steel #150. (Subject means #105. This is later clarified.) S: (Looking up his mission assignment notes) Here it is - Nimonic #105, excuse me, not #150. The firm that makes it is Henry Wiggin. Later I will tell you what my missions are. Maybe you can help me fulfill them.

100. S: Well, comrades -- since we are such in the Western sense -- these drill bits drill only some two and a half meters. Then the teeth break and they have to be removed and new bits put in. In other words it is all junk, even though they drill as deep as three thousand meters and more. They give you the impression that one drill goes through a hundred and more meters, and that the drilling problem has been solved by us, but that is not true. There is a whole pile of broken bits for every effort.

101. S: My next item -- the Sixth Breakthrough Artillery Division is located in the DNR now. Its designation is exactly that - the 6th ADP (ARTILLERISKAYA DIVIZIYA PRORYVA). Remember that in the Soviet Union there

are also artillery corps. This division has four brigades. I do not know the composition of these four brigades. But in addition there are four other brigades which are rocket artillery brigades. Two of these are equipped with atomic warhead rockets. The atomic warheads are not assembled on the rockets but are stored in special atomic storage depots. I don't know where these depots are, but it should be very simple for you to find out.

102. Q: To whom are these brigades subordinated, VARENNIKOV? Or are they considered GHO units? S: They are under MOSKALENKO because these are considered to be strategic weapons. VARENNIKOV is in charge of all rocket artillery of the ground forces which would include regimental, divisional, and corps rocket artillery. Q: Even though these brigades are located in the DM? S: Yes, even though they are in Germany. Q: This would mean that they are GHO units. S: No, but you see the General Staff in a sense complements the staff of MOSKALENKO. The Minister of Defense and the Chief of the General Staff control MOSKALENKO, but this unit is not a part of the military formations under VARENNIKOV. He is in charge of the Ground Forces Artillery which consists of rifled artillery and free rockets and guided missiles of a short range - tactical - but strategic missiles are under MOSKALENKO. He controls the ICBMs, the launching of SPUTNIKS, and this Strategic Rocket Brigade.

103. Q: Then I gave you here a list of military districts and groups of forces. First there is the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Then there is the Southern Group of Forces and the Northern Group of Forces. The following military districts are active: The Zabaykal (Transbaykal) military district (M.D.); the North Caucasian M.D. with Rostov-on-the-Don as headquarters; the Belorussian M.D. with headquarters in Minsk; Sub-Carpathian M.D. with headquarters in Lvov; Odessa M.D., Hqs. Odessa; Kiev M.D., Hqs. Kiev; Leningrad M.D., Hqs. Leningrad; Transcaucasian M.D. Hqs. Tbilisi - Baku is also included here; the Pribaltiyskiy (Baltic) M.D., Hqs. Riga. The Northern M.D., where I mentioned these rocket bases exist which are positioned against England, has now been transferred over to the Leningrad Military District. This Northern M.D. no longer exists. It was formerly commanded by Marshal MENGETSKOV.

104. S: The Turkistan M.D., Hqs. Alma-Ata; the Volga M.D., Hqs. Kuybyshev. You better add this, that the Volga M.D., just like the Voronezh M.D. with its headquarters in Voronezh, are now considered to be incorporated into the Moscow Military District which is being expanded considerably. During World War II the Moscow Military District stretched from Kalinin to Mordovinsk in the East. In fact a big section of the RSFSR was included in the Moscow Military District. That is why such prominent people I referred to before, such as BERIYA, were members of the Military Council of the Moscow Military District. The Siberian M.D. Hqs. Novosibirsk; the Ural M.D. - I did not mention it here, but it very shortly will be incorporated into the Siberian Military District - Hqs. Sverdlovsk; The Far Eastern Military District, Hqs. Khabarovsk; and of course, the MVO, Hqs. Moscow. All of these headquarters must definitely be blown up. Please destroy these slips and notes of mine later as you wish.

105. J: Please ask him to clarify the impression he received earlier that he was the representative of VAUGHANOV and possibly others who were dissatisfied with the regime. (G. repeats question as stated by J.) S: I mentioned this before and wrote in my letter that Marshal KHRUSHCHEV and Marshal SOKOLOVNIKIY are absolutely healthy people and are VAUGHANOV's friends. They did not agree with KHRUSHCHEV about his policy on reducing the size of the army.

106. As your soldier I must report to you that the Soviet Union is definitely not prepared at this time for war. All of this agitation for peace and intimidation on the other hand, which unfortunately many Western leaders succumb to, proves nothing. Back in 1956 when the Egyptian affair was going on the Soviet Union should have been sharply confronted, and even today this should be done. With Cuba for example, I simply can't understand why KHRUSHCHEV should not be sharply rebuked. I do not know what answer Mr. KENNEDY will give him, but he certainly should be accused of arming Cuba with Soviet tanks and guns, right under the gates of America. Czechoslovakia also sent considerable quantities of arms. KENNEDY should be firm. KHRUSHCHEV is not going to fire any rockets. He is not ready for any war. I respect and love the United States and I certainly, in KENNEDY's place, would be firm. Just as we helped the regime in Hungary maintain its power and everyone knew what we were doing, why shouldn't KENNEDY have the right to help the patriotic elements of Cuba, when you know what arms have been sent to Cuba from the USSR? This is my opinion and the opinion of many of our officers.

107. S: I didn't finish about these Marshals. When KHRUSHCHEV found out that they did not back him, he simply ordered them retired. They are living on a pension now, just like ZHUKOV. TIMOSHENKO was also retired, but he had started to drink heavily sometime ago. Many officers are displeased because many healthy generals and officers are being retired and because of the reduction in pay they have no other means of earning a livelihood. For example, a reduction from 5000 rubles income to an income of 2000 rubles per month is very difficult when one has a family.

108. S: I would say that of the total Communist Party strength of 7 to 8 million members, there are no more than two to two and a half million of strong, fanatical Communists. If a war ever began today on the scale of Hitler's war, even with conventional armament, countless numbers of officers and soldiers would simply desert to the other side. This is because all of these ideals for which many of our fathers, brothers and relatives died have turned out to be nothing but a bluff and a deceit. There is always the promise that things will be better, but actually nothing is getting better and things are only getting worse. I swear to you that only in Moscow and Leningrad can one even purchase foodstuffs decently. In Voronezh and Orel -- a friend of mine recently came from there and said that they are eating horse meat, nine rubles per pound by old prices. Even sausages are made of horse meat and it is difficult to get bread. Since there are no roads, this results



in unbelievable transportation delays and breakdowns, and grain is rotting since it cannot be delivered. The country is large and can produce much wheat, but such a large percentage is lost because they cannot make equitable deliveries. Much cattle was lost due to lack of fodder.

109. S: Last December a delegation of Englishmen, thirteen of them, came to me and I was arranging to show them the refrigeration equipment of the Refrigeration Plant Mikoyan #1. They were from the John Thompson firm which manufactures refrigeration equipment in England. Suddenly I received an order to cancel this because the cattle which were brought there were just skin and bones, and they did not want the Englishmen to see this. They told the Englishmen that repairs were going on. You can check what I say with this delegation. They did not see the plant. I could tell you much more, my friends, and I'm sure you know a great deal more yourselves.

110. S: But I would like to emphasize one fact and that is that KHRUSHCHEV has not renounced war and is patiently awaiting the time when he can begin a war. He has given himself the mission of being the instigator of a war. He wants to make a "rain of rockets" under which, as he says, "to bury my imperialism". I am confident that my government now the USA and England with the other free countries of the world such as France and West Germany are sufficiently flexible to withstand the onslaught of Soviet rockets and arms. All will not be destroyed and recovery may be possible. But still it seems to me that KHRUSHCHEV should not be permitted to initiate the war. Today he will not begin a war. He will rant and rave and even send arms here and there just as he did to Cuba and possibly even send small caliber rockets there. In fact there was talk about this with CASTRO and possibly a few rockets are already there.

111. S: In the USSR the younger generation are dissatisfied. Their incomes are small. They have few decent clothes and when they see your tourists and your visiting delegations, and see how well-dressed the foreigners are, this has an effect on them. Our youths have no money and theft is common. All kinds of crimes for theft occur about which nothing is written. After all, the press is entirely controlled. The people cannot organize. There is no opposition to the regime, and when a small opposition does arise such as MOLOTOV, MALENKOV, etc., they are immediately eliminated. The people are afraid to do anything because if they open their mouths they will lose even the little bit they have. There is no money in the bank; there is no property, nothing from which to draw sustenance. There is internal dissension and Hitler was right when in his time he attempted to have minority conflicts. All of these weak spots must be exploited before the external blow is dealt during a war. Even the Soviet help to the countries of Peoples' Democracies may serve a good purpose in that it is draining the national treasury.

112. S: Valuable production results from our labor even though the individual worker gets only pennies. But all of these billions are going out of the country and it's becoming a serious drain. Relations are not always the best with the Satellites. For example, with China we are having difficulties

Although we have given them foodstuffs and equipment, recently Mao Tse-Tung chased out our specialists. He said that his own specialists have now been sufficiently trained. It can even happen that if we stop supplying the satellites more of them like Poland and Yugoslavia will be asking you for aid. There simply is no monolithic Warsaw Pact.

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dispute

113. S: Now all of us are being squeezed more and more. Even of my present 4,500, I pay 500 rubles income tax. They took away allowances for household help for high-ranking officers. They took away privileges of those who are decorated who in Stalin's time were declared exempt from income taxes. All of this is done because they need more and more funds to build factories and other equipment for the manufacture of rockets. The discipline and moral of the Army has fallen greatly. There are countless cases of pilferage, drunkenness, and immorality. All of these things I mentioned must be considered. By itself it may not be a decisive factor, but it all adds to the general situation and can be exploited. Of course, I am sorry for the people, but they have suffered so much already that if they suffer just once more for the sake of a really better future, it would be worthwhile having this war. But in that case, let me know when I should be in Moscow.

factories  
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114. G: Therefore, you are not the representative of any group of disaffected persons? S: No, I am all alone. All I have is my mother, my daughter, Galya, and my wife, I am entirely in your hands. You can do with me as you will, and I wish only to work with you honestly. All the materials I pass to you are mine and all of my experience and intelligence training are at your disposal. I received a great deal of training earlier from the Soviet Government. I am associated with no one whatsoever. I would be afraid of this, and I do not wish it.

115. S: Therefore, I repeat I would like to have agent commo with you via a dead drop. Please give me a small Minox. I know it and I have worked with it before. I will not develop the film even though I have my own apartment, so that my wife nor anyone else would not notice. So I will deliver only undeveloped film to you and I will place it wherever you tell me to. I have many secret journals such as VOYENNAYA MYSL, manuals, and classified lectures by prominent people. I have a chance to get these items in my hands for possibly an hour, and I can photograph them. I would not have time to write. I wrote up this rocket material because I knew it was important. I did it carefully because I knew you would check every word and if it were perfect maybe I would get a decoration. G: That's fine.

116. G: Now the time is drawing close, let us plan for the future. S: That's right. I will leave in a few minutes. G: Now what is your program or your time schedule for tomorrow? S: (Looking at his schedule) Let us begin working together tomorrow at 2115 hours. I have a little change in my schedule. Tomorrow at 1700 hours our delegation schedule will be completed and I have to run to the Embassy because I want to see if I can extend the duration of this trip by five days. As it stands, we have come here for ten days. We received money for ten days and our passport notation states that we have come for ten days. However, there will be an engineering exhibition here in London up to the fourth of May and we have no delegation planned to attend it. They wish to pass on the assignments for covering this

to us. Tomorrow I must go to see SOLDATOV, the Ambassador, and ask him to send a cable requesting that an extension of five days be given to myself and my delegation. This will give me the opportunity of working a little more with you, to get to know you better and to rest up a bit. I do not know whether this will work out or not. In the meantime you must plan that I would leave on the 30th because there is no permission to extend as yet. G: When do you think you will know? That is, when will a cable reply come in? S: I will know about the decision on Monday.

117. S: In addition we want to see what the firms Plessy and Leo Computers can show us because they deal with electronics which is now a first priority, and it would be an advantage to report even on some new screw. Things are not sufficiently developed in electronics in the USSR. Some work has been done and they have various integrators and computing machines, but it is far from perfection. You have no idea of how many failures and unsuccessful tests have been made. The Americans are honest people. They write about their test failures and admit when a rocket falls into the sea improperly. We don't write anything about this but, believe me, we have more failures than the Americans.

118. S: Well, this is about all I had planned to tell you tonight. Possibly much of what I have said did not follow in proper sequence. However, I hope that next time we will continue our talk with more concrete details. What I would like to do is to look over the materials I have submitted and explain whatever may not be clear and pinpoint details.

119. S: Now with respect to the agent net -- in Ceylon there is this diplomat who is working for the Soviets. His father is a Kurd, which fact he conceals. I have the names and addresses of all people. It is hidden in a dead drop which I have at a DACHA. It is the DACHA of my uncle; it is a little place. This uncle is my mother's brother. In the dead drop I have this list of agents, which includes the agents in India who are on conservation. There are two brothers there. Formerly, they were very active agents, but now they are on conservation because we are not conducting intelligence operations against India. This is because NEHRU is a fool and says everything anyway. In fact, the entire government is that way. There is a radio operator in this REZIDENTIURA which is on conservation, and in addition to the two brothers there is a Major in the Army and other military men.

120. S: In Pakistan there are six agents, one of whom is a Turk, and there are two agents in Ceylon. In Ceylon one of the agents is a corporal who works in a headquarters. He obtains all kinds of United States military manuals. All this material I will pass to you. Don't forget to prepare a set of photographs for me to identify. I will tell you whom I know about, and who are dangerous intelligence officers who should be gotten out of the country. Any means should be used to expel them, including provocation, intensive surveillance, etc.. Let replacements come in because it

takes a considerable time for a man who just arrives to do anything.

121. S: Incidentally, there was an important moment I want to tell you about. Yesterday when I was leaving I saw MELIKH in the General Staff. Why did you let him go? This is something I do not understand. He is an out-and-out intelligence officer who has even been an instructor in English. I studied English under him. Yesterday I saw him just before flying here.

122. S: Another important matter, and please give this attention - please contact all people who have had dealings with me and make them sign secrecy oaths to preserve my security. Last August I was in Odessa on leave with my wife and daughter. On my way back through Moscow from Kiev I found myself in a railroad car in which were American students and instructors in the Russian language, also Americans. I could not approach them because I knew that there was an Armenian with them who is a KGB informant. For some time I stalked the American Embassy like a wolf, looking for a reliable foreigner, a patriot. Across the street from the American Embassy there is a tunnel-like archway and two benches. I sat there for a long time smoking. There were two militiamen walking around. One was at the corner. Dozens of cars were coming out of the Embassy. I even went to the America House. I saw them playing cards there and drinking whiskey, and there was a militiaman at the entrance. I was waiting for some American to come out so I could contact him and say, "Mister, you are a patriot. Please deliver this letter to your Embassy. Everything in it is self-explanatory." I couldn't meet anyone. No one came out.

123. S: These two instructors, one was tall and one was short. G: They delivered everything properly and you can see here your original letter. S: I had noticed them in the railroad car and remembered their appearance. I arrived in Moscow on the tenth of August and on the twelfth I spotted them as they were walking down to the river from Red Square. The tall man had an umbrella since it was raining. They were going to the bridge and I approached them. At first they were frightened, but I spoke to them at length and told them what a coincidence it was to see them again. They spoke Russian very well. I was so interested in the conversation, that, as an intelligence man, I made an error. I didn't say farewell to them. I had already given them the two envelopes, and it was high time to end the conversation. As we approached a PERFINAK, I saw two militiamen by accident. One was talking to a woman, and the other was walking. I told the Americans to go with me to an entrance way so at least we could say farewell and I could shake their hands, but they were frightened and started to walk away.

124. S: So I didn't say farewell to them, but they kept the envelopes and on the 15th of August they departed from Moscow. My feeling was miserable. I went to the dead drop; there was nothing there. There was also no signal on the booth. I have a friend in Moscow who is an Armenian. I told him "Leva, come with me to a hotel. I am looking for another Armenian

who was on a train. First I went to the Budapest and then to the Balchuk, on the pretense that I was looking for the other Armenian. At the Budapest Hotel we were told that no Americans had been there, but at the Balchuk, again using my Armenian as a cover, I found out that the Americans left Moscow on the 15th of August. After that I walked around for months and there was still nothing.

125. S: Earlier that Summer they had assigned me to the commission for accepting students to the MDA. At first I was to be the chief of the incoming class, but later was told that this is not compatible with my background, that is, my father's having been a White Russian officer. Then I was transferred to the Committee. But in the meantime I was writing up all the data on these students from their personnel files. There were many who came to Moscow from foreign assignments, and there was one illegal. I will think of his name in a minute. G: He is SECHERBAKOV. S: That is exactly right.

126. S: After this, in December, the WYNN delegation came; [REDACTED]. They were elderly people. I decided to approach them. I was determined to get all of this information as fast as I could to the American and British governments. I was undecided. You notice that at first I wrote the letter when EISENHOWER was president. I didn't rewrite the letter later and I added, you can see, the addressees, Her Majesty Elizabeth the Second and MACMILLAN. I approached them in their room at the Leningrad Hotel and appealed to them like to my fathers. I asked them to help me and simply deliver this letter. If Col. PERKINS had not departed from Turkey I probably would have established at least a contact to whom I could go when the time came. [REDACTED] were frightened. They said that they would consider it, but did nothing. They know about me.

127. S: In January, the Canadian, [REDACTED], arrived. He is acquainted with [REDACTED], the Second Counselor. I thought of [REDACTED] since he had a diplomatic passport, whereas [REDACTED] had a civilian passport. I asked [REDACTED] to introduce me to [REDACTED] since [REDACTED], as a Commercial Counselor, had official dealings with our Committee regarding scientific-technical matters. Therefore, I approached [REDACTED] and told him to please deliver my letter, to be a patriot; that to wall me down the river was in his province to do, but what would he get out of that? He took the letter, but two days later when I met him again to give him the package with all this rocket material, he returned my first letter. He politely, but firmly, told me to go. He said he was not concerned with such matters. A month and a half ago he received a new apartment in Moscow. I went to a reception with my wife and took all my material with me again. I met [REDACTED] and thought maybe he had thought the matter over and would accept the material. He greeted my wife and myself and then stayed away from me during the entire time I was there. I also request, therefore, that you obtain a secrecy agreement from them and request that they

forget all about me. These are the paths along which I wandered like an animal in order to make this contact. Now I thank you for this very much. Don't forget the Minox camera.

128. S: I request that you evaluate my submitted material with respect to its financial worth. I am certainly not going to bargain about it, and I am a soldier. Whatever you determine I should get, I will accept. Please place whatever you decide in the bank and I will request small sums as I need them. During this trip I will ask you for some money, not this minute but during my stay, since I have to buy quite a few things. Some of the things I buy I can take with me. I can even take two suitcases with me if it is necessary since it is entirely normal, or I can leave one suitcase behind with WYNNIE and get them from WYNNIE next time he comes to Moscow. I have many purchase orders to fill for my friends, my wife, etc.. I have complete trust and know that you will decide this properly. Basically, those are all my requests. G: I am sure everything will be arranged accordingly. S: Fine.

129. S: Well, these are all my requests and please now consider how to establish a system of dead drops. I think that we can arrange all this prior to the 30th of April and it seems that there may not be any reason making it necessary for me to meet with someone until five or six months after this. G: Are you planning to possibly return here again in the Fall? S: You see, that all depends. Tomorrow I will tell you all about my mission here and what data I have to get in terms of certain catalogues, so that they would see that I have obtained something and brought it back. Then there is another mission, that of turning over some of my acquaintances to local contacts. I will tell you all about that tomorrow. I will ask your advice and possibly your help in some of these matters. Then it all depends on how all this will be accepted at home. If they trust me, they may even send me with my wife and family overseas. This could be to the United States, to England, or to Canada. By my experience and maturity I am eligible, but it's a matter of whether they trust me.

130. G: How about your mother? S: No, they would not let her go. You will have to help me arrange how to get my mother out some other way. G: Could she get to the DDR? S: Yes, it is possible that she could go there as a tourist. G: In that case it will not be a difficult matter to get her out through East Berlin. S: That is a possibility. I have another possibility in mind. After I have completed all my assignments for you in Moscow, I could go with my family to live in Riga or elsewhere in the Baltic States. Then I could get out either by submarine or surface craft. This may sound naive at this point but it is still a possibility. G: It would be much better if she could go as a tourist to East Berlin and then simply get to West Berlin. S: Anyway, think about this. The only other thing I want to mention is that you will be satisfied with me. G: We are sure of this.

131. G: Now let us arrange about tomorrow. S: I believe that I can meet with you again tomorrow in the evening, late, between 2100 and 2200 hours. That would be the best time for me because the others will already be tired and will be falling asleep. G: Can there be any difficulty for you from anyone in your delegation? S: No, none at all. I am perfectly sure of this. Tell me, what danger do you think there can be? G: We don't know the exact circumstances, but we are afraid that if a pattern of your disappearance is noticed, someone will report this to your people. S: Nothing can happen. My room is locked. Here is my key. If the phone rings there will be no answer, and I will simply say that I was asleep. G: Suppose they keep knocking loudly on your door? S: First of all, there are double doors, and secondly, why should anyone knock on my door? I said goodnight to them quite properly, and said I would retire. I am positive none of them are surveilling me. G: We are raising these points entirely for the sake of your security. S: That is fine, and you can say anything with respect to matters that I am not aware of. But these things I know, so far as my delegation is concerned. G: We certainly are most happy to meet with you as much as possible. Don't misunderstand. S: I believe that we can work during the night. Tomorrow I will come here about 2200 hours. G: Yes, come straight to this room. S: This is about all I had in mind to tell you tonight.

132. G: Now I would like to be completely honest in my relations with you and I would like to formalize our relationship by an official AKT, so that you can properly report this to your top people. I will sign all necessary obligations, oaths, etc.. I want to have a clear soul, that I am doing this irrevocably for my whole life. These are not impressions as the result of one day. After all, I felt these urges far back in the days when I was in Turkey. Maybe the Turks even suspected, although I was never identified to them by name. Now that I've waited patiently almost one year, God has granted our getting together. G: That is why no further unnecessary chances should be taken from now on. True, God has protected you so far, but there is a limit to taking chances. S: Yes, God does not bless fools. G: No matter how much we want to meet with you for long sessions and often, we must be careful.

133. S: I asked WYNNIE when he was leaving on the plane. I gave him my letter and one document. If he had taken all of the material you would have had a chance to examine it by now. It would have been important for you to have studied this earlier in order to have saved time, since there are many items there and no doubt many questions about them. After all, there are all kinds of details about the technical equipment, the organization, etc.. After all, these were not notes from lectures. The material was directly copied from written lecture material and from manuals. These were all Top Secret, of special importance. I put them into a briefcase which was carried in and out of the building with a special PROPUSK.

134. S: Well, then, let us say goodnight until tomorrow. Tomorrow I will come as soon as I can, but it may be as late as 2200 hours. G: Come when you can. We will be waiting for you. Let me take you out and show you a rear stairway of the hotel, right across from this room. You can go right up to the fifth floor without being seen by anyone. This will avoid taking the elevator. (Subject was given his key #566, and G. escorted him to the stairway. Subject left about 0103 hours, 21 April 1961.)

Addendum to Meeting Number 1

During the time that the tape was being changed during the First Meeting, the information below was not recorded on the tape. Fortunately, Subject had presented his agenda notes.- The items thereon having fallen within the short space interval of 3-4 minutes during which recording was not possible. This situation was inevitable due to the fact that at the very First Meeting with Subject, the tape recording was made clandestinely whereas, with Subject's concurrence, all tape recordings for future meetings were made with his knowledge. No business matters were covered during the short periods when the tape required changing. The following items follow Paragraph 89, Page 27, consecutively and precede Paragraph 90. Therefore, they will be numbered 89A, 89B, etc..

89A. There are rocket launching sites established in the area north of Leningrad toward Murmansk. Exact locations are unknown but these are in the Murmansk OBLAST.

89B. There is a production center and a warhead explosive storage area at Shchakhtinsk which is 180 KM from Rostov-On-The-Don. These warheads are specifically for the TRA which is the heavy rocket artillery for the Ground Forces Rocket Command under VARENTSOV. *nuclear or conventional*

89C. At Glukhovo (from Moscow) in the direction of Konotop, there is a training center for officers of the Rocket Command. *Research*

89D. At Kuzhenkovo and at Staryye Toropy, there are training centers for cadres to handle all types of warheads for rockets. These are for enlisted personnel rocket teams. *cc. 42*

89E. In general, all training with live rockets has resulted in numerous casualties. The most notable of which was the explosion in which NEDELIN was killed.