

MEETING NO. 38 - 5th OCTOBER, 1961.

1. Subject was met at RV Point No. 3, the Chaillot Palace, by G. and led at a distance to the parked car driven by M. Roger again provided surveillance cover. Subject arrived 15 minutes late and explained that he was tied up with his delegation and could not get free to make the meeting exactly as scheduled. Upon review of the circumstances at the pick-up point by G. and Roger on the next morning both parties who were present at the RV point felt that several persons in the area were observing everyone who passed at a discreet distance, but they certainly appeared to be members of the French police in civilian clothes. Since an intensive curfew regulation against Algerian Moslems is currently in effect and officially begins at 2030 hours, this could be the logical reason for French detectives to be actively patrolling. At any rate to play safe it was decided to abandon RV No. 3 and to return to RV No. 1, the footbridge, which has always appeared most suitable and had not been used for several meetings, only for the normal security consideration to break a pattern.

2. Upon arrival subject immediately began to describe everything that took place with respect to his contacts with [redacted]. This was a most important day in lining up whatever arrangements were possible for subject to exploit in order to fulfil his missions for both the Committee and GRU on a legitimate basis. Luckily it had been possible to obtain a report from [redacted] on his meeting with subject via Al prior to subject's arrival at the meeting. The upshot of the report was, to quote Joe, that subject "hit like a cyclone" with his demands and has even arranged a trip for his entire delegation despite the fact that he was admonished against exerting pressure on HOOK.

3. S.: Excuse me for being late, I was held up by the delegation. Let me tell you everything in proper order. This morning, just a few minutes after 0800 hours, [redacted] called me at my hotel, and made an appointment with me at his office at 1100 hours. I went there and spoke to him for a whole hour. He received me very graciously and I also brought him some small gifts of Caucasian wine, caviar and cigarettes. I told him what I needed with

respect /

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE**

3 1 MAR 1992

respect to places that my delegation desires to visit in the PARIS area and in other towns. I also told him about what brochures I needed and about the places I want to visit out of town next week. He wrote everything down while we discussed this for a whole hour and we worked out a programme. According to this programme, tomorrow at about 0830 we will be taken to the Bourget area to visit a large electrical factory which manufactures electrical equipment. [redacted] has very kindly arranged for a representative of his to come to my hotel at 0800 hours. This man will be a guide and will go with me to the hotel where our delegation are staying as tourists. I have arranged for an interpreter to be there and have instructed the delegation chief to have everyone up, fed and ready to leave at 0830 hours. G.: How many people will this include? S.: There will be nine of them and myself will make ten. I will go with them on this visit. G.: What happened to the other four? S.: They are the metallurgists and they are already travelling through the country on their pre-arranged itinerary. G.: What happened to your Committee interpreter, LAPTEVA? S.: She is also with them. [redacted] also got three brochures on Nimonics and may even get me a sample. This will take care of the delegation for the present and on Saturday evening they will leave town to visit places in France and [redacted] has arranged another place for them to visit during this trip. TRANSTOUR will take them and he will arrange for them to visit places on Monday and Tuesday. G.: Will you go with them on this trip also? S.: No. I will just go tomorrow, and from there on they will go by themselves.

4. S.: Now, for me and for the representative of the Embassy, SOLOVYEV, HOOK has arranged either for the 11th or the 12th October, a visit by SOLOVYEV and me to the Electric Mechanic Factory at LE HAVRE. The Director is Mr. ROGSELL (phonetic). I will go there with SOLOVYEV and possibly [redacted] will have a guide go with us. This will take place on either the 11th or 12th October. In addition I will visit the firm "Jeumont" (phonetic) in the town of "JUMONT" (phonetic). This is about 250 kms. from PARIS. He said that each place could be visited during the course of one day. This trip to "JUMONT" should take place Monday or Tuesday, and the one to LE HAVRE on Wednesday or Thursday. The dates may be re-arranged according to how [redacted] is able to set them up; he will tell me when the dates are set. The Director of this plant in "JUMONT" is M. MOLLET. My only request to [redacted] was that

all of these visits terminate by Thursday. This would make it possible for me to work with you on Friday and Saturday. Therefore for these two visits on my part I will be accompanied by SOLOVYEV and will ride in a Soviet car. [REDACTED] is also seeing if it is possible for me to visit in PARIS here, the Chemical firm of "PESHINET" (phonetic) (Pechiney Cie. de Produits Chem. et Electro-Metallurg. 23 rue Balzac, PARIS 8e).

5. S.: By the way the representative of the GVF (Civil Aviation) in PARIS is a GRU officer whose name is Vladimir Ivanovich ZEMLYANSKIY (identified in U.S. Embassy photo series No. 222). He is a Lt. Col. of Aviation. He is the stout one I referred to and he was also present at the operational meeting. At that time I could not remember his name, but today since I have already got my Air France ticket, I was able to meet him. We also saw his photograph in the earlier pictures (British set).

6. S.: Let me get back to my arrangements with [REDACTED]. Therefore I will have three trips, one with the delegation and two with SOLOVYEV. He also showed me brochures, three of which were on Nimonics with new descriptions and I asked him to save these for me until he has collected them all, before I picked them up, and he agreed. [REDACTED] will also drop in to see me at 0800 tomorrow at my hotel, just in order to tell me when I should get in touch with him later in the day after I return from my trip with the delegation in order to find out from him how the other arrangements have been scheduled. He was very nice to me and has invited me for lunch, which may be on one of these days. After I met him today and made my requests, he already had arranged everything for tomorrow and advised me thereof by a phone call at 1700 hours. I told the delegation and they were most pleased that I was able to arrange this, since they could get nothing like this out of DUDIN of INTOURIST (KGB). G.: Why are you involved in arranging the trips for the delegation? S.: Because this delegation has been sent here under our Committee auspices and as a representative of our Committee here and on visits of a technical nature it is up to me to make the arrangements even

though /

though you correctly said that they already have a general tourist-type itinerary planned for them. This is an additional visit which is superimposed on their itinerary which has been completely laid out otherwise. I try to fill in their free time that they have between tourist-type visits with arrangements to visit places of technical interest to the Committee. I am responsible for any of those on this list of 89 who may be sent here, thus far only these nine have come. No others will come. G.: What about the cable that stated twenty others will come? S.: That was changed; they will not come. Probably that is for reasons of economy, but in addition the Exhibition has already closed. The other delegation members who are now here had a chance to visit the Exhibition several times. (Subject described HOOK's office and apparently was very much impressed by it).

7. S.: I thank you all very much for all your efforts, for arranging all this with [redacted] and this will solve my mission problems for the Committee since they will return to MOSCOW four days before I will and will report on this favourably. G.: And this will cover all of your Committee mission requirements? S.: Yes, fully. G.: And the valuable documents will help you fulfil your GRU missions and the less-valuable ones you will send to the Committee. S.: Yes, that is what I will do. I just want to mention again that it would be clearly valuable for me to have something from the Bagneux firm; I asked [redacted] about this too and he will try. That's all I have to report in respect to [redacted].

8. S.: Here is my Air France ticket; I am taking the 0800 flight on Sunday October 15 from Orly to PRAGUE and there I take a Soviet plane at 1155 hours and will be in MOSCOW at 1400 hours. That same night I can advise you by telephone with three rings as before of my safe arrival. My only request about the flight is that I must leave the hotel at 0600 hours to be at the Airport in plenty of time to get my baggage through, therefore please have WYNE get up at 0500 hours and arrange for both him and myself to be awakened then so we can meet this schedule. (Subject was assured that the

hotel /

8

hotel could wake them up on time and we would make sure that WYNNE would be available on time). S.: When is WYNNE coming? It would be well if he could get here on Monday or Tuesday. H.: He is just arriving in LONDON today and he will probably not get here before Tuesday. S.: Maybe WYNNE could go on one of the trips with me. G.: Absolutely not. Keep WYNNE as a source for one set of documents, and ~~keep~~ completely separate as your other source. WYNNE must not get mixed up with ~~any~~ in any way; he has already served his purpose as the contact man for you to meet ~~him~~ and this legend has in fact taken place and now WYNNE must be kept completely apart. S.: Very well, if you say it should not be done we won't do it.

9. S.: I had lunch at the Embassy yesterday with GRIGORIYEV and with PROKHOROV and I found out that GRIGORIYEV has an acquaintance who is a chemist and who has given him some samples of some steel corrosion preventative. It is applied something like a paint. The man works in the Pechiney firm, but I do not say that he is an agent, he may be only a good personal friend, he did not give me his name. Everything is well at the Embassy and nobody says anything whatsoever about the BERLIN situation. It is entirely quiet, but they are careful about going around in town and are doing so more rarely. G.: You were at the Embassy for the past three days now, was there anything new that you overheard of interest at all? S.: I go to the Embassy every day and sometimes I drop in several times. Yesterday I was at the Exhibition watching how they were dismantling it.

10. G.: What about this banquet that you mentioned would take place on the 3rd after the closing? S.: That was a farce; they are so stingy. I arrived there late, about 2130 hours, there were hardly any people there and in general few attended the Exhibition with the exception of Sundays. In all about 850,000 visitors attended the Exhibition, but in MOSCOW over two million visited the French Exhibition. I had to laugh, prior to the closing of the Exhibition our specialists sold some fifty expensive cameras

to /

to the French, but they were brought back and refused as being inadequate. Instead of an elaborate banquet and the giving of awards both monetary and in gifts to the people who worked so hard, all they received was an expression of thanks and they were shown an Italian film. There were hardly any people from the Embassy there. As a matter of fact some 500 French workers came to begin the dismantling and made all kinds of noise while the film was going on, so I left the place in disgust.

11. H.: Did you call this French lady, Marie-Paulle (Marie-Paulle Lechaux) ?

S.: Yes, I did and I made an appointment with her to take her out tomorrow night. I invited her to the Lido and I would like Michael to make reservations for me in the name of Mr. ALEXANDER in the front row next to the stage. G.: Just go to the box office and ask for the tickets for Mr. ALEXANDER and you will see that all has been reserved for you; you do not need to tell the lady what name you are using.

12. G.: Now, about Sunday, it appears that that will be the day we should meet in order to review the results of the trip ~~which~~ has arranged and the plans he is setting up for you for the following week. That will be the earliest day we can meet since the next two evenings you will be mixed up with - excuse the expression - "other diversions". S.: Fine. At what time shall we meet on Sunday ? G.: At 2000 hours. That is a very good time and we will do this at the footbridge. S.: That's fine. That is an excellent place. The other place, where I came today is very good too. When I was walking up the stairs, there was nobody around (he thought). Next week we should meet more often since we have many things to discuss and to refine and if there are repetitions, what of it ? G.: We will see how things work out with respect to your travel schedule and we can plan more exactly next Sunday.

13. G.: You say you haven't heard one word about the BERLIN situation at the Embassy ? S.: It seems that they are tired of speculating on it and I get the impression that everyone is waiting. They are all listening to the radio and reading French newspapers carefully. They mentioned in the French paper 'Figaro' that in a soccer match in the Caucasus an uncontrolled fight began between a Georgian and an Armenian team and it became so uncontrolled

that they had to stop the game. G.: Aren't there missions to report on what the French attitude is towards the BERLIN crisis? S.: I'll be able to tell you more about this later because I have a scheduled lunch with both the Resident and ANANYEV and if they have a few drinks at this time maybe I can find something out. I'm glad that you asked me these things because it will help me direct the conversation. G.: Also it would be of interest to know if there are any directives with respect to any action on the Algerian-French difficulties, possibly such directives could involve what the French Communists should do. J.: If by chance you should go to the Resident's house should he invite you there, try to notice who else lives in that house, on what floors and on what side of the house. S.: Very well I will certainly remember this, but of course I do not know whether I will be invited there or to the Torgpredstvo Dining Room.

14. G.: Now we have here for this evening's programme additional questions on our agenda and an album of photographs to look over; what shall we begin with? H.: We may as well start with the questions, but I would like first to ask him to clarify two items which he has asked us to purchase for him. We'd like to know what those fifteen and thirty volt batteries he ordered were for so that we can determine the size because they come in various sizes. S.: They should be the very smallest sizes made but of the voltage I asked for. What they are for is this. LEVIN has a tiny tape-recorder and the batteries to fit into it are cylindrical and small. It is an agent-type recorder set, it is a wire recorder. Three little batteries fit into it; the other types are the square shaped batteries of exactly the same type you have given us before. Incidentally others always ask for small batteries for Japanese type transistor sets. The Japanese have brought in very many of their type sets. Little transistors are a typical kind of Japanese gift which they give to their contacts in trade dealings. There are also Soviet transistors but they are low grade. G.: The other question is about the battery operated razors. We're having trouble with this for the

very /

very good reason that many companies are discontinuing manufacturing them since the batteries become weak very rapidly. At first they work fine, but very quickly the battery power drops. However, we have a way of solving this problem by obtaining spring wound mechanical razors. All one needs to do is to keep it wound tight and it will work well indefinitely. This spares the necessity of always trying to replace worn out batteries. S.: I saw these once and I think that these would be very good, and as a matter of fact though I have heard about them I was afraid to ask you because I thought that I might be asking for too much. G.: That is just fine and if anyone argues with you you can simply say "look fool, this does not need batteries it is more modern than the others and it can always be wound up". S.: Of course that's fine and I will explain this except that I can't say "Look, you fool" to the Minister of Defence, since he is going to be one of those to receive it, as well as RUDNEV and SEROV. H.: That's fine, George, let's go on to the questions.

15. G.: In reference to rockets, when you consider the large ones such as the R-2, which has a long range, of what use do the Soviets consider it worthwhile to use conventional warheads on these rockets since a great expense is involved in the construction of these missiles and a small error off the target would make their effect worthless. S.: I understand your question perfectly. When you mention the R-2, first of all let me state that they have produced a large quantity of these rockets. It would be wasteful to scrap these so that they are now held in reserve. In addition many conventional type warheads have been already manufactured for these rockets. In addition they still consider that within the allowable lateral and range deviations for these rockets, the TNT equivalent conventional warhead would still effect a considerable area of destruction. In addition to this, when you consider that a war may break out in which nuclear weapons are not used, at least at the outset, these available rockets would be very necessary. As I remember from my studies, the parameters of error within which these rockets operate

can /



can still be effective. Of course, all types of rockets are equipped to carry atomic warheads and these are the ones whose ranges are used to determine how far an atom warhead can be delivered. Since the conventional warheads consist of TNT which is poured in like a solid mass of honey and are heavier, their corresponding ranges for each type of rocket are greater than if they carried an atomic charge. It is not feasible for technical reasons to balance the load of the atomic warhead with additional heavy material such as lead, therefore the ranges are smaller.

16. G.: Tell me how long has FEDEROV been in command of his missile brigade at WEISSENFELS in the D.D.R? S.: FEDEROV was assigned there last year in 1960, I would say in the late summer and he has been there more than a year now. G.: Was this brigade there before he was assigned to it? S.: Yes, it was. G.: How long did it exist before he came there? S.: Before he came there was a previous commander and he had trouble with the former deputy because the latter had aspired to be the Brigade Commander whereas FEDEROV simply came in from MOSCOW and was given the job. G.: How long do you say the Brigade has been there before FEDEROV took over its command? S.: I would say this that all the four Brigades which are there have been there for now two years. Of course one may have been deployed there earlier and then the others followed so that the first one would have been there two years and the last one say a year and a half.

17. G.: What is the table of organisation rank for a commander of such a brigade? S.: They can be Colonels or Major-Generals. If a Colonel does particularly well he can be promoted to a Major-General since that is the Table of Organizations slot. Now there are two Colonels there and two Generals; FEDEROV is a Colonel and I have given you the name of one Major-General who is a missile brigade commander, his name is Gen. Maior VINOGRADOV. Since you mention FEDEROV, I want to stress to you that FEDEROV could be of tremendous value to me if he were transferred back to MOSCOW. His wife is

constantly /

constantly bombarding my wife, VARENTSOV and myself to get her husband transferred to MOSCOW. She cannot go to the D.D.R. since she was sent out together with their abnormal son who got himself into trouble in the D.D.R. and was declared persona non grata. All of FEDEROV's personal difficulties there were in the line of personal transgressions but were not sufficient to have him removed for official incompetence. VARENTSOV would always give him a job because he was his former Adjutant and he is very fond of him even more so than BUZINOV. (Subject stresses that although he himself is one of VARENTSOV's favourites due to long years of friendship, he still also likes FEDEROV very much and FEDEROV would be a first-rate source of information for subject since not only did they get along very well but FEDEROV is in subject's debt for past favours to a great degree. Subject goes on to explain how he had a large party at his house just before he came and to which General POZOVNIY came as well as BUZINOV and other Colonels from GRU. Much classified information can come from such conversations and again subject stressed that he could get anything out of FEDEROV and BUZINOV, particularly when either of those two are drinking with subject).

18. G.: Have any long range aviation units been converted to or replaced by missile units? S.: For a long time now in the Soviet Union the number of long range aviation units has always been small. There never was a programme to make large numbers of long-range aircraft, but the units which did exist were always retained. There were improvements made in the types, and newer types replaced the old, but the numbers were always relatively small. This long-range aviation of course is capable of delivering atomic bombs but it will require adequate air cover, our fighters will not be able to give it very long range protection because their own ranges will be limited. The crew of these bombers is sizeable, it runs from twelve to fifteen men, but it has considerable fire protection of its own with many multiple turrets and also carries rockets. These rockets are air-to-air types. I heard about all this from POZOVNIY, from whom I can easily get information since he is very friendly to me and tells me everything. After all he was in the PVO and was a deputy to BIRYUZOV. He attended all military conferences regarding PVO.

19. S.: He has all kinds of personal contacts even now with Generals, such as Gen. Lieut. PETUKHOV, who is an aviation General who also lives near POZOVNYY in the SOKOL<sup>NIKI</sup> area. PETUKHOV is still serving in PVO and these two meet often. Another good friend of his is Gen. Lieut. MITEL'KOV. He is the Commander of an Air Army near MOSCOW which is subordinate to PVO. The Divisions which compose this Army are all an integral part of the PVO of the Land. (Subject related a long-winded story about the background of MITEL'KOV). He is a widower and his wife who was deaf died in 1958. Upon returning from Turkey I celebrated New Year's Eve at POZOVNYY's on the year ending 1956 going on 1957. Four years later again on New Year's Eve I was at POZOVNYY's. This time POZOVNYY did not invite MITEL'KOV, but at three o'clock in the morning quite drunk, in came MITEL'KOV with a good looking woman. This lady, whom he introduced as his fiancée, is the Director of the Generals' store in MOSCOW which belongs to the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence. Her name is Anya MARTYNOVA; she was my old girl-friend. I knew her years ago and, oh well, she was my girl friend, but I didn't marry her. I pretended not to know her although we are good old friends and she was loaded with diamonds, since anyone who is a Director of a Generals' store always steals, grafts and gets things others do not, and she was no exception. After she was divorced from MARTYNOV, and she has a grown son now attending the Baumann Institute, she married Hero of the Soviet Union SOBOLEV, who was killed while making a test flight in the latest fighter craft when its canopy flew off. This happened in LENINGRAD but he was buried in MOSCOW in Novodevichiy cemetery. Now that she is a widow, General MITEL'KOV wants to marry her. Excuse me for deviating from my thought.

20. G.: In other words you mean that the missile units did not replace long range aviation units. S.: No. No. Under no circumstances. Although the fleet and other civilian enterprises were cut down in a budgetary sense in favour of rockets and their increased production, the Air Force was not touched and though small it remained as it was, that is the long range aviation.

21. G.: Did VARENTSOV ever have arguments with the long range aviation people or the Soviet Air Force? S.: Yes he did but this was all on a basis of fighting for a greater budgetary appropriation, but this is also true of the arguments he had with ROTMISTROV and the tank people; and in fact he still does have arguments but it is all over money. MOSKALENKO also has arguments with them for the same reason. In fact Sergei Sergeievich told me that he often argued with them in the presence of KHRUSHCHEV and the Central Committee on budgetary matters and KOZLOV, BREZHNEV and also MIKOYAN were present.

22. G.: Do you know what is the exact nomenclature or title and who is the chief of the Directorate of GRAU which actually accepts the missiles from the plants and serves as customer for the Defence industry? S.: GRAU has some twelve or fourteen directorates therein. GRAU has a Central Research group which is involved with NII work. All of the Directorates are numbered but I can't tell you what the numbers are. They also have a specific designation. One may be concerned exclusively with optical instruments, another exclusively with artillery bases. Still another may be concerned with rocket material as such and under this they would have ottdels. The exact title of the Directorate that you refer to I do not know but there certainly is one just as you asked about. There is also a Directorate exclusively for warheads. Frankly I know the internal organisation of GRAU very poorly; I need an informant who is employed in that headquarters to get this information. I am sure that BUZINOV and FEDEROV know, but I never chanced upon a conversation about GRAU with them.

23. G.: In the Artilleriyskiy Sbornik there are 8 K 11 and 8 A 61 missiles mentioned. Does this mean that the 8 K 11 missile and the 8 A 11 missile is with an atomic warhead? (After considerable discussion and re-questioning the following summation was reached. The 8 A 11 and the 8 K 11 designations mean that they are atomic warheads. Designations such as the 8 A 61 are designations for rockets with conventional warheads. However it is possible that a rocket designated R-11 with the suffix changed to R-11 - A would mean an atomic warhead. Subject added that the

designation /

designation A or K made no difference with respect to their both being atomic warheads. Their difference is their atomic yields so long as the 11 is behind them in the designation).

24. G.: Do you know the names of any other Central Committee Department heads besides TYASKO for Light Industry, whom you mentioned before? S.: The last document that I photographed for you which involved the listing of Government leaders beginning with KHRUSHCHEV, that was the very last information on this subject. G.: You don't remember any from memory?

S.: No. You should refer to this directory.

25. G.: Who in the Central Committee in the so-called Military Section is the one that controls GRU? S.: There is no such section which controls exclusively GRU. There is a military section (otdel) of the Central Committee of CPSU and to be more specific and not to call it military, because the Central Committee is squeamish about using that term, it is officially called the Administrative Section. It is the same thing. There is a group of officers therein who are concerned with the General Staff of the Ministry of Defence and with the Ministry of Defence as a whole. I named an officer there earlier who is concerned with GRAU, a Colonel whose name I gave you. There are two officers now who are concerned with GRU, and I gave you their names. G.: Do they control GRU at all levels? S.: Yes, they have the kremlevka and they can simply call SEROV at any time. I just remembered the name of one, Aviation Colonel CHIRKUNOV. This is the first section or the Military Section of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the second section is the main political section of the CC of the CPSU. Thus the Central Committee with these two powerful tentacles, controls the entire armed forces in the U.S.S.R.

26. G.: Now, they sent out to all groups of forces and military districts high ranking Generals who are members of the Military Council. I remember one such representative was a Lt. Gen. in the GSFG in Germany. He is the representative of the Central Committee in Germany and he sits right next to the Commander in Chief of the GSFG. S.: He is a member of

the Military Council and reports to the Central Committee. G.: But certainly he cannot be with his rank subordinate to the Colonels you mentioned above ?

S.: There is no subordination here whatsoever. A member of the Central Committee is all-powerful. SEROV speaks to Colonel CHIRKUNOV of the Central Committee by name and patronymic. After all CHIRKUNOV does not express his own personal views, he may be expressing the views or decisions of some Secretariat of the Central Committee. G.: But these members of the Military Council then must all sit somewhere in the Central Committee and there must be a pretty large number of them. S.: There certainly are but it makes no difference where they sit and rank is meaningless, they often go around in civilian dress. After all my father-in-law, General ~~CAPANOVICH~~ was also a member of the Military Council. There is a first member of the Military Council and he is appointed by the Central Committee. He sends out the people you just referred to to all of the military districts and to the groups of forces. These people are the soul of the political control over the Army and they report on everything that goes on in the Command they are assigned to with respect to how the command is exercised, personal habits of the Commanding Officer and his staff, etc. etc. They also report on the state of training of the troops and on their morale and on their discipline. Many of these people have no military background, but recently there are more and more who do have.

(A short pause was made to change reels).

27. G.: When did the first five-year class graduate from the missile course at the Dzerzhinskiy Academy ? S.: First of all the course is actually  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years by the time the stazhirovka is included and they hand one his diploma. It is referred to of course as a Five Year Course. I would say that the first class graduated in 1959.

28. G.: You mentioned a Military Academy of Sciences and a Civilian Academy. Are these formal titles or just a way of referring to those with military functions ? S.: These are two different academies of course with different missions and with different Chiefs and Deputies. G.: But are those titles correct ? S.: Yes, they are. In recent years there has been a change, now there are a number of separate NIIs such as the one in GRAU,

which /

which in the past have been all joined under the Academy of Military Science. These NIIs now are subordinated to the respective combat arm which they serve. Although the Academy exists it is not the all-inclusive body it had been. Its functions have been considerably changed. G.: Surely some of the "military" academies also have some civilian work? Or does the "military" academy include only military NIIs, laboratories and so forth? S.: Their relationship is close-first of all the instructors have been taken from civilian academies. After all, all of the basic principles stem from chemistry, physics, electronics, etc. even though applied for military purposes they are actually from civilian sources. G.: Would the Military Academies also have civilian work? S.: No. It would be the other way round, the civilian institutes would work for the military. The civilian institutions are more numerous, more developed and better equipped than the military, for example in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR there are five GRU officers who are assigned there just like I am to the Committee. The Academy of Sciences also has what we call a Top Secret Sector which co-ordinates Top Secret matters which are concerned with every phase of interest to the military. The point I want to stress is that there is a very close co-ordination between the Academy of Sciences and military-scientific institutes.

29. J.: Is this sector listed in that Academy of Sciences directory by that name or by a cover name? S.: No. That is Top Secret. For example in the section of the directory under mathematical sciences you know that there are some people who work for the Eighth Otdel with respect to development of codes. I told you about this in detail last spring, but the individual mathematician would not be listed under any such category. Often specialists are called out of the Academy and requested to run some project or other for the military, they may be even called before the Supreme Military Council. When this happens they are given the people and facilities to assist them and they simply do not exist in the Academy of

Sciences /

Sciences during the period when their services are required by the military.

G.: Therefore your military institutes would have many civilian specialists as well as military specialists ? S.: Yes, they certainly do. G.: Therefore this Academy of Sciences directory would contain civilian and military scientists. S.: Of course it does and Harold very correctly said that the Kremlevka telephone directory should be compared with the Academy of Sciences directory to determine who the top scientists and designers are in vital Soviet scientific and military programmes. At least that will cover everything of importance in MOSCOW, but remember that there is a branch of the Academy of Science even in Siberia, and these people also work for the Army. There was a section in the Academy of Sciences directory which listed these people and gave the address of the Academy in NOVOSIBIRSK.

V (30)

G.: Remember you mentioned that there are missile polygons in the Ukraine, specifically in NIKOLAYEV and SHKLO YAUR, which can fire into Poland and Rumania. Is it possible that these are just testing sites for troop training and not actual missile sites from where combat missiles would be launched ? S.: This is a good question. If you took NOVAYA ZEMLYA as an example, where FYRSKIY has been conducting the tests and these should be completed pretty soon since he must be back in MOSCOW in October, it is quite possible that the sites from which rocket testing was conducted will not be the sites from which rockets would be launched in case of war. But there at NOVAYA ZEMLYA there are other excellent sites for storing nuclear warheads and where missile sites in case of war are established. Similarly those two locations in the Ukraine are sites from which rockets are aimed towards the West in training exercises, but they may not be at all the actual combat sites against the West in case of war. Right now they are suitable for covering the targets, namely Poland and Rumania, in the event that it would be necessary to deliver via there. Whenever a huge site like these is developed it obviously requires all kinds of construction work including housing for

personnel /



personnel, adequate storage installations and all kinds of other auxiliary construction. This would never be abandoned, not only because it can be used for continuous training but because since it is completely tied in geodetically it can be used as a site for actual rocket firing against the enemy if the need arose. Of course, when hostile intelligence has the place pinpointed, they may displace equipment and personnel away from the immediate vicinity, but still close enough to use it. Therefore we must consider that all these sites like KAPUSTIN YaR, these two in the Ukraine and the ones in the north can all be used to launch actual combat missiles when necessary. Of course many missile sites which can be called firing positions are also being constructed and rocket troops would come there to use these prepared sites for firing in case of war. Much work must be done on these sites since launching pads require all kinds of preparation.

31. G.: Are there foreign observers at the current series of nuclear tests, such as Chinese, Bulgarians or for that matter any satellites ?

S.: No. No foreigners are permitted at our nuclear tests. I speak only about atomic tests because they do have representatives from the satellite countries at rocket launching tests. Only Soviet military people and scientists are at the atomic tests. The high officials of satellite countries are told that the tests are going on but there is some degree of distrust so that the representatives are not permitted to be there. At one time there were officers from satellite countries at the Dzerzhinskiy Academy, at least attending some of the faculties but now this has all been stopped. As I remember the VAK there, there was a foreign faculty, but since that time for the last two and a half years the Academy has become far more of a security type institution.

32. G.: Have you ever heard what the opinion of any senior officers is on the Chinese nuclear weapons programme and what is the opinion from any source as to when the Chinese will have such weapons ? S.: I have had interest in this matter and up to today all the Chinese have are various installations for making fissionable materials and for testing them. The

Chinese /

Chinese scientists are striving to develop the production of fissionable materials and to produce them in more concentrated form but up to now they do not have a nuclear bomb. I asked Sergei Sergeievich about this, particularly after he had returned from Korea and China. He told me that they do not have any bombs yet and if they need atomic weapons then we would give it to them. The way I see it from a strategic viewpoint, if there is a threat on that flank, I think that we would simply send our own units into China to support them with nuclear weapons. However, up to now we have not given them any. G.: How soon do you think the Chinese will have their own nuclear weapons? S.: I think that in two or three years they will have their own nuclear weapons. They are working very intensively on this; the Chinese do not have large quantities of raw material, they do not have any monazite sands, Czechoslovakia has more and we get this material from them. Although the Chinese do not have any completed atomic weapons, they do have many samples and quite a number of laboratories in which they are working on this problem constantly. The Central Committee is concerned that the Chinese will accomplish this in very short time. China has turned off on its own independent path with respect to many questions already. At the 12th anniversary in China, no prominent Soviets went down. The only one who went was FROKHOROV who is the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR together with a group of five insignificant officials. At the big party the Chinese gave in MOSCOW, KHRUSHCHEV did not attend.

33. G.: Since you mention KHRUSHCHEV, have you heard anything about his health lately? S.: As a whole I would say his state of health is not very good. He tires easily and his heart is not too good. This was mentioned by CHURAYEV during VARENTISOV's party. He is being closely watched by his doctors and controlled medically. He goes for vacations to rest quite a few times a year. They check his health every day and watch his diet and with this kind of care it is quite possible he will survive another ten years.

34. G.: Getting back to FEDEROV for a moment, when he speaks to you about

the /

the rockets in his brigade, does he refer to them by "R" numbers or by "A" designations or in any other cover terms? S.: When he speaks alone to me he simply refers to rockets by the "R" numbers. BUZINOV does also because we are all close personal friends. G.: How will he refer to them in VARENTSOV's office? S.: To VARENTSOV personally he would still speak of the "R"s, but in strange offices he would speak of index numbers or call a rocket an "izdeliye". As I told you, at the Academy reference to "R" numbers is forbidden.

Incidentally although BUZINOV drinks a lot when he visits with me he watches his step regarding classified conversation when a person he does not know well is present. I noticed this when I was invited to Colonel Peter GANICHEV who was a deputy to the Resident in India and for whom I got an apartment in MOSCOW. BUZINOV went with me and ZASORIN was also there. We drank a lot that night and I had trouble getting BUZINOV home, there were no taxis and I gave 20 roubles in old money to the driver of a garbage truck to take BUZINOV home.

On the next day, a Sunday, at 11 o'clock was when your man called me on the telephone. I did not understand a damn thing and he called at the wrong time and I did realise the call was from you, but I understood nothing that the man rattled off. He said something about waiting and then "bye-bye". I was not in the best of shape myself but I was not drunk because I never drink too much, but I could not understand a thing.

35. G.: In a combat operation what does the term "osnovnyye napravlenie" mean - what are these "napravlenii" in the European theatre, or do they vary according to the situation? S.: In a theatre of military operations there may be one "osnovnoye" direction or there may be several. This was particularly true during World War II when our armies were still within the territories of the USSR. On the basis of these several basic directions fronts were organised, such as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ukrainian Fronts, etc. These are often described as compass directions such as South East, North West or Central. Many factors are tied in to determine these directions, such as the major network of highways and rail lines, the main concentrations of

enemy /

enemy forces. Now the main direction is considered to be the BERLIN direction. It is really an operational-strategic concept, for example beginning from the main base of the ten armies facing West Germany, the main direction is called the BERLIN direction. In case of hostilities additional directions may be designated along the flanks of the main direction. These auxiliary directions may be temporary or fixed depending on the course of battle. G.: Would you consider the BERLIN direction as the main axis of attack which actually extends westward beyond BERLIN. S.: Yes. It would be both an operational as well as a strategic direction and BERLIN will in effect be an intermediate point, not the ultimate objective and the direction will extend all the way to the Channel.

36. G.: Do you know of any practical results of the Voyennaya Mysl articles, that is actions that have been taken following their having been recommended in the sbornik? S.: Of course, when these articles get to the Army commanders or even lower these are fundamental concepts on the basis of which troops are trained. H.: But you get a lot of disagreements; for example ROTMISTROV says this and ZHADOV says that and then there are criticisms. S.: These discussions must be considered as a step forward. First let us take the Field Service regulations of 1959. Here the general principles are laid down for various forms of combat under various conditions. In addition under conditions where weapons of mass destruction are deployed, new circumstances must be considered. However, there is no article in the sbornik which contradicts the Field Service Regulations. The articles represent the development of narrow or rigid concepts as expressed in the Field Service Regulations into much broader concepts since the course of battle may find circumstances of a special nature not possible to cover fully in the Field Service Regulations. Therefore these articles serve the Commanders as supplementary material to assist them in their training programmes. The Commander who gets these articles will take the appropriate reference to his own specific training programme and on the basis of this information will write up his own lectures and instructions for troop training. His

subordinates /

subordinates may not even know that he has used the material in the articles in the instructions which come from him and assume that it reflects his own thinking, especially since they may not have access to these articles. The articles are an expansion of the principles in the Field Service Regulations which take into account specific conditions. Therefore the articles must be considered as one of the fundamental and up to date supplementary guides for all the armed forces in the USSR. New articles continuously bring up to date the inclusion of new types of weapons and their military application. It is not possible to publish a new set of Field Service Regulations every year. Even when discussions from various viewpoints are brought together and summarised the best points made in each viewpoint are summarised and a common course of action is recommended which is a step forward.

37. G.: ~~Take~~ PLATONOV's article in the sbornik; he mentions the Krylataya Raketa (cruise-type) under Naval control along the coasts, for coastal defence. Do you know of such missile units - what missiles do they have and could it be that Naval officers at Dzerzhinskiy are training for these units? S.: I have certainly heard of these. The Krylatka was taken from submarines and developed and improved for use with Ground Forces. The Krylatka is also used in coastal defence and these units are under the jurisdiction of the Navy. G.: Is this the improved P-5, now called the SP-5? S.: That is correct and the Naval officers do go to the Dzerzhinskiy Academy to study these missiles.

38. G.: Have either Sergei Sergeievich or BUZINOV ever mentioned that they are working closely with Naval, Air Force or PVO officers on missile research, testing or troop problems? S.: Yes, they said so and they do work together because all of these have the same basic equipment. The only difference is that the missions designated for the rockets will suit the service concerned. At the Supreme Military Council at which KHRUSHCHEV presides all representatives of the various combat arms are present.

39. G.: When Sergei Sergeievich spoke of failures in the strategic missile programme, exactly what did he mean by failures? S.: He meant that there was insufficient trained personnel and that the electronic equipment was not fully developed. G.: You did mention this before, I thought there might have been still another kind of failure he may have referred to.

40. G.: Sputniks are launched and strategic missiles are tested at a place one thousand kilometres east of KAPUSTIN YaR. Have you ever heard Sergei Sergeievich or BUZINOV mention the existence of this polygon, which fires into the Pacific? S.: I spoke to you about this, but I could not give you its co-ordinated position since I could not find this out. There is such a polygon and it is referred to as the one in Central Asia. There is even an impact area there to which they fire from KAPUSTIN YaR. G.: And do they fire into the Pacific from this base too? S.: Yes, they do.

41. G.: In the NEDELIN accident, what were the exact words used by the engineer to tell you that the first stage of the missile was propelled by nuclear energy? S.: The way this was written up was that this rocket has been filled with a new type of fuel, using fissionable material in its propulsion mechanism. G.: Could it be said that this was nuclear assisted, boosted as it were? S.: He said that it was a two-stage rocket and that the first stage when activated did not work properly and following the specific time interval which had elapsed without the rocket having left the launching pad and at which point no further movement should have taken place, all safety valves should have automatically closed. At that time NEDELIN and his party all came out of their safety shelters and suddenly the second stage ignited and exploded. G.: Is it possible that the second stage could have been atomic energy powered, or possibly both of the stages? S.: No. Only one stage was so powered and it was the first stage. Both stages have fuel but the first stage was the one with nuclear power, but the second stage ignited.

42. G.: When you say that the R-11, R-2 and R-1 are two-stage, what do you mean? S.: I mean that Soviet science has taken the line that rockets should have two stages including the Krylatka and the V-75. In early tests there were three-stage rockets, but it has been decided that two-stage rockets are sufficient to accomplish the desired mission and they are easier to guide than three-stage rockets.

43. G.: Why aren't there any sbornik articles on strategic missiles?  
S.: Articles on strategic missiles are placed in a special exclusive Top Secret Bulletin by MOSKALENKO and his officers. Of course they also get the sbornik themselves, but they do not write articles to place in the sbornik.  
I have not yet seen the third issue of the sbornik, but thus far I have seen no articles on strategic missiles. G.: What would the reason for this be?  
S.: It is just an additional Top Secret security precaution and some of the recipients of the sbornik would not be concerned with strategic missiles. It would be none of their business.

44. G.: Have there been missile exercises in the Caucasus this year?  
S.: You mean in which rockets were used? G.: Yes. S.: There were such exercises this year and VARENTSOV was there.

45. G.: Do you know how long a missile can be held after it is fuelled before it must be launched? S.: I understand and every rocket has its own particular maximum time limit. They have developed a type of interior coating for the fuel chambers WHICH permits the fuel to be retained in the rocket for a longer period of time, but to a certain extent no matter how you try to bottle up the liquid fuel it manages to leak and vapourise to some extent. This will vary for every type of rocket.

46. G.: Are the 3R2, 3R3, and 3R7 being developed further? S.: Yes, they are constantly trying to perfect them. G.: Are their mounts amphibious?  
S.: Of course they are. I told you that they were mounted on the chassis of the amphibious tank PT76. However, it is not recommended that they make a river crossing while the rocket is mounted on the chassis. The rocket should

be taken across by other means while the tank chassis crosses itself. However there have been manoeuvres in which these carriers crossed a water barrier carrying one rocket.

47. G.: Can the atomic cannon also have conventional shells as well as nuclear? S.: Yes it can and why shouldn't it, since the barrel is rifled? It can fire either type of shell. G.: And are such cannons in the GSFG already? S.: Yes, they are.

48. G.: Here is the last question. What would be the true unit designation of FEDEROV's brigade? Could it be called by a prefix number, say 370, and then TRA brigade? S.: That sounds very much like it. It could be called that. As a matter of fact since it is a secret designation he did mention it to me once and I couldn't quite remember it, but I do have his military unit FPO number, which I gave you.

49. G.: These are all the questions which we are going to take up today. We have more and we are going to work in still more for the next meetings. S.: I am ready to keep working. G.: Don't worry, we have the photographs for you to identify yet.

(J. showed subject a photo album of Soviet personalities in PARIS from the U.S. Embassy and subject had the following remarks to make about the persons he spotted as follows:-)

50. No. 5 This woman is from the Embassy and she worked at the Exhibition. I do not know what she does but she said that she has been here for four years already and that she wants to go home. (No. 5 was listed as Avianatta ANISENKO). She was working at the "INTOURIST" stand and knows French well. She and her husband, whom I did not see, will go home in a year. (He is listed as Mikhail ANISENKO).

51. No. 19 Here is a GRU officer. We have run across his photo before. He was also at the operational meeting but I do not remember his name. (No. 19 listed as Aleksey CHEREMUCHKIN).



52. No. 21 Please look up his name. I have seen him. G.: It is Vladimir DACHKEVICH. S.: It should be DASHKEVICH. He is a KGB officer. I have seen him in the KGB offices.
53. No. 32 Here is GRIGORIYEV and his wife. I told you that she had been an instructor at the MDA and was older than he.  
(Listed as Valentin and Maria GRIGORIYEV).
54. No. 35 This officer is not here in PARIS now. He has just become a Colonel and he is in the Air Force. He is a GRU officer who had been the GVF representative here (Civil Aviation) and now he works under ROGOV as I do and is with the GVF in MOSCOW. (No. 35 not listed, probably because no longer in PARIS).
55. No. 37 A GRU officer. G.: What does he do? S.: He is a code clerk or something like that, possibly with the rank of Captain. He had been here in PARIS before. (No. 37 not listed, probably for the same reason as above).
56. No. 57 (crossed out) For some reason this number is crossed out, but he is here, this is Colonel KUDRYAVTSEV, Ivan Pavlovich. (No. 57 listed as Anatoli KULAZHENKOV, whereas for No. 56 is listed Vladimir Petrovich KUDRYAVTSEV, who is the other KUDRYAVTSEV also in PARIS. Therefore the No. 57 crossed out must obviously be a different number, which is not listed).
57. No. 56 This is a KGB officer (the corrected number would refer to the listing).
58. No. 63 A GRU officer. (Listed as Nil LENSKIY). We saw him before.
59. No. 62 This is a GRU officer who was at the operational meeting and we saw his face before. G.: That is LEEDEV. S.: That's right. (Listed as Aleksei LEEDEV).
60. No. 66 This is a low ranking man, a GRU code clerk (No. 66 not listed).
61. No. 93 Here is the Chief Book-keeper of the Embassy. I told you about him before. (Listed as Mikhail PETROV).

62. No. 90 A GRU officer. I don't know why the number is struck out. (No. 90 not listed).
63. No. 89 Here is a GRU officer who is now in PARIS. (Listed as Boris PANOV).
64. No. 129 A GRU officer. G.: This is SVERLOV. S.: That's right (listed as Vladimir SVERLOV).
65. No. 130 What is his name. G.: SVISTELNIKOV. S.: Yes. He is a KGB man but in the past he worked for GRU, then he went to the neighbours. There are many officers like that. (Listed as Pavel SVISTELNIKOV). He graduated from our Academy.
66. No. 142 Here is the Ambassador. G.: That is right. (Listed as Sergei VINOGRADOV).
67. No. 157 Here is a number crossed out. He is our GRU officer. He is not in PARIS now. G.: It looks mis-spelled here, it is spelled ZAIKE. S.: It should be either ZAIKA or ZAIKIN. (Listed as Vladimir ZAIKE).
68. No. 160 A GRU officer. (Not listed).
69. No. 171 Here is a KGB officer. He is now here. G.: He must be an Armenian. S.: That is the one. (Listed as Nikita ENFANDZHLANTS).
70. No. 181 Here is the Resident, isn't that right. G.: Yes. (Listed as Ivan CHEREDEYEV).
71. No. 182 Here is a KGB officer; I don't know his name. (Listed as Grigoriy CHOPOREV).
72. No. 184 Here is a GRU officer. His name is VOLKOV; he is not here now. (Listed as Gennadiy VOLKOV).
73. No. 222 Here is ZEMLYANSKIY, about whom I told you earlier. A GRU officer (Listed as Yevgeniy ZEMLYANSKIY). (Given above as Lt. Col. Vladimir Ivanovich ZEMLYANSKIY, Aviation Officer, now GVF representative, a GRU officer).

74. A packet of loose photographs was shown to subject and amongst these he identified one GRU officer, whose name is YEVILAMPIYEV.

75. This finished the photography and subject was asked if he had spotted where the code rooms were in the Embassy. S.: All the coding is done in that second floor wing that I told you about. G.: Where do the code clerks sit? S.: They have their cabins in there but I haven't seen the rooms themselves. I see them running around there. G.: Can you identify them by face? S.: Yes, I know them by face. J.: Does the KGB have their own code room and the GRU their own? S.: Yes, of course they have their own, each one. G.: How about the M.I.D. code room? S.: They have their own also, but I don't know where it is, possibly it is in an extension of this second floor, because everything there is so thoroughly equipped for security.

76. S.: You should prepare my mission assignments before I leave and review the old ones. G.: We have done most of this already and you may be sure that you will have a thorough review of this before you leave. S.: I think that I will be able to get hold of this four section manual to photograph during the time of my vacation, because, as I told you I will spend half of it in KISLOVODSK and the other half in MOSCOW. H.: How can you get hold of it. S.: That I can do from BUZINOV. He will get them for himself and sign for them. I won't even go to the Academy. I will tell him that I need them to write articles. FILIPPOVICH could even let me read them if I went to him at the Academy. I cannot go to their secret section and ask for it as I can in GRU. In GRU I would sign for it, but I cannot do so at the Academy since I am not registered there. Just like the case of the artillery journals. I asked BUZINOV to get them for me because I needed to study up on the material for some work that I am doing.

77. S.: These manuals are fairly large but I do have forty cassettes left and that should be good for about 2000 frames. This should last me for about three months. H.: Janet's husband has a re-supply. S.: When WYNNE comes of course he brings me bulky things, but cannot Janet hand me a packet

of /

//

-28-

of cigarettes ? H.: Yes. She can do this. S.: This solves the matter. My cassettes are in good shape and both of my Minox operate well. I use them both alternately. I almost always have a Minox in my pocket which is buttoned, but I don't always take spare cassettes, but the camera is loaded. There are certain targets of opportunity that I can take this way, for example the background data on KLOCHKO. I actually work on something or other every day, when I don't photograph I write up some terse notes at home.

78. G.: How do you stand with having completed the personal purchases you planned to make ? I ask this because it is going to be rough to throw this all on WYNNE at the last minute if you still have a large number of items to get. S.: Don't worry, I will do all this myself. I have already got quite a number of things and I have visited all the places where I can get what I still lack. I know where they are. WYNNE might take me to Versailles if it is not too far. I haven't been there yet. Neither have I seen de GAULLE's palace. H.: That is pretty far away, but Versailles is near. S.: I have seen most of the museums and I don't know how things will work out with this French girl I will see tomorrow. Maybe she will get some contacts for me and maybe I can go sightseeing in PARIS with her on Sunday.

79. (The matter of passing brochures by subject to his Embassy was discussed and he was advised that it would be better to wait until he had completed his trip with the delegation and possibly then receive some material from HOOK before he took anything to the Embassy). G.: In the meantime all you need to do is to report to the Embassy that you have established a good contact and certain things have been promised to you and when you get them you will bring them in.

80./

10

80. Regarding an acquaintance who subject could introduce to SOLOVYEV, subject was advised that the only way this could be done in a straight-forward fashion would be to meet the French people at the factory which subject and SOLOVYEV together would visit on the itinerary set up by HOOK. But anyone else would be insecure. Subject agreed to this. Subject again enquired if his information on the 230 re-deployed French planes was correct, but he was told that we had not yet found out, but was advised that if the information proved to be incorrect, it would not necessarily reflect on ZASORIN's reliability as subject's source, but the information could have been incorrect as reported by the French Communist source.

81. Subject now brought up his plea for both a translation of a Western military article which he could legend as having prepared himself and in addition a summary of a book which he would offer for consideration if sufficiently of interest to the Soviet agency concerned for complete translation and publication and for which subject would write a short preface in his own way, guided by the summary prepared by us. He was shown a recent issue of a very technical book on rockets and he saw how difficult it would be to understand, let alone translate such a book. After much discussion and repetition, subject stated that if within a year's time we could arrange to have both these requests fulfilled, it would solve his problem. He was told that we would do the best we could to accomplish this.

82. Subject left the safe apartment at 2400 hours and was delivered to the opposite side of the footbridge at RV 1 without incident by Roger and J. He walked a longer route home; this was more secure against chance observation by other Soviets.