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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
1999

Excerpts from Meeting No. 2 with Nosenko

Reel No. 1, 11 June 1962 (The quality of the tape is very poor.)

Translated from Russian by P. D. N.

(N. talks about surveillance of Soviet personnel in the United States.)

Nosenko: Let me tell you - I (---) I was also in the States, although under another name. I had a certain business there . . .

Q. This was (?) in Washington (?)?

Nosenko: Yes, I was there.

Q: On TDY?

Nosenko: 19 days, 19 days only.

Q: Under what name?

Nosenko: NIKOLAYEV.

Q: NIKOLAYEV?

Nosenko: In England I was NIKOLAYEV and in your country I was NIKOLAYEV.

Q: ---first and middle name?

Nosenko: Yes, Yuriy, Yuriy, also Yuriy.

Q: And in England you also were for a short time?

Nosenko: In England I was for ten and fifteen days . . .

Note: During the interrogation of Nosenko in 1964, he denied that he ever said that he was in the United States.

2. You stated previously that while traveling to England and Cuba, you were documented as Nikolayev. Under what cover did you travel to those countries?

What was your Legend-Biography?

Note: Any KGB officer going abroad under another name and under cover prepares a Legend-Biography to cover up his real identity. If Nosenko travelled as Nikolayev, then his legend omitted "the fact" that he was a son of a Minister because there was no Minister of Shipbuilding Industry with the name of Nikolayev, etc., etc.)

3. You stated previously that in January 1960 you were processed to go to the US with the Soviet Automotive Delegation. You obtained a passport in your true name, Nosenko, but the date was postponed, then cancelled. Who selected your candidacy for the trip? What were you supposed to do in the USA? Why was the trip postponed? Why were you processed in your true name, Nosenko, and not under the name Nikolayev, under which you



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4. In 1962 you stated that while working with the KGB, you personally recruited ten Americans. Please give us their names and how you recruited them.

Note: Nosenko was asked why he was chosen to go to Geneva in 1962 instead of an officer from the Department (KGB) Delegation. Answering this question he mentioned the recruitment of ten Americans.

Excerpts from Meeting No. 2 with Nosenko

11 June 1962

Nosenko: Gribanov, the chief of the whole counterintelligence. (His name) Oleg Mikhaylovich Gribanov . . . so, Oleg Mikhaylovich Gribanov decided you go, that I must be here (in Geneva). I said, "Be my guest, Oleg Mikhaylovich. I am not saying no. . ." So Gribanov decided "You will go. That's all" (Nosenko knocked on the desk). . . Well, what am I? . . . Who have I recruited? . . . Ten Americans, no more than that . . . (and Gribanov said) "You will go! You must go!"

III. Soviet visas and other regulations for tourists traveling to the USSR.

1. Didn't you know or remember how Oswald's visa was processed and from what country Oswald entered the USSR? Is it possible that he entered the USSR on a "podvisnaya" visa?
2. You previously said that you saw Oswald's visa application, but you could not say from what country Oswald came to the USSR. In your opinion, is it possible that Oswald received his visa application in some other European country, then went to Finland and through Finland entered the USSR without contacting the Soviet consulate in Helsinki? Did you hear any talk about the possibility that is described above? If so, when did you hear it and from whom?
3. On 3 July 1964 you stated that you have seen Oswald's anketa (visa application). Do you remember what was in that anketa? Did you read the anketa? What did you mean that you saw the anketa? Was it in the name Lee Harvey Oswald, or was there another name? Did you see the name of the person who signed the anketa?

4. Do you have any information to the effect that Oswald might not have come to the Soviet consulate or to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki to obtain his visa? Could he have obtained a visa in Switzerland or Sweden, then have come to Helsinki and, without reporting to the Soviet consulate in Helsinki, have taken a train to Leningrad and then to Moscow?
5. According to your previous information, "any tourist - he buys a tour to the Soviet Union, makes out the anketa, and then comes to Moscow." In what country did Oswald buy a tour to the USSR? In what country did Oswald fill in the anketa? If the anketa goes to Moscow, to what office in Moscow does it go? To MID, KGB? Is it possible that all the data on Oswald from his anketa was sent to Moscow by a cable? Did you see and read Oswald's anketa or a telegram that Oswald is coming to Moscow? If you did not read the anketa, who among the KGB officers of the Second Chief Directorate or the First Chief Directorate read the anketa or had access to it? Who would logically have access to the anketa?
6. According to your previous information, any person who wants to visit the USSR has to buy a tour in a foreign tourist firm in his home country or any other country, and the tourist firm will make arrangements for his stay in the USSR. It is understood that he must fill in the anketa, and in addition to the general questions, the common tourist should make requests for the cities he intends to visit and for the accommodations he wants. The tourist would know in advance when he receives his visa his date of arrival in Moscow, in what hotel he is going to stay, and what kind of accommodations he would be given. The question, then, is do you know when Intourist received Oswald's request and application and when it answered him that his demands are met and that he is welcome in Moscow?
7. From your knowledge, when Oswald arrived in Moscow, was he handled by the Intourist Agency or by Sputnik, the Youth Tourist Bureau of the USSR, or by the Central Council for Tourism of the Soviet Trade Unions?

Notes: The Central Council for Tourism of the Soviet Trade Unions organizes exchanges of tourists between trade unions of the USSR and other countries. Sputnik was organized in June 1958 for the exchange of tourists (students and other youths).

8. What is the procedure after a tourist applies for a Soviet visa? Do you know at what tourist agency or in what foreign country Oswald applied for a visa to the USSR or bought a tour to the USSR? Who was the Soviet Intourist representative in that country who took Oswald's visa application to the Soviet Embassy?

✓ 9. You stated previously that Oswald was not considered a defector. If he was not a defector, then what was he?

Note: If the KGB did not consider Oswald to be a defector, then it is possible that Oswald was known to the KGB long before his arrival in the USSR as a tourist and Oswald was assured that when he arrived in the USSR he would be given Soviet citizenship or at least a permanent residence permit. Although he would be a defector anyway, it could be that Oswald did not like the word defector and the KGB decided not to call him a defector but, let us say, a volunteer. The Soviet Constitution states that the USSR grants the right of asylum to all foreign citizens "who are persecuted for safeguarding the interests of the working class or who are persecuted for scientific activities, for national-liberation struggle." (Article 129 of the USSR Constitution of 1936.)

✓ 10. You stated previously that "since about 1960, every Soviet ambassador can give a visa in three to five days. If so, what was so special for the Soviet government that the ambassador would be personally involved in issuing a visa to Oswald?

Note: It is known that in 1957 the Soviet government adopted some measures to improve travel for foreign tourists in the USSR. They mostly concerned currency exchange. The 1957 regulations said nothing about visas. Nosenko should be questioned about the 1957 decision of the Soviet government to determine if he is not mistaking the 1957 decision with that of 1960.

✓ 11. You stated previously that since about 1960, every Soviet ambassador can give visas in from three to five days. The available information published by the Soviets unmistakably states that a visa cannot be obtained in less than seven days (in some cases it takes five to seven days). Following are excerpts from a book entitled Moscow, A Tourists Companion, published in Moscow in 1969, and from the magazine Soviet Life, May 1978, p. 59. Soviet Life stated that "visas are issued within 10 days of receipt of application at a Soviet consulate."

MOBILIZATION OF TOURISTS' EXPERIENCES

Formalities

Moscow, 1967.

All you need for entry to the Soviet Union is your national passport and the visa indicating the time of your visit and the itinerary.

Visas. As a rule, visas are obtained for travellers by tour-ists and travel agents. If you can get your visa yourself, visas are issued by consular offices in every country five to seven days after you apply. The visa is valid for the indicated time of stay and the points of entry and exit on the Soviet border according to the itinerary on your route.

If you decide to extend your visit or alter the itinerary, apply to the service bureau at your hotel. If Intourist is able to provide the necessary accommodation, your visa will be altered accordingly. Visas, and subsequent alterations in them, are free of charge.

Visas for transit travel via the U.S.S.R. by railway or motor are issued if you have the pertinent visa of the country neighbouring on the U.S.S.R. You need no Soviet visa if you travel

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Intourist takes care of you

via U.S.S.R. by air, provided you do not stay in Soviet transfer towns for more than 24 hours.

Intourist does not service travellers who come on visits to relatives in the Soviet Union. Neither does it offer services in towns where Intourist agencies are unavailable. In such cases, apply to a Soviet consulate abroad.

Under reciprocal agreements between the Soviet Union and some other countries, no visas are necessary for nationals of these countries for travel in the U.S.S.R. and for Soviet tourists visiting these countries.

Medical Formalities. An international smallpox inoculation certificate is required for entry to the Soviet Union from African, Asian and South American countries, and, in addition, a cholera certificate for entry from India and Eastern Pakistan.

Customs. Personal belongings—garments, shoes, tourist and sports gear, perfumery and cosmetics, etc. in quantities necessary for the time of stay in the Soviet Union (depending on the season), are duty-free. Besides, travellers may bring duty-free (per person) two cameras, one amateur cine camera and a reasonable (non-commercial) amount of souvenirs. Persons coming to the Soviet Union on a hunting tour (provided they have a certificate issued by Intourist or a foreign travel firm confirming this purpose of their trip) may bring sporting rifles.

To make sure passage home is unhindered, please register the foreign currency you have brought with you with the customs, which will issue you a pertinent certificate.

It is prohibited to bring to the U.S.S.R. Soviet currency, Soviet government bonds, annulled securities, arms, explosives and hashish and appliances for smoking them, obscene material, and books, films, records, etc. politically and economically injurious to the U.S.S.R.

All objects and articles (except those prohibited by law) may be shipped out of the U.S.S.R. in any quantity, provided they have been purchased with Soviet money or used at the Vneshtorg Bank of the U.S.S.R. or the other agencies of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. (Gosbank) and purchased with foreign convertible currency. For the unhindered passage of such goods make sure you have the pertinent bank certificates or shop's bills.

It is prohibited to export from the USSR articles of so-called scientific, artistic and historical value. They may be shipped out provided you obtain a permit from the Ministry of Culture and have paid a duty amounting to 100 per cent of the price of the goods.

Detailed instructions are available at the Tourist Memorabilia Bureau.

Travel Exchange. Exchange facilities are available at all hotels, post offices, and most hotels. Service bureaux will also exchange your money at office hours at more favourable rates than banks.

Rules for Photographers and Cameramen. It is a rare tourist who foregoes the pleasures of photography in a foreign country.

In the Soviet Union it is prohibited to export and every-where these objects come under the heading of national defence. This applies to all types of military technology, seaports, major hydrotechnical objects, railway junctions, tunnels, railway bridges, industrial enterprises, and the like. Aerial photography and terrestrial panoramic photography and photography within 25 kilometres from the frontier are prohibited. Ask for permission of the administration before you or your camera inside factories, research institutions and the like. It stands to reason, too, that when you photograph people you must first obtain their consent.

If you intend to make a film for commercial purposes (for subsequent showing at cinema, television, etc.) apply to Sovexportfilm (7, Malaya Ploshchad, Gorky Percolok, Moscow), tel. 229-02 02. Bear in mind that sensitive colour materials (films, paper, etc.) available in the Soviet Union are adapted solely for Agfa and Kodak.

Intourist Service

Every hotel (and elsewhere in the Soviet Union) has an Intourist service bureau. It is very useful to tourists and we advise you to visit it on arrival. The service bureaux are staffed with people who speak foreign languages and you will have no difficulties communicating with them.

One of their major functions is to exchange the vouchers issued to you by your travel agent for Intourist coupons, and to provide all other services.

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Intourist takes care of you

The service bureau will relieve you of all travel cares and book tickets for you on internal and international railway and air-lines. It will help you extend your visa and perform all other pertinent formalities.

The service bureau books tickets to theaters, concerts, cinemas and sports contests. Make sure that you book tickets well in advance, for every Muscovite is an avid theatre-goer and sports fan and tickets are scarce.

The price of a theatre and concert ticket is 2 to 3.50 rubles, and of a cinema ticket 40 to 70 kopeks.

The service bureau will tell you what is showing at Moscow's theatres, concert halls and cinemas.

If your tour does not cover excursions and you wish to see the sights of Moscow, the service bureau will be glad to recommend the best sightseeing itineraries.

If you need a guide interpreter, the service bureau will be happy to provide one. Intourist guides speak English, Bulgarian, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Hungarian, German, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Serbo-Croatian, Finnish, French, Czech, Swedish and Japanese. The services of a guide-interpreter cost up to 3 hours—1 ruble, for every subsequent hour—1 ruble 50 kopeks.

You can hire a car for a sightseeing tour of Moscow and its environs or make a long-distance telephone call through the service bureau.

If you are unwell, the service bureau will summon a doctor for you. As you know, medical services in the Soviet Union are free of charge.

Approach your hotel service bureau with anything that interests or troubles you. The receptionist will be glad to advise you and to render all the necessary assistance.

If You Are Passing Through Moscow

If you are passing through Moscow and have only a day or so, is what we recommend you to see.

1. Excursion by car or tourist coach. A three-hour tour will give you a general idea of old and new Moscow. The tour starts from Hotel National on the left bank of the river and lasts

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Continuing the tour of...

to Moscow: Dostoevskiy Embankment (formerly Sposobnaya), Red Square, Nevsky Square, along Gorky Street, Solovyev-Kurtovskiy Prospekt, Leningradsky Prospekt, past Moscow University on the Lenin Hills back to the National House of Knowledge and Red Square. A visit to the Kremlin collection and the Armoury. The tour takes three hours.

If you have another day in Moscow, be sure to visit the Exhibition of Economic Achievement of the USSR (see p. 60), which will give you a good idea of contemporary Soviet life and the cultural and economic achievements of Moscow and the rest of the Soviet Union. The excursion takes four hours. In the afternoon, pay a visit to the famous Tretyakov Art Gallery (see p. 150), the treasure house of Russian fine art. The excursion there takes something like three hours.

As your best, too, to see Moscow's glorious Bolshoi Theatre ballet.

If you have a few more days in Moscow, pick tours to suit your taste and inclination.

Continue Your Trip

From Moscow you can make a tour of the Soviet Union—the tropics of the Black Sea coast and the Siberian taiga, the Russian steppelands, the mountains of the Caucasus, and the ancient towns of Russia and Central Asia.

- Here is the list of cities where Intourist offers its services:
- Leningrad, cradle of the Russian revolution, a city of magnificent architecture;
- Black Sea health resorts of Batumi, Odessa, Sochi, Sukhumi and Yalta;
- Vladivostok and Far Eastern cities:
- Novosibirsk—the largest industrial centre and city of science in western Siberia;
- Kemerovo, a new Siberian town neighbouring on the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station on the Angara, which is one of the world's largest;
- Ulan-Ude, the city near the legendary Lake Baikal;
- Khabarovsk, a major Soviet Far Eastern city.

Additional information on visas

QUESTION: I would like to see an article about Intourist services, prices, etc. (L. L. Krause, Minneapolis, Minnesota; M. Suparoff, Foxboro, Massachusetts; and many other readers)

ANSWER: Intourist is our state-operated commercial travel agency. It works with some 700 firms and transport companies in nearly 100 countries, including about 100 in the United States. Intourist arranges tours for Soviet citizens abroad and for foreigners in the Soviet Union. We estimate that 25 million foreign travelers will visit our country between 1976 and 1980 and that 18 million Soviet people will go abroad.

We will deal here only with Intourist services for foreign travelers. They include sightseeing excursions, trips to museums and theaters, meetings with Soviet workers at factories and farms and with Soviet students, round table discussions and other affairs.

Intourist offers almost 70 different kinds of group or individual tours: museum, hunting, fishing, international competitions, congresses and symposiums, excursions for schoolchildren and youth, cruises, art festivals and more.

Many visitors come for rest and medical treatment at spas in the North Caucasus (Essentuki, Zheleznovodsk, Kislovodsk, Pustynski) or on the Black Sea (Sochi, Yalta, Odessa). Such tours include a room at a sanatorium, special diet meals, medical care and other services.

A new tour called the Russian Language Seminar is rapidly gaining popularity. Besides seeing the country, the traveler has a chance to brush up on Russian with special courses.

Cost depends on the class and type of the tour, distance, season and number of services. Intourist offers a discount on all season tours, frequently as low as one-fourth of the full price. There are special cut rates for youth and student groups, as well as for children.

Entry visas are issued within 10 days of receipt of applications at a Soviet Consulate. Foreign currency formalities are limited to declaring your currency at customs. Intourist also accepts credit cards from foreign banks and firms.

Itineraries include 135 cities of the country and are designed to suit all tastes. You can choose a separate republic or the whole country, the Caucasus, Siberia, Central Asia, the Far East, the leading cultural centers, health resorts or ancient historical sites.

For instance, General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's major U.S. partners select the following tours:

- 1) "Spotlight on Russia and the Crimea" - 16 days, Moscow - Kiev - Yalta - Leningrad, price 999 to 1,123 dollars, depending on the city of departure by air to the Soviet Union and on the season. (The cost includes air fare, hotel accommodations, meals, drinks, two than for one - three meals a day and guide services.)
- 2) "Destination Black Sea and Caucasus" - 16 days, Leningrad - Sochi - Tbilisi - Yerevan - Moscow, 1,159 to 1,458 dollars.

The American Express Company, another major Intourist partner, offers a 22-day "The Complete USSR"

tour through Moscow, Minsk, Irkutsk, Tashkent, Dzhirgatala, Samarkand, Baku and Leningrad, for 1,859 to 2,085 dollars.

Incidentally, if you do plan to come, for more details get in touch with the Intourist office: Vitaly Lyubchikov, Intourist Travel Information, 60 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, New York, 10017. Telephone: (212) 371-6953.

Soviet LIFE, May 1975, p. 59.

12. Some questions about visas could be put to Nosenko based on information provided in the book, Your Trip to the USSR (A Tourists Manual). The book is published by Foreign Languages Publication House, Moscow. Although there is no date of publication in this book, the information provided in the book strongly suggests that it was published no later than 1962. The information states that "it should not take more than a week to receive one's visa." The applicant must fill in and sign an application form (sample enclosed) and enclose three photographs of passport size as well as a copy of the Intourist or Intourist contractor firm voucher to the effect that the applicant has paid the full cost of the tour. The tourist need not apply to the Soviet consulate in person, as the tourist firm will take care of the matter.

APPLICATION FORM

For Persons Who Wish to Obtain an Entry Visa
to the U.S.S.R. or a Transit Visa Through the U.S.S.R.
(Write clearly in ink or type all answers in full)

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Surname, name and patronymic (persons who have more than one surname, or who have pen names, must list them in full; married women and widows must give their maiden name and their husband's surname)	
2. Date and place of birth	
3. Nationality	
4. Citizenship. If you were formerly a citizen or subject of another country, indicate former citizenship	
Place of present residence and profession	

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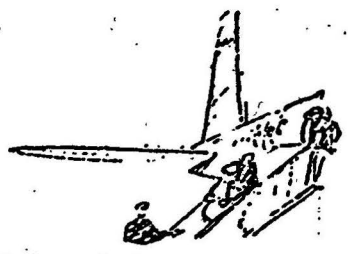
<p>6 Reason for going to the U.S.S.R., duration of stay and itinerary. Note: Persons applying for a transit visa through the U.S.S.R. must have an entry or transit visa of the country through which or through which they are to proceed upon leaving the U.S.S.R.</p>	
<p>7. If minors under 16 years of age are accompanying you, indicate the surname, name and patronymic of each child.</p>	
<p>8. Were you ever in the U.S.S.R. before? If so, indicate when, where and purpose of stay.</p>	
<p>9. Surnames, names, patronymics and addresses of close relatives in the U.S.S.R.</p>	
<p>10. Your present address.</p>	
<p>Date</p>	
<p>(day, month, year)</p>	
<p>Signature</p>	

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DOCUMENTS

Visas

To enter and leave the U.S.S.R., a foreign tourist must have a valid national passport and Soviet entry and exit visas. It should not take more than a week to receive one's visa.



Citizens of foreign countries are issued Soviet visas through Consulates of the U.S.S.R. in their own country. The applicant must fill in and sign an application form (see sample) and enclose three photographs of passport size, as well as a copy of the Intourist or Intourist contractor firm voucher to the effect that the applicant has paid the full cost of the tour. The tourist need not apply to the Soviet Consulate in person, as the tourist firm will take care of the matter.

Citizens of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and the Czechoslovak Republic have the right, according to a reciprocal agreement, to enter and leave the Soviet Union without applying for Soviet visas, on the basis of their national passports alone.

A person's national passport should not expire on the date of his departure from the U.S.S.R.

A Soviet tourist visa is valid for entry into the U.S.S.R. and exit during the time specified and is valid for visiting the cities enumerated in the visa. A tourist may enter and leave the U.S.S.R. only through the border points indicated in his Soviet visa.

Should your plans change unexpectedly, your visa may be extended, the itinerary altered and the border entry and exit points changed without any additional formalities if Intourist is able to provide accommodations and transportation to comply with the change. In all events, you must notify Intourist of a change in plans a few days ahead.

Visitors' visas for visiting relatives in the U.S.S.R. are granted through consular channels.

Group visas may be issued to tourists on cruises and to large tourist groups travelling together.

Visas are issued, extended, and itineraries and border-points of entry and exit are altered free of charge.

Transit Visas

Soviet transit visas are issued with a three-day of stay in the U.S.S.R. by Soviet Embassies. No Soviet transit visas are necessary for persons of any nationality flying over the territory of the U.S.S.R., on condition that all reservations (of no longer than 24 hours' stay in any given point of change) have been

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made for him along the entire route through the U.S.S.R. and that the passenger has the right to enter the next contiguous country.

Health Certificates

Tourists from Africa, South America and Asia must have an International Vaccination Certificate, and tourists from India and Eastern Pakistan must have a certificate stating that they have been inoculated against cholera. Tourists from other countries do not need to present any health certificates and there will be no medical examination. However, U.S.S.R. Public Health officers may require additional proof of health from tourists arriving from countries known to have an epidemic at the time of arrival.

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13. It would be useful to ask Nosenko his comments on the information on "Passports and Other Formalities" taken from the book, A Motorist's Guide to the Soviet Union, by Viktor Louis and his wife Jennifer Louis. The book was published in Moscow in 1967.

Note: Viktor Louis and his wife are "slightly" known to Nosenko.

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Motorist's Guide

hand-embroidered shirt or blouse (15 roubles upwards); toys; gramophone records (12 in. LP--1 rouble); books (comparatively inexpensive); traditional silver-gilt-and-enameled ware (e.g. tiny fork for lemon or butterballs--1 rouble child's spoon with animal handle--3 roubles); wood, alabaster or pottery ornaments.

If you would like to visit the markets, you should go as early as possible in the day. You will be able to find in the market good quality fresh fruit which is often lacking in the hotels. Also on sale there are honey, fresh eggs and dairy products; there may be various items of local handwork as well. The markets close at 5:00 p.m.

PASSPORTS AND OTHER FORMALITIES

In order to enter and leave the Soviet Union a foreign tourist must have a valid national passport and a Soviet entry visa. Soviet visas are issued free of charge usually within a seven-day period from the time of application to the Soviet Embassy or Consulate in the tourist's own country. The border points through which the tourist enters and leaves the Soviet Union must be those indicated in the Soviet visa.

Foreign tourists' arrivals in the Soviet Union are registered when they first hand over their passports at the first Intourist service point indicated on the visa.

In addition to Soviet visas, it is required that the citizens of most Western European countries obtain visas for the Communist countries through which they will drive on their way to and from the Soviet Union: East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania or Bulgaria; East German visas are obtainable on entry to that country.

Besides an International Driving Permit, motorists must bring an international automobile registration certificate of the country of departure, stipulated in the 1926 International Automobile Traffic Convention. Tourists' cars can be brought into the Soviet Union and taken out again without payment of duty on condition that the owner gives a written guarantee to take the car out of the country upon departure. This guarantee is to be handed over to the customs authorities at the Soviet border.

It is forbidden to bring the following into the Soviet Union:

- (a) arms and ammunition
- (b) printed matter, films, photographs, negatives, drawings, etc. "which are hostile to the U.S.S.R. in political or economic respects". Printed matter, plants (fruit, woods, etc.) and animals are liable to inspection by customs authorities.

It is forbidden to take out of the Soviet Union:

- (a) arms and ammunition

IV. Belorussian KGB and MVD...

1. It would be useful to question Nosenko about his knowledge of the chiefs of the KGB and the MVD in the Belorussian Republic. A list of names follows:

KGB and MVD Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the Belorussian SSSR.

Chiefs

Lt. General Lavrentiy Fomich Tsanova - NKVD, MGB (State Security) 1941-1953.
 Maj. General Mikhail Ivanovich Baskakov - MVD 1952-1954.
 Lt. General Aleksandr Ivanovich Perepelitsyn - KGB (State Security) 1954-1959.
 ----- Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov - MVD 1960-1965.
 Lt. General Vasilii Ivanovich Petrov - KGB (State Security) 1959-1973.
 Lt. General Yakov Prokopyevich Nikulkin - KGB (State Security) 1973-

Deputies

Maj. General Aleksandr Ivanovich Perepolitsyn - MVD 1952-1954
 ----- Arkadiy Denisovich Rudak - KGB (State Security) 1959-
 ----- Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov - KGB (State Security) 1959-1960.
 Maj. General Stepan Alekseyevich Smorodinskiy - KGB (State Security) 1962-
 ----- Ivan Leopoldovich Lysakovskiy - KGB (State Security) 1971-

2. What do you know about Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov?

Note: (a) Aksenov was Deputy Chairman of the KGB of Belorussia from 1959 to 1960. It is assumed that when Oswald arrived in Minsk in January 1960, Aksenov was Deputy Chairman of the KGB and would definitely know about the Oswald case. From 1960 to 1965, Aksenov was MVD Minister of Belorussia. Therefore it would be under his direction that Oswald's passport and the departure of Oswald and Marina from Minsk was arranged. If Nosenko had access to Oswald's file, he must know about Aksenov. From 1965 to 1971, Aksenov was First Secretary of the Vitebsk Obkom of CP Belorussia, and since 1971, Aksenov has been Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP. He has been a member of the CC CPSU since 1976, and he is also a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. On May 9, 1978, Aksenov arrived in Columbia. He headed the Soviet delegation on the invitation of the Columbian Communist Party.

(b) A. N. Aksekov is no doubt identical with a Colonel Nikolay Aksekov with whom, according to Epstein's book, (page 146) Marina Oswald had an interview in 1961. Aksekov is also mentioned in McMillan's book (pages 132-133). Aksekov allegedly said to Marina, "Tell your husband not to worry. I believe your request will be granted." Also see page 125 of the same book.

✓ 3. Did you know or know of Arkadiy Denisovich Rudak?

Note: Rudak was Deputy Chairman of the KGB during 1959 to 1960 and might have taken part in the Oswald case while Oswald lived in Minsk.

✓ 4. Did you know or know of Major General Stepan Alekseyevich Smorodinskiy?

Note: Smorodinskiy was Deputy Chairman of the KGB for Belorussia in 1962 and most likely know about the Oswald case. His name would most likely appear in the Oswald file.

✓ 5. Do you know Lt. General Vasilii Ivanovich Petrov?

Note: Petrov was KGB Chairman for Belorussia from 1959 to 1973. Therefore, it would be his agency, the KGB, which would watch Oswald in Minsk. It is safe to assume that after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, Petrov, as Chairman of the KGB of Belorussia, would review the Oswald file and send it to Moscow. He would also have been called to Moscow KGB headquarters to take part in the preparation of the spravka (summary) of the Oswald file.

✓ 6. What do you know about Lt. General Aleksandr Ivanovich Perepelitsyn?

Note: Perepelitsyn was Chairman of the KGB of the Belorussian Republic from 1954 to 1959. Nosenko should know him or at least about him. Nosenko should be asked if Perepelitsyn took any part in the investigation of Oswald. (Perepelitsyn was Deputy Chairman of the KGB of the USSR from 1959 to 1967. He died in Moscow.)

✓ 7. What part, if any, was played by General Sergey Grigoryevich Bannikov in the Oswald case, especially after the assassination of President Kennedy?

Note: Bannikov was mentioned by Nosenko as one of the Deputy Chiefs of the Second Chief Directorate and later on as one of the Deputy Chairmen of the KGB of the USSR. From 1968 to 1978, Bannikov was Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court.

V. Nosenko - Nikolayev

- ✓ 1. Can you explain why you went to England and Cuba under the name Nikolayev and to Geneva using your true name, Nosenko? What would have happened if some Englishman or English intelligence officer had met you in Geneva in 1962 or in 1964 and greeted you in the presence of the other delegates

with the words, "Oh, Mr. Nikolayev! How are you? I remember you. You visited England with the team of boxers."

VI GRU (Military Intelligence)

1. From where did you learn that the GRU was not informed about Oswald's presence in the USSR? Wouldn't the GRU officer in Intourist, whom you mentioned earlier, have known about Oswald's presence in the USSR? Did you ever hear that Oswald possibly had contact with the Soviet intelligence during his service in Japan?
2. You stated previously that there was no information that Oswald offered to give information on the US Marine Corps. You did not read the file. Then how do you know this to be the case? How do you know that the KGB and GRU made no attempt to debrief Oswald about his service in the US Marine Corps?
3. Previously you mentioned one Colonel Voloshin as an officer of the Defense Ministry of the USSR. Can you provide any additional information on this Voloshin? Could it be possible that he was a KGB officer instead of in the Defense Ministry?

Note: (a) According to Epstein's book, one Pavel T. Voloshin was an administrator at Patrice Lumumba University and was a KGB officer who accompanied a group of Russian dancers to Los Angeles in 1959 at just about the same time that Oswald was making weekend trips there to get his passport and possibly to make other arrangements for his trip to Moscow. A few weeks after Oswald decided to return to the United States, he received a letter from Patrice Lumumba University signed by Voloshin. (page 111)
 (b) P. D. knew one KGB officer by the name of Voloshin (first and middle name forgotten) who used to work in SMERSH (military CI) and later in the late 1940's and beginning of the 1950's in S & T Department of the KGB.

VII Marina.

1. From where did you pick up the information that Marina was a "simple obyvatel" (a politically unaware person) and that she was not anti-Soviet if you did not read the Oswald file?

2. You stated previously that Marina was an obvyatel. Do you have any comments on the following: "We knew each time you had a date. We knew when you applied for your marriage license. We knew the date of your wedding." These were the words of the Komsomol secretary in Minsk when Marina was expelled from the Komsomol.
3. Do you have any comments on Marina's statement when she said, "Our government (Soviet) knows every move I make." She made this comment shortly after her expulsion from the Komsomol.
4. Did you know that while in Minsk Marina belonged to a group of youths who gathered together to listen to Voice of America and DBC? Would that be enough for the KGB to have Marina in its card files? Is it possible that Marina was the KGB agent reporting on them?
5. You stated that if Marina had been recruited by the KGB, you would know about it and it would be in the file. But you did not read the file. How then do you know that she was not recruited?
6. You said that among Marina's relatives there was an officer of the Minsk Militia, a Lt. Colonel. Do you have any comments on Marina's revelation that her real father was a traitor and that he was shot? If her father was a traitor and he was shot, would his name be in the KGB card file? Would the name of Marina's mother be in the KGB card file as the wife of a traitor? Is it then possible that Marina's name also would be in the KGB card file somewhere?
7. You stated previously that KGB had no interest in Marina prior to her meeting Oswald and that the KGB investigated her only after Oswald applied for permission to register marriage with Marina. How do you know that? Did you read a special file on Marina? Marina revealed lately that while she was living in Leningrad in 1958 or 1959, she met a diplomat from Afghanistan who lured her to his hotel room and tried to make love to her. Do you think the KGB in Leningrad would know about this diplomat and whom he lured to his hotel? Is it possible that

Marina was already a KGB agent and she was directed to lure the diplomat to the hotel? In either case, the KGB would definitely know about Marina and if she was used by the KGB as a bait for foreigners, might she have already been an experienced KGB agent?

8. You stated previously that you saw Oswald's file only briefly and you read only a summary. Then how would you know that Marina was never used by the KGB? Did you personally make a direct check on whether or not Marina was a KGB informant?
9. In your previous testimony, you categorically denied that Marina was a KGB-MVD agent or informant. Do you have any comments on Marina's statement to Life Magazine that she was a "Soviet agent"? Is there any possibility that the KGB or MVD in Belorussia or in Leningrad, where Marina had lived previously, had recruited her as an agent or informer and she continued to work for the KGB or the MVD until her departure to the US? Did you have any information about the possibility that there was another file in the KGB on Marina, a file for an agent or informer of the KGB or MVD? If such a file existed, it must be reflected in the Oswald file, as well as in the summary which you read.
- ✓ 10. Did you hear or know that while in Leningrad Marina dated one Oleg Tarussin, a student who had ambitions to enter the Soviet diplomatic service and who had some trouble with the authorities over a minor political incident?
- ✓ 11. Was there any information in Oswald's file to show that after Oswald married Marina, Marina was in the hospital for about five days?
- ✓ 12. What do you know about Marina's vacation in Kharkov shortly after she married Oswald?
- Note: She may have been in Moscow instead of Kharkov.
13. Did you know that while in Minsk Oswald was in the Fourth Clinical Hospital for surgery on his adenoids? (Oswald got special attention from the doctors.)

Note: Marina's Aunt Valya, whose husband was an MVD Colonel, sent eggs to Oswald while he was in the hospital.

14. You previously stated that the reason that there were no difficulties in the way of Marina's marriage to a foreigner and her departure from the Soviet Union was because Oswald was already living and working in the Soviet Union. How would the KGB have reacted to Oswald's marriage if they had known that Oswald wrote a letter to the American Embassy before his marriage about his desire to return to the United States?
15. Did you know that Oswald asked the American Embassy for permission to return to the United States before he married Marina?

VIII. Nosenko and Oswald case file.

1. Describe in detail your personal involvement with Oswald and with the Oswald case from the day Oswald arrived in the USSR to the day of his departure from the USSR. What positions in the KGB did you personally hold at that time?
2. Describe in detail your personal involvement with the Oswald case after the assassination of President Kennedy from 23 November 1963 to the day of your defection to the US.
3. In what activities were you involved in connection with the Oswald case and the assassination of President Kennedy while you were in Geneva at the end of 1963 and the beginning of 1964? Name any Soviet diplomats or officers of Soviet intelligence (KGB, GRU) with whom you discussed the Oswald case and the death of the American President in Geneva.
4. Are you sure that there was no file on Oswald in the KGB before he arrived in the USSR? How do you know this? Did you personally check it?
5. You previously told American authorities that on the cover of Oswald's file "there definitely was a 'klichka'." But you said you did not remember the klichka. Do you remember whether the klichka was one word or two. As you did not read the file, is it possible that it was an old file, opened a few years previously by the First Chief Directorate or by the GRU?

- e. You stated previously that nobody from the KGB had an interest in Oswald, but Oswald admitted that he had been interviewed by officials of the MVD (or KGB) at least twice on his arrival in the USSR and again before his departure. What was said about these interviews in the Oswald file or in the summary (*spravka*) of Oswald's file? Do you know the names of the people who talked to Oswald? Was it the KGB, MVD, or both?
7. What do you know about the "Intourist guide" Rosa Agafonova who visited Oswald in his hotel room shortly after his arrival in Moscow?
8. Did you personally know Rimma Shirokova, the Intourist guide or interpreter? Was she a KGB officer or KGB agent working for Intourist? Was there a report in the Oswald file that Rimma Shirokova sent two postcards to Oswald in Minsk from some vacation places in the south of the USSR? Did you know that Rimma Shirokova visited Oswald in Minsk? (See Epstein's book, page 124.)
- Note: Oswald and Shirokova allegedly talked about the possibility of Oswald studying at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. It also should be noted that Shirokova visited Minsk shortly after Oswald and his wife Marina decided to go to the United States.
9. How did you know that Officer Krupnov wrote a request and opened a case file on Oswald? Did you see when Krupnov was writing it? Did you read the request or hear about it from somebody? If you saw it, who approved and sanctioned the request? If the KGB had no interest in Oswald, then why was a file opened?
10. Previously, on many occasions, you stated that the KGB had no interest in Oswald, that he was not normal, and that he should leave the country. Who among the KGB junior and senior officers made the decision that the KGB had no interest in Oswald and that he should leave the country? Describe in detail how you learned about it, from whom, from what documents, and when.
11. How did you know that there was no microphone in the Hotel Berlin room where Oswald stayed? Did you personally check the room before Oswald arrived?

12. You stated that no KGB officer was ever in contact with Oswald. How could you make such a statement if you did not read the file? You were not responsible for it, and, according to your information, you did not visit Minsk to study the Oswald case.

Note: Oswald's diary clearly shows that most of the students he met were most likely not students at all. They were more likely KGB officers under cover as students.

13. You stated previously that it was Officer Krupnov who wrote a request and opened the case file on Oswald, which was later sent to Minsk. Name other officers who participated in making the decision to open the file, who handled the file, and who sent the file to Minsk. What part did you personally play in Oswald's case while Oswald was in Moscow?

14. You stated previously that the Second Chief Directorate of the KGB was not interested in Oswald because it was concerned only "with internal matters." Isn't it true that the Second Chief Directorate is the internal counterintelligence organization and is responsible for foreigners who enter the Soviet Union for any reason? Isn't it true that the tourist department of the Second Chief Directorate is responsible for foreign tourists such as Oswald? Then why wasn't the Second Chief Directorate interested in Oswald? Do you see any contradictions in your statement?

✓ 15. You stated that there was no attempt made to exploit Oswald for propaganda purposes, such as Radio Moscow broadcasts, TV, lectures, etc. How do you know this? Do you have any comments on the following: "On October 19 (1960), Lee (Oswald) was interviewed in his room at the Hotel Berlin by a correspondent of Radio Moscow, Lev Setyayev, who was ostensibly seeking his impressions as a tourist to use in propaganda broadcasts overseas." Was there an officer in the KGB by the name of Setyayev? Was this interview organized by the KGB?

16. Do you have any information that Oswald might have been met in Leningrad by Intourist and then made all the arrangements to go to Moscow?

17. Who told Intourist that there was no KGB interest in Oswald? What is the name of the officer and his department who did so? While in Moscow, Oswald was interviewed by at least three American correspondents. Is it your opinion that the Second Chief Directorate was not interested to find out why Oswald talked to these newspapermen and who they were? Isn't that part of the KGB's responsibilities?
18. According to your statement, Oswald was not considered normal. Who determined that he was not normal? How many doctors, from what institutions, concluded that Oswald was not normal? The Second Chief Directorate and Intourist officers could not conclude that Oswald was abnormal without medical expertise.
- ✓ 19. If Oswald was abnormal, then why did Soviet authorities, for example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, not inform the American Embassy about it?
- Note: In his previous interrogation, Nosenko hesitated in answering these questions.
- ✓ 20. You stated previously that Oswald was in the hospital, the hospital said that Oswald was not normal, and there was no action taken to inform the American Embassy. How do you know all of this without reading the Oswald file?
- ✓ 21. Why do you think that the American Embassy would not have taken Oswald if he had been turned over to them? Do you know that any Soviet government office contacted the American Embassy and informed them about Oswald's presence and the suicide attempt in Moscow?
- ✓ 22. Was the only reason that the Soviet Government did not inform the American Embassy of Oswald's alleged suicide attempt that it was feared that he might try it again?
- ✓ 23. You stated that there was no psychological assessment of Oswald by the KGB nor by the hospital, and that there was no report of that nature. You did not read the file. You read only summaries. Then how could you know that there was no such report? How long was the summary-- 100 pages?

24. Do you know when and by whom a stateless passport was issued to Oswald? Where was it issued? Are stateless passports usually issued by the MVD on the recommendation and approval of the KGB? What would happen if the MVD issued a stateless passport without KGB knowledge or if the KGB was against it?
25. You stated previously that the KGB considered Oswald to have retained his American citizenship while he was in the Soviet Union. Do you have any comments on the fact that after his arrival in the USSR, and after having made oral requests for Soviet citizenship, he returned to the American Embassy, denounced his US citizenship and threw out his American passport to the American Consul at the Embassy. Do you think the KGB monitored Oswald's conversations with the American Consulate officers or received reports from the American Embassy (from Soviet employees there or Soviet agents there) about Oswald's denunciation of US citizenship? Did the KGB instruct Oswald to denounce his American citizenship at the American Embassy before he would be permitted to apply for Soviet citizenship?
26. You stated that the decision to give Oswald a stipend was made by the Red Cross. Explain in detail how the Red Cross learned that Oswald arrived in the USSR. Who informed the Red Cross that there was an American who needed help? Why was it decided to give help from the Red Cross and not from the Trade Union? It is understandable that Oswald might not have had enough money to start a new life in the USSR, but he was not a poor beggar who needed to be turned to the Red Cross instead of the Trade Union. How did you find out that it was the Red Cross that made the decision? According to available information, the Red Cross does not assign money to anybody without the recommendation of some other Soviet office. Which office was it: the KGB, MVD, the Council of Ministers, Intourist, or the USSR Supreme Soviet? Who

started it first? Who made the decision on the amount to pay Oswald?
 Why was it decided to pay him 700 rubles a month instead of 500 or
 1000? What was your salary as a KGB officer? Approximately
 400 rubles a month, new money? Isn't it true that Oswald received
 more than you did?

- ✓ 27. If it was decided by the KGB officers and by Soviet doctors that Oswald was abnormal, then why was he permitted to marry a Soviet citizen?

Note: According to Soviet law, in every union republic, including Belorussia, the "marriage cannot be permitted between persons if one of them is pronounced a mental case or imbecile."

Did you have any information that the Minsk KGB reported to Moscow headquarters Oswald's intention to marry a Soviet citizen, in this case, Marina?

- ✓ 28. You stated previously that Oswald's file was sent to the Second Directorate of the Belorussian KGB. How do you know that it was sent specifically to the Second Directorate and not to the KGB chairman or his deputy with a special instruction?
- ✓ 29. What do you mean "to keep an eye on him" (Oswald)? That, according to your words, was the instruction from the Seventh Department of the Second Chief Directorate to the Belorussian Second Directorate of the KGB.
- ✓ 30. You stated that there was no visible surveillance of Oswald, there was no microphone in his apartment, but you stated his mail was monitored and that there were agents around Oswald in places where he worked and lived. Explain how you learned about it. Do you know the names of any agents who reported on Oswald? If you did not read the file on Oswald, how could you know about it?
- ✓ 31. Previously you stated that Oswald was handled no differently than any other American defector. "... The only difference was that he was not to be allowed to stay, and he was considered to be abnormal." If this was the only difference, and it is quite a big one, then why was he allowed to stay in the USSR? If Oswald was "not normal" according to the KGB officers, then this should be noted in the Oswald file which was sent to

the Belorussian KGB. Therefore, the KGB and MVD in Belorussia knew about it. Then how and why was Oswald permitted to have a shotgun which he kept in his apartment in Minsk?

- ✓ 32. Do you have any information that while in the USSR, especially during the year 1960-1961, Oswald might have been visiting Cuba?

Note: Nosenko claimed that during October-November 1960, he (Nosenko) went to Cuba with a group of STATE PLANNING COMMISSION'S METALURGISTS headed by Ivan Strigen. He stayed in Cuba for two months.

- ✓ 33. Do you have any comments on the statement made by Marina's uncle, the MVD colonel: "I thought that Alik (Oswald) had not only given up his American citizenship but had become a citizen of the USSR."

Note: The question is that if an MVD colonel thought or could be fooled by the KGB that Oswald was a Soviet citizen, it is possible that he really was a citizen or that the KGB spread the rumor that he was.

- ✓ 34. What do you know about Oswald's association with the Foreign Language Institute in Minsk?

- ✓ 35. To your knowledge, what KGB, GRU, and other intelligence schools or training courses were in Belorussia during your work with the KGB?

- ✓ 36. What do you know about Oswald's application to attend Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow? Why was Oswald denied entrance to the University?

Note: At that time, Colonel Yerzin, senior KGB officer, was a deputy director of Patrice Lumumba University. (P. D.)

- ✓ 37. Did you know that Oswald took with him to the American Embassy a letter from his friend Ziger in Minsk? Oswald left that letter at the American Embassy.

- ✓ 38. What do you know about the fact that Oswald, while in Minsk, received American magazines and other publications? Do you think the KGB knew about it?

- ✓ 39. Did you know that Oswald was helped to study Russian at the Minsk plant by one of his co-workers and by one of his friends, Erich, and by a girl at the Foreign Language Institute? Do you know the names of those people?

40. What do you know about Oswald's association and friendship with foreign students in the USSR in Minsk and Moscow? Do the names [03] and [03] mean anything to you?

41. What do Oswald's files show about his contacts with Cuban students in Minsk?

Note: McMillan's book stated that Oswald began to seek out the Cuban students in Minsk, of whom there were 300 or so, to learn what he could of Castro's revolution. (See page 127.)

42. You stated previously that Oswald was a poor shot and that during his hunting trips he did not kill anything. Was this information in the summary you read? Do you have any comments on the fact that according to the Warren Commission Report and the records of Oswald's service in the Marines that he, Oswald, was a sharp shooter and marksman? Was the "fact" that Oswald was a poor shot mentioned in the summary?

43. You stated previously (27 and 29 July 1964) that you saw the file on Oswald only briefly and that the file was at the Seventh Department for only 35-40 minutes. Then how do you know that nobody in the Soviet Union, including KGB officers, ever sat down with Oswald and got all the information on Oswald? Was everything that you told to US authorities about Oswald picked up from the summary during those 35-40 minutes?

44. Describe in detail how you and other officers of the Seventh Department of the Second Chief Directorate worked together on writing the first Spravka (summary) on Oswald. You also stated that this spravka (the first one) was prepared in Moscow before the Oswald file from Minsk arrived in Moscow. What material did you use in preparing the spravka? Was there another file on Oswald in Moscow or was it a control file (Kontrolnoye delo)?

Note: In important cases the real file is in the place where the subject lives and works. In this case, the Oswald file was in Minsk. Moscow would have an almost identical file on the subject for control purposes and for instructions on how to handle and develop the case. This headquarters file is called the Control File. This file exists on the person who is already an agent or who is under development or training.

45. You stated that when the file on Oswald arrived from Minsk, you, together with other officers looked quickly through the file, then senior officers Fedoseyev and Matveyev of the First Department of the Second Chief Directorate took the file and you never saw it again. Because the file was in your department only 20-30 minutes (in other places Nosenko said 35-40 minutes), the Spravka could not be written in such a short time, and because the file was taken away to the higher authorities of the Second Chief Directorate and to the KGB chairman, you had no chance to see the second Spravka. Then again the question is which summary did you read--the second or the first or both? Describe in detail how long the summary was, what was in it, and how long it took for you to read it. Did you make any notes from the summary in case later on you had to report the "facts" to US intelligence?

46. What do you know about Oswald's visit (from Minsk) to the American Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961?

Note: Oswald flew from Minsk to Moscow allegedly without permission from the Soviet authority.

What do you know about Marina's visit to Moscow on July 10, 1961?

What part did the KGB play in the arrangements of Marina's visit to the American Embassy in Moscow without checking her papers and without stopping her at the gates. In what hotel in Moscow did Oswald and Marina stay at that time?

- ✓47. You stated previously that the First Chief Directorate provided no information about Oswald before Oswald went to Mexico. What information did the First Chief Directorate give to the Second Chief Directorate before he went to Mexico? Did you read this information? If you did not personally read it, then how did you learn the contents of the First Chief Directorate information? Who from the First Chief Directorate particularly ^{talked} to the officers of the Second Chief Directorate and with whom did they talk?

48. How did you learn what Oswald said at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City?

Who told you that Oswald wanted to return to the USSR? Was this written

in the summary?

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