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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS ACT OF 1992

RETURN TO CIA

Background Use Only

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ORIGINAL

Yurily Ivanovich NOSENKO

IDENTIFICATION:

NOSENKO, Yurily Ivanovich, a Soviet KGB officer who defected in 1964 and was subsequently involuntarily confined in the U.S. by the Agency for a period of approximately three years.

BACKGROUND

NOSENKO first contacted Agency personnel in Switzerland in June 1962 and subsequently defected in January 1964. NOSENKO was brought to the U.S. and after a period of relative freedom he was involuntarily confined in April 1964. From April 1964 to August 1965, he was confined at an Agency controlled site in Clinton, Maryland. From August 1965 to October 1967, NOSENKO was confined at Camp Peary Virginia. In October 1967, he was returned to the Washington area, given increasing amounts of freedom until he was given total freedom in April 1969. NOSENKO became a U.S. citizen in April 1974. NOSENKO was employed by the Agency as a consultant in March 1969 and continues under contract to date. His present salary is \$23,500 per year.

APPROVAL.

- (1) The legal basis to confine NOSENKO against his will was discussed by Mr. Richard Helms, DD/P, and others with the Deputy Attorney General on 2 April 1964 (Tab 1). On 3 April 1964, the Agency General Counsel, Mr. Lawrence Houston, advised the Director of Security by memorandum that such confinement was proper (Tab 2).
- (2) There are a series of letters from the DDCI, DCI and others to various agencies, including the Department of Justice and the White House, covering the period 1964 to 1969, evidencing awareness of these agencies of the NOSENKO affair (Tab 3).
- (3) The conditions of NOSENKO's confinement were established by the Office of Security (Tabs 4 & 5).

RESULTS

By memorandum dated 2 October 1968, the Director of Security forwarded two reports to the DDCI summarizing the results of the NOSENKO case to that date. The reports are voluminous. One was prepared by the Office of Security and the other by the FBI. Both reports conclude that NOSENKO was a bona fide defector. A draft memorandum attached to this file, dated 21 October 1968 and prepared by the CI Staff, raises question regarding NOSENKO's bona fides and challenges the above two reports.

TERMINATION

NOSENKO continues under contract to the Agency. He is brought to Washington, periodically to consult on matters germane to his background and experience. Various reports are available in the files of the Office of Security which detail financial aspects of this case. No final accounting has been made since the project continues.

COMMENTS

- (1) While the Office of Security files do document the rationale for the original confinement of NOSENKO, they do not document the rationale for his continued confinement over so long a period of time. A memorandum dated 5 August 1969 states that various congressional staff officers were briefed on NOSENKO and states that concern for his safety, as well as concern regarding his bona fides, prompted the prolonged confinement. (See Tab 6)
- (2) Office of Security files document a period in 1969 during which a mail cover was placed on NOSENKO.
- (3) During the above period, NOSENKO was allowed a pleasure trip to Florida. During this trip, Agency personnel, with apparent Headquarters approval, obtained the services of prostitutes. This apparently occurred on at least two occasions.

FILES

Office of Security files on NOSENKO are maintained in the following locations:

OS/SSD (Contact - Mr. Charles Phalen)

OS/SAG (Contact - Mr. Bruce Solie)

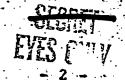
2 April 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussion with Deputy Attorney-General on Nosenko Case

- I. Hr Helms, Mr. Houston and Mr. Murphy met with the Deputy Attorney General and members of his staff to discuss subject case. Present from Mr. Katzenbach'sstaff were Messrs. Foley, Yeagley and Reis.
- 2. Mr. Helms explained the Mosenko case briefly and indicated that shortly we would be faced with what we at least considered to be two problems on which we would like the advice of the Department of Justice. First, we would seeon feel compelled to begin hostile interrogation of Mosenko in order to arrive at the truth with respect to his mission for the KGB and we wondered what the legal position would be in circumstances in which we detained Nosenko against his will for this purpose. Second, we would have to be ready after determining that we could obtain no additional information from Mosenko to deport him. We had thought of taking him to Germany and transferring him to Soviet custody in Borlin where this has been done a number of times in the past.
- 3. There was some discussion of whether deportation to another country might be a consideration. Mr. Helms explained we would probably face publicity problems in deporting to a third country of the kind we would encounter if he were free in the U. S. Mr. Helms noted there were many items of information which we and the FBI realize are of no significance because of the file holdings we have but which an unscrupulous newspaper man could use to create mischief. This aspect was then dropped and it was the consensus that Berlin was probably the best place.
- 4. The question of the basis for detention was again raised and related by Mr. Foloy to the conditions under which Nosenko is in this country. He is here as an "exclusion and parole case" which means he has not been admitted and has been paroled to the Agency which is responsible for him while he is in this country. This



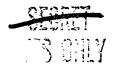


parole can be interpreted to mean parole to a specific locale which would provide some justification for our detaining him for questioning. It was then pointed out, however, that if he said he wished to leave the country to return to the Soviet Union, technically we would not be able to detain him further. In this event, we would be faced with the need to deport him quickly and quietly and for this purpose the immigration warrant of arrest and deportation was probably the best instrument.

5. Mr. Katzenbach asked Mr. Foley to check into this and Mr. Foley will in turn contact Mr. Houston. Mr. Houston will in turn discuss the problem with CIA Office of Security officials to get the background of their liaison with the INS on these matters.

6. Mr. Helms thanked Mr. Katzenbach for his assistance and we departed amid some jovial banter with respect to "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" about what we expected to happen to him when he started to climb over that "wall" in Berlin.

David E. Hurphy Chief, SR Division



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OGC 64-0903

3 April 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: :

Director of Security

SUBJECT:

Parole Status of Defectors

- 1. On 2 April 1964 we had a discussion with the Department of Justice or the status of aliens whose inspection by I&NS is deferred upon arrival at our request and who are then paroled to this Agency. It was the position of the Department of Justice that we were responsible for taking any action necessary to carry out the terms of the parole.
- 2. As you know, a basic parole agreement was executed by the Attorney General and the DGI on 10 February 1955. After setting up conditions for authorizing parole in any one case, the agreement states: "After parole of such aliens, the Central Intelligence Agency will assume responsibility for care, supervision and control of a kind and degree it believes consistent with the internal security needs of the United States during continuance of their parole status." This means that the responsible Agency officials must take the minimum action necessary to protect the internal security needs of the United States. The word "minimum" is not necessarily a limitation. It merely means that good judgment must be used as to what kind and degree of action is necessary.

3. The agreement further provides that upon completion of the parolee's intelligence or operational purposes in the United States or if internal security reasons so require, the alien will be removed from this country through arrangements made by the Agency and, in such case, the Agency will inform the Service in advance of each proposed departure.

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LAWRENCE R. HOUSTON General Counsel

CC: DD/P

STATE

obby

SUBJECT: Yuriy Ivanovich NOSENKO

- 1. Information that NOSENKO had defected and was in the United States in February 1964 was known to appropriate agencies and articles had appeared in the public media.
- 2. NOSENKO was in the United States under an I&NS parole as the responsibility of CIA. The FBI was fully advised of the presence of NOSENKO in the United States and interviewed NOSENKO on several occasions in March 1964. The United States Intelligence Board was also formally advised on 12 February 1964 concerning the defection of NOSENKO. On 14 February 1964, NOSENKO was interviewed by Soviet in the presence of I&NS and State Department officials officials/and NOSENKO reaffirmed his previous request for asylum in the United States.

SECTION

3 OCT 1969

ER-69-5003/1

Mr. Raymond F. Farreli
Commissioner of Immigration
and Naturalization
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Farrell:

SUBJECT: Yurly Ivanovich NOSENKO

Pursuant to the anthority granted under Section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, I approve and recommend for your approval the entrance of subject into the United States for permanent residence since his entry is in the interest of the national security and essential to the furtherence of the national intelligence mission. In accordance with previous correspondence in Section 7 cases, it is understood that you will present this matter to the Attorney General for his approval.

Since his defection in February 1964, the subject has provided valuable information to this Agency and he will continue to be of value in the future.

Subject has been investigated abroad and here over a period of five years and has submitted to a technical interrogation. The question of bona fides is a continuing one and should any information be developed definitely disproving his bona fides, it shall be made available to your Service and the Attorney General.



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There are enclosed Fores 1-125 and background date, in suplicate, concerning the audiect.

Sincerely,

Distant Heims
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Seciorates.

ORIGINATOR:

/s/ H. J. Osborn

8 October 1969:

Howard J. Osbors Director of Socurity

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Distribution: Orig. & 1 - Addresses

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SECRET

Yuriy Ivanovich NOSENKO (Aka: Yuri NOSSENKO)

30 October 1927

Nicolayev, Ukraine, USSR

Divorced

Brown Blue/Gray 5ft. Il inches

Caucasian

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Subject!

Yariy Ivanovich EGSEREO

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1946 - Marchel Asquelles II. ECORRED (Shot FILEGIA), 1949 - Manualed and 1931 - diverced.

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education

1942-1949 - Attended various GSBA Haval Schools.

1945-1955 - Attories Inclinio of International Aciaties, Massows

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March 1953-Tobresty 1964 - Officer be REID (The Committee for State Security).

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1 8 JUL 1869

Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Commissioner of immigration
and Naturalization
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank E. Barton

Dear Sir.

SUBJECT: Yuriy Ivanovich NOSSENKO

Reference is made to previous correspondence in this case.

to this Agency. Therefore, it is requested subject's parole to this Agency be extended for an additional period of six (6) months beyond the expiration date of his stay of 16 August 1969.

Your cooperation in this matter is very much ap-

Sincerely,

THE REST OF THE

Victor R. White
Deputy Director of Security
(Investigations and Operational Support)

OS/AAS/LW:es 16 July 1969

HOT TO BE DISSEMBLATED FURTHER OR EXHIBITED TO ANYONE WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

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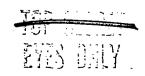
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. McGeorge Sundy

SUBJECT:

Yuri Ivanovich NOSENKO

1. This memorandum refers to the State Department release of 10 February on subject case and provides additional background as well as information on his current status.

- 2. As a IGB staff officer, NOSENTO is regularly assigned to the Counterintelligence Directorate of the KGB in Mescow but was included in the Soviet delegation to the Disarrament Conference as part of a cover arrangement which permitted him to carry out intelligence and security functions in Geneva on behalf of the KGB.
- Disarrament Conference held in Geneva in 1962. During the course of these sessions NOSENKO sought contact with officials of the U. S. Government, informed these officials that he was affiliated with the Soviet State Security apparatus and volunteered to aid the U. S. Government in detecting Soviet subversive activity directed against the U. S. Government. During the course of his contact with the U. S. Government originated with his distaste and hatred for the Soviet regime in general, with his desire to obtain revenue for the unjust death of his father, a senior official in the Soviet shipbuilding industry, and with the general admiration of the Americans with whom he had come in contact within the Soviet Union.
- 4. In late January 1964, NOSENKO arrived in Geneva, again masquerading as a member of the Soviet delegation to the Disputation Conference. Subject secretly notified his CIA contacts in the United States concerning his presence in Geneva and arranged to meet with those contacts. During a series of meetings NOSENKO provided information including documents concerning Soviet State Security activities within the USSR and abroad and a detailed account of the KCB operation against U. S. Professor Barghoorn which NOSENKO said he had personally supervised at the direction of SEMICHASTNIY, the Chairman of the Committee for State Security (KGB).



5. During these most recent meetings NOSENKO announced his desire to leave the USSA permanently and seek his future in the West. He claimed his new work in the KGB (First Deputy Chief of that department charged with the surveillance and recruitment of American visitors to the USSA) was expanding and that he would not be able to visit the West with any fraquency. Accordingly, he prepared a request for political asylum in the United States. He was taken to Frankfurt, Garmany where he is currently undergoing interrogation. Plans are now being made to remove him to the U.S.

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7. The possibility that MOSENKO's defection was designed to wrock the conference was most carefully considered. The decision to accept him was taken on the conviction that the Soviets would not have chosen such a vulnerable agent (staff officer of the KGB) for this kind of move.

Thomas H. Karamessines
Acting Deputy Director
for Plans

CSR/DEM/jif 0 11 Feb 64 Distribution:

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

12 February 1964

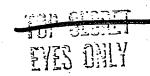
REMORANDEM FOR:

United States Intolligence Board Members

SUBJECT:

Yuzi Tyanovich HOSENKO

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- 3. MOSENKO also attended various sessions of the Disarmament Conference held in Genera in 1962. During the course of these sessions, MOSENKO sought contact with officials of the U. S. Government, informed these officials that he was affiliated with the Seviet State Security apparatus and volunteered to aid the U. S. Government in detecting Soviet subversive activity directed against the U. S. Government. During the course of his contact with the U. S. Government. During the course of his contact with the U. S. Gevernment originated with his distants and hatred for the Soviet regime in general, with his desire to obtain revenue for the unjust death of his father, a senior official in the Soviet shipbuilding industry, and with the general admiration of the Americans with when he had come in contact within the Soviet Union.
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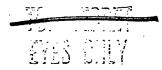


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of the KGB operation against U. S. Professor Barzhoorn which MOSENZO said he had personally supervised at the direction of SEHICHASTHIY, the Chairman of the Committee for State Security (KGB).

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Marshall S. Cartor Lieutenant General, USA Deputy Director



Disputes Charge by Sovie

By TAD SZULC Special to The New York Timer

Washington, Feb. 17 Yuri I: Nosenko told a Soviet Embassy official at their confrontation here last Friday that he left Switzerland on the way to the United States 28 hours before his defection was reported by the Russians to the mitted to talk separately with Swiss authorities:
This statement by the former

staff officer of the Soviet Com-today, has rthrown mittee of State Security, the on the defection

meet with a Soviet diplomat the preceding day. here in the presence of United The Soviet delegation States officials: The State Department an pearance Febrary nounced at the time that the "The meeting between Mr. confrontation was taking place Nosenko and the Soviet Emin Washingtom at the request of bassy official took place in the Soviet Embassy, but no headquarters of the Washing other details were made public too field office of the Imthe department said that a migration and Naturalization

Defection Preceded Report to Swis Police Apparently.

Ruling Out Negligence

Swiss diplomat Ha Mr. Nosenko Information made, available

today has thrown new light

nounced Mr. Nosenko's disap

Service: Officials of the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service were also present Mr. Nosenko was described a having been completely relaxed during the interview

He is understood to have told the Soviet diplomat during their businesslike conference that he defected of his own volition, without any outside pressures. mittee of State Security the on the defection.

secret police appeared to amount to a denial of the Soviet charge Geneval it was reported told ment against Swiss authorities had been negligent in preventing his defection.

Mr. Nosenko, who quit as a ment of the Soviet delegation to the Geneval disarmament contends of the Geneval disarmament contends of

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Nosenko Again -Voices Desire For Asylum

By-Chalmers M. Roberts Stall Reporter

Soviet secret police de fector Yuri I. Nosenko is in the United States where he-was-interviewed yester day by officials of both the Russian and Swiss Embassies:

The State Department said each interview lasted less than. an hour and that a Department official was present each time: Nosenko reaffirmed his earlier. request, for aslyum, in the United States and it will be granted...

State Department spokesman Richard. I. Phillips, in giving out this information, declined? to say where the interviews took place or to give any details Earlier he had said it was possible that newsmenhere will be allowed to talk with Nosenko.

Soviet Kicks up Euss

These developments cameas the Soviet Union kicked up a diplomatic fuss over the disappearance of Nosenko on reb. 4, from Geneva, where he had been assigned as an "expect" in the Soviet delegation at the 17-nation disarmament conference. Philipps said he was "on temporary duty from KGE (secret police) headquarters in Mos-

Up to yesterday Moscow had been directing its public diplomatic wrath at the Swiss, charging them with loose security. The provision for a Swiss diplomat to interview Nosenko was to assure the Swiss that the United States had taken part in no illegal act on their soil.

The Swiss already had strongly rejected the Soviet

On Wednesday, Phillips re-See DEFECTOR, A5, Col. 1

See Defector

ported yesterday, a Soviet called in American Amoassa Embassy messenger brought a dor. Foy: Rodler-and charged message to the State Depart- the United States with imment asking for information permissable acts in the case as to the manner-in which He stopped scort of a Sidnap-Mr. Nosenko- presented himself to the U.S authorities and requested anapoportunity to interview him. The Department agreed to the interview with American officials present and said Nosenko also was "agreeable." A reply about the defection also was including Tsarapkin himself giver to the Soviet-Embassy. 341so on-Wednesday in Geneva-Soviet disarmament dele gates Semyon K. Tsarankin gave-newsmen-and angry state. ment aimed at the Swiss and charging : provocative-jactivity ziby zunspecified i Western agents : Up-to then Tsarapkin had been saying both private ly and publicly that the No senko-defection would not afa fectithe disarmament talks :-Yestarday the Soviets stepped up their protest in two places, Atsomesso far unspecified

Moscow and Geneva. Foreign Minister Andree Gromy co

ing charge however kohler replied in at on behalf of the United States hearejected any implication of American wrong

Serious Effects Hinted In Geneva Soviet officials privately spread to the press hints of sermus consequences. Soon there were rumors that Moscow would pull out it's delegation, but up ic last night no such threat had actually been made, according to worn reaching Washington

In-public Tsarapkin said only I have no ning to say. L am not in the position to tell you

date Nosenko, who had apparently crossed from Switzer land-to France, was flown to the United States It is as sumed be is in the hands of the Central Intelligence Agen cyathe normal course for de-Lectors. 4 Officials rere yesterday were knocking down the idea that he was a particularly big tish, that he knew any atomic secrets or that he knew any thing about Soviet disarmament strategy. Rather, they there had been no word up to said, he was a KGB start off: cer a security man operating, as is the Soviet practice, in the Soviet radio or in the would rie of he would have reports had spread through useful and perhaps important the capital useful and perhaps important the capital the knowledge of part of the KGB | It was felt here that Moscow

ed. It also is felt-here that they said the case was not disthe Soviet protest was no cussed stronger than could be ex. It also was noted here that pected. The request for an the Soviet Communist Party interview, rare but not un Central Committee has been precedented, was granted in meeting in Moscow all this hopes of reciprocal treatment week. But whether the Noshould the occasion arise

Moscow Cispaicnes; said not known.

last night of the defection on a tight compartment. That press though word of mouth

but probably not much more, might have stepped up, its publicly downgraded the case It is assumed here that the in Geneva: At any rate U.S. 36-year-old Nosenko is a gen-disarmament megotiator Wiluine defector though the pos-liam C. Foster and Tsarapkin sibility of his being a double neld another business session agent has not been overlook in Geneva yesterday at which

senko case was discussed was

ger Ber r.

12 May 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Chief, Support Branch

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FROM

Chief, Operational Support Division

SUBJECT

AEFOXTROT

#262 622

This memorandum is primarily for the record and will record the essence of a meeting held on the morning of 12 May 1964, at which the following were present: Messrs. Charles Kane, Jack Bauman, OS; Dr. Charles Bohrer, Medical Staff; Messrs. Bagley, Karpfovich (20), McMahon and David Murphy, SR Division.

2. The essence of this meeting was furnished to the Acting Chief, Support Branch on 12 May 1964, as follows:

Effective immediately or as soon as practicable, the following procedures will apply with regard to the handling of the Subject:

- [1] Subject will receive a regular diet with modest regulated portions. He is to have no dessert or "trimmings," but may have the necessary silverware with which to eat properly. (CAUTION--Extreme care should be exercised with regard to controlling the silverware, and it was suggested that at least two of the guards be required to count the silverware in and out; that the silverware be placed on the tray in a manner where it could be observed before the guards enter the room, etc.)
- (2) Arrangements are to be made for the installation of adequate air-conditioning equipment to insure that a comfortable temperature is maintained. (It is understood that there is quite a bit of equipment available through Logistics channels.)
- (3) Subject is to receive a bath; change of underwear; change of uniform; and a change of linen for his bed.

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- (4) Subject is to receive a haircut, the shorter the better.
- (5) Subject is to receive one cigarette on 12 May 1964.

(NOTE—These changes with regard to the bath, haircut, cigarette are not to be considered as something to be done on a regular schedule. We will await specific instructions from SR Division as to when these items are to be accomplished in the future.)

- (6) Effective immediately, Dr. Bohrer will visit the Subject only on Tuesday each week.
- (7) In addition to the above, it must be emphasized that our attitude toward the Subject will remain precisely the same, and our security procedures, including searches, will continue to be at maximum control.

3. It was further ascertained that we will have custody of the Subject until at least July. It was suggested that perhaps we may wish to explore some modifications in the assignment of personnel or schedule of assignments. In addition, the Acting Chief, Support Branch has suggested that immediate consideration be given to devising necessary procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency involving loss of control of the Subject. This should be discussed immediately with the responsible DFO supervisors and specific procedures devised, and all guards properly informed as to their responsibilities in this matter.

Jack M. Bauman

Bauman/ewd(5-12-64)

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