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21 April 1961

14-6-76/4

To : Chief, WE
Info : Chief, SR, COS, [redacted] 14-6
From : Chief of Station, [redacted]
Subject : [redacted] 14-3

Action Required : See Paragraph 2 below

References : [redacted] 1439

MICROFILMED
AUG 15 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Attached herewith is Arthur J. Ramey's report of his contacts with *KAWOR* in Copenhagen 11 and 12 April 1961.

2. Since the next scheduled *KAWOR* - Ramey meeting is to be held in Copenhagen during the first week in May, Headquarters' comments should be coded soonest.

Attachment:
Report, as noted above

21 April 1961

Distribution:
2 - WE w/att
1 - SR w/att 14-6
1 - [redacted] w/att
2 - [redacted] w/att 14-3

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AN	✓
RI/MIS	✓
RI/Files	

1 cc w/att detailed sent to WE/ [redacted] 01 MAY 1961

6

INDEX

SECRET

13 April 1951

Rec'd [unclear] etc

SUBJECT: KANTOR
Contacts and debriefing on 11 and 13 April

MICROFILMED
AUG 15 1952
DOC. MICRO/SER.

alias used by Arthur J. Ramey
at Copenhagen Station

a. Arthur J. Ramey traveled from Stockholm to Copenhagen under true name on 10 April, registered at hotel "Morceur" as an American teacher in alias of ALIAS NAME and received an oral briefing on the KANTOR case as well as the available file material at [Copenhagen Station] on 14-6 the same day. In consultation with [redacted] and with the approval of the Chief of Station a letter was 27 edited and sent to KANTOR in the evening of the same day, requesting him to come for an interview purportedly connected with a survey of American scholars and graduate students engaged in Slavic studies in Scandinavian universities. / See attachment/. The letter requested Subject to come to the hotel on 11 April at 1400 hrs and bring along his academic record and a resume of his plans for future studies.

b/ As expected, KANTOR was sufficiently intrigued by the invitation and appeared at the hotel at the appointed time. In order to obtain a general assessment of his person, background, past and future travel, and the actual operational potential of the case, he was first interviewed for approx. 1 hour under the selected academic cover until the discussion reached the point of Subject's contacts with Soviet citizens and officials and the details of Subject's travel to the USSR in 1958 and 1959. In view of Subject's obvious withholding of specific information, some of which was already available to Ramey from the examination of file material, further elicitation could not be productive. Subject was first told that the survey was sponsored by the US Government and that therefore concrete and full data on Subject's travel in the Soviet Union and his contacts with the Soviets had to be discussed. When Subject absorbed the fact that the casual interview was over, he became rather nervous and tensed up considerably. Gradually, Ramey revealed himself as a representative of the AIS and when Subject expressed doubts about Ramey's bona fides, was shown the Intelligence Identification Document in alias. Subject did not seem to be completely convinced of Ramey's identity and said repeatedly "I really don't know who you are", pointing also out that Ramey's accent clearly indicated that he was not a native American. However, he answered all questions, though with visible mental reservations. He seemed to be somewhat reluctant to tell him that if he so desired he could be eventually arranged at the American Embassy.

CHARGED FROM [unclear]

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c/ Subject was then interrogated, still without pressure, but with repeated warnings that it was in his own interest to provide full and truthful information on his previous travel to the USSR, his contacts with Soviets both in Copenhagen and the East, especially on those that had any illicit or clandestine character. This formal debriefing, during which notes were taken, was conducted until approx. 2030 hrs. With an interruption of about 45 minutes, during which Subject repaired to his and his girl-friend's home to explain his protracted absence, the session was continued over a dinner at a restaurant until 2330 hrs. Subject was then instructed to reappear again at the hotel on 12 April at 1500 hrs and in the meantime maintain complete silence on the nature of the interview vis-à-vis his fiancee and other outsiders.

d/ In the morning of 12 April, when Ramey was reporting the results of the first session to the [redacted] Subject appeared at the American Embassy and checked out Ramey's identity with the Vice-Consul J. Bockian, whom he had previously seen twice in connection with his visa problems and GI Bill checks. Subject showed our letter to Bockian and explained to him that ALIAS NAME had asked him "many personal questions" and his studies and future plans and that in view of the fact that ALIAS was not a native-born American, he wanted to know if the latter was known at the Embassy and in general if he was "all right." He did not mention to Bockian that Ramey had identified himself as a representative of the AIS. Bockian checked with the station and was given instructions by RENDO to relay to Subject that "ALIAS's had checked with the Embassy and is in fact what he says he is". Subsequently, when Subject left, Bockian reported again to the Station that he had confirmed ALIAS's status as indicated in our letter. Through this unwitting fumble, Bockian actually performed a good service since he indicated that he had no connection with intelligence matters. The incident indicated also that Subject complied with the instructions and did not reveal the intelligence nature of his contact with Ramey, nor the fact that he had been primarily interrogated concerning his contacts with Soviets.

e/ Subject appeared for the second session at the hotel at the appointed time and stated immediately that he had made a check of Ramey's name files at the American Consulate. As agreed with the Station, the fact that he had checked indicate that he was aware of the fact that he had merely that under the circumstances subject's action

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and not come as a surprise, but that the new on subject had to keep everything pertaining to his contact with Kamey in complete secrecy. Subject was asked to state what he had told to Lockian and give an account which basically coincided with what Lockian had reported to the Station. Subject added that if he had not been given reassurance concerning Kamey's authenticity at the Consulate, he would "have spilled the whole story" to Lockian, a statement which must be taken with considerable doubt in view of what transpired about Subject's past during the debriefings.

d/ The second debriefing lasted approx. 4 hours. Since the sum total of the information provided by Subject about himself and his past travel to the USSR, as well as his contacts with the Soviets, brought out that he had been in the USSR twice in 1958 and 1959 for protracted visits with his uncle in Minsk; that he has been in contact with Soviet Embassy officials and KIS representatives both in Copenhagen and Minsk since fall 1957 until February 1961; that he had been subject to a KIS recruitment attempt in Minsk in summer 1959, which he allegedly refused; and that he still planned to visit his relatives in Minsk in May or June before returning to the United States in September, no decision concerning Subject's exploitation could be immediately taken. Subject was therefore instructed to proceed with his application for a Soviet visa, make no sustained efforts to revive his semi-dormant contact with his last KIS contact in Copenhagen but drop a hint to the Soviet consular officials at his next visit planned for Friday, 14 April, that he was disappointed over the refusal for an American scholarship, and, finally, report the outcome of this visit and the status of his Soviet visa in a short written note addressed to ALIAS NAME c/o Visitors Mail, American Embassy, Copenhagen, which, as Subject was told, would be forwarded unopened to the addressee. Subject was told that another meeting in the first week of May would take place and that he would be informed of the meeting place and precise time by a letter to his current address.

e/ On 15 April Kamey reported the results of the second interview to the [redacted] and 14-6 left for Stockholm at 1800 hrs. Prior to Kamey's departure a short cable was sent to HQ re Kamey's FI and CB potential / CO: 1438. Pending the clarification of Kamey's home files, extent of involvement with the [redacted] source on the [redacted] of his last

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application for a Soviet visa, the Chief of Station, P and Nancy advised that, for the time being, KANTOR should have no contacts with [redacted] and that his 14-6 handling should be continued by Nancy. As stated above, the next meeting with KANTOR is scheduled for the first week of May.

2. KANTOR's background:

a/ Preliminary assessment:

The data reported in the following paragraphs have been systematized so as to be readable. Actually, the initial debriefing, conducted under academic cover showed already that interviewing and interrogating KANTOR is a rather difficult task. Since he is at times an almost compulsive talker and indulges in long parenthetical remarks and speculative comments, it is almost impossible to keep him on a steady course. He is an intelligent and observant young man but does not seem to be capable of sustained concentration. He wants to show that he is a bright and alert man, that he grasps all implications quickly, and he wants to impress and please. His intellectual ambitions are greater than his actual capabilities. He wants to be "understood" and hence becomes often a long-winded "explainer". He sees himself in a far more flattering light than other people see him and because he is vaguely aware of this, he becomes overzealous and verbose. He does not produce a favorable impression at the first glance; his appearance is not engaging; his small and weak hands are outright repulsive. Probably due to his background /Jewish lower middle-class/, he seems to have developed certain inferiority feelings and resentments. He has acquired some political prejudices which are fed more by emotion than by reason. He is quite likely to deceive himself into believing that what he knows and what he has experienced has a general validity and he is therefore inclined to evade self-analysis and self-criticism. He is sometimes arrogant and overly self-assured, sometimes quite self-conscious and timid.

When Nancy switched from academic cover to the role of an SIS representative, KANTOR displayed a pronounced suspiciousness, anxiety, fear and a whole range of feelings which all indicate that he is not a very strong personality. Even though he professed to be suspicious of Nancy, he caved in very quickly and admitted his contacts with the SIS practically under the slightest psychological pressure. He experienced an obvious relief in unburdening himself.

He is basically an eccentric and weak personality. Out of touch with real life, without deep political convictions but ambitious to acquire

as much knowledge of the Russian language and of the Soviet reality. Such a person can be rather easily influenced and exploited by anyone who knows how to approach him and flatter his ego. This preliminary evaluation may explain to some extent both KANTOR's behavior during the debriefings and his involvement with the RIS.

b/ Personal and educational background:

Subject was born in New York as the oldest son of /fnu/ KANTOR and his wife, nee Sara BRODSKY. He has a sister, Lila or Leila, age ca 28, who is married to an advertising man, Bernard MITCHELL. Subject's mother is of orthodox Jewish belief, subject's father is more liberal. Both have numerous relatives in the United States and Subject's mother has several relatives in the USSR, but she maintained contact only with her brother, Salim BRODSKY, age 63, res. Minsk, Grushevskaya 58. Subject's parents came to the United States in the early twenties, escaping from the Russian revolution and the pogroms in the Ukraine or Byelorussia. At home Subject's parents used only Yiddish and English, so that he did not learn any Russian until he started his studies at the Copenhagen university. Subject attended the Clinton City high school, from which he graduated about 1951 or 52. Though Subject's parents are comparatively well off, they were not able to finance his college education. From 1952-1955 Subject served in the USMC and attained the rank of corporal. He worked as an aviation mechanic. After separation from the service, Subject had no specific plans and worked at odd jobs, helping also his father who has a small store of bicycles and technical spare parts. From September 1956 to summer 1957 Subject attended the Fairleigh-Dickinson College as a night student, studying accounting. He did not like accounting and decided that he would like to try study Russian and Russian literature. /Subject did not explain in detail what aroused his interest in this field/. Casting around for a college which could provide him with the cheapest possible education, Subject came across a catalog of the Copenhagen university and found out that there was practically no tuition and decided to enroll in Copenhagen. Though Subject did not state clearly the additional reasons for the selection of a Danish university and the Slavic field, he implied that it was useful and "progressive" to study Russian.

DOB ca 1898
Cit: USSR
occ: violinist
uncle of S
Marvin Kantor
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In summer 1957 subject traveled through Europe on his own and came to Denmark towards the end of July. He began attending courses of Russian language informally, since the admission formalities actually lasted until May 1958, when subject was matriculated as a regular student. As per university certificates submitted by subject to Ramey, he has been enrolled at the University of Copenhagen for the last seven semesters and has recently obtained a degree of "cand. artium"/something between a B.A. and a M.A. of American universities/ with a good mark. He is still attending courses at the university, primarily in Old Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Russian literature and seminars. He has been studying with Prof. STIEP, lector or instructor, BARTASHOV /the latter an elderly person of 68-70, White Russian emigre who came to Denmark from China in 1948./ Individual certificates of the various instructors indicate that subject is judged to be a diligent student and is praised for his comparatively fast progress in Russian, though BARTASHOV -quite correctly- pointed out that subject is not completely firm in accentuation and selection of the proper terms. At his arrival in Denmark subject applied for an educational grant under the GI Bill, which was approved somewhat later, and since has been studying and living on \$ 110. ^{per month} At the present time, subject's GI Bill has run out and subject is in a rather difficult material situation.

Recently subject has applied for an educational grant from the National Defense Language Program for graduate studies at the Slavic Institute of Fordham University. His application has been rejected, but Fordham University has accepted him. He has now written to Fordham concerning a scholarship from the university itself. His overall plans are to enter Fordham, work towards a Masters degree, take up teaching of Russian at college level, and eventually work towards a Ph.D. in Russian language and literature. His specific plans are quite vague and dependent upon many factors, primarily of personal and monetary nature. He intends, however, to return to the United States in September and if no scholarship will be forthcoming obtain some work and save up enough money to continue his studies. He plans also to marry his Danish girl-friend /whose name was not obtained at these meetings/ before returning to the states, but she would stay here and join him only when he is more or less settled.

Subject has never had any serious intentions to go or study in China, but at one time he thought he might try to study the Chinese language as an interesting challenge to his linguistic capabilities.

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c/ Financial status

Subject claimed that since he graduated from high school he never wanted to be a burden to his parents and paid himself for his education at Fairleigh-Dickinson from what he had earned in his different jobs. When he came to Denmark he had with him about US \$ 1700 which he had saved up and from the sale of his car. With this money he also paid for his trips to the USSR in 1958 and 1959. Since 1958 he has been receiving \$ 100 per month under the GI Bill and this has been until now his only permanent source of income. In Copenhagen he has been also giving some language lessons, though infrequently, and has earned some small amounts from casual translations. As of this time, he has practically no money and would find it difficult to drum up the fare for his trip to the United States. He has not yet given a serious thought to how he could pay for his eventual trip to the USSR, but since the trip is intended primarily to bring some medicines and some saleable items to his uncle, he expects that in this case his parents might contribute towards the travel expenses. Subject stated emphatically that he never accepted any money from any Soviets, though attempts had been made by some of them to force some money upon him. / For details see following paragraphs/. Subject's Danish fiancée is a secretary in an architects bureau and apparently they live now together and pool their resources.

d/ Travel to the USSR

Subject has been in the USSR twice, both times on a visitor's visa issued to him for stays with his uncle in Minsk. He performed the first trip from end of May till middle of July 1958 and was on Soviet territory from 31 May to 9 July 1958. He traveled by boat to Finland and by train from Helsinki via Vainikkala and Viborg to Leningrad, where he stayed 2 days, and then flew to Minsk. His first visa was issued for 1 month and he renewed it for an additional period of 2 weeks at the Minsk OVIR. He returned via Moscow by plane directly to Copenhagen, but spent 2-3 days in Moscow. Otherwise he was in Minsk all the time.

His second sojourn in the USSR lasted from 2 June 1959 - 6 September 1959. He applied for his visa in Copenhagen, but it was actually issued to him in East-Berlin, originally for a duration of only two weeks and was then renewed twice at the Minsk OVIR. Subject traveled by train from East-Berlin directly to Minsk through Poland. Due to the incident which will be discussed below, which led to Subject's departure from the USSR several days before the actual expiration of his visa, Subject had to travel from Minsk to East and the Polish

border without a valid Polish visa and was turned back by the Polish border authorities. Subject was allowed by the stationmaster in Minsk to travel to Moscow /his Soviet visa was still valid, in order to obtain valid Polish and East-German transit visas. He secured those visas on 7 September and exited from the USSR on 8 September via Minsk - Poland - East-Berlin and reached Copenhagen on 10 September. Except for the days, 6 and 7 September, which Subject spent in Moscow, he stayed in Minsk all the time /about 3 mos/.

e/ Other travel

Subject traveled through Western Europe in 1957, visiting France, Belgium, Holland. He visited his parents in New York from the end of November 1958 and to end January 1959. In summer 1960, when his mother went to the USSR to visit her brother, he met her in Le Havre and traveled with her by car to Berlin. His numerous East-German visas in his now cancelled passport no. 439313, which is still in his possession, are due to the fact that his second trip to the USSR was performed via East Germany and that he had to renew his transit visas, when he was turned back by the Polish border authorities. He has not spent any time in East-Germany and has lived in West-Berlin whenever he went through this city. / The pertinent pages of Subject's former passport no 439 313 were photographed by [redacted] when Subject 14-6 took out the new passport recently, so that there is a complete record of Subject's travel from summer 1957 - April 1961 on file/.

f/ Subject's relatives in the USSR

BRODKEY, Zalnin, uncle on mother's side, age 63, in retirement and living on Soviet state pension of about 500 rubles; violinist, but last job was that of a store manager in a food store in Minsk. He once visited Subject's parents in the USA in 1934 or 1935 and certainly returned to the Soviet Union in 1935. From 1937 until 1945 there was a complete silence on his part; then Subject's mother got a short letter that her brother was all right. Later, Subject found out during his first visit in Minsk that his uncle had been arrested in 1937, accused of "svyaz s Amerikoy" /contact with America/, and sentenced to 10 years in a North-Russian concentration camp. Somehow the wife of Subject's uncle succeeded through connections in Moscow to have her husband released after 13 months. Even now neither Subject's uncle nor his wife like to speak in detail about that period in their lives, and Subject gained the impression that his uncle's wife, who must have been a rather attractive woman at that time, used also her female charms to obtain her husband's release.

hand's freedom. During WWII Subject's uncle was separated from his family and was evacuated to an Eastern part of the USSR. He himself was apparently caught by the outbreak of the war in Viborg, where he was traveling with an entertainment ensemble, and was then in Leningrad during the siege. Though Subject has no specific information on that period in his uncle's life, he believes that he was mobilized for military or defense service. After the war the family settled in Minsk, where they own a little and very modest house without sanitation and running water on Grushevskaya 58. Subject's uncle does not work anywhere; he is still in fairly good physical shape but suffers from high blood pressure.

Subject's family has been in overt correspondence with his uncle since 1949. He himself has been and still is in correspondence with his uncle since 1957, when he needed a support letter from him in order to obtain a Soviet visitor's visit. Subject produced at a later stage the three last letters from his uncle, written in the period January-March 1961, which contain general family items and his uncle's request "not to forget him" and to visit him again, if possible. This request is allegedly the prime reason for Subject's desire to visit his uncle once more before returning to the United States and also to bring him some medicine and such items, as clothes and other things, which his uncle can sell and add to his modest financial resources.

BRODSKY, Fira, /maiden name unknown/, wife of Zalmin BRODSKY, age 55-58, also in retirement, last job unknown.

The BRODSKYS have 3 grown-up sons and 1 daughter; /with one exception their first names have not been yet established/. The two older sons are photographers, one of whom resides in Minsk, the other in the vicinity of Vilnius /Lithuanian SSR/. The youngest son, Izik BRODSKY, is a lathe-operator by profession, but at the present time, or at least in 1958 and 1959, he is or was in military service as a sailor in the Baltic fleet. Subject met him during his stay in 1959, when Izik BRODSKY was on leave. He was rather suddenly called back from leave in the beginning of September 1959, when Subject was summoned to OVIA and told to get out of the Soviet Union within three days, allegedly because he had been in "bad company". The only daughter is married to a judge or lawyer, whose name Subject did not give out, and who works in Minsk. Subject's cousin-in-law was away from the country for some time and while Subject was there, he did not contact him over a long time.

Both Subject's mother and father probably have some other more distant relatives in the USSR, but Subject

does not know their names and is not aware of any contact between them and his parents.

3. Contacts with Soviet officials and KGB:

a. Soon after his arrival in Denmark in July 1957, Subject went for the first time to the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen to apply for a visitor's visa to the USSR. The idea of visiting his uncle and a general curiosity of seeing the USSR and the native country of his parents were the main reason for his desire to make this trip. Furthermore, Subject, who had decided to study the Russian language and obtain a first-hand knowledge of the Soviet life thought that such a trip would be very useful for his studies. By Subject's own admission he did not quite believe all the anti-Soviet propaganda at that time and wanted to see the things for himself. Subject remembers that his first visit at the Soviet Embassy must have taken place in August 1957. After having talked with an official at the reception room, Subject was asked to come in the afternoon and, as he remembers, after the official office hours. In the afternoon Subject was received individually by an official whom he later learned to know extremely well, Boris Fedorovich KERYACHKOV / Subject believes that his name is spelled KERYACHKOV/. KERYACHKOV interviewed Subject in a very friendly manner, asked him many questions about his relatives both in the USA and USSR, about his planned studies, and, using the pretext that he would be delighted to hear more about Subject's background, intentions, travel plans - all of which was allegedly necessary for the processing of Subject's application for a visitor's visa - invited Subject for dinner in about 1 week from the date of this first meeting at the Embassy. He asked Subject to meet him in front of the Jesterport station. This first conversation was conducted in English, since Subject did not yet speak Russian. Already at this first meeting, KERYACHKOV indicated that he had been in the USA, at Lake Success, CUNY, sometime back in 1948. Subject was extremely flattered by KERYACHKOV's interest and invitation and by the encouragement which KERYACHKOV expressed for Subject's plans to study Russian and obtain a direct and objective view of the Soviet life. However, Subject was also somewhat puzzled by KERYACHKOV's friendliness and especially by the fact that KERYACHKOV told him to submit his visa application forms only to him rather than to the receptionist at the Embassy.

b. Precisely after a week after this first meeting, KERYACHKOV and Subject met at the Jesterport station in the evening hours. Subject came to the rendez-vous with a close friend, Murray BROWN, which

did not seem to please KERYACHKOV. However, since Murray
KROHN was not really invited, he left after a while, and
KERYACHKOV took then Subject to "Atlantic Palads", where
he treated him to an excellent dinner. Over the meal
KERYACHKOV talked with Subject casually about his parents,
his uncle in the USSR, his relatives in the USA, asked him
about his friends in Copenhagen and the other American
students /whom Subject did not yet know well at that
stage, having spent only about 1 month in Copenhagen/.
He spoke also about the peaceful intentions of the USSR
and the necessity of conducting an active fight against
"aggression" and "imperialism". Subject, who was rather
desirous to obtain a visa, did not express any anti-
Soviet ideas and in general implied that he was of course
for peace and against the war. KERYACHKOV indicated to
Subject that the latter's visa application, since it was
not in the same category as a simple tourist's visa,
necessitated some additional information on Subject's
background, attitudes, and that it might also take a
longer time to obtain it from Moscow. The sounding out
of Subject's background was interspersed with light
talk, in which KERYACHKOV engaged easily and smoothly.
He claimed to know no Danish, but Subject thinks that
he understood the language quite well, said that he
preferred English /and in fact he gave his orders to
the waiter in English/, talked about his hobbies
/photography, painting/, and indicated that he himself
was an engineer by education. Basically, he did not
push Subject to visit the USSR and in general did not
take a dogmatic Communist view. Subject found him
friendly, easy to talk with, interested in many things,
a personable and sympathetic companion. Since he was
the first Soviet official with whom Subject had come
in contact, he was quite favorably impressed by him.

c/ In summer 1957 Subject traveled in Europe
and had only two short encounters with KERYACHKOV,
at which time he submitted his formal visa applica-
tion / 3 copies/ accompanied by a handwritten biography.

d/ In October or November 1957, before Subject
went to the USA, he stopped at the Soviet Embassy to
inquire about his visa, at that occasion KERYACHKOV in-
vited him to his house which Subject visited on ~~the~~
~~November~~ November 1957. KERYACHKOV resided then and
throughout his stay in Copenhagen at Jensgaardsgade 18
or 19. Subject was asked to come between 1900 - 2000
hrs and was treated to a Russian-style meal with all
sorts of "zakuski". KERYACHKOV introduced him to his
wife, Olya /Olga/, showed him his suitcases, various cameras,
radio, Russian books, and in general tried to make the
visit as pleasant as possible. Subject informed
Subject that the visa had not yet arrived and they

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agreed that if the visa should come through during Subject's absence, KIRYACHKOV would inform him by letter. Subject does not recollect precisely whether at this or a later meeting he was asked by KIRYACHKOV to write a "statement" concerning his background, biography, relatives in the USA, and relatives in the USSR. However, Subject is certain that no questions were asked about the other American students and students organizations, though it is possible that Subject's oral opinion was asked about "Clarke". Subject was not yet officially immatriculated at the Copenhagen university at that time and attended the courses as an auditing student. As before, KIRYACHKOV seemed to do everything to please and befriend Subject, making no serious attempts to obtain from him any information that could be termed illicit or impersonal.

e/ When Subject returned from the USA and began studying Russian more seriously (April 1958), he went to the Embassy after Easter, saw KIRYACHKOV again and again was invited by the latter to visit him at home. This visit left no lasting impression upon Subject.

f/ In May 1958 Subject visited the Soviet Embassy again and this time learned from KIRYACHKOV that the visa had finally come through. KIRYACHKOV invited Subject again to his home to "celebrate this occasion". On 25 May Subject went to KIRYACHKOV's home and was lavishly treated with caviar, "zakuski" etc. He stayed at KIRYACHKOV's home until 5 a.m. They talked about so many things that Subject has no clear recollection of the single topics, but he claims to be certain that no written statements were required from him. At this meeting KIRYACHKOV told him that he himself was going on leave to Moscow and that he would eventually look up Subject in Linsk. On the next day Subject left for Finland and the USSR and did not see KIRYACHKOV again until approx. September 1958.

g/ Subject arrived in Linsk in the first days of June 1958 on a visa which was valid for four weeks. Some three weeks after his arrival, Soviet official who called himself Viktor Ivanovich SAZONOV, age 30-40, medium size, dark hair, low forehead, and dark "locks" appeared at Subject's uncle place, stated that he was from a "Ministry" and inquired whether Subject was comfortable and expressed his wish to make his stay as interesting, profitable and comfortable as possible. He spoke English and later told Subject that some time ago he had been stationed in Calcutta, India, and that he knew also Hindi. Sazonov mentioned also that he was married and had a child. He was on vacation in Linsk. He was in the army and was wounded in the war, his injury was due to a war injury. Sazonov's first visit troubled

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cit USSR
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probably RIS

Subject's uncle considerably more than Subject himself who did not see anything very frightening or impressive in SAZONOV and who accepted the idea that an American visitor, the only one in Minsk at that time to his knowledge, would be watched. Subject's uncle tried to check out SAZONOV's identity and occupation at some Soviet authorities, but without success. During Subject's stay in Minsk SAZONOV appeared about four times, always coming directly to Subject's uncle home and driving a Pobeda. He invited Subject to a football game, an invitation which Subject accepted, and once drove him to a lake outside Minsk. At their second or third meeting, SAZONOV offered Subject 500 rubles, with which Subject was supposed to buy a gift for his aunt. Subject refused the money, saying that he did not need it and that he himself could buy a gift for his relatives. During their conversations which were conducted in English since Subject had practically no knowledge of Russian, SAZONOV plugged the line that there were many threats to peace from the West, that all decent people should participate in an active peace fight, asked Subject how he personally felt about it and implied strongly that Subject should take an active part in the "peace struggle" and "co-operate", but he made no specific proposals or suggestions. Subject claims that he was mostly listening to SAZONOV and nodding more or less his assent to the idea that peace is better than war, that atomic weapons should not be used etc. Subject admits that SAZONOV could well conclude on the basis of their conversations that Subject was more or less a sympathizer. SAZONOV expressed also interest in American and Danish students in Copenhagen and in their activities but he did not request any specific information from Subject and did not ask for any written "statements". By and large, Subject guessed what SAZONOV was after, but since he did not give out any information and agreed with SAZONOV's general ideas only passively, he did not think that their meetings were of any great significance. He thought that one specific request by SAZONOV was outright foolish: SAZONOV once stated that Subject could help the "peaceful forces" by signaling to them a threat of war from the West /early warning!/. Already at that time SAZONOV told Subject that if the latter wanted to get touch with him or ask for help or assistance before they met, he should write to "do vostrebovanya", Slavpochtart, Minsk. Subject did not use this address and made no attempts to see SAZONOV between their unscheduled meetings which were spaced by approx. two weeks. In general, while Subject would have preferred not to see SAZONOV, he thought that outright refusals might lead to troubles for

his relatives in the USSR and that it would be wiser to let SAZONOV believe that he was giving some serious thought to the latter's veiled suggestions. No pressure was attempted by SAZONOV and no allusion of any kind to Subject's meetings with KIRYACHKOV in Copenhagen was ever made, nor was the term "intelligence" ever mentioned during this stay. Subject left Minsk in the beginning of July without having accepted any instructions or assignments from SAZONOV.

h/ In August or September 1958 Subject went to the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen to ask for another visitor's visa for a longer stay with his relatives in summer 1959. Since his first application for a visa had taken about 9 months, he thought that he should start early. Though he had not been favorably impressed by the conditions in the USSR, he wanted to return for a longer stay to study the language which, as he figured, he would know better in a year from the time of his application. Furthermore, his uncle had asked him to return, and Subject thought that the combined personal, academic and material reasons/ help to his uncle/ were sufficient to request another stay in the USSR. At this visit Subject did not see KIRYACHKOV and talked with some unidentified official.

i/ In September 1958 Subject found KIRYACHKOV at the Embassy, told him that he "had enjoyed his stay in Minsk" very much and that he wanted to go there again, this time for the whole summer. KIRYACHKOV expressed the opinion that while another visitor's visa within such a short time was rather hard to get, it was not entirely impossible, and promised Subject to assist him in his request. KIRYACHKOV asked Subject about his impressions of Leningrad, Moscow, the NK 10%. Subject stated that he had been favorably impressed by what he had seen and that he wanted to get better acquainted with everything and learn Russian. KIRYACHKOV again promised to help him and indicated that no second "ankieta" /form/ had to be filled out and that he himself would try to take care of all formalities. This surprised Subject somewhat, but since he had essentially supplied all personal information on himself a short time before, he did not see at that time anything unusual in KIRYACHKOV's remark.

j/ In the period September - November 1958 Subject was rather busy with his studies and saw KIRYACHKOV two or three times, once at the latter's home just before going back to the United States, approximately in November 1958. Subject claims that in this period very little of interest occurred or was discussed with KIRYACHKOV, most

15

questions being limited to Subject's visa application, progress in his Russian studies, general political conversations in which the theme of an active "struggle for peace" was closely interwoven with Subject's plans for his travel to the Soviet Union. No requests for any reporting were made by KHRYSCHAKOV, but Subject's opinion concerning the organization of Slavic studies at Copenhagen was solicited. At the last meeting in November Subject again requested KHRYSCHAKOV to write to him if the visa should be granted before he himself returned to Copenhagen. From end November 1958 through January 1959 Subject was in the USA and did not receive any communication from KHRYSCHAKOV.

k/ After his return from the United States Subject again went to the Embassy and contacted KHRYSCHAKOV. He was informed that the visa had not yet been issued and that it was necessary for him to submit written statements about his own family, his relatives in the USA, /names, occupation, addresses, age/, his friends in the USA, and again his own biography, including his military service. At the same time, KHRYSCHAKOV told Subject that it was not necessary for him to come to the Embassy any longer and that it would be also better if he did not visit him at home. The beginning of this obviously clandestine meeting system was in February 1959. In the period from February to May 1959 KHRYSCHAKOV and Subject met several times, the specific dates allegedly not being remembered by Subject. One of the meeting places was the "Bulldog Cafe" on Nørrebrogade. At other times the meeting took place on street corners, cheap eating places. Mostly KHRYSCHAKOV selected side streets off larger and busy streets. The meetings were either prearranged or else KHRYSCHAKOV would send Subject a message c/o American Express, at which Subject continued to receive most of his mail because as a student he changed his address rather frequently. The message consisted of a diagram of the streets or buildings of the meeting place, the date and time. The diagrams were simple but perfectly clear. The meeting time was always after office hours or in the evening and KHRYSCHAKOV implied - rather clearly that he took great precautions to meet Subject in such a manner that they could not be observed. When once Subject asked "why so late", KHRYSCHAKOV answered "do you realize how long it takes me to get here unobserved" / sneaking off surveillance!/. However, he never revealed himself as an intelligence man, never abandoned entirely the appearance that their meetings and the "messages" were arranged for some other Subject had any other reason than Subject's application for the visa. In the same time, he requested Subject

Don COLEMAN, student of English literature, still in Copenhagen. KERYACHKOV seemed to know a great deal about these students, sometimes more than Subject himself. KERYACHKOV expressed a particular interest in the editors of the "Scandinavian Times", Noel FOX and Daniel LINDLSON, about whom Subject learned more from KERYACHKOV than from the casual contact he had had with them. KERYACHKOV seemed to assign a particular importance to the fact that FOX and LINDLSON were Navy or Army buddies and wanted Subject to cultivate them, which Subject did not see any reason to do. In general, Subject claims that he gave as much information on the foreign students as could be obtained by anyone from the university records and no more. Subject gained the impression that KERYACHKOV did also know or at least knew of Lambert Craven ALLEY, an American architect, who was a frequent visitor at the International Club and who is in Chicago at the present time.

m/ Towards the end of May 1959 KERYACHKOV informed Subject that the latter could go again to the USSR and asked him what itinerary he wanted to follow. Subject indicated that he wanted to go by train via East-Germany and Poland. KERYACHKOV stated that that was "very good" and that Subject could then pick up the visa in East-Berlin. He explained to Subject that it "would not look very good if both visas were issued in Copenhagen" and promised to Subject that there would be no delay in the issuance of the visa in East-Berlin. Subject left for Berlin about 28 or 29 May.

n/ Subject received his visa in East Berlin after having waited at the Embassy for about 3 - 4 hrs. The visa was valid for two weeks. After the visa was stamped into Subject's passport, some unidentified Soviet official took him in person // to the "deutsches Reisebüro" nearby, where Subject bought his ticket for Minsk and departed several hours later.

o/ Subject arrived in Minsk in the first days of June and, as prescribed, went to register and obtain the local sojourn permit at OVIR within or after three days. Subject does not recollect whether at this first or the second visit at OVIR, but certainly in June, while he was waiting for the registration, a Soviet came out, addressed Subject in English by his first name, introduced himself as Yevgeniy and was in his first name, introduced himself as Yevgeniy and was in his first name, in his middle thirties, holding a certain appearance, and engaged Subject in a longer conversation, during which he said that he too had been in the US, that he had in fact a certain familiarity with American life and American slang, asked Subject about his back round and the purpose of this second visit, and, finally, asked

Subject to come to see him on the next day at the hotel "Belorussian", room 12, or 23, third floor. Purportedly, this interview was necessary in connection with Subject's request for an extension of his visa and sojourn permit in Minsk. KAHN stated also that he was a lawyer and that he was normally residing in Moscow. He appeared to Subject more authoritative than his previous Minsk "friend", SAZONOV, but he approached Subject in a friendly manner and showed that his intentions were to help and assist Subject. On the next day Subject went to the hotel and found KAHN in the above indicated room. On the table were stacks of writing paper, "enough to write a book". /All set for full debriefing!/. KAHN told Subject that if he wanted to stay a longer time with his relatives in Minsk, the Soviet authorities had to be certain about his good intentions and good faith and that full information was needed on his personal background, his family in the USA, his military service, his friends etc. He ushered then Subject to the desk and told him to write down the information. Subject claims that he put down in writing the same data which he had previously given to KRYZACIKOV in Copenhagen: the names of his relatives in the USA, the bare outline of his military service, the usual biographical data and a statement to the effect that he had come to the USSR to visit his relatives and to learn Russian through immediate contacts with the population. KAHN asked Subject a "lot of questions" and again talked at great length about peace and the war threats from the West and about how every "decent and honest person" should actively participate in the peace fight. He offered Subject money on the grounds that "he knew it was rough for a student", suggested that Subject could eventually go to other places in the USSR, especially Crimea, but Subject allegedly refused these offers. No specific suggestion of collaboration was made at this meeting. At the end KAHN stated that he was going back to Moscow and that if for any reasons Subject desired to contact him, he should write to "Yevgeniy KAHN, Moskva, Sovetskaya ulitsa 15". /Accommodation address. re Subject's recollection the meeting was fairly short, perhaps 1-2 hours. He did not write to me. (ref-274710)

p/ After this first contact with KAHN, SAZONOV again began to make his more or less regular appearances and continued to belabor Subject with "political indoctrination talks", still steering clear of the concrete discussion of what he actually wanted from Subject. His visits occurred not as frequently as that Subject's first stay in Minsk. He was just apparently keeping an eye on Subject and observing his attitudes and reactions to the propaganda line. Subject claims that he had by now gotten more or less accustomed to SAZONOV's rather monotonous talks and did not pay much attention

to what the letter said or implied. He did not antagonize him, pretended to agree more or less with the "peace line", but did not respond in any way to SAZONOV's suggestions for a closer collaboration. During this period, Subject's cousin, Irak M. COBENY, came home on leave and Subject kept mostly his company. Through Irak he met several young people. /names not established/.

g/ Towards the end of July, after Subject had obtained the extension of his sojourn permit at OVIR until the middle of August, SAZONOV appeared and invited Subject to the hotel "Byelorussia", where KAHN was expecting them. This was the first time that SAZONOV and KAHN revealed to Subject their connection. Subject does not recollect whether he was taken to the same room as his first hotel meeting with KAHN. During this memorable meeting, KAHN identified himself in SAZONOV's presence as a representative of an intelligence service /"razvedka"/ and made the first clear recruitment pitch. He wanted Subject to sign a "loyalty pledge" to the effect that Subject was willing to collaborate with the Soviet intelligence. Subject claims that he refused pointblank. A long argument ensued. First KAHN wanted Subject to write the pledge himself, then suggested that he would dictate the text and Subject could decide later whether to sign it or not. Subject argued with him, saying that "if you trust me, why should I sign anything" /!/. In the end KAHN said that Subject's oral agreement would be acceptable. /Reporter's comment: the room was obviously wired/. However, Subject refused this too. SAZONOV expressed his "deep disappointment" over Subject's refusal, saying that he had not expected him to be so obstinate, especially since Subject seemed to understand the need for the "struggle for peace". However, no physical pressure or threats were applied. After a while, KAHN and SAZONOV took Subject for dinner to the hotel restaurant. They continued to belabor Subject with all sorts of arguments, but Subject allegedly remained adamant. SAZONOV commented slyly about Subject: "kahin on byl, takin do roqily budet". KAHN on his part tried to influence Subject by disparaging remarks about America. He said that he knew America well and would rather spend ten years in jail than live there. Again and again he demanded that Subject reconsider and collaborate. When they finally allowed Subject to leave, KAHN stated that if Subject changed his mind, he would come back and talk things over again. Allegedly, Subject did not change his mind.

r/ Following the recruitment attempt, SAZONOV appeared once or twice, but he did not make any serious efforts to pressure subject into collaboration. Subject, though rather shaken up by the incident, apparently did not reveal the recruitment attempt to his uncle / reporter's comment: it must be assumed that he was at least directed to secrecy about his meeting with KAREV/. Towards the end of August SAZONOV said that he was leaving for Leningrad, from where he was to take some boat trip. This was the last subject saw of him. In the middle of August subject applied again at the CVIR for an extension of his visa and sojourn permit and obtained the extension until the ~~middle~~ of September, without any difficulties/1/.

s/ On 1 or 2 September subject's uncle was summoned to appear with his nephew at the CVIR. A conspicuously looking "podpolkovnik" of the militia informed both brusquely that subject had been "a bad boy", had been "attending bad company" and that he was to leave Linsk and the USSR within three days. One of the terms used by the militia officer was that subject had been in a "priton" / bordello/ and that he was a corrupting influence upon other Soviet young people. Subject himself connected this expulsion order with his refusal to collaborate with the KIS, but the reference of the militia was obviously to a visit which he had paid to a girl's apartment in the company of his cousin and other youngsters, where they had drunk a little, listened to records, and danced. Perhaps the expulsion was also connected with another visit, also in Izik's company, to the apartment of a young Soviet, whose father, as Subject learned during the visit, was a general in the Soviet Army. Allegedly, Subject does not remember the names of these people, but from his description it would appear that the general's son belonged to the Soviet "jeunesse dorée" and did not live by the Komsomol code. These visits had occurred, however, to subject's recollection before he had been subjected to the KIS recruitment attempt, because almost immediately thereafter Izik BRODSKIY received an unexpected order to terminate his leave and return to his unit in Lica, approximately in the second ~~xxix~~ or end of July. When Subject heard of the expulsion order, he pointed out to the CVIR that he had no valid Polish transit visa, but he was told that that did not matter and that everything would be all right.

t/ Subject left Linsk and came through Brest on 5 September, was checked through Soviet passport and customs formalities, but was turned back by the Polish border authorities. He had to return to Brest, where he talked with station master who allowed him to get on a direct train to Moscow, finishing him to register in Moscow immediately with the militia. In Moscow

subject ... at the hotel "Leningrad" ...
 the subject ...
 serious difficulties and departed on 7 September. His
 passport indicates that he exited from the USSR via a post
 on 9 September 1959. He reached Copenhagen on 10 September.
 In Moscow he had no contacts with any Soviet officials.

u/ Disgusted with the recruitment attempt and
 with his expulsion from the USSR, subject did not seek
 any further contacts with his Copenhagen "friends",
 KIRYACHKOV. At that time he did not yet plan to go to
 the USSR again and did not think that he could, even if
 wanted. He continued, however, to frequent the Interna-
 tional Club and it was there that he encountered Vladis-
 lav Mikhailovich BARCHALIN, known to him also as "Val".
 Subject thinks that he saw and met BARCHALIN first in
 October or early November 1959, but he might have seen
 him before, since BARCHALIN was a frequent guest at the
 club. He recollects that at one meeting at the club,
 BARCHALIN gave him a book "Russian for Foreigners" and
 that once in the first days of November he met ABRA-
 CHILIN with Lambert Craven LILLY, an Egyptian-born US
 citizen, whose name he does not remember, and an American
 negro student, outside, at the "Drop Inn" restaurant,
 which subject used to patronize. / Reporter's comment:
 This checks out with the information contained in [redacted] 22
 8044 of 22 December 1959/. Subject's conversations with
 "Val" were mostly conducted in the presence of other
 students and until approx. the end of November he had
 no reason to connect BARCHALIN with KIRYACHKOV. The
 connection became clear to him when one evening in
 the last days of November subject met BARCHALIN at the
 International Club and was asked by him to come out,
 because "someone was waiting for him". Outside subject
 found KIRYACHKOV. BARCHALIN retired and KIRYACHKOV
 began asking about the latter's trip to the USSR, pre-
 tending in the beginning to be unaware of the recruit-
 ment attempt and subject's expulsion. When subject told
 him "you have fine friends!", KIRYACHKOV abandoned for
 all practical purposes the pretense, said that it was
 all a misunderstanding, that "they" had been too "rash"
 and that everything could be straightened out and that
 their own good relationship should not be affected by
 the incident. The meeting outside the club lasted only
 about 30 minutes, but subject agreed to meet KIRYACHKOV
 again /!/. As to BARCHALIN subject saw him last at a
 stag party at Lambert Craven LILLY's place at Christmas
 1959. He had a total of approx. 5-6 meetings with ABRA-
 CHILIN, all in the period October - December 1959, none
 with subject KIRYACHKOV and never gave any indication

Handwritten scribbles

4/10

of being aware of Subject's whereabouts in the USSR. As with other students, ~~NAME~~ changed a firm under-
line in his conversations with Subject but never re-
quested any information specifically. Subject never
saw ~~NAME~~ at the Soviet Embassy and recollects
that some of the students who know him once made an
attempt to contact ~~NAME~~ at the Embassy, but without
success. /It could have been ALLEY/.

w/ In the time between November 1959 - April
1960 Subject had a few street corner meetings with
IRYACHKOV, most of which, according to Subject, seemed
to be designed to pacify him after the the Linsk inter-
lude. However, IRYACHKOV continued also to ask Subject
about his friends in Copenhagen and at various instances
intimated that Subject should visit the American Embassy
more frequently, get acquainted with the Danish receptionist
of the Consular section and with the library personnel.
He was not very insistent and did not request Subject
to write any statements. At one of the meetings, which
must have occurred rather soon after their first inter-
contact in November, IRYACHKOV asked Subject to show
him his passport. He inspected it carefully and then
suggested that it would be advisable for Subject to
lose or destroy the passport because of the many visas
/Soviet, East-German, Polish/ which " did not look too
good". He made it clear that he did not want this pass-
port to get back to the American authorities in its
present shape and offered Subject "to take care of this
matter" if Subject did not want to destroy or lose the
passport himself. At the same occasion, when he gave
back the passport to Subject, he inserted 300 Danish
crowns into the passport, but Subject returned the
money. As to the destruction of the passport, Subject
said to IRYACHKOV that he would think it over, but
he neither attempted nor even planned to get rid of
it. At another meeting, possibly in spring 1960,
IRYACHKOV told Subject that he would be probably
leaving and asked Subject if he/IRYACHKOV/ could
mail his letters from England, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
addressed to Subject c/o American Express and if
Subject would agree to turn them over to somebody
else, unopened. At another occasion IRYACHKOV wanted
Subject to rent an apartment, where Subject could
invite his American friends and where other people
/meaning Soviets/ could come also. Subject refused
both requests.

x/ In April 1960 ^{Subject} met IRYACHKOV by arrange-
ment in the hall of the Vanpro Section and was inter-
viewed by another Soviet who asked him about "Kari" or
"Kari-ly". They all went to a nearby restaurant
and had dinner, during which IRYACHKOV told Subject
that he was leaving and that from now on Subject

should have had contact with "Georgiy". The latter was a stocky man of about 34-37, wore glasses, and was dressed in conservative Danish-style clothes. The conversation was conducted in Russian, but later Subject guessed that "Georgiy" understands English and possibly German. "GEORGIY" was aware of Subject's background and travel. At the first meeting, he did not ask Subject many questions and later Subject found that he was a rather taciturn, business-like person who did not like to engage in small talk. After the turn-over, ~~EMMANUELOV~~ said good-bye to Subject and disappeared from his horizon. Georgiy requested Subject to come for the next meeting to the restaurant Oscar Davidson in about 2 - 3 weeks.

y/ The second meeting with GEORGIY took place, as scheduled, in the middle of May. Subject was requested by GEORGIY to submit a written statement about his student friends in Copenhagen. Allegedly, Subject refused this assignment. At that time, Subject's mother was due to arrive in Le Havre and Subject planned to meet her there, so that he was no certain of his schedule for the next weeks. Probably due to this, no date was scheduled for the next meeting with GEORGIY who stated that he himself would contact Subject via letter c/o American Express.

z/ Subject claims to have no precise recollection about two other meetings during summer 1960, one of which could have taken place approx. August 1960. At those meetings GEORGIY asked again if Subject had complied with his request for a written statement, if he had been at the Embassy, if he had become acquainted with anyone from the Danish personnel of the American Embassy. In the meantime, Subject had revealed to his mother his involvements - late summer 1960 - and the latter had implored him not to continue his contacts and not speak with anybody anymore. ~~It~~ Subject was therefore even more reluctant than before and provided no information to GEORGIY at either meeting. In October 1960 Subject moved to his present address and heard nothing from GEORGIY. In the beginning of January 1961 Subject received a letter from his uncle in Minsk, who asked him if Subject could visit him again. Allegedly, Subject felt that since he was going back to the United States in September, another opportunity to visit the USSR would not materialize for a long time and decided that he might as well make another trip for "sentimental reasons". Towards the end of January he visited the Soviet Embassy to inquire if he could obtain a third visa. "By coincidence", GEORGIY turned up in the hall of the Embassy, expressed his pleasure of seeing Subject again, and arranged with him a meeting for in the afternoon of an unremembered day in the first week of February 1961. This last meeting with

GEORGIY met Subject at the restaurant on fourth floor of [redacted]'s department store, this time in the afternoon. Allegedly, GEORGIY asked Subject again the same questions about the foreign students, about the American Embassy etc., but again Subject did not provide any information and did not accept any assignments, saying that he did not see any connection with his visa matters and claiming also that he was too busy with his studies. However, by his own admission, he gave GEORGIY his new address and did not explicitly refuse to meet him again. GEORGIY seemed rather "disgusted" with Subject and when they separated did not prearrange another meeting. Since that time Subject has not seen GEORGIY again. He went several times to the Soviet Embassy in the last months, the last time on 10 April in order to transmit the letter of support from his uncle for his visa application and to inquire about its outcome. On 10 April he was told to come back on 14 April. During these visits Subject did not encounter GEORGIY and had only the usual official dealings with the Soviet clerk, whose name he does not know. As of this time, Subject has had 5 meetings with GEORGIY, all of which took place outside and at which GEORGIY took great precaution not to come with Subject to the meeting place and leaving always first. At these outside meetings GEORGIY wore always glasses, but when Subject "bumped" into him in the Soviet Embassy in January, he did not wear them.

4. Identification of Soviet/NIS officials

On 12 April Subject was shown by Ramsey eight photographs from the [redacted] file on 14-6 the Soviet Embassy personnel and identified positively and beyond any doubt GEORGIY as Georgiy MOCHALOV /file (201-16679) spelling MOCHALOV/, listed as 2nd Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, whose NIS functions had been so far only suspected. He picked out also correctly the available photographs of Vladislav Mikhailovich ABARCHALIN and his old friend, Boris Fedorovich KERYACHKOV. (201-93016) In all three instances Subject pointed out that the available pictures must be of older date and that especially MOCHALOV and ABARCHALIN look now considerably older, heavier, more mature. To Subject's best recollection, KERYACHKOV must have left Copenhagen in April 1950; ABARCHALIN disappeared from his horizon after Christmas 1959; Georgiy MOCHALOV was still certainly in Copenhagen, at least as of February.

5. Other American students in contact with Sovs:

Subject has not interviewed or observed there only on the above basis. The following information is of preliminary nature. In general, almost all American and other foreign students who frequented the International Club in 1950 could have at least a casual contact with "Val" /redacted/. In two instances Subject is almost certain that such contacts were of a casual

natur

1-3: 5751
Albert Loren ALLEY, a architect or student of architecture, who appeared in Copenhagen in summer 1959, frequently to the International CLUB, and seemed to be on closer terms with ABARCHALIN than other students. As stated above, Subject knows that ABARCHALIN was invited by ALLEY to the latter's stag party at Christmas 1959. ALLEY never spoke with Subject about his contacts with "Val" or any other Soviet and to Subject's knowledge did not travel to the USSR. ALLEY left Copenhagen about February 1960, toured Europe, came back to Copenhagen and probably left for Chicago around June-July 1960. Subject can procure his current address.

14-6
From [redacted] station files: BOB SO October 1932, arrived in Copenhagen 20 August 1959/.

✓
Philip ROSENBLUM, age 35, pseudo student, actually a shady business man, who was in Copenhagen in 1958/? - 1959 or even 1960 and who seems to reside now in Duesseldorf. Subject became very suspicious of him because he discovered that ROSENBLUM, who resided almost opposite the American Embassy, was always well supplied with tax-free cigarettes and liquor. Subject noticed that he smoked "Old Gold", the same brand as KRYACHKOV. When he heard from ROSENBLUM the expression "to spend a penny", just a few days after KRYACHKOV had also asked Subject what this expression meant which he allegedly had heard from a Canadian diplomat. Lastly, in late summer 1959, the cashier or check girl at the restaurant "Drop Inn" found a note-book which she turned over to Subject, asking if it belonged to him. Subject glanced the note-book and saw that it belonged to ROSENBLUM who was in the restaurant at that time. For reasons which Subject did not specify, he wanted to see what was in the note-book, left the restaurant, took a walk around the block, and leafed through the note-book. He saw on various dates of April, say on the following months the sign "B I" etc., which immediately reminded him of the manner in which " Boris" /KRYACHKOV/ used to write down his meeting dates with Subject himself. Subject copied these dates for reasons unexplained and was even able to produce a list of what he believes were the meeting dates of ROSENBLUM and KRYACHKOV for Nancy on 12 April. - When Subject returned the note-book to ROSENBLUM, the latter tucked it away quickly and was obviously embarrassed that it had not been in his pocket all the time.

1/2

Explanation.

Subject's explanation of the reasons for his involvement with the KGB is fuzzy and far from being very plausible. In the beginning, especially through 1957 and even in 1958 before he left for the USSR for the first trip, he was allegedly fully convinced that his contacts and conversations with KERYACHEKOV were actually connected with his visa application. Since he was meeting KERYACHEKOV rather openly and visited the latter's home, he did not think that these contacts had any clandestine nature. KERYACHEKOV never mentioned the word "intelligence", never identified himself as an intelligence officer and did not request any written information from him. When Subject was in Minsk for the first time and was contacted and cultivated by SAZONOV, he allegedly "smelled cheese", but since SAZONOV did not go beyond suggesting collaboration, Subject saw no particular danger or compromise in these contacts. Subject could not provide a plausible explanation for what happened next in Copenhagen, when his relation with KERYACHEKOV obviously took on a clandestine character. The only more or less acceptable theory advanced by Subject is that since he wanted to visit his uncle again, he did not want to lose his "connection" with KERYACHEKOV and the latter's assistance for his visa matters. Subject's account of his contacts with SAZONOV and KAHN and his alleged refusal to accept the recruitment sound fairly plausible and consistent with KGB methods, but we have only Subject's own word for it. It is clear, however, that he did not reveal the recruitment attempt to anyone at that time and hence it can be well assumed that he was pledged to secrecy and for a long time complied with this pledge. In the light of Subject's own account, his further contacts with KERYACHEKOV and later on with GEORGIY in Copenhagen from November 1959 to February 1961 are more than implausible. If he was so disgusted and so unwilling to collaborate, why did he not dissociate himself from the KGB then and there? Again it can be assumed that reasons existed for Subject, which he did not yet reveal, possibly threats or reprisal against his relatives in the USSR. While Subject states that he spoke of his initial contacts with his friends in Copenhagen, particularly with Murray BROWN, he did not reveal anything to anyone about the recruitment attempt in Minsk until he met his mother after her return from the USSR, i.e. summer 1960. Under her persistent questioning about how he had been able to get the visa twice and stay so long in Minsk, he told her the whole story, and it was only then that he decided to tell her not to talk to anyone about his experiences, that it was only and not get involved with either the Soviets and the Americans. This is allegedly also the reason why Subject did not come to the American authorities and did not report to them about his experiences. This,

of course, his further contacts with KATASHOV and
GRIGOROV are problematic, since on the one hand he
did not report anything to the American authorities and
on the other hand he maintained his contacts and at least
a minimum of collaboration with the Soviets. With all
the uncertainty of doubt that can be given to Subject until
his return to the USSR in 1959, the motivation after
that time must be considerably more complex than Subject has
admitted. In simple professional terms, from
at least 1957 - July 1959 he has been under development
by the KGB representatives /KRYAZEV and SMOLOV/,
the target of a recruitment attempt by KAPEN, colla-
borated with KATASHOV even after the alleged refusal
of recruitment from Kovbaber 1959 - April 1960, and
remained a casual KGB contact and source for G.IGOROV
from April 1960 until at least February 1961. He re-
vealed his KGB involvement only to his mother, did not
report anything to the American authorities until con-
fronted by Nancy. Under slight psychological pressure
he confessed with an obvious sense of relief and at
this stage seems to be more than eager to co-operate
with us to make up for what he represents to be his
former "stupidity" and naivete. To some extent, Subject's
psychological make-up, a mixture of self-assuredness
and self-consciousness, family loyalty, possible fear
of Soviet reprisals against his relatives and of
punishment from the American side and the belief
that he has not really betrayed anything secret can
explain his reluctance of coming forward and reporting
to the American authorities his "mistakes". But, though
Subject now claims that he feels an American and that
if it "comes to spying" he would rather do it for his
country, this late discovered loyalty does not ring
entirely convincing. Subject claims that he has never
been a member of any Communist organization and in
general abhors organizations and organized activities,
but the conclusion is inescapable that his political
sympathies must have been way to the left, at least
until a fairly recent time. Subject's assertions that
he never accepted any monetary rewards or payments from
the Soviets have the ring of truth and seem to be con-
sistent with his character and his attitudes. He does
not appear to be a mercenary type. This provides one
additional reason to believe that ideological consi-
derations had more to do with Subject's involvement
with the KGB than he cares to admit at this stage.
Subject's present truthfulness and reliability can
not be taken for granted. A ~~psychological~~ examination
is obviously necessary to obtain a clearer picture.

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7. Assessment:

a/ PI value: Subject has not yet been debriefed about his knowledge of the Minsk area, but he must be fairly familiar with the city, general living conditions, situation of the Jewish population, attitudes of the younger generation. Two sojourns in Minsk, 6 weeks in 1958, almost 3 months in 1959, and his current complete command of Russian would make him a fairly good source along USSR lines if he succeeds to obtain a visa for a third trip. Though he would have no access to important industrial installations and would be probably carefully watched during his stay, he could probably elicit some data from his relatives. An appropriate USSR briefing would be necessary and, as stated above, a Psych examination prior to any assignment.

b/ CE value : Theoretically speaking, Subject is in a fairly good position to become a double agent, but he does not appear to be a person who is capable of carrying this role off in a sustained manner. His current contact with the RIS representatives in Copenhagen is, if we accept subject's account, semi-dormant, but can be revived with little effort. This seems to be the immediately most productive line of continuing the KAMOR case during subject's stay in Copenhagen. If Subject should obtain a third visa, it is quite likely that GRIGIY will attach some strings to it and it is not impossible that subject will be subjected to another recruitment attempt in Minsk, especially since he is planning to return to the USA in September. The RIS has been in touch with subject for more than three years, has exposed to him three representatives in Copenhagen and two in the USSR, and obviously has not written off subject as a hopeless case. It is therefore recommended that the KAMOR case be continued along these lines with a Psych examination at the earliest date possible. If Subject's application for a third visa to the USSR will be rejected, his usefulness will end when he leaves Copenhagen and he can be dropped with the instruction to contact the FBI immediately if the Soviets should seek to re-establish connection with him in the USA.

Arthur J. [unclear]

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