

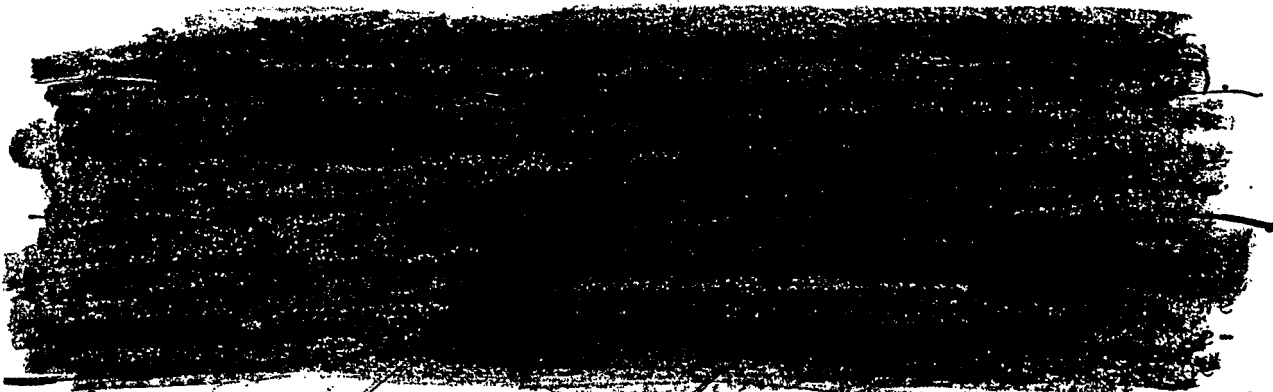


Meeting No. 4 at Leeds, England, 23 April 1961

1. By prearrangement in London Subject was to walk into the lobby of the Hotel Metropole in Leeds during the evening of 23 April 1961 whenever he could conveniently find free time from his delegation. The delegation was staying at the Queen's Hotel only two blocks away. G met Subject at the entrance to the hotel lobby at 2220 hours and escorted him to Room 31 which had been prepared for audio recording and which was occupied by Harold.

Tape Begins:

2. (As soon as Subject arrived he said that he was almost hospitalized because he had stomach pains. After visiting British firms in the Leeds area Subject, with his delegation, stopped at a small restaurant and Subject drank a whole liter of cold beer. As a result of this he developed pains which were some sort of cramps.) S: I thought I had an appendicitis but since they examine all Strategic Intelligence personnel and GRU every three months, I knew that I should have no symptoms of this. MACKHNOV (GRU doctor) examined me. You probably know him. I suffered for about two hours and WYNNE called a doctor. The doctor said that I did not have an appendicitis but if the pains continued I should be hospitalized in Leeds. He diagnosed my pains as an extreme kidney irritation due to my having consumed a large quantity of cold beer quickly. I feel alright now except that I'm a little weak from the anxiety of this ordeal. I was terrified about going to a hospital since the people back home who were not too willing to have me go in the first place would probably criticize me for doing this deliberately. They would say, "Why did he have to go to a hospital in England when we have adequate facilities here?" Now I feel alright and I think we can work a little while.



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at night. S: I see. Then it is up to you to decide on the hours.

4. S: I have taken some notes here but they are incomplete since people knocked on my door while I was writing. First of all, here is a note about target #1 which must definitely be blown up by a bomb of one or two kilotons. As I mentioned before, a five kiloton bomb is the smallest we have developed. I know this for sure since the Marshal (VARENTSOV) told me so. They have computed a one kiloton charge, but they have not yet developed the practical adaptation thereof. Your scientists can determine exactly what size charge is necessary to destroy target #1 (the General Staff complex), but it should be designed for extensive subterranean damage which could probably be effected by a shock wave if placed in the right position. The timing for this destruction is very important and I suggest that it should be several minutes prior to H-hour because later there may not be an opportunity. This destruction could be the signal for an all-out attack by other means such as aerial bombs and rockets. Of course, it can be done a few minutes after H-hour or even simultaneously. The KGB structures are mostly old buildings although there are some new ones. In between the four main buildings are many private dwellings with dark entryways. It would be simple for anyone to place a suitcase, an urn, or a spittoon there. No one would pay any attention to it there. If they saw a spittoon they would simply spit in it.

5. S: The best time to set the explosion for would be between 1000 and 1100 hours because all of the Command personnel would then be in the buildings. We poor workers begin our day at 0900 hours, but Command personnel with late breakfast engagements, etc., don't arrive until about 1000 hours. All cables and reports for daily business are brought in about 1000 hours. Remember the KGB has seven sub-basements. I know this because KOVALENKO, who is now a colonel and was formerly the adjutant to Pavel Artemyevich ARTEMIEV, told me this. He lives next door to me. He is now a KGB colonel who is charged with the protection of the PVO of the country offices which are scattered in Moscow. He graduated from the Frunze Academy and is a good friend of mine. I have often invited him to go out for a drink, but when I do this I always pay for his cognac. All KGB archives are also located in their headquarters and the entire group of buildings should be destroyed by about three bombs.

6. S: I will draw this up for you in detail and show you how easy it is to place charges in adjacent buildings, even in the GASTRONOM. A bomb could be disguised as a basket of fruit. (Subject then described the layout of the GRU buildings, Entrance #3, adjacent to the POLYKLINIK of the Ministry of Defense -- a three-story red brick building -- and particularly the pass bureau where packages, suitcases and the like must be checked in and left in custody while one visits the GRU offices.) S: An old lady takes care of this and there is even a toilet there which is little used. A suitcase could easily be left there since the toilets are in locked compartments. Then one could simply leave and it would be hours before anyone would notice it. Many packages are left overnight and during the day, officers even leave bags of groceries there to pick up when they go home. A simple round metallic tag is given as a receipt and the number of the tag is chalked on a suitcase until it is picked up. This would be a good place to plant a charge.

7. (Subject then continued describing the building ~~complexes on Frunzenskaya and Naberezhnaya which house the PVO of the country, the GAU Headquarters, and other Defense Ministry Offices.~~ He suggested that two bombs would be sufficient to destroy this complex whereas four would be required to destroy completely the General Staff complex in the Arbat area. Subject then described the headquarters of the Moscow Military District only a few blocks from Subject's residence.) S: A huge underground shelter some 30 meters in depth with all living facilities and operating areas for the headquarters was built there during the war. (At meeting #6, 25 April 1961 Subject plotted all of these suggested targets and others, totaling 24, on a blown-up section of the Moscow map covering the center of the city.)

8. S: BERIYA was also brought to the basement of the Moscow Military District Headquarters, and was shot there by a Gen. KOZLOV in the presence of other generals. This building complex was surrounded by armored cars and tanks, all in firing positions, during the night when BERIYA was executed. There was some apprehension that BERIYA's KGB cohorts would make an attempt to seize this headquarters at that time. An important signal center is located in this headquarters now and there are switchboards for VCh lines as well as telephone machines. Incidentally, BERIYA's body was burned in gasoline in the basement of this building. (Subject then continued to briefly describe the other targets

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15. S: I cannot arrange for WYNNE's expenses. He could get British industrialists to subsidize him, but even then I know we will buy very little at the exhibition. There are only two million dollars authorized to purchase specific items which are of interest to us, and that is all. They are restricting expenditures because money is needed for making rockets. WYNNE will hesitate to spend money advanced to him by the industrialists here since he lives on their small commissions. They give him only about 200 pounds per month. Therefore I wish you would consider this. It is an important matter. Please see if you cannot subsidize WYNNE. G: Don't worry about this. We will treat WYNNE very well. Everything will be taken care of, but do not get yourself involved in any personal dealings with WYNNE. We will take care of WYNNE separately. S: Of course, he asked me to help him, and he has turned out to be a very wonderful person.

16. G: Our clandestine relationship is one thing, but our dealings with WYNNE will be entirely adequate. It is something different and under no circumstances should you be involved in this. S: I felt it my duty to report this to you. G: Remember, he may inadvertently talk too much either here or in Moscow. S: He is afraid and will not talk. G: Remember he is inexperienced in clandestine matters. S: That's right, he is inexperienced. However, he did take my one letter and a document when I saw him off at the airplane. I prevented any KGB officer from approaching WYNNE at the airport since I had a pass and simply said politely that I was escorting WYNNE. Even though escorts usually stay behind the gates, diplomats are often escorted to the plane ramp, and I did also. He waved to me and I knew that the letter would be delivered. I even went to the second story of the terminal building and waited until the plane flew off. G: I assure you WYNNE will be adequately taken care of and everything you request will be included, but don't talk to him about this again. S: Very well, I won't speak about WYNNE any more.

17. S: I just remembered -- do you remember when I was looking at the picture of the KGB REZIDENT in London and I said VOROBYEV, Zheniya? It was actually IVANOV, Zheniya. However, there is a VOROBYEV there also. He is a naval man. The two resemble each other and when you show me the photographs again, I will point this out to you. IVANOV graduated from the Academy with me.

18. G: Now that you are through with your notes, let us proceed to our agenda. The first question is this: When you were at the Rocket Academy and studied the missiles about

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which you have reported in detail, in this nine months course you say only tactical missiles were taught and no strategic missiles. Why is this? S: There was a general (OBZORNAYA) lecture on strategic missiles, but these were not called ICBMs. They were simply referred to as missiles with ranges above 1,000 kilometers. The Academy has prepared its courses for training officers in technical aspects of rockets employed by ground forces. These rockets are studied in great detail with all kinds of charts and diagrams.

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19. G: Do you have a category of rockets which we call IRBMs which are of greater range than your tactical rockets but not as great as ICBMs; for example, say roughly between the ranges of 800 to 1500 kilometers? S: We have no such designation. We have only one division. Everything I have given you is under the control of VARENTSOV, and everything else including what you mentioned is under the command of the Strategic Rocket Command of the Land under MOSKALENKO. These are separate headquarters and they are always in conflict with respect to requests for budgetary allowances. The ones who decide are KHRUSHCHEV together with SUSLOV, and also MIKOYAN, etc.

20. S: Up to now VARENTSOV is still a Marshal of Artillery. Actually he should be by now Chief Marshal of Artillery, especially since NEDELIN's death. But they are not giving it to him. Incidentally, on the 2nd of September VARENTSOV will have his 60th birthday and my wife and I are invited to this celebration. SOKOLOVSKIY will be there and MALINOVSKIY will be there. There will probably be an overt order regarding the award of the Order of Lenin to VARENTSOV. Everyone will bring gifts. I already know which artists will be invited for musical entertainment. There will be souvenirs, albums, etc. I must also get him a good gift. His hobby is collecting watches. He has a collection of watches. I want to buy him a good, expensive watch, and have inscribed on it, "From the (Subject and wife's true name)". I'm going to be the major-domo, the bartender, etc., and the affair will take place at his house on the Frunzeskoy Naberezhnoy. He has a six-room apartment on the fourth floor.

ICBM

21. G: To what extent were you told about the ICBMs? S: We were told that they exist and, as I have written, the basic characteristic is that they are two-stage rockets. Emphasize this to your scientists to spare them an analysis for more than two-stage rockets which do not exist. Next, the fuel capacity is much larger, and of course the overall space in the

rocket. There is more high-calorific fuel which is a liquid fuel. The only solid fuel we have is used for these free rockets which look like pencils. They must be very careful in handling these rockets especially when they are being loaded. There was an incident when a rocket had its frame slightly bent during loading and when it was placed in the launcher the friction ignited the rocket, causing casualties. G: Are they still trying to develop a solid fuel for rockets? S: Yes, they are trying to develop atomic energy fission. NEDELIN perished in such a test.

22. G: Are there any operational ICBMs at all, or are they only experimental? S: They are all experimental for strategic purposes except for the one I mentioned which is, as you said, of an intermediate range. This is the R-14 ^{prob. R5} about which I wrote stating only that this rocket has now been included in our missile arsenal, that it has a range of ^{in the} over 1000 kilometers and that further data was unavailable to me. Otherwise the strategic rockets they have told me about, I repeat again, are two-stage liquid fuel rockets with a length variation between 18 and 24 meters. But I have never personally seen such a rocket or its installation. The basic objective is to have a high calorific fuel and to have all of the circuits and control mechanisms working properly with respect to each other; to reduce the deviation errors from the planned trajectory, or to correct the errors to a zero deviation position; and then the rocket can travel from one continent to another. (PS)

23. G: Now with respect to the rockets which are in production, where are their storage areas, manufacturing centers, etc.? You already mentioned that somewhere toward Murmansk there were launching sites. Do you know of any others? S: Regarding the bases (launching sites) in the general direction of Murmansk, only five or six people would have access to the location maps. One needs a special pass to go to the First Directorate (Operations Directorate of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense). Even when I have to go to the Tenth Directorate (Countries of Peoples' Democracies), either I am met by the officer I am to see, after a phone call, or am told to go to a specific room or they may issue me a temporary one-day pass. Everything is done in a recorded manner. They are so strict about lost documents. There was one case where an officer was court-martialed for losing his working folio. Actually, two officers were enemies and one burned the working folio of the other and the one whose folio could not be produced was tried.

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24. G: Did you have any inkling about rocket bases from conversation? S: This I can find out in the future now that you have advised me exactly what is of interest. If you will repeat this to me as EEI before I leave, I am sure I can find out. Even with VARENTSOV, conversation would not be as a direct answer to a direct question. But he tells me things like this -- "You know, they're not giving me enough funds. They even criticize me for having spent too much money for the erection of permanent-type protective shelters for artillery ordinance. Previously I was authorized to use canvas, but the canvas becomes weather-worn and disintegrates after a season, and that is a waste of money. So I built brick structures with permanent roofs, but the cost was criticized since the big priority for military expenditures is rockets." I have to approach him in a roundabout way, indirectly, to conversation we are interested in. G: As a suggestion sometimes this works well. One could mention that in the Western press one hears about accomplishments in new missiles, particularly in ICBMs, and the say, "Is it really true, comrade-Marshall, that they have everything and we have nothing?" S: That is right. He certainly would answer a question of that kind.

25. S: I give you my word, and I swear by my child, that he has so often told me "You know, (Subject's true first name), with respect to ICBMs, up to now we don't have a damn thing. Everything is only on paper, and there is nothing in actual existence." He was specifically referring to ICBMs. He continued, "For short ranges we can fulfill the missions, but beyond that what? There is nothing." G: I appreciate the fact that you probably would not have access to determining the exact coordinates of the launching sites, but would it be possible at least to find out from conversation that someone had been say, off-hand, at a place like Novaya Zemlya and who might say what an extensive rocket launching development there is there, should that be the case. S: There certainly could be conversations of that kind.

26. S: By the way, Marshal VARENTSOV is a very good administrator. He delegates many projected plans to his subordinates and then just corrects and supervises what they have to do. I have friends in the Artillery Headquarters. Beginning with his Chief of Staff of the Ground Forces Artillery, KARIAVILI, a colonel-general, Georgiy Spiridonovich. He recently had a 60th birthday but because of the fact that he had quarreled with ZHADOV -- his former name was ZHIDOV but Stalin made him change to ZHADOV because ZHIDOV sounded too Jewish. KARIAVILI lives across the river from my house on the

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Kotelnicheskaya-Naberezhnaya. Anyway, on his 60th birthday he did not receive an Order of Lenin, but only a gold watch. Incidentally, VARENTSOV was also there and the artists who were present are the same ones who are going to go to VARENTSOV's birthday party. I just mention this because that's how I know who they will be.

27. G: You mentioned ZHADOV. S: Yes, he is the Chief of Staff of the Ground Forces. G: Is ZHADOV in any way related to KHRUSHCHEV? S: No, there is no relation there. G: How about Marshal GRECHKO? S: GRECHKO, yes. He is married to some relative of KHRUSHCHEV's, exactly whom I don't know. But KHRUSHCHEV is certainly pulling him along. They say he is a fool. He did well on purely military matters before, but now in his present position as a deputy to the Minister, he is called a fool. Anyway, this is how ZHADOV spoiled things for KARIAVILI.

28. S: Now I told you before about an aide-de-camp PORUCHENETS -- a very intelligent artillery colonel, Vladimir BUZINOV. He graduated from the Artillery Academy, and is a very smart fellow. He is the aide-de-camp to Sergey Sergeevich (VARENTSOV). His problem is that he is broke. He has three children and receives less than I do. His wife drinks and also smokes. Her name is Anastasia. I know because I visit them at home. He loves to drink too, and often I take him out because he is broke. He can drink up a half liter of cognac at a time. When he is drunk he talks a great deal. It is so easy to talk to him. All I say is, "What was all this excitement about on your last trip?", and he would say something like this, "Well, there were maneuvers; KHRUSHCHEV came down and MALINOVSKIY, the Minister, made a speech saying that he is introducing to the comrades marshals and generals, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Union, KHRUSHCHEV." They call him that, even though his rank is still lieutenant-general. (Jokingly to G) - Just like your relative KHLOPOV. I promise to bring you his photograph. He looks just like you. This BUZINOV is not an adjutant who, in effect, is nothing. BUZINOV carries Top Secret dispatches and reports from VARENTSOV to the Central Committee. It is even possible for him to show me some of these items. Of course he would be entirely black in this respect, that is, unwitting. G: That is the only way he must be, strictly unwitting.

29. G: I have some more questions on subjects that need clarification. All these questions supplement the field of knowledgeability that you have already shown familiarity with. S: I understand what you want to know about rockets. All I can say is that the experimental effort now to make ICBMs is all based on those shorter range rockets which have already



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been proven except that all dimensions would be proportionately increased. G: I just have a few written questions left and then it will be time for you to go. S: Yes, I better go soon but tomorrow I will go as early as you like and we can work for a long time.

30. G: Please tell us now all you know about atomic submarines. You previously stated that you were told that there were up to ten submarines already produced in a serial production. S: This I found out several months ago. G: This means that the submarines operate on atomic energy fuel? S: Yes - just like the icebreaker, Lenin. G: May it be assumed that they are continuing to produce additional ones? S: This I do not know. G: Where are these being produced? Do you know? S: Yes, I know this -- that separate components for the atomic submarine are made at Menzelinsk on the Volga, about 30 kilometers from KAZAN. (Note: Subject corrected this and said it was not Kazan but Zelencdolsk.) This is 30 kilometers west of KAZAN on the Volga. Menzelinsk is the town 200 kilometers east of KAZAN which Subject previously reported to have been the eastern town of the former Moscow Military District.

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31. S: During World War II this little town had a naval base established there. All kinds of naval equipment was mounted on vessels there. I almost married the daughter of the rear admiral who was sent to this town as the chief of the base. His home was in Leningrad. I used to see the girl, Masha, there (Menzelinsk). Her father has since died. There were also very large artillery ordnance plants there and storage dumps. At that time the Moscow Military District had a transient hotel there and my friend Col. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich MARENOV introduced me. He is now the Deputy to the Chief of the Political Directorate of the advisors to Hungary. The Admiral's name was Nikolay NETSVITSKIY. Earlier, I worked together with MARENOV in the Moscow Military District in the Political Directorate and he was chief of the section of the Komsomols. He is not an intelligence officer.

32. G: Very well. They equip the submarines here -- then what happens-- do they take them up the Volga? To another base? S: No. The atomic equipment is shipped in large packing crates to an assembly point in the Leningrad Oblast. G: Where in the Oblast? S: I do not know, but I believe it is somewhere in Leningrad or somewhere just out of town. In addition to Leningrad, there is also an assembly base somewhere in the Far East. G: Do you know if there are bases in the White Sea? S: Yes, there are. G: Assembly points? S: Of that, I am not sure. There are docks which receive the material from

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Menzelinsk which are located in the Far East and somewhere near Leningrad on the Neva River. I just remembered something important. Near Leningrad they are digging extensive underground shelters for these docks or assembly points. They lead right to the water and are like pans, or rather like our Moscow subways. These are constructed very quickly.

33. G: How about the Belomor canal? Do they not take submarines up this canal to the White Sea? S: I don't know if they take them up the canal, but I heard that there are factories on the White Sea. A year ago when I was on vacation in Sukhumi at a sanitarium, I happened to stay at a former naval sanitarium. There are no longer any naval ones now because they have all been pooled together. However, there I met a certain first rank who lives in the very areas that you are talking about, north of Leningrad. I couldn't ask him exactly where, but he mentioned that near the sea there are secret bases where much activity is going on. Whether they build anything there or assemble, I don't know.

34. G: And do you know whether these submarines are equipped with rockets that can be fired even from a submerged position? S: Yes, they have rockets that can be launched from a surface position as well as from a submerged position. G: What are the ranges of these rockets? S: These are the P-5, and I believe that I have listed the range. The launching wave (BADISNAYA VOLNA) was determined. This is the wave which must be computed in order to eject the rocket through the water. They determined the height of this wave and under what wind conditions the rocket would deviate from its set course. G: Are there any other kind of submarine engines, other than atomic, that have recently been developed? S: The usual other motors are diesel but now they have very powerful ones. I know of no other types.

35. S: Incidentally, we were told that your scientists have not perfected the exact nozzle feed which permits the precise desire per second of fuel consumption with the admixture from the oxidizer. I described all kinds of nozzles in my notes. G: By the way, what do you mean by a SHNEKOVYYE nozzle? S: That is an orifice of a nozzle in which a float or a ball pulsates. G: I see what you mean now. It is like a ball valve. S: These nozzles operate to feed into combustion chambers through the space between the inner and outer wall. There must be an extreme precision because an imbalance in feed would cause a deviation from the desired rocket velocity. The work of these nozzles is to feed a constantly uniform mixture of fuel and oxidizer into the combustion chamber throughout the entire active portion of the rocket's trajectory. G: Do these

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nozzles act as a carburator? S: No, that is a mixing chamber called a SMESITEL'. Then it goes to the FORSUNKI or pressure nozzles. I think I wrote all this up. This is the very soul of the rocket.

36. G: Would you have any idea of where atomic weapons of any kind, including hydrogen bombs, are stored? S: Where exactly, I do not know, but I have heard that there are two hidden storage areas in the DDR where atomic warheads are stored. Write this down. As to my source, Engineer Colonel of Artillery GRYZLOV, formerly the deputy to the chief of the 4th Faculty of the Artillery Academy imeni Dzerzhinskogo; - there are now five Faculties but at that time there were only four. Colonel PETRENKO is the chief of one of the Faculties also. GRYPLOV is now in the DDR and is the chief of the GAU there. This GRYZLOV is concerned with the establishment of these bases in the DDR. All of this is, of course, for rockets.

37. G: Now how about the bombs of any atomic type kiloton equivalents etc., what do you know about them and about where they are stored? That is the type that can be delivered by aircraft. S: I already mentioned that everything has been computed down to as low as five kilotons but nothing lower. There are 25 kiloton bombs and of greater TNT equivalent. There are also hydrogen bombs of greater than 25 kiloton equivalents which have been successfully developed and tested. G: Do you know where they are stored? S: I have no idea. G: Don't be disturbed. These questions must be asked.

38. G: Do you have any idea how many bombs have been produced at least in round numbers, say 10, 100, 1000 or more? S: I have no idea. All I know is that atomic warheads are stored in one place and the unloaded rocket shells in another. G: I'm not referring to just rockets. S: I understand. I also mean that all bombs of an atomic character, whether they be for rocket or other purposes, are stored secretly in various places. G: I realize that these are difficult questions to answer. S: If we could recruit SOKOLOVSKIY who is now retired, I think we would have our answers.

39. G: Here is an interesting question. How is your long-range aviation coordinated with your long and shorter range rocket commands? It seems that everything is subordinated so emphatically artillery, just how does long-range aviation fit in? S: I can say this, -- that KHRUSHCHEV has made an error which is in our favor. At first he emphasized an increase in aviation. I do not mean civilian planes or old models. All that is junk. G: I refer only to new strategic

aviation. S: He is still maintaining long-range aviation, but is keeping the production at a very slow pace. We call it our DD aviation, long-range aviation. He still maintains this, but even some jet fighter units have been disbanded. For example there was one in which MIKOYAN's son, a lieutenant colonel, was serving near Moscow. The entire division was disbanded. Capable, healthy officers were sent to the Dzerzhinskiy Academy to study rocketry. They are re-orienting some Air Force personnel to rockets. During the time I was attending there, they were still wearing their blue air force insignia before they changed to the black artillery insignia. You might say that today KHRUSHCHEV has now assigned a less important role to aviation.

40. S: In comparison to rockets, aviation now has a relatively lesser significance. However, combat strength of long-range aviation must be considered. They are still constructing long-range bombers, but not on the scale or in the numbers in which they had been building them previously, for example, under STALIN. STALIN had been all for aviation. G: Would you say that long-range aviation is being abandoned in favor of rockets? S: Definitely not. The fleet has been considerably reduced in favor of rockets, and much light aviation has been curtailed in favor of rockets. In addition, long-range aviation is not being built up as intensively as before.

41. G: Is the long-range aviation command entirely independent? S: Yes, they have their own headquarters. It is located as one goes past the crematorium and past the University of Friendship where YERZIN is an instructor. On the same street on the left-hand side is the aviation headquarters. Marshal ZHAVORONKOV is the chief. G: Is it not on the Leningradskaya Shosse? S: No, that is the Moscow airport and there is an air force command headquarters there. That is where at one time STALIN's son, Vasilii, a lieutenant-general, was the chief of the aviation of the Moscow Military District. He has since been imprisoned. He is de-commissioned, miserable, and drunk. I'll tell you about him sometime and also about his (STALIN's) daughter. I know where they live. It is not far from the British Embassy. It is near the Novo-Arbatskiy bridge.

42. S: To sum up, aviation as a whole has been radically reduced in favor of rockets. G: However, is it correct to say that selected modern models of long-range bombers are still being produced and improved and kept up at least on a minimum basis? S: Yes, and their headquarters is on this street going toward the center of town. It is the Bolshoye Peregovskoye,

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and across the street is the First Moscow Medical Institute. The statue of PEREGOV holding the skull is there.

43. S: Marshal ZHAVORONKOV replaced NOVIKOV. Remember NOVIKOV was removed just like KUZNETSOV, the former navy chief. I believe Marshal ZHAVORONKOV is also gone now. He became chief of the GVP which is also commanded by a Marshal of Aviation. I'll tell you who the new chief of the Soviet Air Force is. I can't remember now. NOVIKOV was retired for personal reasons. They don't simply discharge marshals. It takes a personnel action to do this. For example, ZHUKOV was dismissed, but by a personnel action by the Ministry of Defense, and was awarded a pension of five and a half thousand rubles. But the Soviet Air Force exists as an integral part of the Soviet Armed Forces. However, it does not have the weight that it used to have under STALIN. Now everything is subordinated to rockets. G: However, the Air Force chief must have under his jurisdiction those rockets which are air force type equipment, such as air-to-air and air-to-surface? S: That's absolutely right. However, surface-to-air -- that is in the hands of the PVO. Rockets like the ones I described which the MIG carries -- that is all under the air force control. These are the rockets that can fire an additional four to five kilometers beyond the maximum ceiling of climb of the MIGs.

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44. G: Have any attempts been made to develop an atomic energy aircraft engine? S: No. All they are testing now is how to have a rocket engine work on the fission of atomic energy.

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45. G: This finished the list I have. How about our meeting for tomorrow? S: Let us arrange to meet tomorrow about 2000 hours. G: That's fine. Then we can begin earlier and we won't have to keep you so late. I'll meet you in the lobby again as I did tonight. (Subject said farewell to all.) G: I'll take you down out of the hotel. Remember it is not so good to come in and out of hotels late at night since this is a small town, not like London.

46. S: What a relief it was to me when I was lying in misery to learn that I didn't have to be hospitalized in Leeds. Just think how hard it would be for us to continue our work with me lying in a hospital. G: Don't forget your key again so you won't be running back between hotels looking for it. Also, note the room number just in case. It is 31. (Subject left at 2335 hours on 23 April 1961, and was escorted by G to the street corner. He proceeded to his own hotel directly and without incident.

