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DISPATCH

SECRET

C-32

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SAC, FBI - NY
20-67-11

TO: [REDACTED]	14-3	14-6	MINIMUM	14-3	11, July 1962
SOURCE: [REDACTED]		JUN 4 1962			ATTACHMENT ONE
FROM: [REDACTED]					MARKED FOR INDEXING
TOP SECRET					NO INDEXING REQUIRED
TOP SECRET					INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED NO DESK ONLY

Reference

Attached herewith is a brief summary of certain points of interest discussed during the course of two meetings which SOURCE has had with KNUCKLE after the latter's debriefing by Arthur J. Farley (see CG-10302, 8 Mar 1961). It will be recalled that SOURCE had been in contact with KNUCKLE before Farley's visit, and in discussing the case with Farley, it was decided that there was no harm in SOURCE continuing the relationship. The material in this summary is for background information only. Any direct reference to it in conversations with KNUCKLE would, of course, probably compromise SOURCE.

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Attachment:
Summary, herewith

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SECTION OF
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22 JUN 1961

1. Subject of Interest Discussed by
MICHAEL KANTER

JUN 4 1961

In a meeting in Moscow in June 1961.

DOC. NO. 824

On the evening of 11 June 1961, SOKOLOV met KANTER at the apartment of the 11th floor of the Hotel Bristol in Copenhagen. KANTER told him over SOKOLOV's flat after he left the country, that he would like to make a private trip to Russia in Soviet Russia, which KANTER thought would end SOKOLOV's requirements rather well. SOKOLOV said "no" to this idea, as instructed by his CIC. During this meeting KANTER also asked SOKOLOV if he would like to make a car trip of about three weeks to the Soviet Union with his female friend. He said that he planned to rent a car for about 1200 Danish kroner, and planned to make the trip with four people sharing the expenses. He suggested SOKOLOV take a girl or girl and another man. He told SOKOLOV that the trip would be long as possible and that some money could be saved by taking steamer with his relatives in Stockholm. He suggested the possible routes: one, through Sweden and Finland the usual way to Leningrad, and then on to Moscow and back through Poland; the alternative was through East Germany and Poland to Prist, Wroclaw, Poznan, and return the same way or another southerly route. The trip could be accomplished for about 150.00 per person, according to KANTER's estimate. SOKOLOV said that KANTER felt so strongly about making this trip that he even offered to personally absorb any of SOKOLOV's expenses in excess of this estimated cost, within, as he put it, "several hundred kroner." KANTER said that he would like to have SOKOLOV's decision about making the trip as soon as possible, and they agreed that SOKOLOV would consider the idea and give KANTER his answer at dinner in SOKOLOV's flat on Monday, the 12th.

KANTER also stated, that should this Russian trip not materialize, he would then probably make a short visit to Yugoslavia as his last look at Slavic lands before returning to the United States. He told SOKOLOV that he planned to return home by ship about the first week in September and would attend the special language program at Pembroke University. (This is the same program for which he failed to get a scholarship.) KANTER said that it would be a difficult time for him financially, as the tuition alone for this course is \$500 per year.

Meeting on 19 June 1961: During the course of conversation, SOKOLOV told KANTER that he could not make the trip. KANTER stated that he would then not make the trip, implying that it would be too expensive at this time to try to organize it along the lines mentioned at their previous meeting. KANTER was still most interested to make the trip and to see Russia once more before going back to the U.S., according to SOKOLOV. KANTER stated that he and his girl will now take the trip to Yugoslavia as an alternative. He was also most disappointed in the fact that he had not met MITROKIN, a friend of Ivan Kaner, the painter, who is working for KARSKY in Moscow. SOKOLOV subsequently reported that KANTER and his girl left Copenhagen on 1 July bound for Yugoslavia via Munich and Venice.)

Various Subjects Discussed by KANTER and SOKOLOV

US and Soviet Foreign Policy: KANTER stated that Russia had honored all of her agreements at Yalta and Potsdam, and that the US really had no legal rights in West Berlin, especially since Russia had moved out of the eastern Sector of the city - at least legally, he added. He feels that neither the US nor Russia is totally in the right. KANTER stated that he was favorable to the USA and hoped that it would soon begin to do something constructive, especially in our foreign policy, but that (here SOKOLOV is not absolutely certain that he interpreted KANTER's meaning correctly) if Russia were the first to do the constructive thing, then he would have to side with them. SOKOLOV felt here that KANTER meant that thus far the US has done nothing to alleviate the situation in West Berlin.

KANTER's Attitude About Communism v. Capitalism: KANTER was reported that on this subject KANTER is a communist. He is the KANTER, son of the KANTER, stories from the KANTER, implying that everything KANTER does and says is with some bias. KANTER is not a capitalist, but rather a communist who overemphasizes the capitalist system. This is the reason why he is so critical of the American system and on the other hand, he is very critical of the Soviet system. KANTER is not a communist, but rather a communist who overemphasizes the capitalist system. This is the reason why he is so critical of the American system and on the other hand, he is very critical of the Soviet system.

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KWANTZ background: Kwantz was born in 1918 in Moscow, Russia. He grew up in a Jewish family, a division of which he left in 1937, the last time he returned to Russia. He left because he was interested in Communism and he wanted to go to America. He came to America in 1937, into Detroit, and began working. He said that he worked in a factory until he got a job at the U.S. Steel. Kwantz stated that he feels that the reason for his advance of the United States in science, including space research, is that America should be more advanced than anyone thinks. Kwantz did not see however that Communism might be worse or even economically but that the American form of government had more to offer "economically and politically." Still Kwantz felt that this was not a matter of affluence and time. Kwantz was referred to the travel ban in Russia, but stated that we must realize that the Soviets are committed to an ideal and that they could not risk discouragement or "feel" alienation at this point by having their society compared to that of an affluent West which has been built up for hundreds of years. He felt that once Russia became affluent enough to hold its own with the West, travel conditions would become much freer. Kwantz pointed out as an example the much freer travel within Russia now as compared to that under the Stalin regime. He noted the difference between our society and that of the Russians in that while we are concentrating on luxuries they are concentrating on necessities. He felt that once they had begun to concentrate on improving their standard of living they would catch up to us (the West) in a very short time, not in the same way of, for example, putting two cars in every garage, but in infinitely more beneficial ways. Szwarc felt that there was no doubt in Kwantz's mind that sooner or later Russia would become the economically dominant power in the world. Kwantz felt that the main problem in the world today is to prevent war and as far as he was concerned there is no doubt that the Russians intentions are peaceful.

KWANTZ background: In discussing his lack of prejudice, Kwantz told Szwarc that he felt that this was a product of his environment. He told Szwarc that he had been brought up in that section of the East Bronx which was markedly progressive, heavily integrated, and very Communist (in the 1930's). This section was built up of the labor units and the big apartment projects which they financed were always heavily communal - or community - oriented. Kwantz also stressed the fact that whatever Kwantz is he is first a Jew. He grew up speaking Yiddish and didn't learn English until he was about 7 years old. He still can speak Yiddish and still retains many of his family's orthodox Jewish customs. For example, while he does not keep a strictly kosher home, he does not, according to Szwarc, eat meat and milk together and he does not eat pork of any kind. His girl friend here, Lisa, with whom he has lived for a long time and whom he plans to marry in August or September, has become a Jew, although Kwantz disclaimed any influence in her decision. Szwarc stated that he felt that Kwantz's childhood environment and his religion had a great deal of influence on his present beliefs and philosophy.

Further Comments by Kwantz: Szwarc has stressed several times the fact that it was difficult for him ever to gain the confidence of Jews although he himself is a Jew. Szwarc said he felt that Jews have an inherent distrust of people whom he doesn't know extremely well and particularly if they are not Jews. Szwarc also said that one of the characteristics he noted about Kwantz was his ability to be very vague about certain subjects and certain parts of his life. One part of this vagueness, according to Szwarc, concerned Kwantz' two trips to Russia. He told Szwarc that he stayed with his relatives in Russia on the behavior of his wife but a woman very reticent to discuss either of the trips in detail. Szwarc stated that this was one of the strange things about Kwantz in that at one point he could be as clear as "I've been to Russia twice" and at another point he could have a broad, general answer - in his reticence.

Szwarc: "I think Kwantz is a very good man."

Kwantz: "I think Szwarc is a very good man."