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7. S: Let me report to you. The Deputy to the KGB RESIDENT in London is KARPEKOV. He is the First Secretary. If I could only stay here a little longer I could probably dig out a little more, and probably something about the agent net here. G: You know, now that you have been so well recommended at the embassy, the less you go there for unnecessary reasons, the better. S: They wrote up that the delegation here worked very well, that we did not annoy the embassy or make any demands on them, and that we did everything according to plan. I found out from conversations with GENERALOV that the deputy RESIDENT of the KGB is KARPEKOV.

8. S: In my opinion, since you have already exposed KGB persons here, it would be a good idea to push this further, but don't bother the GRU. You will know all about them even more in the future, but don't touch them. Of course, you must take protective measures. This is so that no repercussions will fall back on me through any action. But press against the KGB. Make it so tough that the RESIDENT will be removed. This will upset their activities considerably and before new people can arrive here and become oriented, they will lose a great deal. G: I understand, and the GRU should remain in a favorable position. S: That's right, but of course keep them harmless.

9. S: By the way, I have a request of you. GENERALOV told me that at the airport the British weigh our baggage and that we must pay personally for all excess weight over twenty kilograms. We don't have any money. G: How can this be if this is a Soviet plane? H: The AEROFLOT do not have their own representatives here and the luggage is weighed by BFA. If there is excess luggage weight, they will charge since they have to do this according to their rules. We will see what we can do.

10. (Note: A few minutes later H returned with Sir Richard WHITE who was introduced to everyone in the room. Sir WHITE then addressed Subject as follows.) WHITE: Well, Colonel, the message I have to deliver to you is from Lord MOUNTBATTEN, the chief of the Defense Department of England. Will you translate this for me? First, he regrets very much that he cannot see you personally. He asked me to relay this message to you. I have been shown the oath of allegiance which you have made for the governments of Great Britain and the United States. I am filled with admiration for the great stand that you have made, and we are mindful of the risks that you are running. I have also had reported to me the information which you have passed on to us. I can only tell you that it would be of the highest value and importance to the Free World.

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11. S: My dear Sir (GOSPODIN) I am most grateful to the Lord and to yourself for this attention that you are extending to me now. This attention on the part of the Lord and yourself is to me an indication of your recognition of me. I place myself under your banners in full consciousness. I have hoped for this for a long time now. I did the best I could to prove my faithfulness, my devotion, and my readiness to fight under your banners until the end of my life. During the course of the past two weeks I have had the good fortune and the possibility to consider many important matters together with the gentlemen present in this room. These matters were of a military-strategic, and political nature. I wish to state to you boldly and honestly that I still have sufficient strength and health and sufficient training of both a theoretical and practical nature in order to give meaning to my new missions now and to execute them in the best manner possible for our Free World.

12. S: I wish to assure the Lord and yourself that very little time will pass before you will recognize me still further and even have an affection for me. Just recently I also had the opportunity to discuss all of the missions which are placed before me now and in the immediate future. I have also recorded all of the possibilities (accessibility) that I have. Here I was told in a very well thought-out manner, very correct and scientifically, about a group of categories of work both in an intelligence sense and in a political sense concerning the problems before us. I am sure that I will fulfill these missions qualitatively as a soldier should do. I swear to you as representatives of your governments that I will accomplish this. I would also like to add and to express the great desire which I have carried in my soul and which I carry now - I even thought about this in Moscow - and that is to swear my fealty to my Queen Elizabeth II and to the President of the United States, Mr. KENNEDY, whom I am serving as their soldier. Although unfortunately due to circumstances, this is not possible now, I hope that in the future I will be blessed by this fortune personally by the Queen.

13. WHITE: Yes, well, I would like to reply to that. First, now that Col. (Subject's true name) is going back to Russia, I beg that he proceed with caution in view of the great risk. But I want him to know that should the time come when he must leave Russia and make his home in the Western world, then the obligations that we undoubtedly have towards him will be firmly and clearly fulfilled. S: This is all clear to me and I thank you. I would like to add two more words, if you will permit me. I request that you would convey my gratitude to the Lord, my gratitude for his attention and I would like to thank you again for your attention. Please fulfill my request that the Lord at some convenient moment state to her Majesty, the Queen, that her forces have been increased by one member - this colonel who is located in Moscow in the Soviet General Staff and who is fulfilling special assignments but actually is a colonel in her Majesty's service. Furthermore (please say that) I will serve exactly as instructed and that I'm in very competent hands. WHITE: Of that I feel sure. To meet you has been delightful. (Note: Wine is served for a toast.)

(14.) WHITE: You have had many many hours together to make this possible. Well now, we shall all drink to the colonel's health. S: Thank you for your attention and thank you for having brought me this very good fortune. WHITE: You understand my English a little, do you? S: I know English, but as one says, "fifty-fifty", or less. You know I was in Turkey and I was assistant attache. (To G:) How do you say "acting intelligence chief?" After this I had no opportunity to improve my English. I did not have practice. But I promise also in future I improve. (Note: All the preceding is said in English by Subject.) WHITE: Now that you're a colonel in the United States Army, I think that this will be necessary. H: You will also have to learn American. WHITE: I can see that you have plenty of stamina to work so intensively and still be on your feet. S: Yes, we have worked a great deal and I also had this delegation to take care of, with trips to make. We often worked until two o'clock in the morning. That's alright since we had important matters to consider, and these matters were more important than worrying about one's health.

(15) S: I would like the lord and Sir WHITE and also my controlling case officers who are concerned about me and who will be receiving materials from me in the future - I wish all of you to know that I will serve to the very end in an honest, faithful manner and will be resolute to the end. That is my character and I am confident of my power to do so. WHITE: That is the impression that we have, and we are strongly convinced of this. S: Thank you. I will attempt to justify your faith. WHITE: I think that you have conveyed your desires very clearly to us and I think that we understand this clearly and entirely. S: It is very pleasant for me to hear these words and as a soldier I receive them willingly. WHITE: Now then, if you will excuse me, I think I will leave you to your work. The very best of luck to you in the accomplishment of your missions. My very best regards to you gentlemen. (Note: Sir WHITE was escorted out by H.)

(16) S: Did I say everything properly? G: Yes, you did very well. S: Do you think he was satisfied with me? G: Yes, you did well. You didn't overdo it. (H returns.) G: Our friend is anxious to know what impressions Sir WHITE has of him. H: Oh, very good indeed. S: I tried to say everything honestly and briefly. G: That was good and I feel sure that Lord MOUNTBATTEN will tell her Majesty about you. S: This obligates me even more to work hard. By the way, Lord MOUNTBATTEN is the uncle of Prince PHILLIP and was not his mother Russian? H: He came from the Greek Royal House, but they were inter-married with the Russian Royal family and the Queen's grandmother was a cousin of the Czar.

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mil
Veh's
Reg.
numbers

17. S: Well, shall we get down to work? G: Fine. I have some questions here which you may or may not know the answers to. First of all, do you happen to know of the military number system for Soviet military vehicles? S: First of all, all military vehicles with the exception of command vehicles are all painted a khaki color. All military vehicles have a letter designation which is keyed to cities, or garrisons if they are not in a city. This is to permit the Chief Directorate of Highway Control, namely the militia, to ascertain at a glance to what military unit the vehicle belongs. I do not know what the specifics are for each unit. On the right hand side of the cab, away from the driver, is a red star also signifying that this is a military vehicle.

18. S: The numbers within a garrison are issued in sequence and traffic control officers whose business it is to know can tell at once by the number which specific unit the vehicle belongs to. With respect to civilian vehicles used for intelligence purposes, I have already told you how the numbers run. G: What would the letter "U" designate? S: That is an alphabetical letter only for a numerical sequence. But others like "M" would be for Moscow, "T" for Tula, etc. KGB and MVD vehicles have a zero somewhere in the numerical sequence, either before or after. SEROV has two zeros, and then two more digits. However, our operational cars would be entirely normal. These are only for KGB, MVD and GRU official purposes. The PVO also have their own numerical sequences.

VIP
1/2
RR Car
Instructions
Yes

19. G: Do VARENNISOV, MOSKALENKO, and ZHDANOV have their own private airplanes assigned to them? S: Yes, they do. VARENNISOV also has his own railroad car. Two conductors service it and sometimes he takes the wife and family in order to save carfare. G: What kind of planes are they assigned? S: They get IL-14s, and KHRUSHCHEV has an IL-18 equipped with an office. G: Where are they stationed usually? S: Either at the airport off the Leningradskiy Shosse or the Vnukovo Airport. They are not at the Sharabetevo Airport, although near Sharabetevo, five kilometers away there is a civilian airport for internal travel. G: Who services these aircraft? S: It is under the command of the chief of aviation and specifically under his deputy for technical maintenance services. This is of course under the overall control of the Soviet Air Force. For the aircraft given to civilian chiefs of the Praesidium there is a General Mayor who is in charge. A full colonel is the personal pilot for KHRUSHCHEV. He has a million flying hours. (Jokingly) He has a great number of hours. We call them millionaires.

Space
Gen.

20. G: Did you ever hear of an organization called the Interdepartmental Committee for Interplanetary Communications? S: There is nothing by that name, and I haven't heard of it. G: Possibly this has something to do with your

Министерство

Среднего

Машиностроения

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Space
School
F-14
S: This would concern NEDELIN and MOSKALENKO. There is some training school where space fliers are trained and subjected to all kinds of tests. At Monino there is an air force training base. It is a command school. It is in the direction of Maglinak. The academy has been greatly reduced in size. The engineering aviation school in Zhukovskogo is still on Leningradskiy Shosse. G: So all of these experimental flights such as the one by GAGARIN are really under military jurisdiction and have a military purpose. S: Of course they do, primarily for photography. It would be absurd to say that GAGARIN was not given automatic photography to control.

Plan School
F-14
G: How about the Ministry of Middle Machine/Construction? S: That is exactly what it is called. G: Does it not have a connection with rocket construction? S: Yes, it does. This is its cover name for civilian purposes and international purposes. But actually they are building rockets. G: Who is in charge of this committee? S: This is under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. G: Where is it located? S: It is in one of the buildings on the Kitayskiy Pereulok going toward the Dzerzhinskiy Academy and their polyclinic is next door to my house. No
Corrected
later

Highway
F-14
G: Remember you mentioned a friend of yours whom you had helped quite often, a young officer who once had a minor fire at an artillery dump? S: Yes, that was Captain SKLYAROV - near Moshaysk. G: Is this about 120 kilometers west of Moscow? S: I would say it's a little nearer. There is an enormous artillery base there. His name is Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich. G: Is it closer than Borodino? S: No, it's further from Moscow. G: Somewhere south of the highway, not far from Borodino there is a huge military installation. Do you know what it is? Or could it possibly be this artillery base? S: The artillery base is enormous and it is called a Class One base. There is even a railroad that services it. This Captain is stationed there now. He is a transportation officer; he is a tank officer. G: We believe it has been there since 1955. S: It is an old base which has been expanded. It is under GAU, under ZHDANOV. G: X

Survey
F-14
G: By chance are you ever in a position to obtain first order survey data? S: That is a very specialized service. Although it is large and also has certain civilian components, the material is very closely held. In my studies of rocketry, abstract figures were used. All basic triangulation data is tightly held. They are partially under the Ministry of Geology and Protection of Resources of the USSR. This ministry is located on Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Street across from the Zoological Gardens. They also have a topographical working section. G: With respect to this work who is responsible

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M. own Surety Unit
for data needed by MOSKALENKO? S: MOSKALENKO has his own unit for this, but this ministry cooperates with them. They provide MOSKALENKO with much basic data, even though he has his own unit. They also provide weather charts and information and are responsible for all such data throughout the interior of the USSR.

ABM
24. Q: In February 1960 Marshal KONEV while speaking to the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers in Moscow said that though the ICBM has been developed, the first country to develop an anti-ballistic missile will enjoy a great strategic advantage. Have you ever heard any discussion of this theme in VOYENNAJA MYSL or any other military circles? S: In the first place whatever KONEV said could only be at the direction of KHRUSHCHEV. Even when MALINOVSKIY says anything it is at KHRUSHCHEV's direction. No marshal can express his own views. On occasion, when necessary, a military person can make a strictly technical statement. But if one word of politics is involved then his statement will have been written out for him word for word. (policy?)

breakdown
25. Q: Have you ever heard of DOROKHOV who is in charge of this program? S: Yes, I have heard the name, and I think that he is the one who received a decoration of Hero of Socialist Labor four times. I will check on this. It seems that he was one of many scientists who are little heard of who live very well but are under very strict surveillance.

Atomies
Saryy-Shagan
Lake
Balkhash
26. Q: Did you ever hear of a place called Saryy-Shagan near Lake Balkhash which is engaged in atomic work? S: I did not hear specifically of Saryy-Shagan but I have heard that at Lake Balkhash they are working on fissionable atomic materials. Huge quantities of water are needed for this. There is quite an installation there. Q: From whom did you hear this? S: I heard this from many sources, even on occasion in lectures which referred to this place. It's hard for me to pinpoint a specific source, but even GAFANOVICH told me about this since he had served in the Far East. He said that there are areas in the Far East and Central Asia which are remarkably suited for such work and that they are very easily concealed there. These places are hard to destroy unless one knows their exact location.

lopn
more detail
How?
F.U.
fuel.
(27) Q: What did KHRUSHCHEV infer when he said in early 1960 that new fantastic weapons had been developed which are more dangerous than the ICBM? S: He had in mind that he had given instructions to develop a new rocket fuel based on the fission of atomic energy for its propulsion. They are working on this now, but in addition to the atomic energy fuel they are also working to develop an extremely high calorific fuel. Of those that I have already given you, you will notice that Boron is one of the ingredients. But they are working intensively with huge monetary allocations to develop an atomic energy fuel.

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(28) G: Have you ever heard that in your agent net or the KGB agent net there are highly valuable American, British or Canadian agents? S: I know definitely that in the hands of the Soviet Strategic Intelligence agent net they have American, English, French and German agents. I know this like I know two and two is four. It is another matter to estimate the value. For example, in Turkey even though some agent candidates had very little operational capabilities, still the order was for them to be recruited. No one expected a top-ranking general to be recruited. G: This is all GRU? S: Yes. G: How about the KGB? S: Of course they have (them). Not only am I sure, but I will put my head on this because the KGB borrowed money from me from my ops funds to pay their agents. The illegals also have their own network. They don't use the people native to that country necessarily but also use people brought in from third countries.

(29) S: Very soon I will give you a complete list of operating agents particularly in Ceylon. G: We are not going to touch them. S: Suppose I don't come over to you for two years? G: If taking action against them would in any way endanger your security during this period of two years, then I would say we would not take action until you came out. S: I understand. After I am out you can roll them all up. G: And you can help us. S: If you could isolate one agent and under the proper legend pick him up, even though his records will show some tieback to me, I could still get by with this. But if two or more were picked up then I would really have had it. G: In general, whenever we decide to act we would only do so after consultation with you, and you can give us the proper guidance.

30. S: Let me give you a quick resume. Do not touch anyone in India now. They are not active. They are on conservation. They should simply be noted and surveilled. They are all being paid. They receive periodic instruction and they have equipment such as radio sets. From time to time their radios are checked technically. In Pakistan the agent net is insignificant. But there is one agent who has been giving information about calculating machines. Ceylon, however, is an active area. It should be shut off. G: As I said before, we will take no action without prior consultation with you.

31. H: In this connection I would like to make a valid point so he will understand. Earlier he mentioned that someone was given twenty-five years for espionage. I want to emphasize with him that we have known about this case for a long time, but did not take action deliberately because we wanted to protect someone. It was only after it was no longer necessary to protect someone that we took action against that spy. G: That's an excellent point. I will explain that to him. S: GENERALOV told me about this case. He also said that it was

difficult to work in London and that there is no demonstrative type of surveillance, that there is very good covert surveillance. They particularly watch the man who is meeting with our people and then they try to double him back against us.

32. S: Let me finish regarding Ceylon. The agent produces American manuals on military data. He is a corporal. Promote the corporal, would be my suggestion, but transfer him to another job. Let him have a higher official position and more money as if this is an acknowledgement of his good work, but at the same time cut off his accessibility to important materials. This variation could work as a form of isolation. H: This would presuppose that we could deal directly with the government of Ceylon in order to effect this and this we would not do. S: However, valuable American information is leaking out. G: Nevertheless we cannot trust the Ceylon government in a matter of this kind. There are too many unreliable elements there. S: Yes, there are quite a few Leftists there. But at least you can stop sending valuable American publications and data to Ceylon. Let him sit there. To hell with him, but don't give him any new data.

33. G: Let me ask you something about codes and ciphers. Possibly you may not know the answers to these questions. First of all, who prepares and is in charge of the codes, that is, from the viewpoint of command responsibility and distribution? S: First of all, codes are prepared by cryptographic units which are Top Secret. Highly trained scientists, that is, mathematicians sit there. G: To whom is this subordinate? S: This is subordinate to the Academy of Sciences. First of all the Academy of Sciences has the most intensive intelligence research, but in addition to this they have a special service consisting of mathematicians who use electronic machines. This is done to avoid any possible repetition of cycles of numbers.

34. S: With respect to military usage, those codes are under the direct control of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff. A specific deputy of the General Staff is personally responsible for this. He is concerned with this scientific section as well as with all codes and he is the immediate chief of the Eighth Directorate of the General Staff. He is a general lieutenant. G: This is at the Ministry of Defense level? S: Yes, it is. This conglomeration has under it the mathematical section of the Academy of Sciences. They also have under them the training of code clerks and apparatus of all kinds, and under it they have their Eighth Directorate sub-sections which deal with codes like in our Second Chief Directorate. Colonel LEBEDEV is in charge of some intelligence decoding. He is the one who is sitting in the building on Tankovskiy Proyezd. Of course the brain of this who computes the codes has absolutely no connection with designating who is going to use it. This is all assigned in the military section.

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35. S: They even have short-cut codes for our own cryptos. For example, my name OLENIEV, and names like KARPOV, KARLOV, can all be coded in five numbers. Incidentally, I just remembered that RUBENKO's crypto is ENVER.

36. G: Who does this for the KGB? S: The KGB also has a cryptographic service and they also get the basic material from this brain trust of mathematicians in the Academy of Sciences. Of course, they can take this material and work it over to suit their own cryptographic purposes. G: Who provides the security measures, and protects these mathematicians? S: The same ones who protect the engineers and scientists who work on rockets, special KGB units such as the OMSDON. No one can enter their area at the Academy. In the past they were even paid for doing secret work but now all pay for secret work has been eliminated.

37. G: Do you know anything about the methods or principles of how they prepare ciphers? S: No, I don't. G: Of course they also have codes as well as ciphers. S: That's right. SEROV has his own code and directorate chiefs have their own codes. Incidentally, the KGB also has an Eighth Section. That number is the indicator for all code and cipher work.

38. G: Where is your GRU radio station located? Is it on the premises where the offices are? S: It's like this. We have our own GRU stations just outside of Moscow. These are the OSMAZY. Some are fixed; there are buildings of a permanent nature, etc. We also have mobile stations with the equipment mounted on trucks. A regular courier service goes to GRU headquarters from these stations.

39. S: The station that handles traffic from illegals on a continuing basis, however, is located right on the fifth floor of the GRU headquarters. This room is located just near where SOKILOV has his office. I even remember seeing the radio station when I was the duty officer. The duty officer usually checks safes in open areas to be sure they are locked and also checks sealed doors which are supposed to be locked.

40. G: Who is in charge of normal communications between your GRU headquarters and your REZIDENTURAs abroad? S: These communications are handled by the OSMAZY which are exclusively subordinated to GRU. These are all out of town. G: How about the KGB? S: They have their own OSMAZY, also out of town, but they may also have a special station at the Dzerzhinskaya Ploshchad' as we do for illegals.

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41. Q: Who handles the mechanics for transmitting a message? For example, suppose a priority message arrived at your OSMAZ for BERKOV. How would it get to him? S: The OSMAZ would notify the Eighth Section in clear text on a high frequency telephone line which goes directly to the Eighth Section. Of course this line cannot be intercepted, that is, monitored. Another method used is to transmit numerical groups from the receiving station directly to the Eighth Section by teletype machines. Then Eighth Section personnel decodes the cable and deliver it. Low-level information type cables are decoded at the receiving OSMAZ station. Remember there is no set pattern and there are duplicate methods of transmission. Both methods are considered to be wartime security types of communications. The Decoded cable at GRU, is handcarried say, to BERKOV.

42. Q: The KGB presumably operates in similar fashion? S: Of course it does. Q: Does the KGB also engage in radio communications intelligence activity? S: Yes, they do, just as we do. Q: Do you know where this headquarters is? S: No, I do not. But they operate on the same principle that we do and there is an interchange of information.

43. Q: Do you have any other extensive radio station network throughout the USSR since distances are considerable? S: Yes. Every RP has its radio station, but of course their equipment is nowhere near the capacity of the GRU OSMAZ stations near Moscow. Often they act as relay stations and when they get an incoming message say from the direction of Iran, the entire coded message is transmitted to Moscow. They do not decode it at the RP. Of course if the message is directed locally, say to the chief of a military district, it would remain there. This commander of intelligence operations in a military district is responsible for conducting intelligence against the country to which the district is adjacent. Q: Do they already have high speed radio transmitters? S: Yes, they have and they also use teletype.

44. Q: With respect to your technical developments for agent radios and tradecraft items such as concealment devices and SW, does the GRU do all this themselves or is there a central technical laboratory which may also service the KGB? S: No, the GRU has its own shop and the KGB also has its own, but they do have an interchange of data between them. The better developments may be passed on from one to the other depending on who developed it. Of course operational details are not given as to who used what in what area. Q: Is this arrangement imposed by order or have they done this voluntarily? S: No, it has been done voluntarily. The coordination has been effected as the result of agreements by high-ranking officials.

45. G: Where is the KGB laboratory? S: I believe that they have their laboratory where they have their VAK, off the Leningradskiy Prospekt. G: Do they have anything in Kuchino? S: Yes, they have, but exactly what they have there I don't know. They also have their higher school near the Belorusskiy Vokzal. G: Do you have any idea of the type of activity they have at Kuchino? S: This is a technical radio center. Of course they are under different cover.

46. G: Do you have any very advanced scientific technology which is electronic and which measures certain impulses all over the world? S: In electronics our greatest development has been in computers such as the STRELA. Now I believe they have already developed the STRELA 4. The earlier models were intermediate developmental models. We also have developed devices which operate as vibrating membranes and can reflect sound impulses even from glass. The KGB uses this for their interception work. The GRU does not. We have not used them ourselves but we have been told about them. We have also been told that such devices are possessed by both the Americans and the British.

47. G: Have you ever heard that in other countries, say in England, an electronic device in a box had been concealed somewhere? This device receives some sort of impulses and continuously transmits them back to you. S: Yes, there are such devices. They work automatically. I don't know the principles, but I have heard them referred to as beacons (MAYAKI).

48. J: Has he ever heard of any technical devices that may have been used against foreign embassies in Moscow? S: Not only have I heard of them, but I have seen them. Many of the types have been copied from your equipment. They have thin membranes about a half centimeter thick which act as a microphone and which can be plastered into a wall. Wires lead out to some transmitter which is monitored. In general, these are copies of instruments which you have installed that have been discovered. G: But they have wires. How about those without wires? S: I have not seen any like that and I don't know about them, although they are probably working on such things. G: However, they definitely plant these devices in foreign embassies in Moscow? S: Yes, absolutely, in every embassy where a potential enemy is located - any which we can penetrate.

49. S: This brings to mind a point which I want to emphasize. Of the numerous Soviet employees at the American, English and Canadian embassies, all of them report to the KGB. For example, my own aunt, Yelena Yakovlevna SHIVTSOVA had worked for a long time in the Afghan Embassy and she was an informant of

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the KGB. She is the sister of my mother and has recently been pensioned. She never wanted to do this. She was working there as a stewardess and a nurse. She hated to do this but she was ordered to under threat and one of her assignments was to make imprints of the safe. Her son, Igor, was ill and they gave him medical attention thereby exerting more control over her. She was a gentle woman who hated this. She had worked at this embassy prior to the war for a long time, and later she was transferred to the Italian embassy. She was always terrified and confided in my mother. We were very concerned because any mishap she might have with the KGB would reflect on us. We were very pleased when she was pensioned two years ago.

50. S: In Turkey we never used local technicians or cleaning personnel, only Russian. But here in Moscow you have large numbers of servant personnel. Every one has a KGB mission to fulfill and must constantly report. Why can't you cut out these people and have your own cleaning women do the work? It is no disgrace to clean up floors for your own people to protect security. But no, you always have to bring in so many personnel and everyone is seeking a crumb of information for which they are paid. Unfortunately, Soviet people need every ruble they can get. There are absolutely no exceptions. Often your kindnesses to certain individuals serves a very bad purpose. How sure can I be about this when I tell you my own aunt was forced to work for the KGB in a foreign embassy?

51. G: With respect to what you have reported I would like a small clarification. Remember when you said that GURKOV flew to the Congo? Who was the source of the information which stated that the USSR had a possible deficiency in uranium and other fissionable materials? S: The one who told me about this was FEDOROV who is now a brigade commander in Germany. We were also told at the General Staff that the Congo is rich in uranium ore and that one of our first missions with respect to the Congo was to make arrangements for obtaining uranium ore. When GURKOV returned he told me about this for two hours while we were drinking wine. He said that KAHAYUBU asked them to leave and not to interfere. Even Soviet doctors were pulled out of the Congo, and later the embassy was closed.

52. S: By the way, are you convinced about what I told you regarding Soviet employees in your embassies? G: Of course we are. S: All you need to do is compare the number of Soviet employees in your embassies and the number of your people in Soviet embassies. G: We will report all this and how our governments will act is their business. S: I have told you facts of life. Incidentally, my aunt's name had been RICHTER at first since her first husband was an Ossetian whose name was Boris RICHTER. The name is German. He divorced

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my aunt, remarried, and is now living in Rostov. My cousin, Igor, was his son and he died after his illness in 1955. When she came to Moscow and was such a good housekeeper she was recommended for a job at the Afghan Embassy on Vorovskogo Street. She was good-looking at that time. She worked there for twelve years and she was the girlfriend of YUNNIS, an Afghan official from the Afghanistan court. Later she married SHIVTSOV, a prominent physician.

China
K. 11-15
[Handwritten initials]

53. G: Remember you mentioned that possibly you could get uranium from China? What is the Chinese reaction to this? S: I know that at first we had given them all kinds of basic equipment for atomic research, various reactors, etc. Possibly they do supply us with some uranium ore, I don't know, but it may have been they want to keep all this for themselves. In addition, their ores are not so rich. It would not be economical to haul low-grade ore such a great distance. Our best supplies are in Czechoslovakia and in the D.R.

Central
City
[Handwritten initials]

54. G: Do you know where in Moscow the Central Artillery Design Bureau is located? S: Yes, I do. It is on Khoroshovskoye Shosse, opposite the Hippodrome and the Votkinskaya Hospital. There is a triangle there. This office was previously VARENNYOV's. Now it is under MOSKALENKO. The Chief is General Mayor BEREZIN, but he, of course, is not an intelligence officer. A Colonel TANANDASHOV (phonetic) is chief of personnel there. BEREZIN is slated to be retired shortly. There are a number of new buildings there which are fenced in. Let me show you this on the Moscow map. G: Let me mark this as number 25 on the map and then we can record it.

FPN(4)

55. G: With respect to field post numbers, some of the numbers, we noticed, have four digits. S: I don't know what they are or what they signify.

K.
25c (10)
[Handwritten initials]

56. G: In November 1959 KHRUSHCHEV was bragging, as usual, and told journalists he visited a factory where 250 rockets came off the assembly line in one year. Do you know which factory this was? S: If these rockets were of the types LUNA or MARS, then it is possible, but this would not be true for guided missiles. Possibly only the hulls were produced, but this could never be completed guided missiles.

Nevelin
[Handwritten initials]

57. G: You mentioned that with NEDELIN's death there was mourning in the city of Dnepropetrovsk. S: This is because quite a number of prominent scientists and a lot of the personnel of the testing crews had come from Dnepropetrovsk. When the accident occurred and these people were killed that did not mean that the whole city went into mourning, but just that there were many individuals from Dnepropetrovsk who had perished in the explosion. G: This

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would indicate that there must be some sort of installation for manufacturing rockets in Dnepropetrovsk.

58. Q: With respect to rail transportation of rockets, you said that this has all been worked out. How is it done? S: They use standard freight cars, but they have different sizes. It can be two, three, or four axle freight cars. They are not specially equipped, but are merely improvised to haul the various sizes of rockets in accordance with the loading data for truck transportation which I gave you.

59. Q: How many test firings of missiles are necessary in order to assess a missile's accuracy? S: When a rocket is prepared for testing and is actually fired, the data is taken down and is the basis for establishing its firing table. All deviations in the impact area are registered. Only after hundreds of rockets are fired and they fall within allowable deviations, are the firing tables exactly established. I cannot say how many test rockets are required, but dozens and dozens are fired before a rocket is accepted for production. This is also done under varying conditions, particularly at different temperatures. The main thing is that firing tables are established only on the basis of actual firing, not on theoretical data.

60. Q: Why was NEDELIN selected for the post of rocket commander rather than VARENTSOV? S: I have already told you that this was because VARENTSOV was unable to establish good personal relations with the Minister (of Defense), the chief of the General Staff, and with the chief of Ground Forces. VARENTSOV is a very good administrator, but he does not have a higher education, that is, military. This was also a consideration. VARENTSOV is a little hotheaded. He wrote this letter to KHRUSHCHEV and it got into the hands of the Minister of Defense. Therefore he made a lot of enemies.

61. Q: What part did NEDELIN play in the missile program before the date of his appointment as chief of the rocket command? S: Let me review NEDELIN's former service. At one time NEDELIN was the chief of GAV where ZHDANOV now sits. Then they appointed him to replace VORONOV as the chief of artillery of (ground forces of) the Soviet Army which is now VARENTSOV's position. Then when YAKOVLEV was jailed I remember that VARENTSOV was summoned to visit NEDELIN. I was personally assigned a car to pick up VARENTSOV and drive him to NEDELIN. VARENTSOV stayed at my house that night, and I also met NEDELIN. NEDELIN told VARENTSOV secretly what had happened to YAKOVLEV. He also spoke of General Polk. VOLKOTRUBENKO who was YAKOVLEV's deputy. Both were jailed. YAKOVLEV's wife became insane. His son, a lieutenant, was

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dismissed from the army. Later YAKOVLEV was rehabilitated and his son was readmitted to the army, but the wife did not get well. YAKOVLEV was assigned as the deputy to BIRYUZOV, the commander of the PVO of the country, and he will shortly retire. VOLKOVICHENKO was also rehabilitated and he was appointed as the commander of the Higher Artillery School at Voronezh. NEDELIN then made VARENNIKOV chief of GAU and named himself as the chief of the Soviet Army Ground Forces Artillery. As soon as the huge impetus for rockets developed, NEDELIN went as chief of the rocket command and VARENNIKOV was made the chief of artillery of the Soviet Army Ground Forces. The GAU supports the rocket artillery as well as the conventional artillery. Each commander wants to subordinate GAU to himself. But that is impossible. Otherwise two GAUs would have to be formed.

62. S: The death of NEDELIN should be exploited by you in confronting KHRUSHCHEV particularly at a time of political expediency because he stresses how truthful he is. It would be very embarrassing for him. All you need to say is, "If you want us to believe you, why did you say NEDELIN died in an aircraft accident instead of in a rocket explosion? What difference does it make? We are sorry to see a highly respected marshal die, but why do you, in the name of the government and the Presidium, lie to the world as well as to your own people?" Similarly, you can expose the Peoples' Friendship University by citing that the prorector there is YERZIN whom you know to be a prominent KGB officer. Why is a known KGB RESIDENT who had been in India and in Turkey assigned as the Prorector of this university?

63. G: Have you ever heard of a Gen. Pol, V.F. TOLUPKO? S: I think the name is garbled. I know all army generals and all colonial generals, but not all Lieutenant generals.

64. G: Do you know Maj. Gen. GAYDUKOV? S: GAYDUKOV? Yes, I do. G: How about VASILENKO? S: Of course I know him. G: What are they doing now? S: I don't know what GAYDUKOV is doing but VASILENKO is a friend of mine and is the chief of a faculty at the Dzerzhinskiy Artillery Academy. He was formerly under VARENNIKOV as an artillery commander in the First Ukrainian Front. He is the one who helped me get SKLYAROV transferred. He is there now and I have his phone number. It is 401. Write down the academy number. The index is K 68, and then his extension is 401. Incidentally, I just remembered that a relative of your friend Gen. MANUKOV, a major-general, is the chief of the Rear Services Department of the Dzerzhinskiy Artillery Academy and he is a Hero of the Soviet Union.

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65. G: By the way, do you know an engineer colonel by the name of GORBACHEV who wrote an article on ballistic rockets in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA? S: I heard the name, but that is all.

66. G: Do you know a General NAZAROV? He gave a commentary describing rockets during the 1960 November parade. S: Of course I know Gen. Mayor NAZAROV. He lives in my house under me, in number 36. He has been retired and he lives in a DACHA where he has a cow. He has three rooms in his apartment, whereas I have only two.

67. G: I would like to show him the 3R-7 photograph again to see if that is what he had previously in mind but I don't want to hint that that is the one we think it is. (Note: S produces a set of seven photographs of rockets taken at the Moscow parade.) G: You see, these were re-photographed from a TV presentation of the parade yesterday. S: On this first photograph they again showed old junk. These are old free rockets with the old-fashioned cradle. All of these are old types of free rockets. (Looking at photograph #2) This is a basic guided rocket, V-75. I notice how the angle of photography is affected by the deliberate placing of television equipment during the parade so that a sharp detailed picture was not possible. (Looking at photograph #3) These are all free rockets. (Referring to both photograph #4 and #5) This is the R-2. (Looking at Photograph #6) This resembles the R-11 somewhat, but I do not think it is the R-11. I would say that this is an intermediate experimental type which has never been adopted, even though it resembles the R-11 (Looking at photograph #7) This is the MARS, a free rocket. G to H: Would you like to show him your pictures or should we continue with ours? H: I'll bring ours tomorrow.

68. S: Let me see...I have already told you about the RESIDENT in Japan who is there under a false name. For the time being I wouldn't touch him. I have just spoken to him. G: Don't worry, we won't.

69. G: How is your new ONEX organization tied in with the GOSPLAN, that is, what cover is used to permit funds which pass through your committee to be used for the covert purposes intended? S: No particular cover is needed. Our new committee is under the Council of Ministers. Our chief is a deputy to KHRUSHCHEV. We are very closely tied in with the GOSPLAN. The recommendations of the committee are very influential in the planning of individual ministries. We serve as a coordinating body. The GOSPLAN is the heart of the whole overall pattern. G: In other words, you would recommend what is necessary for the country, say in metallurgical development? S: Yes, of course. G: And

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you recommend what is needed for military purposes as well as civilian purposes? S: Of course, since civilian factories must execute all military requirements.

70. Q: Did you hear from any source how the development of atomic energy from fissionable materials is progressing? S: I understand what you mean, and they are preparing such materials. Q: There have been rumors that there are great deficiencies in the program and that it is falling far behind what has been planned. S: I believe those rumors are absolutely correct. I cannot give you specific instances but there are rumors that there have been many mishaps and test failures.

71. Q: Can you give a rough estimate of the proportion of atomic energy research that is going for war purposes as contrasted to civilian purposes? S: Atomic energy research for scientific purposes is of an insignificant percentage. There are a few civilian efforts such as the icebreaker, Lenin, and certain reactors that have been produced, but almost everything is going for war purposes.

72. Q: I have one last question. This deals with the size of atomic weapons, for example, 5, 50, or 500 kiloton equivalents. S: For rockets, the size of the rocket remains the same but a different size warhead is fastened on. Q: To what degree has this been developed? For example, what is the largest charge? S: I know that we have been firing rockets with a 25 kiloton equivalent atomic charge.

73. Q: How about atomic missiles carried by aircraft? Have you heard how large they can be? S: Yes, I have heard. Let me see -- on the lower scale there are five and ten kiloton charges up to twenty-five kiloton used by artillery, that is, rockets. An aircraft has an unlimited size bomb. It can carry whatever is manufactured. I have heard of a fifty kiloton aircraft bomb but this is the regular A-bomb, not the hydrogen bomb. The H-bomb has a greater equivalent, but I don't know what it is. What I have heard is that by artillery, including rockets, up to a 25 kiloton equivalent can be fired and that a 50 kiloton equivalent bomb is used by aircraft. H: Let us take a break now and we will change the tape.

74. S: Show me again how to write down the numbers I will get by radio -- the groups of five numbers. Q: It is simple, but in order not to get confused, we'll write it this way -- two dots -- then go like this. See? There is nothing to it. The same thing with the next groups -- like this --

five groups. Pencil in the group, then go ahead -- along the entire paper. It will be on for five minutes, so if you make five -- five -- five -- blocks of groups per line, it will be easier for you. S: I know, I know (with a deep sigh). When are we going to work tomorrow?

75. G to H: Well, we have the option of hearing more questions here; let me finish this sheet. I have covered all the asterisked ones in the first batch; the only ones I haven't covered are the ones that are not asterisked in the first batch. There were quite a number of them, but they were the least important. H: Let's finish these up. G: Yes, we will. S: Yes, let's go.

(76) G: Do you have any idea of what methods they use to fasten the atomic warhead on the rockets? S: This is called the process of STYKOVKI (locking-in) warheads to the rocket. This process has various methods for different rockets. One of the methods is to screw it in slightly, but not all the way around. G: Interrupted screw. S: Then, also, it can be attached by bolts -- (bolted) the bolts pass through the body of the casing (TELO RUBASHKI). Then when the entire process of STYKOVKI is finished, the entire joint is covered by a steel band. This is to prevent any turbulence (ZAVIKHNUYIYE) -- to have a smooth surface. Then it is covered by special oil paints. First it is given a prime (ground) coat (GRUNTUYETSIA). This is all done very quickly. This is a very dependable solid method. There have been no cases where the warhead would fly off. This is STYKOVKA -- the warhead is brought up on a carrier, a hoisting mechanism raises it, and the joining is done (STYKUYUT).

(77) G: Are there any limitations as to temperature due to locality (MESTNOST')? Suppose something has to be assembled in the far North, are there factors which limit this work? S: Absolutely. Temperature is a big factor. Plus 40 -- minus 40 -- this is a scientific category which has been calculated very exactly. There are climatic conditions when parts must be heated. G: Are there such climatic conditions where it is impossible to heat the parts -- say if it is minus 50? (500 MOROZA) S: Yes, there are conditions up in the far North where it is either very difficult or impossible to handle liquid-fuel rockets. There, they have to use solid fuel. You can't heat the parts there -- can't heat them through -- and if you use gunpowder it will ignite.

Conclusion 20 words used are "verdozhe toplivo". S. generally says "porokhovoy".

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Atomice

W/L

inspections

Radiation

State.

P.V.O.

(78) G: When the inspections (checks) take place of these rockets with atomic warheads, do they have a definite methodical inspection -- say one, two, three inspections of this, inspection of that, etc.? Do they inspect them often? S: I have described all the technical inspections at all the positions. Why is this different? There is no "atomic rocket" as such. There are ordinary rockets with conventional and with atomic warheads. The rocket body undergoes all these inspections through all the testing apparatus.

G: Then there are no extra inspections? S: There is a series of rockets that are already inspected -- they are available in case of need and have passed all the inspection. But after the warhead is attached, there definitely will be another inspection. That's because there are certain detonation circuits.

G: How often are the atomic warheads inspected? S: There was this man who knows atomic warheads very well. I am sorry that he went to Germany; he should have been assigned to work either in the Academy or the PVO. Anyway, that's beside the point. These atomic warheads are under constant check all the time. The temperature is constantly controlled. They are constantly checking, with the help of indicators, for the amount of (radio-activity) radiation to be certain it does not exceed the safe level. As soon as anything exceeds the norm, it is reported.

(79) G: How are they transported -- in any special way? S: They are transported separately; I have already told you about that. All warhead parts are transported separately in special carriers. They have their own regulations. G: Super - special! How about the relationship, numerically speaking, between the power of the warhead and its weight? That is, such a weight will be 5 kilotons, such a weight will be 10 kilotons, etc. S: There is such a table. I have given you the ranges, capacities. For each type of warhead there is a table -- at 150-200 kilometers with various types of warheads...

80. G: How about in relation to the weight? S: We have not been given this relationship. I think it has not been done. You see, there are limits and this also limits the range. G: You see, what I am getting at -- maybe it's a geometrical relationship. For instance, 5 kilotons may weigh 1000 kilograms; ten kiloton may weigh 3000. S: Oh! This they did not give us. G: See what I mean! Not doubling it, but tripling it. S: No, they did not give us this.

(81) G: Generally, how many atomic explosion tests (OPITOV) were there and what was the proportion of successes and failures? S: This is a good question. You did not detect all the tests. The smaller explosions are done in deep trenches. You may have picked them up as an indication

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of a slight earthquake, but these were not seismic manifestations. You must be made aware that there were many tests (OPITY), but with very small equivalent charges. After these tests, we would watch what would appear in the press - TASS, for instance - and, with very few exceptions, there was no mention of them. The scientific-experimental work here is shooting forth like a geyser. All this is done in the central part of the Soviet Union, nearer to the Southern Republics. All this about stopping the nuclear tests is just empty talk -- just bluff. KHRUSHCHEV will chase them all out if they stop testing. And why is this still going on? Because there are still many problems which are not solved. But it is done very carefully, on a small scale.

82. G: Shall we show him some pictures -- J: Just a quick run-through to see if there are any who he can reconjure. G: Yes, there's a whole mess of them. S: Anyway, here is what I want you to know -- many of the questions which you have asked me, I have put down as part of my assignment for the future. These questions have given me a good orientation as to what you want to know. G: That is exactly right. That is why we asked you, in the hope that you would remember and get the answers.

83. S: Is this the AFANASIEV who is sitting in the English sector? G: No, this one had something to do with Economic Intelligence. He's been fired. But it's the same name, AFANASIEV. S: Oh! Here is my friend -- Mr. CHIZHOV, a Colonel. (V-7) G: What does he do? S: He's the Deputy to the Chief of the 3rd Directorate, under General Major BOKILOV. He gave me my orientation when I was coming here. He is the one who will hand in my HAVODKA (Report on Subject) so that in the Fall I will go for training to go overseas (PODGOTOVKU).

84. S: By the way, what do you advise? Should I seek being sent abroad or should I continue to work like this? Because actually it takes a while. First, there is the PADGOTOVKA; then the matter of the Visa - you can take quite a long while before you issue me a Visa. If I come for two years, to England -- to America -- to Canada -- G: You'll be welcomed! S: There will be no benefit to our work. G: Of course there will be benefits. S: I can give you codes only. I'll bring you the codes and for an hour you will have 10 photographers working and they will photograph everything. G: Listen, you will have military courses. You will know everybody stationed with you -- all the people from Moscow -- you'll know who is arriving. You'll be going on leave and you can find out much in Moscow. And we can meet secretly. S: So, you advise me to come? G: Of course. S: Then I will think along these lines. If they

decide on this, then they will give me some kind of "cover". I'll be discharged from the army notionally. I'll probably not come as military but will come as an advisor. But you think this will be good if I come? G: Of course! H: That would be very well. S: Of course I can get you the codes, -- the whole book and you can read all the cables.

85. G: Where do you think they will send you? S: Either England, America, or Canada but only there. G: You'll be able to tell us who does what at the place you are stationed. S: Well, of course, but maybe that is not enough. I think that I have some good possibilities in Moscow. G: But you will be in touch with Moscow all the time and will be able to tell us who is coming and going and also you will have your commanders' days. S: Well, then you have no objection if they send me abroad - if trusted by the Party and Government. I can do quite a bit during my training period -- and really, I would like to get away from "there". They can only send me to England, America, or Canada; I am finished as regard the Far East.

86. S: This is a very familiar person. (V-8) Let it stay here a bit. He is a Strategic Intelligence officer.

87. S: Now this one, even though he put on glasses, this is OSOKIN. (V-9) G: OSOKIN? The one who is in the Bureau of New Technology? S: He has been laid off. He looks like OSOKIN very much but please make a check. I wouldn't want you to say that I (Subject's true name) have a bad memory and only know how to visit nightclubs and after all, photos are sometimes misleading. G: He says he looks like OSOKIN. J: This is V-9. (Photo checked out to be Peter OSOKIN.)

88. S: Here is an officer of Strategic Intelligence. You've got them lined up in a row today. (V-11)

89. S: Oh! This one graduated from the Academy in 1952. Now he is a Colonel, a Military Attache in Austria. (V-15) G: You are thinking of SHAMOV. This looks like SHAMOV very much, but it isn't. S: No, no, it doesn't just look like him. It is SHAMOV. G: I'll tell you where you made a mistake. SHAMOV finished the Academy earlier. S: Either 1951 or 1952. G: 1951 or 1950, but not in 1952. That's impossible. S: But it does look like him very much, doesn't it. I would have identified him as SHAMOV. Now I am remembering, and I think I'll challenge you on that. He did finish the Academy in 1952. I finished in 1953, and he in 1952. I don't even want to think about the name and patronymic. G: I think his name is Gavril Philipovich SHAMOV. S: I don't know that; I can't remember. G: (Talking quietly) He plays PROVERBIALS a little,

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drinks. S: Yes, yes, I know it is he. G: You're right about one thing. He did go recently to Austria as Military Attache. J: I don't know; there's no name on the thing. G: I'll tell you something, this man resembles SHAMOV so much that we can say that it is SHAMOV!

90. S: Do you know DUTOV? He's another friend of SHAMOV. S: The name is familiar, but I don't remember now.

91. S: Here is a man who works for KGB. He has only recently arrived here; I shook his hand today. (V-24) He is in England now. G: BRAGIN, Lev BRAGIN. S: Absolutely right -- not too bad with the English language, puts on airs somewhat, very active worker. GENERALOV was complaining to me about him today. BRAGIN has come to join this Technical (TEKHNIЧЕСКОМУ ГРУППУ) Group and he isn't doing anything.

92. S: Oh, hello! KAPALKIN. (V-33) He graduated from the Academy. This is the one who was the Chief of the Direction; he's the one who is working now at the Military-Diplomatic Academy at the BESKIN School for Illegals -- Viktor Vesilievich. He was the Chief of the Direction, was canned and now works at the Academy -- a ladies' man.

93. S: This is the Chief of a Directorate -- General Major MELKISHEV. (V-37) G: This one? S: He looks so young. Will you check it please? Is it MELKISHEV? G: He's Chief of a Directorate? S: The 4th Directorate. He was formerly the Deputy there.

94. S: (Looking at photos) Oh, Oh, here is Colonel LEVIN, the KGB REZIDENT in the GNTK State Committee of Science and Technology. (V-53) G: With you? S: Yes, here's his name and patronymic-- Yevgeniy Il'yich. He's Deputy to GVISHLANI. He was in Austria, or in Germany. I think in Germany. Is this list Germany? I'll ask you to show me this stack tomorrow when I have a fresh mind. There are so many familiar faces -- seems to be almost a block of Intelligence Officers. Here is another very familiar one. Please put it over there.

95. S: Now, this one is definitely an Officer of Strategic Intelligence! (V-55) G: You don't remember who he is? S: It's been a long time since I saw him at the Information Directorate. Perhaps he has gone somewhere.

96. S: Oh, here's GVISHLANI, Zhermen Mikhailovich. He's married to KOSYGIN's daughter, my chief. (V-58) This stack I must look at again; this is a very important stack. When I come in fresh tomorrow, I will look at them first thing.

GNTK.
H. S. S. S.
E. S. S. S.

97. S: Here's SCHWARTZ. (V-92) He knows English very well. He will be here visiting you on May 9th, with a Hoisting Equipment (POD'EMHOYE OBOBUDOVANIYE) Delegation of 7 people. G: GNIK? S: Yes, GNIK (State Committee of Science and Technology). I'm a bit tired now. Let the photos wait a while. I'll go through them all tomorrow.

(98) G: You know what -- you are tired now. Why don't you leave now and tomorrow we'll make a fresh start. S: So we have tomorrow, the 4th and then the 5th. On the 6th, I leave here. I won't be going to the Embassy. We are leaving at 11 o'clock. I'll come to say goodbye to you about 10 AM. G: We'll see how things work out. Perhaps we won't be here either. We'll decide this on Friday. Tomorrow we will start about 9 o'clock. S: Can we start earlier? G: Yes, then we won't work as late. S: Why? We have quite a bit. We must do some things more thoroughly, some less, but we should go through the entire plan. G: You won't have any mix-up with your delegation tomorrow night, will you? S: No, no, they're just like my little bunnies (KROLIKI). I got them some cigarettes (5 cartons) at the Embassy yesterday. They were so happy they almost kissed me. I got them for 11 shillings each! They are afraid of me. They know that if I write a bad report of any of them, they'll get it when they go back. I am not worried about security in front of them; they don't mean a thing to me. S: Now, tomorrow morning I am going to call ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~. Please instruct him, according to my request, how he should act. The day after tomorrow, I will take him to meet GENERALOV; I'll introduce him. He is not to show any active interest. GENERALOV will call him himself and will invite him. For tomorrow, I ask you to bring the pictures of all those in England. I will show you GENERALOV, and all those. There are many more familiar faces. I'll find them. At least I'll be able to say whether they are in England or not. G: Well, it's up to you. What time do you want? For us it's fine -- 7 or 8 o'clock or 9. S: I was thinking about 6. G: -- 6-- okay. Right after dinner. S: Let me think about this. Can I call you? G: Well, you know yourself we all must gather and a set time is better. If you have any possible difficulties, let's make it 8. S: I don't have difficulties -- what difficulties? G: Well, you'll have dinner and you might sit down to talk to someone. I don't know how things are organized with you. S: Let me think a bit. G: If you come at 8 o'clock, we have 4 hours for working, even 5 hours if necessary. S: Certainly. G: Eight o'clock is a good time. You will have time to dine and do things smoothly. S: Alright, we all meet then; you will set up all the APPARATURA. G: Of course, we will prepare and wrap everything for you to take with you. We will check everything. This whole operation will take 2 hours, then a few questions -- another one half to one hour. Then right away we will show you the photos -- the English ones and the others. Many of them are not important. You can shuffle through them in about one half hour. S: Of course, it depends what's in the set. Today's set has held me up because there were many "friends"

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of mine there. G: Then on Friday, we can take it easy -- say our farewells -- have a few drinks -- joke -- and clean up odds and ends. S: Then on Friday Saturday morning I don't need to stop in to see you. G: You can, of course -- to say goodbye -- in case you've forgotten something. We'll shake hands. You will only be able to stay about 15 minutes. S: Well, of course, probably no more than 10 or 15 minutes. Okay, now suppose I go to sleep. I'm a bit tired. I had a session with GENERALOV. Alright, goodnight. All: Goodnight! S: I did not lose presence of mind in front of him, did I? I told him everything that was innermost, but tell me as friends for my own future reference -- did I do alright? H: On my word of honor -- I spoke to him afterwards -- on my word of honor! S: As regards the form -- the actual presentation of everything -- was it correct? G: Most correct. H: Very proper, well done. J: The important thing is that it came from the heart. S: Well, goodnight! We'll meet tomorrow at 8 o'clock. G: You didn't forget anything -- the pen? S: No. (Subject left at 0005 hours on 4 May 1961.)