

Reel #11

9 August 1965 and
10 August 1965

((Continued from Reel #10))

TRANSLATION

- B. Then, the Tenth Department is... What does it do now
Most recently, has been handling, establishing, and securing
communications in the hotels and restaurants, in connection with
the foreigners.
- Then, they had communications with a motor pool, and they had a
number of vehicles and taxis for the employees' use -- ((that is)) --
by officers ((working)) against foreigners.
- A. Do you think this is logical for the Seventh Directorate to be
located in the building of the Higher School?
- B. Well, it is next door. (XG)
- A. Is this logical or not -- that the covert personnel of the Seventh
Directorate be situated in Building #2 or in the Higher School of
KGB?
- B. I do not know whether it is logical or not, but, most recently, they
were there...
- A. Alright, we will finish the discussion on this until the next time.
- B. They absolutely are there even now.
Well, I have in mind, until January.
They were there in January 1964.
The Tenth Department.
- A. Well, what do you think -- can I believe you, that you do not know

where the Committee of Information ((i.I)) was situated

B. I never was there, not once.

A. And then you confused everything.

B. That is ((to say)).

A. How could there be a Committee of Information in 1953-1954, when there was not any.

B. The thing is that the employees came to us, later, when the Committee of Information had been liquidated.

I think they came later, around 1957.

There was BELIKOV, STAROTORZISKIY -- they worked in the Seventh Department.

A. You do not know these simplest things about the organization of KGB.

B. (XG)

A. Where was the First Chief Directorate?

You said it was around the Agricultural Exhibition.

Where?

B. I never was there once; I did not go there.

Near the Agricultural Exhibition, there is a huge building.

A. What was there before?

B. I do not know; I never went there.

Somewhere there, near the studio, the motion picture studio.

A. Well, what was in this building earlier?

B. I do not know; I was not there.

- A. You would not have to have been there; all the Moscow residents know about it.
- ((Pause)) What do you know about PANYUSHKIN.
- B. ((Pause)) I heard that, in the past, he had been an employee of MGB.
- A. Employee of the MGB.
- B. An ambassador in the USA.
- But upon returning from America he worked in TsK.
- In January 1964, he was working in the CC CPSU; he headed the Exits Commission ((Commission on Exits From the Country)), which in 1962, or 1961, became a department.
- A. A Department for Exits Abroad.
- B. Yes.
- A. What kind of responsibilities, what kind of relationship does the Second Chief Directorate have with this department?
- B. The 11th Department, the Exits Department, maintains close contact with the Exits Department, the former Commission....
- A. When did PANYUSHKIN work in KGB, or in MGB, or MVD, or....
- B. In MGB; I do not know when he worked; I heard that earlier he had worked at one time in MGB.
- After that, he became Ambassador to America.
- When he returned from America, he worked in the CC of the Party.
- A. ((Pause)) Well, you do not know that he was the Ambassador to China. ((Pause))
- You do not know.
- ((Pause)) What was his position under KRUGLOV and SEROV?

B. ((Pause)) He worked in CC under KRUGLOV and SEROV.

A. ((Pause)) Who was Chief of Intelligence at that time.

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

A. Do you know who it was under KRUGLOV?

B. I also do not know.

A. Well, who was Chief of the First Directorate?

B. I do not remember.

A. And, under SEROV?

B. (1G) SAKHAROVSKIY.

A. In what year did SAKHAROVSKIY become Chief?

B. I cannot tell you in what year.

A. ((Pause)) Very well; you do not know who was Chief of Intelligence under KRUGLOV.
And under SEROV?

B. SAKHAROVSKIY.

A. Who was Chief under BERIYA?

B. I do not know.

A. Name at least one Deputy -- for 1953, or 1954, 1955, or 1956.

B. ((Pause)) Before the arrest, there was one FEDOSEYEV, before BERIYA's arrest.

- A. Well, I am asking "under BERIYA".
- B. Well, I mean -- during BERIYA's time.
- A. I told you earlier that FEDOSEYEV did not serve then as Deputy.
But we will put him down.
Who else.
- B. ((Pause)) I do not remember who else; I do not remember. ((Long pause))
I said that RYASNOY was Chief of Intelligence at one time, and
SAVCHENKO was.
And FEDOTOV was, at one time... prior to....
- A. I have heard about this.
((Pause)) Who followed them?
You know those who were chiefs prior to you ((your employment)).
- B. Yes; I heard ((of them)).
- A. ...But, when you worked there, when you were working there, who was
there?
- B. I did not have to go there, and I, I do not know.
I heard, starting with SAMIAROVSKIY.
When he was appointed, I cannot tell you.
- A. But approximately when?
((Long pause)) If you worked there in 1953-54, when did they
complete the new annex to the Higher School of the MVD or the KGB,
however you want to call it?
- B. I worked on tourist from 1955... so -- we checked the records,
and here there was the Operational Records Department, a part of it.
And we checked them on Kisel'nyy Street, in the files of the PGU
((First Chief Directorate)), the archives of the PGU.
And, at that time, still -- in 1955 -- the work still was going on.

It still had not been completed.

A. What other schools do you know about.

You have mentioned Kisol'nyy Street, Leningrad Highway, -- what others do you know.

B. And then I heard about the existence of School 101.

A. What is this, the School 101?

B. This is a school of the First Chief Directorate?

A. What kind of a school is it?

B. A type of intelligence school.

A. And what else?

B. Then there is a school for deputy residents and residents; I heard about this.

A. Where is this school?

B. The one school and the other are outside of Moscow.

A. And where is the School 101?

B. Somewhere on Minsk Highway.

A. And what other schools are there, that you know about?

B. I do not know any more.

A. And, in the Second Chief Directorate, what kind of schools does it have.

B. There were not any schools.

A. Are you sure.

B. There were not any.

A. We will call it quits for today.

((End of 9 August 1965 session))

((10 August 1953))

((Most of the "XG" in the transcript are the result of the poor readability of the recording)).

((The guards talk while arranging furniture, etc., in the room.))

B. Hello.

A. Good day!

Well, how are you feeling?

B. Not so good and not especially bad.

Of those questions which you asked me yesterday...

((XG; poor recording.))

... SAKHAROVSKIY... PITOVRANOV... deputies... (1G) KOROTKOV.

Then, if I am not mistaken, PANYUSHKIN was Chief of Intelligence at one time.

A. When?

B. I do not know; it was before my work ((began)) in 1953.

A. ((in English)) That's wrong.

((XG; poor recording.))

PITOVRANOV was there, for your information, when you were not... if you told the truth when you said you began work in 1953.

B. I heard that PITOVRANOV at one time worked in the Second Chief Directorate -- he was Deputy and also Chief.

A. And Deputy Minister.

B. And Deputy Minister, and he was in prison (1 sidel), with SHUENYAKOV.

He was in prison with SHUPENYAROV.

(2-2G).

A. But this in no way confirms ((the statement)) that you worked there; because such mistakes as you have made (XG) does not fit.

And I simply want to remind you once again, while we still are talking in a friendly way, that you still have time to be a regular person.

I am talking about leading a normal life and to continue to do so.

But time is running out....

B. I honestly ((am telling;)) you.....

A. ... (1-2G) I am very much afraid that you will be ((in English)) very sorry for yourself.

We already have talked about this, and I have repeated it several times; and today I am repeating again (2-3G).

I certainly am not playing with you; I am speaking very seriously to you -- I do not deceive anyone, and I do not intend to deceive you.

And from such a situation in which you have put yourself... and in which you find yourself... there is no way out except for you to tell the truth.

B. I am telling you the truth... only you do not want to understand me.

You understand -- you (XG).

You do not want to understand me.

You want... well, let us say, 1953... for you, this (XG).

"How does he not know this?"

But I do not know, perhaps because I had just arrived there (XG).

Well, please, if you will say, "Who was ((there)) in 1958, 1959, 1960.", then here I ((can)) speak freely

((XG; poor recording))

But in 1953, I had just arrived, and you ((ask:)) such questions!

A. If you began to work in the KGB or the MGB in 1947, 1948, or 1956, then say so.

B. Well, no, no, no; I began in March 1953.

But, why: understand.

A man has just arrived....

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

A. But why did you say earlier that you began work in 1952.

Who drages this out of you.

B. I do not know why 1952; I began in 1953.

I do not know.

A. "I do not know"; I also do not know.

B. You do not want to understand -- neither you nor your colleagues.

A. There is nothing to understand.

Everything is as clear as white snow; I have told you several times.

B. You do not want to understand.

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

A. You were not there; that is all.

You do not know which of the Secretaries of the CC CPSU was Deputy Minister.

B. I told you I do not know.

A. Then you were not there.

B. How can you say I was not there.

- A. Very simple.
- B. (XG) After all, one can check this somehow.
- A. A man who has worked there, cannot not know this in no way.
- B. One can check this -- whether I worked there or not, etc.
This is not a big secret.
(2G) one can check.
- A. We know; we can check, ((we)) know what to check and how to check.
- B. I am not telling you how to check...
(I know my name is there.)
- A. We know that your name is there; we told you this earlier, when
((you talked about how)) you registered the ABIDIAN file.
Perhaps you registered it, but it does not mean you were working
there.
- B. But, I worked there from 1953.
- A. You yourself said that you did not look so good, on the ABIDIAN Case...
and all the rest.
And not only in the operational cases, but in your own personal
history, as well.
- B. Again, again, you went... like this, like this... you take everything;
a man's whole life has been overturned.
A man's whole life.
A man is imprisoned; he is arrested -- for what.
Only for lack of knowledge... of different versions.
- A. We know "for what"; there is no kind of version, only single facts.
((Pause)) Do you want to say anything more?

B. No; you wholly reject everything.

You wholly reject everything.

Whatever I say, you wholly reject it.

You clearly are posing questions in a tendentious manner -- "Aha; he does not know this!"

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

A. I am not dragging this out of you -- you yourself said that PANYUSHKIN was there before 1953.

This is nonsense.

B. I told you as I remembered.

A. Anyone, can say "as I remember".

You insist that you were there, but you do not know absolutely.

B. I was there from March 1953 until January 1964.

A. (XG)

B. (XG) There is -- excuse me -- a very crude expression -- why does a priest need a....

Why do I need this?

Tell me -- why?

A. That is correct. (XG)

B. The question is about my life.

Well, how so?

A. Absolutely right; the question is about your life; and I already told you -- there is still the opportunity, but soon these 400 days will turn into 4,000.

Mark my words.

You will remember me.

B. I can tell you only one thing -- honestly.

Do not be offended, please -- I do not want to say anything, but -- these 4,000 days; because I cannot stand 4,000 days here.

A. Very well; we will bury you.

B. Right; right.

But, I have broken completely; I left there for good; why should I tell tall fairy tales.

A. (1-2G) In order to speak the truth.

Well, what is holding you back.

B. Nothing is holding me back.

I have nothing, and there is nothing there.

My family is broken up; I have nothing and need nothing.

A. And there will be no going back.

B. There will be none and cannot be.

Nor any thought of it.

A. If you do not think about it and there will be no going back, then what is the matter.

Let us talk as man to man.

B. But I am talking as man to man.

A. You said that you wanted to answer my question; what is keeping you from telling the truth?

B. I tell you, and you say, "That is not the truth".

I cannot turn everything upside down to show you; I cannot do that.

A. When a man does not know where Sovetskaya Gavan' is located....

- B. Well, where is Sovetskaya Gavan' located.
I was there, and I know where it is.
- A. You insist on ((being in)) the Baltic area, but you cannot say anything.
- B. (XG) Sovetsk....
- A. ((Pause)) But I still have one serious question....
- B. Please.
- A. Before you answer, think seriously; do not make any mistakes, and do not make up something which does not fit or which was not in fact. The first question -- when and under what circumstances, as they say in Russian, did you at any time enlist for active military service?
- B. I have forgotten; you see... (XG).
I was... in... (XG) school, but one cannot consider it active military service, because I was not 18 years old yet; I was not.
- A. Yes; very well, let us begin with this.
If you do not know, then I will remind you; at that time, when your age was....
On the basis of the Soviet Constitution....
- B. I understand, I understand.
- A. All must serve in the Army, except invalids and those who are in the reserve.
Who -- and at what age -- are called into the Army and the Navy?
- B. Every year it is announced....
- A. I am speaking of age... of age.

B. From the age of 13....

A. But, more specifically.... ((Pause))

There is some truth in what you said.

B. 13 years old.

A. It is not so, you know; it is not so.

B. It is announced by an order of the Minister that such-and-such an age group is called into the Army.

A. So -- I agree; it is announced by the Minister that such-and-such an age group is called to active military service.

B. Such-and-such an age group is called into the Army -- for example, 1927, my year ((of birth)).

A. Well, let us begin with this.

In what year did they announce that the 1927 group was called to the Army?

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

A. All right; I agree -- one can forget.

On the basis of the law....

Let us begin with this -- it is carried out, and it was carried out at the time when you had to serve in accordance with the law.

For active military service persons of 19 years of age, and persons having a high school education or the equivalent -- 15 years old.

B. 13 years old.

A. ((in English)) O.K., that's right.

Well, let us begin from here -- when were you officially enlisted for actual military service.

Under what circumstances and where

B. I was not enlisted for military service.

A. ((Pause)) It means you were not enlisted anywhere for active military service.

B. Well, just a minute.

Do you not have in mind those years spent at the military school ((uchilishche)):

Pre-draft-agers; pre-draft-agers.

A. Well, you have to understand that persons entering into a military school, military academies, and so forth are accepted likewise according to their age.

And in these military schools, they are enlisted for actual military service.

It is another thing that there are a number of schools which they enter before they have turned 19, and they study in these schools -- for example, the Nakhimov and Suvorov Schools, etc. -- they study military matters, they complete their high school education, and then they go to a military school or a military academy, or somewhere else; then they are enlisted for actual military service.

While one still is in a Nakhimov or Suvorov school, he still is not in military service.

That you were in a preparatory school and took the oath -- that is nonsense.

I want to begin from here.

B. Everyone took the oath; not only I.

A. That is nonsense.

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

B. They did not call me into the Army, because I studied at the

Institute of International Relations.

My year was called and the students receive an exemption (otsrochka).

A. An exemption -- agreed; then, it means that you never were called for active military service, you did not serve in the Army during this time you were in the Institute.

What year did you enter the Institute.

B. In the summer of 1945.

A. In the summer of 1945, you entered the Institute of International Relations.

B. The Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

A. How old were you at that time?

B. Well, in the summer... let us calculate -- July, August; right?

I was 17 years old, plus 7-8 months.

I had not yet turned 18.

A. You were 17 years old, 7-8 months; and you were 18....

B. When I began studying in the Institute.

A. You were ((18))....

B. In October.

A. ...18 years old in October 1945.

Now, we have established once and for all that you did not have actual military service....

B. I was not called.

A. ... You were not called; and the reason was that you were attending

the Institute; you were a student at that time.

This is understandable to everyone, because there are no reasons to have a call-up at the Institute; (2-36) at that time, the war was coming to an end....

B. The war had ended already.

A. Well, there was still, with Japan....

B. Oh, yes.... with Japan.

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

We will take this as the basis -- and in October, you were 13 years old.

At that time you were at the Institute of International Relations.

Did you ever have a military rank of sergeant or master sergeant.

D. No, no.

A. Never?

B. No.

A. When did you first get your officer's rank?

B. In 1947, all of the students in my course were given the rank of junior lieutenant in the reserve.

A. In what month was this.

B. ((Pause)) I cannot tell you for sure; I think it was upon completion of the second year, the second year.

A. In 1947, you were given the rank of junior lieutenant in the reserve.

In what service?

~~SECRET~~

What was your military specialty ((branch of service))

Well, you were made a junior lieutenant....

B. All students were given....

A. I know "to all of the students"; you see -- there is the junior lieutenant (XG).

B. No, no, no; junior lieutenant of the reserve.

A. Junior lieutenant in the reserve; of which branch of service?

B. ((Pause)) I do not remember which branch of service; junior first lieutenant of the reserve; that is all.

A. Well, junior first lieutenant -- this is the rank for all ((services)). There is a junior lieutenant in the Army, Air Forces, in the Navy, in the Artillery, in the Tanks Troops -- everywhere.

What was your military specialty?

I have in mind -- how must the Ministry of Defense take account of you?

Say, a war has begun, and you are called up; where would they put you?

B. Nothing was indicated there where they would take us in case of war. They take into account in what institute you are studying, what you know.

A. Let us begin from here; so -- you became a first lieutenant in the reserve in 1947, at the end of the school year.

Let us agree on this.

B. Yes, yes.

A. When, approximately?

B. Well, June, June.

- A. ((in English)) O.K., June.
- B. It could have been in June...
There is a period when you are waiting for orders.
- A. Well, we are talking about when you became....
- B. At the end of the second course.
- A. ...At the end of the second course, in the summer of 1947.
- B. Summer of 1947.
- A. Fine; through which military commissariat in the City of Moscow did this commission go?
How was this formalized?
Through which rayon military commissariat of the City of Moscow was the rank given to you and the students?
- B. The rank was given by order of the Ministry.
- A. Without formalization through the military commissariat....
- B. But in the military commissariat they received ((the military identification papers)) in which it was written junior first lieutenant in the reserve.
- A. Well, tell me, how was this formalization actually carried through -- to make you a junior first lieutenant in the reserve?
Through which military commissariat did it go, and how was this done?
- B. I do not remember these details, but I think that it was ((done)) according to one's place of residence, through the military commissariat where I was on the rolls.
- A. Well, when did you receive your first military identification the

the first time.

B. I received the military identification prior to ((receiving my)) rank, as being subject to draft.

A. Well, when.

B. When I was studying in the Institute.

A. Well, when.

B. At the beginning of 1946, or the end of 1945, in the first course.

A. What did you have before you got the military identification?

B. ((Pause)) Nothing.

A. And what must every mortal man have?

B. (XG) Passport and student identification.

A. Agreed -- the passport and the student identification; we will return to it another time.

What does one have, what basis does he have so that he can receive the military identification?

What else must you have?

((Pause)) We will begin from here.

Despite the fact you are a student and so forth, when you become 18 years old, you must go into the army; a student is given a deferment.

B. You submit the certificate from the institute, that you are studying there, the certificate from the place of residence...

I think we went through a commission there, a medical commission.

A. Well, where.

Where did you go through the medical commission.
Where.

B. Well, where.

I think that it was at the military commissariat for the place of residence; we lived on Granovskiy.

But where ((in which rayon)) is Granovskiy?

Let us see -- Granovskiy; ah... Krasnaya Presnya or some such.

A. Well, in which rayon was Granovskiy Street?

B. Well, I do not remember.

A. Then I will recall that you do not know in which rayon your home was, on Granovskiy Street and you do not know the rayon in which you went through the medical commission when the time came for....

B. By place of residence; by place of residence.

A. Well, I am asking in which rayon.

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

A. You went through the medical commission; what else?

B. (1-2G)

A. Yes.

B. (XG)

A. How did they place you on the roster in the rayon military commissariat... (XG)

B. A deferment in connection with the fact that I was studying at the institute.

A. ((Pause)) Then, you do not know what you had before you got the military identification card, which everyone knows, if you went through such a procedure.

B. I do not know.

A. ((Pause)) Let us go on; we will leave this.

You went through the medical commission; you presented the certificate from the Institute, that you were studying in the institute, that your residence is there. (XG)

They gave you military identification.

Was there any rank in this military identification.

B. There was no rank.

A. There was none.

What was written there?

I now will read the questions which are ((in this identification)).

There was a reason that I showed you the Lichnyy listok po uchetu kadrov; I had a reason for this.

Because in this Lichnyy listok and the military identification, there are the very same questions.

It is done for registration of military personnel.

B. (1G).

A. Further, what.

B. (1G).

A. There is a question there about your military status.

B. "Subject to draft."

A. That is right, but how "subject to draft"

Further, which category

B. I do not know.

A. What status; well, having in mind, officer or not.

B. Well, officers, who were in the Institute...

A. Do you have in mind a private, a sergeant....

B. I was a soldier (soldat).

A. Military rank?

B. None.

A. Military rank?

You had none.

Further, military specialty?

((Pause)) Everyone is registered in the reserve on the basis of their education...

B. No education.

A. And so forth.

B. High school.

I understand.

It is given for military specialty, you understand.

B. Well, what kind of military specialty can a man have if he has only a high school education?

That is, (NG)....

It is another thing that they gave me officer's rank; then, probably -- I do not know if they wrote it in or not -- they wrote in "interpreter-translator".

Why.

Because we had passed an examination in military translation in

English.

But, here, no military specialty of any kind.

A. Well, you do not know.

I do not want to tell you, but I know what there was.

Further, there is the question of the designation of the military registration desk for the place of residence of the person subject to draft.

Here, it is written -- "Which military commissariat"....

B. "Of which rayon"....

A. Which rayon was it?

B. I do not remember -- ((The one)) for the place of residence on Granovskiy Street.

(2-3G)

A. Further -- this is the first: the military registration desk. Where is the military registration desk located.

B. In the Military Commissariat.

A. You do not know where the military registration desk is located. Further, there is the military commissariat -- "The military commissariat for the place of residence".

B. Well, some rayon.

A. Some kind of rayon; but which rayon, you do not know.

Further -- the next question: "Have you been removed from the military rolls or not."

Then, "No".

B. (XG)... If you are fit, then for which service.

A. For what service were you declared fit ((was it written in)).

B. Line (stroysvoy).

A. "Fit for line troops".

B. Yes, absolutely.

A. Next question: "Was a draft deferment granted?"

B. "In connection with study at an institute."

A. "Until what time?"

B. I do not know when

A deferment was granted for study at the Institute in accordance with a decree of the Council of People's Commissars.

(IG)...

A. Now we have come to the military identification.

You do not know what they wrote for you there.

(XG).

B. (XG).

A. Now, when the military identification... (XG) MVD....

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

A. Well, approximately.

B. At the end of 1945 or the beginning of 1946; I remember that it was at this time; I do not remember ((exactly)).

A. Then you received the military identification, were subject to the draft -- you are on the military rolls in the military commissariat

at your place of residence, and you have a deferment in connection with studies; further -- how many times were you called to the military commissariat before they made you an officer

B. I do not remember.

A. When did they open an officer's file on you in the military commissariat?

B. Well, probably, when they gave the new military identification. In the military commissariat it was written: Officer in the reserve.

A. So -- when did they issue the new military identification?

B. In 1947, in the summer.

A. In 1947, in the summer, they issued you a new military identification. What was the difference between the old and the new identification?

B. The color of the cover was different. But the basic difference was that you were an officer, not a soldier, a junior lieutenant in the reserve.

A. But there was nothing related to Navy service.

B. Absolutely nothing; nothing, nothing.

A. And what was there on the military identification -- a star or an anchor?

B. No, no -- a star, of course.

A. Then, there was no connection whatsoever with your Navy service, of which you have talked.

B. (IG) No, none, absolutely.

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

Then a military rank was given to you: junior lieutenant in the reserve; but you do not know in which service you were assigned. What was written there, for example -- engineers personnel, command personnel, political personnel, (IG) personnel, or something else. Every man, even if he has not served in the Army, who has received officer rank, must be assigned to some ((service)).

If there is a war tomorrow, the military commissariat must make some sort of conclusion.

B. I had nothing -- neither political nor anything else.

A. Well, if there was not anything, then it is difficult to believe that you had a military identification.

~~Because it was there, and it still is there.~~

Well, we will assume that in the summer of 1947 they gave you the rank of junior lieutenant.

Well, how long were you a junior lieutenant in the reserve?

B. Until formalization in the People's Commissariat of Defense.

That is, the Ministry of Defense; that is, the Ministry of the Navy.

A. Well, when were you processed in there?

B. 1950.

A. In which month?

B. The formalization began in the spring of 1950; it began in the spring; prior to the state examinations began at the institute.

A. Alright; nevertheless you were not in the military service as yet.

B. No, no, no, no.

A. (XG) You are on the rolls of the military commissariat until the

time they accept you.

B. Right, right.

A. Alright: when did they take you into GRU, if we are to believe what you said.

B. In October 1950.

A. So, in October 1950, you were taken into GRU.

B. Yes; they could have placed me in GRU considerably earlier, but I took the state exams, because I failed in Marxism-Leninism.

A. ((in English)) That's all right.

That happens.

B. No, I am saying that they processed me earlier -- they even could have put me in earlier; perhaps, even at the end of July -- but this was not done, because I re-took the state exams.

A. ((in English)) That's alright -- could be.

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

You came into GRU as a junior lieutenant.

B. And, then, later, there were discussions -- I found out about this later, when I arrived in the Far East...

People asked, "Why are you only a junior lieutenant?

They made you a junior lieutenant in the reserve in 1947; it is a long time since you were given a promotion in rank.

(XG) You are an interpreter-translator; you could be a lieutenant."

A. That is possible.

B. I did not know that; I found this out when I came into intelligence (16).

A. GRU is to blame, they could do that.

B. Yes, correct.

A. Or the military commissariat could do it, because you were going on permanent service.

Approximately when were you removed from the rolls of the military commissariat at your place of residence.

B. (XG) At the end of fall, I think.

A. Well, could we say October, November.

B. No, no; I had already left in October.

There was an order and I left; right after the orders, I left.

A. In September.

B. In September; I cannot say exactly.

I do not remember exactly.

A. ((in English)) Alright;

in September in the fall.

You were taken off the lists of the military commissariat.

One more question -- when you were on the list beginning with 1947, how many times and when and for what reason did they call you to the military commissariat.

B. I do not remember how many times, but no doubt they called me; I do not remember.

A. When you completed the Institute, did you inform the military commissariat that you had had higher education or not.

B. No, I did not, absolutely.

A. ((In English)) Alright.

B. The only thing was that, upon instruction of GRU Personnel, I turned in the military identification to the military commissariat. I did not turn the card into GRU, but to the military commissariat; right.

A. To which rayon military commissariat?

B. At my place of residence.

A. Explain when the rayon military commissariat -- usually, after they have given you officer's rank, they called you and processed your personal file as an officer.

B. It was in 1947 when they gave me the rank of junior lieutenant.

A. Do you remember how this matter took place?

You know, military commissariat is divided into several sections -- like divisions.

There is the first section, the second section, the third, fourth, fifth, and so forth.

There is a person who is responsible expressly for officer personnel, he takes care of their personal files, and talks to the officers in the reserve.

B. I talked with them, and they told me to come to such-and-such a room. You drop in to that room but what, who, what section I do not know. Questionnaires also are filled out at the military commissariat.

A. (XC) officers who carry on this business.

Because many were given rank, but something else is done beforehand.

They must know the person before he is given rank.

((Pause)) Well, you turned in your military identification to the

military commissariat you went to work in the GRU in October 1950,
with the rank of junior lieutenant.

When they took you, the word, "rescue", no doubt was crossed out.

B. Of course; (XG) identification.

A. Because you already were not in the reserve, but on active duty.

B. It also is interesting that I did not receive the officer's identification in Moscow; I received it in the Far East.

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

With kind of document did you travel to the Far East?

B. Travel order (predpisanlyo).

A. So.

B. They gave me a clothing and equipment supply certificate, a rations certificate -- they gave me this in Personnel.

Travel orders and a transportation requisition.

A. So.

B. They issued me some sum of money -- for travel.

As soon as you begin to work, you receive, for example... I do not remember.

A. Where did you receive the military uniform?

B. I received everything in the Far East.

I was supposed to go... but I went in civilian clothes; only, in Moscow I had had my uniform made, knowing that it would fit.

A. Do not make this business up.

Let us talk more realistically.

B. I did not receive a uniform in Moscow; I had an overcoat made for myself, a tunic and a jacket in Moscow.

Why did I have it made?

Because my father got the material.

He received material for uniform annually.

And this material was saved and piled up at home.

I had a good overcoat, a tunic and a jacket, with trousers made of good material.

A. How did you travel to the Far East?

B. I traveled in civilian clothes; but I had the uniform with me; I traveled by train.

A. (XG) with ((train)) transfers, and so forth.

B. There were no train transfers at all, all of the way to Khabarovsk; not one train transfer; there were no transfers from Moscow to Khabarovsk.

A. Is it Navy procedure that an officer can travel in civilian clothes? You were traveling to your military unit.

B. I received nothing else with that clothing and equipment supply certificate.

When I arrived, I presented the certificate, and I received a whole uniform.

A. If you did not receive anything in Moscow, what was written in the certificate?

B. This certificate was issued so that when I was placed on the rolls after I had arrived, it would show that I had not received anything.

(XG).

They issued a returns certificate and a clothing and equipment supply certificate.

A. Well, alright; I think that when every man is enlisted in the GRU, the Navy, or any other military unit, he receives a uniform, when being inducted, etc.

B. They... I did not get any uniform.

A. (XG)

B. (XG)

A. You can insist as much as you want, but there is no basis for belief, that you came to the Far East in civilian clothes.

B. I arrived in civilian clothes; we wore civilian clothes in the Far East.

A. That can be.

B. And, by regulation, an officer can wear civilian clothes, if he works only with... he can work in civilian clothes.

A. It can be, but not everywhere.

It is not permitted to wear civilian clothes. (1G)

It is not permitted to wear civilian clothes.

No doubt there are reasons.

We will not talk about this.

What was written in the finance certificate?

You had received nothing yet.

B. I received clothing and equipment supply ((and)) rations ((certificate))
I received only per diem.

A. And what -- was it indicated in the finance certificate how much you received per diem?

B. I do not remember, I do not remember; I remember that I received per

dicm.

- A. But, was there a finance certificate.
- B. I do not remember.
The clothing and equipment supply and rations ((certificates)) I remember.
- A. Well, at the end of 1950 you were a junior lieutenant; when did you receive the next rank and where?
- B. In the military unit 90176, Intelligence of the Seventh Fleet.
- A. The military unit... 90176, Intelligence of the Seventh Fleet.
- B. Yes.
- A. When was this?
- B. I will tell you now -- I was promoted in rank in 1951... Now, let us see -- what month was that?
Only six months passed by.... (1G).
- A. Well, if six months had passed, when was it?
- B. April 1951.
- A. In April 1951, you were promoted to lieutenant; here, you already had your officer's identification?
- B. I received the officer's identification as soon as I arrived.
- A. You cannot give me the exact date -- when you were given the rank of a junior lieutenant and when you were made a lieutenant?
- B. I was made a junior lieutenant in October of 1950, and lieutenant --

In April 1951.

A. Then one may say that for the first time in your life you began to serve in the Army in October 1950, when you were officially enlisted for work in the Navy GRU, with the rank of Junior Lieutenant.

B. So.

A. ((Pause)) When did you become a senior lieutenant?

B. I became a senior lieutenant -- I began working in March 1953 -- in April 1953, yes, immediately -- only a month had passed by, because my time in grade already was up.

A. Then, in April 1953, you became a senior lieutenant; well, where was this?

B. ((Speaks with uncertainty)) This was in MVD USSR... in the Second Directorate.

A. Well, very well, in the MVD USSR; but there was no Second Directorate at that time.

B. There was a Second Directorate (IG).

A. There was no Second Directorate in April 1953, for your information.

B. I have thought about this question; there was a Second Directorate.

A. It is established by all facts that there was none; please....

B. There was a Second Directorate; there was a Second Directorate.

A. Why do you insist on something that did not exist?

Why?

Who needs it.

B. Because I began work there, you know, in the Second Directorate.

A. Who signed the orders for your promotion in rank?

B. I do not remember.

A. Well, who wrote the recommendation (kharakturistika).

B. The Chiefs of the department wrote it; the Chief of my Section was KOZLOV.

A. ((Long pause)) What part did Personnel play in this matter.

B. I do not remember.

A. What role, in promoting you to senior lieutenant....

B. This all goes through the Personnel Department.

A. Well, what part did Personnel play?

What did they do?

B. ((Long pause)) Personnel prepares all references (kharakturistika), prepares the presentation of the papers for the rank.

A. ((Long pause)) Do you know that -- during the period ((of the months)) of March, April, May, June -- not one man in MVD was promoted.

B. I am aware that I received a promotion to senior lieutenant.

A. This is just your explanation -- "No one received a promotion, but I did".

No one was promoted at that time.

B. Well, why are you telling me then, when I was promoted.

A. Then, tell me -- from what time until what time were no promotions given to anyone in 57D

And when did they resume giving them --

If you worked there.

B. ((Pause)) I do not remember this problem; this is my suggestion: it could have been... either BRUGLOV... when they did not pay us for rank -- that is how it could have been.

A. Do not return to that because that information of yours is not true, and I do not take a base on assumptions. I want only the clear and elementary truth.

B. I do not know exactly; I do not know exactly.

A. And here is my question -- no one in March, April, May, and June, etc. -- I do not want to continue, you must know -- got a promotion.

B. But I got a promotion -- my time in grade was up in... 1955, at the end of 1955 yet... that is, at the end of 1952.

A. It is of no importance that your time in grade was up -- many thousands of people were overdue for promotions; and not only lieutenants, but majors, lieutenant colonels, colonels -- but no one got promotions.

There was not one ((promotion)) order.

B. But I am telling you the way it was.

A. This is again something that just does not fit in any way.

B. Why can it not be?

I had been made a senior lieutenant in 1959.

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

~~SECRET~~

A. ((long pause)) Let us go further -- when did they give you the next rank.

In one way or another, you must have received the rank of lieutenant in April 1953.

When did you get your next rank?

B. I was put in for the next rank at the end of 1955 or the beginning of 1956; but it did not go through -- why.

A. I am asking... my question is -- when did you receive your next promotion, to the rank of captain?

B. ((Angrily)) In 1959.

A. When?

B. In autumn 1959.

I do not remember exactly, but I think it was at that time.

A. By whom was it conferred?

B. I do not remember who signed it.

Someone among the Deputies ((Deputy Chairman)) signed it.

The Efficiency Reports Commission (Attestatsionnaya Komissiya)...

A. What has the Efficiency Reports Commission to do with it?

B. Because when Personnel had prepared the presentation for promotion, they then presented it to the Efficiency Reports Commission.

A. (1G)

B. Not (1G); well, the rank... there is also a commission headed by each Deputy.

A. You have heard the bell, but you do not know where it is ringing.

~~SECRET~~

Well, who signed the order

B. I do not know.

A. But do you remember who signed for you to be a lieutenant, when you were in the Far East.

B. I also do not remember who signed for the rank of lieutenant; probably this was signed by the Minister or one of the Deputies.

A. Well -- as a man who worked there for 11 years, as you say -- you must have heard or know what ranks a Minister can confer with his signature and which ranks can be conferred by a Deputy.

B. In KGB:

The Deputy signs for ranks up to and including lieutenant colonel, and the Chairman of KGB signs for the rank of colonel.

A. ((Pause)) Well, when were you promoted to the next rank -- major?

B. I was not a major, but was made a lieutenant colonel directly.

A. When did they make you a lieutenant colonel?

B. At the end of 1963.

A. When?

B. When we (2G) in the West.

A. ((Pause)) Who signed the order.

B. I did not see the signed order, and I did not read the signed order; I do not know who signed it.

The procedure is announced by the Chief of the Directorate.

In 1959, GRIBANOV announced it to me, but in 1963 -- I do not

~~SECRET~~

remember.

In 1959, he announced to all, but to me -- no -- and he called me out of the group; when everyone left, he spoke with me, because when in 1959 I was put up to be promoted to major, and he talked it over with Personnel --- a presentation was written up for promotion to major.

But there is the Efficiency Reports Commission, and it is the Efficiency Reports Commission which makes the promotions in rank. Probably the Chief of Personnel reports out the promotions, so the employees will know.

In any case, there was a presentation to promote me to major, but I was promoted to captain.

A. Why did this happen?

They could not put you up for major, when you were only a senior lieutenant.

B. You see how it was -- I started telling you but you interrupted me --

I was put up for captain at the end of 1955 or the beginning of 1956.

There was one LYALIN on the Commission.

He was Deputy Chief of the Second Directorate in 1954-1955.

At the end of 1955 or the beginning of 1956, he became SEROV's deputy.

And he was on this commission on ranks.

He heard -- "Oh! He made a mistake!"; he does not allow it, "Let him wait; let him wait."

And then, later, they began to set my affairs in order -- here, in the Directorate -- "How does this happen?" -- that I have received two penalties, punishments for errors; I had been arrested -- then I was punished; and it turns out that there was a second penalty -- the postponement of my promotion.

This cannot be; even, according to the statutes, a person cannot be punished twice for one error.

A. But they do not give promotions to those who have been punished until the punishment has been lifted.

~~SECRET~~

B. It was lifted, it was lifted -- there was none -- they lifted it in 1955.

A. Very well; we will return to your punishment.

When did they impose the penalty on you, and for what?

B. In 1954....

A. When?

B. In the summer of 1954; do you want me to tell you how it happened -- why, how?

A. ((Pause)) Briefly.

B. I became infected with a venereal disease.

Well... you know... I had never had such a thing... I had heard... from friends... and....

A. Well, I know the story ... about the infection... as you told it.

B. It became known that I showed a passport, a cover ((passport)).

A. ((Pause)) In whose name was the cover passport?

B. I think it was in the name, SERGEYEV; it ((the address)) was an apartment on Vakhtangov Street.

A. The given name, patronymic of SERGEYEV?

B. I do not remember.

A. Very well.

Let us take a break ((in English)) for lunch.

((LUNCH BREAK))

A. Well, how was ((in English)) lunch
 ((Fause)) Is there anything you want to say

B. It is hard to sit there.

You see; I will tell you now.

I had three documents in 1953-1954 -- three passports.

As soon as I began -- I do not even remember the name ((on the passport))...it was the ((safe)) apartment on Markhlevskiy Street....

It was at the end of 1953 or the beginning of 1954 -- I gave up this apartment.

Now ((next)) -- after the arrest of BERIYA -- the department obtained an apartment on Krasnyye Vorota Square, in a tall building.

Here I was as either YAKUSHIN or as YAKOVLEV... and, this was

((i.e., I was as)) SERGEYEV, on Vakhtangov ((Street)).

Well, those documents -- so you understand me properly, why ((B's surname)) does not remember exactly how it was -- these documents always are kept in the apartment.

You use them only (1-2G).

And, when you go to the apartment, you take them with you.

That is why you did not understand me exactly.

The same with SERGEYEV.

A. ...In order to clear this up, let us begin with this.

Tell me in order all of the names which you used while you worked in the KGB organs or when you were connected with them, or even before then -- all of the names that you used, beginning with the first.

B. (1-2G) I used no other names before I worked in the organs.

A. Well, very well; you did not use any other names before you started work in the organs.

B. Yes.

A. ((in English)) Alright;

Those names which you used in the organs, in connection with your operational work:

B. When I came to work I received a file on safe apartment Number 7, Markhlevskiy Street.

A. KK ((Safe-apartment)).

B. Number 7;

A. Number 7 Markhlevskiy Street.

What name did you use there.

B. I do not remember; there was already a passport and everything.

A. So.

B. After EERIYA's arrest in 1953, and when the Inspectorate had been abolished -- this is an interesting detail: there was a whole number of apartments which EERIYA... ah... which the Inspectorate had. (XG) One apartment fell to the Eastern Department, and one -- I know -- to us in the First Department; both of them, in the tall building on Krasnyye Vorota Square. (XG).

A. Alright; let us not screw around.

If you are going to talk about it, tell it as it is.

B. I give you my honest word -- specifically, this apartment which we received....

A. The Inspectorate as such did not have such an apartment, they did not need them.

B. How not.

I received this apartment from the Inspectorate....

A. You do not even know with what the Inspectorate is concerned.

~~SECRET~~

Alright, in 1953, after ZEMINA's arrest, what name did you use

B. I did not use it; I received an apartment, and I received a passport -- in the name of either YAKUSHIN or YAKOVLEV, there was a passport in ((which used the address of)) the tall building.

A. Then the passport was in the name of YAKUSHIN....

B. Or YAKOVLEV.

A. YAKOVLEV; the next name was SERGEYEV.

B. SERGEYEV -- that was on Vakhtangov ((Street)).

A. SERGEYEV; the next name

B. In the First Department, I did not sign for any documents -- neither (IG) nor anything else.

When I began working in the Seventh Department -- whether it was in 1955 or 1956 -- I had a passport, and I had it until the end, in the name of NIKOLAYEV.

A. And NIKOLAYEV's given name and patronymic.

B. Yuriy Ivanovich.

A. What other names did you have?

You used...

B. I used them in my contacts, with the tourists.

A. Which names.

B. SERGEYEV.... And I used names without documents -- NOVIKOV, SERGEYEV, IVANOV.

- A. SERGHEEV, IVANOV, NOVIKOV; further.
- B. I do not remember. (XG)
- A. You had a document in the name of YAKUSHIN, in the name of SERGHEEV....
- B. There were names for the apartments, you understand.
- A. NIKOLAYEV.
- B. NIKOLAYEV -- that was another thing.
This one was not for an apartment; this one I used for cover.
- A. ((in English)) Alright; you had venereal disease.
Some girl came around...
- B. From Leningrad.
- A. From Leningrad.
Who conducted the investigation of this matter?
- B. SHUENYAKOV called me.
- A. I am asking -- who conducted the investigation of this matter?
- B. I am telling you the way it happened -- SHUENYAKOV called me: "What is going on?"
I told him, "What do you mean?"
"What's going on with...."
I told him, word by word, not pointing out this girl, I did not give her name.
- A. You could not help but give her name; she had been in a safe-apartment.
- B. She was never at the safe-apartment.

~~SECRET~~

What do you mean

A. But you used the document when with her.

B. But I did not use the document -- why can you not understand me?

I got g-g-g-gonorrhoea from this woman.

It is another thing that I used this document (XG).

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

A. (XG) Hide the facts about who she is from SHUBNYAKOV or anyone else.

B. I said she was an acquaintance from Leningrad and I did not know her name; and that was all.

A. Now, listen....

B. Honost.

A. That is not the way it happens; and what if she is a foreigner?

B. Well, how, no....

A. Why not?

You are working in the Second Chief Directorate!

It is not so simple to say that you do not know who she is.

This is not a crutch factory -- I have told you many times; they operate differently over there.

B. I said that she is a loose woman who came from Leningrad, that I knew her in 1945, and I really did know here in 1945.

A. I am talking about whether you knew her in 1945; I am talking about the fact that you could not keep her name from them, because they have to know.

~~SECRET~~

B. I did not tell the name, I said that I did not know her name.

A. They must know exactly from whom you got the disease and what the whole thing is about.

B. I said that I did not know.

A. They do not operate that way.

B. I wrote an explanation.

A. Here, I am asking -- SHUENYAKOV was the chief, with whom perhaps, you spoke, but I doubt it; who conducted the investigation of this matter?

B. Only SHUENYAKOV and GORDATENKO spoke with me; no one else.

A. Then to whom did you write the explanation?

B. To SHUENYAKOV.

A. What happened later?

B. Then GORDATENKO reported about my explanation to SHUENYAKOV; SHUENYAKOV told him to put me under arrest for five days.

A. Five days under arrest.

B. And on that same day, FEDOTOV -- who did not know about SHUENYAKOV's decision -- gave me 15 days' arrest.

A. Well, as a KGB employee, tell me -- how many days can a chief of a department, a deputy chief of Directorate, a chief of a chief directorate, or a Deputy Chairman of the KGB and the Chairman of the KGB put a man under arrest.

B. I do not remember; I know that FEDOTOV gave me as many days as he could -- he could give me 15 days, and he did.

A. I am asking how many....

B. FEDOTOV could give 15 days -- as a chief of a directorate.

A. You are sure of this?

B. No; I am not sure.

A. ((Pause)) What was the greatest penalty the Chairman of the KGB, or the Minister could give at that time?

B. The greatest penalty -- he could send you to court.

A. Well, without taking you to court.

B. Fire you.

A. Well, that, too, is a final measure.

B. Well, up to 30 days.

A. ((Pause)) What happened later on? You got 15 days from FEDOTOV; did he call you?

B. No; he did not even speak with me. SHUENYAKOV spoke with me; SHUENYAKOV settled this matter.

A. When did you say this happened?

B. In 1954.

A. When?

B. In the summer.

A. In the summer of 1934.

Was this at the time you were Secretary of the Komsomol organization.

B. Yes.

A. Well, what measures did the MVD Komsomol Committee take on this matter.

B. They removed me as Secretary.

A. How did this happen.

B. They removed me as Secretary during my arrest, immediately; and when I was freed, the Committee gave me a severe reprimand with a warning, with a note in my Komsomol file.

The Komsomol Committee did this.

A. In which Komsomol Committee.

B. In the MVD.

A. Well, who was Secretary.

B. I do not remember.

A. How was the question judged at the Komsomol meeting of the Second Chief Directorate.

B. They did not discuss my removal there.

A. ((Pause)) How old were you at that time.

B. I was in my twenty-seventh year.

- A. Why did they not take away your Komsomol identification at that time?
- B. They took away my identification (XG).
- A. Tell me how and under what circumstances they took your Komsomol identification.
- B. I do not remember; I turned it in... ah... to the Komsomol organization or to the Komsomol Committee.
- A. How was this done?
- B. Yes, just a minute.
They lifted my punishment in October; the Komsomol Committee lifted the punishment.
- A. For how long do they penalize a man, particularly for a severe reprimand with a warning?
- B. I do not know for how long.
- A. You could know.
- B. (XG) so that I left the Komsomol without punishment.
- A. What you are saying is utter rot.
- B. I am telling you the truth, the way it was.
- A. Lies!
- B. Why should I lie?
- A. Why lift a punishment when the man is leaving ((the Komsomol)) for good?
He already is not a Komsomol member.

B. Then, on order that it not be in the records.

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

A. Why remove it.

He is not on the rolls. (XG)

B. They lifted it; they lifted it.

A. That is not the way it happens. ((Pause))

Well, tell me how they actually removed you from the Komsomol rolls.

B. I do not remember.

I turned in my identification, and that was all.

I was out because of age.

A. Well, how did you turn it in:

To whom did you give it?

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

((Pause)) I do not want to make this up; I do not want to make up
to whom I gave it.

I came to the Komsomol Committee, turned it in, and that was all.

A. That is not the way it happens.

It is not that simple to turn in a Komsomol identification.

Then, in October 1954, you were out of the Komsomol.

B. No, they lifted the punishment in October.

A. That cannot be.

B. I wrote a statement....

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

- A. ...You received 15 days, and a severe reprimand with a warning, and they almost put you out of the Komsomol... and that they would lift the punishment in a few months.
That is not the way it happens.
- B. They lifted the punishment because I was leaving the Komsomol.
They went half-way, because I was leaving.
- A. Now, listen, what are you saying?
- B. Why should I talk nonsense?
- A. Even if a simple reprimand is given, it is not lifted until a year has passed.
- B. It is lifted; Well, they lifted it.
- A. Not one Committee Secretary will raise his hand to sign this, because he cannot do that.
- B. They met me half-way.
They met me half-way, because I was leaving the Komsomol.
- A. That has nothing to do with it.
- B. Why not?
It does.
- A. You know that to leave the Komsomol is a greater punishment than to be given a severe reprimand.
- B. That is not a punishment -- that a man leaves the Komsomol; that is no punishment.
- A. That is a very great punishment -- because you remain out of both the Party and the Komsomol.

((Pause)) Then did you turn in your identification card

B. Later; in October, November, I turned the identification in.

A. ((Pause)) For how long were you without membership in the Komsomol.

B. In June 1956 -- at the end of June or perhaps, in the beginning of July -- I was given candidate membership in the Party.

A. At the end of June, or....

B. The beginning of July.

A. In the beginning of July you were taken

B. As a Candidate member of the Party.

A. Where?

B. The Party organization.... the Party organization accepted -- I submitted a paper.... an announcement was made, ah... Party organization of the Seventh Department of the Second Chief Directorate -- the Party Committee of the Second Chief Directorate confirmed... accepted.

So -- the Party organization of the Seventh Department, the Party Committee of the Second Chief Directorate -- the final decision on acceptance by the Party Committee of the Committee ((for State Security)).

A. Who gave you the Party identification - the candidate's identification.

B. YARTSEV, YARTSEV.

Yes, YARTSEV.

A. In which rayon Party Committee did the KGB belong at that time:

- B. You see how it was -- the Party Committee of KGB has the rights of a rayon Party Committee.
- A. Since when?
- B. I do not know since when, but it has the rights of a rayon Party Committee.
- A. Well, since when?
- B. I do not know.
- A. To which rayon committee does the Party Committee of KGB belong?
- B. I do not know; it is Dzorzhinskiy Rayon, but the Party organization of the whole KGB -- the Secretary of the Party Committee of the KGB has the rights of a Secretary of a rayon Party Committee.
- A. What changes in this respect were made under BERIYA and KRUGLOV, and what changes did KHRUSHCHEV make, with regard to the Party organization of the organs of KGB?
- B. I do not know; I cannot say.
- A. You cannot say that YARTSEV gave you a Party identification.
- B. No, no, no; YARTSEV gave me the identification; the Party Committee of KGB gave it to me.
((Pause)) I did not go anywhere to get it, neither to the rayon Committee nor anywhere else.
- A. Again, a question -- why you did not go to the rayon committee?
- B. Because it was given to me here, in the Party Committee of KGB.
- A. There was a time when they gave them; then, they stopped.

- B. The full Party membership, in 1957, also was received in the Committee.
- A. That is possible.
((Pause)) Now, tell me how you as a non-Party member could remain at work in the Second Chief Directorate doing operational work. Who made such a decision so that you, being neither in the Komsomol nor in the Party....
- B. I do not know who.
I left the Komsomol because of age.
He who has time for preparation, that one later will come into the Party.
- A. Well, who made the decision to keep you on the job in the organs?
- B. I do not know; I do not know.
- A. There is a procedure -- a man who leaves the Party or the Komsomol, or is excluded, or leaves automatically because of age or for some other reason -- a question is raised about his continuance in the organs of the KGB. (1-2G) in operational work.
- B. But, I was, for a year and a half (1-2G).
- A. ...in the Second Directorate.
A special decision must be made.
- B. No one called me; no one spoke with me.
- A. Imagine -- a man who had just been taken into the organs of KGB, who (1-2G), who misused service documents, who got a venereal disease, who was arrested for 15 days, who left the Komsomol because of age -- what basis is there to continue him in his work?
- B. But they thought, "It was his first infraction", "The man will

straighten up", people make mistakes."

- A. Who made the decision?
- B. I cannot say who -- probably the chiefs of the Chief Directorate; probably SHUENYAKOV.
- A. But, anyway, you must know precisely.
- B. Well, I tell you no one spoke to me on this subject.
- A. You do not know how (1G) actually operates, what is done; how many people in the Second Chief Directorate were not Party members?
- B. There were Komsomol members.
- A. There were Komsomol members, of course.
But there were no non-Party members.
All of them were in the Party or in the Komsomol -- you were the only one who was not.
- B. Most probably, the chiefs of the department spoke up for me (2G).
- A. There was no reason for them to speak up for you.
- B. I do not know why it was that way; I am telling you the way it is.
- A. Then why cannot you tell the truth about how it was?
Where is the dog buried?
- B. I am telling the truth, and no dog lies buried.
- A. That is not the way things are done.
- B. But I am telling you how things are.

~~SECRET~~

A. You have said quite a lot.

((Pause)) Well, in April 1953, although they were not promoting anyone at that time, they gave it to you.

When were you supposed to become a captain.

B. In 1956.

A. Well, you did not get it.

B. But I told you that they had recommended me for a captain, but when the recommendation came to the Commission... to the Personnel Department... yes, when personnel makes the decision, they take it to the Commission for the promotion.

LYALIN was on this commission.

A. Very well; he said that you have some shortcomings....

B. Yes, there were shortcomings and that it is necessary to wait.

A. To wait... LYALIN as an executive worker in the Second Chief Directorate....

B. He was not in the Second Chief Directorate; he was already a Deputy ((Chairman)).

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

He told you to wait;

((in English)) alright;

Anyway, as you say, you became a Party candidate in 1956.

B. Yes.

A. The whole punishment already had been forgotten.

B. That is the thing --LYALIN at that time did not act properly.

It was not necessary to punish me, because this is a punishment.

~~SECRET~~

Also, there was a chief of my department at that time -- PERFIL'YEV -- of the Seventh Department.

PERFIL'YEV said, "Alright, we will wait; we will write a recommendation again in a year."

I told him, "Nikolay Aleksandrovich, how can it be so. I would lose a year".

He said he would look into it.

Soon, in 1957, PERFIL'YEV became Deputy Chief of the Second Chief Directorate, supervising the Seventh Department.

And then, in 1957, there already were discussions.

"Alright; we will not recommend you now; but we will recommend you right away to be a major."

A. Now why are you telling me fairy tales?

B. I am telling you the way it happened.

In 1959, they recommended me to be a major.

A letter of recommendation was written.

A. Listen, even GAGARIN did not jump a rank (2-3G).

Why would they skip you a rank?

You -- with such investigations, and so forth?

Now, why are you telling me fairy tales?

B. Just a minute; in 1956... even in 1955, I had no penalties (XG).

A. They could not have given it to you because you were a non-Party member.

You are not promoted if you are not in the Party or the Komsomol.

How will you promote a man who is not in the Party or in the Komsomol?

B. Well, they let my promotion ride.

A. That was in 1956; you already were a candidate member of the Party.

B. It was before that -- I became a candidate in the Party only in the

~~SECRET~~

Summer.

A. You did not start processing in June, if you became a candidate in June or July.

You must have processed earlier somewhere; there has to be a certain period of time.

B. Right, right.

A. Before you speak, think it over a little, first;

B. (XC)

A. Calculate the debits against the credits ((i.e., line up the dates and facts)); then explain.

B. I am not twisting it around; it is probably that you want to confuse me.

A. You have confused yourself without me; and you do not know how to disentangle yourself.

B. Well, why are you doing it this way?

A. You know that neither in the Army nor in the organs -- nowhere -- do they skip ranks in promotions, while they do give early promotions for outstanding service.

B. There are cases of jumping two ranks; I will give you examples.

A. I do not want any examples; we are talking about you personally, with such references as a person like you has.

B. Very well; it was in 1959 that they recommended me to be major.

In 1956 I received a mention (blagadarnost') from SEROV.

And I was a candidate member in the CPSU.

- A. That may be.
- B. And at the end of 1956, or in the fall, I became a senior case officer.
- A. Then why did they not promote you in 1956 or in 1957, in 1958....
- B. I will tell you why -- well, what I want to tell you you do not want to hear -- because there was a discussion with PERFIL'YEV, PERFIL'YEV told GRIDANOV what -- "Very well; when the time comes to promote him from captain to major then we will send it in."
- A. But you said they made you captain in 1959.
- B. They made me a captain in 1959, but they recommended me to be a major. The recommendation was to be a major. Understand me.
- A. Well, they made you a captain.
- B. They made me a captain, but they had recommended me to be a major.
- A. How long do you have to be a captain before you become a major?
- B. Three years.
- A. Since when?
- B. Three years.
- A. Since when.
- B. From major to lieutenant colonel it takes four years; from lieutenant colonel to colonel it takes four years; oh, yes, from captain to major -- four years.
It takes four years for a captain to become a major.
- ~~SECRET~~

A. Alright; then, when were you supposed to become a major -- if they made you a captain in 1959?

B. In 1959, they recommended me to be a major.

A. Well, they could not do that.

B. I am telling you the way it was.

Why do you....

A. We will forget about this.

B. In 1959, I was promoted to captain; thus, from 1953 until 1959, I was a senior lieutenant.

A. Well, how long does it take for a senior lieutenant to become a captain?

B. Three years.

A. And captain to major?

B. Four years.

A. How many years is that in all?

B. Seven years.

A. Seven years; 53 plus seven -- how many years is that?

B. 60.

A. Then, in no way could they have recommended you for major in 1959.

B. Well, they recommended me for major -- well, perhaps he wanted it earlier -- in 1959.

~~SECRET~~

A. Why earlier.

Because there you were punished and you were given 15 days' arrest.

B. But when did that happen.

In 1954.

A. And you were not in the Party or the Komsomol?

B. Well, why are you so... the punishment was in 1954.

A. Well, it does not come out that way in any case.

If, from 1953 to 1960, it is seven years in order to become a major, and they gave you a promotion a year earlier -- for what services?

To skip you a grade, and then to promote you a year earlier!

B. I did not skip (XG).

Hear me out!

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

A. But it is not done that way.

B. It is, it is -- I am telling you the way it happens.

And GRIBANOV even came to an agreement with Personnel....

A. There was nothing for him to come to an agreement about, with them or anyone else.

They are not responsible for signing orders.

Personnel does not sign an order.

I want to find out what all this is about.

B. ((Pause)) Well, from 1956, I began to grow.

A. I know all of that story -- about how you began to grow.

B. In 1959, I was recommended to be a major.

~~SECRET~~

A. They could not do that because the necessary time in grade had not elapsed.

B. I am telling you the way it was.

A. This again, is your reservation - How it is -- that is the way it was.

It could not have been that way, "but that is the way it happened with me."

This is your only "explanation".

You have nothing more.

You cannot give confirmation of anything.

B. Nevertheless, I was promoted to captain.

A. Then you could not have been promoted to lieutenant colonel without having been a major.

B. And I was promoted to lieutenant colonel without having been a major.

A. Do not explain to me; this does not happen, and it never happened. And, if it happened, then -- under some ((special)) circumstances, and for something ((special)).

B. ((Pause)) I am telling you the way it happened, absolutely.

A. Because, if you take from captain to major, how many years is that? ((Pause)) From Major to lieutenant colonel, how many years does it take?

Then, how many years is this in all?

B. Eight.

A. 59 plus eight -- how many years is that?

~~SECRET~~

B. Why do you count that way.

A. I - well... I do not want to count in any other way.

B. It is another thing -- that you do not want to.

((NG; A and B speak at the same time.))

A. There is a decree of the Council of Ministers which tells how ((a man is promoted)) -- in war time, if a man were in combat for three months; and he would be promoted routinely.
And, besides that, there was nothing.

B. I even can give as examples the names of people who were given a double promotion and promotions ahead of time.

A. I do not want to hear about someone ((else)).

We are talking only about you.

B. In 1959, I was a captain; in 1963, a lieutenant colonel.

A. If you insist on this, then it is stupid of you.

B. Well... I... well... I... even though for you I may be a private, I can split on this.

I am telling it the way it is and was, absolutely.

A. It does not turn out that way.

I even doubt whether you were a private, because you do not even know what the situation of a private was when you received your military identification.

((Long pause))

You have not given me the name of one person who signed the order for your promotion in rank, the date of your promotion, etc.
Every person serving in the army or working in the KGB tries for

something: If he works there it is his specialty, his career, and he, of course, sees that he receives his promotions on time -- not because he wants more money, but because everyone else is promoted. Everyone knows this, no matter who he is.

Even SEVOROV said, "He is a poor soldier who does not think of being a general".

Of course, there are people who do not want to serve in the Army, but once it happens, there is nothing to be done -- it is his career. He must... he cannot stay a lieutenant or a captain all the time, and when he has reached the age of 30, 40, he should be at least a lieutenant colonel....

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

B. Well, now, many fellows stay....

A. Everyone knows that it is very hard to go from colonel to general....

B. Well, now they take into consideration the officer's duty position... If he is a case officer, then he is ((i.e., can be)) a captain, and that is all.

You cannot be higher; they will not give him ((a higher rank in that position)).

For a senior case officer -- major; that is the limit.

He can sit there for eight, nine, or ten years; they will not give him a higher ((rank unless he goes to a higher position)).

A. Well, you yourself say this....

But how did they give it to you.

B. But, one minute, one minute; by position, I already could have ((been promoted)) long ago.

A. Stop talking this nonsense about your positions!

You cannot even explain the duties of a case officer, not to speak of that of a deputy chief of department.

You have been telling this nonsense (khuyevta) for two years.
((Imagine:)) A man is deputy chief of a department and does not
know who made him a colonel -- what kind of nonsense (khuynya) is
this !

B. The Deputy, the Deputy Chairman gave it.

A. Who.

B. I did not read who signed; whether it was signed by....
I did not read who signed.

A. A deputy chief of a department reads this.
Perhaps a case officer would not read it....

B. Well, the order did not reach me.
Well, I did not see this order.

A. Well, then you did not reach ((the position of)) deputy chief of
department.

B. Why are you talking this way?

A. It is because -- between us -- you do not at all know even the
simplest things which a deputy chief of department would know.

B. Well, why so?

A. You cannot even pass for a case officer or a deputy chief of
section, much less a deputy chief of department.

You can tell this only to some child in the street -- and even he
will not believe you.

I can say even more -- who will believe that you were a deputy chief
of department when you do not even know where Sovetskaya Gavan' and
Kaliningrad Oblast are located.

B. It is not necessary to talk this way.

I know well where Kaliningrad Oblast and Sovetskaya Gavan' are located.

A. If you know well, then why do you not tell?

B. Well, what did I not say, why did I not say?

I have said where Sovetskaya Gavan' is.

A. There is and was no Sovetskaya Gavan' in Primorskiy Krai.

I know how much you know about Sovetskaya Gavan'.

They told you everything, but they forgot one thing.

B. You know, one can turn everything upside down as much as necessary (ugodno).

As much as is useful (ugodno), one may turn everything upside down.

A. If I begin to turn everything upside down, probably there will not be a living scrap left of you.

B. But do you think there is still any living scrap left of me?

A. There still is -- you do not feel so bad.

((Pause))

Well, tell me about the procedure of your acceptance into the Party, as a member or candidate member -- it does not matter ((which)); tell about either case.

B. Candidate members of the Party (XG)....

They gave me references (kharakteristika), three references....

If you were a member of the Komsomol....

A. Call them by their names -- they are not called references (kharakteristika); they are called something else.

If you know, say so.

I do not have to remind you of all kinds of nonsense.

~~SECRET~~

- B. What are they called.
Oh, recommendations (rekomendatsiya).
Three recommendations, for CPSU members.
They have to know me not less than a year.
(KG) Seventh Department.
- A. Very well, you received three recommendations, from Party members.
By whom were the three recommendations verified?
Who verifies them.
- B. The Secretary of the Party Committee of the Second Directorate.
- A. So. ((Pause)) What else.
- B. The application (zayavleniye).
It is reviewed at the Bureau, by the Party Bureau of the primary
Party organization.
Then...
- A. Besides the application, what else?
- B. There is the application and the three recommendations.
- A. What else?
- B. That is all.
- A. That is not all.
- B. ((Pause)) I do not remember.
- A. You have not named the basic document.
((pause)) What is the rest of the procedure?
- B. This matter is examined in the Party Bureau of the Seventh Department.
The Party Bureau makes a decision -- it made the decision to recommend

~~SECRET~~

((me)).

Then it is presented at the Party meeting of the Party organization of the department.

The Party meeting confirms the decision of the Party Bureau.

Then this matter is examined by the Party Bureau of the Party Committee of the chief Directorate.

A. Is it so?

B. (XG) It seems at the Party Bureau of the chief Directorate.

A. Is it so?

B. (XG)

A. What else?

B. And then, to the Party Committee of the KGB -- the Partkom; this Committee makes the final decision.

A. Well, how does the Party Committee actually put this matter?

B. The Secretary of the Party organization of the department went with me, and the secretary of the Party organization of the Directorate was present at the Bureau of the Party Committee of the Committee ((for State Security)).

A. Was he a member of the Bureau?

B. Yes, yes.

A. What else?

B. Well, the Party Committee confirmed ((the decision)) and congratulated ((me)) upon my acceptance as a candidate member.

In a few days I was called and I received the candidate member's

Identification.

A. When I asked you about Party rayon committee (raykom), I had a basis for this.

This all is taken into account in the Komsomol record.

B. Yes, yes.

A. You were placed on the Komsomol list in 1953, you were supposed to have been not only on the list of the Komsomol Committee of MVD, but also in the Komsomol raykom.

B. No, I was not; I was not.

A. Then you were not on it.

B. Well, how was I not on it?

A. Very simple.

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

A. It is bad that you do not remember.

((Long pause)) Well, maybe you will arrive at the truth, if it is your wish.

B. Honestly, honestly -- it is just as I told you.

There is no....

A. Why throw yourself away with "honestly", if it is not so.

Remember that earlier you told an entirely different story.

You were a major, and anything else you wanted.

Do you remember that?

B. I said that I was a major, because they would not believe me that I jumped through the ranks like that.

A. What -- do you think they will believe this

B. But that is the way it was, I tell you.

A. The way it was -- that is why they cannot believe you.

Once a man ((says he)) was, and the second time -- he was not.

B. But I tell you that I was not.

Why?

Because they would not believe me -- that I....

A. Alright -- if they gave it to you, then for what services did they give it.

I told you that even GAGARIN was not promoted like that.

What are you?

A greater hero than a cosmonaut of the Soviet Union?

If you became ((a hero)), then for what?

B. Well, I will give you an example.

In 1960, TOPTYGIN came to our department as chief; they gave him a rank -- a primary rank -- of senior lieutenant.

In 1961, he was made a major; he was never a captain, but became a major directly.

In 1962, after a year, he became a lieutenant colonel, because he was chief of a department.

A. Because there was a reason -- they came in without rank.

B. Well, they gave them rank immediately.

Well, they were laughing -- when SHELEPIN came in, the chief of the Secretariat -- immediately after DOBROKHOTOV -- he at once became a colonel. (XG)

A young fellow, and they immediately made him a colonel.

A. Well, why not. (2-3G)

Tell me why they gave it to you.

~~SECRET~~

B. They gave it to me, because I was not made a captain at the time I was supposed to.

I had spent a long period of time as a senior lieutenant until I became a captain.

(2-36) In 1959 for major....

A. That he had been infected with gonorrhoea, that he had misused operational documents -- there were his great services....

B. But that was in 1954.

If a man has made a slip, an error....

A. In 1954, you also left the Komsomol.

B. I left because of age; because of age.
I left.

A. ...You did not work; you did not prepare yourself to enter the Party.

B. I prepared myself; I worked in the department; I prepared myself to enter the Party.

I took an active part in the Party work of the department.

A. Well, you will never prove it to me, no matter how hard you try.

B. I am not proving....

A. Not only to me, but to anyone.

Between us, if you were to tell this to GRIBANOV, he would say, "Vot, nudak", if he is still alive.

((Pause)) Do you remember what Party dues you paid.

I have the Regulations (Ustav) here; (XG).

B. (XG) percent.

~~SECRET~~

A. Well, three percent; what else

B. Nothing else -- three percent.

A. ((Three percent)) of what pay.

B. From everything, including ((pay)) for rank, for longevity, for language -- for the entire sum paid.

A. When did they ((re-))introduce the pay for rank?

B. In 1955.

When they began paying for rank again, there was a great problem.

For many of the fellows, they began to cut the rank.

That is, to align (priblizhat') -- let us say, a senior case officer; he is a lieutenant colonel; he became a major.

A. Nonsense.

Do not talk nonsense.

B. What are you telling me?

Many of our fellows suffered from these cuts ((in rank)).

A. Who can make a demotion in rank or to remove a rank?

Who?

B. Just a minute; that is what happened.

What are you telling me?

A. No.

B. In the Seventh Department -- (2-3G) was a lieutenant colonel, he became a major; GUSEV was a lieutenant colonel, he was made a major; SURIANOV was a colonel....

~~SECRET~~

A. Do not make this up.

What -- did they start giving them other ranks

B. (IG).

((End of Reel #11))

~~SECRET~~