

1. Subject was picked up at the new RV point, the Chaillot Palace, by M. and was surveilled from another car by Roger. Subject arrived at the safe apartment at 2010 hours. G.: Did you call the French girl? S.: Yes, but she is busy today and tomorrow evening and tomorrow evening I will be busy because the Exhibition is closing. I have to be present during the closing ceremonies and there will be a sort of banquet in the evening, where I must also be.

2. S.: The delegation has arrived and they have thirteen people, four of them are metallurgists and the other nine are from various enterprises. They are staying at the Trianon Palace Hotel. Amongst them there are two co-opted KGB workers, one of them is the Chief of the Delegation and his name is Aleksander Pavlovich PICHUGINA (No. 14 on Delegation List, designated as Engineer of the Moscow Institute of Transportation Engineers). Today the KGB of the French Residentura called him in and briefed him on the local pattern of behaviour for the delegation, namely that no-one should go out alone, that they should not go out excessively and that a regular schedule should be established. PICHUGINA reported to the deputy KGB Residentura Chief here, whose name is ROMANOV, I have not yet found out the name of the KGB Resident. PICHUGINA reported on the status of the delegation's mission, their general disposition, etc., and in addition said that one of the delegation members, an Armenian whose name is Aleksander Sergeievich SAFARYAN (No. 17, listed as Engineer-Technologist of an Armenian SSR Sovnarikhoz), an elderly man who is short and wears glasses, has brought with him at the request of a friend of his, also an Armenian, from YEREVAN, a bottle of cognac and caviar to be given to a friend of the sender, a French Armenian. He had given him the address of the French Armenian. When this was reported to ROMANOV, the latter said that this could only be done a few hours before the delegation was to depart from PARIS. At that time SAFARYAN could go in the company of the delegation chief or the deputy to the delegation chief, to that address and deliver the package. At this time it was forbidden to get into contact with the French Armenian who could, in some way, develop the Russian or talk him

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into staying behind or pass him some valuable gift to bring back to his friend. The visit could only be made at the last moment and very suddenly.

3. S.: The others who came in this group were:-

Georgiy Vladimirovich BURDENKOV (listed No. 2 as an engineer of VIII (the Higher MOSCOW Research Institute) and he is an electro-energy engineer of the City of MOSCOW).

He is the other co-opted KGB man.

Then comes, Faina Borisovna GIMOYAN (listed as No. 3 and is an engineer of the Ways and Means of Communication of the Armenian SSR Sovnarkhoz).

She is an elderly Armenian woman.

The next one is: Marlana Ashotovna OVAKIMYAN (listed No. 13 as a chemical engineer of the Armenian SSR Sovnarkhoz).

She is a sympathetic young woman of about 28, whose father is a prominent Director in the Armenian Republic. You can look him up under the prominent people I gave you a list of. Look under the Armenian SSR and his first name is Ashot, and he is a prominent Party man.

The next one is: Susanna Semenovna PERELYAN (listed as No. 15, an engineer-economist of the Armenian SSR Sovnarkhoz).

Then there is Boris Vladimirovich TEPLOV (listed as No. 19 and is an engineer of the factory "October Revolution" in ODESSA).

The next one is Korney Danisovich TOVSUYUK (listed as No. 20 and is a scientific worker of the Chernovitsi Government University of the City of CHERNOVITSI, Ukrainian S.S.R.).

And the last one is an interpreter Yelena Philippovna TOLMACHEVA (listed as No. 21 and is an interpreter of the MOSCOW City Sovnarkhoz).

4. G.: How about the other four? S.: The nine I gave you are all on the proposed list but the other four are in addition to those on the list; they are metallurgists and although I met them briefly I do not know their names yet and I will meet with them again tomorrow. Today a cable arrived stating that twenty others are coming, some may be also on this list and some may be in addition to those on this list. In addition to the four metallurgists who have arrived, with them also came LAFTEVA who is our

interpreter /

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interpreter from our Committee in MOSCOW. And they are staying at the Hotel Excelsior Opera. The other nine live at the Trianon Palace Hotel and in addition we also have reserved bookings where necessary at the Palace Hotel. These are the three hotels they use for our delegations. The last one is where the Automobile Specialists will go to. I have continuous contact with these delegations, I saw them today and I will see them again tomorrow. This one has its itinerary already established with TRANSTOUR. My job is to find out the exact itinerary and upon examining the towns that they will visit to arrange places for the delegation members to visit in accordance with the individual specialities and backgrounds of the delegation members. In this respect we already have quite a bit established.

5. S.: Here I have brought a copy of the proposal written by KUDRYAVTSEV in his own hand. He is the Counsellor as you know for Science and Technology and this is an extract from his diary and four copies have been made; one goes to our Committee, one goes to INTOURIST, one goes to the European Section of the Foreign Office and the fourth copy goes to the files of the Embassy. This is the record of his discussions; he gave me this copy because it applies to the delegation which has just arrived, concerning which arrangements have already been made. When others come he will have other arrangements already for them. If he did not have this for this delegation then I would have to arrange visits for them for two or three hours at one factory or another.

6. S.: Here he writes as follows: (subject now reads the entire text of the handwritten two-page report. In view of the fact that subject could not leave this with us since he needed it for use on the following day photography with a polaroid camera was made and after two trials a reduced size copy of each page was made with legible text)

- On upper left hand side was written "From the Diary of KUDRYAVTSEV I.P.".

- On the upper right hand side was written "Account of a Conversation with the President of the firm, Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, 30th August, 1961". The text was "Today I had a discussion with the President Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, Paul DUPONT, who came to the Embassy on the recommendation of DELGOFFE for the purpose of clarifying some questions

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regarding the organisation of the work of a group of tourists who are electrical specialists who are arriving in France during the period of the Soviet Exhibition. My conferee told me that their company is an amalgamation of ten firms and produce a wide variety of electrical equipment and are willing to receive these tourists in order to show them the following enterprises - The Atelier de Delle in LYONS (Apparatus using medium and high voltages) - the LYONS Cable Factory (Le Cable de Lyons) - The Savoie Transformer Company (Atelier de la Savoienne), not far from LYONS. According to the words of DUPONT, these factories are the most modern and will unquestionably be of great interest to our specialists.

I thanked DUPONT for this information and I promised to inform our organisations which are interested in this about him". (It was signed Counsellor for Science and Technology, I. Kudryavtsev". Below a distribution list was written:- "one copy to GKKNIT; second copy to V/O "INTOURIST"; third copy to the first EO (First European Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs); fourth copy to file").

7. While the photographic set-up was being arranged, subject said: By the way Harold, will you please find the graduating class photograph we looked at the other day. I have remembered the names of several more officers. I remembered that the Party Secretary was Lieut. Colonel of Engineers PAVLOV (No. 61). And I also remember two others. No. 42 is Lieutenant Colonel RYAZANTSOV. He is a line officer. He came to the class from the Ural military district and went to the same place after graduating, and this other one that I remembered - he is half-Russian, half-Jewish. His name escapes me, it is something like ZUKMAN. That is No. 43. He is an Engineer Major who is working near ROSTOV about 150 km. away at the factory which produces fuels and explosives I told you about before. He is the one involved in making these so-called powder pencils or candles for TRA weapons.

8. After the photography, subject said: With respect to this delegation which has just come and the other one which will come I will consult with them in terms of what cities they are going to visit, KUDRYAVTSEV will give them his prepared itinerary plan and if he doesn't have enough, I may even ask HOOK to indicate where interesting places are. I will not travel around with the delegation. G.: Of course anything that HOOK arranges is primarily for

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your benefit. S.: That is right and let me mention one other thing that is important. Today I had a conversation with ANANYEV. He said that now that the Exhibition is closing all you need to do is to tell us what arrangements you have made for visiting places and we will assign Mikhail Kuz'mich SOLOVYEV to you. He knows French well and he can help you photograph etc. SOLOVYEV is an operational case officer about whom I told you before (he works in KUDRYAVTSEV's Scientific-Technical Group). Of course this conversation will take place after I have discussed this with HOOK, with whom I will meet on the 5th October. When HOOK calls me that morning I will ask him to meet with me as soon as possible. I will bring him a present of Russian cognac and caviare and we will discuss the possibilities of visiting France and obtaining brochures. G.: Is SOLOVYEV the operational driver also? S.: Yes he is. He speaks French well and he has been formerly stationed in Switzerland, and he will be my assistant.

9. G.: How do you expect to work this? If you go out alone with SOLOVYEV, do you expect to take photographs of military targets en route? S.: Primarily I will go to the places which HOOK sets up for me to visit. In addition HOOK will give me some brochure materials and these will be supplemented with what WYNNE brings. This is all I have to report regarding the delegations and my work therewith.

10. G.: For how long did you say this delegation will be here?

S.: They will be here for twelve days. Of this time they will spend four to five days in PARIS and the balance of time they will spend making trips throughout France. I will know the details tomorrow. G.: Possibly you will go on a trip as set up by HOOK even before the delegation goes.

S.: It makes no difference; once they go on the trip I have nothing more to do with it. G.: When do you think you will go on your trip after speaking to HOOK, do you think it will be on Friday or Saturday? S.: No.

I think it will be during next week, since I will only meet with HOOK on Thursday and that evening we have a meeting together to examine the plan. Possibly on Friday HOOK will show me something in the immediate neighbourhood of PARIS. I asked him to do this. On Monday or Tuesday of next week I will probably go out of the city somewhere.

11. Now I need some biographic data on HOOK. (J. produced a typewritten paper on which the basic background data and place of employment of HOOK were itemised). Since this material was written on U.S. Embassy paper, subject was requested to re-write all of the data in his own hand in Russian on a sterile piece of paper and George wrote out for him the correct English and Russian equivalents of the data which subject put in Russian text for himself. After writing all the information down in his own hand in his own notes, subject asked Harold what information was obtained for him on the Paper Symposium at Oxford. Harold gave him a paper industry journal with a page and a half summary of the symposium in which it was stated that the Symposium ended on 28th September. He was told that the reports would be formally published in two or three months. Despite subject's displeasure in not having the results of the Symposium in hand as desired by BEKRENEV, the Chief of the Illegals Directorate, for his false documentation programme, subject saw the point that he could not have these results before they were published. He will be given the paper industry journal later as ostensibly coming through WYNNE since he could not present it to the Soviet Embassy now because WYNNE is currently in BELGRADE.

12. S.: Will there be any more brochures from WYNNE for me which I need?
G.: Yes, there will be. S.: And I need something on the paper industry too. G.: This is not WYNNE's field but we will try to get you what we can.
S.: When will WYNNE come here? H.: We do not know exactly, but he will be here before you leave.

13. S.: What else do we have on our programme. Do you have questions for me? G.: Of course we have. First of all we will begin with this concept. Prior to the time that you have your transmitter, which we will discuss later, here is a concept for establishing a signalling system in the event that you have the most urgent information to pass to us. This is for a time urgency that is so vital that you cannot wait for the next meeting with Janet and must pass this information through your dead-drop.

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The concept is that you place a signal on this light-pole we spoke of before. (A very lengthy discussion took place on the manner of placing a smudge or numerical signal or some other sort of signal on the lamp post. In addition every possible variation in signalling by phone and by signal was discussed. In the middle of this discussion it was pointed out to subject that the sole purpose for such contact was for the most urgent type of communication to us. This was further spelled out in precise language, namely that if Soviet military action were imminent or that Soviet military action as the result of an action on the part of the West as a result of a Soviet ultimatum would be imminent, was the nature of his communicating to us by this means.

14. It was finally decided in principle, with the details to be worked out later that such communication would be transmitted to us as follows. At a time to be definitely set, but tentatively established at about 0830 hours on any day, subject would telephone on a number to be given him and would ring continuously until the telephone was answered. If a male voice said "Hullo" or anything else, subject would hang up and again make the same call and again hang up if a male voice answered the phone. During the late hours of the previous evening, as a double check subject would have placed a dark smudge a few inches below the number 35 on light-pole No. 35 at the signal site. The recipient of the message, which obviously should be the party for whom it was intended, since it would be a male voice, would immediately check the pole to be sure that the telephone call could not have been in error, despite the double call. In this case, and only in this case, would subject load the drop with his urgent message at approximately 0845 hours, knowing that the dead-drop would be cleared within a half hour more or less. He would make his call from a public phone booth, timing himself to be sure that it would be available at about 0830 hours. Then, knowing that he had already placed the signal the evening before, he could leisurely load his drop and proceed to his office, which is directly en route in a matter of minutes. Should a female voice answer the phone he

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would still have the option of hoping to hear a male voice on his second call, if he did not hear a male voice on his second call, he would assume that his message was not received by the party for whom intended and he would not load his drop and he would be forced to make contact on the next day. Under no conditions would subject be obliged to say one word on the telephone, concerning which subject has a most sensitive apprehension, particularly since he is sure that the KGB has a tape recording of all such phone calls and they could either match his voice or break it phonetically if he were under suspicion as the last straw in his defence against any possible accusation. The details of the above principles which were adopted will be finally agreed prior to subject's departure). H.: I think we have come to an understanding of this emergency procedure and we will take it up again later before he goes back when we have the details all worked out.

15. H.: Let us do questions on the Kremlevka first, then we will go into the radio demonstration and if we have any time left we can cover some more questions to the extent that time permits. G.: First of all how did you obtain this kremlevka directory? S.: This directory belongs to GVISHIANI. I had been working in his office and I had the chance to photograph it. The cover was red; isn't GVISHIANI's name written on it somewhere? H.: No. The name doesn't appear. S.: Here is exactly how I did it. I was working in GVISHIANI's office late on Saturday for him and there I photographed the Government Office telephone directory, but this Kremlevka I took home with me overnight and photographed it at home. G.: What are the peculiarities of this telephone system? S.: It is classified as a Government telephone system. There are two such systems. One is called the V.Ch. which ties in MOSCOW offices to its central and the lines go throughout the land to all the oblasts where there are cities and to all oblast committees of the Party wherever a responsible Party official may be stationed. It is a high frequency system. One must request from the central switchboard to be connected - one cannot dial a number

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on this system. The caller's number is asked for and given when a long-distance call is made. The Kremlevka is exclusively a MOSCOW circuit which inter-connects all the main Government offices. There is none like that in LENINGRAD. You probably have read in the instructions that the system is under KGB supervision. It is stated that Top Secret conversations are prohibited, but all and everything is discussed on this line despite the admonition. G.: Is it also a high-frequency line? S.: Yes, it is but it is not on the same frequencies as the line going throughout the land which is called the V.Ch. G.: One can dial a number on this one - is that right? S.: Yes, and four digits are used. G.: Is it ever called the Vertushka? S.: Yes, it is. It is called either the Vertushka or Kremlevka; it is the same thing. Vertushka is the slang expression while Kremlevka is the official designation. G.: Is it correct to also call it a V.Ch. type system? S.: Yes it is but again I repeat that its V.Ch. frequencies are in a different range from that of the line called the V.Ch. I forgot to mention that the long distance V.Ch. line runs to all countries of People's Democracies.

16. G.: Is it possible to be connected into the Kremlevka system from the municipal line or vice-versa? S.: No, absolutely not. The only thing that can be done is to tap in to the cable if one knew where to do this and the conversations could be overheard if technicians can analyse the frequencies. In this directory all members of the Ministry of Defence are not included and in case of similar last names the office of the individual is stated to avoid confusion. G.: On what basis is it determined whose name appears in a directory and whose does not or who gets a Kremlevka telephone and who does not? S.: All those who have important positions in any committee would have this telephone. Some people would have two telephones for example, the Minister of Defence would have his office in the Ministry of Defence listed and he also has an office in the Kremlin. G.: Is there not a determination on the basis of which one does or does not receive this telephone? S.: Yes, there is. This is set by the (upravlyayeshchim delami) Executive Officer of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. He also determines who should be included in the special and restricted

dining room roster and in the roster permitting those to go to closed stores. This also includes special hospital privileges. It is the same old system of who gets a more elegant dacha and who gets a shabbier one. This Executive Officer has a big office which services the Council of Ministers. I just remembered that at one time CHERDAYEV was the Executive Officer. G.: Do not the various committees of the Central Committee propose or direct who should be given this telephone also? S.: Of course they do; the Executive Officer merely handles the mechanics for which he is given instructions.

17. G.: On what lines are all the headquarters of the Military Districts connected with the MOSCOW Headquarters? S.: All of these military headquarters are connected on the V.Ch. line to the Ministry of Defence which is the same line which connects all Party Headquarters and Governmental Headquarters. Of course this cable is such that it is a multiple conversation carrier and the various conversations are transmitted on various frequencies. G.: Suppose a military alarm message is to be sent out to all the Headquarters? S.: It would go out on the V.Ch. line to all military centres, political centres, etc. as-required. Soviet technology claims that neither this V.Ch. line nor the Kremlevka can be monitored. G.: Do they ever encode conversations when particularly sensitive information must be passed and by means of the V.Ch. system? S.: Yes. This is sometimes done since the Eighth ottdel has a sub-section at every military headquarters, which can code and de-code. This is called a Shifr-telegram. Of course these messages can be sent either by wire or radio. When used on the V.Ch. line it is called a telefonogram. The message is transmitted by numbers.

18. H.: Why does MOSKALENKO have two telephones? S.: That is because he is considered to be very important as the Commander of Strategic Rocket Forces and one of these could be the number of his headquarters in PERKHUSHKOVO and the other one in MOSCOW. G.: Presumably KHRUSHCHEV has all telephones? S.: Yes, but his home number is not given in the Kremlevka, neither is that of MIKOYAN. However I know that they both

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have a home number tied in because in an earlier edition of this directory, KHRUSHCHEV's home number was listed.

19. G.: Since when has this Kremlevka system been in operation ?

S.: I would say since about 1930. I'd like to say this about the system, we once had a lecture on it. It is possible to find the key to the electrical frequency circuits used. The important thing is to locate the cable and to work out the formula (regim) to break the conversation.

Another thing I forgot to mention is that all outstanding designers such as rocket and aircraft designers are also listed in this directory, such as CHELOMEY. H.: If we were to compare the names in the Kremlevka here with the names in the directory of the Academy of Sciences, thereby could we not determine who are the important men working in various fields ? S.: Of course this can be done; this can all be established. I told you that in LONDON, and you will see that only the important scientists will have a Kremlevka telephone. This is an important analysis and this work should be done because it will provide solid information.

20. ("John" asked that if the decision to attack were made, how would this order be transmitted to the various military commanders in the Soviet Union and other places such as the D.D.R.). S.: The communication means that would be used would be all those which have communications security. All V.Ch. lines would be used. And coded telegrams would be sent to all those commanders of every echelon who have sealed orders. They would be told to open their sealed orders and act accordingly. Therefore this message would be transmitted by the V.Ch. by coded telegram and coded radio messages. It would be interesting to listen to the conversations on the Kremlevka. I am sure that our technology could break the electrical code if they could only get at the cable as they did in BERLIN.

21. G.: These are all the questions for the time being. Now you stand up and give your demonstration with the radio equipment and explain everything yourself about what you understand about its operation. "John" will just stand by while you demonstrate.

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(For a period of about forty minutes subject slowly went through the description of how he would use each item of equipment. He connected and separated all electrical and physical contacts which are necessary to join together for various phases in the process of transmitting a short-range coded radio message. Subject began with the keyer which placed the coded text in groups of five numbers on the tape. His procedure for using the one-time pad was also reviewed to remind him how to do this without reference to his printed instructions and for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the number of additional groups needed with his encoded message text. Subject made the expected few errors and learned more thoroughly when corrected. Although he understands the procedure well, not only is actual practice necessary and desirable but when he does receive the instruments, they will of course be completely described as will their use and functions in his printed instructions. At this point the important thing is that subject likes this device and feels that it will serve a very vital purpose in affording secure two-way communication should all other means be denied by circumstances in the future).

After the demonstration, although it was already 2300 hours, subject said that he would like to clear up some of the questions we had prepared for him so it was decided to cover two sets of questions dealing with VARENTSOV's and ODINTSOV's articles.

22. G.: Throughout VARENTSOV's article certain general military terms were used which refer to sizes of units. I have them all listed and will read them to you slowly. For each of these, after you have defined them, we would like to know which specific size unit each term could apply to; I will read those off also. For example here are the general terms: Zveno; gruppirovka; ob"edineniye; soyedineniye; chast'; and podrazdeleniye. These are standard Soviet military terms. S: That is

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absolutely right. G.: Now the point is, exactly to which of the following does each term apply and to what does it not apply ? Division; brigade; front; military district; an army ?

23. S.: I understand, let us take them in order. What was the first one ? G.: Zveno. S.: The zveno as a rule as a specific term is used in aviation. It is a small unit of aviation (3 planes). The concept of a zveno can be that of a link in a chain. It could be also used in a context like this: in testing rockets at the technical site when a certain category of assemblies are checked the Commander may say "There are many errors in this zveno". G.: Does it apply to infantry ? S.: No. but you can say something like this, that the signal zveno of an infantry unit is not adequate. In short these are general terms for a very small portion of equipment or personnel and the only specific meaning is that used in aviation.

24. G.: Next is gruppirovka. S.: This is a very wide concept. It could be a grouping of types of combat arms such as infantry with tanks and possibly with aviation. These could be referred to in connection with the grouping of forces on a specific sector of the front lines or in a specific direction. It is a large group usually and could consist not only of divisions, but even could include armies. In fact it is rare to say there is a gruppirovka of divisions. That would already be an ob"edineniye. The gruppirovka is generally larger and its meaning is directed to the fact that a number of combat arms are involved.

25. G.: How about ob"edineniye ? S.: That is a specific groupment of a single type of combat arm, for example a higher commander may put together a specific number of artillery units into one group.

26. G.: How do you define a soyedineniye ? S.: In the Soviet Army when one takes specific organic units such as a battalion or a regiment or a division and when any combination of these are put together for a particular tactical purpose this is called a soyedineniye. The soyedineniye, like the gruppirovka, also involves putting together various types of combat arms, but it is for a small composite unit as compared with

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the larger one in the gruppirovka.

27. G.: How about chast' ? S.: This is a specific organic unit of any category. It could be a regiment or a battalion. It could also be an aviation squadron. G.: In other words it is any unit, generally small, which has its own fixed table of organisation. S.: Yes. That is right.

28. G.: Now a podrazdeleniye ? S.: That is any tables of organisation sub-unit of which the unit itself is composed. For example, the company is a sub-unit of the battalion. A platoon is a sub-unit of a company. It applies to any type of troops.

29. G.: The next question also in VARENTSOV's article context is this: he named rockets as the R-170, R-30, R-300 and R-550, which are of course different from academy usage. Have you heard of these before and are they real or cover designations ? S.: These are all cover names but for entirely new types of rockets. I gave you the index designations for all the rockets we studied at the Academy except the Krylatka which I was not able to get yet, but these are all new rockets he refers to. G.: When are such designations as these used ? S.: These cover designations can be used in Top Secret articles such as the type he wrote. In lower classifications this would not be permitted, they would simply state 8A - whatever it might be. H.: In the artillery journal, which is still Top Secret, they did use the 8A designation. S.: After all a Top Secret document can certainly refer to materials of a lower classification, but not the other way round. Even at the Academy we were categorically forbidden at examinations or during lectures to refer to the word "rocket". The word "izdeliye" ("manufactured product") was used.

30. G.: The article also speaks of the reductions in time for preparing a missile for launching. It said the missile preparation was reduced from 2 hours to 35 minutes. The data preparation was reduced from 95 to 8 or 10 minutes and the geodetic tie-in time required was reduced from 24 hours to between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 hours. S.: First of all it still takes

a considerable time, sometimes days, not only hours to check the rocket at its technical testing site prior to being moved to the launching site. This still remains as it was and all of these procedures at the technical site which include the first, second, third testing categories etc. still take considerable time. But what the article refers to is that when the missile is brought up to the launching site, there they have worked out procedures which save considerable time. The preparation means that the final checking of the rocket must be made with the rocket already mounted on the launching pad. The data is obtained much faster now from the geodetic calculations in tying in the location of the target in respect to the rocket. And the inclusion of the necessary data into the various collimators and aiming devices to direct the rocket to its target, must also be done. This is too part of the missile preparation. The data preparation means working out the geodetic data into the numerical values by which the rocket mechanisms will be set to direct it at its target. This total time at the launching pad itself beginning from the moment the rocket is brought up until the launch button is pressed, has been considerably reduced from hours to minutes. The actual geodetic computation which produces the required data in the past had taken several days, as I mentioned from VARENTSOV's remarks to CHUIKOV, but now they have reduced this time, not only by having greater experience, but by having computed second and third order triangulation co-ordinates from the first order triangulation co-ordinates. Of course when you mention $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, this still depends upon what type of rocket you are talking about. There are still large rockets which require several days of computation to tie them in to new sites. G.: Can you explain by what means they were able to accomplish this? S.: That is very simple. It is the result of continuous training and they were able to work out computations faster and faster. In addition to training better maps have been produced of the areas where the launching sites are to be used, so that more accurate and faster tie-in data of the rocket site with respect to the ground, could be made. In addition to this there have been improvements in optical instruments.

31. G.: When Sergei Sergeievich wrote this article he referred to recent exercises and war games. Do you know which exercises or manoeuvres he referred to ? S.: In the first place at all major manoeuvres there are representatives from every committee and from the headquarters of every combat arm. Whenever rockets are used in conjunction with these exercises everyone concerned with rockets from whatever viewpoint writes up summaries and conclusions of their own. I am sure that VARENTSOV used a number of exercises and the reports thereon to form his own overall conclusions. Manoeuvres varying in size are going on frequently in one place or another and all rocket employment is very carefully written up and analysed, so although the manoeuvres were no doubt recent that he referred to, I believe that he must have used the composite data from a number of manoeuvres.

32. G.: Can you define the following terms as applied to missiles and combat actions of a front - strategic, operational and tactical ? S.: In the first place when you consider a front operation, the strategic objectives and operational objectives would be examined together and at one time. However, the commands which control these weapons will be different. MOSKALENKO for example would control the firing of strategic rockets, but KONEV the Commander of the Front, though he does not command these rockets, he would know that at a strategic range MOSKALENKO plans to launch say six rockets. The operational rockets would be under the control of the Front Commander. The tactical rockets would also be under the Front commander, except that he would sub-allocate them to lower echelons. G.: The confusing concept is to differentiate between the ranges at which the strategic and operational rockets are used. S.: To me it is perfectly clear. I do not understand how it can be confusing. Take all three types of rockets assigned for use in one direction. Let us use for an example West Germany. KONEV, the Front Commander would know that MOSKALENKO will lay down fires by rockets up to say La Manche. He will know how many rockets and the time of launching, but of course KONEV will not command these rocket forces. Let us assume VARENTSOV will be assigned as the tactical

rocket /

rocket chief of this front and KONEV will tell him to fire up to a depth of say 2,500 kms. against targets in the operational rear of the enemy. Shorter range tactical rockets would fire say up to a range of 400 kms. And these fires would all be co-ordinated under KONEV's command and VARENTSOV's headquarters. H.: But what are the ranges for these tactical and operational rockets? G.: You see, at what point does one category of rockets terminate its range capabilities for the other category to take over from there. There seems to be an overlap in the ranges. S.: I see. Well, let us say then that the tactical ranges for the T.R.A. (free rockets) and heavy artillery operates at ranges from 100 to 200 kms. The operational rockets would operate from say 200 kms. to 1,000 kms. and even beyond that. And anything beyond that would be strategic weapons. For strategic rockets we must include types such as the R-14 with a range of 4,500 kms, I.C.B.Ms and also include missiles launched into space. KHRUSHCHEV is planning to use space rockets. Of course the overall control would always be centralised right up on the Central Committee level. They will determine what yields of atomic warheads will be delivered by what rockets, even down to the tactical rockets.

33. G.: Now, referring to ODINTSOV's article. S.: You mean the article on the rear areas? G.: Yes. He referred to a missile troop exercise called "DON". Do you know where this was held and when? S.: This was an internal exercise in one of the internal military districts and I do not know exactly which one but it was held in my opinion a long time ago. I think more than a year ago. I'm glad you mentioned his name, because I have just remembered that under his editorial guidance they are now publishing four separate sections of manuals on rockets to be used as texts for study at the Academy. Everything is included in these manuals that is taught at the five faculties. The manuals were written by the collective efforts of specialists and instructors. There is already one manual published which is Top Secret with a very limited distribution for study of rockets at the Academy.

All sub-divisions are there beginning with the schematic composition of the rocket; all checks and tests required, all equipment needed for this, etc. In short all the material which we had studied from separate lectures and study have now been incorporated in this manual. I certainly will be hunting for these four sections.

34. G.: ODINTSOV in this article states that each rocket installation should have the following number of missiles for a two-day combat operation. For tactical and operational/tactical installations - 3 missiles at each installation; for troops anti-air installations (voyskovaya zenitnaya) - 6 missiles at each installation and for Army troops (T.R.A.)(voyskovaya armeyeskaya) - 8 missiles at each installation. What are the last two categories of missiles and how does the last differ from the first?

S.: All of these values are units of fire (boyevoy komplekt). At one time I gave you values of this type and the same value exactly for the anti-air installation. And now in this article the inference is that this was all checked, tested and adopted. The last category, namely the Voyskovaya armeyeskaya includes without exception all T.R.A. installations and in addition would have short range guided missiles. For example such as the R-11. The difference between this category and the first one is again a matter of range, all the short-range missiles will be in the latter category, but there will be a lot more of the guided missiles in the Operativno - Takticheskikh because a greater range is required. Thus far all T.R.A. in the Soviet Army is restricted to shorter ranges, but if in the future new fuel developments are made, particularly using solid fuels, then the T.R.A. equipment may be also used for operational ranges.

35. G.: In the rear area support of missile units of a front, what is a "Parkovyy Divizion" (Motor Pool Battalion). Is it only the vehicles for moving missiles or does it have other functions? S.: This is exclusively the transport equipment for moving rockets - nothing else. You must have figured out the designation of the officer I told you about who works in the large artillery base near MOZHAYSK. I sent you his

characteristics /

characteristics, his name is Yevgeniy. The sub-unit which he commands, which is abbreviated as the PKP, or rather PKTs, that is the transportation service of this Tsikla (cycle, meaning within the artillery base compound). This includes transportation by rail since rail lines run into the base as well as motor transport. I was thinking about this because I have failed up to now to give you a manual of military abbreviations. And I was thinking of this designation I just mentioned because you may have had trouble breaking it down, since I did not spell it out for you. I will be sure to get you this manual of abbreviations because it will be much easier for you to figure things out.

36. G.: We'll stop with this question now, because we want to work up more reference questions and we want to save the ones we have already for later meetings. Now we will plan for Thursday, because that will be an important day. What do you propose to do? In the morning you are expecting a telephone call from HOOK. S.: He should call me shortly after 0800 hours and I will try to arrange with him to meet as soon as possible, because after I meet with him I may have to report something or other to the Embassy. I do not expect to take any out-of-town trips this week. If he arranges a short visit for Friday somewhere in PARIS or the suburban area, then I will go visit that place on Friday together with SOLOVYEV. If not, then I'll go visit whatever he has set up for me next week.

37. G.: If you go out of town with SOLOVYEV by car and particularly in the outskirts of PARIS, be very careful about taking photographs because since Soviet vehicles are well known, you will draw a surveillance car in very close pursuit. S.: I don't think I'll take any photographs. That is not so important. If I could pick up some brochures or other types of documents, that would be much more important. I can get a camera at the Embassy at once, but I haven't asked for it. If HOOK could get me some places to visit and some brochures regarding electronics, that would be ideal. Then if I could find some person I could introduce SOLOVYEV to I would consider my missions to be fulfilled. How about this man with the Russian name? G.: We decided to drop him completely, it was too risky. S.: I

think /

think you are right and I even had an experience at the Exhibition of a possible provocation. A Russian speaking Frenchman said that he had escaped from Siberia in 1925 and was born in RIGA and wondered if he would be given a tourist visa now and not be jailed again if he took a trip to the USSR. I referred him to the Consulate and when the man invited me to a restaurant to discuss this further, I said I had no time. This could have been a provocation.

38. G.: Of what help could we be to you concerning your itinerary when there would be no point to spot military installations to you en route since you cannot photograph them. S.: I'll have to cancel this request to you. Since you cannot arrange this as you did in England and you have to expose yourselves to the French Counter Intelligence in order to make such an arrangement here, it is better to drop it. If SOLOVYEV and I happen to see a military air base we can write up a report thereon on the basis of visual observation. I need some material from England yet, especially on the type of military industrial items I reported to you about so that I can give some materials to CHEREDEYEV to send home via GRU channels. Both he and I would get credit for this at GRU. Materials of lesser value we will send to the Committee. When I get to MOSCOW and deliver the presents to SEROV and if I did accomplish something here I would ask SEROV himself, or ROGOV to call GVISHIANI and thank him for sponsoring my trip since it benefited GRU. At the same time I will bring presents to GVISHIANI and others in the Committee and they will all be inclined to send me off on another foreign trip in three or four months. However, I definitely will not go abroad again during the rest of 1961. I will even attempt now to work to GVISHIANI and SEROV to see if I can get a visa to the United States. If the Americans give me a visa, then our KGB will not have an argument against me that I am known to the West as an intelligence officer and spotted. I am worried a bit now because as time goes on and it is already the 2nd October, I do not have any valuable materials at hand yet, but particularly in connection with this long list of target items that I reported to you on. G.: All this may develop favourably after you meet

HOOK /

HOOK. That is, when we will review the whole situation and see what can be done. S.: When I gave them the document on the Nimonic-115, that created a most favourable reaction, they were delighted with it.

39. J.: Suppose HOOK would assign a man to go with you on trips, how would this affect your situation with respect to planning to go with SOLOVYEV. Would you all go together? S.: In the first place HOOK should not go with me anywhere, just make the arrangements. If he assigns a man, that is fine but the man should not go with us, he should go in his own car and I will go separately with SOLOVYEV in our Soviet car and meet the man wherever he says. I could go alone with the man in his car for a short ride in PARIS or the outskirts of PARIS without SOLOVYEV, that would be alright, but on a longer trip I would go alone with SOLOVYEV and meet the man at the factory site, and on second thoughts, may be SOLOVYEV and I will take a camera along. At any rate, please try to provide something of value for me because I came back from LONDON twice with something good and this time in PARIS I have nothing to bring back.

40. G.: Tell me specifically what would be the best assistance you could get from [redacted]? S.: I already told him, I said that I would like to have some brochures on something like Nimonics and other heat resistant steels. Other than that he should arrange for me to go to certain factories and simply give me the address and appointment times and the name of the person I am to meet. I will pick up any brochures I can from such contacts, but HOOK should also try to collect a group of brochures for me. I can legend the acquisition of these very easily. G.: Of course, whenever SOLOVYEV goes with you, your legend will be restricted to exactly that which SOLOVYEV also knows. S.: That's absolutely right, but I can meet [redacted] alone or make a short trip alone and that is none of the Embassy's business. Although they treat me very well and have complete trust in me. SOLOVYEV speaks no English at all, only French. J.: I would like you to do one thing when you speak to [redacted] and even more particularly to any

Frenchman /

Frenchman you may meet, take it easy and don't press too hard. S.: That's right, and I will not introduce HOOK to anyone, not even to SOLOVYEV, he will remain my own acquaintance exclusively. J.: Would you go to ~~his~~'s home if he invited you? S.: Alone? With the greatest of pleasure.

(Subject was shown a number of books, including a catalogue by ARMCO and a very fine French business firm directory for all major industries in France. Subject was impressed by the latter book, but kept stressing that the nature of brochures that he desires would be in the category of restricted or documentary type brochures similar to that we previously gave him on Nimonic-115.

41. Subject then described further how everyone in the Soviet Union at every level of officialdom was an absolute grafter and has his hand out to receive bribes and gifts. Subject enquired as to the status of our having acquired some of the numerous gifts which he planned to bring back and was shown the rare wines of 1917 vintage and other items. He then was trying to reconcile the size of the many items already acquired, such as his candelabra and his framed picture of the sea, which would not fit in any normal suitcase. G. suggested taking the frame apart, but subject was reluctant to do it, and though the most practical way of bringing it in would be simply to wrap it in paper and carry it aboard the plane (Western plane) and get it to MOSCOW that way, for some reason subject was reluctant to do this. In order that subject could contact us by phone if he were to be free on Wednesday evening for a pre-arranged entertainment by a lady it was arranged that subject call the safe house just prior to 1200 hours on Tuesday and say in English that he is feeling well or not well in case he is going to be tied up. At 1145 hours on 3 October, subject called and stated that he was feeling fine. The place for the rendez-vous would be shown to subject while en route to being taken home from the meeting. The meeting for Thursday was set for the same new RV point which worked very well and again the time would be at 2000

hours /

hours. Subject left at 2330 hours and was driven by Roger together with J. and "John". En route the RV point for his Wednesday night appointment at 2100 hours, in the event that he should be free, was shown to him. He was delivered to the general neighbourhood of his hotel without incident).