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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

W. C. Sullivan
CLASSIFIED BY 5268-54/ide
DECLASSIFY ON: 25K (1)(G) DATE: 3/14/68

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IN THIS DOCUMENT

FROM: 5/19/93
Classified by 9903 RAN/EA
Declassify on: OADR JFK
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JFK

SUBJECT: YURI IVANOVICH NOSENKO
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - D. E. Moore
- 1 - Papich
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

SYNOPSIS:

Class. & Ext. Re.
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Date of Review 3-4-84
8-10-81
10320 PAK/PB
2.3

This memorandum summarizes the results of interviews of Yuri Nosenko by Bureau Agents during the week of 2/24-28/64. *U

Yuri Nosenko is the Soviet intelligence agent who defected to CIA in Geneva, Switzerland, 2/5/64. CIA furnished us with information concerning its interviews of the subject. On 2/24/64 our Agents began interviewing Nosenko. He furnished considerable information concerning recruitments and recruitment attempts made against United States citizens and United States Government employees in the USSR. He stated that the Soviet Intelligence Service (KGB) has not infiltrated the FBI. Most of the information which Nosenko furnished is substantiated by facts already in our files. Concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, Nosenko said the KGB considered him to be mentally unstable. When told that he could not stay in the Soviet Union, Oswald attempted suicide by cutting his wrists and was rushed to a hospital. Through the Red Cross or Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Oswald was permitted to stay in Minsk, Russia. Nosenko next heard of him when he visited the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, and MFA made inquiry of the KGB and was told that he was of no value. Nosenko last heard of Oswald in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. According to Nosenko, Marina Oswald was not a KGB agent. She was not considered particularly intelligent and had been dropped from the Komsomol (young communist group) for nonpayment of dues. Nosenko furnished information which indicates Anatole Kotloby, subject of a current investigation is identical with a KGB agent. He also furnished information that a former governess of the children of the United States Ambassador in Moscow and now a teacher in the American School was recruited by the KGB on the basis of her seduction by two African students in Moscow.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED 5 MAR 25 1964

CIA has stated it believes [redacted] is a deception agent and a plant to disrupt American intelligence work. We do not accept this analysis as necessarily correct. We are interviewing Nosenko with an open mind and are checking out the information which he furnishes. After this has been done, it is believed an intelligent evaluation can be made of his worth. Details of the highlights of the information furnished by Nosenko during the week of 2/24-28/64 are attached. U

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1964 - info furnished to President's Commission.

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MAR 25 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-68530-91

DATE: 11-14-2017

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
 Re: YURI IVANOVICH NOSENKO
 65-68530

ACTION: X

For information. Interviews with Nosenko are continuing and all leads are being promptly set out and resolved. X 4

DETAILS:

Yuri I. Nosenko, former KGB agent, defected to CIA in Geneva, Switzerland, 2/5/64. CIA furnished the results of the preliminary interviews of Nosenko along with its evaluation of him. CIA is convinced Nosenko is a plant sent by the KGB as a tactic to disrupt American intelligence. X 4

On 2/24/64 we began interviewing Nosenko at a "safe house" which CIA maintains in the area of Washington, D. C. Following are the highlights of some of the information furnished by Nosenko. X 4

1. Lee Harvey Oswald. Nosenko stated that he was familiar with Oswald and recalled when Oswald arrived in the Soviet Union as a tourist. He said Oswald told Intourist he desired to remain in the Soviet Union. However, Oswald was discouraged against doing this and was told to return to the United States and apply for admission to Russia as an immigrant. Nosenko said Oswald was regarded by the KGB as mentally unstable. He said that at 10 o'clock in the morning on which Oswald was advised that he could not remain in the Soviet Union, Oswald was to take part in a tour of Moscow, but he could not be found. Efforts were made to find him and after breaking into his room in the hotel, it was discovered that he had attempted suicide by cutting his wrists. He was taken to a hospital and upon release was told that he could not stay in the Soviet Union. He stated that he would again attempt suicide. Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Red Cross, Oswald was allowed to remain in the Soviet Union and was sent to Minsk. The KGB center in Moscow lost interest in him until he appeared at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, at which time that Embassy checked with the KGB and was told that Oswald was of no use. Concerning Marina Oswald, Nosenko stated that she was not a KGB agent, was not regarded to be particularly intelligent and had been dropped from the Komsomol for nonpayment of dues. The last time Nosenko heard of Oswald was following the assassination of President Kennedy. X 4 ~~SECRET~~

2. Anatole Kotloby. Anatole Kotloby is the subject of an intensive investigation resulting from information which originated with Fedora. Nosenko gave information about the arrest in Russia of an American citizen named Bernard Koten. He said that Koten was attempting to visit in Russia the sister of an agent of the Scientific and Technical Directorate of the KGB in New York. Nosenko did not know the name of this agent in the United States; however, from the description, it is evident that he is referring to Kotloby. This confirms the information furnished by Fedora. X 4

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Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: YURI IVANOVICH NOSENKO
65-68530

X
3. Johanna Ross. Johanna Ross is an American citizen who went to Russia as a governess for the children of the American Ambassador. Nosenko stated that she is promiscuous and was seduced by two African students and was then compromised by the KGB. Our files show that Ross is the holder of a current United States passport and investigation of her background has been instituted. (S)(u)

4. Information concerning various American citizens who have been compromised in the USSR and recruitment attempts made against them has been given by Nosenko. (He referred to the attempt to recruit Robert James Barrett, American medical student who was an interpreter at the United States Plastics Exhibition in Russia in 1959. No recruitment attempt was made in 1959; however, when he returned to Russia in 1961, he was recruited on the basis of the compromise effected during his 1959 trip. Barrett is now an informant of the Bureau. In addition, Nosenko told of recruitment operations against employees of the American Embassy, such as James E. Keyzers, Joseph Marone, Matthew Zujus, Edwin Smith, James Storsberg, Peter Binder and Walter Mule, all of which we had previously known. (S)(u)

5. Information about attempts to recruit newspapermen stationed in Moscow has been given by Nosenko. (He said an Associated Press representative in Moscow had been recruited. At this time there are three representatives and we have opened cases to attempt to identify the one who has been recruited. (S) Nosenko told of the recruitment of Sam Jaffe, American Broadcasting Company correspondent in Moscow. We have interviewed Jaffe and he gave us this information prior to his recent return to Moscow. (Nosenko also claims that Thomas Whitney had furnished nonessential information to the KGB in Moscow but refused to do so on his return to the United States. He also said that Eddy Gilmore of the Associated Press was a recruitment target and that Francis Stevens of United States News and World Report was compromised. We knew of the compromise action against Stevens since he had told us about it and we also knew that Whitney and Gilmore, both married to Soviet citizens, were targets. (S)(u)

6. Nosenko also gave information concerning individual travelers to Russia, who had been recruited and individual case files have been opened on them. (S)(u)

SECRET

Sullivan
Pass all angles
Macronay
[Handwritten signatures]