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24 May 1965

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1. It was the intention of the undersigned to attend every session conducted by the doctor in hope to gain something new and useful for our future interrogations. During these sessions, I managed only to refresh my memory of things NOSENKO had previously said. Nothing new or significant developed during these sessions except for a few minor facts which have no great value. It should be mentioned that many of the facts that NOSENKO stated about his past life were more mixed up than the story he had previously related.

2. It is not the intent of this paper to criticize the work which the doctor has done because the sessions have already taken place and the work is completed. My main objection to this type of interrogation is that the doctor tried to maintain a neutral attitude and never challenged any of NOSENKO's statements. It is <sup>my opinion that</sup> the doctor made a mistake in the last session when he told NOSENKO "You are NOSENKO." This leads NOSENKO to believe we accepted his life story and family background, and it would be very hard to question him again on this subject. It is my opinion that we did not have enough information to make a definite conclusion that he is NOSENKO. What NOSENKO told us could be obtained or learned by another person very well <sup>briefly</sup> on these matters. Most of the information that NOSENKO gave to us about his parents is still not convincing to make conclusions. Most of the questions during the recent sessions were of a leading nature and NOSENKO's answers appeared to be of the type that the doctor wanted.

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## In my opinion, NOSENKO did not say more about his father, and in many instance less, than the newspaper Pravda said in 1956.

3. In the doctor's opinion, NOSENKO mentioned to us quite a few family friends who were around the NOSENKO family and at the first look it is convincing that he is NOSENKO. In my opinion, NOSNEKO gave to us associated only names who logically would be associated with NOSENKO or NOSENKO's father, and nothing ~~revealing~~ revealing about their activities or private lives. Significantly, most of the information NOSENKO has given us is about people who are ~~not~~ either dead or no longer in authority. For example, MALYSHEV, (former deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, died); VAKHRUSHEV, (died); SABURCH, (no longer a VIP); KABULOV, (shot); BULGANIN, (no longer VIP); KUZNETSOV, ~~W.O.~~, (shot); SHCHERBAKOV, (died); and others.

4. He mentioned a few names who are VIPs now, but did not say anything interesting about them. For example, he mentioned SHVERNIK who lives on Serifimovskaya Street, a fact known to everyone, <sup>and the</sup> or/family friendship with KOSYGIN. He knew much more about KOSYGIN from PENKOVSKIY. Lately he mentioned Marshal ZHUKOV's daughter who he knew <sup>already</sup> we/have a good picture of Rima ZHUKOVA from one of our employees as well as a good description of ZHUKOV's apartment.

5. The only conclusion we can come to from the foregoing is that NOSNEKO has been allowed to say little or nothing about the lives of important Soviet officials, or this man is not NOSENKO and all he knows is the

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is the legend which has been provided him or or answers which he could figure out himself.

6. With regard to his mother, he did not mention anything of importance to us. He did not mention any of his mother's friends among Soviet VIPs, and tried to avoid or change the subject when this matter was brought up.

7. I am not convinced that NOSENKO lived on Serimevicha and Granevskiy Streets because he gave so little information about these areas that it is impossible to judge if he actually lived there. Although he gave correct information about a few VIPs who lived in houses in that area, other details are lacking which would confirm his residence there.

8. NOSENKO's latest information on his educational background is so mixed up and he made so many mistakes regarding Soviet realities that it is impossible to believe ~~xxxx~~ any part of his education.

9. I don't believe any part of NOSENKO's story about his military service.

"The Naval Preparatory School in Baku and Leningrad." According to Soviet regulation, a person was usually called in the army when he is 19 (those who have graduated from high school or otherwise have a higher education/)  
called be called at age 18.

NOSENKO ~~xxxx~~ was born on ~~thax~~ 30 October 1927, then he would be 18 years old on 30 October 1945. He could be called into the army at this time, i.e., the fall of 1945, although he should have been 18 by September of that year. Ordinarily, he would be called to service in 1946. In my opinion, everything NOSENKO said about his military background in any kind of service school prior to the fall of 1945 is a lie. NOSENKO, then did not attend the Higher Naval Schools in Leningrad and Baku because he was too young to attend these

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schools and the schools only accepted students who were ready for regular military service, and the lowest age for acceptance in these schools was ~~was~~ 18 years. Then we still have

unanswered questions on where, when, and how NOSENKO finished high school. NOSENKO's story that he took some courses in Moscow Evening High School Attached to ~~Sandy~~ Gorny Institute and his attendance at the Leningrad Shipbuilding Technicum, I consider as a complete lie, because it does not

logical fit any/pattern of Soviet reality.

10. It is my belief that NOSENKO probably never was in actual military service and definitely did not take ~~the~~ military oath the way he described it, i.e., that he ~~took~~ took the oath at the age of 15 or 16 in Baku. It is not necessary to ~~make~~ conduct any ~~extensive~~ research since an individual had to be 18 and on active duty in the service in order to be eligible to take the military oath. If we believe that NOSENKO was admitted to the Leningrad Higher Military Preparatory School in 1944 with 9 grades of education; however, he would not be admitted to the school because of his age and because he could not take the oath until October 1945.

11. During the last interrogation, there was some confusion on NOSENKO's part about his military ranks. And now we have three different stories about his ranks. Jr. Lt. — June 1947

Lt. — spring of 1951

Sr. Lt. — end of 53 or early 54

. He also has stated that he was promoted to Lt. in 1950. In last interview, he stated that he was promoted to Sr Lt in April or May 1953.

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Capt — July 1956

Major — Aug/Sept 1959

He now states that he never was a major.

Lt Col—Nov 1963

He said his  
Promotion had to be approved by the Central Committee because of his youth. These stories about his military ranks should not be taken seriously and/considered as a complete lie.

SOME POINTS FROM THE DOCTOR'S INTERVIEW

1. NOSENKO stated (7 May 1965) that he took the oath in Baku in 1943 when he was 15 years old, but he did not remember how he enrolled in the Baku school. In the same meeting, he stated that while he was in the Baku school he was komandir otdeleniya. Also in the same interview he stated that he was in the Moskovskiy Flotskiy Ekipazh. It should be said that the Moskovskiy Flotskiy Ekipazh was only for naval personnel who were called in the regular naval service. All of this should be considered as a lie.
2. On 10 May 1965, NOSENKO stated that somewhere he was arrested when he was 16 years old and was ~~not~~ put under home arrest. If this ~~incident~~ incident really took place, it is more likely that papa helped him to get out of the arrest or it is possible to think that after this arrest for some crime unknown to us he was put in jail and then in a concentration or labor camp. This is why NOSENKO tells us a story that in 1944, in the fall, he was working for two or three months in the forest, where he got sick and conditions were very bad. As NOSENKO described it, the conditions were more ~~like~~ like a labor camp than a regular military unit.

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3. According to NOSENKO's latest story, he voluntarily went to the naval preparatory school of Frunze in 1944 but he didn't start any studies until November or December 1944 because the whole school was working in the forest. Then in February or March 1945, the shosting accident took place and he spent some time in the hospital and in May he enrolled in a shipbuilding technicum. NOSENKO tried to make us believe that while he was in the naval preparatory school he studied 10th grade subjects, but as we can see, in actual fact, he did not study anything because he had no time. Later he stated that ~~when~~ he enrolled in the shipbuilding technicum in May, the next month he graduated and received his certificate as if he graduated from a high school, and got the right to go to a higher institution. Only a crazy person could believe this story.

4. During all the interrogations, we never got a clear picture <sup>internal</sup> how he received his first/passport in Leningrad and how he received his first military ticket. If he really was demobilized and put in the reserve it should take place somewhere later than October 1945 when he became 18 years old. Definitely there will be no talk about any military ticket before you reach 18 years old. And more likely at that time he should have been 19 years old to have been called into the service or posted to the reserve. It should be noted here if NOSENKO really was in the naval preparatory school in 1944 and 1945 and received his military ticket in 1945 then he definitely should be two years older than he claims.

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5. On 5 May, NOSENKO named more friends. He mentioned again SABUROV's sons. One of them killed his wife (Valya Yefrimova, the daughter of deputy minister YEFRIMOV). He killed her because he found her in bed with another man. Deputy Minister V. V. YEFRIMOV was deputy to NOSENKO's father. He was at his funeral and delivered a speech in Red Square during the funeral ceremony. It was noticeable that ~~the first time~~ when we questioned him about friends he always mentioned SABUROV. <sup>Also,</sup> NOSENKO only mentioned YEFRIMOV by name and did not give any details. If NOSENKO is the person ~~is~~ ~~the person~~ he is supposed to be, he would know much more about the life and background of the deputy to his father. And here again we have an example of a person ~~who is mentioned~~ who is no longer a VIP.
6. On 6 May NOSENKO told us stories about the eldest son of SABUROV who ~~was~~ married the daughter of the former Minister of Railroads KOVALEV. It should be noted here that the full story of KOVALEV was published in my book The Secret World. KOVALEV was punished and lost his VIP status in 1950.
7. On 21 May, in answering the doctor's questions# about his first work in the KGB, NOSENKO told us a story how he received an order to write a statement to arrest a Soviet citizen who was connected with foreigners. (~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ The Soviet citizen wrote a letter to the American Embassy) According to NOSENKO he rejected this type of work although there was BERIYA's resolution for <sup>felt</sup> arrest (Russian word is razmetat!). Further, NOSENKO ~~explained~~ that the man was not guilty. The point of this story was to prove that he was working in the SCD.
8. On 20 May NOSENKO once again mentioned that the working hours of the KGB were from 10:30 in the morning until 1 o'clock in the morning, with a

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break between 5 and 8 in the evening. As I already said before Moscow Headquarters until later July or August 1953 working hours were from 11 AM to 12 PM with a break from 5 to 8 in the evening. In oblast' KGB, including Moscow city, working hours were from 10:30 in the morning to 1 o'clock in the morning. Somewhere at the end of July and the beginning of August 1953, working hours were changed and were from 9 AM to 6 PM with a lunch break of 1/2 to 1 hour taken between the hours of 1 PM to 3 PM for all the offices of the KGB including headquarters and the oblast'. Then it is possible to think that, maybe somewhere in Moscow oblast', Leningrad, or some other city, NOSENKO used to work as a case officer or was closely connected with the oblast' KGB. That is where he learned the working hours. That is why he made the mistake of regarding the working hours in headquarters.

9. When the doctor is writing in the summary of NOSENKO's psychological assessment, he called him a bright sociopath. Maybe he is, but in my opinion he is a very well trained agent with great ingenuity and ~~background~~ preparation. I absolutely disagree with the doctor's statement that "He has been essentially convincing and accurate in general if not always truthful in detail." In one point it is possible to agree with the doctor that NOSENKO does not present to us the complete legend. In my opinion, NOSENKO developed his own story or legend himself in response to leading questions, especially about his early life and schooling up to 1953. And from 1952-1953 and on, up to his defection, we should believe that it was a legend developed for NOSENKO by the KGB, of course, with his help.

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SUGGESTIONS

1. It is suggested that I participate in the next hostile, needing interrogation. It would be helpful for me to have a disguise during the next interrogation, although he will probably know who I am regardless of the any disguise I use. It is also suggested that I interrogate him alone in the interrogation room, although I prefer that someone be present in the room. But if I am alone it will give me greater authority in NOSENKO's eyes, and this may be a psychological factor working to my benefit. But if NOSENKO is taken to another place, then it is possible to interrogate him under KBSR flag to represent myself as a member of KBSR who has asked CIA authorities for a long time to talk to NOSENKO. In the event of my participation in the interrogation to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings, the interrogation should be held in Russian. It is not possible to make the interrogation as hostile as it might be and to needle him if the interrogation is held in English, as NOSENKO does not understand strong words in English as well as he does in Russian. During the interrogation I will not speak fast in order to make it understandable. It is understood that I am going to be correct, but not polite. I would try to avoid getting into any arguments with NOSENKO. In case of arguments, I would ask him to be seated and to answer the questions. In the event he recognizes and tells me who I am, it is possible to give two answers: 1. I am not he but he is coming soon to talk to you, and you are mistaken. 2. Yes, I am D and you are going to give me proof that you are N. You have to give me proof that you did work for the KGB.

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In case of my participation , I would like to be able to use all the information that NOSENKO has previously told us. In utilizing this information, I would like to have a free hand to press him on certain points which I feel would be of value to us in gaining a confession from him. I need permission to use the names of Bagley, Big George, and Murphy , of course, only in the proper way and when it is necessary. The use of the changes in the Soviet government could be discussed having in mind these these events ~~ix~~ at the proper time when it is apparent that it will help him to confess (the use of only the fall of KHRUSHCHEV without revealing the rise of SHELEPIN and SEMICHASTNYI.) It could be used in various ways, for example, a newspaper on the ~~table~~ table with only the headline showing. He could be allowed to see the paper inadvertently and we could see what his reaction is. Or, the information could be brought out at a point in the interrogation when we are trying to stress that he must confess since we know he is telling lies, and furthermore, his bosses are no longer in authority in the Soviet Union and all is lost for him anyhow.

2. During the interrogation stress should constantly be given to the fact that NOSENKO is being used as a tool of the KGB without proper training of American realities , and that his mission was doomed from the start because of this.

3. If it is decided to give him some drugs, it should be given prior to the hostile interrogation, so that we can use any ~~of~~ the information gained from the use of these drugs against him. The first matter which should be ~~stx~~ determined if drugs are used is whether he is NOSENKO or not.

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4. I would not hesitate to continue the interrogations to the point where NOSENKO would be extremely tired and ~~perhaps~~ <sup>perhaps</sup> less able to resist hostile questioning. If there is not ~~sufficient~~ <sup>enough</sup> personnel for extended periods of interrogation, then he should be left in the interrogation room during breaks in the interrogation.

VULNERABLE

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AREAS TO BE EXCITED DURING THE NEXT HOSTILE INTERROGATION

1. Everything about NOSENKO's education starting from Leningrad elementary school, <sup>the</sup> move to Moscow, <sup>the</sup> Moscow schooling, should be examined. And special attention should be devoted to the schools he attended in September 1941, Kubyshev, Baku, Moscow, Leningrad, and back to Moscow again. During the interrogation of this period, we should challenge NOSENKO by the facts that he could not be at any military school prior to the fall of 1945. Then we do not believe his story. This interrogation should include detailed questioning about his travel to Kubyshev, Baku, to find out where he really was at that period. At the same time, NOSENKO should be questioned about where his parents lived from October 1941 thru 1942. Also he should be questioned about his first passport which he is supposed to receive not earlier than ~~thru~~ November 1943 and not later than the beginning of 1944. The same can be said about his military ticket, i.e., when and how he received his first military ticket, through what military commissariat, because he could not receive his military ticket earlier than November 1945. His story that he received his military ticket in the summer of 1945 is false. What medical commission ~~was~~ was he examined by before he got his military ticket should be ascertained. It is impossible that NOSENKO was on active military service prior to 1945 including any military schools because of his

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likely in 1946. If he was posted in active reserve in 1945 or 1946 then the question is why he was not called into the army.

Together with this goes the question of NOSENKO's education in the Institute of International Relations. The story he told us is unbelievable. First he states that it was a four year course and that he graduated in 1949 and later on he changed his story and said that it was a five year course and that he graduated in 1950.

2. NOSENKO's first marriage to TELEGIN's daughter and divorce. On this subject, NOSENKO should be questioned about his registration of the marriage, passports, what district was the marriage registered in, about his apartments on the First Meshchanskaya Street, including his military status at this time, what kind of military ticket he had, when it was registered. More definite questions should be asked about the divorce announcement in the newspapers and full procedure of the divorce including the two court sessions (district and oblast' courts). Alimony — the exact amount of alimony, reminding to him that earlier he told us that he paid to his first wife 100,000 rubles from his money which he earned serving in the Far East. According to the latest NOSENKO statements he spent in the Far East less than 20 months. If this is the case, then NOSENKO received more than 5,000 rubles a month. To make during the 20 months the 100,000 rubles. Even if NOSENKO was in the Far East and received there a double salary in as a jr. lt. the first year of service in the GRU, he could not make more than 3,000 rubles a month (I gave here the highest possible salary for a junior officer)

3. Both of the subjects mentioned above should be ~~immediately~~ investigated

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along with the matter of where NOSENKO was living at that time, paying special attention to Serifemicha, Granovskogo and First Meshchanskaya Streets, keeping in mind that these subjects will really show if he is NOSENKO. If we do not get proper answers on the first two subjects, if he continues to lie or give unsatisfactory answers, then in my opinion it is not necessary to question him about his study in the foreign relations institute. If the answers are satisfactory or more realistic then we would move to the Institute of International Relations.

4. NOSENKO's Entry to the KGB. Because we have 4 or 5 different dates on his entry into the KGB I think it would be a good idea to start questioning him from the point when he said that once prior to 1952 he had complete interview with the KGB ~~representative~~ representative about his employment in the KGB, but he rejected their proposal because he did not like it. From this point we would go on from the beginning somewhere in 1952 when he first talked with KABULOV and so on. And he should be challenged all the time that KGB did not work the way he described to us. Then somewhere during the interrogation he should be reminded or asked questions could a person be in KGB service if he:

a. <sup>was</sup> recommend to the KGB by a person who was shot to death as an enemy of the people.

b. whose father's background is noble (dvoryan), and whose grandfather was a Trotskyite and who was arrested and died in jail.

c. whose father of first wife was arrested and was in jail the day he entered the KGB.

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d. who divorced his first wife not in the proper way and probably was the guilty and question about ~~he was~~ his immorality was discussed in the party commission of the CPSU

e. who entered the KGB when he was already average member of the Komsomol without any desire to become ~~xxx~~ a member of the Communist Party

f. would a person with such background mentioned above be taken to work in the SCD American Department

g. who ~~xxx~~ lost his Komsomol membership because of his misuse of operational documents and immorality.

h. who was arrested for 15 days for the reasons mentioned above.

i. who was without Komsomol and party membership for 2 years.

j. who rejected the order of the Minister to write a statement for arrest in the course of his work .

etc.

It is very hard now to develop questions about his entry into the KGB but he should be challenged all the time about his answers.

5. I did not mention about his being in the Far East and how he was transferred from GRU to KGB . The line of questions on this matter would be depend or connected with answers ~~xxx~~ about his education and how he entered the KGB. Questions about his ~~xxx~~ transfer from the GRU to the KGB could be put together when we will question him about his entry into the KGB , his personal file, and military ranks.

6. I would definitely utilize and show to him the number 7 , what is connected with it , and just ask him for an explanation.

7. NOSENKO's trip to Gorkiy in search of CHEREPANOV. This question should

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started from the point where he first heard of CHEREPANOV's defection from Moscow, NOSENKO's trip to Gorkiy and how long he studied the CHEREPANOV papers. Here all the NOSENKO documents should be ~~at~~ <sup>in</sup> hand.

8. NOSENKO's operational and social activities on Red Square during the holidays and father's funeral also ~~xxx~~ NOSENKO's presence at the Kremlin should be closely investigated because it is my belief <sup>not</sup> as he <sup>was</sup> often in Red Square as he claimed. If he was there, it was only once or twice and it would be easy to mix him up about these matters. Questions on this subject could be developed according to his answers.

9. I would like to take NOSENKO on a trip from Kurskiy Station in Moscow to his apartment on Narednaya Street along Chkalovskaya Street and Taganka . Also on a trip along Dzerzhinskiy Street, Sretenka Street and First Meshchanskaya Street to his apartment building where he lived with his first wife. This is necessary to be sure that he really lived in those places. I still do not believe that he really lived at these addresses , except for the fact that he may have lived nearby in safehouses.

10. Interrogation on operational questions such as his work with agents and his use of safehouse, etc. could be held later. It depends how the ~~process~~ interrogation goes.

Note: I have no special suggestions how to exploit NOSENKO's information, it depends on the next stage of the interrogation, but I am against ~~turning~~ turning him back to the Soviets, whether he confesses <sup>R</sup> or not. We have <sup>to</sup> have to <sup>do</sup> everything in our power to make him confess in order to win this big game.

If we publish his story even with our changes without his confession

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we will be on the losing side. There is no room to ~~take the gamble~~ <sup>demonstrate</sup> that  
defection is ~~not~~ the act of an honorable motivated man without his  
confession

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