

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

P-1-1-0-1-1-1

3 May 1961

MICROFILMED
JUN 4 1982
DOC. MICRO. SER.

x indexes to be judged by qualified Hqs. desk

To : Chief, VS

Info : Chief, SR 14-6
COS, [redacted]

From : Chief of Station, [redacted] 14-3

Subject : Hazy Contact and Briefing of *KANTER*

Action Required : For information 14-3

Reference : A. [redacted] 1949
B. DIR 37907

23
74-6-76/4

RETURN TO CIA
Background Use Only
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1. Attached herewith is Arthur J. Hazy's report of his contacts with *KANTER* in Copenhagen 3 and 4 May 1961.
2. Any field comments on this case will come from [redacted]

Attachment:
report, as noted above

3 May 1961

Distributions:

- 2 - VS w/att
- 1 - SR w/att 14-6
- 1 - [redacted] w/att
- 2 - [redacted] 14-3

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(SSA) 0382 JP

CONTACT : ...
Contact meetings on 3 and 4 May

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Operational

1. On 3 and 4 May *KANTOR* was again contacted and debriefed by Arthur J. Ramey in Copenhagen. Both meetings took place in the "Grand Hotel", where Ramey registered again under *... ALIAS NAME*.

2. The additional debriefing showed that *KANTOR* cannot hope, for the time being, to obtain a third visitor's visa for travel to his relatives in Linsk. *KANTOR* visited the Soviet Embassy on 17 April and was clearly told by a Soviet consular official that his chances for such a visa were practically non-existent. He inquired also about study opportunities in the USSR but did not receive any encouragement in this respect, either. He has had no further contacts with the KIS representatives in Copenhagen and has had no indication, even after his visit at the Soviet Embassy, that the Soviets wish to revive contact with him.

3. *KANTOR* will complete his last term at Copenhagen University in the first week of June. Finances permitting, he would like to spend the summer in Yugoslavia to improve his theoretical knowledge of Serbo-Croatian. He has made a tentative reservation on an American-Norwegian liner for his return to the U.S. on 9 September. Somewhere between now and this date his plans to marry his girl-friend, Lis PETERSSEN, age 23, res. Copenhagen, Østersøgade 109/I, but in view of their financial situation she will probably not accompany him either on his projected trip to Yugoslavia or his home travel but will join him later. She will continue her work at an architect's office in Copenhagen and will help *KANTOR* financially if his trip to Yugoslavia should materialize.

4. In view of the above developments and *KANTOR*'s personal plan, there is very little likelihood that any productive situation might develop in the short time remaining. Since *KANTOR*'s CPS potential has evaporated and since the KIS has made no move to renew their contact with him, even after his visit to the Soviet Embassy on 17 April, both [redacted] 14-6 and Ramey feel that the case does not warrant any further action on our part. Contact with the KIS could [redacted] relationship with them over the last three years.

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5. Under these circumstances the previously requested PREKRIPIH instruction does not appear necessary any longer, unless Headquarters thinks that KANTER's general truthfulness should be established. No specific assignments have been given or are contemplated for KANTER at this stage and no further prearrangements have been made to see KANTER again before he leaves Copenhagen. He was merely instructed to contact us again, using the previously arranged communication line /letter to (ALIAS NAME) , c/o American Embassy, Copenhagen /, if a/ he should be contacted again by the Soviets in Copenhagen or anywhere in Europe during this summer, b/ if he should come across interesting contacts between the Soviets and the foreign or Danish students in Copenhagen. If the RIS should seek to establish contact with him after his return to THE U.S. his standing instruction is to get in touch with the FBI immediately.

6. KANTER himself appeared very willing to redeem his "previous mistakes" by any action we see fit. A thorough review of his contacts with the RIS did not bring out any contradictions with his confession at the first meetings and showed no indication of continued RIS control over him. Nevertheless his bona fides have not been clearly determined. This should be kept on record for the event that at a later stage KANTER might become again of CRUCIAL interest or if he should ever apply for a position with THE U.S. Government.

Additional information on KANTER's visit at Sov Embassy

7. KANTER visited the Soviet Embassy first on 14 April, but was told that it was a holiday and that he should return on 17 April. On 17 April he was received by a Soviet official, whom he had seen in the Embassy once before but whose name is not known to him. This official is a heavy-set man, age 35-40, approx. height 5'10", athletic build, dark blond or light-brown hair, round, meaty face, full set of teeth, loud voice. He speaks German but does not know Danish. KANTER talked with him in Russian. When KANTER inquired about his visa, the official asked him when he actually would like to visit his uncle. When KANTER told him that he thought about June or July, the official answered that such a visa matter could not be decided in such a short time and that in general it did not seem worth while for KANTER to try. When KANTER told him that he would also be interested in a visa for his uncle, the official said that it would be hardly possible under the existing conditions. KANTER's remark that he had just been released a scholarship at a U.S.

university did not seem to interest the Soviet. He
listened to KAWIRA politely but did not encourage him
in any way and gave no indication of desire to con-
tinue the conversation. Only when KAWIRA was about to
leave, the Soviet dropped the casual remark " incidentally,
comrade BELYACHKOV did not speak well of you" / no
khorosho o vas otpravlyaya/. Then KAWIRA asked " from
where, from Moscow?", the Soviet did not react in any
way and dismissed KAWIRA without any explanation of
his cryptical remark. In KAWIRA's opinion, the Soviet
was obviously familiar with KAWIRA's dossier and per-
haps wanted to let him know the actual reason for
turning down his visa application.

Addenda on KAWIRA's contacts with Soviets in the USSR

8. KAWIRA stated that at the meetings on 11
and 12 April he had forgotten to mention an episode
that had occurred at his first trip to the USSR in
1968. Before he left, BELYACHKOV gave him two English-
language books, one about American anecdotes and the
other unremembered by KAWIRA as well as two bottles of
whiskey. He asked KAWIRA to transmit the books and 1
bottle of whiskey to one /fnu/SHARIFF, a member of the
staff of "Moscow News", whom KAWIRA was to call up if
he came to Moscow. BELYACHKOV gave KAWIRA the telephone
number B 8-06-10 to get in touch with SHARIFF. The
second bottle of whiskey was to be given to KAWIRA's
uncle as a present. On his return from Linsk to
Copenhagen KAWIRA spent three days in Moscow and stayed
at the "Metropol". He remembered BELYACHKOV's request,
called up SHARIFF and was visited by the latter at
the hotel. KAWIRA transmitted the books and 1 bottle
of whiskey to SHARIFF. The latter asked him if KAWIRA
was interested in writing a short article for the
"Moscow News" about his impressions in Linsk. KAWIRA
agreed and wrote about two handwritten pages, stating
that he had been rather favorably impressed by what
appeared to be a very fast growth and reconstruction
of the city of Linsk. SHARIFF accepted the article,
gave KAWIRA 500 rubles as a fee, and promised to send
KAWIRA a copy of the issue if the article were to be
published. KAWIRA signed a receipt for the money. He
did not receive any copy and does not know whether the
article was ever used. SHARIFF appeared to be at that
time about 30-35 years old. He was a short, dark man
with a moustache, thin of build. KAWIRA believes that he
was either a Georgian or Armenian. He spoke English
fluently and indicated that he knew also several
Caucasian languages, Georgian, Armenian, etc.
This was all that he said at the time. KAWIRA received
no money from the Soviets and until this very day
he does not feel that there was anything wrong with
this payment.

Handwritten
note

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Miscellaneous information on family background

9. KAWIR's father has his business at 247 Clairmont Avenue, New York, N.Y. If KAWIR will not be able to enter London immediately after his return home and will have to work, it is possible that he will be helping his father in the latter's business.

10. KAWIR has received a letter from his mother who informs him that she is making steps to bring out her brother KAWIR's uncle in Minsk officially to the U.S., but KAWIR is not sure whether she is thinking of a temporary visitor's visa or a permanent immigration visa. At any rate, she has made out affidavits of support for her brother.

11. KAWIR reaffirmed that he was never a member of any organization, except as a boy, when he joined the Sea Scouts. In the district in which he grew up, most of the people were of "progressive views", but his parents took great care to keep him out of this environment, send him to a Hebrew school, and in general took great pains to educate him in traditional values. Both his parents and he himself were considered and consider themselves anti-Communists. KAWIR's decision to study Russian was entirely his own and was primarily dictated by his desire to learn more about the country of origin of his parents and to enter a field which had nothing to do with business. He has never felt attracted to business or money-making occupations, an attitude which has caused some conflicts in the past between him and his father.

Review of motivation

12. KAWIR reiterated that in 1957 and 1958 he did not consider his contacts with KRYACHKOV as illicit or conflicting with his loyalty towards the U.S. Though KRYACHKOV told him to be discreet about their contacts, he allegedly told his friends in Copenhagen that he was meeting him. He was vaguely aware of the direction in which he was being pushed, but since he had a strong desire to go to the USSR and did not provide to KRYACHKOV any "subversive information", he did not feel that he had overstepped the boundaries of the permissible. Furthermore, KRYACHKOV presented all his requests for written statements and information about KAWIR's family, background, and friends as prerequisites for the issuance of a visitor's visa, and KAWIR believed that this was quite consistent with what he had heard about the suspiciousness of the U.S. citizens applying for such a type of visa.

13. In letting both KRYACHKOV and later SERGEV believe that "he was not supposed to be friends with the Soviets", KAWIR thought to be very clever and skillful.

13. KAWER admits, none of his contacts in the USSR, though he thought that he was really with the Soviets, that he considered a very minor expense and cooperative to himself. His main desire was to keep the door open for further visits to the USSR. After the recruitment ditch and after his semi-expulsion from the USSR, he maintained the contact with Boris MOY and later Georgiy MOCHALOV/ only reluctantly and only because he did not want to cause any trouble to his relatives in the USSR, though, as KAWER admits, none of his KIS contacts ever made any clear or implied threats that his relatives would suffer if he did not collaborate. In fact, the only Soviet who attempted a minor pressure was Georgiy MOCHALOV. He told KAWER once that if he did not collaborate, no visa for him would be forthcoming.

14. KAWER admitted candidly that his desire to study the Russian language was so strong; in 1958 and 1959 that if at that time the Soviets had offered him an opportunity to attend a Soviet university, he would have accepted, even if he had been discouraged by the U.S. authorities. However, after his experience in 1959 he allegedly changed his view radically and just wanted to be left alone. With all that, KAWER could not provide a logical and plausible explanation why he did not come to the U.S. authorities and report everything. When questioned by Deasy rather sharply on this point, he became emotional and stated that "if he really wanted to conceal anything and if we thought that he was still doing what the Soviets told him to do, he certainly would have grabbed the opportunity of destroying his passport and simply deny that he had been in the USSR in 1959".

15. In retrospect, KAWER believes that he while he had been very naive in the beginning of his contacts with the Soviets and the KIS, he did not really engage in any "subversive activity", did not supply any valuable information to them, and did not commit anything conflicting with his loyalty as a U.S. citizen. He expressed the regret that he was now unable to prove his worth.

16. As stated above, KAWER's behavior and reactions during these last meetings appeared to be quite consistent with his character and did not indicate any existing KIS control. He volunteered himself the somewhat demanding additional item on his contact with SHARIF and the payment for an article which was obviously a pretext to force some money upon him and have him sign a receipt in his true name.

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RELATIVES OF KAWER

a/ Ilya BRODSKY, age 35, KAWER's cousin, oldest son of his uncle, photographer, married to a Russian woman, .. children, lives somewhere in Lithuania in the vicinity of Vilnius. Seen only once by KAWER. .. is a very lively individual, not overly educated, but shrewd and apparently capable in his business. .. political in his views.

b/ Roman BRODSKY, age 30, married to a Jewish woman, also two children. .. works in a photographer's studio and earns there about 1200 rubles, but works also on the sly and is probably engaged also in minor black-market affairs. His wife is a teacher in a secondary school and earns about 1000 rubles per month. They reside in a new housing project in Minsk, precise address unknown. Roman BRODSKY completed only the "semiletka"; he was in military service a longer time and reached the rank of sergeant. Completely apolitical in his views. .. is an excellent chess player.

c/ Yevgeniy REZNIKOV, age 38-40, husband of KAWER's aunt's daughter from her previous marriage, judge in a criminal court, allegedly the only Jewish judge in the entire Byelorussian SSR, but his salary is modest, only 1500 rubles in 1959. .. is probably a Communist and a party member, but in 1958 or 1959 he was criticized in some Byelorussian newspapers for having passed too lenient sentences in some criminal cases. Yevgeniy REZNIKOV was extremely careful in his few contacts with KAWER during the latter's visits in Minsk and never engaged in any political conversations.

d/ Grigoriy REZNIKOV, brother of the above, age 26-28, in 1959 was in his last year of physics studies at the University of Minsk. KAWER had only a few casual contacts with him, but he introduced KAWER to some other young Jews in Minsk.

e/ .. One of the above or any other relative expects to travel abroad. KAWER does not maintain any correspondence with them.

Casual acquaintances and contacts in the USSR in 1959/60

a/ Vladimir "Volodya" GUBENKIN, age 35, engineering student at the university in Minsk, who worked also at an unknown factory in Minsk at night shifts. His father has the rare distinction of being one of the few Jewish chairmen of kolхозs in the Byelorussian SSR. Volodya was not a Communist and did not show any interest in political conversations, but KAWER interested in this, etc., and .. showed a considerable curiosity for the living standards in the US and Western Europe. In 1959 he lived at a dormitory of the Minsk university.

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19/ Leonid H, age 18-20, a close friend of Tolodya, a member of a Soviet Army regiment, a part of an artistic group, a professional actor at that time, 1959. *KAVR* once visited his apartment but mostly met him in Tolodya's company on the "prospects", where the Minsk youth used to hang around. His main interest were girls at a good time. While he was not a "stilyaga", he was fairly close to it and obviously used his father's position to gain some material advantages.

c/ Several other young people, belonging to the same group, whose names *KAVR* does not recollect and whose main interests were jazz music, dancing, girls.

d/ Irina Aleksandrovna LHM, age 28, English language translator at the automobile plant in Minsk, a pretty Auburn of medium height, whom *KAVR* met through the other young people in summer 1959. They had a short-lived love affair which ended even before *KAVR* was expelled from the USSR, since he discovered that she slept with several boys. Irina's father must have had a good position, since the family owned a personal car. Irina never gave *KAVR* her last name but did not show much curiosity for his personal background either and did not try to elicit any information from him, though she displayed the usual curiosity for the life in the USA and Western Europe. In her work she translated English technical journals. She spoke English fairly well but preferred Russian. She told *KAVR* that she had been in Czechoslovakia and once mentioned that perhaps she would be sometimes able to come to Denmark as a tourist. *KAVR* met her rather frequently in June and July 1959, at least once a week, but was invited to her house only once, when her parents were away.

e/ As with his relatives, *KAVR* hardly ever talked politics with the above and did not make any arrangements to keep in touch by mail after his departure from the USSR.

General information on Minsk in 1959

19. As compared with 1958, the building activities in 1959 were very intensive, primarily big blocks of housing projects. The hotel "Minsk" was completed in 1959. Several housing areas and some new buildings were added to the university.

20. In 1959 some city districts still had no "khanlikovina" /sewerage/. There were also still many old houses in which houses did not have even the most necessary facilities, toilets, running water.

21. In 1959 there were no serious shortages, but quite frequently meat, dairy products, and white bread were in short supply.

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22. KAWTOR said there are hardly any private rooms and the houses that KAWTOR was once able to see were poor and decrepit. While he never saw a KOLNOR, his general impression was that the area around Minsk is neglected and that life must be extremely hard.

23. In addition to the university, there are several technical institutes, but KAWTOR had no opportunity of visiting them. He remembers that he once passed by a building which houses a military research institute / "voynno-nauchnyy institut"/, but without a map he was not able to describe its location.

24. The Minsk CVIR is located opposite the school no 25 or 42. It is housed in the same building as "militsiya" and occupies several offices and rooms on the first floor, room numbers 109-111. It has a very small staff, 2-3 male employees and 2 females in the "registratsiya".

25. Rather large military barracks are located on the Brushevskaya ulitsa. They can house at least a division.

26. The Jewish community of Minsk is considered the largest in the Byelorussian SSR, but it must have shrunk considerably since W. II. There is still a very small synagogue, which is open and attended by older people. Anti-semitism is not felt by a visitor, but local Jews told KAWTOR that in the last years of Stalin's life there were serious excesses and that rumors circulated about a mass deportation of the Jewish population to Siberia. /In 1958 KAWTOR encountered a Jewish student in Leningrad who told him that even now certain careers are closed to Jews (such as diplomatic service, military schools leading to higher ranks) /.

27. Among non-Jewish people KAWTOR heard in 1959 some rather amusing rumors: he was asked repeatedly whether it was true that Eisenhower, Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Ford were Jewish. When he denied this, he met with considerable scepticism.

28. KAWTOR was asked if he had any Soviet litter still in his possession, but the only thing that he could find was a trolley bus ticket /attached/. To his best recollection he has not seen any telephone directories in any public place in Minsk.

Current ~~addresses~~ leads in Copenhagen

29. KAWTOR's current contacts with foreign and Danish students are allegedly quite limited, because he does not attend any more the international club or other places where the current contacts are made. His studies and his fiancée occupy his entire free time. The only concrete leads of possible interest are:

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3/25 SOURCE age ca 20, student of Russian and English, Danish national and citizen, studied in the USSR as an exchange student and got her visa extended while staying there until December 1960. She has been studying Russian for at least 3 - 4 years and has now a very fine command of the language. She lives in Hillerød, a Copenhagen suburb, precise address unknown. Her future plans are unknown.

W.E./J.C.
Kawir
on bus

4/25 SOURCE age 52-53, possibly still in Moscow but due back soon, probably at the end of the current term. He is also an exchange student and had his visa also extended while still in the USSR. He is a teacher. He has been in the USSR repeatedly as a guide for a travel organization /International Tours?/. He has been studying Russian for a long time. Danish national and citizen.

5/25 SOURCE age 22-23, in general considered a young and active Communist or at least a pronounced fellow-traveler. Appears to be an organizer and is very active in the Russian-language club, "Sputnik". He has been in Leninrad and has some friends there, but he has not studied there. Address unknown.

6/25 SOURCE age 40 plus, teaches Russian language courses for beginners. Used to work in Moscow. More information is probably contained in the Copenhagen University catalog.

7/25 SOURCE age 35-36, "cand. mag.", teaches courses of Russian language for law and/or science students.

8/25 SOURCE has no social contacts with the above and knows them only casually from the Slavic Institute.

General remarks

50. Having determined that the KAWIR case presents no current OPERATIONAL interest, the only still valid lesson is that contact with KAWIR should have been made already in 1959, when it was first brought to the attention of the [redacted]

APR 14-6

Arthur J. Army

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