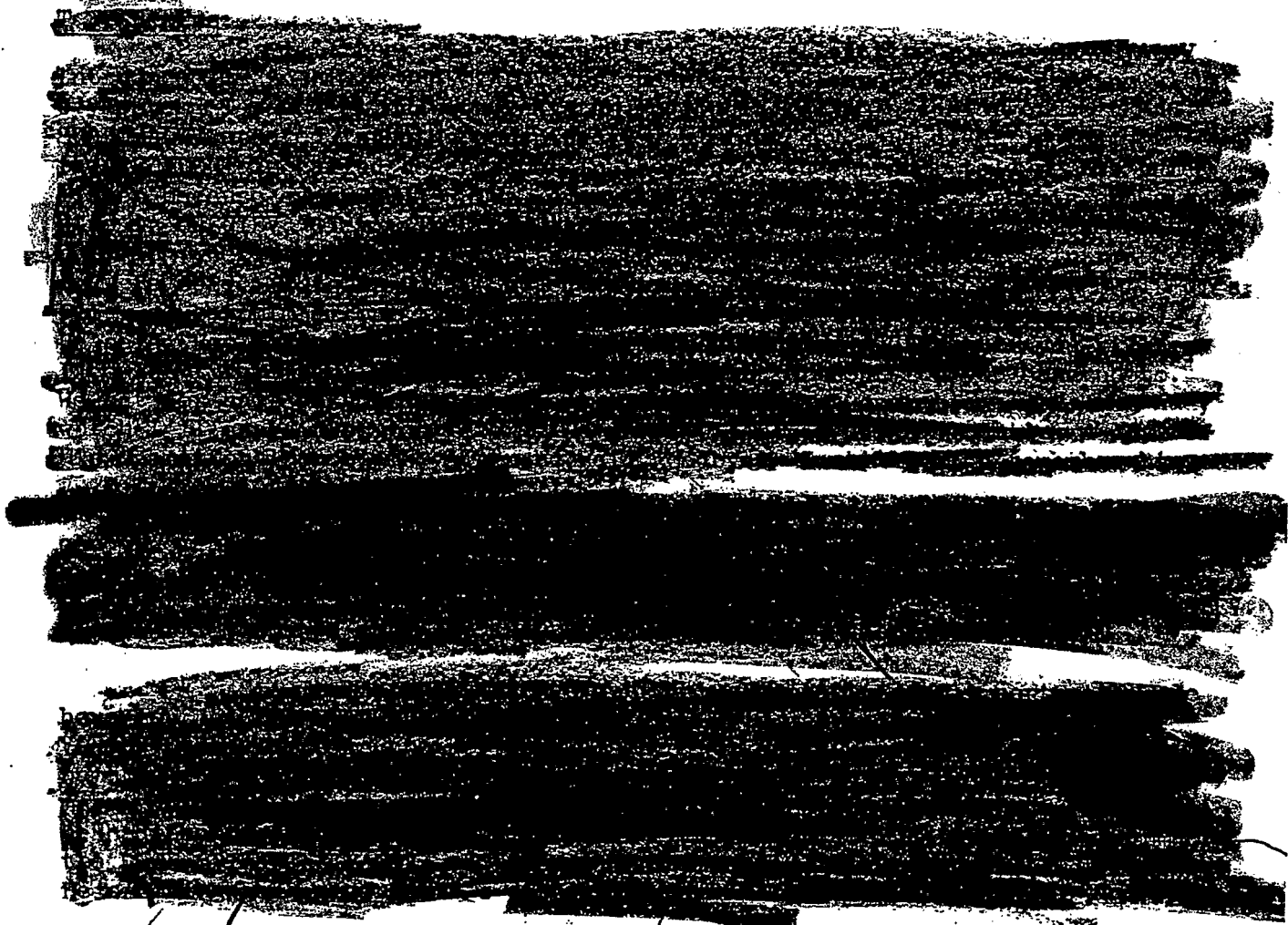


Meeting #2, 21 April 1961

1. Subject arrived at 2125 hours on 21 April 1961. Immediately following hasty greetings Subject sat down and began to report on his visit to the Soviet Embassy earlier in the day. He had spent the early hours of the evening after supper with SHAPOVALOV, a GRU officer in the Soviet Embassy and admitted having consumed a half bottle of cognac with SHAPOVALOV. This was quite evident as the meeting progressed in that Subject digressed from his main thought even more extensively than usual. This is the only meeting, however, in which Subject showed any sort of alcoholic influence and he certainly was not intoxicated even at this meeting. As a matter of principle all participants decided to serve only a mild wine at meetings. This served to quench thirst which was stimulated by being forced to sit in a hot, stuffy, smoke-filled room for hours. (The window had to be shut to keep conversation from being overheard.) Subject said he went to the Soviet Embassy to see the REZIDENT.



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

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5. G: Do you remember you said it would be interesting for you to get this Nemonic #105? S: Ah yes, I'll tell you about that. Nemonic.... the firm is Henry Wiggins. G: How did you think you would make up a cover story for getting this material...a fairly small quantity...150 grams? S: I'll tell you about those intelligence tasks which I fulfilled in my position as a worker on the Committee (GNIK). I'll tell you about the members of WYNNE's delegation on which they wanted character details -- those who live in London -- so that it's easier for a member of the RESIDENTURA here to work with him and later perhaps to recruit him. I mentioned three people in my operational report on the visit of WYNNE's delegation to Moscow in December 1950. I gave you a list of the seven people who were there.

6. G: Would it be a good thing for you if you were able to get the material? S: This is what I think about it. I'll tell you the tasks I've got to fulfill. If I can fulfill them, this would strengthen my position considerably, because it's worse to do none of your allotted tasks. I've been given four tasks and if I can do them all, so much the better. If I can fulfill just two of them I shall have done well. If I do none of them, they will either say "he's lazy" or "he doesn't want to work with us". G: (in English) Should I ask you if we can help him extend his stay? R: I wouldn't at this moment.

7. G: (in English) Shall I ask him to analyze his mission now? H: Yes. G: Tell us about your mission here. S: After WYNNE's delegation left in December 1950, I wrote an operational report on the operational task which I had been given, that is, to report on the people I met under the auspices of the GNIK. They told me to cultivate the acquaintance of people, to get on good terms with those who lived in London, or not far from London, or in a town near London, because our people here have to get permission to leave London. G: What sort of man were they looking for, a businessman? S: Yes, but it doesn't matter because every Englishman or American has, in our opinion, some possibility or other as an agent. Even if we don't use him directly we can get in touch with other people through him, select those who are of interest to us, and give them money. We don't give much. G: In other words, a contact or a spotter. S: I give you my word that I got into no agent relationship with any member of WYNNE's delegation. Quite the opposite, since I approached ~~him~~ and ~~him~~ with my own problem, with my own life.



9. S: Now then, what tasks did they give me? To study these acquaintances again; to get to know them better; to work with them, estimate their value as agents, and if they have any value to report to the RESIDENT in London about their possibilities. The RESIDENT would assign an operational worker. His operational worker is Colonel PAVLOV. He is the son-in-law of VOROSHILOV. He is temporarily at the Center in Moscow at this time. Or he might allot SHAPOVALOV, who has a large mole on his right ear. He used to be a secretary in the APPARAT of the military attache in India. He's been in London six months. Or he might assign some other operational worker to the job.

10. S: I am to arrange a meeting with him and we might have a drink and so on. Then a further meeting would be arranged at which the Englishman's weaknesses would be explored -- perhaps he might be in debt, perhaps he might need money which he had lost gambling, etc.. He might ask for money himself. It might be possible to take advantage of these weaknesses, compromise him and eventually get him into a compromising position for recruitment. I should like, that is, another mission assigned to me is to make some new acquaintances, perhaps in the firm of Leo, to remember them and to report on them. Today the RESIDENT said to me that I should look out for new acquaintances at the Exhibition of Industrial Engineering and report on them to him before my departure, but about three days prior to my departure so that he can assign a case officer to whom I would introduce my acquaintances.



13. S: My second task is to determine the methods used by British Counterintelligence against me and my delegation, who is put on to us, any provocative questions, any anti-Soviet propaganda, surveillance methods on foot or from vehicles, the use of radio to report our progress from one block to the next, for instance, down Queen's Street. Those are the sort of things I should write about. Well, I'll write something.

14. S: The third task is the Kemanic. I told you about it yesterday. Incidentally, gentlemen, that reminds me, I thought about this in bed... I didn't sleep for two hours...today or tomorrow we ought to go through all my material and decide how you can use it freely -- through the press or through notes or however you like -- all the KHRUSHCHEV business and so on, but only that material which does not involve me.

15. S: I'll give you details on fifteen Soviet agents working in three countries, but don't arrest them now. Don't even put surveillance on them. Somehow we must cut them out in such a way that it won't do us any damage. As I said, in Ceylon a corporal is handing over all the American documents (USTAVY) for money. He has three children and needs money. He is not paid much but for him it is a material subsidy, according to his standards. But if you put this corporal in prison or shoot him as he deserves, then they will look at his file straight away. He has a pseudonym, "DICK" or "BOB", etc. and all the officers of Strategic Intelligence who have had dealings with him are listed: (Subject's true name), IVANOV, PETROV. They are called in and interrogated, has there been a leakage from these people who know that this man is an agent of Soviet Strategic Intelligence -- military, I emphasize. Therefore, this is a two-ended stick. (Service
reculation)

16. S: In India everything is frozen. They are not working now; they are on conservation. In Pakistan they are working, but producing only trifles. It is true there is one man getting material on computers (SRECHETNO-RESHAYUSHCHIM USTROYSTVAM). He has access, but as I understand it, he is working through someone. Someone gives him the material as if he were interested in it, and this man sells it through a third person. The rest are worth nothing. They produce only scraps, nonsense. The material from Ceylon is valuable. It is always highly evaluated by the Information Directorate -- American documents, orders, and so forth. Incidentally, this government of Mrs. BANDARANAIKE is unsuccessful. It may be necessary to find a new regime. They are going a long way to the left. That is my personal opinion and I have the right and the duty to say these things. Well I ask you to think about all this and to come to an analytical, non-primitive decision, as one might say.

17. S: My next task is to get hold of as much information and material as I can which will receive positive evaluation. Incidentally, when KIRKWOOD was in Moscow, he gave me an overt brochure about obtaining fresh water from sea water. There are these evaporators. Our specialists were very interested because the methods we use to obtain fresh water -- this is in the Far Eastern Theater -- water for food, for drinking and for equipment, and water to drive equipment and tanks and so forth.....by our method the cost is six rubles (old currency) per cubic meter, but your method costs either one ruble five kopeks or ninety-seven kopeks. I don't remember exactly, but it was six times

cheaper. I got a good evaluation for this overt brochure. These types of visits give so many opportunities to our heavy industry, metallurgy, machine building, chemistry, artificial rubber.

KATZEL

18. S: Our specialists still haven't been able to work out how to fix artificial fur onto a fabric backing. In America there is a firm called Kapsel and in Canada, the Lion Fur Corporation. This Kapsel Company not long ago offered us a machine for doing this for \$300,000 U.S. dollars. The factory is in Montreal and on the 15th of May three people are going to Canada to evaluate this machine -- two specialists and one interpreter. The name of the interpreter is NOZHIN and the head of the delegation is SAPELEVSKIY and the third is a woman who is called KLYAKINA. I think, and this is my opinion, we will not give \$300,000 for this machine but we shall study the process and perhaps steal the secret of the adhesive which sticks the backing to the fur. Why give \$300,000 for a machine? Engineers, academicians, chemists and people like this are stealing all this from under your nose all the time.

19. S: I think the Americans do this the right way. They put very strict limits on the things these people can see. They show them very little. Our people go to Canada and we consider Canada a synthesis of the top scientific and industrial thinking of both the U.S. and Great Britain. The Canadians themselves have some clever people but they are working with American or British machines. You don't allow us to come to America and you don't allow us to do everything in England, but in Canada we go very freely and study them. We describe all the secrets and we say, "Thank you for letting us have everything so cheaply." The reports our scientists submit must be accurate or they are reprimanded. Irrespective of how the individual feels, even miserably, one has to do these things in order to survive in our system.

20. S: Well then, my task here is to get hold of materials which will be of interest on all those firms which have invited us. You, I think, should help me get this material without doing yourself any harm, of course. I won't be putting this material in my suitcase -- those are my orders -- but I shall be sending it back in the diplomatic bag through the REZIDENT, addressed to ROGOV - the small ROGOV. I've got it written down here, Vasilii Maksimovich, not the Lt. Gen. ROGOV who is deputy to SEROV.

21. S: That's my third task, and the fourth is the Nemonic. This Nemonic, why give it to me? I don't think it necessary to give it to me. Why hand it over for chemical analysis -- or perhaps this is impossible. I'm not an engineer; I don't know. The REZIDENT said to me today that there are many Nemonics, 85, 120, 105, etc.. Through British Agents who are working for the Russians, they've gotten hold of one Nemonic -- which one he didn't know -- and he sent this off to Moscow by diplomatic bag on 17 April. H: I think that was Nemonic 90. S: Was it? I didn't know that. I'm only telling you what the REZIDENT told me.

22. S: I thought you would be bringing me photographs from which I could identify the REZIDENT. He's forty-five or forty-six. G: Yes, we'll get them for you. They're being prepared at this moment. I will have them for you tomorrow. S: I think this is a very important business. Yesterday you asked me to name all those officers with whom I studied. I will name all whom I studied with. There is this YERMOLENKO. You asked me about who worked as an illegal. He was in my class. Of course, he's gone abroad under a different name which I don't know, but I can identify his photograph, you understand? I will show you hundreds of these people and I won't make a mistake. I have a very good memory, but I did not want to clog it with a man's name and patronymic. I can tell you their ranks and surnames. You must do this now since we may not meet again for some time in the future. I'll show you which of them should be thrown out of the countries they are working in, so they'll have to bring in new ones. I will tell you about my classmates and graduates of other years. Incidentally the REZIDENT here used to be in America, and then he was sent to England.

23. G: Are those all your tasks? S: Yes, that's everything. G: Our question to you is whether if you fulfill these tasks, would it be a great plus for you? And if, perhaps as a reward, they would send you abroad again with other delegations? If so, this is the aim we should set ourselves. Exactly what would help you must be explained by you since it is clearer to you what would be most effective. S: If I do nothing, they'll say that I was just idle, that I came here only to see London and Great Britain, and to drink wine with the firm which gave us receptions.

24. G: We'll look into this. H: This is quite easy. I can get all the brochures he needs. S: Well I'll send the brochures by diplomatic bag through the REZIDENT, Col. ROGOV, not to the Committee, but straight to the Information Directorate, the former Second Directorate. H: Well, this is quite easy. I can get you stuff from all the firms. G: We're talking about the brochures. S: Yes, I want catalogues, valuable looking things with drawings, interesting things -- you know the sort of thing. G: We'll get you a whole heap of brochures. You can look through them and pick out the most important ones. S: Those dealing with electronics are the most useful if you can get them without damage to yourselves. At the Leo Factory they gave us a description of the Leo, II. Our specialists are very pleased with it. Today one of our specialists gave a lecture on the machine Minsk-1, the computer. Your specialists were not particularly interested. It was pretty old stuff for them. This man LOBATO, of course, knows a good deal about various big computers (STRELA) and the STRELA-4 which are kept in secret. (Note: These are Soviet models.) So I ask you to think about that and I ask you again to put me in touch with somebody suitable who could work with me properly. Later I can introduce him to a case officer of the REZIDENTURA here.

25. S: Do you understand how the list of code names I gave you is used? For example, 'yesterday I concluded a deal with Merchant B'. This means yesterday I had a contact with Agent B. This is how a dispatch or cable is

written up. Recently two couriers were killed. This happened not long ago, a few weeks ago. Sometimes they burn the pouches with this material and sometimes it may be intact. You may be able to intercept a diplomatic bag and, if you can do this, there you will find all the documents of Strategic Intelligence encoded with the code which I gave you. For instance, a "Merchant" is an agent, etc. You understand, when they are enciphering a telegram they use this code.

26. S: First of all, they disguise the operational words with this code and then with the help of ten-line figure ciphers, they encipher the message and send it off. (Note: This is a one-time pad.) In Moscow, they have a corresponding book and if in Ankara they subtracted, in Moscow they add, and get the true meaning of the message. So in order to decode a message, we need a code book which is kept in a safe by a code clerk. But, for instance, when I was REZIDENT I had access to the codes and did my own enciphering without the help of the code clerk. We've got these books at the Center. When I was getting ready to go to India, I went through all this in a separate room, and so forth and so on. It's important that we photograph two or three pages for the experts so that they can understand the order and frequency of the number sequences, and try to discover whether there is any higher mathematical rule in the structure of the whole. This is my future task which I will do when I get a suitable chance.

27. G: When you use the figures in order to send a message either by telegram or by some other means, surely you do not repeat the figures a second time in another message? S: No, because I subtract the numbers from another pad, and those sheets on which I've already crossed out numbers are burned in an incinerator by certification. In each REZIDENTIURA there is a cipher room, in England and everywhere else where there is an oxygen tank and a device for the rapid destruction of cipher material in case of an incident. That is the general rule. G: What do you call these tables, one time tables (ODNOVREMENNYE TABLICHKI)? S: No, these are called RAZOVYE tables, on thin cigarette paper. (Subject gives an explanation of the system by which a word is encoded by syllables in alphabetical order; for example, the RAZVEDCHIK is encoded syllable by syllable.) S: And when I take the RAZ, 45855, I take pad No. 1 or I take pad No. 7, and they use pad No. 7 or No. 1 in the Center because they know which pads I have destroyed. Where I have subtracted, they add, and vice versa.

28. S: The operational code that I gave you is a fresh code (SVEZHIY). It is used in all REZIDENTIURAS. It's a red booklet. At the beginning is the encoding section and at the end is the decoding section. It is in alphabetical order like a dictionary. I gave you some examples. I copied this booklet early in the mornings or when I was on duty. I kept it in my safe. I kept it together with my ciphers. But only this one code which was intended to make operational letters secure so that there were no words like intelligence officer, agent, safehouse, or dead drop. For instance, if I wanted to write Rome, I wrote "VILLONA".

29. S: I copied this list out on a piece of paper and then typed it out on a typewriter which I got from Germany when I was a regimental commander. I did this as accurately as possible. I wanted to insure that it was done more tidily than what I wrote on rockets, although that too should be comprehensible even though it is not beautiful. I tried to write out all the words in toto. I did want to copy the whole lot out on a typewriter but I would have needed two months to do that. My wife kept asking me what I was typing...we live in two rooms...and I always told her it was just a report, or (I would type) when my mother went off to my uncle's DACHA with my daughter. If I had had a camera -- a Minox or something like that -- then I certainly could have done it. G: You know how to use a Minox then? S: Of yes, I know how to make microdots, how to use secret ink, and I know how to develop secret-writing, that's all.



31. G: Have you eaten yet? S: Yes, I ate with SHAPOVALOV, with intelligence officer SHAPOVALOV. His English is very bad; mine is better. The RESIDENT was complaining to me about him today. The RESIDENT is an experienced and cunning man. He was in America. Incidentally he intends to take a TUI trip after PAVLOV, his deputy, arrives. He's going to go all around the country and if you put heavy surveillance on him he'll report on it to the Center. He'll begin to wonder why because there wasn't surveillance on him before, but since (Subject's true name) was here, surveillance began. You see, he'll get suspicious. Perhaps, on the other hand, he won't think about it.

32. S: Now we'll go through the papers which I have given you. I'll tell you what you can publish tomorrow in the papers if you like or in notes or on the radio on the "Voice of America" or on the "Voice of the BBC". Let's begin with the question of YERZIN, Pavel Dmitriyevich. I used to drink wine and vodka with him in Ankara. He was the KGB RESIDENT. He was a colonel there. Now he is the Prorector of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow. Incidentally, this University is in the building only recently occupied by the General Staff Academy named Voroshilov which is now being united with the Frunze Academy. It is not far from the crematorium.

*Yerzina
Voroshilov
Academy
Frunze
Academy*

33. S: Let us suppose it would be possible to expose YERZIN and to show these stupid Africans like Patrice LUMUMBA who are being prepared as a fifth column. Many of the students there have been recruited already. They take these people there who are poor and enraged, feed them, give them money and recruit them. They have lessons and Marxist-Leninist training, develop their political views, get a signature from them for material assistance and send them back to Africa to stir up trouble for you -- strikes, revolutions, etc. This university must be unmasked, and we can do this through this YERZIN



Who is both Protector and KGB RESIDENT, and who studies the prospects and does all the recruiting. Some have already been recruited. I heard this and believe it. However, if YERZIN is exposed they would say, now who knows YERZIN? A hundred people know that he is a KGB officer and on this list, of course, is my name because I worked with him in Turkey from the beginning to the end of his tour. I was with him for eighteen months. So I should like to unmask him but I am apprehensive about it at the same time. I had all this material ready at the time KHROUSHCHEV came to America and I should have liked to have been able to produce it then and to confront him with it and to say, "What are you doing?"

34. (Subject then gave a rambling monologue on political conditions inside the USSR with particular reference to the hunger strike in Voronezh reported in the written material.) S: KHROUSHCHEV should be confronted with specific instances of bad conditions within the USSR, of which he is fully aware but pretends otherwise. I wrote all this up. Now the individual KOLKHOZNIK's right to have a cow has been taken away. The order was given that the cows were to be taken to the KOLKHOZ. (Subject described miserable rural conditions -- no roads -- impossible to gather in harvests -- and the KOLKHOZ system completely failed.) G: let us continue systematically. S: Please excuse me, my nature is such that I get carried away. I am afraid of forgetting when a thought comes into my head. (v)

35. G: All that you say is very interesting and clear and no one would quarrel with it. But our agenda... S: Excuse me before I forget, yesterday I began to tell you and I should like to emphasize this -- on the newspaper photograph which shows BIRUKOV's headquarters, the FVO, and where I said GAU was -- Colonel General ZHDANKOV of the Artillery is the head of the GLAVNOYE ARTILLERESKOYE UPRAVLENIE which is the soul and heart of the rocket artillery and of what remained of the classical artillery. The place shown is the largest Chief Artillery Directorate under which are concentrated control of electronics, the production of all military rocket factories and the storage dumps. I ask you to remember that this building must be destroyed. It is the center where the planning and direction of the technical military machine is concentrated and control of the technical production.

GAU X
"p...
G.W
X

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37. S: Insofar as the agent situation for our workers in the countries I deal with -- now my adopted countries -- it is complicated. It is not particularly easy to work in them. AGENTIURA is thin and in America -- and I will talk about America in particular -- at this moment there is a REZIDENTURA which

has direct contact with the center. It is illegal. The radio station is not outside Moscow like the station which received cipher telegrams from all countries but is directly on the Arbat in the General Staff. There is a powerful station and the agent and illegal REZIDENT whom they have sent off is in independent contact. They train radio intelligence workers. In Turkey I had GUS'KOV. He is now studying at the Academy. Nikolay... he's taking part in the first course of specialists.

38. S: We have two types of radio equipment which are sent out to our REZIDENTURAS -- large powerful sets and smaller sets. We set up large sets on the frequencies on which our radio stations originate and receive cipher telegrams, and this other smaller set listens in to the channels used by the Air Force and the PVO and to other military channels. If the message is of a civil or commercial nature from one town to another, let's say from Ankara to Istanbul in Turkey for instance -- that was where I had a radio station under my control -- he there changes the wave length and searches. He listens to all the channels used by aviation etc. transmitted by bases, as I remember it, and all the other channels. He intercepts them and he records or writes them down, or he makes a digest or a transcript of the conversation.

39. S: In this way they get a great deal of factual material. He can pinpoint deployments exactly because there are very many careless people, officers and others who give numbers in open text or ciphered numbers which can then be deciphered and understood. For example, an intelligence worker may go for a walk or go fishing and meet a soldier. He stops to talk and smoke a cigarette with him and asks him, "What unit are you serving with". The soldier says, "Oh, I'm in the 65th Infantry Regiment." Well, they have a different number which they use on the air, but we know that this is the 65th Regiment. The fool told us. In this case the agent would not say that he was a Russian. He would pretend to be a Yugoslav which is also in the Balkan Pact, and the fool soldier would believe him. This is a terrible business, your task and mine. Perhaps other people more experienced than you are in thinking out how to curb Soviet Strategic Intelligence, could figure how this could be done. This I can't tell you at the moment.

40. S: One thing I can tell you about is this is work with small radio transmitters which are carried in operational cars. Every REZIDENTURA has these operational cars. For instance, in London there are many. The car is specially equipped. The REZIDENT told me that your counter-espionage services have sometimes stopped a number of these cars and checked them. They are doing the right thing, but it is necessary to know what to look for and how to recognize them. This is an important matter. They are connected with radio intelligence. These cars should be confiscated. That is my opinion. Operational cars are given great significance.

41. S: Contacts are made, as a rule, in operational cars nowadays. Agents are picked up en route when the cars have shaken surveillance. Money and materials are passed and the agents are dropped off. You can stop the car and you would not know there was secret material in it. In a car there are a large number of places in which one can make hiding places. For instance with the upholstery, like the arm-rests, you can take off the upholstery and make a small cavity. You might have one already made in which there is a small pipe in which a cassette, like a film cassette, can be put containing material which is being taken from or given to an agent. There is an invisible cavity into which a flexible hose with a special head can be lowered. It screws onto the container hidden there. This is made by the First Section of SHELYGANOV. More and more they are using the gas tank with a false section. They are even fitted out to enclose radio transmitters. They make a cavity inside the tank, completely sealed off, and they put the transmitter in there. Also, under the floor where the plating is, they use all the projections and exhaust pipes and portions of the car chassis as concealment devices. You must look very carefully, especially for places out of the line of vision, as I described.

42. S: To continue, they drop off an agent as the car moves. A switch turns off the brake lights as the driver brakes and no red light is seen in the rear. The surveillants think the car is moving, but he has stopped and unloaded the agent in the darkness. The stop signal had been disconnected. The same can be done with the interior lights when necessary. The door opens and normally the light goes on, but it can be disconnected so that when the agent is picked up or put down the car remains dark.

43. S: Operational cars, particularly foreign models, are kept at the AVTOBAZA on Gritsevet's Street, the AVTOBAZA of the GRU. Yes, there are special instructors, drivers who have worked abroad, and they teach courses to new drivers and sometimes teach us. I studied there. I did thirty hours. I know where there are hiding places in the Pontiac, the Ford, the Mercedes Benz, for example, I told you the floor, and the arm rests. In front where the driver and the passenger sit, the floor opens up and there is a hole underneath. Sometimes when a car is followed, material can be jettisoned. If they held me up I could throw the material out. I throw the stuff out; I am picked up; I have nothing in my hands. They throw stuff out; they drop it. Therefore the cars are adjusted so that when the car stops or brakes, there is no red light at the back. The car is dark when picking people up or dropping them off and there are many hiding places. An operational car -- all operational cars -- are equipped like this. But such ingenuity! They take off the metal upholstery holders and make a hiding place. You would never guess that there is a hiding place there. You look at the outside surface under the seats. You must take the plating off and there you will find the hiding place. Knowing who the operational case officers are, you can spot their cars.

I just left SHAPOVALOV. He brought me here. I wanted to get the number of his car but that's easy for you to find out -- that's no problem.

44. S: On the question of radio intelligence -- great significance is attached to this. We have it here too. In the Embassy there is a powerful station which listens in to all of the channels. In all the capitalist countries there are huge stations and little portable ones. They switch on the station, search and listen to the channels, pick on one far away from the town -- a base or a storage area which has a radio link. They listen to it, write everything down, locate it, work out its designation and the matters which are being worked out. They hear very interesting, secret things. Thus without agents we obtain precise details from radio data about the location, about the formation itself, about those questions which I had on record -- that supplies are running short, that they have not delivered produce for three days to that division. We know its status. They transmit by radio -- here is Balikashyr, there is Samsun or Trebizond. Well, this is a very great asset of strategic military intelligence.

45. S: KGB intelligence also uses the facts which are obtained by radio intelligence on the subjects which interest them. What does the KGB do? They do surveillance of us and of all Soviet subjects and political intelligence. What sort of organization do they have? There is the First Directorate -- this is operational -- on Dzerzhinskiy. It is necessary to smother the KGB. They are very experienced people and they do a lot of harm to good people. It is a terrible business, a huge organization, flourishing and rich. They get large salaries -- more than we. Well, they also use this data. The First Operational Directorate is also split into sections (OTDELS). All our directorates are divided by areas, but theirs are divided by sections which are working groups against countries. Also in the sections there are directions (NAPRAVLENIYA). There are senior officers who are the heads of directions; that is also the organization in strategic intelligence. There are no sub-sections (OTDELENIYE). In the Directorate there are sections. But there, a section is divided into directions while with us a directorate is straight away divided into directions.

46. S: A head of a direction -- . Say in the Fourth Directorate there are three directions. Colonel ZASORIN, Konstantin Alekseyevich is the head of one. He was military attache in Syria -- you must know this. The other two are headed by Colonel DOLIN, military attache in Iran, and Colonel BLAKHIN. He was military attache in Syria after ZASORIN. He was there a long time. Those are the three heads of directions at the present moment -- they are all alive and kicking. With them I was a senior officer under ZASORIN and looked after three countries. I had SHAPOVALOV as an officer. He is now an intelligence worker here. G: What are these directions called? S: Near East, Middle East and Far East, and each direction has several countries. G: And working groups? S: And working groups.

47. S: There is a safe in which the personal files of the formation -- the files of the agents they are working on -- are kept, along with operational correspondence, the operational code which I gave you, a journal and accounts and a stamp for the documents which we type. We type all documents ourselves. I do a little typing myself. S: We do the typing ourselves and enter the number in a journal. This is seen by a sub-committee twice a month or at least once a month. We receive an enciphered telegram. I make a short entry and take the number. It is already filed. If I have replied I write a short outline of the reply; I write the answer on a red form -- a cipher telegram -- code it with that code, and the head of the direction signs it. He also has a pseudonym -- KAR, YANVAROV -- like that, you understand. He signs it. I take it to the Eighth Section on the third floor, where the financial section is. The head of the Financial Section is Colonel TELGIN and Colonel SHERSTOV. Excuse me, TELGIN is the head of the Financial Directorate. Colonel SHERSTOV is the head of the Administrative Directorate. The head of the Medical Section is Colonel MAKHOV.

48. S: Well, gentlemen, -- our task -- and this is what we work for -- clearly all our efforts are directed to the localization of Soviet intelligence connected with recruitment and agent work. We are not successful everywhere because they work skillfully to deceive counterintelligence. This is a science in itself. In America, in order to carry out a meeting, sometimes an operational worker will spend the night at his desk on a divan in his office in order to go out early when the militia is not there -- when the counterintelligence agent has gone to sleep because he is worn out or the policeman is drowsing. He spends the night in his office in order to go out early and to make his contact.

49. S: I ask you to pay particular attention to radio intelligence. This is a very vulnerable spot which they attack with great success. May I go on with my paper? G: Yes.

50. S: Well then, on the subject of operational intelligence work, SHERSTNEV's Directorate, I have heard, and I will check up on it, that now there is no directorate and I don't think the head of SHERSTNEV. We must look into this. G: SHERSTNEV retired in 1958. Nikolay Vasilyevich. S: Yes, I remember. Operational intelligence is in the hands of SEROV -- in the hands of Strategic Intelligence. G: The head now is KOCHETKOV. S: Quite right, but it is not a directorate. I'll check it. It is also not a section. It is a group which deals with operational intelligence, but it's not important what number it has. I shall find out.

51. S: The principle is this and this is very important. In each military district which borders on a capitalist state there are RP in which there are officers of our Strategic Intelligence. They run and dispatch agents but they have little depth of intelligence, penetration (geographically). These RP's are also engaged in radio intelligence. They listen in on the channels. They collect data on one question or another. So, let us suppose I send material from Ankara which I got from radio intelligence and they also pick it up in Tbilisi and in the Trans-Caucasian Military District RP at Leninakan.

(Pazved PUNKT)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

61. S: Incidentally, an interesting detail about Turkey -- it is interesting how little they value a man with us -- even a general. Major General KAZAKEVICH, the military attache in Turkey was chosen to be Secretary of the Party Committee in the Embassy at Ankara. There it is not called the Party Committee; for camouflage purposes they call it the Trade Union. These Party Secretaries are called back by the Central Committee once a year for "refresher courses".

62. S: He went back and said -- SUSLOV was in the chair -- "I went to express the opinion of Ambassador RYZHEV -- that was our Ambassador in Ankara -- and of myself as Secretary of our Party Committee. We consider that the Soviet government is pursuing the wrong policy towards the Turkish Government and the Turkish people. The Turkish people are in a state of poverty. The lira has fallen, there is little wheat, everything is expensive etc.. The Americans are not giving as much as Turkey needs. We should make a large loan -- some tens of millions of rubles to the Turkish Government so that it moves away from the Americans". But SUSLOV

[REDACTED]

said, "What sort of experiments are these with millions of rubles? What assurance have you that we can give this loan and that the Turkish Government and people will turn away from America and come over to us?" He looked a complete fool -- "what assurances?" SUSLOV is a clever man, a clever politician. He abused him saying, "You want to make such a huge loan to Turkey at the expense of the people but what guarantee have you? They take the loan, they eat it, and how do we get them away from the Americans -- from their embrace?" as SUSLOV put it. Well, they told him that he politically shortsighted, illiterate. They removed him and proposed to replace him with ZASORIN, Konstantin Alekseyevich. But Colonel MAKUROV -- I mentioned him not long ago -- examined him. He had pains in his liver and pains in his heart and he was rejected on health grounds. He's not going abroad now. He will work in the APPARAT -- perhaps for two years. Now they are looking for an attache to go there. But SUDIN is preparing to go as a counsellor. Well, that was a digression. One thought leads to another.

4-3"

63. S: Now about agents who are known to me -- I'll give you their full surnames, names, patronymics, even the years in which they were recruited. I have already talked about this a lot. You should consider how to locate them, but because I ran them, I am certain to be called up for questioning. Well, I asked you about this. I have told you about SESEKIN. I have told you about YERZIN. Think about how to handle him. He is the prorector.

64. S: Now about agent work, and methods of work in the US and in England -- I'll tell you about America. What SERGEY told me -- he used to be counsellor, excuse me, First Secretary in our Embassy in America. Now he is a counsellor in India. They call him Sergey. I have forgotten his surname for the moment; I'll tell you. He was in America a long time and he knows English quite well. Sergey SERGEEVICH. G: VURUKHIN? S: No. Well, I'll remember. He babbled away. We have people like that, too, who chatter to one another. How difficult it was for me to work while he yapped about how he spent the night on the divan in his office waiting for the dawn. In Washington the REZIDENTURA is under cover. The agents are old, they were recruited long ago, and they have little value.

65. S: In New York, there are two REZIDENTURAS, basically under UN cover. That was where the man (MELEKH) was whom you threw out. You should have shot him; you had so much proof. Incidentally, the American Counterintelligence knew he was a SVOLOCH -- MELEKH -- they had evidence. Then they wrote it all out, expelled him and resettled him. How can that be? I remember I said to ~~him~~ and ~~that~~ that in this material there are certain facts about MELEKH which may give a clue. I do not know what MELEKH said in court about where he was between 1950 and 1952. If he pretended that he was not working in the Military Diplomatic Academy as a

teacher, it would have been possible to show him my two pages and to say, "You are the author of a book on the English language and here is a no. 75033, the number of the Academy VCh, used in correspondence."

66. S: Just prior to my departure I saw MELEKH walking through the GRU corridors. I read that KENNEDY's brother who deals with legal matters ordered the case against MELEKH dismissed. When I approached ~~MELEKH~~ and ~~MELEKH~~ (if they had accepted my material) this data about MELEKH would have been known. You would have known that he is an intelligence man. (Note: Subject again repeats how he appealed to ~~MELEKH~~ and ~~MELEKH~~ to accept his material and how they feared it was a provocation.) Thus you probably did not believe me for eight months. If only you had let me know in two words. This hurt me a great deal. J: It's much more difficult to work in the Soviet Union than it is out here. S: Of course, you are right.

67. S: I recently listened to a lecture by a general of the KGB on the operations of American and British intelligence personnel in Moscow. He mentioned that American intelligence operations were observed to be concentrated in the Krasno-Presnenskiy Rayon of Moscow. Evidently the area was found to be suitable for conducting meetings there.

68. G: Was anything mentioned about an American attache who was PRG'd? S: Yes, I remember he spoke of a meeting in a bus where money was passed, a considerable sum, but I don't remember the details at all. I didn't pay close attention to it. G: Was the identity of the Soviet agent mentioned? S: No, nothing was said about that. You see, in a case like that the KGB immediately takes control. Maybe our GRU chiefs know about it, but the rest of us were not informed.

69. S: Let me ask this question. Why couldn't two words have been posted, stating, for example, that I should wait for eight months? G: That could have been done, but we deliberately refrained until we could give you instructions for a secure way of passing the material you told us you had. This was to provide maximum security for yourself as well as for our men. S: Did you not receive my first letter through those two Russian (language) instructors? G: Yes, we did as I already told you. We have it here. But we received it after a considerable delay. S: I made a mistake, as I told you before. I wanted to say farewell to them properly at the Naberezhnaya, but I went to the Pereulok and ran into the two militiamen. They saw that I was apprehensive when I saw the militiamen, which was a mistake on my part. When I told them in Russian to follow me into an entry-way to finish our conversation, they became afraid and went on. They went along Osipenko Street toward the Balchuk (Hotel) and I surveilled for a distance since I was afraid that they might throw away the material. Later, after there was such a long interval of silence, I began to think that although they did not throw away the material, they may have disposed of it later in the toilet of the hotel or something like that. Later I checked

(and learned) that they left on the 15th as I told you before. I used this Armenian friend of mine as my cover for asking about them.

70. S: Of course there may be questions here which are not any of my business, so you can simply tell me, ("Subject's true name), this is none of your business." G: By the time the material reached us in Washington, some time went by. S: I asked them to deliver it to your Embassy that same evening. Did they do this? G: Yes, they did. They delivered it as you requested. S: Then they were fine lads. I wish them good health. Tell me this, did you understand at once what the subject matter was about and that I was (Subject's true name)? G: Of course we did, immediately. S: That's fine.

71. S: Now let me mention this, in the future if a telephone call is to be made to me, do not speak in English. This, of course, is in case our other means for communication are interrupted and you do know my telephone. By the way, what was the substance of what this man who called me at 1100 hours on a Sunday tried to tell me? All I could get was one word - "March". G: "March", of course is the month. He tried to say that during the month of March or April there would be a signal for you. Furthermore, he said that you should wait for this patiently and should not contact anyone until you see the signal. A signal will be placed and you will be called again. S: This all could have been said in two words.

72. S: Why couldn't you have placed this information behind the radiator? G: Because such a signal would say only one thing -- keep waiting. Then to go back again to the same dead drop with a complete set of instructions would create an additional risk of compromise. S: People go there all the time. G: Why should the dead drop be used for this purpose twice when one time would serve more securely? S: All that needed to have been done was for a signal to be placed and a note placed telling me to wait and that the material got into the right hands. I am sure that there is no surveillance on me at all at this time. G: Most probably not, but there is certainly surveillance on our man whom we planned for you to contact. Consequently this surveillance is also a source of danger to you. S: But you did believe me, that I had this other material that I wanted to pass. G: Of course we believed you because the material that you first sent made it very clear what the situation was. S: You checked all that? G: Of course we did. S: Another thing which confused me was how to convince ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and ~~XXXXXXXX~~ to accept my material directly. However, I won't talk about that anymore.



Q1. S: Well, you know what a mess I should have been in if WYNNE had not taken the material. I keep the material at home where my agendas are. The material consists of typed sheets which are wrapped with insulation tape. G: So you keep it at home. S: No, in a hiding place on my uncle's DACHA. The position was ticklish. They might take me out of the committee for training to work under cover in the capitalist states of England or Canada, even the United States. May God grant that this happens because then I could play an important role. Everything would be in my hands, everything - ciphers, radio intelligence, people. This would be important to us. There is one agent -- I don't know whether he is in England or in America, but I'll swear by my life that there are agents.

Q2. S: Yesterday SHAROVANOV had an agent meeting. He told me about it yesterday. The man is somewhere on the other side of London. I got the impression that he is some kind of a clerk or a press worker as far as I could find out. I couldn't put direct questions to him but he told me enough about it for it to be understandable.



83. S: The question is what will my position be? Suddenly things will get bad for me. Some member of the Central Committee -- you know the sort of SVOLOCH -- will say "Such a man", as myself, "cannot be tolerated in the GRU. Let's finish with him." Besides, they know that the deputy of Major General SMOLIKOV -- the lease one I told you about yesterday, Major General SHUMKIIY, -- told me officially "This report has come from the KGB archives saying that Colonel (Subject's name) made a false declaration. When he reported on his father, it did not tally with the actual facts. His father Vladimir Floriyanovich was of noble descent." His father was my grandfather Florian Antonovich.

Family
Personality
Fur Evok X
MB
Cir
Kashchinsky
Zakharov

imp

84. S: I have recently found a distant relative -- he commands the Far Eastern Military District -- Colonel General (Subject's name). He is my great uncle but since he knows about our past he does not keep in touch with me. I see him on rare occasions. He has a wife and a son -- he is a fat man -- Valentin Antonovich. He was Chief of Staff to MALINOVSKIY when the latter commanded the Far East Military District and when they made MALINOVSKIY the minister -- this fool -- they will take him away. I wrote all this down. There is no suitable candidate. ZAKHAROV, the Chief of the General Staff, is ill. Incidentally ZAKHAROV was himself head of the Second Intelligence Directorate at one time. I have not seen Valentin Antonovich for a long time. I think he ignores me because of our past, and our noble background. He keeps a flat in Chistyye Prudy in Moscow. We meet occasionally and he says "How are you?" but no more and I do not seek him out either. He is the younger brother of my grandfather. My grandfather was a great jurist, a high-placed official. He had a rich home and everything was elegant.

85. S: They christened me -- I was born in Ordzhonikidze -- in Stavropol and my name is in the church register in Stavropol. They searched out the entry in the archives which were taken away by the Germans when they destroyed the city. They are still studying them. The KGB is studying every name in the archives. That's the way they work. Well, they turned up the fact that my father was a White Army Officer, a second lieutenant, that in May 1919 he received the rank of first lieutenant in the White Guards, and that he was killed when his unit was surrounded near Rostov. That's what my mother heard -- you know these rumors -- and what she told me. But he said, "Your mother reported that he died of typhus during an epidemic". My mother did not want to wreck my life. She gave me this cover story and that's what I wrote at the beginning. I suspected

Family
false
statements

P. Baptized

of course that this was not true. My father was well born. He finished at the Lyceum, he was a mining engineer and then of course he joined the Whites and fought against the Soviet regime in the civil war. Well, I felt this. My mother never told me, the more so since I never saw him and never called him father. I was 4 months old when he last held me in his arms and he never saw me again. That is what my mother told me.

86. S: Well, SHAPSKIY said, "Well, there you are. Write me an explanatory note." I took a small piece of paper and wrote. My wife does not know about this. She loves me and I love her. She has a sister, a brother, and a mother. They are of proletarian descent. Her father was a POLITRABOTNIK. He died in 1952; he had three stars. He was a good man. He swore at Stalin; his family didn't agree with him but he criticized everything. He was a straightforward sort of person. I called my mother to my aunt's house. She (the aunt) lives on the fourth Meshchanskiy street. She is the sister of my mother. I called my mother there and told her what had happened. She said "Oleg, I knew nothing about this". I asked her to write me an explanation. She let me have a letter explaining that in such and such a year she had gotten to know so and so; he said he was an engineer and showed her his papers; they got married, the civil war began; she bore a son shortly after this and her husband disappeared without a trace. This two-page letter is now in SHAPSKIY's safe. Now, when I was filling out the form for the trip here I went to SHAPSKIY and said, "What can I write after what you have told me about my father?" He said, "Write just as you have always written".

87. S: The KGB supplement reporting all this was in the file, with a note on top stating "We trust Colonel (Subject's name)". That saved me from being dismissed from intelligence. They must believe me because they gave me my passport even though it was held up. As you know they gave everyone their passports except me. I got mine at the last moment. The Foreign Travel Commission of the Central Committee examined it at the last moment. SVONACHII of the KGB sits there. If they hadn't given it to me I would have gone straight to the British or American Embassy and said "To hell with you. Good Bye!"

89. G: This Central Committee, is it a military committee?
S: The Military Section -- the Moscow administration -- generals and all

P's wife has
a brother +
sister + Mother

Interview
ShapSKIY
Guponskiy

Explanation

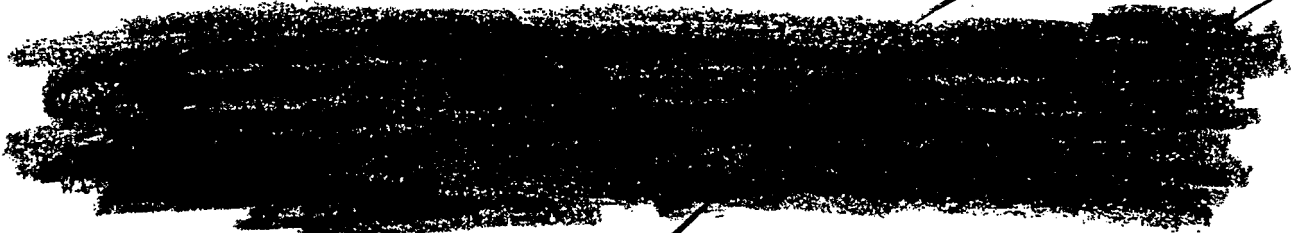
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the colonels. G: Did they take your Party card? S: That is for a PCS but when I came to you I gave my card to the Party committee. I left it there and the Party committee put a stamp on it. G: And they give you another book? S: They give you a small coupon as a receipt. Well, that is my situation.

89. S: What do I want to ask you gentlemen? First we must think about and develop one or two dead drops. This is essential. I need a place where can I put a film -- undeveloped, of course. I repeat I will never develop them since I have no means to do this. G: Remember that the servicing of a dead drop by one of our people who is possibly -- probably -- under heavy surveillance is a constant danger. It can be done like this but nevertheless..For you to fill and clear a dead drop when there is no surveillance is no problem. But although you live in Moscow and although you are k2, I am sure that you can have no idea how heavy the surveillance of all our people in Moscow is. S: I do understand. G: Then double this understanding and you will be closer to the actual facts. This is a great danger. Understand me, we are not worried about our man. What can happen to him as a diplomat? A small scandal and he is thrown out. He will be alive and well but... S: I am gone. G: Thank you, that is right. Secondly, even with an ideal dead drop there is uncertainty if hot material is in it for any length of time.

90. S: Let us work in such a way that the drop is full for only five to ten minutes. G: If you are working with such a short time schedule, personal contact is more reliable. Since at least it would be known that the material got into the right hands. S: The meeting place I gave you by the statue of REFIN -- before the entrance to Lebuslinskiy Street, the Tretyakovskiy Gallery -- is a good place. You can change the times I gave you. I changed the series of dates. G: A signal is no problem. For example, you know the Novo-Arbatskiy Bridge. S: Yes. Foreign cars turn off there. They live on the Kutuzovskiy. I wanted to put a note in one of them (i.e, the cars) which said, "Give this to the American or British Governments". I was ready to do it.



car pick me up along his road of travel! It's dangerous, I suppose. G: They would arrest you and the car. You would be surrounded by 5 cars.

S: You know I was looking for a diplomatic car which had stopped outside the restaurant and which had the letter "D" on the back. I know the types of foreign cars. I looked for foreigners too, but they were all tourists. You know how tourists react -- like MURKIN and MURKIN.

92. H: I think we've got to get it over to him that whatever is done, not only must he know that this is really going to be removed but that the material must be removed in the shortest possible time. This is the first thing. Now just to continue for a moment --. There are various ways this can be done. We've already mentioned a party at which he would be. He would know that the man who was going to pick up the material was there -- he would put it in place and the man would remove it. That's one method; the other is equally simple. If there isn't a party there are certain public places, restaurants and the like in Moscow where he and the man can be on given days. Even if there is surveillance there, they can still go to or pass through certain parts of the building within a reasonable time of each other. You have that variation as well. So even if he does get removed from his post and doesn't come to meetings on a given day of a given month you can still have the two people who are already known to each other and who recognize each other in the same area. Do you see what I mean? This is again a DLB and not a brush contact, but in fact has the same control as a brush contact. This is an extension of the original idea.

93. (Note: G translated the preceding for Subject.) G: The simplest thing would be if you and someone whom you know were in the same place. The essential principle is that the material is there for as short a time as possible. Other variations of the same theme might be like this -- in various public places it would be quite normal, if you know the time and date to be there, to leave some material in a given place and at a given time so that it could be passed though not by personal contact. Thus, you lose no time and you know that it is in safe hands. This can be arranged to be done in hotels, etc. Of course, the toilet is particularly dangerous -- this is well known. S: Yes, in the GRU we call it SOBIRNAYA TAKTIKA. G: But if there is a telephone booth in the entrance, you can go in an telephone and ...

94. H (In English): Couldn't you do it much more simply than that? Look, you go into a restaurant; our friend is there first of all;

he is sitting at a given table. He knows that he has got to finish his meal punctually at 7 o'clock or whatever time is agreed upon. At 7 o'clock he gets up and moves from the table. Somebody else comes in and sits down at the table. He goes off to pay his bill. The other chap sits at the table, puts his hand under the table and removes the stuff which is stuck underneath. There are all sorts of variations on this.

G: If you have made your table bookings. H: Yes, these things can be done in this sort of way. These are just general ideas. (Note: G explains this in Russian to Subject who asks about surveillance.)

S: Surveillance is very concentrated against your people in restaurants.

H: (in English) The whole point is that you can do it with surveillance there because they can't see it. (Note: This is explained to Subject.)

material prepared

95. S: I already have some material prepared for you. They are without classification stamps, top secret, and written for service use, not for sale. For instance, there is a new artillery instruction (NASTAVLENIYE) -- very interesting. In the journal VOYENNAYA MYSL on which is written in red "Only for Officers, Admirals, and Generals of the Soviet Army" there is an interesting article on future planning, training, and so on. These are big journals. I also have three small studies (POLOZHENIYA).

2
D
reading

96. S: You should pay special attention to the Dzerzhinskiy Academy. I'll tell you more about it. There are 2,500 students studying there and more than 1,000 teachers. This is the blacksmith shop where rocket cadres are forged. The students are accommodated together. There is one set of living quarters on the territory of the academy on the Golyanka and the other is near the British Embassy on the Sofiyskaya Naberezhnaya at No. 36. The reception hall of the Minister of Defense is there and your embassy is three or four houses away. If your man stands on the bridge at eight o'clock in the morning he'll see all the officers going along with briefcases, crossing the bridge to Golyanka. Hundreds of them live there in a huge four-story building. Both bachelors and married officers live there -- they have small separate rooms -- "It is something terrible" (in English).

prep
D
acc

97. S: I have a very interesting description of the Academy; the principles of planning the duties of the departments (KAFEDR) signed by a colonel general, the head of the Academy -- ODINTSOV. His initials are "G.F." but I don't want to give you his full name just now. This is what I have ready for you. A large hiding place is necessary for all this. But this is interesting. You will detect the principles on which the instruction process is planned. There is no mention of the word rocket,

KAFEDR

but you will know. Then there are diagrams giving the division of the various special classes -- which floor they are on -- departments with actual models. All the rockets are broken down in diagrams. That is the material that I have. And then I might be able to take from the secret library (GRU) any of our documents (USTAVY) on theoretical perspectives, in which wars are planned and concrete orders beginning with the ..lowest echelons.

2 X
x

98. G: Do you have classes once a week, or once a month?
S: We have Commanders' training every Thursday. They give us lectures. And then one can work in the top secret library. One writes his requirements on a piece of paper, gives class and room number and are locked in and can study what one likes. I haven't done this yet myself because I thought ... G: This is of the greatest importance. S: Just listen. I will give you material... G: (to H in English) You know what this is? Every week since they are military and high ranking they must keep up with their military studies. They have commander days on which they are given the afternoon off -- they have lectures. But then they are going to be given examinations and they have practical, as he says, map studies. But in addition to this, because of the quizzes coming up which are registered on their efficiency reports for examinations they must have very highly classified reference material which is locked up in the secret room, which they, under receipt, are issued, not to take out but to sit down in a little study room and study for two or three hours on Thursday afternoons. He can copy from this, put the material there, return the books, and the receipt is okay, because he has studied and is authorized to do this.

Circle
drawing

METRO STATION

Military School

99. S: Selected copies of all the lectures of the VMA which are kept in the academy safe at Sokol are brought to the general staff of our directorate so that our intelligence officers should read them and know what goes on. Whenever I like, I can take out a lecture on intelligence (SPETSPODGOVKA) -- on theory -- we in strategic intelligence consider this a science. G: (to H in English) Intelligence texts. S: And I could photograph all this -- they are all typed and bound. G: Can you take them away? S: Not out of the building. G: Is there enough light for photography? S: Well -- at the windows with a Minox -- the negatives might be weak -- you would have to strengthen them and develop them. The quality might not be very high, but I could not copy them out.



G: Returning to communications; - I have a suggestion. Football matches -- you go to a football match at the Lenin or Dinezno Stadium -- Hungary or someone else is playing. Our man buys a ticket... During the intermission at the half whole crowds go to the buffets for a glass of beer or what not. To break away from surveillance in this crowd is simple - and you meet our man at a very crowded buffet and brush-pass materials back and forth in relative safety -- S: This can be easily done.

100. J (In English):... Carry one of these (a briefcase) and drop part of it. S: Do you know why this is a bad idea? Because in the crowd there are many thieves. You put down your bag and they would steal it. J (In English) I wonder if as a basis we would get some idea of his movements -- of his normal movements -- where he lives, where he works, where he goes every day (explain to Subject). S: I live on this island GORKOGO HABERFZHNAYA MAKSIMA 36, Flat 59. The entry is from the courtyard, 3rd floor - 3rd entrance -- if there were no surveillance I could have you all as guests in my home for tea. There is a lift. The attendant is an old woman. J (ask him how high the building is) S: The building is new. It was built in 1944. It is a gray building with a balcony at the top. Nine stories -- a large building. And that is where all the big people live. In this alley is the headquarters of the Moscow military district. G: There? Also on the island.

101. The headquarters is on Osipenko Street and Maxim Gorkiy Street. J: How many families are on the same floor? S: Four, each has its own flat, two of the flats have 2 rooms and two have 3 -- I have two rooms -- a good large flat, 45 square meters. Before I lived on Mayakovskiy Square. Not directly on the square -- you know the military political academy on Bol'shaya Sadovaya at No. 2. I lived at No. 6. There we had a common flat of 2 rooms. That was during the war. Well now, how do I go to work; -- along Ulitsa Osipenko to the bridge and across Red Square. J: This is on a daily basis - every morning? S: When the weather is good I go on foot. When it rains, I go either by cab or on a bus -- no. 6 bus along the Gorkiy embankment. G: Does it go over the bridge? S: It goes along Osipenko Street to the Balchug and past the British Embassy to Kamennyi Most, across the bridge to the Voyentorg and Kalinin Street. G: By the Kremlin? S: Yes. From there it goes to the Arbat and then along Vorovskiy Street where your embassy is, across Vosstaniya Street to Krasnaya Presnya to the Archangel'sk cemetery and along Khoroshevskoye Shosse.

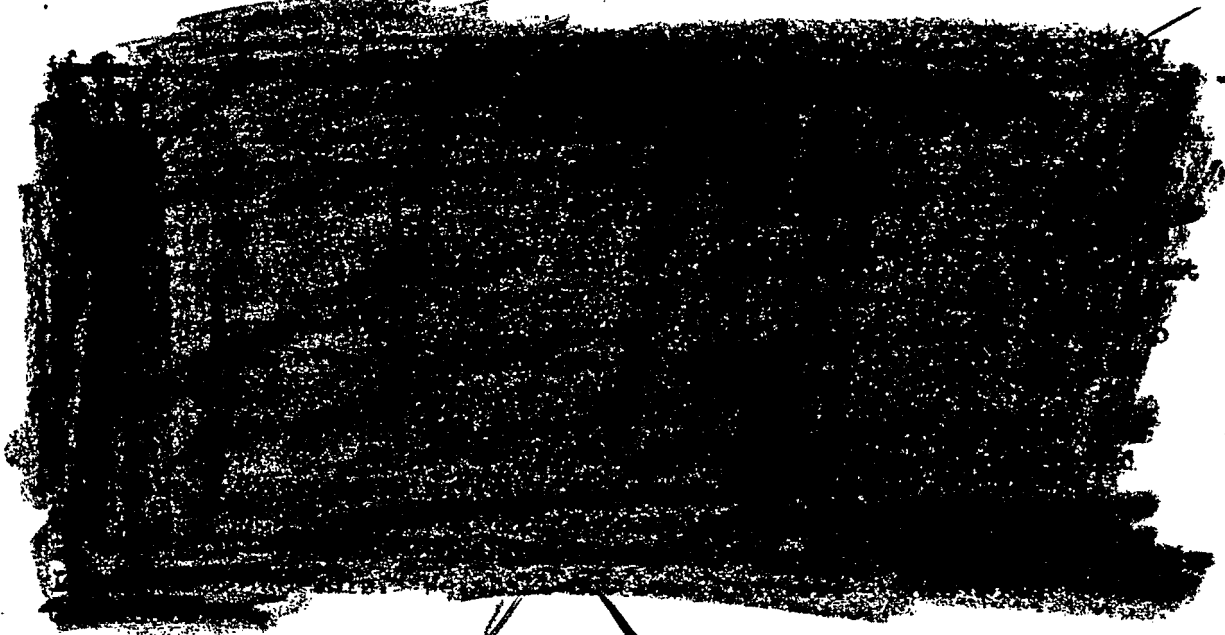
102. J: And where do you get off? G: On the Arbat? S: No, no, I work in two places. In the morning I must go to sign in at 11 Gorkiy Street beside the telegraph office and from there I go by Bryusovskiy Pereulok where the church is, behind the committee, to the Chaykovskiy Memorial. The conservatory on Gertsen Street. There I go left along the lane to the Voyentorg and from there straight to Frunze Street, where the General Staff is. I do to Entrance No. 5, which, as you go straight from Frunze Street, is on Gritsevets Street. Entrance 3 is on Gogolevskiy Boulevard where the pistol range is. The people who use entrance 5 from Frunze Street are the Minister and his Deputy -- as a rule though the minister goes through the gates from Gritsevets Street in his car -- a Chayka. G: And then there is a square where they play volleyball. S: Quite right (in English), when you were in Moscow. J: Can you identify the block, according to this map, that he lives on. S: Excuse me, gentlemen, will it be difficult for me to get into America House. G: Do you need to go in -- by the side of it, yes, but not into it. S: Why should I go by the side of it? Just to throw something over?

103. G: Yes. That's just a variation, but excuse me, between which streets do you live? S: I live on and my windows look on to Gorkiy Embankment on the bridge. We have a yard with a thoroughfare which takes me from Gorki Embankment to Osipenko Street. I turn to the right immediately onto Osipenko Street -- the tram stop is there. [Discussion of exact location of house on map.] S: This is Usinskiy Bridge. There is the Dzerzhinskiy Academy. Here is the Kitayskiy Pereulok and here is the Sol'yanka. The academy takes up the whole block; there are many buildings there. In the first unit sits VARENNISOV and the staff of his ground rocket forces and the other buildings are for training, even storage, etc.

104. G: But which bridge are you nearest to? S: To this one, - about 200 meters, and to this is about a kilometer. Opposite my flat is a stop used in the Summer by the River Boat System. When I was at the academy, I used to get off at this stop by the bridge and come along past the mooring here. G: From the other side? S: Yes. I've lived in this flat for 15 years, since 1945 -- everyone knows me. Right behind by home is the garage of the Moscow Military District - an Avtobaza -- a large garage for all the command cars...the exit is onto Osipenko Street.

watch us. KTB people always go to the receptions. If your man intends to go to them it will be necessary to go to the bedroom, to the toilet or to the kitchen where the wine is - close the door and to choose the moment. H: That's fine.

Schwartz



(P)

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ACCESS
Chirayev

The exact coordinates -- X and Y are not known -- of course this is difficult and will not be learned. This is why Khrushchev and his General Staff have set a goal -- to comb through huge areas with atomic and hydrogen weapons -- understand? To create a rain of missiles -- this is Khrushchev's own expression, and was told to me by Varentsov; I believe Varentsov as I believe Chirayev -- who said that Cyrus Eaton has offered his services. Such dangerous people we are dealing with; -- how this is done is your business -- as far as my own safety is concerned --, as far as I am concerned, I have aggressive and iron will power and am just a cog -- especially now, in fulfilling new assignments.

imp
Chirayev
Chirayev

114. S: It seems to me that (in spite of the tremendous tasks which are being done by the American leaders and the British and American military commands--) the evaluations are wrong -- too much giving in and compliance, and indifference. For instance -- whatever amount of dollars and pounds you expect to allot in your planning -- you must triple this amount in order to be really strong. Then, when you hear by your "grapevines" that Khrushchev is ready -- that he has many missiles (and I also will hear things through some of my channels--either in my present line of work or through other channels with which I have indirect contact--) then the first blow must be struck-- a knock-out blow--and then we will be in a winning position. As I have said before, in regard to your thinking about the targets -- which we discussed -- you must be as sure as that 2X2 = 4, that such targets don't exist.

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115. S: If Hitler would have done this, he would have won the war. After all -- what did Hitler do? He wasted millions of tons of metal -- but did not destroy completely even one Headquarters. This I know exactly -- I read it in the reports of the General Staff, and heard it in lectures given us on military strategy. The Chief of the General Staff and his deputy -- MAJANDIN - a General of the Army - (4 Star) - the Deputy Chief of the General Staff -- I heard his top secret lecture about 2 years after the end of the war -- in 1947 -- . He had a lecture about Hitler -- NOT ONE of the Military District Headquarters which provided the front with the battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions -- was destroyed by him. All the millions of people in the Moscow Military District from Kalinin to Kamen were trained -- and all the time the Moscow District General Staff was located on Osipenko ulitsa and the Moscow Defense Zone was intact. IF Hitler could have blown up

all this by commando groups -- if he would have done away with the core that does all the planning, that has the experience, the know-how, then the Soviet Government and military leadership would have been powerless.

JFR
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clump

116. S: That is why I insist that you consider these targets-- such as the General Staff -- the GAU, FVO, the CC/CPSU, where all the Svolochi who rule everything are presiding -- all the inspectors who have the privileges of a Secretary of an OBRKOM -- they have a salary, cars for their own use, and an allowance. I am not mentioning the bases and ammo dumps which are under ground, but the military districts -- there are 20 of them -- no -- 19 now -- in a few months I shall be able to report to you that there are even one or two less -- they are being consolidated --. It would be desirable to destroy the Headquarters. It would be good strategy to get rid of the experienced commands because they are the heart of the Army.

117. S: When this H-hour takes place -- then you need 2 minutes. Everything must be in readiness, by way of mines equivalent to one or two kilo-tons -- they can be put into a little suitcase (this is just my own idea) -- a little satchel, and left next to a house -- not inside-- you don't even have to go inside -- there are guards all around and you need a pass to get inside -- and if you don't have one you might get killed -- but put the things all around the building -- right next to the guards -- with a clock mechanism -- and let the whole establishment go up in smoke. Then, when the leaders, the framework of the working body--the framework of the general staff and the central directorates, which are the brains of each type of troops -- tanks, artillery, aviation, antiaircraft -- when these are all destroyed, then let's see them pick themselves up and recover quickly...Then they will have to use some old, sclerotic posts, not fit for military duty -- who will not be able to do anything. When you destroy all the operational documents -- not from the air -- not by rockets -- you know how many errors can be made by missiles and aircraft -- pray God the accurate missiles will be on your side -- now mine.

118
1/9
clump

118. S: It is so easy to make a mistake with a missile -- a simple error in calculation -- a mischeck on one of the control mechanisms -- and a mistake is made. Even while the rocket is being

wheeled to the launching pad, and after it is on the pad, checks are mandatory. One time Varentsov brought all the Artillery Generals together -- commanders of artillery divisions and Artillery in Districts and Groups of Forces and he made them measure and check all the control mechanisms with the help of special instruments, panels, voltmeters, so that they would be familiar with the work of their subordinates -- how many hours are spent on a technical check, so that when they give an order to make a check, they would know what they were asking. So he made the Generals climb up and down the ladders and find this out. He made them do this for several months. It was a good idea, this -- he was a very experienced man.

119. B: Now, what else, I keep harping on being an officer of the General Staff but now in your service; I know a good deal about it -- I studied a good deal about it, as I told you before. I would like to have someone report my idea -- the idea of a soldier in your service -- but that of an experienced soldier. This idea is, first: that we must penetrate to the command echelons so completely that we will be able to liquidate everything at once. Point number 2 is to end all this discord and differences of opinion, and third to divert more money toward military preparedness, so that the level of our readiness is higher than that of the probable enemy. I know that in some aspects your "missile business" is going very well. We know that it's better than ours in many respects from information we got from our agents. We know it's better than we are doing in the Soviet Army. But, we also know that you are not entirely ready. We know that all the guidance assemblies are not perfected and that your scientists are still working out problems. God willing, I hope that my so-called "copied labours" will help your scientists, who, in the space of the next few months must study all this, assimilate it -- see how the problems are resolved; perhaps the information may not be all there (in detail) after all, it is condensed -- these were courses, not the Academy. I did not study 5 years as one does at the Dzerzhinsky Academy -- but the push in the right direction is all there for the specialist who will study this.

120. B: Talk things over, you are responsible people. We are resolving serious government problems, from my vantage point, with my capabilities, much of what I have to offer is not complete, that is,

complete in the sense of being conclusive, but the basic information, which I have gleaned from my General Staff and from the people with whom I have contact, I entrust into your hands so that it can be fully exploited. Not only by you, but so that it will reach the very top level people in order that they may examine and evaluate the entire matter and come to a practical conclusion, otherwise its possible to lose all. All the gold, all the treasures, diamonds, everything of material value, all the plush economic abundance which your people really possess. After all, one can tell your people live well, just look at the way they dress. They may not eat caviar, but they have bread and vegetables and not just for today - but for tomorrow as well -- don't laugh -- I just use this as an example..

121. S: The government must become so thoroughly aware of the seriousness of the situation, and must, in this one respect take an example from Khrushchev and the Communist Party -- their ability to centralize and to extinguish contradictions. Look at the divergence of opinion which arose between USSR and China. They extinguished that. There are great differences, even discord, theoretical and even political, but I don't want to go into that now. But they know how to centralize so well. Things are not going so well with Albania. At the meeting of the Communist Parties, Hojsha took such a stand that Comrade Dolores Ibarruri said "Such a revisionist is second only to Tito". This was the comment made by Comrade Ibarruri. There was an interesting conversation between Khrushchev and the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, the deputy to MAO Tse-Tung there. You know this leader. He, as are all the Chinese, is defending Stalin and berates Khrushchev, and says that by his unwise, loud, public, world-wide disclosure and denigration of the personality cult, he has undermined the authority not only of Stalin but of the entire Communist Party. Stalin was the symbol of the Party and of the people, even of the people of other countries. Khrushchev became quite agitated and said "Take your Stalin out of here, together with his box". In other words - "Take Stalin's body". And you know, there was a time when they wanted to put Stalin into the ground, there was such a time.

122. S: I repeat, we must be able to resolve any major differences of opinion, we must come to an agreement, and this we must learn from our enemy. He knows how to do this -- the Central Committee,

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the Presidium, Khrushchev himself. He is not so smart, but he is energetic and resourceful. He was the Minister of Agriculture for three days when he called in all the secretaries of the Obkoms whom he had appointed as secretaries of Obkoms -- they are all members of the Presidium -- (he had been appointed Minister of Agriculture by Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovich only three days before) and through the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, he was able to gather together, by plane, all the secretaries of the Obkoms to old Red Square, thus he had a quorum -- a majority of people who were candidates or members of the CC -- and they supported Khrushchev because he was the one who appointed them as Secretaries of Obkoms. The reason I bring this up now -- if he could not have called them all in on a moment's notice, then he would have remained among the ministers. Perhaps Molotov or someone else would have been seated, what would have happened later, I don't know.

123. S: There are many differences of opinion between the satellites and the USSR, but Khrushchev knows how to localize these things and put them aside. Take a look - rocket weapons are delivered to all the peoples' democracies, without the (atomic) warhead, without the head, with the exception of the DDR -- the DDR already has this -- you know this. There are two brigades there and two dumps of atomic warheads (Soviet Army, not in the hands of the DDR). The Eastern sector there welcomes Soviet power the way I would welcome a well-aimed blow. Well, he knows how to handle such things. What is happening right now -- many specialists, such as engineers, have been sent to these countries. You know, you have your own channels, you watch such moves. There are all kinds of things going on -- construction of launching platforms, building up cadres.

imp

124. S: Here is an interesting detail: recently, when Khrushchev was calling together all the leaders of the Warsaw Pact -- political chiefs -- all were chiefs of general staffs, and all defense ministers were there, and we have a great exercise (CPX) at the General Staff for about two weeks. All the ministers of defense and chiefs of staffs of the peoples' democracies were operating in maneuvers with ours. Offensive operations on maps against the foe, openly naming the targets which were open to attack from the air by the British, Americans, French and West Germans. The games were on a Headquarters level and

lasted 2 weeks. The political leaders returned to Warsaw Pact meetings after about 2 days, but the military leaders all stayed behind. The games went on for 2 weeks. These were full scale maneuvers, centralized. Now war preparations are going on full scale - there are many disagreements -- much money demanded and squeezed out.

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Gen Staff
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127. G: The Second Directorate is ours. Then there is the Large Organization - Mobilization Directorate -- ORG-MOB.
 G: What number has it? S: You know, it has a number. It used to be the 4th Directorate, but now they are changing the structure, since the arrival of Zakharov. I will give you specifics later and an organizational chart. There is a Directorate -- called the 7th which is for Chemical and Bacteriological Warfare. Here you have the most important generals, specialists, and important chemists and bacteriologists. They have their own bases, in Siberia and other places. By the way, it is very important to bomb the Ural district - you must make a literal rain there. In order to knock out the brain, the all-powerful brain. The Urals are the forge -- the smithy. All the heavy industries are there, and factories are being built underground. I don't know exactly what kombinaty.

Org-Mob
 7th
 (Chemical)

128. G: Is the radiological -- under the Chemical Directorate?
 S: Yes, it is under it, yes. G: I see, so it is like ours - CB.
 S: That's right -- absolutely right. Now then, there is the Code Directorate in the General Staff. We have (in GRU) the 8th Section-- but here it is a Directorate. The 7th is the CBR, then the 10th Directorate is the one which works with the Countries of the Peoples' Democracies. It controls the army there with a bureau of instructors - the weapons, brings their people here for instruction -- this is the 10th Directorate. G: This is in the General Staff? S: Yes -- in the General Staff. That is the structure of the General Staff.

10th
 (Peoples' Democracies)

129. G: Don't you (GRU) also have a Directorate for the countries of the Peoples Democracies. S: No we don't. We coordinate everything that has to do with countries of Peoples Democracies with the Tenth Directorate of the General Staff. We do not conduct intelligence operations against the countries of Peoples Democracies. G: How about the advisors? S: We have advisors who are intelligence



officers of GRU who study the intelligence of the countries of the Peoples' Democracies and they are sent as advisors to the Tenth Directorate of the General Staff. They send the officers off from there and they control them and coordinate their efforts. We teach the intelligence people of the Countries of Peoples' Democracies thru our advisors.

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disputes

130. G: I have another small question, before I forget to ask you, with respect to the missiles. The Russian Language has a curse in printing since the letter "Z" and the number 3 are the same on a typewriter. Which designation belongs to the rocket you've described. The "Z" could stand for Zenitnaya. S: No. It is a three, and it couldn't be Zenitnaya since the rockets are surface-to-surface. Let me explain: The 3R is a rocket designation and the second number such as 3R1, 3R2, etc., are developments of the rocket; that is, rockets with modifications. G: Why does it begin with 3R? S: That is because the adopted model was the third series and the additional numbers are modifications thereof. Furthermore, everything in the series beginning with 3 means that it belongs to rocket artillery. It is like a code designation and all auxiliary equipment if it has any designation at all will always begin with 3. G: How about the designation "F"? S: That is merely a designation for a launching installation (Puskovaya Ustanovka) for free rockets. They launch at an angle.

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131. G: How about the SP-5? S: That is a rocket which was a special improvement of the submarine rocket P-5, which can be launched from a submarine or a surface vessel, and the SP-5 has been adopted for use by the ground forces. Furkhozhenko, who was formerly chief of staff, and who is now studying at the Military Political Academy and who was a senior lecturer at the Artillery Academy, told me about this, and they are now studying it. G: What does the A designation "F" mean here? S: That means submarine (Podvodnaya) and they added the letter "S" when this was adopted for the Ground Forces. I wrote all this up.

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132. J: Does he know how many atomic submarines they now have? G: (Translates) S: We were told "up to ten". They did not say exactly ten, but I believe they were misleading us. G: How is that-are there less? S: I believe that there are more, maybe as many as twenty. G: Precisely when was this you heard it the last time? S: This was at the time I was

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taking the courses over a year ago (Subject's courses ran from 1 September 1958 to 1 May 1959.) This construction is being pushed. Khrushchev has ordered a number of old naval vessels to be scrapped. However, such attention was always paid to submarines and these were never touched. They are not building any aircraft carriers; they are too expensive. This all began when Kuznetsov was removed. He is now completely retired. At that time he protested about the lack of vessels in the Soviet Navy but Khrushchev, supported by the General Staff, decided to reduce even the very small Soviet Navy. However, submarines are being constructed. What other questions do you have.

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133. G: What do you mean by the term "Kren"? Is it a deviation from the course? S: Yes, it is a deviation from a set course. This takes place after the various stabilizers and ruddors have brought the missile to a position of zero deviation and after the missile then completes its active period of flight and continues on toward the target, "Kren" is the amount of deviation, or turning, of the missile necessary to strike the target. G: In other words, "kren" must be established. S: Yes. It is a calculated deviation, and if it is not correct, the rocket will not hit the target. You see what I had planned was for WYBEE to have picked up all the material and have your experts analyze it prior to my arrival here. G: Do you feel competent to answer questions on this? S: Yes, I can, and even if something is not clear to me I can check it out later. However, I am sure that what I have written would be understandable to your scientists.

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134. G: What did you mean by the term "Chislo"? I'd better find it for you in your original notes. Then you can see the original context. S: Please keep in mind that these large missiles are all two-stage missiles and advise your scientists not to look for three-stage missiles. G: (Shows subject his original notes.) S: I see what you mean. Here is how this works. This means that the control circuits operate in a specific pre-set sequence during the rocket's flight. I have drawn up how these control circuits work. At first there were difficulties in controlling the exact current impulse feed at the right time, but this has been solved. Another interesting detail is that the gyroscopes which are so extensively used in rockets are gold-plated to avoid corrosion by oxidation. Platinum is also used to be sure that delicate instruments do not corrode. G: Here is the diagram where the "Chislo" is indicated. S: What that means is that

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at different altitudes the atmospheric pressure changes, it drops as the missile rises and this affects the thrust. To maintain the desired thrust, the fuel feed rate is made to vary to obtain the necessary thrust, and this is what is referred to by "Chislo". Your scientists will understand this. It has to do with altitude and this system of Pitot tubes, and the pressure regulator provides for the correct thrust and speed of the missile thru all phases of its active flight.

135. S: All this began from the original V-2 of the Germans, whose scientists are still working for us. Speaking of Germans, you have seen how often Khrushchev threatened to make a separate peace with the DDR. He will not do this because it could involve a war. He is not ready to fire missiles now and he will avoid a war at this time. Even though he is giving rockets and training personnel to the DDR, they are still far from being ready to use them.

136. S: Incidentally, I have heard something you should check on: The Turks have sent some secret military mission to Moscow. I hope that this may have been done with your sanction but you should check to see if the Turks are not making some secret deal with the Soviets. I can tell you exactly when this happened -- it was between two and one-half and three months ago. The Turks had requested some Soviet specialists from time to time, which doesn't seem significant, but you'd better check on this Turkish mission to Moscow. I know this because the man who accompanied this military Turkish mission was a KGB officer who formerly was GRU and who graduated from the MDA one year after I did. His name is VOSKOBAY. He is now stationed in Turkey and he accompanied the mission to Moscow. I was supposed to meet him because he was bringing some things for me from Turkey. They were for my wife. I worked in Turkey with him a little before. He was here four days and did not telephone me, but my secretary, FODINEROVA, who now works for the Min. of Foreign Affairs, saw him on the street. His name is Aleksey. She asked him what he was doing there and he said that he was visiting his parents in Leningrad; but he had not been in Leningrad and he came with the secret Turkish mission to Moscow for four days. He has been in Turkey for five years now and has still not been replaced. You should check on these Turks. Of course, if this is a planned mission, that is different; and if aid from the USSR goes to all countries, that is good for us since it is a strain for them.

? related to ex. number in June

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Boris Mikailo

b. 1882 died 1945

Colonel of Tsarist Army
during WWI - colonel.

Marshal since 1940.

one time chief of

General Staff (1928-1931)

again since 1937 - to 1940

then Deputy Peoples

Commissar of Defense

1943-1945 chief of

General Staff Academy

Died 3-26-1945

137. G: Do you know SNOPOV or STAKH who were formerly in GRU and are now in KGB? S: No, I don't know them, but I told you yesterday that some 40% of the MIA graduates go to KGB. G: It would be very helpful if you could write up a list of your classmates and give all information about them as to where they went and what their present functions are. S: Show me a group of photographs and I will spot GRU officers for you. H: We will have this for you. S: Before my departure? G: Of course. S: Please try to arrange them in packages such as Soviet Embassy personnel in Turkey and also include the TORGPREDSTVO. By the way, I wanted to have a diplomatic passport just as I did when I went to Turkey, but they gave me only a service passport. (Subject shows his passport.) See, your visa was issued on 8th of April.



139. S: I spent many years amongst generals and marshals, even my wife's father was a general and my grand-uncle also; but his grandson, me, I'm only a colonel. I'll never be made a general, since my father was a White Army officer. G: I wouldn't be too sure. Look at SHAPOSHNIKOV. He had even been a White Army officer himself at one time. S: They don't trust me; they'll never make me a general. My problem now is to do our work and be ready to fulfill your orders. G: I want you to realize that the most basic consideration we have toward you is humanitarian, irrespective of how important you may be as a source of information. We regard you as an individual first of all. S: I understand you and am very grateful for this. It is quite different with us and many good people have perished. G: The difference in the systems is very simple to understand. All government leaders in countries of the Free World are servants of the people. We even use the expression that a man is in the service when he is military or in government work. In the USSR the government is everything and the individual is nothing.

IMP



140. S: I request that prior to my departure you have your experts look over the material I have submitted so that we can review it. We can work here together without sleeping and so can the experts. H: The problem is not only to find rocket experts but one who is a Russian speaker, and besides we are trying to keep this whole matter secure. G: We're going ahead very carefully with this even by consulting with experts, we must be sure that the knowledgeable people are kept to a minimum. S: In my opinion, this should be coordinated by someone high up in your general staff who understands how to handle this. Although there may not be many questions now, I'm sure they will arise later. G: You're absolutely right.

141. S: Tell me--do you think WYNNE did the right thing by not taking all my material when I offered it to him. G: Remember he is a simple mortal, and not an intelligence man. S: Don't tell him anything about this. G: Of course not, we are discussing it amongst ourselves. S: I gave it to him on the way to the airport. We were sitting in the back of the car alone and I knew that the car was "clean". He said he was afraid but he took the letter and one document. Later in the toilet he was frightened; he took it anyway but he wouldn't take anything else. Frankly, I was very disappointed in HERRIMAN and McERIDE. They should have simply delivered my material to the British Embassy and their mission would have been completed.

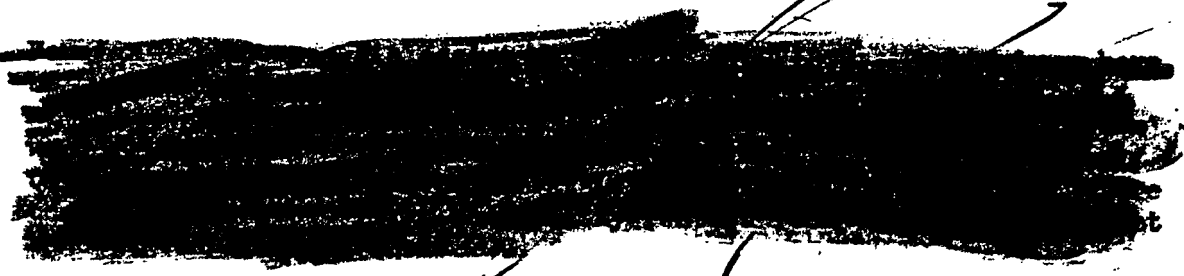
142. G: By the way, do you know a man in your outfit called SOVVA. He only joined the GNIK recently and is presumably in KEB. S: I don't remember any such name. I know my own section perfectly but I don't know all the others. G: He's working in the German Direction. S: All their offices, some ten of them, are next to ours. I don't remember any such name. Our neighbors are everywhere in the committee--they are all over the place. G: Do you know who they are? S: Of course, I do. For example, their resident in our committee is Yevgeniy Ilich LEVIN. He is a colonel just like me. He is tall and handsome man. I know his deputy and I know his case officers. They also do the same thing that we do--I'm glad you asked the question. They and we coopt ordinary workers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade. They work for us; we pay them money; and they sign an obligation. We also do this with scientists and the women. I coopted MILOVIDOV. He is now working in the English Sector with BERDENIKOV. BERDENIKOV is the English Sector chief in our group of

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Reddenker English Section

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143. G: What is your program for tomorrow? S: My program is as follows: I will get up at 0700 hours; after breakfast I will pick up my professor (KAZANTSEV); and we must be at the Soviet Embassy at 0900 hours. My cable is there now and I must get it released so that we can stay in London longer, not only to see more of England but to work a little longer with you, which is important. I don't think the Ambassador will receive me before 1100 hours and at 1330 WYNN will come by with his car and we will go to see something or other. After that we shall meet with WYNN for supper and later we will be able to work together. G: At what time will you be able to come here? S: When would you want me? G: You tell us when you will be free. S: You know I'd like to walk around London a bit -- I haven't walked five meters yet. There are very many fine things to see in the stores and my wife has given me a whole list of things to get. There are beautiful vases made of porcelain. They cost about 10 pounds. When I was a regimental commander, we liberated a porcelain-manufacturing town -- the center of the industry in Czechoslovakia, and I brought home all kinds of porcelain vases and other items. They even gave a crystal vase to Konev and to me. Anyway, I have many expensive things at home, including rugs from Turkey, and I live on a high scale for Communists.

144. S: This side-de-camp Buzinov to the marshal (VARENNOV) is always broke. He has three children and he often asked me to take him somewhere, so, having money that my wife doesn't know anything about, I buy him cognac. He knows that when one is abroad there are always extra allotments in foreign currency, so he is not surprised that I have all kinds of things--that is normal. I like to live freely and now and then take a lady out. I know how to approach them and I never drink to excess like Buzinov. I say all this to you because I feel you should know all about me, and if you ordered me to stop doing all these



things, I'd have to stop. You know what the moral views of our government are, and so far I've never been in any trouble, but all these activities require money for gifts, entertainment, etc.

145. S: Anyway, I got myself into debt and I wish you would consider how to reinforce my financial basis a bit. I've already thought of buying odds and ends here that I can sell at a profit there. I know some wealthy Jews in Moscow who can even handle diamonds. Whatever is too bulky, I may need to buy five or six navy sweaters and all kinds of other stuff. WENNE can bring that to me later, but if it is impossible, I would like to have more money to buy these things while I am here and as many rubles as you can spare to take back with me. Frankly, I have one debt of 1,020 new rubles. A good friend of mine gave me the money to get him, through my connections in Moscow, a suite of furniture. I ordered this and have the receipts to show but I spent the money gradually. How many rubles did you plan to give me? G: (Deliberately wishing to mention a lower figure than 3,000 we planned to give him, said about 1,000.) S: New rubles? G: Yes. S: Well you see that would just about cover my debt less twenty rubles and would leave me nothing at all. Well, I'll be able to buy the furniture since I have it ordered. I have just bought a new TV set, a Temp six, I used to have a Rubina. I thought of buying a small transistor radio here (Subject was given an operational transistor radio later). I swear by my daughter and my future work with you that I must do the following. I must bring each and every friend of mine some small item, since they know that I am going abroad. It does not have to be an expensive item in every case but it would be extremely bad to neglect anyone.

146. (Subject listed a long and wide variety of items such as fountain pens, neckties, ladies' nail polish, lipstick and a gamut of medicines for just run-of-the-mill friends, and more expensive specific items for influential friends such as generals, marshals, and colonels. As mentioned again in a later transcript, after this meeting was over Subject knocked on the door some 10 minutes after he left. He was dressed in trousers and his jacket over his underwear. He came to look for a notebook he lost, which fortunately, fell into the slot of the armchair in which he was sitting. This notebook was a most detailed, beautifully prepared list of items which

his wife prepared. It contained magazine clippings of all conceivable fine ladies' wear written out in red ink and itemized. There are also replicas of the actual foot sizes of his wife's and daughter's feet in the notebook. Subject elaborated on these items, which visually more than adequately supported his earlier statements concerning the items he was expected to bring back. In view of the fact that arrangements were made later for WINNE to bring back a suitcase full of items which Subject had planned to get through Customs with no check, it should be stressed here that many of these items would unquestionably have important operational significance, since they will be given to important Soviet personages who will automatically be valuable, unwitting informants.)

147. (In addition to friends Subject mentions who are prominent, Subject also had mentioned one assistant to Petukhov whose name is, Pavel Avrakovich OBOLENTSOV.) S: By the way, this name is famous, since he was the chief administrator under Molotov and now is the chief administrator for Petukhov. In my notes it says I should bring a light filter for his camera, as well as a hood. I am sure this will cost me 2 to 3 pounds, and although I did not receive money for this I cannot avoid bringing it. I've got to bring every girl and my secretary in all offices at least one item, even though it may be the cheapest lipstick in England. Even to QVISHIANI's secretary; I must tell you about him. He is my chief, he is married to the daughter of Kosygin. His father was a lieutenant general in the KGB. He was a Georgian. I think he is dead. His secretary, Valya, asked me to get some nail polish to match lipstick. If I don't bring this, probably Denis POLYAKOV, who is occupying a similar slot to mine, but in the US Direction will bring this. He has been in the US twice now with delegations.

QVISHIANI
GIRL

148. S: By the way, I just remembered something important. We are conducting scientific intelligence against the US. For the assigned intelligence missions of the year, covering all conceivable types of industries, there were 150 specific intelligence targets listed. On each target there were supplemental questions - two, three, or more. The targets, broadly speaking, were non-ferrous metal industries, steel industry, all phases of the oil industry, etc. The interesting thing is that all U.S. targets were duplicated and transmitted to the

Target
List

delegations going to Canada. I know this because I gave it to them with my own hand. Our letter specified that they should seek this in Canada because so much of basic Canadian industry uses US products. You should stop this. I will get for you, with all official seals, a complete list of all these espionage instructions given to our delegations. Other duplicate copies of this were also sent to other countries where US products are used.

149. J: I would recommend that we discuss his financial situation again tomorrow. G: Let us fix the time when you will come tomorrow. S: I just thought of something. If I could have a 1 carat diamond, exactly 1 carat, not more or less, I am sure that I could cash it in for 1200 rubles. Consider this, and possibly we can so work it out that you will not be concerned about passing any monies to me through contacts in Moscow for some time. G: We will consider all this and we'll talk about it some more tomorrow and will try to comply with all requests which are reasonable. S: Very well, I will go now and tomorrow let us plan on meeting between 2100 and 2200 hours. I'll try to come at 2100 hours if I can. S: Where is my key? (The correct key was found and given to Subject) (Subject left at 0140 hours on 22 April 1961) /