

Meeting #13 (London, 3 May 1961)

(Subject arrived at 1310 hours on 3 May 1961 at Room 360 in the Mount Royal Hotel in London.)

1. S: (Looking at the various items of medicine obtained for him) I'll not put anything in the suitcase now. You have a lot of work ahead of you Mr. Harold. I just had a talk with the REZIDENT. At 4:30 I left the girl. God knows how I was able to accomplish everything. I saw the REZIDENT; I had a talk with SHAPOVALOV; I had decided everything; I had clarified everything. H: That is fine. S: But there is so much work to do. G: How much time do you have at your disposal? S: We'll work for an hour and a half or two hours. I sent the delegation to the Exhibit. They will be working there and [redacted] is with them. I arranged this to come here.

2. S: I has spent the whole night on my feet. But then how the night had been spent! I was at a most luxurious cabaret. Could you extend my leave for about ten more days? (Laughter) I was at her place two hours. I left WYNNE there. There was WYNNE's friend, Norman -- a nice chap. He takes trips to Canada -- a very good friend of WYNNE's. He knows me as a Soviet representative and that is all. First we went to one club, then to the cabaret. The show started at one o'clock in the morning, very nice, classical, the music in Turkish style, as if to order.

3. S: They picked up a 23-year old girl for me at the club -- a good girl. She has a pretty name -- [redacted]. Her telephone number is [redacted]. Now, everybody knows it. (Laughter) I spent two hours with her. I had to get some sleep. At eight o'clock I had my breakfast already. G: Were you at her place? S: Yes, I was at her home. She has a separate apartment. Everything was modest, but good. She was a nice girl, somewhat experienced, but that was okay. She is twenty-three years old. H: Once more, [redacted]? S: [redacted] (all laugh). G: Did she charge you much? S: WYNNE said 15 pounds, I paid her through WYNNE. I do not think he would overcharge me and pay her ten pounds. She was told that I was Alex from Belgrade, Yugoslavia (laughter). We had a table there, everything was fine, WYNNE said that she wanted 15 pounds. I gave the money to him. He gave it to her and asked her not to she didn't ask me for a penny more. I spent two hours with her. It was getting light.

4. S: I was up at seven, ate at eight and at nine we went to the embassy. We received our money. Then to the REZIDENT's reception. I spoke alone with him for 30 minutes. I had a talk with

SHAPOVALOV. I told the REZIDENT all about my trip. I showed him my daily itinerary; I showed what you had given me (i.e., the brochures). He had everything packaged up, called the code clerk in my presence and sent it out. See what it means not to have shown me all photographs!

5. S: Today I met a very fearful KGB man, VORONIN, Yevgen'y. He has been here two years already. There was no photograph and, if I had not met him today, you would not have known anything. I'll report on VORONIN separately, alright, in order.

6. G: One more question -- could there be any consequences because of the girl? S: I do not think so. It's true that WYNNE gave me a preservative, but I G: This is important. S: Of course it is. I considered it. I came home and washed and everything. She was clean. I think she takes care of herself. WYNNE guaranteed her but at the same time, he gave me a box (laughter). No, no. Everything is okay. I exclude this. I have little experience -- I am responsible. G: There is a proverb, if one is unlucky S: One could get it from one's own sister. G: That's it. You know the proverb. S: I do not think so, but if anything to get cured, there is nothing to fear, but I do not think so.

7. S: So, the REZIDENT saw me right away in the morning, below, in the basement in room number 8. The bookkeepers are next door. This room is adjacent to the REFERENTURA. The main entrance to the REFERENTURA is to the right of the entrance, to the basement. This is all in house #13. I told him about the trip and showed him your material. Right then he called a code clerk. He brought an envelope and was told to put the material in the envelope and to address it to Colonel ROGOV, V. M. from Colonel (Subject's surname and initials). That will go out with the next mail on 13 May. G: What were the initials. S: V. M. Well, I reported everything to him.

8. G: What is the name of the REZIDENT? S: He did not tell me and I did not ask anyone. The photograph which I picked out was he -- I'll risk my neck on that. But no one told me his name, not even he. I asked him whether there would be a package or a letter, I would be bringing back. He said perhaps there would be a letter for VORONIN, the Chief of the NAPRAVELNIYE. I could send that home. Why should I ask him his name directly? I know that SHAPOVALOV talks about everything. I did not ask him any questions and yet SHAPOVALOV told me the characteristics of those with whom he works. In a day you will know with whom SHAPOVALOV is working. G: That's good.

9. S: Look up the name of the person in the picture. The same one -- he is the REZIDENT. I've reported to him in detail about [REDACTED], the plan of working with [REDACTED]. Ops officer GENERALOV will be assigned to [REDACTED], tomorrow or after tomorrow. I'll know about that at five o'clock tonight. They are bringing GENERALOV to the embassy at five o'clock for me. I am to give GENERALOV all the data on [REDACTED] and to arrange the meeting for him to meet [REDACTED].

10. S: I want you to tell [REDACTED] about my plan. [REDACTED] had invited me to visit him, but why drink whiskey? If I had the time I would visit him with pleasure. I'll telephone [REDACTED] after my talk with GENERALOV. I'll ask [REDACTED] to come to the lobby of this hotel. We'll meet here. I'll call GENERALOV and arrange that -- we'll be drinking coffee. I'll tell him that [REDACTED] will be here and that he is not in his own town. [REDACTED] will come up to us and I will introduce them.

11. S: [REDACTED] should be told that I shall not come and visit him. I should not do this. [REDACTED] had asked me to see him, in general, to tell him everything. That I cannot do now. You told him everything and now I can't spare two hours. I'll telephone [REDACTED] tomorrow. Maybe [REDACTED] could make it tomorrow when GENERALOV would be here to see me in my hotel room. Later, we would come down to the lobby or the bar and [REDACTED] would show up at that time. I'll tell him the time and ask him to bring a few things, one or two items, and to say to me that he will mail me the other items on cement and steel that I requested. I'll say to him, "Mr. [REDACTED], why do that? Here is my friend from the ONTK in the embassy. Hand it to him." Then I shall introduce them and the deal will have been made. That is the plan. G: Fine.

12. S: Warn [REDACTED] not to call anyone himself -- never, not even GENERALOV, until their relations develop further. The REZIDENT would invite him through GENERALOV -- there will be an official invitation -- Let him go. I told them about [REDACTED] that he was an esteemed person -- he is educated, cultured, loyal to us. He had visited the Soviet Union two times. I said that we could not recruit him, and there is no need to do that -- . He is already 69 years old, but we could get information from him. As the REZIDENT had said, he would expect to get general information from him and so on. So, [REDACTED] should not be active; he should not show any interest. I ask you to report my request. They themselves will come to [REDACTED].

13. S: When they approach [REDACTED] with certain requests it would be up to [REDACTED] to figure out what to give them. He should conduct himself plainly but firmly because he could be asked many

questions. He could reply that despite his experience he does not know, but he could reply to some questions by saying that he was sure he was right. You understand. Later their relations would develop step-by-step. What decision they would come to, you would tell him about that yourselves. You'll direct him. I request that you brief him, I cannot do it, I do not understand him well. G: Okay.

14. S: So, GENERALOV should be waiting for me at five o'clock in the embassy. I'll take a taxi to the embassy, quickly arrange everything, and return to the hotel so we can meet again. G: Okay.

15. S: Another thing. SHAPOVALOV had asked me to his office when I saw him today. I asked him what I should say for him at the Center. He asked me to request the Center to permit him to operate more actively. As it is, he can work with the Indians (Hindus) only. I had supposed that he was working with the Indians. He knows the language brilliantly. I said he knows only two words in English and even that in the nominative case only.

16. S: An Indian correspondent had given him some data. There are several Indian correspondents here; there are many Indians here. You solve that yourself. Set up surveillance and find out who, and what has to be done. The Indian is paid by them; he is their agent. The Indian passed on the information on that day when SHAPOVALOV was the duty officer. The information was of a political-military nature, about some troop movements, about some new American bases here, and about deliveries of new arms to England. He told me in general terms. I did not display any interest.

17. S: I said that I could send a telegram to the Center, but he said to tell them only if the REZIDENT said to do so. If the REZIDENT does not tell me, I am not to say anything because they would chop off his head for telling me about it. So, those telegrams, and what I am telling you in general terms He is right, the REZIDENT did not say a word, not a word. That means I'll not say anything. I asked SHAPOVALOV to tell me about the telegram so that I could remind them -- the general contents of the telegram, no details. Well then, the Indian -----. He knows the Indian language very well; he had been in India and knows the language well.

18. S: So, how, it is simple to find this Indian, and some thought should be given to what to do next. You'll expose the Indian and SHAPOVALOV could say that some information had leaked to (Subject's surname), that is what I am afraid of. G: Don't worry, we won't touch him. S: The Indian is a correspondent, a very informed person, a paid person. He did not tell me that. I do not

know whether he had picked him here or had contact with him in India. The fact is that he is his (SHAPOVALOV's) source. Just as I have been supposing, I am clever sometimes, sometimes, rarely but right. So, I told him, he does not know English, or he would be given a written report. If it were given in English he could not translate from English to Russian immediately. But he told the Ambassador about the contents right away. Therefore it must have been in Indian.

19. S: The next matter is most interesting too. G: Wait, and your material, the brochures, were they sent by the REZIDENT? S: Yes, the REZIDENT in my presence, called the code clerk of his REZIDENTURA, who brought an envelope. It was placed in the envelope and will leave on the 13th of May. The code clerk took it with him. There they collect diplomatic mail. I do not have the material -- I made the selection. He looked at electronics. There was a brochure on Nemonics. There was the one I picked up yesterday from Ferranti and the one you gave me on canning. Now, this is all on SHAPOVALOV.

20. G: How about MERRIMAN? Will be a plus for you if the REZIDENT transmits his report? S: Of course! When I return I'll write such a report! (Laughter). What do I need that for? G: Will the REZIDENT send one to his people? S: I had reported to the REZIDENT and he had made a note about MERRIMAN that (Subject's surname) and GENERALOV would meet you to discuss this matter, to arrange with SHAPOVALOV, -- SHAPOVALOV introduces me to everybody. When could it be done? I said that I would bring him at five o'clock in an automobile; he had an operation.

21. S: At five o'clock I'll have a talk. That will be written down and a telegram will be sent to Moscow. Then an operational report is compiled saying that (Subject's surname) had suggested that an acquaintance of his whom he had met twice, once in the USSR and once here -- plus detailed data about the acquaintance -- that he be used for getting information from him unwittingly. In my report I shall state I had suggested him to the REZIDENT and he was transferred to case officer GENERALOV. And I receive a small "plus" (laughter). That is the way it looks. This will all be in line with my program, my assignment. (Laughter).

22. S: Are my eyes red? G: They are beginning to be. S: But I do not want to sleep. To continue The REZIDENT chatted with me for thirty minutes and told me the following things. He said it was difficult to work. When I asked him why, he said that recently an Englishman had offered some material of a military nature and had asked for 2,000 pounds. He had to have it urgently for a house, his personal needs. The REZIDENT said that he had

asked the Center. The Center replied as usual that it was too much and wanted to know whether the material could be obtained for study, but who would be fool enough to surrender the material? Up to now he said he had had no reply, and the person did not give him the material. This is a fact. An Englishman with military information wanted 2,000 pounds.

23. S: The REZIDENT is taking his vacation in June. Prior to his leave he will travel around the country. I asked him about that yesterday and he confirmed it. He told me himself that he was waiting for his replacement on scientific and technical matters, the Colonel whose photograph you have not shown me, PAVLOV. Had you shown me all photographs I would have found the one about whom I shall talk now.

24. S: This is the content of the conversation. He is pleased with everything -- is pleased with the Delegation -- that there were no incidents. I told him that toasts were drunk (seated) for KHRUSHCHEV and (standing) for the Queen (laughs). So he is pleased, and thanked me for everything. I thanked him. I have known him by face for a long time.

25. S: In my presence he told the code clerk to prepare a telegram that Colonel (Subject's surname) would leave by airplane on the 6th. He asked me whether I had been given a pseudonym prior to my leaving. I told him that I had an old one but there wasn't any need for it when I travelled here. So, he told the code clerk to use my true name. The code clerk took my (hesitates) -- your -- material (laughs) and left. He said that he would write a letter, he could find me through SHAPOVALOV and asked me what my plans were. I told him there was an exhibit and then preparations. He said that everything was okay. SHAPOVALOV had reserved the tickets for the 6th of May.

26. S: Now, I left the REZIDENT and went for the delegation to house number 18. G: What time was this? S: I was with the REZIDENT -- at 9:05 we were at the Embassy, all five of us. I placed everybody in house #18 where PAVLOV sits, and where the scientific group is. SHAPOVALOV met me immediately. SHAPOVALOV and I had a chat. I told you about it. He went to the REZIDENT about (Subject's surname), and was told that he would see me immediately. Not more than 30 minutes with the REZIDENT. He asked SHAPOVALOV to leave. We had a conversation just by ourselves. There was only the code clerk he left later too.

(27) S: He started to tell me how difficult it was to work; PAVLOV has been away for six months; GENERALOV has this -- SHAPOVALOV does not know the language. He repeated the same thing again, but in brief. He said he wanted to rest and would send his wife earlier, -- that is, his wife would leave before him. We said our goodbyes.

(28) S: The bookkeeper came in as I was leaving. The book-keeping section is right there, in house #13. He said that he would pay each delegate separately. I said that that would be fine. One delegate is paid from one account, another from another account. There is such a confusion that the devil himself would break his head. So I left for house #18 and brought the delegates to the bookkeeper. The bookkeeper calculated everything and gave us the money. The delegates and I were walking, same side of the street then to the right, to the Exhibit. As I was leaving house #13, the delegates, about three of them, were behind me.

(29) S: I saw Zhenya VORONIN pressing the button to the REZIDENTURA. I gave him a sign. He understood and we didn't greet each other. He and I had lived in the same house. VORONIN lived in house #36. His father is a General Major VORONIN, a political worker. He is now retired; he is not working. They lived near the MVO headquarters in the house of a friend. The mother had died. The father remarried and gave to him (Zhenya VORONIN) and his family a room in my house, on the seventh floor. His wife, who is here now and whom I also met, badly wanted me to pet her a little.

30. S: He wears glasses. He is near-sighted and wears thick lenses. He has a bad case of DIATRIYA, external signs. He is of medium height and on the skinny side -- not exactly thin, solid but not fat. He wears glasses. VORONIN has been here for two years already, KGB. He had graduated from the Diplomatic Academy in 1954. His basic language was Yugoslavian. He was preparing to go to Yugoslavia but for some reason did not go to Yugoslavia. English was his secondary language; it has been activated and he has been in England for two years now. Immediately after graduating from the Academy he joined the KGB. He is an active worker, impudent, daring. He should be watched very closely, more so because you have picked up may KGB men.

(31) S: This is what else the REZIDENT told me. That you had some kind of a lawsuit here and some one had received a 25-year sentence for illegal contact, for passing material, for spying. I do not know when that happened, recently or a year ago. He said that in general it is difficult to work with the English. The salaries are high, the life is good. When an Englishman is offered

100 pounds he says that his janitor gets that much but, when it comes to 2,000 pounds -- what that one has asked, why this is what happened. They say, "Let's have the material and if it is worth 2,000 we'll pay it." He said that in general the English are frightened. Their standard of living is high and they are frightened. Why should they take risks for 100 or 200 pounds, to put their heads under the ax, to be imprisoned? If one wants to take a risk then do it for large sums of money and our government does not pay large sums. They must produce rockets! You know, they want to grab two places with one hand. You know the expression; it is indecent. (Laughter).

32. S: He complained that they give too little money. That is the general situation, I know it exactly. If one asks for a large sum they do not ask to cut it in half, they say one tenth, one-twentieth could be paid. They have a tight fist on their money -- very interesting. There, in America, there was a decision by the Central Committee to pay \$50,000 to bail out MELIKH. It was KHRUSHCHEV's decision and it was upheld by the government. There, this is only a detail, during the conversation he mentioned that someone got 25 years. He did not disclose to me who it was. I am listening and asking questions with my eyes only. Why should I display any interest?

33. S: He talked with me for 30 minutes and he had revealed to me matters about which the REZIDENT is not supposed to talk even if I am a worker of the GRU. G: Yes, of course. S: He complained. And what was the total sum of our conversation? He wants me to speak favorably on his behalf at the Center. This is a poor guy. One of his men is away, another one is ill, and another one doesn't know the language. Another one is a fool, that one says he is a Military Attache and cannot be active. He knows that I have contacts, that I am an old member of the group, that I would repeat everything. Of course I am not going to say anything; there is nothing to talk about. These were the contents of my talks with the REZIDENT and SHAPOVALOV and the deduction which I made about acquaintances of SHAPOVALOV. One of them is military, or a civilian who is working at the Ministry, who had asked for 2,000 pounds for military information. Who, of course..... I would get into that safe with pleasure -- and would give 50 years

34. S: So I am passing by, and VORONIN is pressing the buzzer. I haven't finished with VORONIN yet. We acted as if we did not know each other. The delegates and I walked 200 meters and met his wife who was pushing a carriage in which was her two-year-old daughter. I told her we use the familiar form of "thou". We used to kiss; I could do anything I wanted. She did not appeal to me: I

told her that in Moscow. There, I could never have run into her, but in London I did (laughs). We stopped and I introduced all the members of the delegation. Then I asked them to wait for me, squeezed her shoulder a little and asked her how she felt. The little girl was staring at me. She told me that I had grown older. I told her that she had changed also. Later they traded the room they had in house #36, my house, with her relatives. Her father had died recently, in Moscow. She said that she was planning to fly and Zhenya would go on leave in the fall. He is KGB, he must be watched.

35. S: You already had picked out and exposed (RASKOLOLI) -- that is very good. He is very active and undoubtedly has contacts here, I am sure of that. He has one man for sure and one or two active acquaintances. So I can say his abilities and characteristics are such that he is not the kind of man who would be sitting and not doing anything. He wears glasses, shorter than I am. VORONIN -- how did we miss his photo and PAVLOV's too? So, at five o'clock, I am repeating once more, I'll go to get acquainted with GENERALOV, officially, and brief him about MERRIMAN. Tonight I'll inform you when GENERALOV will come to see me.

36. S: Everything is going according to plan. I visited the cabaret according to plan. (Laughter). Everything is done according to plan. I would say that you are helping. The girl is playful -- interesting. She knows English only. She was born in London, I would ask her how to say things in English and she would say how do you say it in Yugoslav, and I would say in broken Russian and she would repeat (laughs). Okay, that is all. Do we have a right for a minute of rest?

37. S: I have a question. Now suppose someone contacts me? What will he call me? What would be my name? Will he call me Alex, Paul, Peter, Joseph? G: First of all he will say, "How do you do? Greetings from Colonel PEEKE S: (interrupts) - Well, how will he talk to me? We address each other. I would like to have you give this some thought. G: If you meet people officially S: (interrupts) They'll know me officially as Mr. (Subject's surname). G: We have agreed, he will be official and you will be official.

38. S: Another question. I'll have reports, and I may feel that I should write with the aid of carbon paper, to conceal some important information. I'll send you a sheet of clean paper. How will you know that there is an S/W message there? I should make

some mark. Otherwise you could think that it is a wrapper and throw it away. But I'll have information there. Here, there is the usual, standard paper. I'll make a report out with the aid of carbon paper. How should I mark it so that you would develop it?
 G: All papers would be checked. S: Maybe I should make some kind of a mark? G: ... something not normal. H: We'll both know.

39. S: But why should you check clean wrappers when there is nothing there, and there will not be. I shall not carry it. But there will be a sheet, folded thus. There will be material....
 G: If you had some material and among it there would be a blank sheet of paper then it would be clear that there is something on it.
 S: Well, the sheet will be folded into four parts. G: Fine. S: Like this ... then develop it. G: That's good, but don't place any marks, if there is a small line it may draw suspicion. S: Oh yes, correct. But I had to ask.

40. S: Now, something has happened to my radio all of a sudden. Well, they have transistors and you are giving me the batteries? If the batteries go down I can throw them away, but if something else breaks? G: You can get it fixed there. It is a normal radio. S: Now, if something happens to this (the Minox), should I send it to you for repairs? H: (in English) The camera? We shall send him the second one by WYNNE. G: You'll get a spare camera via WYNNE.

41. S: Now, another thing. I have another request, such items as a camera, your instructions, do not give it to WYNNE. G: Under no circumstances. S: Send them by diplomatic pouch. As soon as WYNNE arrives he'll get them. At the same time, I have made a note of this. Perhaps it would be worthwhile; please think this over, that is, to send these things here, my suitcase, by diplomatic pouch. When WYNNE comes he will bring it to his hotel. Would that be okay -- the suitcase? G: That is not that simple. S: Is the freight expensive? H: (In English) It is not the question of the price. You see, the plan he (Subject) put out the other day was much better. See, what I don't want to do is to have WYNNE going into the embassy, bringing a dirty grey suitcase. Taking it into the place, it can be noticed. Carry a small package like a briefcase. That is a different problem. As a businessman he can carry it, walk around the street. Carrying a dirty grey suitcase out of the embassy is not normal. G: (translates above into Russian.)

42. S: No. The cars drive inside beyond the gate. The militiaman remains outside. He has no right to go in there because it is inviolable territory. G: But the driver is KGB? S: Whose?

G: The chauffeur? S: No. Now our middleman, an Englishman, has received those things. He knows they are for me, or for WYNNE. He comes to the Embassy; the car drives up to the embassy entrance and WYNNE brings the suitcase to the hotel. This is a variant. G: (In English) He is talking about an official car. The embassy car brings the suitcase to WYNNE's hotel. S: Okay, let's not do it. H: (In English) It is not normal, you see. G: It is not normal. (Note: Several people talk at once. It was agreed that the material would be delivered to Subject in person.) S: Just in case, we must bear in mind, that things could be sent to me by mail.

43. S: I have a Soviet telephone, it's Soviet and bad but that is of no consequence. It works well. We have many Yugoslav, Czech and German telephones. These are not possible to buy since they are ordered by our ministries. My point is this -- it is very simple to take our phone out and make a microphone in our telephones. All my telephone conversations can be heard without lifting the receiver. I have a request, not now, but later. Send me a new telephone through WYNNE or other channels, preferably German or Czech. G: Could you buy one yourself? S: I cannot. G: You could install it? S: Of course. Then they could not tap the line and use the telephone as a microphone. Secondly, the workers come. I had the telephone a long time. They were near the telephone during my absence. I exclude completely that something has been connected, but for safety I want to connect a new one, throw the old one away, and say I bought it.

44. S: They are sold, but it is very difficult to get one, very difficult. As a rule they are distributed. This is my request -- telephone apparatus. I do not want an English one -- German. G: Will it work? S: Yes. Many houses have white telephones, black, small portable ones. Everything is the same. G: How about the magnetic parts? And one could dial? S: Yes. The numbers are the same, the Latin letters are painted over with our own letters. For some reason I want to replace my telephone. G: Have you had any suspicions? S: No. I could say I bought it from a friend, from a telephone man. Think about that. I have a separate apartment. Who would see it? It came from Czechoslovakia; it is difficult to get them. We will have conversations, but the dev'l knows, you understand, maybe G: Yes, Yes. S: I know, we were taught how to adjust and make a microphone out of our telephones.

45. S: The next very important matter. -- I want you to give it some thought. As soon as another (Soviet) agent, spy is caught, analyze all spies who were caught during the past year, two, three -- Soviets in all countries. Using them as reasons, send a note.

I am leading up to the proposal that personnel of Soviet embassies, trade delegations, and Consulates should be cut. You will chase out many active operational intelligence officers and will create confusion between the services fighting for slots. This would disorganize them for approximately six months, eight, a year, until they sent in new ones. Believe me, I have a good idea. G: Fine. S: In this respect we will weaken them somewhat. I am not saying that we will eliminate completely, but we'll hinder them very much. This is all according to my list G: Fine.

46. S: And we should catch another one, and then analyze, there were so many, who did what, that this situation cannot be tolerated, the blown-up apparatus leads to increased spy activities in a country by Soviet organizations, accredited, abnormally blown-up. It seems to me somehow that we must analyze all this. It seems to me that there are more Soviets than Englishmen and Americans in foreign lands. I looked at the Soviets here -- such a great colony -- a whole battalion. Decrease them, all categories, because spies are installed everywhere beginning with attache, 1st, 2nd secretaries and counsellors. Decrease them all! It seems to me that if you did have to decrease your apparatus in Moscow we still could do business with the existing apparatus. But to deactivate the Soviet organs in England, in America -- this is a very important question. It can be played up from the political point of view. Tell them you have too many -- make it less. We should give this deep thought, it is an important problem.

47. G: Now I have several questions which we can finish now because the rest we will leave for tonight. We have much to do. We had prepared everything so that it is all systematic. S: I want to add one thing about WYNNE. I want you to tell WYNNE that when he goes to Moscow he should not expect free food, free automobile, free hotel room from either the Government or the Committee in which (Subject's surname) works. He will not be given a free room on the Exhibit grounds. This is not England. Just because he wined and dined and drove them in a car here thus saving them money for their personal expenses, tell him not to demand the same from (Subject's surname). He has been telling me from time to time that he hoped that I would arrange everything for him there. There will not be anything. No one will sign the order to issue funds for WYNNE. For that reason WYNNE should be taken care beyond that which the firms give him in terms of minimum allowance. Let him go alone, without his wife although I am not ashamed before him. I cannot do anything for him. I am not permitted to do this at my personal expense. Tell him not to be angry with me. Whatever I can do for him I'll do. H: Allright, we will do this.

48. G: Prior to our last review of the signal plan, here is a simplification of the time schedule. There would be only one transmission per month sent repeatedly every Saturday and Sunday at 2400 hours. S: This is wise. I agree. Let me review what I will take with me -- the instructions, the signal plan, film, and this -- the camera. The transistor is in the suitcase. I'll put the medicine and catalogues on top of it. G: The S/W -- there is nothing on it now. S: This will be here; it will be under my feet. G: Now all this -- three sizes -- do them by tomorrow morning. S: Yes. Now these one-time pads would be in my pocket. That's clear.

49. S: Now about this notebook where USA is written, the black cover, perhaps I shall not take the cover. I'll join the four sheets of carbon paper like this and the rest will be clean paper. I'll not take the cover. G: Okay. S: It is too large, and then there is "Made in USA". If it were a beautiful cover that would be another matter, but it is of the common type. It is good for camouflage. I'll camouflage the carbons with something else. G: Maybe we can get a British cover. H: Yes, we can. S: And I'll transfer the carbon into it.

50. S: Now, let us think, gentlemen -- WYNNE could not come for some unforeseen reason; someone gave me the signal; I go to the dead drop. We already worked that out. G: Yes, and instructions for you would be there. S: Yes there would be questions and instructions. It does not matter. Then I'll be making a contact with that girl and the baby carriage. G: All instructions will be there. S: Now I have a request. There were suggestions; we had talked much. Very many matters were decided. All your other advice write down for me. I'll read everything, and burn it well. G: We propose to do all that tomorrow.

51. G: We'll review photography, we'll look at the ciphers, I'll show you -- S: You gave me a cipher for 70 groups. After I decode it, how do I reply? Perhaps something would be urgent -- to whom do I reply? G: There will be instructions on that. S: Do you have the telephone number for me? G: You'll have it tomorrow. All operational matters will be taken care of tomorrow and will be prepared clearly and simply. Already you know when to listen to the radio, you have a choice as to what day.

52. S: I want to tell you something. SHAPOVALOV had requested me to see General LYAKHTEROV. He is the deputy of your relative KHLOPOV. He was formerly the Chief of the Fourth Directorate. SHAPOVALOV had compiled a dictionary on the Hindi language and turned it in to the Foreign Language Department of the Military Diplomatic Academy so that they would edit it and have it published. I

am telling you this so that you would know how well he knows Hindi. He has compiled a dictionary. He has business not with one agent here, probably more, but he has one for sure who can be easily caught.

(53) G: There are several questions left. We cannot cover all of these but we still have a half hour left. We'll do as much as we can. There are rumors that you have duplicate headquarters for the Party and for the Government in the event of war. They are organized. These headquarters are hidden somewhere in the Urals or somewhere else. Have you heard about them? S: What kinds of headquarters, military? G: The kind which are needed to operate, such as Party headquarters, area headquarters -- in case of war. S: Those are emergency headquarters. All reserve sites for military purposes, ministries, etc., all government functions, have been set up. All this has been worked out. What?

(54) G: The military, too, since this is easy to displace. S: Yes. There is a huge Command Post. They are in the subway in Moscow, somewhere between the Kremlin and the General Headquarters, deep below. There is an electric (train) that goes there. That exists. G: Are there any in the Urals area? S: Yes there are. Operational groups fly there from every ministry. Everything is in the rocks, underground. G: You do not know exactly, but in the Urals area? S: In the center of the Urals somewhere. There are shelters there.

(55) S: By the way, I think I mentioned that in the Urals there are aviation hangars, underground factories. There are very many underground structures, but it is very, very expensive. I've been told that this takes up so much money that there are no roads. There is not enough money for the roads, but for civilian and military defense constructions there is plenty of money. G: Probably this duplication also exists in military districts, PVO, etc.? S: Yes, absolutely. The commander of the district takes care of that. He has an engineer directorate with engineer brigades to do this. This is the problem for commander of the district according to the mobilization plan. Only military, not civilian.

(56) G: In the event of an unexpected war, how much reserve supplies do the land troops have? What is the supply level? S: I know that exactly -- 30 days. G: In place? S: In place. But, take a regiment -- it would not all be in the regiment's hands. It would be in rear supply points. The units have a five-day supply carried on hand, also canned foods, hard tack, etc. G: That would

Emergency
HQ
for
Govt
e
military
PVO?
Command
Post Moscow
Urals
Urals
Vg
factories
etc.
Group
PVO
cc
Supply
Sidelis

be for the theater of operations? S: Yes. In general, the commander has a 30 day supply. If he does not receive anything, he will be able to feed large units. He has flour, grits, concentrates and canned goods G: Who is responsible for this supply, say for a Group of Forces? S: That is done by ORGMOB. That is the soul of the army. G: Why do you say that? S: The ORGMOB, the Organization-Mobilization, abbreviated to ORGMOB. It can be a directorate.

(57) S: Now, in general, you have just brought up a question, a strategic one. It is an important problem. We had talked about it.. The OBLASTS' VOYENKOMAT must be spotted and destroyed. They are vital. G: This brings up the question of what exactly is the mobilization plan. Who decides where recruits should go? S: Beginning with the Organization and Mobilization Directorate of the General Staff and running through all the military districts and through the OBLASTS, city and RAYON as well as village councils where they have military conscription registration desks, the latter is the cell of the system. Down to and including the offices of the RAYON there are sealed envelopes. These are to be opened in the event of war by each RAYON VOYENKOMAT. The contents have been prepared by the General Staff. The instructions state exactly according to what plan what should be done. This plan has been completely worked out in time, phase, periods, such as H-hour, H plus one, etc. This plan has prepared lists of what personnel will go to what units, where vehicles, equipment and even horses will be assigned. The local commander at this point merely opens the envelope and follows the immediate instructions prior to receiving instructions from higher command. Even if a coded cable did not arrive from the OBLAST or military district headquarters yet, until receipt of such, the local commander knows exactly what to do. This includes dispositions of personnel, supplies, equipment, etc. He would know what to do for the first three days. Supplemental instructions covering the period up to D plus 90 will follow later.

(58) G: Is the VOYENNY BILET still used as in the past? S: Yes. I have one and I will send you a photocopy of mine. G: Does it also include the pink mobilization insert? S: Yes, it does, but it is given only to lower ranking personnel, non-coms and officers through the rank of captain. Majors and above no longer have this insert. They gave me a VOYENNY BILET as a legend that I had been demobilized. You will see a copy of this -- in fact, I will devote an entire film to my documents. You will see my Party BILET, my UDOSTOVERENIYE LICHNOSTI and all my various passes to different organizations, my VOYENNY BILET and my civilian passport. This passport which is given to all officers who work in intelligence and

Orgmob
 tulds
 etc
 mobil
 Sakin
 Call
 -up
 etc

and receive civilian passports is called an operational passport. Pay close attention to the numerical designation on this passport. I will underscore it for you. If a militiaman checks my passport and notices these numbers, he will pass me by, realizing that this is an operational passport and that I have not been demobilized or anything of that sort. Otherwise, except for the code number, it looks like any civilian passport.

Truly
Culler

Training
alerts
etc
beyond

who
should
be
alerted

Alerts
in
practice

How
often
reservists

59. Q: What kind of alerts do you have? For example, there are training alerts and then there are other categories. S: There is the air alert which exists as in the past, a chemical warfare alert, and there is a combat alert for troops to assemble troops. This is a general alert. For example, at the academy there were specific assembly points for each of the five departments and for the instruction personnel. ODINTSOV would always call one of these every two months as a practice alert. A general alert may be followed by a chemical alert. The general alert is the basic one. Then they criticize deficiencies in the speed of assembly.

60. S: In the General Staff we also have a system of OPOVESHCHANIYE which means who should notify whom in case of an alert. This is the key to insuring the desired assembly in case of an alert. In garrison positions alerts can be easily signalled by sound devices, but where people live in civilian quarters a personal contact method by phone and even in person must be established. Each officer must always have a small suitcase with minimum articles for personal use prepared for immediate pickup. Other academies may have only one alert in three months. That is done either on the individual direction of the chief or by an overall garrison commander.

61. Q: To what extent is combat ready equipment brought out? S: Vehicles and artillery are brought out including ammunition, etc. One cannot tell whether or not consequent action will take place after the alert is sounded. Q: Is there any practice alert which takes place in a skeletonized form without equipment, etc? S: Yes, but it is still a general alert with specific instructions added to it, namely to assemble without this and that equipment or arms. So it is simply a general alert with qualifications. But there is no such category as practice alert.

62. Q: What type of annual maneuvers and troop deployments take place? S: I will send you the manuals covered in this and you can see all the details for yourself. Q: How about the army reserves? Do you not have large numbers of both enlisted and officer reserves? S: There are extensive reserves and they continue to train them by means of assemblies. Q: How often do they have to go? S: That depends on what their VUS (VOYENNO-UCHEBNAYA SPETSIALNOST') (MOS) is. If they are technicians, they are called out every year.

But if he is a veterinary, and we have few horses now, he may be called once in three or five years. Now that technical equipment plays such a great role and technical units are extensive, engineers and technicians are called up to be trained in new technology. There are ten-day training periods, one-month and three-month training periods. It all depends on what the training program has been set for.

Reserve
training

Size of
Reserve

Troop
Cut
59?

Lead for
Emergency

Strength
of
Soviet
Army
Access
general
inf.,
but
not
specific

data/ass.

63. Q: What do you estimate the size of your reserves to be? S: I am afraid to guess, but if you insist on a rough estimate I would say that there is at least one reservist for everyone on active duty in most categories, and in certain specialties there would be two or three reservists per a comparable man on active duty. Of course, we always have new conscripts. Q: Yes, but that is a different category.

64. Q: When KHRUSHCHEV stated in 1959 that the army would be reduced by one million two hundred thousand troops to what extent was this demobilization actually carried out? S: This problem has not yet been decided even now. This is just idle conversation and complete deceit. Under this pretext they are discharging physically unfit, old people, and politically unreliable persons. And the rest they don't touch. He has made many skeletonized units out of divisions and regiments. But all key personnel, the unit designation, remain just the same. In case of emergency, in three days the unit can be filled out according to the organization-mobilization plan. If the OBLAST VOYENKOMATY would be destroyed, there would be complete panic in case of war. They don't even have real safes where their papers are kept, but strong boxes which would easily be destroyed in a good fire. If the contents were destroyed, even though reservists would know where to report initially, they would not know what to do from there on since all details are included in the mobilization plan.

65. Q: What would you say that the strength of the Soviet Army is now? KHRUSHCHEV mentioned that there are approximately three million six hundred thousand. S: We estimate it to be about five million. Q: Is this from rumor or from statistical data? S: After all, when one works in the General Staff and breathes this air, it is not difficult to compute, despite reductions in strength, how many divisions there are, etc. We estimate that, including all armed forces, there are five million. Q: Can you give a breakdown? S: We already estimated together what the main headquarters consists of and got up to a hundred and fifty thousand persons and I told you that the headquarters of the Ministry of Defense alone has twenty-eight thousand. This I know exactly. Q: How about the breakdown by air forces, naval forces, etc? S: This is known to the Minister of Defense, his deputies, the Central Committee, the chief of the General

Staff and the chief of the Mobilizational and Organizational Directorate. If you ask SEROV, he wouldn't know. However, he would know more about it than I do.

Organop

(66) G: Do you have any idea of the budgetary allocation given to GRU? S: When I was in Turkey I remember a little of the computations. First of all they consider, of course, the officers' pay. Five years ago we had seven thousand generals. I don't know how many we have now. Then they would compute for foreign duty what the monthly equivalent pay would have to be in foreign currency. I received 2,000 lira per month or 24,000 per year. Then all other intelligence personnel were computed similarly. Our operational funds were always in a rotating fund -- 15,000 lira. This was used for agent support. G: Suppose you had a rather expensive operation? S: For this, supplementary funds would be sent from Moscow. Monies are transferred through the embassy and the finance officer knows for whom the allocations are. Agent support funds, operational travel, and even operational entertainment, are all operational funds. Vehicle repair, housing, etc., are administrative funds. I can't give you a GRU total, although I could break down what individual incomes are.

Budget
GRU

(67) G: How about the total military budget? How is that broken down? S: That is deliberately never broken down. KHRUSHCHEV may announce that there are one hundred billion rubles for military purposes, but no breakdown is given. This is always a reduced figure because there are other funds from which payments are made to factories which produce more material. You should always assume that the (announced) military budget is actually two to two and a half more times than what is publicly announced.

Total
military
Budget

30 Billion (68) G: What does it mean for example when he stated that 30,000 rubles would be allocated for the development of the ICBM? S: I am not familiar with that figure and have not seen it used officially. Possibly KHRUSHCHEV said something out of turn once, but I am positive that the amount allocated for rocket development is much greater. Even VARENTOV who is supposed to get a certain amount from the budget is always attempting to get supplementary funds from covert sources since he needs more money. He once told me this. He had been responsible for a considerable quantity of conventional artillery which did not have proper protective shelter and he was authorized to order large quantities of canvas covers. However in a year or two these covers rotted. So he discarded these at a loss of several million rubles and spent twice as much to construct permanent steel and concrete shelters. Despite the ultimate saving over canvas as well as the preservation of ordnance, he was criticized for this big expenditure.

30 Billion
Finance
allocated
Rocket
Program

Cost
of
V-75
MIG-15
Access

69. G: Do you have any idea of what it costs to fully equip a V-75 battalion? S: I have no idea but I do know that a MIG-15 costs exactly 500,000 rubles (in old money) because I was ordered to destroy one in Turkey and I had to sign papers. Of course the MIG-17 and MIG-19 are far more expensive. Just keep in mind that for very overt things such as individual pay, cost of running academies and other military installations, that is where the military budget can be seen, but neither VARENTSOV nor GAU pay for the production of cannons and rockets. That is all done by secret allocations to factories which are all part of the GOSPLAN.

Vch
with
(under
PPN)
KY
Internal
Telephone

70. G: Let me see what other questions we have here. You mentioned VCh before and said you would get us a directory. S: I will give you a list of all the military units that I run across. I already gave you the academy and I will give you the one at Rapustin Yar as well as others. G: I mean the VCh of the telephone system. S: That is a classified telephone line used by the government and for other official purposes. Everyone in the General Staff does not have a VCh. G: Can it not be intercepted? S: I believe it is difficult to intercept and it is a line which is connected with all OKRUGS and even with the countries of Peoples' Democracies. There is an internal Kremlin line called the KREMLEVKA through which we can be switched through a switchboard, but this can be intercepted. The General Staff has its own circuit and to get the city line you first dial '8'. On incoming calls to us we can also be reached by those who know the additional letters to add such as K-2 or K-4. The VCh is basically a four number system but goes from switchboard to switchboard between towns and it is considered to be secure to use.

CMEA
&
Warsaw
Pact
Isk
Foreign
Section

71. G: Here is an economic question. Does the committee called the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance have a relationship to the Warsaw Pact? S: Of course it does. It controls and coordinates everything. The Warsaw Pact is concerned with armaments, equipment, training, and military aid. G: Do you know who is in charge of this committee? S: All this goes through the Foreign Section of the Central Committee which has to do with the countries of Peoples' Democracies. If it's a military matter then it would go through the Tenth Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. The Chief of Staff has a deputy who is concerned only with these matters. G: Who is the commander of the Tenth Directorate? S: He is a general of the army and a former commander of the Transcaucasian Military district.

72. G: We're worried about your time now and we can leave these other things until tonight when we meet again. The prominent person who will meet you tonight will come here. He will come after

we have met and he will visit you for half an hour or so. S: I will be back here at 2100 hours then. Then I will meet the man, and when shall I see the queen (jokingly)? If I were in the USA, I would ask to meet KENNEDY. J: The queen happens to be in Italy at the moment. S: I know. I'm joking.

73. H: Ask him if he will have time to take a few practice films before this evening. S: Yes, I can do this, just for practice. G: Load it yourself to show that you know how and take it with you. H: Then we can develop it tomorrow and show him the results tomorrow evening. S: Now with respect to ~~the camera~~, you will tell him what I need. G: Yes, I have already translated the items into English and have it typed. You keep this list since it is your control list which was given to you by the ROE man in his own hand. S: Thank you. I will take this. I will leave all other materials except the camera. I will see WYNNE right away, then rest a little and go to the Consulate at 1700 hours. I will return here at 2100 hours. I may be five or ten minutes late, but no more. G: Pick up your money; you may take it with you. We'll see you later. S: Thank you. (Subject departed at 1440 hours on 3 May 1961.)