

Reel #14

12 August 1965 and
13 August 1965

TRANSLATION

- B. Before BURGI arrived along with KOZLOV, there was the chief of the Directorate; his friend, ZHIVAGA, Chief of the Second Directorate ((in Kiev)) at that time.
- A. I know that you remembered that name very well; we also know him. I am asking what you did with BURGI for the period of 3-4 days when you were there. Your activity during this time, directly with BURGI.
- B. Oh, directly with BURGI -- after talking with him, on the following day....
- A. Who was talking?
- B. KOZLOV; ((B's surname)).
- A. What specifically did you talk about with him. Give me one example.
- B. I do not remember; I do not remember.
- A. ((Pause)) What did KOZLOV talk about?
- B. I do not remember; I do not remember -- he talked about many things. They began with how he liked his stay in the Soviet Union, how he enjoyed the Soviet Union, then about tourist service. Then, gradually they went over to: it may be disagreeable, but

information has been received about his improper conduct, that is, about his conduct in Moscow.

A. Well, what exactly was he told about his conduct in Moscow?

B. Well, he was told that his homosexual contacts were known, that this is punishable under Soviet law, by such-and-such an article, etc., that he is not a diplomat, did not have diplomatic immunity and can be sentenced under Soviet law for the violation.

A. Well, what was his answer to this?

B. Well, I do not remember; I cannot tell you.

A. Well, he said something.

B. Of course, he was frightened, and upset; he did not feel good. But after that we gradually went over to saying that this could be smoothed over; you understand -- the foundation was laid whereby the man said, "Very well, I agree to help."

A. How exactly was this said to him; how was it proposed that he cooperate?

B. Well, it was said that the Soviet Union is fighting for peace, and so forth -- some sort of political side.

A. Yes.

B. And that there are people in the United States who want to unleash a new war -- talk of that nature.

A. And did he believe this?

B. Of course, no.

Well, I am simply telling you that the approach was such....

A. And did you show him photos?

B. Yes.

A. And how did he react to this?

B. Well, how -- very unpleasant.

A. Was his ass seen?

B. Well, of course, it was bare ((coughs)).

A. ((Pause)) Well, what else?

B. Well, we led up to the foundation that, "You see, you have a noble mission; you teach; you have students, students who are specialists and perhaps will do so on Russia, will be diplomats, and so forth. But many of these students could be used... these students could be used in intelligence... intelligence... they may be taken for work in intelligence, they may be sent with various assignments, and so forth.

"Well, here, let us say that you are teaching... ah... preparing students who in the future could be used in government work." Well, he could tell us about the assignment of students and so forth. These kinds of questions, many little things... I cannot tell you.

A. Well, this was the first conversation, the first conversation, yes?

B. No, well, in this conversation, the first conversation, we dotted the i's.

In the first conversation, we dotted the i's.

He did not agree, in anyway when he was told to help Soviet intelligence.

He was told -- "You understand, it is a broad term -- to help Soviet intelligence, of course."

I remember I said to him, "Understand; no one will ask you that you

help us, let us say, our friends, and perhaps us. It should be there, or that you do something stupid or something subversive, make explosions, or kill someone.

"No, no one will ever give you such a task.

"We even will not talk about this.

"Simply, there will be some kind of help from you, if you are asked.

"Well, perhaps you will disclose, let us say, that you have in your faculty people who are extremely anti-Soviet, against the Soviet Union, and so forth" -- in that spirit.

A. Alright.

B. The talk touched upon the fact that he was, yes, supposed to go to Italy after leaving the Soviet Union; he was supposed to go to Italy. In Italy he was supposed to visit the RUSIKUM; he said... how the conversation came up... in this school of the Vatican. Of course, KOZLOV seized upon this -- what kind of school is this now, what, that it also is known about the work of the Vatican's intelligence.

And the name, RUSIKUM, already says much.

He told us something or other about the RUSIKUM.

He was asked to write about the RUSIKUM.

We asked him to write also about... he wrote a number of names from Yale University, of professors teaching courses on Russia.

A signed statement was taken from him that day.

A. What did it say?

B. That, "I, BURGI, then agree to help the organs of Soviet intelligence.

A. Well, what else was written in this statement.

B. Well, I say, it was a very short statement, but it directly stated "organs of Soviet intelligence."

A. What was written at the end of the statement.

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B. ((Pause)) There was no pseudonym; there was none; there was none.

A. But he says there was.

B. It simply was that later a code word was worked out with him, how to contact him.

A. What pseudonym was he given

B. ((whispers)) What pseudonym

Now....

A. You said that there was none.

B. Well, it is we who gave it to him, we did not talk with him about

A. He says that you spoke with him about it.

B. Yes, a password was decided upon.

A. He said that he was given a pseudonym that he agreed.

B. ((Pause)) I do not remember, I do not remember.

A. Who took the statement.

B. I took the statement, KOZLOV, also.

A. Well, who -- you or KOZLOV.

B. You understand, it is not possible to draw such a line.

A. It is possible.

B. Both.

~~SECRET~~

A. Mm.

B. Both of us took the statement; both conducted the talk.

A. Well, go on.

B. On the following day....

A. How did he sign the statement.

What was written at the end of the statement.

Both of you took it from him, both of you spoke to him -- you must know.

B. I do not remember.

A. ((Long pause)) Let us take a break.

((BREAK))

B. ...The name of the worker who met in Kiev was KHODOKOVSKIY

A. KHODOKOVSKIY.

B. Yes.

A. ((Pause)) Well, a good fellow, a good name.

B. (XG)

A. And what did you call that PETRENKO, you said.

B. Vladimir... Vladimir.

A. Vladimir Stepanovich.

B. It seems it was Stepanovich.

A. ((In English)) Well, Cino.

((Pause)) Well, what are we going to do -- continue talking about BURG, or are you simply going to say that you, as a case officer, did not take part in this case, but simply participated as an agent?

B. No, I participated, I participated; I never was an agent.

A. You know, you know the difference between the various agents; that some, like you, take part.

You see -- you can give neither confirmation nor proof of your information that you handled the case, that you were the case officer responsible for this case.

It does not matter how much we talk about it.

You see how you swam about.

B. No.

A. What do you mean -- no.

B. No, no.

A. With this answer of no, you bury yourself even deeper.

I do not know how you are going to get out.

((Pause)) Well, very well -- how many times did you meet BURG in Kiev?

B. Every day that he was there.

A. Every day that he was there.

Where were you together with BURG, in Kiev?

B. Then, at the very moment of the recruitment, of our recruitment discussion, when we touched on this unpleasant....

A. Well, let us differentiate.

Why do you mention the recruitment and the recruitment talk?

~~SECRET~~

B. Because it is the same thing.

A. Well, it is the same thing.

We have already established that a conclusion is written about the recruitment, but not on the recruitment discussion.

And second, you began the recruitment discussion, then you have the recruitment.

Is this so?

B. The recruitment discussion is the recruitment itself.

A. ...A recruitment discussion does not mean that the person has been recruited.

B. Right, right.

A. Possibly, you recruit him, and possibly you do not recruit him.

B. He can say "yes" or "go to hell."

A. Then probably the recruitment discussion is conducted first, and then the recruitment follows, or does this all go together?

B. It goes together, of course.

A. If the person agrees, then everything goes smoothly.

B. If everything goes smoothly.

A. Then let us start from here.

From the first meeting in Kiev, when you met in the safe-house on Kreshchatik, you met BURGI every day.

You finished on the first day; there was a meeting; you spoke for several hours; then BURGI went to the hotel, and you yourself lived in this hotel, one floor above.

Now the following day -- briefly, what did you do with BURGI, in

company with KOZLOV and alone

B. Well, all of these days following -- what did we do
I visited a cathedral in Kiev alone with him.

A. Which cathedral?

B. I do not remember what it is called; it is an old cathedral, close
by the Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Memorial... on the square.

A. Alright; you visited the cathedral alone with him.
On what day was this -- the second, third, or fourth day?

B. To my thinking, the second day.

A. On the second day.
Then, you were with him alone only one time?

B. No, I met him alone also one time toward the end.

A. Where?

B. Before... on the eve of his departure.
We visited several stores; he was making purchases; he was buying
souvenirs, and I purchased souvenirs for him together with him.
I bought him an embroidered Ukrainian shirt.

A. OK.

B. Besides that, KOZLOV, I, and PSTRENKO were ((with him)) at the Kiev
Pecherskaya Lavra, outside of Kiev, on the outskirts of Kiev.

A. Who was there -- KOZLOV... and...

B. PSTRENKO.

B. The chauffeur did not go in with us; he just drove us.

A. But he was with you; you still do not know who the chauffeur was.
Or was it someone else.

Not the one who met you at the airport?

B. It was a KGB vehicle.

A. So -- where else did you go.

B. We were at the Kiev Pecherskaya Lavra, that cathedral, then we went... yes, we showed him a kolkhoz outside of Kiev.

KOZLAK, ((B's surname)) and ISTREBKO went.

He was shown cows and pigs; also, earlier at this kolkhoz--we agreed on this beforehand -- ISTREBKO arranged for a dinner.

It was arranged that a milkmaid or a swineherd would invite us to her house.

It was a big room; there was a table, and in the corner there were icons; there were many icons.

He was seated directly below the icons.

He had an interest in icons.

There was a sumptuous table.

Of course, they showed him the best.

It is the usual thing to show the Soviet reality in the best light.

A. ((in English)) Alright.

Where else were you besides the kolkhoz.

B. Then, he expressed a desire -- I have just remembered -- precisely, he was an assistant professor of literature.

Why.

I will tell you -- because...

A. ((in English)) I believe you, that's all right.

B. Because he displayed an interest in SHEVCHENKO, he mentioned the grave of SHEVCHENKO.

The thing is, for foreigners, the grave of SHEVCHENKO is in fact 150-200 kilometers from Kiev; foreigners are not allowed to go there. We took a Zim -- KOZLOV, ((B's surname)), PETRINKO and BURGI; we went to Kaney.

I remember how the automobile got stuck when approaching Kaney; obviously there had been rain the day before; there was such clay, and the automobile was stuck up to the windows.

We were pulled out.

We showed him the grave of SHEVCHENKO, on a hill overlooking the Dnepr.

This took several hours, more than half a day.

A. You did not try to push him into the Dnepr.

B. No, all of the following days, the intention was to smooth over the unpleasant discussions which were the basis, with the compromising nature, for the recruitment talk, to smooth it over absolutely and not touch on this question at all.

A. You did not threaten him with anything; you did not frighten him.

B. No, with nothing, with nothing.

In the first conversation, we touched upon, we spoke about, about his tendencies....

A. That is understandable.

B. And, other than that, nothing, nothing, not one was mentioned anywhere.

A. Well, very well.

B. Well, besides this, in these days we ate twice at this apartment.

Both after and before we ate, we continued to talk about Yale University, about the RUSINUM.

We asked him to take this account that he would be in Italy, to detail the teaching staff of the BUSIKUM, perhaps the people who are studying in this school.

((Pause)) Now -- I have forgotten to tell you this detail -- I just now remembered -- this was before I left Moscow; we were in the First Department, with GUS'KOV; we asked FEKLISOV where to designate the meeting place.

We agreed on a public library.

And there they would decide with him on the place for later meetings.

((Pause)) And FEKLISOV asked that arrangements be made for more than one meeting place, for several of them -- that is, control meetings; you understand -- they did not go to the first one; but they wanted to see if he would show up or not, and if there was surveillance if there were surveillants; perhaps he had told about it, and they want to catch us.

Therefore, the contact was to be made abroad, later -- in September, or in August, the first ((contact))... only after the second or third....

A. In New York?

B. Yes.

A. How do you know that?

B. Well, that was when we spoke with KOZLOV... oh... with GUS'KOV when we were with FEKLISOV about where to designate the meeting place.

A. Well, what -- did FEKLISOV himself say where, or was someone else there, also?

B. I do not remember how it was, but we established that the meeting place was to be at a public library; this was decided in FEKLISOV's office.

A. Where was this.

What -- we would be conducting the recruitment discussion, but where to set the meeting place?

A. You have not killed the duck, and you are already washing it.

B. Well, you prepare to designate the meeting place; because they will hold the meeting, not the Second Directorate, right.

A. How can one prepare everything, if the man is not yet recruited. How are you going to work it out?

B. Look:...

A. He will say that a public library is not suitable, for this or that reason; he knows New York like his five fingers, and he will say, "I cannot go there."

B. Well, here, what -- look; he is a teacher....

A. I understand, I understand....

((XG; A and B speak at the same time))

Until the duck is killed you cannot roast it.

B. Well, there was speculation, and it was decided that it would be in a public library.

A. Well, if he said, "I cannot go in a public library" and he has a reason for this.....

B. Then we would agree with him; then....

A. But everyone already knows....

B. Well, then he would be asked where he would think it better ((to meet)), we would come to an agreement with him somehow; we would tell him, "Very well; very well"....

A. How could you come to an agreement with him.

You could not immediately trust him and go for a meeting where he says.....

B. Just a minute; listen to me -- if it turned out that he would not agree... very well, then. What place do you suggest "

"Very well, we will think about it."

"Perhaps we would better get in touch with FERLISOV with Moscow and say that this is the way the situation is."

A. ((Pause)) I want to know -- from where did you learn that the meeting was set for a public library.

Because you could not talk about this meeting, until the man had been recruited.

Everyone knows this.

B. We went to Kiev, with the idea that, if everything turned out successfully and he agreed to cooperate, it would be set that the meeting would take place in a public library.

A. Well, let us say, he rejects this plan, the library; then what.

B. Then find out what he proposes, and then, of course, contact Moscow.

A. You understand that not one Soviet intelligence ((organs)) would agree to this -- that a man who has just been recruited propose that the meeting be held somewhere; they never would agree with this.

B. Well, you are going deep into theory.

I am telling you....

A. I am not talking about any theory; I am in the very practice.

B. Well, that is the way it was in practice.

A. How are you going to go out to meet the man whom you have just recruited -- tomorrow he will arrive and advise the FBI.

B. Well, that is why not only one meeting, but three control (meetings) are held.

A. Where?

B. All of them at the library, all of them at the library; only on different days, at intervals of time.

A. Well, ((if)) he says he cannot ((go)) in the library.

B. Well, if he cannot, then we will reach each other by phone... and then arrange for something else.

A. Well, I insist that....

B. There were absolutely no other alternatives.

A. ...some other alternatives must have been worked out....

B. There were no other alternatives.

A. ...You had not recruited him yet.

B. The alternative was in the event of an affirmative result, complete of the case, decide, with him on a public library.

A. Besides that, what was with FELISOV?

Did he have only one job -- to give you addresses.

Did he have no other workers.

B. The discussion was with FARKISOV.

A. ((Pause)) Alright.

The work in Kiev was completed; what next?

When did BURGIL leave the Soviet Union and where did he go.

B. He left abroad immediately from Kiev, it seems.

A. He did not return to Moscow.

B. No, no.

A. Well, what unusual circumstances were there in his departure from Kiev.

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, you were the case officer.

B. Well, I do not remember.

A. ((Pause)) Please -- what was there that was unusual.

B. I said that I do not remember.

A. What was unusual about his documents.

B. I do not remember; I do not remember.

A. ((Pause)) But you still continue to insist that you were his case officer.

B. I am not insisting; I am saying so.

A. You are saying, but you do not insist.

B. No, very well, you want me to say that I insist.

Yes, I insist that I handled the development.

A. Too bad.

((Pause)) Perhaps you participated in the development; you did not handle it, and you could not have handled it.

You should cry, not smile.

((Pause)) Go on -- what happened in New York?

What else happened with BURG?

B. The one thing I know further is that, at the first meeting they checked him; he actually came.

They approached him on the second or third ((meeting)) -- I do not know -- but not at the first.

Further, they met him several times and they continued to meet him up to, up to, up to, up to the events in Hungary in October.

But you see, the thing is that there is still a tendency for the workers of the First Chief Directorate, the employees, the employees of the Residency... they try in their discussions, in their agent meetings... they conduct political discussions and so forth every time.

They want a man to look at all events from the Communists' standpoint through the eyes of a Soviet Communist.

A. Well, it is a bad assignment to cultivate a professor of Russian literature.

B. It is not a proper task; I do not agree with it.

A. (S-26).

B. I do not agree with it; a person is recruited on compromising material; a man has agreed... uh... so that... on compromising material.

They try to convert him into a Soviet citizen; that is, into a Communist.

He lives in America; he lives with those views that he ((already)) has, the views of American society.

A. Alright; let us stop on this.

How do you know that he came for the first meeting, that there were other meetings up to the events in Hungary.

From where did you know this

B. Well, from the First Department.

A. Well, how?

In what way.

B. Well, we simply were interested.

A. From whom.

B. Well, we were interested in it through the same FERLISOV.

A. Well, how was this, practically?

B. I do not remember how it was, practically.

A. ((Pause)) What -- is there such a procedure to report to people.

B. No, no; it was simply... they in very rare cases talk... it was simply thus... I do not know.

GUS'KOV had fairly good relations with FERLISOV.

I do not know.

FERLISOV wanted to improve contact with the Seventh Department, because they needed agents.

Well, in general, they are required not to talk, and they must not.

A. When did you send them all of the materials?

B. Well, I returned from Kiev...

I think, within two or three days; no... after five days -- because Kiyev sent some remaining material; there was the surveillance.

A. Surveillance did not give anything?

B. No; nevertheless, so as not to leave any materials there....

A. What awards and commendations did you receive for this recruitment -- you, KOZLOV and the others.

B. By order of SEROV, KOZLOV and I were given a month's pay and a commendation.

A. When was this?

B. At the beginning of July.

B. PETRENKO received a commendation and half a month's pay; RASTYKAYTE, a commendation.

Why was it necessary to give RASTYKAYTE a commendation.

Well, we were laughing.

KOZLOV insisted.

A. She was just there, just like you.

She probably worked more than you did.

She knows more about him and this operation than you do.

RASTYKAYTE. ((Pause))

What kind of procedure is that.

What would have happened -- here, you would receive thanks a commendation and then he would go back and report... and you had not done any work, after all.

Why the commendation.

B. Well, that is the way it was.

It was the first recruitment in the Seventh Tourists Department.

A. But it still had not yielded any results.

B. Oh, many....

A. He agreed, when in the Soviet Union; but as soon as he had come back he said, "goodbye".

B. There were many such cases, many such cases.

A. Well, anyway, I want to find out how did you know how the meetings were held in New York, and particularly in a ((in English)) library.

B. From the First Department, from the First Department.

A. From whom.

B. From FERLISOV.

A. Well, did you yourself go over and ask him, ask him how things were going and "how are you working with BURGI."
((Did you tell FERLISOV)) that you were the case officer, and that you had taken part in the case.

B. Of course, I did not go over alone; I went with GUS'KOV to find out how things were going; KOZLOV, of course, was interested.
It simply was interesting.

A. Well, what?
You all came, the whole section, and....

B. Do not ((talk)) that way, do not ((talk)) that way....

A. ...He made a complete report on how they now were operating with BURGI.

B. No, there was no such full report.

- A. Well, how did you find out anyway?
I want to know.
- B. I am not able to answer you; the way you put the question -- I do not know.
- A. You are not able, or you do not want to?
- B. No, I cannot.
Because ((you say)) "the whole section came; FERLISOV made a speech."
- A. Well, of course, why not?
What -- FERLISOV reported to everyone from the Second Chief Directorate that they had recruited him and are working with him in America; and then he advised everyone as to how things were going.
- B. I have told you -- there was no such rule; that they tell, in rare cases...
Well, that is how it was.
- A. Well, you mentioned this earlier.
Anyway, I want to know from where you found out.
- B. From the First Department, the First Chief Directorate.
- A. From where did you learn that he refused to cooperate?
- B. Also, from the First Department.
- A. When did you find this out?
- B. Later, of course.
- A. When, "later" -- in 1964?
- B. No; mostly likely at the end of 1956.

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- A. When and by whom were you informed about this case
- B. No one informed me.
- A. ((Long pause)) you said that the BURGI case was closed -- how did you know that the case was closed?
- B. Again, from the First Department.
- Well, we had contact with the First Department; KOSOLAPOV worked there. He frequently came over.
- Other employees came over.
- KOSOLAPOV knew this case.
- A. Well, KOSOLAPOV knows very little, although he probably instructed you on a number of questions.
- B. KOSOLAPOV did not instruct me.
- A. You remember how you were confused over KOSOLAPOV in Finland.
- ((Pause)) Then, was it KOSOLAPOV who informed you that the case was closed.
- B. That they had stopped working with him, and he had refused to work.
- A. Then, all that you know came from KOSOLAPOV.
- B. From the First Department; I cannot say for sure whether KOSOLAPOV or FIMLISOV said this.
- All I am saying is that we had contact and that KOSOLAPOV also knew about this case -- because he worked on the New York direction (napravleniye).
- A. Whom else do you know who worked on this case?
- B. I do not know.

~~SECRET~~

B. I do not remember, I do not remember.

A. What -- were you not there?

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, we will consider -- the BURGIE case is closed; and you, in the position of the man who recruited BURGIE, did not work, and you are not in the position that you are trying to sell yourself as being in -- the facts completely contradict this.

You do not even want to tell the truth about how it happened.

And the same thing goes for the rest of it -- 90 percent of what happened and of how it occurred, you do not want to say or you do not know, from the beginning of the case until BURGIE's departure. You do not know even the simplest thing -- from where you got the information about what happened in New York.

B. From the First Department.

A. I already have told you that FERREISSOV would not give you a lecture about what they were doing with him in New York.

B. I do not know what he would or would not do -- that is your opinion; but -- that he spoke about it -- that is another thing.

A. Do not talk nonsense.

You once mentioned in your talk... when you were working in the W... what were the working hours.

As a case officer, how did the employees work in the Second Chief Directorate and the KGB?

B. From 10... 10:30 it seems to 12 ((midnight)) with a break; there was a three-hour "break" from 5 to 8 ((in the evening)).

A. From 10, or from 10:30.

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A. What were the working hours then?

B. Everyone worked until 7 or 6 -- I do not remember now.
They started to work until 6.

But there was an order to conduct work with the agents during
evening hours.

A. From what hour until 6?

B. From nine o'clock.

A. From nine o'clock in the morning to six in the evening; how long
the lunch "break".

B. The lunch "break"... from one o'clock....

A. And until when.

B. Until 2.

A. What -- for lunch.

B. Yes.

A. Where did you usually eat?

B. Oh...

A. Well, please -- you know the restaurants.

B. Well, I ate there, at the AGB, in the dining room, downstairs, and
on the eighth floor in Building #2, and sometimes in the summer
home in the car.

Well, it is hard to say... sometimes I went with the fellows...

A. How many restaurants are there in the old Building, #2?

B. Now, I will tell you -- on the lower level, there is one dining room, then, there is one in the basement -- that makes two. One on the eighth floor -- that makes three. And the one for generals -- four.

A. Where is the first one

B. On the eighth floor.

A. Next:

B. Then, you go down to the second floor, at the third entrance on the second floor.

There is a large dining room on the first floor.

A. What kind of a dining room is that?

B. It is a large dining room.

A. Well, then, between the first and second floors

B. No, this is on the first floor.

A. OK; on the first floor, there is a large dining room.

B. And the one on the eighth floor also is large.

Then, there is ((one in)) the basement -- that is inside, inside in the courtyard.

A. Go on.

B. On the second floor, there where you go down to the first floor, a little further down the corridor on the right side is the dining room for generals -- well, I began eating there only in 1962.

A. And you went to the rest of them all of the time

B. No. I used to go around in town... to snack shops... M. for lunch... meeting an agent....

A. I am talking about from the time you started working.

B. On the eighth floor, and on the first floor.

I was on the basement only once or twice or three times -- it is not so good there.

A. How many dining rooms are there in the new building.

B. I do not know; I never once ate at one of them, not once.

A. Well, perhaps you stopped by there once.

B. No.

A. How many lunch counters are there in the old building.

B. Everyone of the dining rooms that I mentioned has a lunch counter.

A. How many lunch counters are there in the new building.

B. I do not know.

A. How many dining rooms are there in Building #12.

B. I only know about the dietetic one, the dietetic.

A. Since when did they start calling it "dietetic".

B. I do not know; I also never ate there, because it was a dietetic dining room.

A. You never ate there once.

B. Not once.

A. Why.

B. Well, because you eat where you work, or in town.

A. (XG) In Building #12, in order to run over there.

B. Just to eat there.

No.

Look, you try to go out to eat with some of your own fellows, from the department, the section....

A. ...You went to the Party Committee, the Komsomol Committee; you went to eat....

B. No, not once.

A. You did not go there once.

B. No.

A. Well, what other dining rooms are there.

B. I do not know.

A. Restaurants?

B. We used to sometimes run over quickly to the place across from the GASTRONOM.

You can get something to drink; there is a place where you stand up.

You could get sandwiches, coffee, particularly in the summer.

It takes only ten minutes.

A. Apparently, they let you go there frequently.

You could go there freely.

Well, you do not know how many lunch counters and dining rooms there are in the old building, or in the new building, in Building #12....

- B. I named them for you... In the old building.
- A. But not correctly -- there is one on the eighth; there is one in the basement; there is a dining room for generals....
- B. But which one is not there.
- A. You should know better ((than I)).
- B. I named four of them for you -- there are four of them.
- A. Since when were there four dining rooms.
- B. I cannot tell you.
- A. How can one believe a man who worked there for 11 years and does not know where the restaurant in the new building is, and how many there are.
- B. I never once ate in the new building; I cannot tell you.
- A. Well, did you ever take the elevator up in the new building.
- B. I also did not go on the elevator; we went there via the seventh floor; there is also a passageway on the fourth floor.
- A. What -- did they not let you into the new building.
- B. Why not.
- When they checked our passes, they let us in.
Later, they admitted us without checking passes.
- A. What do you mean -- they did not check passes later.
- B. At the passageway.

A. Micro.

B. Into the new building.

A. How?

B. On the fourth and the seventh floors of the old and new buildings.

A. Alright -- that is true.

What -- not once in 11 years did you never go up in the elevator in the new building.

B. No, I went via the seventh floor.

A. And you do not know where the dining room or the lunch counter is.

B. I never once went there to eat.

A. And you never once ate in Building #12.

B. Not once.

A. Have you remembered where the ninth entrance to Building #12 is.

B. No.

A. Too bad; perhaps you might recall where the entrance for the Civil Directorate of Border Troops was -- the headquarters in Building #12.

B. I know that the Border Troops were at the second and third entrances.

A. There was their main headquarters -- at which entrance.

B. I do not know; I did not go to the Border Troops; I went to the Border Troop only several times in 1962-63, to the new building.

A. Did you go to the Club frequently?

B. Also no.

A. Well, how many times did you go there in 11 years?

B. When lectures were given in the Party education system, for example.

A. Well, what kind of ceremonies did you attend there.
Give me one example.

B. I do not remember.... Lenin Day, Checklist Day.

A. Which Checklist Days were you there?
All of them or not.

B. No, to my thinking, only one time.

A. You were there one time on Checklist Day.

B. One time, to my thinking.

A. How often did your wife go?

B. I remember she also was there only once or twice.

A. During the whole time you were married?

B. In the whole time, yes.

A. When did you process her pass?

B. I do not remember; to my thinking I even did not process Club pass
for her.

A. How did she go there, then?

B. BEVINS got the wives together.

A. You could not go in without a pass.

B. Well, without a pass....

A. Why are you giving this nonsense?

B. I am not telling you nonsense; I am telling you how it was -- the Secretary of the Party organization, SHPEN'KOV, met them and took them in.

A. Do not tell me SHPEN'KOV. ((Long pause))

How is it that you do not even know the working hours of the employees in the central apparatus of the MVD and the KGB (K)? That is not right.

((Pause)) You are not right about the working hours and when they changed them.

((Pause)) How can one explain that you do not know

You worked there for 11 years and you do not know the working hours.

B. I told you the working hours.

A. It is not right.

B. And in later years, until 5; with the introduction of the seven-hour day, until 5.

A. For whom was the seven-hour day introduced.

B. It was another thing that we were required to meet the agents in the evenings.

A. I am asking you about the working day.

And that about the agents, I do not dispute.

You meet them at night, and in daytime, and evenings....

~~SECRET~~

B. In the later years, we worked from 9 until 6, on Saturdays we worked until 3.

A. When -- "in later years?"

B. Approximately... I do not remember exactly... from 196... 1961; I do not remember; I do not remember.

A. When did they start working from 10, 10:30?

B. I began working in March 1963; it was that way then. It was that way before me.

A. For your information -- the central apparatus of the MVD, the MGB, the MGB never started at 10 or 10:30; there never was such a set. Explain why you do not know that.

B. I do not know.

I tell you that we began at 10 or 10:30 until 12.

A. What were the working hours in Moskovskaya Oblast ((MGB))

B. They began work an hour later; when we began working at 9, they began at 10 -- and they finished an hour later.

A. Well then -- how?

When they introduced the new working hours, they began at 10 and ((they worked)) until 6.

B. No -- until 7, one hour later.

A. Well, did you work from 9 to 5.

B. In later years -- now they work until 6.

A. You see, you are confusing....

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

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B. I am not confusing anything.

The working day was eight hours; then it became seven hours.
How so?

A. Well, what was the working day for Moskovskaya Oblast prior to the
new set up?

B. From 10 until 7; and then it was from 10 until 6, in later time.

A. Very well; what was the set-up in 1953?

B. Well, that I do not know; I cannot say; I do not remember.

A. In 1954.

B. I cannot say; I do not know.

A. 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959.

B. No, no, no, no; I do not know.

A. What -- are you going to continue to state that you worked there?

B. I worked from 1953 until January 1964.

A. Yeah, that is apparent!

You do not even know at what time you went to work or when you left?

B. Oh, we left....

A. How do you explain that you do not even know what the working hours
were, what the hours are in the KGB?

B. I told you.

A. It is not right.

~~SECRET~~

B. What do you mean -- it is not right
I worked there and you say that it is not right.
You sit here, but I was working there.

A. (XG).

B. Well, see it as you wish.

A. I worked there also.

I know how they worked and how long they worked.

I even remember exactly right up to now when the working hours were
changed -- to what, how, why, and by whom.

((Pause)) Who introduced the shorter day?

Who changed the working hours

On what basis?

B. It was the decision of the Government.

A. Whose?

B. The Council of Ministers.

A. Who?

Well, all of the employees began to say, "Well, thanks."

B. It was the decision of the Council of Ministers, the decision of the
Chairman of Council of Ministers.

A. Who?

B. Well, I was not at the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

A. OK, thanks.

The same thing goes for your work -- you were not in the organs of
the KGB.

You could find only one answer -- "I was not at the meeting of the

Council of Ministers."

B. You ask me -- "Who?"

I say -- "By decision of the Council of Ministers."

"Who."

"By decision of the Council of Ministers."

A. All of the employees still say thanks to this man.

It is interesting -- a man who worked there does not even know what the working hours are, at what time the people worked; he does not know the Deputy Minister, and does not know the CPSU Secretary who was Deputy Minister.

What do you say to that.

((Pause)) Well, what -- are you still going to continue to tell your fairy tale.

B. I am not telling you fairy tales.

A. About the white calf?

B. Neither white nor gray.

A. Do you remember your grandmother telling you the tale about the white calf?

There was neither a beginning nor an ending.

Do you know this Russian tale.

B. I have heard it.

A. Well, it is the same thing with you. ((Pause))

You already have become so accustomed to lying and not telling the truth, that it has become a habit and makes no difference to you.

I considered you to be smarter.

B. ((Pause)) I know that you can throw sharp words at me.

A. You ask for it -- there is nothing else to do.

What can I say when you do not know what the working hours were in the KGB?

What else can I say.

What?

B. In later years, from 9 to 5; before that, they worked until 6; and in the beginning, when I began working, we worked until 12, with a three-hour "break".

A. That which you have told me is utter nonsense and lies.

And you do not know.

If you had ever been there, you would never have said such nonsense.

I purposely asked about Moskovskaya Oblast, and you got in still deeper....

B. They begin, they begin, at 10; they begin at 1000; they finish one hour later.

A. ((Pause)) When you completed the Institute of International Relations, what kind of an emblem did you receive?

On finishing....

B. I received the emblem considerably later, considerably later; when I returned -- in 1957 -- I received it.

A. What kind of an emblem was it?

B. It was rhombic-shaped, gray-colored; there was the seal of the Soviet Union -- bronze; and on it was "IMO" -- not "GIMO," but "IMO" three letters: Institute of International Relations.

A. When did they begin giving these emblems?

B. When I finished the Institute, they were not being given. They began to give them later, in 1957, 1958.

A. More precisely?

B. In 1957 or 1958 -- I am afraid to tell you exactly; maybe in 1958. I remember that I went with a fellow employee of the Security Department, MELIKOV to get it.

A. What is the difference between the emblem of a person who has finished the University and that of one who has finished the Institute?

B. Well, what is the difference?

There is a difference in the color, and on it will be printed "MGU" and the color.

A. Of course, "MGU" will be on it; but I have in mind....

B. The color is different, but I do not remember what color the "MGU" emblem is. And ((the Institute)) emblem is gray, like a diplomat's uniform, the color of a mouse.

A. When did you complete the Institute?

B. 1950.

A. 1950; and did you receive an emblem?

B. I received it in 1951 -- when they gave me the emblem, they put a stamp in the diploma, indicating that an emblem has been given.

A. There must be.

B. (1G).

A. Again -- how do you explain that you are not telling the truth?

B. I do not know what you have in mind that is not the truth.

A. I asked when did you receive the emblem.

B. When I was working in the Seventh Department, in 1953 or 1954, 1953, yes.

A. "The Procedure for Receiving Academic Emblems for Persons Who Have Graduated From Soviet Institutions of Higher Education: Since 1 January 1961... Since 1 January 1961, a uniform academic emblem has been introduced for all graduates since 1917 of Soviet institutions of higher education.

"They are given with the diploma, in ceremonies, to graduates of the institutions of higher education by the rectors or, upon their instructions, by other comrades.

Persons who graduated from institutions of higher education before 1961 receive the academic emblems in those institutions from which they at one time graduated, or in a similar academic institution, if the institution of higher education from which they graduated is no longer in operation.

Persons who live far away from the institutions from which they graduated may receive the emblems at the nearest similar institution in which the uniform academic emblem has been introduced, on the basis of a declaration without instructions from the institute now in operation.

"In all cases, academic emblems are issued only to citizens who have the original documents of their graduation from an institution of higher education (diploma, certificates).

"No other documents of any kind may be accepted as the basis for issuance of the emblems."

The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, 1963.

B. I received it when I was working in the Seventh Department; I went with a fellow worker, with ENIKOV; in 1953, approximately.

A. They still were not in existence.

B. They were, they were.

- A. How can we continue talking.
- B. I tell you how it is, and you tell me it was not.
- A. It is a statute.
- D. Well, so what
That it is a statute.
- A. There it is said when they were introduced.
- B. Well, what?
What?
- A. And you say something entirely different.
- B. I received it earlier, not in 1961; no, no, no.
- A. How could you have received it earlier.
- B. Because I already was working in the First Department in 1961; but I received it when I was working in the Seventh Department, working in the Seventh Department, prior to going over to the First Department; approximately 1958.
- A. I would agree with this if you had completed university or a military academy; they gave them there.
And for all the rest of the institutes, it was introduced in 1961.
As you see here....
- B. Institute of International Relations.
- A. Do not worry -- we have people who were at the Institute of International Relations, and they know when and how they gave them.
- B. That is good; that is very good.

That was prior to 1961, prior to 1961.

I correctly told you that it was approximately 1958.

A. You insist on some nonsense that never existed.

B. No, that is the way it was.

A. If you made an error, if you received it in 1961, then say so.

B. No, no, no, no -- because I remember: we were sitting in a lavatory room... right, right, right.

A. Well, of course, you were fooling around with tourists the whole time, and now you have forgotten that you have to say that you were working in the First Department.

And that is why you have to "push" the Tourist Department, to shove it in, to confirm....

B. No, I only said that because ((Laughs)) I went there with a fellow worker from our section.

A. It is not important to me with whom you went; it is important to know when they were introduced and when they could have been given.

B. I said, yes, I received it prior to 1961, approximately in 1958.

A. ((Pause)) Now we will talk about how and what school you entered in Leningrad -- we did not finish that conversation.

The last time we spoke we talked about how you completed the classmat, at the mining institute.

Well, with God's help, you received a certificate or a document that you had completed the ninth grade there -- you told how, with someone's help.

You went to Leningrad to study; to which school did you go.

B. To the Navy Preparatory School.

A. The complete name.

B. Leningrad Navy Preparatory School.

A. The Leningrad Navy Preparatory School; where was it situated in Leningrad.

B. I do not remember.

A. What kind of a school was it, and who was accepted by the school.

B. They could accept people who had completed the seventh grade, the eighth, and the ninth.

Upon graduation from the school, the student could either leave for civilian life or go to the Dzerzhinskiy or Frunze schools.

A. In what year was that then.

B. In 1944.

A. In 1944; how old were you?

B. I was not quite 17.

A. You were not yet 17.

B. About 17.

A. Well, who sent you there.

How was this done.

B. When I arrived from Baku, the question of my schooling was decided by father, his assistant, and the Ministry of the Navy.

Then, it was decided that after my escape, that I would complete the 9th grade and then they would accept me in the last class.

- A. In Leningrad -- you could have gone there to the ninth grade.
They had, as you said, the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades.
- B. The school had not yet been organized.
- A. Well, you say that a decision was made; what -- you yourself did not want to go there?
- B. No, I wanted to, I wanted to, but....
- A. Well, how did you get there?
You already had a passport at that time.
- B. No, I had turned it over to the Ministry.
- A. To which Ministry?
- B. To the Peoples Commissariat of the Navy; I gave it.
- A. To whom?
- B. I do not remember; it was done through an assistant, secretaries.
I went from Moscow; I had in my possession... well, like instructions like a commander's orders....
- A. Well, what other document were you supposed to have?
- B. Nothing more.
- A. (XG); you already were more than 16 years old.
- B. I had turned in the passport; I did not have a document.
I had something like a commander's orders, directing a student to the Leningrad Navy Preparatory School.
- A. You had nothing more.

B. Nothing more.

A. Did you have a birth certificate with you

B. No, I did not take it along.

A. Then when you went to Leningrad you had only an order to this Navy school.

Who issued this order.

B. Someone from the People's Commissariat of the Navy.

A. Who signed it.

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, you arrived in Leningrad at the railway station; probably the piece of paper that you had gave the address to which you were supposed to go, how, and whom to see.

B. I sought out the Navy Preparatory School.
I showed up, told them I had arrived.

A. In what month was this.

B. This was at the end of summer.

A. Well, the end of summer -- again, this stretches our understanding of the time.

B. I cannot tell you for sure, because I do not remember.

A. The end of summer; what is that -- August.

B. August, September.

~~SECRET~~

A. Well, August or September 1944, the war still was going on.

B. Leningrad had just recently been liberated from the blockade.

A. Very well; then you began to study.

B. No.

I went with a group of students to cut lumber.

A. Where?

B. Outside of Leningrad, toward Narva.

A. How far was this from Leningrad?

B. I do not remember.

A. Was it 300 kilometers away, 200, 100

B. I think it was more than 100 kilometers.

A. How did you go?

B. They sent us in trucks.

A. In trucks.

What else did you have with you?

B. I took... I left the good uniform behind... took an old one.

Furthermore, I received a work uniform there.

A. What -- did you have two uniforms.

B. I had the one that was issued at the school in Baku.

I had the one that I had had made.

~~SECRET~~

A. Where "around Narva"

What inhabited places do you remember?

B. No... there was a demolished village about 5-10 kilometers away. Then there was another demolished village on the other side. Yes, there was also -- about 10 kilometers away -- a little station. The station was completely demolished.

A. But where were you staying when you were in the forest.

B. We lived in tents.

A. How were they heated.

B. They absolutely were not heated.

A. Well, what -- you were there for three months, and you did not get any heating?

B. We were not there three months, a month and a half or two.

A. Earlier you said you were there for more than three months. ((Pause)) Then, you lived in tents, and they were not heated.

B. No.

A. How long were you there?

B. A month and a half - two.

A. What.

You told the doctor you were there for more than three months.

B. I do not remember.

A. What -- ((do you want me)) to read to you -- what you said to him.

~~SECRET~~

B. I do not know what you want. -- I am telling that I remember

A. This was only a month ago at most.

B. I was there a month and a half -- two.

A. You said three-four months.

B. Now you will say six:

A. No; I am repeating what you said -- you said that you were there for two and a half, three, three and a half, and four months.

Then, you were there one and a half-two months.

When did the studies in the school begin -- at the one which you entered.

B. Classes started later.

A. When were they supposed to start.

B. They were to start in October.

A. Well, they were to start in October.

B. They began them... at the beginning of November, because school facilities were ^{not} ready, there was no wood.

A. What did you study at the beginning. ((Pause))

Well, tell me what you were studying in the third course at this school.

B. ((Pause)) Literature, Russian.

A. What else.

B. Several special disciplines.

~~SECRET~~

- A. What kind
- B. Ship-building, all the various ships, signaling, markers, beacons, light houses, the history of the Russian Navy.
- A. What is the difference between a cruiser and battleship
- B. These are two different ships, two of the biggest.
- A. ((Pause)) What is the difference.
Why is one called a battleship and the other, a cruiser.
- B. That is the way they are named.
As there are the cutter, the patrol boat, the torpedo boat, the traveler....
- A. I am not talking about cutters, travelers, etc. -- I am asking what is the difference between a battleship and a cruiser.
((Pause)) Why is one called one thing, and the other, another
- B. ((Laughs)) I cannot answer you.
- A. What -- are you still going to insist that you studied at a Navy school?
- B. Yes.
- A. ((In English)) Thank you.
- B. What did you say.
- A. Thank you.
((Pause)) Did you ever hear "Palundra! Na polubake shvabra gorit
(Alarm! A mop is burning on the prow!)"
- B. I have heard "Palundra"; I have heard "shvabra".

- A. Why have you never used this ((i.e., the words))
 What does it mean -- "Palundra: Na polubake shvabra gorit!"
- B. "Palundra" -- that is "palundra".
- A. Well, what is "palundra".
- B. An alarm (trevoga).
- A. Further?
- What does the expression, "Palundra: Na polubake shvabra gorit!", mean?
- B. I do not know "Na polubake shvabra gorit!"
 I know "bak", "polubak", "yut" (rear deck)", "poluyut (afterdeck)
- A. You also know "shvabra"?
- B. ((Laughs)) I know "shvabra" also.
- A. Well, what does this expression -- which every sailor knows -- mean?
- B. I do not know; I do not know what this "shvabra gorit" is.
- A. What -- are you still going to insist that you were in a Navy preparatory school.
- B. I was.
- A. What is the difference between a cruiser and a battleship?
- B. The most powerful combat unit is the battleship.
 The next one is the cruiser.
 The cruiser may be a light one or a heavy one.
- A. This is one difference.

~~SECRET~~

What is the difference between these two largest ships.

B. In the ship's complement, in armour, in weapons, the calibre of their guns.

A. Well, what else did you study. ((Pause))

Too bad that they did not explain the difference between the two ships to you.

They explain the difference in the first year at the Nakhimov school ((Pause)) What other disciplines did you study in the third year of the Leningrad Navy Preparatory School.

B. We studied the compass, the sextant, well....

A. The compass is not a separate discipline.

B. This is navigation.

A. Then one should say so.

The compass is only an instrument.

B. Right.

A. ((Pause)) What else did you study.

((Pause)) Well, the third year of study will be the tenth grade. You named Russian, literature, several special disciplines: navigation, what kind of ships....

Well, what else.

B. Astronomy, psychology, well, honest to God....

A. Astronomy, psychology... what else

((Pause)) How long did you study at this school.

B. November, December, January.

~~SECRET~~

A. So:

B. February; yes, I think it happened in February.

A. Is it true?

Did you tell correctly how this happened?

B. Yes, I was wounded.

A. Who investigated this matter?

B. You see how it was -- in the morning, when I came to, I had a temperature, and I....

A. Who conducted it after you were well?

B. I do not remember; some officer came to see me at the hospital one time.

A. Who handled and completed the investigation?

B. An officer came to the hospital to see me only one time at the hospital.

A. How did they find this officer who shot you in the hand?

B. They did not find him; they did not find him -- I did not tell ((: name)).

A. That cannot be.

B. I told them that I found in the attic... I found....

A. Quit telling me fairy tales -- that they conducted an investigation in a military school in such a manner. You found in the attic... what?

~~SECRET~~

Where were you

In a camp

Or in prison

Could they not explain anything to you?

B. Why do you talk that way.

A. Because there is nothing else I can say.

You know the order of things in the Soviet Union -- and, particularly when the son of a Minister has been shot in the hand...

B. I told them that I found in the attic... the thing is that many of the fellows brought guns from the work ((in the woods))....

A. Let us begin from here.

They would not ask about the attic; they would ask where were you that evening.

And, then, the investigation would begin from there.

Where, with whom, how, what, when.

"((B's surname)) was not here today", if you were ((B's surname)).

"He was not in school".

"And with whom did he go "

"IVANOV, PETROV."

Then they would ask them; then they would find out where you were, and what you were doing, and who was there.

You do not ever know this lieutenant, this girl, nothing and no one.

What were you drinking at this party?

B. We were drinking vodka.

A. What else.

B. I do not remember what else there was to drink.

Probably we made our own beer (braga).

A. Where did you buy the vodka

B. In a store and on the black market (("underground")), because vodka was rationed.

A. The things that you are telling, all of these stories, they do not fit.

I do not want to hear anymore.

B. Well, you do not have to.

A. Well, because it does not fit in anyway.

If you accidentally shot yourself, then say so.

B. Well, I would say; but what difference does it make for no one way or the other.

A. I do not know.

There is a difference.

B. Absolutely none.

A. I would like to know what the difference is.

Do not try to prove to me that it happened that nothing, that you just found it in the attic and that was all.

B. The thing is that the heads of the school made a search of the school, of personal belongings; they were searching for weapons...

((XG)) ((A and B speak at the same time.))

A. I am not saying anything against that, but it could not happen that they would carry on an investigation and not carry it through to the end.

B. I did not even show up at the school -- an officer spoke to me one time and with that, the matter was closed.

A. What hospital were you in.

B. At the Navy Hospital, on Fourteenth Lane (14-aya Liniya) on Yuzhnyevskiy Island.

A. How long were you there.

B. I was there about three weeks, about a month... about three weeks.

A. Did your mother and father come to see you.

B. No, no.

A. Well, what -- did they not want to see you; perhaps you were near death.

B. Well, I wrote them a letter that I had hurt my hand a little bit.

A. What happened after you left the hospital.

B. When I was still in the hospital, I wrote a report requesting that I be taken off the rolls of the school, and -- through father's friends -- talks were held -- I think through TRIBUTS, the command in-chief -- and an order was sent to the school to take me off the rolls and to give me a certificate.

But they did not give me a certificate, but sent it to the city military commissariat, and the city military commissariat sent it to the rayon military commissariat -- at my place of residence -- where I was supposed to live.

A certificate, even two certificates.

May I smoke.

A. Yes.

Where was the city military commissariat located.

B. I do not remember.

the Militia....

A. Well, what did you do at the military commissariat?
What did you have to do there.

B. I had to get documents from the school; I received the documents
from the school.

A. Why through the military commissariat, and not directly from the
school.

What does the military commissariate have to do with it.
You were not being called into the Army -- you were still too young.

B. Well, that is the way they went about it officially.

A. Then, officially, they sent the documents from the school to the
military commissariat.

B. To the City military commissariat, and the city military commissar
after I showed up there -- said that I... I showed the certificate
that I was furnished with living quarters on Tolmachev; they sent
certificate to the Rayon military commissariate where Tolmachev St
was situated.

A. What did you receive at the rayon military commissariat?
What did the rayon military commissariat give you.

B. ((Pause)) They gave me a document saying that I had gone through
the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades of the school -- this was one
document.

And the second document was on what kind of grades I got on the
subjects I studied in the 10th grade.

A. How could they give you a document that you had been in the 8th, 9th,
and 10th grades.

You were not in the 9th grade there.

B. Well, I began studying there... well... they gave it to me.

A. Then the rayon military commissariat issued you a certificate which indicated you had been studying.

In which school?

B. In the Baku Navy Preparatory School and in the Leningrad ((school))

A. What else was written in this certificate?

B. ((Pause)) I do not remember, I do not remember.

A. What else did military commissariat give you?

B. I do not remember, I do not remember.

A. I do not see any basis for the military commissariat to do anything.

You were not being taken into the Army -- you were not of age.

You had nothing to do with the military commissariat.

The school could have sent it to you at home or you could have gone there and gotten a certificate that you had studied there; that is all.

Very well -- you were at military commissariate, and you received a certificate that you had studied at this school.

Nothing more.

B. There was another document -- on my marks in the 10th grade.

A. Well... in the 10th grade.

Now, tell me how you received your passport, and how you were registered.

B. That woman who was the residence manager for the dormitory -- she processed it through the Militia.

And then, I received a passport.

- A. What kind of documents did you present -- if you did not present them to the Militia, then to this woman -- in order to receive a passport?
- B. A copy of the birth certificate, the certificates from the school, the certificate from the tekhnikum.
- A. A copy is not acceptable.
Only the genuine birth certificate may be submitted at the Passport Desk.
If it is lost, you have to have a document stating that it has been lost.
- B. I am telling you as I remember it; I am telling you as I remember it. And these documents, plus the certificates from the tekhnikum....
- A. The birth certificate, the certificate from the tekhnikum -- that you are studying there or that you have entered there as a student.
- B. ...That I had entered there, and then, the second -- from the tekhnikum, that I have quarters in a dormitory of the tekhnikum, on Tolmachev Street....
- A. This will be considered the place of residence.
- B. Yes.
- A. What else?
- B. ((Pause)) That was all.
- A. ((Pause)) Well, you had to present a photo.

B. I filled out some kind of a form, of course.

A. For how many years is the passport issued.

B. For five years.

A. In approximately what month was it that you received this five-year passport?

B. I think it was at the end of March... approximately... so...

A. We will write down "March 1945".

. ((Pause)) Why did they give it to you for five years?

B. I do not know why; I did not ask them.

A. Are you sure it was for five years.

B. I think that it was for five years, yes, because after I had completed the Institute, I exchanged the passport one time.

A. They did not give five year passports as first passports at that time.

Now they do -- in accordance with the new decree ((giving)) five-year ((passports)) to persons 16 years old and older.

Then they give 10-year passports, and then 20-year passports, and then, unlimited ones.

B. I never once heard ((of a passport)) for 20 years... for 10 years, and then an unlimited one.

A. At that time, they were not giving 5-year passports.

B. ((Pause)) The only thing I can say is that when I was at the institute I once exchanged the passport, the period ran out at the end of my time at the institute.

Therefore, I say I think they gave us one for five years.

A. Well, do you remember who was the chief of the school?

B. No, I do not remember.

A. Do you remember the chief or the director of the technikum?

B. I remember him very well; he smoked a pipe; let us see -- what was he called?

I have forgotten, I have forgotten.

A. What was the technikum called?

B. The Leningrad Shipbuilding Technikum.

A. What kind of courses were given?

How many courses?

B. It was a four-year school.

A. What do they teach there, in the first, second, third and fourth?

B. They accept students at the technikum after seven grades.

The first and second courses -- for two years -- complete the work for the tenth grade; and then in the second course the special disciplines -- for example, strength of materials -- already begin.

And then there was ship hull design, in the second course; then, theoretical mechanics.

There were several disciplines.

But the basic special disciplines were taught in the third and fourth courses.

A. Do you remember what soprot ((soprotivleniye materialov - strength of materials)) is?

A. Very vaguely, very vaguely -- it is one of the most difficult subjects.

A. Well, what does "sonnet" mean?

B. Sonnetvlerige na certain (strength of materials).

A. What is studied in this discipline.

B. ((Pause)) It is connected with higher mathematics, higher mathematics. It is connected with higher mathematics; I do not remember.

A. Do you remember the Newton binomial formulas.

B. I do not remember.

A. Do you remember anything about trigonometry.

What kind of a science is that

B. Mathematics.

A. What is trigonometry.

B. Mathematics.

A. Well, what is trigonometry -- what is studied.

((Pause)) Have you ever heard "sinus".

B. Sino, cosine, tangent, co-tangent.

A. Well, secants.

B. Secants.

A. More.

B. Sine, cosine, tangent, co-tangent....

A. Well, anyway, what do they study in "strength of materials"?

B. I do not remember, I do not remember, I do not remember.

A. Well, will you remember well what you studied in international law at the Institute, if you are given a number of questions.

B. I will try.

A. Did you remember.

B. I do not know.

A. What is international law concerned with.

What kind of problems are studied?

What is included in the field of international law -- briefly

((Pause)) Well, today we will take up the study of a new science, a field in which there are a great number of specialists, called international law.

What does international law deal with?

B. International legal relations.

A. But this again... international relations, international law -- that is the same thing.

B. Jurisdiction on an international scale, between states.

Or between -- let us say -- a private person and a state.

Or, let us say, diplomatic immunity -- this also is related to international law.

A. Just a minute.

It is possible to talk about this more briefly -- without bringing up all of these details; what does the science of international law

B. 10:30.

A. Then, 10:30, for sure.

B. I do not remember exactly -- 10:30, it seems.

A. Then, 10:30, it seems.

B. Yes, it seems ((so))

A. "It seems" -- cross yourself when "it seems".
And until 12 ((midnight)).

B. If you are not detained...

A. If one is detained, he can sit there all night; it depends upon the
operational work.

But, the working hours, as such.

B. Well, the working hours were until 12.

But how was it.

People... at 5 or 10 before 12... "Let us go now."

At 5 before 12, Veniamin KOZLOV calls -- "Come over."

He calls the whole section and discusses some questions.

A. At what time was the "break".

B. It seems it was from 5 until 8.

A. Then, when you began work in the organs, there were such working
hours.

When did they change the working hours.

B. I do not remember exactly.

To my thinking, a year later, in 1954.

deal with.

((Pause)) Well, very well.

What kind of sources are there for international law

B. Standards, customs, agreements.

A. Yes; what else.

B. Conventions.

A. Go on.

B. Decisions of international organizations.

A. Further.

B. Laws; the laws of countries, of states.

A. On 25 January 1964, during questioning, you said, "I came there; I finished the Institute of International Relations in 1949".

Well, I am saying it just as you did -- word for word, with errors, etc. -- do not pay attention to this; this is what you said, not just something that was written down -- it is what you said.

"I was in the juridical faculty there; a specialist on international law, and I specialized on the United States".....

B. There is already an error there -- when I entered ((the school)), there still were not any faculties.

The faculty began when I was in the (. third.) year.

A. I am telling you what you said -- it is not my creation.

B. Well, alright.

A. "Well, how, from the Institute, I studied at the Navy school and forth.

C. Prior to the Institute.

A. Yes.

I say that I am reading just as you said it, word for word.

Because it may be that you started to say "how I studied," ((singing)) prior to the Institute and so forth.

I do not intend to criticize this conversation as a conversation.

For me, how, before the Institute I studied at the Navy school so forth.

"In the beginning I was at the special school, after the seventh grade.

"Then I studied in Baku, in the preparatory school; I was transferred to a Frunze school"....

B. That was the Leningrad Preparatory School.

A. Well, listen -- "The war ended; we did not get a chance to go into battle.

"The only thing is that they threw us ((into battle)) when we were in Baku.

"There were difficult battles near Tuapse"....

B. That is not true.

((Laughs)) Well, I did not want to (IG) that I ran away.

A. OK; listen -- "They threw us, the students, ((into battle)) near Novorossiysk"....

B. Wait, just a minute.

From the senior class.

A. I know that; I know that.

B. Yes.

A. Then, "they threw us ((into battle)) near Nov... near Novorossiysk"

I am saying that I am reading just what you said.

"There were difficult battles.

"We took part in these battles there.

"Then back, when they surrendered Novorossiysk, they smashed me
badly -- there were less than half of us left."

B. Exactly. ((Laughs))

And the fellows... you know what... since that time, this practice
was stopped -- because the students who were to be future officers
perished like flies.

A. "One third of the students was returned to the school."

B. Right, one third of the whole group that was sent from the front.

A. Now it is funny for you.

B. Well, well, I ran away....

A. Well, why did you say ((that you took part in the battles)), you
should think about how old you were and start from here ((to tell
the truth)).

"The war ended.

"And I did not finish the Frunze School; after (IG), I was demobilized.
What do you mean -- demobilized.

B. Well, from the school; I was de-registered; this is a demobilization.

A. Well, you understand...

B. Why demobilization.

Because we had taken the oath.

A. That could not be; we already have spoken about this.

B. We took the oath -- believe me.

A. We are not going to return to that subject.

"Well, what was I to do.

"To be in the military

"I did not want that.

"To study.

"Where.

"I went to the Institute of International Relations.

"In 1945 I entered it and finished in 1949, at the end of 1949.

"And then, the assignments Commission asked me 'Where do you want work?'

"The Commission must ask.

"I said 'I am a military man; give me something closer to the military'

'The MID does not interest me'.

'Very well, we will see'.

B. Why did MID not interest me.

I will tell you -- because from the second graduating class MID is only 10 percent... from the second graduating class.

A. Alright; listen -- MID does not interest me.

'Very well, we will see; we will call you.'

"They called me -- they called me to the MGB, to Personnel.

"ABAKUMOV still was in.

"Personnel called me; they talked with me."

B. Right.

A. They called me to Personnel of MGB; they began to talk with me about this and that.

"In the MGB.

"I said that I was not very enthusiastic."

One word was not understood -- it was either the word, "desire", or

"not very enthusiastic to enter."

"Well, I said, 'You see...'

"We talked, and then they let me go.

"After that, after a day or two, I was called to the GRU.

'Come and work in the field of information', they said.

"And then they said, 'Do you want to be here in the Center or do you want to study in our school or go to a peripheral area.'

"I said that I was still a young man -- 'Let me start in a peripheral area; that is, not in the Center... not in Moscow.'"

B. Right.

A. "At the same time...."

I do not know what those words mean; maybe you were going to say something else.

"Well, they said to me, 'Well, we can now offer you Leningrad or the Far East.'"

B. Right, absolutely right.

A. "And I ((chose)) the Far East.

"I went to work in the Far East.

"Why have I told you this.

"Because I did not work directly in the Center."

B. Right.

A. "They were very surprised that I agreed to go to the Far East."

B. To the Far East.

A. "There, the conditions are very severe.

"I worked there... I came to Moscow on leave.

"Here, they proposed that I go to the Baltic area.

"I went to the Baltic area."

"In the beginning, to Germany."

B. They said "to Germany", but they (NG)...

A. "To the Sosnits, Vasnits Base"...

B. Sassenitz Island.

A. "On Rugen Island; then, our Navy Intelligence Point there was abandoned."

B. Right; everything is right.

But I did not go there. This Point moved to Baltiysk... Sovetsk...

A. "They transferred to near Leningrad; it is called Sovetsk."

B. Well, no -- not Leningrad.

It is an obvious error of yours -- I could not have said Baltiysk.

A. That is not an error.

B. An obvious error -- because...

A. There is a big difference...

B. No, no, no; I could not have said Leningrad.

I could not have said Leningrad.

It is an obvious error.

A. I have made no error of any kind here -- because after you said it, so -- I checked it not only by myself, but with all the others.

B. No, no, no; there is an obvious error, an obvious error.

A. Furthermore, -- there is still another error here -- "they transferred me to near Leningrad; it is called Sovetsk."

B. Not Leningrad, not Leningrad... no -- Baltiysk.

A. Listen -- I do not want to...

B. Well, I could not have said Leningrad.

Understand -- that when...

A. ...Write what you did not say: I wrote ((only)) that which you said.

B. I am telling you -- honestly!

I could not have said... this is a big question.

A. I posed the question, not because you did not say it -- you did say it; that is for sure.

But when you say now this is a big question, then I ((really)) will question it.

"It is called Sovetsk."

Further, you said -- "...the former Pillau."

B. Baltiysk -- this is the former Pillau.
Sovetsk is near Baltiysk.

A. I understand what you are talking about, but you said "Leningrad", not Kaliningrad.

B. Well, well, well -- "Leningrad"... why Leningrad -- that Pillau should be near Leningrad.

It is obvious that there is here....

A. "And then, from there, at the beginning of 1952"....

B. I could not have... I arrived there in the summer of 1952.

A. Well, I am saying ((reading)) what you said.

I am not making this up.

This is word for word.

I said, "with all of the errors" etc., etc.; perhaps I did not put in the punctuation here and there.

And they called me to Moscow and told me... and from there at the beginning of 1952... I was called to Moscow... and they told me that

"The HGB is calling".... and they said, "We now are taking a number

B. No, no, absolutely no.

I told you that I came at the beginning of January 1953.

A. I am telling you what you said.

Listen further -- "I said, 'Look, I am a soldier -- whatever your order.

'Well, since 1932, I have been working in these organs.

'And before that, I was a sailor.'

"But why do I tell all of this

*That, at the Center, I know... well, whom.

"I know VORONTSOV, BEREZNEV; I know KALOSHIN who headed Personnel;

I know there"....

B. TISHKOV -- he headed Information... a Vice-Admiral....

A. "I know the chiefs of intelligence of a number of fleets -- on the Black Sea, MACALADZE; in the Far East, Capt First Rank MEL'NIKOV"....

That is the part of your discussion which concerns Leningrad, your entrance on duty in the organs, your education, and so forth.

Of course, you have to draw your own conclusion.

There was a basis, for all the persons who spoke with you earlier.

B. They did not believe me, going on....

A. ...And there is basis also for me not only not to believe you, but to talk about this question, in order -- as they say -- to put everything in order.

But you, in speaking with me, have gotten further in than out.

B. With you I absolutely am saying (XG)....

A. And last....

B. To say how (1-2G)....

...the last thing I want to tell you -- in a friendly way -- is that I still have the humane spirit -- it would be better for you if you made the right conclusion for yourself from the conversations that were held with you earlier and those conversations which I have had with you: that you should quit playing while you still have the opportunity, although it is ever smaller. Or you will have yourself to blame....

B. I can answer you that what I have said in all these days is absolutely....

I am trying to remember everything as it was.

A. All of these days I have been trying to talk to you so well and politely....

B. Correct; I cannot say anything against this; it is absolutely true.

A. ...So that you understand that I have no knife hidden against you in my coat and never did.

B. I cannot tell about that -- about whether you have a knife. But you have an obvious tendency to deceive me into thinking that I am not telling the truth, that I am playing a game -- this is felt in every conversation, in every conversation....

A. This speech you have just said, your commentary, again convinces me that you have no desire to tell the truth.

B. I am telling you only the truth.

Absolutely, surely, I can tell you that I am telling you the truth -- I place my hand on my heart.

I have absolutely no reason, no desire, not to tell the truth.

A. Quit giving this opinion of yours.

B. Goodbye.

A. Goodbye.

((End 12 August 1965 Session))

((13 August 1965))

A. Well, what is new today.

B. What is new today.

A. Yes.

B. One or two more days like yesterday, and one can dig his grave, as the Ukrainians say.

A. A grave.

B. A grave; that is, a grave.

A. Well, I think that if you are going to continue like this, that is the way it will be.

I am telling you quite seriously.

That is the way it will be.

Well, aside from that, are you a superstitious person or not.

Today is Friday.

B. Ah... you mean the thirteenth.

A. And the thirteenth.

Some people consider this a lucky day; some do not.

Well, with all of the conversations I have had with you and those in which they talked with you earlier for over a year, I cannot see that any fortune has smiled on you.

B. Yes, it has not smiled on me for 407 days; fortune has turned away from me and shows its back to me.

A. How long ago it turned away.

~~SECRET~~

B. From the moment when they sent me to this hotel".

A. Well, I think fortune turned away from you long, long ago -- before you contacted us.

B. I cannot say that -- I never had any unpleasantness at work or at home.

A. Well, I wanted to talk with you about your wife and children.

I do not think that this has any essential significance -- the question is quite clear without this.

And, therefore, I do not think we need lose time on this question.

There are a number of questions we still could talk about, but from what you said before, during the interrogation, and later, with me, the answers to these questions have been received; and there is no reason to root around -- because from all of these conversations we have had, you have not drawn the necessary conclusions, and you have displayed absolutely no desire to tell the truth....

B. (XG).

A. ...And begin a normal relationship.

Further, the problem stands thus -- I see no need to continue the conversation further.

Today, I just have a few questions to ask.

Tell me -- is it true or not -- and why did they call you to the CC CPSU?

B. TELEGINA, the mother, wrote a letter.

A. I have the following in mind -- you were not a member of the Party.

B. I think -- because of my father ((position)) (IG).

A. Well, your father -- that is one thing; but there was the Komsovol. Secretary of the Komsovol CC also could have decided.

~~SECRET~~

B. No, she wrote the CC so the CC would somehow influence father as a candidate member of the CC CPSU; or, if it did not influence him, at least would speak to him, and then father would influence me.

A. Did your father talk it over with you?

B. Father knew everything, everything, and he sent....

The first time he went -- he went to the Central Committee, but I do not know with whom he spoke; perhaps even SHKIRYATOV spoke with him; and the second time, someone called him -- not SHKIRYATOV, of course. He told him to go screw himself.

A. Who told him to go screw himself?

B. Father.

A. To SHKIRYATOV?

B. No, not SHKIRYATOV -- I said, not SHKIRYATOV....

Someone from the KPK ((Kontrol'naya partiynaya Komissiya -- Party Control Commission)) and they summoned me twice.

A. I do not think that a candidate member of the CC will tell an employee to go screw himself.

B. Well, you see, father was something of a short-tempered man; sometimes when he flared up... he once called VOROSHILOV; called him a provocateur in the Presidium.

You know, when he flared up.... May I smoke.

A. I do not think that he would do SHKIRYATOV that way.

B. Well, not SHKIRYATOV; I say that the first time... perhaps it was SHKIRYATOV who spoke with him the first time; the first time he went to talk with CC.

They showed him the letter which TELEGIINA wrote.

They showed it.

He said that there were a number of things that were true, but all the rest was dist.

A. Well, what was there that was true?

B. Well, it was true that I was not living with her, that I had left her and so on and so on.

A. Well, whom did you see at the CC?

B. A Party investigator, a Party investigator -- CHITOV; such a name I remember.

Even the fellows used to see him -- there was Party member Zhonya ORLOV, ... wa... Vadim did not go because he was not a Party member. And Vitaliy ZHIRNOV, who knew me and Avgustina, went.

A. Well, in which building was this?

B. This was... I will tell you now -- I went directly to the Pass Bureau, the main CC building.

A. Where?

B. I received a pass in the main CC building.

A. Where at the main CC building?

B. You go down to Mogin Square, beyond Kuybyshev Street, on the right side.

The main building is on the right side.

A. Well, where is the CC located -- on which street?

B. From Dzhherzhinskiy Street, it goes down to Mogin Square, beyond Kuybyshev Street, on the right side.

~~SECRET~~

- A. Well, where is the KPK.
- B. I cannot tell you for sure -- I told you that I only received a pass on my passport and went there two times.
- A. Well, if you went there two times, probably you would remember where the KPK is situated.
- B. I do not remember.
- A. And were you ever in the KPK at any other time.
- B. No, I was not.
I was only at the exits Commission which is not beyond Kuybyshev Street, but before Kuybyshev Street -- inside here is the Exit Abroad Commission.
One can go through the throughway court or from Kuybyshev Street.
- A. Well, anyway, you do not know where KPK is.
You went to such a place of authority for the first time -- you must remember something.
- B. I tell you I received a pass on the first floor in the main building and went there.
May I smoke.
- A. Yes.
- B. Well, they spoke rudely with me the first time.
I wrote down a number of questions.
And the second time I went over I answered them in writing.
- A. Did you ever tell us about the bulletin of the KGB.
- B. I did.

~~SECRET~~

A. When did they begin to issue the bulletin

B. Well, there is the one and another bulletin... there are two bulletins.

They are issued by the Second Chief Directorate.

They began issuing it in 1959-1960.

A. What is it called.

B. They are printed on a mimeograph, stamped top secret; the bulletin number....

A. What -- you know of two bulletins issued by the Second Chief Directorate.

B. Yes; one bulletin which is distributed to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Chiefs of Directorates, and the Chiefs of Departments of the Second Chief Directorates... only -- neither to the First nor the Third, with the exception of the Chiefs of the Directorates.

A. And the second bulletin

B. And the second bulletin was also issued by the Second Chief Directorate for all operational personnel of the Second Chief Directorate.

I do not think it was read in the other chief directorates.

And it was sent to the UKGB; the RGB in the outlying areas.

And they in turn... to the Chiefs of Directorates and Chiefs of Second Departments -- that was the idea; later, it was decided to inform the operational personnel of the Second Departments.

A. Well, who worked on the staff... who issued the bulletin.

B. At the beginning it was GORBATYENKO, the Analysis Department -- that was the Fifteenth Department.

But, in 1962, in the beginning of 1962, from January, it was in a Service of the Eleventh Direction (napravleniyo).

~~SECRET~~

And, in addition, the Analysis Department gave them material.
Together... the Eighth Analysis Department...

- A. Do you know who took a direct and active part in issuing the bulletin and did nothing else?
- B. Well, in the Direction there were several employees...
(Pause) I do not remember the names.
And they collected materials throughout the Chief Directorate.
- A. How many times did you see or read the KGB bulletin?
- B. Until 1962, I read only that which was for the entire staff of the Second Chief Directorate.
- A. Well, I said the KGB Bulletin, not that of the Second Chief Directorate.
- B. Oh, you have in mind the Collection (Spornik) -- that is another thing; that is not a bulletin, the Collection.
- A. Well, what is it called?
- B. It is called the Collection; the Higher School issues it.
- A. Well, what is this collection called?
- B. Collection; that is what it is called -- the Collection.
- A. There is something else written on it.
- B. Well, I do not remember.
Collection is written on it in bold letters.
This is printed in book form.
- A. Well, what kind of a collection is it?

~~SECRET~~

You have to say something else.

B. I do not remember. It is called Collection, Collection.

It is printed in book form by the Higher School.

A. Give at least one example of a Collection which you read -- what you written in it?

B. The material going into the Collection -- well, of course, it is something different; usually there is an introduction by the Chairman or a Deputy.

Then there is an exchange of experiences -- by a chief of a directorate or the Chief of the Second Department in which they raise one or another question, about cases, about planting agents, they give examples....

A. Well, give me an example of an introduction which you read.

B. Well, I do not remember, I do not remember... a political overtone.

A. Well, for example, what kind of case did the Chief of the Vladivostok Oblast KGB Directorate write about.

B. I do not remember. ((Pause))

Besides that, the Seventh Directorate, also issues... even the Seventh Directorate... on questions of surveillance, technical equipment.

A. And there is one issued by the First Directorate.

B. This does not go to the operational personnel, but probably only to the Chief of the Directorate -- the same as the bulletin of the Second ((Chief Directorate))... only to the Chief of the First Chief Directorate. ((Pause))

And that Collection... on the cover of the Collection -- under the word, Collection -- there is the badge of the Chekist.

A. Did you ever receive the Chekist badge.

B. No.

A. Well, you have mentioned this badge -- how did it happen that you permitted such an error when you said that, at the Institute of International Relations, you received the emblem in 1958

B. Honestly -- in 1958 -- that is exact.

A. There were not any yet, and they were not giving them to anyone.

B. In 1958.

A. Well, how can you insist.

B. I insist, because I remember... I remember how I prepared to go the BELIKOV was going there first, and... and... yes... we paid -- we had to pay for the emblem.

We had to have the money to pay -- I do not remember the amount.

A. But no one got them, neither in 1958 nor in 1959.

B. No, no, no -- in 1958.

A. I read you the decree

B. I do not know -- there are many decrees.

A. Very many of them.

B. Many.

A. You already know that we have enough people who studied there at the time.

~~SECRET~~

B. Right, right, absolutely right -- hundreds of people graduated from the institute.

A. No one is making a secret of this.

B. This is absolutely no secret.

The reason I am telling you -- because I remember that I was sitting in a large room -- 177 -- I remember...

A. That is not the thing -- I do not care where you were sitting; the simple question is: how could a man have received an emblem when did not yet exist

B. No -- I received it, prior to this decree of 1961 which you read.

A. Well, they did not give any...

B. Well, they gave... at the beginning, they did not give any -- I finished in 1950; they were not giving them; they did not give them in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956... in 1958 they gave

A. Well, I do not think we can continue the conversation, because you are contradicting, not only yourself, but the facts that have been established with 100 percent certainty -- facts we know like our own fingers.

You are trying -- for what reason, I do not understand, I do not understand; and only for this reason, only for this reason, the doctor talked with you for two weeks or more.

Do you know why he spoke with you?

B. No.

A. To establish if you are a half-wit or normal -- only for that reason did he talk with you.

And he concluded that you were normal.

~~SECRET~~

B. Even so.

A. Yes -- because it is not only for me, but for all of the persons who have worked with you...

You have told such nonsense -- do you think that we will let all of this pass through, and that you can live here as much as you want, as much as you want.

You have absolutely no conception of what we know and how much we know.

B. Of course, I do not know -- that is absolutely right.

I have no conception of any kind of what you know.

A. You cannot understand...

Well, let us talk as man to man -- you flopped the very first day you met with us in Geneva, the first day; the first day you met us in Geneva, you flopped.

((In English)) That's all.

I thought that you were much more sharp-witted and intelligent and could have understood this long ago.

When you were just on your way here, I thought that "in a couple of days he will catch on to what is going on and everything will go differently"....

B. But here, the whole question is wrong from the beginning ((at the root))...

You consider me....

A. You do not understand the simplest things and do not want to understand them.

((End of Reel #14))

~~SECRET~~