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Reel #10

9 August 1953

TRANSLATION

A. Well, do you have anything to say?

B. Just one little detail.

About the Navy -- about the Navy Preparatory Schools, which we -- all the students -- called "podgot" for short.

I spoke about this earlier -- you knew this, without me -- at the beginning of the 1950s -- I do not know which years: 1954 or 1955 -- an employee of the Soviet TORGPREDSTVO in France, Feliks KRUTIKOV, after his recruitment by French Intelligence, it seems, was run by you ((US intelligence)) or the British -- I do not know exactly ((which)).

In an orientation report, it was said that either the Americans or British worked with him.

A. What relation does this have to the Navy Preparatory School?

B. One minute; I now will explain for you to the end.

Keeping in mind that he was an agent of yours, or the English, they asked him for his biography -- how and what.

Well, he studied at the Navy Preparatory School in Baku -- I knew this KRUTIKOV even before the war.

He studied in Baku.

They asked him for his biography; he probably told them.

A. What did he probably tell them.

B. That I studied -- that is, not me, but he himself had studied in the Navy Preparatory School.

A. But this has nothing to do with you.

B. This has a relation to your denial ((of my information)) of the Navy Preparatory Schools.

A. I denied and deny that there were or are any Navy Preparatory Schools with a three-year course of study.

If you studied, you studied at some other school.

B. At the Preparatory School.

For short, we called it the "podgot".

A. You can call them what you want -- students can call them anything. How did you talk about those preparatory schools at the beginning? Do you remember?

B. I do not know how I talked.

A. I mean what did you say at the beginning?

B. The Navy Preparatory Schools which prepare students for entrance to the Frunze or Derzhinskiy Schools.

A. But there were not such schools with a three-year course of study.

B. Well, I was in one in Baku and in Leningrad at the beginning, the tenth grade.

A. ...There was not any in either Leningrad or Baku -- preparatory schools with a three-year course of study, in which training was given in the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades.

B. That is absolutely accurate.

A. It must have been a different school; if you were in a different place, say so.

B. No, precisely in the preparatory school.

That is why I told you this detail about KRUTIKOV, who also studied in Baku, in the Navy Preparatory School.

- A. It has nothing to do with you that KRUTIKOV studied there.
- B. It has relation to the fact that he studied at the Preparatory School; it signifies that the school existed.

A. Do not return to KRUTIKOV.

We know what kind of schools existed at that time, and what they were called.

There were no schools of the kind of which you are talking. And, therefore, for several days I have been trying to find out what kind of a school you were in.

B. In Baku, at the Preparatory School, and in Leningrad.

A. Well, inasmuch as you have raised this question, I can spend several minutes on it.

What was the full name of this Baku school?

B. The Baku Navy Preparatory School.

A. Baku Navy Preparatory School.

And then you were in Leningrad?

What was this school called?

B. The Leningrad Navy Preparatory School.

A. The Leningrad Navy Preparatory School.

Well, what was the period of training at the one school and at the other.

B. One could, if he had had nine years... they could accept you straight away for the third course.

If you had had seven years, they could accept you for the first

course.

If you had had eight years, they could accept you for the second course.

A. Well, you are trying....

B. I am not trying... I told you that there were 3 years....

A. ...Nine... nine plus.

B. Well, there were the 8th, 9th, and 10th grades.

A. Why can you not tell it the way it was.

B. I am telling you only as it was.

A. Well, we will drop the question.

This question has already been resolved, and there is no reason to return to it.

Because that school in which you were -- a three-year Navy Preparatory School -- there never were any such schools and, therefore, you could never have been to one.

If you were in a Leningrad or Baku school, it must have been some other kind.

It must have had a different period of training... but not as you say.

B. No, no, no, no, no, no.

It depends upon how many classes you have completed. ((Pause))

Although perhaps this Frunze Higher Red Banner School imeni Frunze or the Dzerzhinskiy Navy Engineering School... they took students after they finished the 10th grade.

And, therefore, this school had 10 grades.

The Preparatory School, both in Baku and in Leningrad.

A. Never did this Preparatory School -- neither the one nor the other -- in Baku or anywhere give a three-year course.

B. Three years -- and I am telling you that you could come there having completed 9 grades, and you can study there for one year in the preparatory school.

A. Well, if you came there after completing 9 grades, so so. But you did not come there ((with 9 grades completed)).

B. I came to Leningrad after completing 9 grades. And I was in the 7th grade when I came to Baku.

A. Well, if you came to Leningrad in the 9th grade, what school did you enter.

B. The Leningrad Preparatory School, which had separated from the Baku School in 1944.

A. Again, this is not so. ((Pause))

If we go back to your 9th grade, you could not explain to me what an eksternat is.

And, therefore, I cannot buy it -- that you had completed the 9th grade at the mining institute.

If you finished it in some other way....

B. No.

A. If you acquired or purchased a certificate of completion of the 9th grade, then say so.

B. Well, I said so.

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

A. There is no secret to this -- what kind of eksternats there were and how they operated -- even if I did not know about them, there is plenty written about them.

B. There were thousands of them, thousands of them.

- A. You know there is a difference between the night schools and the normal day schools, between night schools, the correspondence schools, and the eksternats. ((Pause))  
Well, the first question was not in this area.
- B. Alright.
- A. I had in mind -- if you have thought about it -- about those subjects which I reminded you about after our six days of meetings.  
What can you say about that question.
- B. I told you the truth; I told you the truth about my education, about myself, about my work in the KGB from 1953.
- A. But you give no substantiations ((of your statements)) that you were working in 1953 and even later; you can see this yourself.
- B. No, I do not see it.
- A. (1-2G) every employee should know if he was there.  
You do not even know into which directorate you went into, to tell the truth.
- B. Right.
- A. Well:
- B. Right; I found out about this only during my conversation.
- A. If you learned during the discussions, then why do you not know which one it was.
- B. The Second ((Chief)) Directorate.
- A. Because at that time it was not the Second, and you do not know when it was re-named.

- B. The Second Directorate.
- A. Why insist on such nonsense when everyone knows this.
- B. There, I am insisting that I began working in March; on the 12th or 15th, there was this discussion, and I began to work. The Second ((Chief)) Directorate, First Section, First Department, Second Directorate.
- A. If you started working in March, it was not in the Second Directorate.
- B. It was the Second Directorate; absolutely right.
- A. You do not know when it was re-named, until when it existed.
- B. And they re-named it -- it was the First Directorate only under KOBULOV, only KOBULOV; under KOBULOV after BERYA.
- A. This is not true.  
You even could not explain how and when the GRU MGR existed.
- B. It existed at one time.
- A. Well, when?
- B. I was not working at that time.
- A. You yourself said that you used old references when you issued special check orders, that old printed forms were used and so forth.
- B. But there were not any forms at the GRU.
- A. If there were not any, then it means you were not there. ((Pause)) Well, insofar as you insist on your, we will return to the question which we began to speak about.  
Explain to me from the very beginning how and in which year, and by



what procedure you divorced your first wife.

Tell me the whole process -- what steps you took, from the beginning to the end.

How did this all begin?

Keep in mind that you even could not tell me where you registered.

B. Well, the ZAGS, Rayon.

A. Well, the first time you were getting married, you should know at what ZAGS, in which rayon, and when.

If you got married only two times in all, it is not so hard to remember.

Well please; how were you divorced.

B. The marriage was terminated, factually terminated, not legally but factually, in 1948.

I began to raise the matter of divorce myself, in 1950.

A. How did it begin.

B. I do not remember.

The public announcement was made in Sovetskaya Gavan'.

A. What is the actual procedure.

B. Actually a statement on the divorce is submitted.

A. Where is this statement submitted.

B. In the People's Court.

A. At which People's Court did you submit the statement.

B. At the People's Court according to my place of residence; it was ((when)) I lived on Meshchanskaya, and the People's Court was on Sretenka ((Street)).

A. When was this -- in 1950.

B. Yes.

A. You submitted a statement for divorce to the People's Court on Sretenka in 1950.

Well, what did you offer, so that your statement would be accepted by the Court.

B. I submitted a statement.

A. A statement -- that is not sufficient.

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

A. You do not remember, or you do not want to talk about it.

B. I do not remember.

What do you mean -- I do not want to.

A. Well, what happened later.

B. While in the Far East, I submitted a document for publication, and I already had a statement from the People's Court for the newspaper. And I paid the money and sent it for publication.

A. And where did you submit it.

B. I traveled from my place of service, Bukhta Postovaya, to Sovetskaya Gavan', to that city.

And then, I submitted it to the editorial office of the local newspaper.

A. What was the name of the newspaper.

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, what are there -- 10 newspapers.

B. Just one.

A. What is it called.

B. I do not remember; the local organ.

A. Well, what local organ.

B. The press of the city of Sovetskaya Gavan'.

A. (1G).

B. I do not remember.

A. In what month was this.

B. I also do not remember.

A. Was it in 1950, or in 1951.

B. No, in 1951, it seems.

A. Well, where is Sovetskaya Gavan'.

B. In the Far East.

A. Well, where.

There are oblasts, krays.

B. Primorskiy Kray.

A. Since when is Sovetskaya Gavan' in Primorskiy Kray.

B. Since the establishment of Soviet power.

A. In what year was Sovetskaya Gavan' formed.

B. I do not know; I was not concerned with this question.

A. How do you explain your errors.

B. What kind of errors.

A. For your information, Sovetskaya Gavan' never was in Primorskiy Kray.  
In which place was it.

B. It is ((in)) Primorskiy Kray.

A. Well, you were in Sovetskaya Gavan'; you lived there; you submitted a statement to the People's Court, etc.; at least on the basis of this data, you received letters; Sovetskaya Gavan' was not included in Primorskiy Kray; never.

B. I do not know. ((Laughs))  
It was in Primorskiy Kray.

A. Well, were you there.

B. What are you saying.

A. Well, must you know, or not.

B. Primorskiy Kray.

A. Well, why are you continuing to play around like a child.

"That it was included in Primorskiy Kray" -- do you really not know geography?

How do you explain this.

You have confused Primerskiy Kray with Kaliningradskaya Oblast, and now you are confusing this Primorskiy Kray.

How do you explain this.

B. I do not know (1-2G).

A. But, anyway....

Well, where does 'Sovetskaya Gavan' belong.

This is such a simple question -- it is a large city.

It can belong to only one place; it cannot be in 10 krays.

'Sovetskaya Gavan' never belonged to Primorskiy Kray, for your information.

B. Then I do not know, I do not know.

A. Then, who knows.

B. I do not know.

A. Then, who knows.

Think about it; perhaps you might recall. ((Pause))

Were you really in 'Sovetskaya Gavan'?

B. Yes.

A. To what area does it belong.

B. Primorskiy Kray.

A. Well, this is from the Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, published in 1953, Volume 39, page 432, and from the Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye for 1948, 1950, 1953 and 1963; 'Sovetskaya Gavan' is a city of Kray subordination, but it never belonged to Primorskiy Kray. It was established ((as a city)) in 1941.

The city consists of several separate settlements; I will say where it is located.

B. (3-4G)

A. They include the information about the newspapers published there, etc.

If you were in Sovetskaya Gavan', where did it belong.

B. (1G) Primorskiy Kray.

A. For your information, it never was there.

There was no Sovetskaya Gavan' in Primorskiy Kray.

I could, of course, agree -- if I asked where is the village of Shory-Zory, there is such a village in the Soviet Union -- you might have difficulty in answering; I am not asking you about that.

This is the city of Sovetskaya Gavan', which in itself is a harbor, a seaport, Navy port; if you wish.

It is known throughout the entire Soviet Union.

Thousands of men serve there in the Army, the Navy, the Marine; sailors, ground troops, what have you...

And you do not know to what kray it belongs.

How do you explain this.

B. I do not know.

I do not know, I do not know how to explain it.

It can be explained that you are making an idiot of me.

A. You yourself, you yourself are doing it.

I am not doing it.

B. I can draw ((a plan for you)).

A. There is nothing, nothing, nothing to draw.

There is nothing to draw.

Earlier, you told me that you knew exactly that you served in Sovetsk, in Primorskiy Kray, but there never was a Primorskiy Kray there ((A refers to earlier discussion of the Kaliningrad area)).

B. Sovetsk Primorskiy this was.

Primorskiy.

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

A. When we established that there was no Sovetsk, you began to say: "the city of Sovetsk Primorskiy", "the City of Sovetsk-Primorskiy". Well, the City of Sovetsk-Primorskiy also must belong to some kray or oblast.

B. Well, Kaliningrad; I told you that I came to Kaliningrad. Why pose the question that way?

A. Well, one more question -- do you know how many krays there are in the Soviet Union?

B. No, I do not remember.

A. Do you know the difference between a kray and an oblast?

B. An oblast is an oblast; a kray is a kray. It is much larger; it is larger than an oblast.

A. Well, the Soviet Constitution -- and every high school student, beginning with the fifth grade knows the difference, why one unit is called a kray and another an oblast.

Take Krasnodarskiy Kray -- why is it named Krasnodarskiy Kray, and why is Rostovskaya Oblast called Rostovskaya Oblast, instead of Rostovski Kray?

Why is Krasnoyarskiy Kray called Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and the area next to it is called Novosiberskaya Oblast, and the next one -- Irkutskaya Oblast. ((Pause))

I think that you, as a former student of the Institute of International Relations must know this difference.

((XMG -- Several feet of tape unreadable))

Anyway why is Krasnoyarskiy Kray called Krasnoyarskiy Kray and next to it is called Irkutskaya Oblast. ((Pause))

Anyway, you do not know where Sovetskaya Gavan' is.

B. (IG).

A. To what oblast or kray did it belong.

It was founded in 1941.

I read it to you

And from that time, it has belonged to only one place.

It never was re-named.

B. The letters were simply addressed without the indication of the kray or oblast.

It was simply Sovetskaya Gavan', military unit so-and-so.

Why do I say Primorskiy Kray.

Look, it is at the end of the Soviet Union.

Sovetskaya Gavan' was...

A. Well, yes, I know -- the Tatarskiy Strait and Sakhalin is not far away; I know.

B. Sakhalin faces it.

A. Well, what was the field post office at which you received letters.

B. 90176; it was not a field post office but a military unit.

A. This means that it was addressed "military unit"...

B. "Military Unit 90176, City of Sovetskaya Gavan', V/Ch (Voinskaya Chast') 90176.

A. Well, what do you think -- if this Sovetskaya Gavan' still exists, you must place it in some kray or oblast.

B. It no longer is in existence.

A. Well, how Sovetsk....

~~SECRET~~



B. Sovetskaya Gavan', Sovetskaya Gavan'.

A. There are many cities of Sovetsk...

B. But this is Sovetskaya Gavan'.

It is a big city.

There is only one Sovetskaya Gavan'; it is a big city.

A. It is not entirely evident that there is only one.

There are small cities, Sovetskiy, that were re-named....

B. Well, Sovetskaya Gavan', there is only one city with that name, Sovetskaya Gavan'.

On the other hand there must have been instructions to indicate either oblast or kray.

Here no such indication was written.

A. For that reason, you would not forget in what oblast or kray you served. ((Pause))

Hand on heart, how long are we going to continue this game?

What do you think to gain by this?

B. I do not wish to gain anything; and I am not continuing any kind of a game, and I am not beginning any kind of a game.

A. Well, listen; a fifth grade student knows -- in the fifth grade, they begin to study the physical geography of the USSR.

B. And what do you know.

Do you know everything you learned in school?

What do you know.

That you know everything that you learned in the Institute.

Do you remember everything.

No.

You only know what you bump up against.

When you have to, you will think it over, then, aha! - you remember,

~~SECRET~~

then you remember.

When you do not bump up against it in reality, you are not concerned with it; it does not come to your head.

A. I know for certain where Sovetskaya Gavan' is, but I only took it just to confirm it for you.

And I likewise know, without a textbook, when Konigsberg was founded and re-named. ((Pause))

In what newspaper was the divorce announced.

B. ((Pause)) In the only newspaper of the city of Sovetskaya Gavan'; I do not remember what it was called.

A. Was it really the only newspaper.

B. There was only one editorial office.

It was an organ of the city authorities.

A. Well, if we go further -- you, as an employee of the Second Chief Directorate who has finished the Institute of International Relations, must know who published the newspapers, which organs publish them; to say only "authorities", that is pretty broad.

B. In a city of oblast subordination, the newspapers are organs of the press of the Oblast Party Committee..

A. And, further?

B. City of Sovetskaya Gavan', organ of the press, I knew....

A. What is this -- a Party Rayon Committee or a City ((Party Committee))?

B. A City ((Party Committee)), of course; it is a city.

A. And besides the Party.

~~SECRET~~

- B. And of the City Executive Committee, ((Council of)) Workers' Deputies.
- A. You can be more accurate, without saying, "Well, ah, and"; you should know such simple things.
- What was the newspaper called. ((Pause))
- Well, you went to the newspaper's editorial office; what kind of documents you ((submit)):
- B. Well, I had some kind of document from the court.
- A. What kind of a document?
- B. Well, a document of the fact that I was bringing a suit for divorce. And the court gave me this piece of paper for presentation to the editor for publication in the newspaper.
- A. What is this piece of paper called, and what is there written in it?
- B. I do not remember.
- A. You got divorced one time in your life....
- B. I do not remember.
- A. ... On the basis of what you said.
- And you do not know what piece of paper the court gave you.
- What other documents must you submit in order to announce the divorce in the newspaper.
- And what kind did you have to give.
- B. I paid out the money.
- A. This is done at the end.
- B. A receipt that I had paid the editorial's office.

A. To whom do you pay it.

B. At the nearest savings bank.

A. Well, the receipt -- this is the last stage.

B. That is all; there are no other documents.

Because in that paper from the court, it is said that Citizen ((B's name)) is bringing suit for divorce against so-and-so who lives, at such-and-such a place, etc.

And I showed my identification, which showed that I was an interpreter-  
translator in such-and-such a military unit.

A. Well, you showed your identification; what else.

Well, the identification shows that you, you are....

B. Sovetskaya Gavan', that I am in Sovetskaya Gavan'.

A. That it is you, it is you, and not IVANOV or PETROV.

B. Right; and that is all.

A. That is not all; they will not accept it with those documents.

((Pause)) How much did you have to pay for the announcement?

B. Three hundred rubles.

A. On what basis, did you have to pay 300 rubles.

B. I do not know on what basis -- to my thinking everyone has to pay  
such a sum.

A. If you say you know, do not say everyone always pay such a sum.

Why is it 300 rubles, and not 500, 600, or 200.

B. I do not know; I cannot say.

- A. Why not without paying.
- B. I cannot say.
- A. This sum of money was paid for some reason.
- B. Probably, probably.
- A. On what basis.
- B. I do not know.
- A. ((Long pause)) Did your wife know that you were bringing suit for divorce.
- B. ((Pause)) Of course, I think that she know.
- A. "Of course, I think that she knew" -- you must surely know.
- B. I do not remember all of those details which you are asking me; I do not remember.
- A. Do you not remember when you were divorced.
- B. I do not remember, I also do not know...
- A. What -- you do not know how people are divorced. ((Long pause)).  
Imagine to yourself that your wife does not want to give you a divorce.  
What happens then.
- B. Well, my case is registered, anyway.  
The rayon court never recognizes... never decides the question whether to grant a divorce or not; it never decides.  
It does not matter what the testimony, reasons.  
But it is the City Court that makes this decision.

And the City Court can grant a divorce, despite the fact that she might....

- A. ...We know this; and we will return to it.
- B. Well, why are you asking me.
- A. In case she does not want to give you a divorce....
- B. Nevertheless, a review has to be held; and the review of the matter in the court, the divorce case can be held only after the announcement of a divorce in the press.
- A. How did you actually come to an agreement with your wife?  
Did you correspond with her.
- B. No, I did not correspond with her; I had absolutely nothing to correspond with her about.
- A. Well, you cannot make an announcement in the press without communicating with your wife and without having all of the documents in hand; and, if she has refused and does not want to give you a divorce -- or even if she were willing to a divorce, no one will accept your ((announcement)) for publication.  
If you really got a divorce, you must know.  
And if you really made the announcement.
- B. ((Pause)) I am telling you the way I remember it.  
I do not remember what was there.
- A. That is just a pretext, to say "I am telling you the way I remember it."  
I am asking about the way it happened.
- B. I am telling you the way I remember it, as it was.

A. Just imagine that a man does not remember in which newspaper he made the announcement, in which Kray and what documents he presented; I do not think that he actually made the announcement and got a divorce.

If I were to say it, would you believe me?

And, ~~moreover~~, there had not been 5 or 7 divorces, but it was the first. ((Pause))

Do you want to tell further, how you actually got the divorce.

B. The announcement was made in the local newspaper.

(3-4G)

I sent one copy ((of the newspaper with the announcement)) to Moscow, to the court.

I do not remember whether I sent it home or straight to the court.

A. Very well, you sent it to the court or home; it finally got to the court.

B. It reached the court.

A. What court?

B. A rayon court.

A. Which rayon?

B. There, on Sretenka.

A. Until when did you maintain your apartment on Meshchianskaya?

B. Leaving for the Far East in 1950.... Yes... here one must say... when we terminated the marriage, we divided up the apartment somehow. Well, I had two rooms -- well, I am not counting the third room, because it was without a window and dark.

I have her the large room, the bedroom with that dark room -- it was a study -- and I took the other room.

~~SECRET~~

She did not live there, but her things... the apartment was locked up. She came for a couple of hours, not every day, but when she wished. And I lived in my own room.

Leaving for the Far East, I turned over the keys of my room to the building manager.

I told them that, leaving for military service, I was giving up the room for good.

"I am a military man.

"I will turn it over to you completely."

A. That is, you gave it up completely.

B. But no, I did not give it up ((completely)); but I turned it over ((to the building manager)) when leaving.

A. How did you turn it over?

B. So -- I turned in the keys and said, "I am leaving", and that I would not be living there.

A. Well, what, then they took it over from you completely?

B. Right; and they even moved someone in.

A. Later, they moved someone in?

B. Later, yes.

A. And your wife?

B. Well, she stayed; she had the bedroom and the second -- the dark one, the study.

A. You made the announcement in Sovetskaya Gavan'; you gave your name; what address did you give to the newspaper



B. The address is not shown, but the address of the respondent is -- not the address of the one bringing suit, but of the respondent.

A. Why are you telling me rubbish.

What are you thinking, after all -- that you are talking to a child, or what.

If you were not divorced and....

B. What are you telling me:

Only one address is shown -- that of the respondent.

If she is bringing suit, then address of the husband is shown.

And case under review....

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

A. And do not make it up. ((Pause))

If you wrote up an announcement, and it was published, it will be shown that "IVANOV, Ivan Ivanovich,...."

B. (1G).

A. ...Living at such and such an address, is bringing suit for divorce against such and such a person."; "...Living at such and such an address..."

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

... you do not know such things, but you want me to believe that you made an announcement. ((Pause))

Which court, in which rayon, received your case for review.

B. The court on Sretenka.

The Rayon ((Count)).

A. Which court.

B. The people's court.

A. The People's court of what precinct (uchastok).

B. I do not remember; there are several precincts.

A. In which rayon.

B. I do not remember the rayon.

B. ((Pause)) What happened then.

Tell me how the case actually progressed in the court.

B. The review of the case took place in the Summer of 1952 when I was in Moscow.

A. When in the summer of 1952?

B. ((Pause)) May, June, like that.

A. Well, during the day, evening, morning?

B. During the day.

A. Well, tell about it -- who was present, what was the whole procedure?

I want to know whether you got a divorce or not.

Were you there or not?

B. ((Pause)) The court has a whole number of cases....

A. I do not need any "cases"; I need only one thing -- to know about your divorce.

B. The trial progresses; there are the people's judge and two assessors. The judge states that Citizen so-and-so is bringing suit for divorce against so-and-so.

The marriage actually has been terminated since 1943, and the basis. Well, the basis does not show any kind of dirt, but simply the usual marriage problem, "incompatibility".

The usual thing.

We had different temperaments, and the marriage actually was terminated, since 1943, they have not been living together.

A. What else:

B. They asked me questions -- whether I had changed my mind, whether I insist on the divorce.

I said I insisted on a divorce.

They asked her questions, about her attitude, she too said that she did not object to the divorce.

A. The wife was there:

B. Yes, she was.

A. What else was taken into account.

B. Here, well, you understand, absolutely nothing was decided; the people's court does not say yes or no.

A. I understand that; but what else was taken into account:

B. The fact was taken into account that we had not been living together for a long while; for the court, this is at least a weighty thing.

A. Still another fact:

B. ...And that both sides, that she does not object.  
That is, of course.... Both sides want a divorce.

A. How did you find out that you were supposed to be in court that day:

- B. Well, you go to the court several times; you find out when the hearing is going to be; you talk with them, with the secretary of this precinct; you visit the judge.
- A. It is not so easy to see the judge; there are a thousand people. If everyone goes in to see the judge, there will be no time for him to hold court.  
There is something else....
- B. There is a time for the hearings; and there is a time when the judge receives people -- they can talk with him.
- A. Well, to whom actually are the statements of divorce given?  
How are they received?
- B. Oh, I do not remember these details.  
They are given -- actually they are given when you are beginning to file... there are secretaries of the precincts; the secretary will tell you when the judge will receive you, and so forth.
- A. Well, you came to Moscow, and so forth; probably, you somehow communicated with your wife and let her know that you had arrived.
- B. Ah... the court sent a notice.
- A. So -- the court sent a notice.
- B. ...That the case is set for such and such a date.
- A. Which witnesses were present?
- B. There were some of the fellows with me.  
Who was there.  
(Thinking) Who was there.  
Vadim IVANOV was there; he knows her very well.  
There were two other fellows, also, I think.
-

A. Who else.

B. I do not remember.

A. Who were some of her witnesses.

B. She was there... yes, she was there with her brother, with Kostya.

A. Only.

B. Only with her brother.

A. Was the child with her?

B. No, no, no, no, no.

A. What did the court say about the child.

B. Nothing.

This was the court which tried to bring about a reconciliation.

An examination was made to see if a reconciliation could be brought about.

No, it was not possible; actually, we had not been living together for several years.

A. Well, do you have in mind that as a ((in English:)) "consideration", it gives you more or less a basis for divorce?

B. And ((if)) both sides do not object.

A. ...They do not object; but I think that the judge, first of all, pays attention to the fact that you have a child....

B. A child.

A. And something surely was said.

~~SECRET~~

B. Something was said about aid.

I told him that I was giving and would give aid.

A. What kind of a document did the people's court give to you, after the hearing?

B. Papers (Napravleniye) were granted to take the divorce to the city court.

A. What kind of papers?

B. I do not remember; well, a paper was given to take to the city court. It stated that the case had been examined, and it was being transferred to the city court -- for the divorce.

A. Where did you send the paper?

B. To the city court, to the court of the City of Moscow.

A. Where is it located?

B. I do not remember.

A. Where, on what street?

B. I do not remember.

A. Who was the judge?

B. I also do not remember.

A. When was the case heard in the city court?

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, after a year, or two.

~~SECRET~~

- B. No, the case was heard in 1952.
- A. When?
- B. I do not remember.  
In the summer of 1952.
- A. You have said summer a hundred times -- there are 3 months in the summer.
- B. I cannot tell you.
- A. ((Pause)) Well, we will begin from here -- where did you live at that time?
- B. I was with my parents.
- A. How much time did it take you to get to this court?
- B. Well -- I went by automobile -- how much time could it have taken?
- A. Where did you go by automobile?
- B. Well, I do not remember, I do not remember, I do not remember.
- A. Where did you go?  
To Shchelkovo, or where?
- B. In Moscow.  
In the city of Moscow.
- A. But where?
- B. I do not remember.
- A. How many Moscow city courts are there?

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B. One.

A. Where is it located?

B. I do not remember the street.

A. Who is talking thus.

An employee of the Second Chief Directorate?

You do not know where the Moscow City Court...

B. I was in this city court only one time in my whole life.

A. You probably were there many times on business.

B. Only one time.

A. And if you were not there, then it means you did not work there.

B. I did not work in the Investigations Directorate; that is why I did not have business with the court.

A. Very bad; every employee of the Second Chief Directorate at the same time is an investigator, for your information.

B. I, too, worked in the Second Chief Directorate and know how it operates.

A. If you knew you would not be saying these stupid things.

You do not even know where the Moscow City Court is, and you do not know in which rayon you lived.

B. Well, I do not remember the rayons; I do not remember the rayons.

A. How can a person live in a place for 3 years and not know the rayon.

You do not even know in which rayon Narodnaya Street is.

Not to mention that one -- Sretinka; Sretinka is a long street, quite



long.

And it is the closest....

B. I can tell how to get there; ((smiling)) I do not remember the rayon.

A. If I were in your place I would not be smiling -- because this is a very serious thing, and we are talking about serious things.

B. If I did not attach any significance to it, it made no difference to me what rayon it was; I could spit on it.

A. I am not playing knuckle-bones here.

B. I also am not playing knuckle-bones, I think; I am in prison, and am not just sitting talking with you at the table.

A. You still are not in prison, but you soon will be.

Remember that.

If it continues this way, we will not have any other way out. ((Pause))

I tried to put you on the right track, if you do not want it, it is up to you.

Well, tell me about how the case went in the city court.

B. There was a very brief hearing; again, the same procedure as in the rayon court.

The judges went out ((to their chambers)); the hearing took a few minutes; they went out; then they returned; "The court is in session"-- everyone stood up.

They rendered a decision for divorce.

A. You always just make general statements.

B. Because I do not remember these details; you want me to give details, I do not remember them; I did not try to remember them; I do not remember about this.

- A. I think that a man who got a divorce one time in his life would remember it very well. ((Pause))  
Well, who were your witnesses?  
In the oblast, or city court.
- B. Vadim IVANOV again was there, and ORLOV; ORLOV -- a kind of pal -- was there.  
And there was a third one, I think.  
I do not remember.
- A. What did they have to say there?  
Why were they needed there?
- B. Here, no one asked them anything.  
IVANOV was asked something in the rayon court; he told them whatever it was.  
But here, no one asked anything.
- A. Who was her witness?
- B. Her brother, Konstantin.
- A. And who else?
- B. No one else.
- A. You know that the brother -- in the Soviet Union, his testimony is accepted by the court, but...
- B. And they did not ask him for a word there.  
Kostya probably came along with her so that she would not be alone.
- A. And there was no witnesses or anyone?
- B. No.

~~SECRET~~

- A. To confirm that you had not been living together.
- B. She would not have denied it.
- A. Some people say maybe someone else should be asked, because nevertheless a check is made to see if he did something; right.
- B. Well, if she denied something, that would be another matter; then, the judge would ask for a witness, because his testimony would not be sufficient.
- A. Well, if we put you in the judge's position, could the judge think that you had forced her to testify against her will?  
Someone has to substantiate her statement that she agrees to a divorce and that she has no objection.  
Perhaps you had said to her, "If you do not tell the court that you consent to a divorce, I will kill you."  
And she gives the testimony.  
Someone has to confirm this, or no.  
Take the simplest thing.
- B. They did not ask either witnesses or anyone else in the city court.
- A. I agree that she could have said, and I do not object that she was agreeable to a divorce and that there were not any questions, but someone has to say so, because there are thousands of such cases --  
"All right, I will give you 5,000 rubles; please go to the court and say that you do not want to live with me."  
That is all.  
And the divorce is prepared.  
And a month later it is discovered that "he bought me off for 5,000 rubles"; but, in another case, he says, "If you do not testify ((as I wish)) in court, I will cut off your head"; she would be afraid and testify that "I do not want to live with him"; but, in fact....
- B. I do not know why, but she was sitting with her brother, and there

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was no one else.

A. You understand what I am talking about....

B. But, it was such a case....

A. I understand that it was not so, but anyway, the court is the court, and a judge is a judge.

He believed her, but he must have some kind of confirmation.

B. Before the judge hears the case, he will talk it over with one side, he will talk it over with the other side -- ((if)) he senses ((something out of order)), he can ask.

I do not know what kind of questions he asked her.

The judge discusses it with the people.

((Pause)) May I smoke?

A. Yes.

((Pause)) Would you not say that you also do not look very good with this divorce, beginning with Sovetskaya Gavan' and ending with Moscow.

B. Why?

A. Because you do not know where, how, when, what -- absolutely nothing.

You were in Sovetskaya Gavan' so many years and cannot remember how long you were there.

B. Well, we did not live in Sovetskaya Gavan'; I was in Sovetskaya Gavan', maybe 2-3 times (3-4G)... and we did not have that newspaper -- we did not subscribe to it.

A. It is the same thing as your not knowing when you were in Kaliningrad. You do not know what newspaper it was there, but you gave lectures on political affairs, you held political affairs sessions -- and you do not know what newspaper was published there. ((Long pause))

I am not giving you such delicate questions of which there are hundred here -- I know this was long ago, it is fully understandable, more than 10 years has passed, since it actually took place -- but the questions asked here are such that a man can answer them in his sleep.

B. I am answering.

A. Well, we will, we will go back.

Well, what happened to you that you do not know to which kray or oblast Sovetskaya Gavan' belongs?

B. Well, honest to God!

If you want to say Khabarovskiy Kray, I just cannot say for sure, because that part related to Primorskiy Kray... here is Vladivostok, here is Sovetskaya Gavan'.

A. Well, what happened after the hearing?

B. The city court decision stated that I had to pay some kind of court costs -- I do not remember exactly the sum -- 500 rubles -- I had to pay the costs.

That is, he who initiates the case has to pay the costs.

After I paid... the court handed me a paper showing how much I had to pay... after that, I showed ZAGS the decision of the court and that I had paid.

What kind of paper was it?

They put for me one thing -- a stamp in my officer's identification.

A. And where did you register the fact that they had given you a stamp.

B. In the passport.

A. ((Pause)) You still do not remember in what rayon this was done.

B. I do not remember.

---

Look, for you, this is very strange: I do not remember my rayon when I was living on Meshchanskaya Street.

I do not remember the rayon.

I do not remember the rayon in which Taganskaya and Narodnyy Streets are.

I do not remember, although I went to vote for officials to the people's court or to the Supreme Soviet.

Well, I do not remember.

A. After the divorce, you went to ZAGS; what kind of a document did they give you.

B. ZAGS gave me no document, except that a stamp regarding the divorce was put.

A. Again, this is not true; something is given.

B. Well, absolutely nothing, no document was given to me.

A. Well, any officer can forget it; there are hundreds of forgeries made.

B. Well, they put in a stamp, and then a seal is placed on the stamp; what are you saying.  
How can you counterfeit it.

A. Well, of course, if you lived in the Soviet Union, you must know that hundreds of people did such things after the war.  
And even now they continue to do this.  
They look for those who do not pay their alimony, and so on, as much as you wish

A. I do not know; I did not counterfeit the stamp.

B. I did not say you counterfeited the stamp, but the stamp is not enough; there has to be a confirmation of this stamp.

- B. Well, the confirmation is that they sent the executive letter ((court decision regarding alimony)).
- A. The executive letter is only one thing -- it confirms that you are paying alimony; they can award the alimony. They can force you to pay even though you are not living together, in order to support a child.
- B. Well, I did see the executive letter which they sent probably indicating that the marriage was dissolved....
- A. If it is dissolved, it is so indicated; it sometimes also happens so that a marriage is not dissolved, but they pay alimony.
- B. Well, the executive letter indicates if the marriage is or is not dissolved.  
And they did not give the executive letter....
- A. I am not talking about the executive letter.
- B. I did not have any more documents of any kind.
- A. Alright, let us take a break.

((A buzzes for the guard))

((XM -- not on tape))

...Now you are saying something else.

Earlier you said that you came to Moscow, were on leave, went to the Baltic area, returned and got a divorce, then again went to the Baltic area, then to Moscow.

Now it turns out that you came to Moscow, remained there all the time until you got a divorce, and then went to the Baltic.

What is the truth?

I want to hear this more or less articulately.

B. ((Apparently laughing slightly)) Articulately -- both court hearings took place in 1952.

I do not remember the month.

A. ((Pause)) Well, how much time elapsed between one court hearing and the other?

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

A. Between the people's court and the city court.

B. I do not know how long.

A. How do you explain such a long leave of absence?

B. My leave was for two months.

A. For what reason?

B. But, that is according to regulations...

A. On what basis?

B. It is counted this way: one month for travel and one month for leave.

Why a month for travel and a month for leave?

Look, in the Far East leave is given once in three years.

A. Yes, one time in three years.

B. Yes.

A. Please, tell how it is.

B. Well, I say -- for three years; well, alright, I was not there for 20 years.



- A. Leave of absence is given precisely for three years ((Pause))  
Well, please...
- B. Two months are given; this includes travel.
- A. ((Apparently writing)) Two months leave, with travel.
- B. At the end of the third year officers usually receive monetary compensation -- one month's pay, for the third year.  
Well, I did not receive it because I did not spend three years there.  
Well, why do they give such leave?  
Because it is a long way to travel.
- A. What -- is it not known to you that monetary compensation never was paid for leave in the Soviet Army, and it is not now.  
Why are you shuffling in something that is not needed.
- B. I am not shuffling in anything; I am telling you as I know it.  
You are always trying to....
- A. I am trying to...  
But there is no such thing -- they don't give compensation!  
And they never paid it.  
((Pause)) If you were an officer, what procedure existed when you were in the Far East for giving officers leave?
- B. Once in three years, two months -- including travel -- and for the third year spent there, a month's pay.
- A. You do not know.  
Well, answer this simple question, a leading one -- how many years ((of service)) gives one the right to leave when in the Far East, and how many times must you take leave if you are in the Far East?
- B. How many years.  
Just a minute.
-

A. How many times, and when is leave given to an officer to travel away from the Far East, and how many times must he spend his leave there ((In the Far East)). ((Pause))

The procedure was like this -- an officer serving there gets both leave without leaving the Far East and leave to travel away from the Far East.

Who gets leave without leaving the Far East and who receives it to leave the area.

B. We never had such a procedure -- because none of the fellows would agree to spend his leave there.

A. ((Pause)) I know that no one would agree.  
Everyone would like to travel every year....

B. No, they did not let you go; it was once in three years.  
And you receive... they count it this way -- one month's leave, one month's travel, if you go by rail.  
You get 12-15 days for this, one way to Moscow.  
And back -- that amounts to a month.

A. Why a month for travel time?  
((Pause)) There is a limit...

B. Listen to me... just a minute... listen -- after one year... I mean, for three years, you have the right, you go on leave -- one time, let us say, to Leningrad, Moscow, Khar'kov, or Kiev -- it is not important.

You are given two months' leave.

If you want, you can go by rail -- you will spend 25, 26 days traveling there and back.

If you want, you can go by plane; but you are given orders for train travel -- that to what you are entitled.

And, for the third year, the fellows receive compensation.

A. There never was any compensation.

~~SECRET~~

B. They paid, they provided compensation.

A. We will not argue about this.

When did you arrive in the Far East?

B. Well, most likely, in the fall of 1950 -- approximately at the end of October -- around about then.

A. Then you were to have leave for 1951?

If you were there -- that is, a month ((of leave)).

B. And for 1952.

A. Well, the year 1952 had just began.

B. I did not go on leave anymore in 1952.

A. Well, where?

In December, you again went on leave.

B. At the very end of December, for... so... for 1953.

I took leave in January.

A. Who gives leave in January?

B. Well, please, the commander of the unit will give it with pleasure in January...

May I smoke?

But, here he did not want to let me go on leave; I got help.

A. Well, how much time did you spend in Moscow?

When did you come to Moscow on leave ((from the Far East))?

B. I came to Moscow shortly before May -- at the very end of April; I took an airplane.

I had the entire month of May and June for leave.

- A. Well, May and June.  
In May, you made the announcement somewhere; and in June, your case was heard in the people's court; in July -- you said, in the summer time -- you had a hearing in the city court.  
When did all of this affair come to an end.  
With the court.
- B. In Summer 1952; I do not remember exactly.
- A. But they could not give you more than two months; we can imagine that for some reason...
- B. In July the question of the place where I was to serve was decided. The question was that they suggested also that I study. Then there was the question about ((going to)) Germany. Then, here, in July, the question of eliminating all of the bases in Germany was decided.  
There remained only the base in Berlin; everyone left.
- A. In what month did you leave Moscow?
- B. Around August.
- A. Well, anyway, how do you explain that at the beginning you told Mr. BAGLEY another story?
- B. Well, I tried to remember!  
Well, very well, I tried to remember.  
Tried to remember how it was.
- A. So -- have you now remembered?
- B. ((Pause)) Well, it seems to me that all of this business with both courts was worked out in the summer of 1952.
- A. Well, anyway, what kind of procedure exists (2-30)

B. I do not know what the procedure is; of course, I asked to have this matter hurried up, while I am in Moscow.

A. You arrived from the Far East officially; or did you go on leave; or how did this happen?

B. I went on leave officially.

A. You officially went on leave.

Well, you arrived in Moscow -- that was the first thing you did. Where did you register, as an officer who had arrived from the Far East.

B. I did not register any where, not in the way you have in mind -- not in the kommandatura or anywhere.

I telephoned to Personnel, spoke with KALOSHIN; I related the regards from MEL'NIKOV from KHAN'TOV, chief of information, my direct immediate superior.

A. It does not interest me whose regard you tendered.

B. ((Pause)) I said that I was going to be in Moscow, or near Moscow, at the dacha.

That I would not go anywhere, even south.

A. Did you submit any kind of document to Personnel after the divorce?

B. No, I submitted nothing.

A. What -- was it not necessary?

((Did you want)) still to be hung up with a wife whose father had been imprisoned.

Was it not necessary to clear up the case so that it would not seem....

B. Well, well, well, I, I, I told, of course, that I had gotten a divorce.

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B. Well, I was on leave.

When I left, I probably paid, knowing that I would be absent in May and June.

A. Probably, but certainly.

We will leave this question.

Look here; do you know this document.

((A shows B the Lichnyy listok po uchetu kadrov))

B. "Lichnyy listok po uchetu kadrov"

Yes, I have seen, I have seen it; but I do not remember that I completed it.

((Talking to himself:)) These questions are in the anketa.

But I do not remember that I filled it out; I do not remember.

A. Well, did you ever see it:

B. In personal files.

A. What kind of personal files:

B. I saw them in personal files.

A. Well, for example, with what kind of personal files is this connected:

B. I do not remember.

I saw this form; I saw it.

A. Where.

Under what circumstances did you see this form.

B. I cannot tell you.

A. ((Long pause)) Well, for your information, if you had worked in the Second Chief Directorate, then you must know it very well and must know with what it is connected.

~~SECRET~~

This questionnaire was made in the Soviet Union in 1955, on 27 September.

B. So...

A. It was ((used)) before that, and it still is.  
It even was ((used)) before the war.

B. Well, I think... you know what this is.  
This is for civilians... for interpreter-translator's personal files...  
I think it is for civilians.

A. This is not the reply of an employee of the Second Chief Directorate,  
an employee of the KGB.

B. Well, I did not work in Personnel; I do not know.

A. What has Personnel to do with it?  
It has absolutely nothing to do with personnel.  
Every man who worked....

B. Well, I did not fill it out; I do not remember.

A. And, here, if you are a Party member, is a question -- every man is  
asked for how long he has been a Komsomol member.

B. You usually write that in another questionnaire -- "Were you a  
Komsomol member before?"

And you fill in the years in which you were a member.

A. Besides that, it asks if you had been abroad, including service in  
the Soviet Army.

Give the date, month and year; the date, month and year.

People who handle this case, if a person does not remember....

B. Well, Personnel -- they will put it in order, clean it up.

~~SECRET~~

A. They always help you.

Then, for a serviceman, the date always is put in.

Here in the work completed, from the beginning, including military service.

Likewise, the date, month and year, is written in -- entered on duty and left; the position with the organization or institution is indicated.

The location -- everything -- is asked in detail.

What languages do you know.

Over-all term of service in the Army:

((Etc. -- A continues the list of questions included in the form))

B. All of these questions were in the questionnaire; I complete the answers to all of these questions; but I did not fill out this questionnaire.

This Listok, on myself -- I did not complete it.

A. That is bad.

B. No.

A. Most of these questions are in the Anketa; I told you about this earlier.

And there were no objections.

But this Listok is only on four pages.

B. And, I think, the KGB does not have this.

A. ((Pause)) Well, I see that you do not -- how do they say:

As you said, in regard to the ABIDIAN Case -- you do not look too good; this is also the case with regard to ((your statements)) on your first marriage, your first divorce, if not worse than in the ABIDIAN Case.

((Pause)) Do you agree with this or not.

((Pause)) Well, what.



B. Completely.

I never set for myself the aim to remember when I got a divorce, to remember how, to remember what kind of paper I wrote.

A. Not for that alone -- a man must remember where he served; you do not even know this.

You do not even know what newspaper was there -- or in which oblast Sovetskaya Gavan' belongs.

You do not know the simplest thing -- the difference between an oblast and a kray.

How can this be explained.

B. I do not know how to explain.

A. Then, I do not know what you studied in the Institute of International Relations.

You had such scientific wonders there, professors, including academician one of them in geography.

B. BARANSKIY.

A. ((Pause)) Tell me briefly how did you become acquainted with your second wife, and how did you come to get married, and where.

B. In the beginning of 1953, in Moscow, in January-February, when the question about me had been resolved, I was vacationing -- I went for a week or two or one and a half to various holiday houses (Dom otdykha) around Moscow.

I was at Sochi; I rested at the Gertsen Sanitorium, where I became acquainted with my wife.

A. Well, when did you decide to get married.

Well, approximately when -- in February, in January...

B. In February.

~~SECRET~~

- A. In February.  
Well, when was the decision made to get married.
- B. Well, I dated her after that.  
We talked about marriage.
- A. Well, you talked about marriage, and you decided to get married, so.
- B. Yes, but I cannot tell you when we decided to get married.
- A. When?
- B. Well, at the beginning of 1953.  
Officially, officially, we registered in June.
- A. Well, why did you choose June, instead of another month.  
What was the basis for this -- why was it not in May or July, but  
in June?  
What....
- B. She, well, when we met in February, she still was in....  
I was in Kubinka not for long -- for a week, or two; she still was  
there in March.  
I went to see her several times in March.
- A. Well, you saw her in March, in March... you saw her....
- B. We even were dating in April.  
Well, I thought first I would settle the matter of my work; I would  
begin work; then everything could be done officially.  
I began work.  
((Pause)) Well, it is difficult for me to say why we registered  
precisely in June and not in May.
- A. When did you register.

- B. On the 27th of June.
- A. On the 27th of June.  
Why on the 27th of June.
- B. This is the date that was designated by ZAGS.
- A. Well, in what ZAGS was this.
- B. This was at the ZAGS at her place of residence; she lived on Serafimovich Street, in Building #2, the seventh entrance.
- A. ((Repeats address; (then:)) How many buildings are there on Serafimovich Street?
- B. It is a very short street; it begins at the bridge, there are large stone buildings, and here, as the continuation of Serafimovich Street is Bol'shaya Polyanka.  
Here, in fact, is one building, on the right -- Government Building.  
But, on the left side, a small building, near the bridge.
- A. What was your address on Meshchanskaya Street?
- B. Pervaya Meshchanskaya Street, Building #62/64.
- A. #62/64; apartment.
- B. It seems it was #74.
- A. 74; and on Serafimovich Street, on which floor did your wife live?
- B. On the 7th floor, also; Apartment #140.
- A. Then it also was the 7th entrance.
- B. No; the 7th entrance....

A. On Serafimovich Street.

B. Building #2.

A. Seventh entrance, seventh floor, the apartment.

B. #140.

A. And here, the address on Meshchanskaya Street was #62/67.

B. .64.

A. 64; Apartment #74.

B. Apartment #74, yes.

A. And on Gor'kiy Street, what was the address?

B. Building #9; apartment #43.

A. What floor of Building #9?

B. The third floor, yes.

A. Third floor; apartment #43.

B. #43.

A. And what was the address on Granovskiy Street?

B. On Granovskiy Street, Building #3.

A. Building #3, and the floor?

B. Well, you know, there is a semi-basement; there lived the servants

and guards; it is considered the first floor; you went up one flight of stairs.

A. The first floor apartment.

B. The first floor; I think it was #60.

A. Well, very well; anyway, why was the date chosen.

B. Well, the date was not chosen by us.

You understand; you come in... when we submitted the statement, they gave us two weeks -- it is some kind of new regulation -- two weeks so that people can think about it, because they told you, this is a serious step, one has to think about, weigh the matter. And they set the date of 27 June for us.

A. On the 27th of June; what is the process for registration.

B. We came in on the 27th - ZAGS.

There was a small room; there were several rooms; in one room birth certificates are issued, and certificates on death; and in the other room, you register for marriage.

A. ((Laughs)) Perhaps you could even get a death certificate at the same time.

B. Well, it was funny, really -- such an important date; all of this together.

A. How did you answer the question of whether you were married before?

B. "Yes, I was".

A. What documents did you submit ((to show)) that you were divorced.

~~SECRET~~

B. I do not remember; I think that I did not present any documents.  
I simply indicated that I had been divorced.  
I was asked if I had been married; I said, "yes, I had been".  
How many times."  
"Only once".  
"Divorced."  
"Yes."  
"When:"  
"In 1952".  
((That was)) all.

A. Well, they cannot just register you; they do not take your word.  
It is not done that way in the Soviet Union.

B. They, they have in mind these two weeks; they probably do something  
during the two weeks.

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

Well, I do not know, but I do not remember any kind of a document.

A. They make a check at once.

B. But I do not remember any kind of a document.

A. They make one immediately, right there.

B. Right there, there were those questions.

A. Well, the question is asked: "Were you married before?"

B. Yes, I was.

A. How did it end... how many times.

B. One time.

~~SECRET~~

A. How did the marriage end

B. I was divorced in 1952.

A. So -- they have to have something to confirm this.

"It is better ((for ZAGS)) that I write this down" ((A refers to preparation of documentary confirmation beforehand))

You understand.

B. Well, I will be held answerable in accordance with law, I am responsible -- if I lie I am liable to prosecution; I will be prosecuted if I lie, if I say that I was not married.

A. You yourself know, if people did not lie, it would not be necessary to issue laws; they would not be needed.

B. That is true; and if I lie, I must answer for it.

A. Not only in the Soviet Union.

There are thousands of people, who....

B. If he is caught in this, he will be tried for it.

A. Well, they prosecute; they force payment of alimony, and so forth especially if there are children ((A talks about some divorce procedures))

But it is necessary to have some kind of document ((to show)) that you really are divorced.

It is not enough to say, "Yes, I was married and I got divorced in such-and-such a month".

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

A. Well, if you did not present any documents....

~~SECRET~~

- B. Well, I do not remember.
- A. ...When you were divorced, they could not register you.  
I am getting at the fact that there must be something.
- B. I tell you I do not remember that I showed a document.  
The only document I had was the officer's identification, in which the stamp was placed, and I had turned it over ((to the KGB)).
- A. You had not had the officer's identification for a long time.  
You were already working in KGB, and you had not had it for a long time.
- B. I do not remember having presented any kind of document, no; I do not remember.
- A. Well, I will ask you again -- what document did you receive when you divorced your first wife?
- B. I did not get any document, except the ZAGS stamp in my officer's identification.
- A. That isn't enough.  
They could put this in for you later on the basis of some document.
- B. On the basis of the court decision of which the city court gave me, they put a stamp in my identification.
- A. We have already come to the conclusion that the court decision is sent to the local rayon ZAGS for your place of residence.
- B. And I was given by the court a paper; they even gave me two of them -- according to one, I had paid the court fees; and the other was to be presented to the ZAGS.
- A. The court fee was paid on the spot.

~~SECRET~~



On the basis of these papers...

B. The court fees are not paid on the spot, but are paid into the savings bank or the local bank.

A. I just cannot find out what kind of document you received; and you do not know...

B. I do not remember; I do not remember; no, no.

A. Do you remember who was your witness when you went to ZAGS to register.

B. The two of us went; there were no friends; there was no one with us.

A. Well, who was the first on to congratulate you on your marriage.

B. The woman who registered us; we registered....

A. I mean, your relatives; where did you go right after you left the ZAGS?

B. Immediately after the ZAGS, we went to Serafimovich Street, and then we went to the dacha; and that very day at the dacha we had the wedding.

Our parents had congratulated us when we made the announcement.

A. Then, on that day, at the dacha, you had the wedding, on 27 June?

B. ((Speaks with uncertainty)) Yes.

A. Did you invite KORNULOV?

B. ((Pause; then speaks with uncertainty)) No.

A. Why not?

He had recommended you for work; ((you were)) good friends.

B. We invited close friends.

A. Well, why did you not invite KOMULOV.

B. Komulov was a close friend.

A. Now he was not; earlier, he was.

B. He was not a close friend.

There were only close friends; I said, "those who were close friends".

A. Was VAKHURUSHEV there?

B. No.

A. But where was he at this time?

B. I do not know.

A. He also was a good friend.

B. He was an acquaintance; he was a friend, yes.

I knew him at the Institute.

And our dachas were next to each other in Arkhangel'skoye when I studied at the Institute.

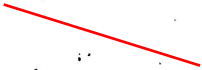
A. What is interesting around Arkhangel'skoye.

B. Near Moscow, there are two Arkhangel'skoyes.

A. I am speaking about the place where your dacha was.

B. Next to the sanatorium for generals; this is the former YUSUPOV Palace.

A. And what else.



B. That is all; that is a big estate -- the YUSKPOV Palace, the sanatorium for generals.

A. What else of interest is there

B. That is all; and ( those ) dachas; nothing more.

A. Is there a large village (selo) nearby?

B. Before you come to the place of these dachas, there is a small, small village; not large.

A. And where is the second Arkhangel'skoye?

B. And the second Arkhangel'skoye ((Pause)) -- I was there twice.

The second Arkhangel'skoye... uhh.. I will tell you right now... let us see... along the road....

What kind of highway?

((The following, in the original transcript, was found not to have been in the tape reviewed: "At the beginning, you leave Moscow in the direction of Vnukovo; and then the road going to Vnukovo goes to the right, and you go straight. I do not remember."))

A. Well, who of the KGB employees were present at your wedding?

B. KUTYREV, Georgiy Yakovlevich was there, and RAKOVSKIY, Feliks -- two people.

A. Then there was not anyone else from KGB.

B. No.

A. And VAKHUSHEV was not there.

B. No.

A. And you did not invite KOBULOV

B. No.

A. Well, you understand -- the date of the 27th also has something special about it.

B. Why do I tell you?

Why do I remember?

Because I remember that it became known that this was the day that ((BERIYA)) was arrested.

A. From whom and how did you find out?

B. It was late, late in the evening.

A courier came to the dacha.

Father and MALYSHEV came out.

They received a document (( "paper" )) from the TsK.

A. Then this was late in the evening on the 27th?

B. Yes, on the 27th, yes.

A. Well, did this disturb the wedding?

B. No, no; of course, they were upset. (XG)

((Pause)) I remember that father left with MALYSHEV; they were upset; VANNIKOV was there.

Let me see -- who else was there.

There was much coming and going.

My father told me not to mention anything to anyone.

And what impressed me was that neither father, nor MALYSHEV, nor VANNIKOV... but VANNIKOV had been a very close to BERIYA.

A. Why was he close?

B. Why was he close.

Because, as soon as the war ended, during the war VANNIKOV had worked... there was the Narkom, the Ministry of Armaments.

But, after the war ended, he worked all of these years in the atomic industry.

The atomic industry, as such, was an administration, it was not a ministry, but a special administration under the Council of Ministers. BERIYA headed the industry; and VANNIKOV was its organizer and first chief.

Well, why was he close?

I do not know; he was close to BERIYA in any case.

A. In what year did MALYSHEV die?

B. MALYSHEV died at the beginning of 1957, exactly half a year, exactly six months after father's death.

A. And VANNIKOV?

B. And VANNIKOV, later, later, when he no longer was working -- He was retired.

A. In 1960?

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

A. Now, the whole old guard has died.

B. Well, look, LIKHACHEV, for several months, lay ill, at the same time as father...

A. What happened to LIKHACHEV?

B. He died of heart trouble and a brain hemorrhage.

He made such prophetic statements: "Well, here, Ivan -- when my father was living in Barvikha -- "soon the end will come; first me,

then you".

And so it turned out.

They kept his death from father.

YUDIN also died.

A. Who was he.

B. He too was a minister; he came in after the war.  
He was not one of the pre-war types.

A. Well, anyway, I can not understand how you registered if you did not present a document indicating that you had been divorced.

B. Well, I do not remember that I presented a document.  
I do not remember.

I simply was asked if I had been married.

"Yes."

"Divorced:"

"Yes."

"When:"

"In 1952".

A. What did your wife do the first year you were married and before.

B. She was studying at the Moscow State University, in the Philology Faculty, with concentration on journalism.

A. Did she work anywhere?

Had she been studying anything else?

B. She did not work anywhere.

Later, she studied -- when we were married -- by correspondence in the Institute of Foreign Languages.

She received work at home, went there one or two times a month.

A. Which language did she study.

B. German.

A. Did she study anywhere else.

B. No; at school; after school....

A. You said that she took some kind of lessons from someone; from whom.

B. There must be an error here.

A. Or was it the first wife who was studying.

B. She studied drawing; the first wife.

A. With whom did she study?

B. At one time she studied with SOKOLOV-SKALYA -- there is such an artist -- I heard that she had studied with him.

A. And with whom else.

B. I do not know any more.

Such a long.... it seems... (XG).

A. And who studied at the SURIKOV Studio.

B. Oh, the painter; well, she -- the first ((wife)) -- studied with him; ((Laughs)) but in fact, she did not study.

A. You said that you were in this studio several times.

B. I came there one time, one time.

A. Where is the studio located.

B. I do not remember.

It is not a studio; it is a school.

- A. You know where the TRST'YAKOVSKIY Gallery is
- B. Well, this.... ((B seems to imply that everyone knows the gallery's location)).
- A. Do you know its address.
- B. I do not remember the address.  
I know how to get there; it is close to Serafinovich Street; I do not remember the street.  
But I know how to get there.
- A. Were you at the TRST'YAKOVSKIY Gallery at least once?
- B. I was there several times.
- A. Well, the SURIKOV Studio also is in the TRST'YAKOVSKIY Gallery.
- B. No, no, no, no.  
She did not study there.  
No, no, no, no.
- A. Then why did you say that she had studied at the SURIKOV Studio.
- B. I said that she studied at an art school; but what it was called -- SURIKOV or whatever -- I do not know.  
She studied at an art school; she told me; I even went there once, when I learned that she was not going to study....
- A. You said for sure that she studied in the SURIKOV Studio and that you were there.
- B. I did not say the studio.  
I said in an art school; I thought it was the SURIKOV ((Studio)).



But not at the TRET'YAKOV Gallery.

A. Well, the studio...

B. A studio is not a school; a studio and a school are different things.

A. Do you want to go through the school and the studio

B. I do not want anything... ah... whatever you want, please.

A. I just want to say that, earlier, you said one thing, and now you are saying another.

((Pause)) Well, please tell me -- after you and your wife registered you came to her ((parents)).

B. Well, we already lived there, we lived there; I lived on Serafimovich until registration of the marriage, the official registration.

A. Until the official registration.

How long did you live together before the registration.

B. I think, approximately two weeks.

Why?

Because we had a small party.

Well, what kind of party.

Well, my parents came to their apartment -- Mother and father.

I think this was when we submitted the declaration ((of intention)) to register to get married.

And from that time I lived on Serafimovich.

A. Well, then you actually began to live together before the registration of the marriage.

B. Well, for two weeks.

A. Well, who else was at this party when your parents came to see her parents.

B. Only her mother and father; her brother was not there -- Igor was not there.

Zoya, her sister, was present; there was no one else.

A. Your parents were there, and who else.

B. No one else.

Her parents were there, and her sister, a student.

A. Well, now, I, of course, calculate that, as you said, the registration was set for the 27th... the registration of the marriage....

B. Well, we talked about...

A. ...To hold a party, so forth; you had agreed on the 27th; and probably, as you said, the party, the party was held at your dacha.

B. At the dacha, at Barvikha.

A. The people were notified a couple of days in advance that there would be a party.

B. Well, of course.

A. Give me the names, the small ones and the big ones, of the people who were present at this party.

B. At the party, at the party, before the registration of the marriage....

A. No, no; I am talking about after the registration, when the wedding was held.

B. Then, I told you those whom were fellows in the same room at work with me....

A. KUTYREV....

- B. And RAKOVSKIY, Feliks.
- A. RAKOVSKIY, and there was no one else.
- B. No one else.
- A. Who of the friends of your wife were there?
- B. No one; I think there was no one.  
Her close friend, Nora, was not there; she did not want to invite her.
- A. Then none of her friends were present?
- B. No.
- A. That is strange.
- B. Well, she had close friends -- this Nora.  
And then at one time she was friends... she was friends with... but,  
during the time of the registration, the relations with the brother's  
wife were spoiled... (Zoya and Zol'ta)
- A. All right, then none of her friends were present?
- B. No.
- A. Where was your wife working at that time?
- B. She was not working; she was studying (I-2G).
- A. At what institute or university was she?
- B. She was at Moscow University.
- A. At the Moscow State University; then there was no one ((from)) there  
((at the party)).
-

B. No.

A. Not even ((one)) of the instructors, of the ((students))

B. No one, absolutely no one.

A. Absolutely.

B. No; no one, no one.

A. Alright; well, we will begin -- who among your wife's relatives were present at this party.

B. Well, the mother and father.

A. Mother, father.

B. Sister Zoya; the brother was not there; I do not think he was around; perhaps he was vacationing; he was not in Moscow. He was not with his wife.

Thus, from her side, the mother her grandmother -- that is, her father's mother -- was there.

A. The father's mother.

B. The sister of the father, without her husband.

A. So; others.

B. That was all.

A. Now, on your side ((of the family))

B. Mother and father.

A. Mother and father; who else.

~~SECRET~~

B. Grandmother -- maternal -- she was there at that time, she has always lived with one daughter and then with another. She was here.

A. ((In English)) O.K.

B. There were the relatives.

Well, I do not count my brother -- he was still small.

A. Well, who from among your father's friends.

B. Of the friends, there was MALYSHEV, with his wife; and thier daughter, Liya.

A. Liya or Liliya?

B. Liya.

A. Well, how do you say it -- simply, Liya, and nothing more?

B. Liya.

A. Well, you know -- compared with Nad'ya - Nadyasha, etc.

B. No; Liya, Liya -- such a strange name.

A. ((en English)) OK.

MALYSHEV with his wife; who else.

B. Lusya KOSYGINA was there, Dshermen GVISHIANI, with her husband.

((Pause)) VANNIKOV was there, with his wife, with Revokka L'vovna.

((Pause)) MALYSHEV -- I said; VANNIKOV -- I said.

We invited OKOPOV; he was there, with his wife.

A. OKOPOV also is dead.

~~SECRET~~

- A. OKOPOV also is dead.
- B. Yes.
- A. When did he die?
- B. After father, later.
- A. Who else?
- B. Let me see -- Klavdiya Andreyevna KOSYGINA.  
KOSYGIN himself was not at the wedding; she was there -- the wife  
of KOSYGIN.  
That is what I remember.  
Then:  
Who else was there?  
Oh, yes; Vadim IVANOV was present.
- A. Who is that -- your friend from work?
- B. No, not from work; I had known him for a long time; I had known him  
since 1945.  
I do not remember, I do not remember who else.
- A. So -- who among your wife's father's friends were there?  
Well, he was a big man.
- B. There was no one; not the KOROBOVS -- no one.
- A. What kind of relations were there between GVISHIANI and STALIN?
- B. I do not know, I do not know; this is the first time I have heard  
this -- about a family relationship between GVISHIANI and STALIN --  
this is the first time I have heard of it.
- A. Well, with BERIYA.

~~SECRET~~

- B. This is the first time also I have heard of this -- a family of relationships.
- There was no family relationship.
- A. And GVISHIANI suffered in no way after the arrest of BERIYA.
- B. GVISHIANI, until BERIYA's arrest was Chief of the Directorate in Kuybyshev; he suffered -- he was removed from his work and was put out of the Party, and, and....
- A. You have that Dzhermen ((GVISHIANI)) in mind?
- B. No, his father, his father.
- A. I am saying -- what kind of relations were there between GVISHIANI and STALIN?
- Well, then, GVISHIANI's father was the Chief of (IC).
- B. Why with STALIN?
- Why with STALIN?
- I do not understand.
- A. We will return to this; if you do not know... GVISHIANI's father was chief....
- B. Of a directorate of the KGB, MVD, MGB, in Kuybyshev.
- A. And what -- was he removed after the arrest of BERIYA?
- B. Yes, they removed him.
- A. They put him out of the Party?
- B. They put him out of the Party, and he did not even get a pension.
- A. And when did they re-establish his pension?

~~SECRET~~

- B. I do not know whether they re-established it, very many -- such as RAYISMAN, FEDOTOV, later -- ((received)) no kind of pension, nothing.
- A. Well, they were not to blame for everything. They followed someone's orders.
- B. Well, here -- FEDOTOV took a job for 90 rubles.
- A. It was possible for him not to work -- he can write very well.
- B. He is an old man (XG).
- A. And, well, Dehermen GVISHIANI suffered in no way.
- B. Absolutely in no way.
- A. What kind of work did he have under BERIYA?  
Do you know?
- B. You have the son in mind?
- A. Yes.
- B. I think that immediately after he finished the institute he began working in this GNTK.
- A. There was not GNTK then.
- B. Well, it was not the GNTK; it was called differently; it was the Committee of Scientific Information; it changed its name several times.
- A. ((Pause)) Well, all of these people whom you mentioned were there?
- B. Those are all I remember.

~~SECRET~~



A. What, what was said at the party, and so forth -- how did Oshermen GVISHIANI react ((to the news)) that BERIYA and KORBULOV were arrested, and what happened

He must have been upset; his father had worked for BERIYA for a long time.

How did he behave in this.

What was his reaction.

B. I do not remember.

I did not say anything to anyone; I only heard this from father; father and MALYSHEV -- they were sitting there, talking.

A. Well, if your father and MALYSHEV knew, well, certainly VANNIKOV also knew; right.

B. Well, of course.

And VANNIKOV here, and then they told KOSHEVNIKOV, to my wife's father.

A. KOSYGIN's wife, certainly, his wife also found out from KOSYGIN and GVISHIANI....

B. Well, I, I do not remember such a reaction.

Well, perhaps it occurred to him that his father would be arrested.

I do not know how it was.

A. Well, perhaps they did not arrest him, the father, at that time.

Perhaps this happened later; I do not insist on this.

((Pause)) Very well; well, how did the party continue as usual, or did it break up.

B. Of course, there was not... well, because the big shots....

A. Well, of course, you knew that you were an employee of the KGB, or of the MVD; your Minister had been arrested, well, what kind of steps did you take.

You said that you were on a three-day leave...

B. I absolutely did not take any kind of steps.

A. Well, did you not even call at work to find out what happened  
what and how.

That is one supposed to do, when something unusual has happened.

B. Well, they would call me were I was needed; I had a telephone.

A. Well, of course, there was the telephone; but did no one call you?

B. Absolutely nothing.

A. Can you, in your own words, tell me -- now how BERIYA was arrested --  
what was happening in Moscow at that time?

The day before BERIYA was arrested, several days before, at the time  
of the arrest and after the arrest:

What was going on in Moscow.

What especially was noted by all -- especially, of course, by the  
((KGB)) employees....

B. ... Of course, the troops were drawn in, to Moscow; even... well,  
what else was noted:

Tamanskaya Division -- a prominent one -- arrived... uh... in Moscow --  
I do not know from where.

((Pause)) What else was noted:

A. Well, what kind of questions did the Moscow residents ask at that  
time:

((Pause)) Well, very well, the three-day honeymoon had passed; you  
were on leave -- the 27th, 28th, and 29th had passed.

B. I think I also was at the dacha on Monday.

A. ((in English)) O.K.

---

You came on Tuesday or whatever day it was... you came to work.

B. Well, they were running around like ants.

A. Well, how "like ants".

What, in particular.

B. ((Pause)) Again, there will be a reorganization, and so forth.

A. Well, that is understood; that could be.

B. I think it immediately was known, when I arrived, that the Minister was KRUGLOV.

A. So -- who were the deputies?

B. I do not remember.

SEROV was there, of course.

A. Well, we have talked about this; maybe you can remember something.  
KRUGLOV, SEROV, who else.

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, I think anyway you must remember.

B. I do not remember; well, I would tell you -- why should I hide it?

A. How long did FEDOTOV work under KRUGLOV?

B. Then, so -- well, he was working in 1954.

In 1955, I think, he was not there -- at the beginning of 1955 -- because in 1954, in 1954, it was decided, yes, in 1953-54, the problem was resolved concerning the wives of correspondents.

Many correspondents were married to Russians and a decision was made

that to permit them to leave...

Because many, many times, the correspondents and the embassies posed this question.

I remember that FEDOTOV was there -- when this question was being resolved -- file summaries were written out on each correspondent and on his wife.

He, FEDOTOV, was a very exacting man, and he himself corrected all of these file summaries.

They re-write them several times.

A. But this is not so interesting.

B. No, I simply am saying that this is why I recall this -- that FEDOTOV already was in charge of this work.

A. Then, what are you thinking -- that he was removed in 1954?

B. In 1955, in the beginning.

1955 -- yes, yes, yes.

In 1954, FEDOTOV was there.

A. Who replaced him?

B. GRIBANOV.

A. Who conducted the meeting of the Second Chief Directorate and explained why... explained the decision of the TsK?

B. I do not remember, and I do not even remember how it was conducted.

In, in any case, was not at such a meeting.

In the Departments, the chiefs of departments... were talking...

A. ((Pause)) Who at that time, in KRUGLOV's time, who among the Secretaries of TsK KPSS ((CC CPSU)) was appointed Deputy to KRUGLOV?

B. Of the Secretaries of the TsK KPSS.

~~SECRET~~

A. Yes.

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

A. ((Long pause)) Well, who of the Secretaries of the TsK KPSS, being at the same time a Secretary of the TsK KPSS, officially was announced to be Deputy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs under KRUGLOV?

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

A. ((Pause)) This is bad.

B. I tell you that I do not remember, unless you prompt me.

A. They forgot to tell you about this.

((Pause)) I think I do not have to prompt you.

He was a big man... who at the same time held the position of a Secretary in the TsK....

B. And Deputy to KRUGLOV?

A. And was Deputy Minister for Internal Affairs.

B. You have made some kind of big mistake.

A. This is not any mistake.

B. Very well; I do not know this; tell me.

A. I do not intend to do that.

B. No, no; I absolutely do not know about this matter.

A. Then, later KHIRUSHCHEV banished this man to the Far East, and he worked there in Party work.

If you worked there, then you know who he is.

((Long pause)) Well, who else was deputy to KRUGLOV?

B. I do not remember.

A. ((Pause)) Well, this is very interesting -- it was a long interval of time -- until they organized the KGB. SEROV was not the only Deputy.

B. No.

A. Well, who?

B. I tell you that I do not remember.

A. Well. ((Pause))

Where was the Intelligence Directorate of the MVD located at that time?

B. I do not know; do you have the First Directorate in mind?

A. Well, if you call it the First Directorate, let it be the First.

B. It was in Building #2... at the Exhibition... there was a part on Kisel'nyy; and, besides that, in the Committee of Information.

A. Where in Building #2?

B. I do not know, I do not know.

A. ((Pause)) Then you do not know where the First Chief Directorate was situated in Building #2?

B. Well, in the new building; where else?

A. But where?

~~SECRET~~

- B. Well, on various floors, they are on various floors; well, the First Department was on the Eighth floor -- I know where, with whom I had contact; and the rest, I do not know.
- A. What -- after 10 years, you do not know where it was?
- B. We knew it was in the new building, Building #2, in the new building.
- A. But where -- "at the Exhibition"?
- B. I never was at the Exhibition; I do not know the building.
- A. Well, where, in the KI?
- B. I do not know; I was not there, either.
- A. And where was the KI located?
- B. I do not know, I do not know; I was not there.
- A. And what did they do on Kisel'nyy Street?
- B. A part of the Directorate was there; employees were there.
- A. Were you ever on Kisel'nyy Street?
- B. Yes.
- A. What was housed there, besides this.
- B. Housed there... later... was the Higher School... a part of the Seventh Directorate....
- A. So -- what else.
- B. That is all.

~~SECRET~~

- A. Was the Higher School and part of the Seventh Directorate located on Kisel'nyy Street.
- B. Well, you know that they were scattered; and the School had its own building, at the beginning of Leningradskaya Highway beyond the Belorusskiy Railway Station.
- A. Well, what was beyond the Belorusskiy Railway Station.
- B. Just across the bridge... the Belorusskiy Railway Station... the bridge... on the left side, there was the School.
- A. What kind of a school was it.
- B. I never was there, but I know there was a school... of the KGB.
- A. Well, what kind ((of a school)).
- B. ((Pause)) a higher school.
- A. Well, what kind of a higher school.
- B. I do not know; I did not study there; I do not know.
- A. So -- on Kisel'nyy Street, there was a higher school and a part of the Seventh Directorate.  
What else.
- B. A part of the First Directorate.
- A. Part of the First Directorate.
- B. Yes.
- A. What else.

~~SECRET~~



- A. Did you not speak with the Chief of Intelligence
- B. No, no one called me.  
Here, I, being in Moscow, I found out that BERNENEV, the Deputy, -already had become the Chief in place of Vice Admiral VORONTSOV who was the Chief of the GRU.
- A. Now, explain to me how you got off the Komsomol rolls in Sovetskaya Gavan' and how and when you got on the Komsomol rolls in the Baltic area.
- B. I did not get off the rolls in Sovetskaya Gavan' because I did not know that I would not return.
- A. What happened then?
- B. And when I came to Sovetsk -- Primorskiy Sovetsk -- the MRP, there was a primary Komsomol organization, and they took me on the rolls; I told them I was on the rolls in Sovetskaya Gavan'.
- A. What did they do?  
How did they know that you were on the rolls in Sovetskaya Gavan'?
- B. Well, there is an order putting me on the roster in the MRP of the Fourth Navy Fleet, of Intelligence of the Fourth Navy Fleet.  
This is an official order.  
It is not as though ((B's surname)) came and thought this up.
- A. Well, we must conclude that you do not know about this.  
((Pause)) Most likely you were not a very good Komsomol member; many times you did not pay your Komsomol dues.  
There were always big lapses of time.  
It took you three months to get into the KGB, and you were on leave for a long time.  
Then you went to the Baltic area....

~~SECRET~~

A. Well, did no one ask you... no one ask you for some document.  
It is not enough just to mention it.

B. I showed the officer's identification -- that there was a stamp in it.

A. Well, to whom, when, where.

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

A. ((Pause)) How long did it take to decide to send you to the Baltic area?

Where and how ((was it decided))?

B. In July.

GRU Personnel of the Ministry of the Navy.

A. With whom did you speak?

B. With KALOSHIN.

A. With whom else.

B. There were other employees, but I do not remember their names.  
KALOSHIN was the one who made the decision.

A. Well, KALOSHIN is a big man; of course, he does not have to be concerned with all these matters.

B. Well, he apparently gave this case to someone, but I spoke to him; he spoke with me.

A. And no one else.

B. Some officers from the Personnel Division talked to me when I went there; I do not remember their names; I telephoned him.

~~SECRET~~

B. I do not know more.

A. Well, what would the Seventh Directorate be doing there

B. And even now a part of the Seventh Directorate is there.

A. What from the Seventh Directorate is there

B. The Tenth Department.

A. What did it do.

B. The Tenth Department has various tasks.

((The reel tape ended at this point.))

((End of Reel #10))

~~SECRET~~