

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO FILING

- 1. Fill in Sect. 2. on back. Detach back flap and forward to RID.
- 2. Destroy front cover sheet, unless it records significant action taken or comments requiring preservation.

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TO: ALL ADDRESSEES

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COMMENTS

C/WE

~~SECRET~~  
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TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. WE/2		12 FEB 1963		[initials]
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BY 60843

MICROFILMED  
FEB 12 1963  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1-5: Para 10 will be handled by SR/CA. Will you please take up the other points -

~~SECRET~~  
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B.S.  
Note: 1. [unclear] [unclear]

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2  
VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

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File [unclear]  
(Tempo)



17. FILE TITLE

74-124-29/3

74-124-29/5

TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)
	INDEX	
DATE MICROFILMED	DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
	29 Jan 63	OBBA 18145

no-62/26  
EDIS (40)

37

<b>DISPATCH</b>	CLASSIFICATION SECRET/KAPOK	PROCESSING													
		PROPOSED	ACCOMPLISHED												
TO Chief WE		MARKED FOR INDEXING													
INFO. Chief SR		NO INDEXING REQUIRED													
FROM Chief [ ]		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING													
SUBJECT REDCAP/AERODYNAMIC Soviet Engineers Studying in Belgium		ABSTRACT													
		MICROFILM													
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES															
FYI Comment invited. OBW 8734 of 18 Dec 62 OBBA 17992 of 18 Dec 62		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           MICROFILMED            FEB 12 1963            DOC. MICRO. SER.         </div>													
		<i>CIT-USSR</i> <i>OCC-STUDENT</i> <i>A BELGIUM, LIEGE, 69 rue du PARC?</i>													
<p>1. Attached is AECASSOWARY/29's 18 January 1963 report of the second contact by AE/29 subsource G (the subject of OBBA 17265) with Boris KUTSENKO [ ] born 22 February 1933 in Komchatsk Oblast, <u>Soviet engineering student studying in the field of electricity at Liege University under Professor P. FORMAIER, of the Institut Electrique Montifiore.</u> We consider this 16 January contact significant because it shows that G continues to be accepted by KUTSENKO, even after he had ample opportunity to check the subsource's name with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. Whether he actually did so, we of course do not know.</p> <p>2. The castle near Brussels which KUTSENKO mentions as the place where he and his fellow students celebrated New Year's we believe to be the old mansion or chateau on the property at 78 rue Robert Jones, Uccle, where the Soviet Consulate and residence of most members of the Soviet Embassy staff is located. (At least we are not aware of any castle outside Brussels used by the Soviets. This bit of information will be passed to [ ] interest are</p> <p>3. Of KUTSENKO's remarks about having to give a detailed report on his studies and write some sort of paper which will be considered an examination, is difficult and which will affect his future study and work. Although not new to Headquarters or other areas, this is a specific example of effective method of collection of overt or semi-overt scientific intelligence in Belgium and can provide the basis for RIS spotting and assessing through engineering and scientific students whose technical future depends on satisfactory performance, a form of KUJUMP reporting with strong control. These comments do not mean that we ignore the fact of Soviet firm desire to insure that students sent abroad to study take full advantage of the educational opportunities offered, and are not merely using cultural exchange for intelligence collection.</p> <p>4. The length of this meeting (four hours) and the fact that the subsource and KUTSENKO swung into a serious discussion of broad philosophical topics we consider significant. [ ] suggested AE/29 have the subsource lead</p>															
Attachments:		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE TYPED</td> <td>DATE DISPATCHED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28 Jan 63</td> <td>29 Jan 63</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">OBBA 18145</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">FF 5328</td> </tr> </table>		DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED	28 Jan 63	29 Jan 63	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		OBBA 18145		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER		FF 5328	
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28 Jan 63	29 Jan 63														
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FF 5328															
<p>A. AE/29 report of 16 Jan contact by his subsource G with Soviet students.</p> <p>B. Sample of KUTSENKO handwriting.</p> <p>C. Station report to [ ] of information acquired in G's initial meeting with KUTSENKO and KUREREV.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">           CLASSIFICATION            SECRET/KAPOK         </div>													
<p>Distribution:</p> <p>3 - WE w/atts</p> <p>2 - SR w/atts - CES forwarded</p>															

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the next conversation around to practical application of philosophical ideas in France and Belgium, to get the conversation down to some specifics in the West and to let KUTSENKO bring up parallels in the USSR. In this way the door will be opened, we hope, for probing KUTSENKO's loyalty to the USSR, without the sub-source appearing to be interested in this point.

5. The appearance for a short time of KUTSENKO's fellow student <sup>A BELGIUM, LIEGE UNIVERSITY</sup> ~~UNIVERSITY OF~~ ~~LIEGE~~ ~~CIT-USSR~~ ~~CC-STUDENT~~ Georgiy KUFAREV, born 11 May 1927 in Tomsk, USSR

(whom the subsource had also met on 5 December 1962) is mentioned in attachment, as well as his unsuccessful attempt to reach

~~SOVIET ENGINEERING STUDENT STUDYING AT LIEGE UNIVERSITY~~  
Yevgeniy Ivanovich KAZANTSEV  ~~UNIV.~~ ~~CIT-USSR~~ ~~CC-STUDENT~~, born 16 February 1926 in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian SSR ~~DNEPROPETROVSK USSR~~ ~~SOVIET STUDENT STUDYING AT LIEGE~~

by phone. (KUTSENKO had given the subsource KAZANTSEV's telephone number on 5 December and had suggested the subsource call KAZANTSEV, one of the two Ukrainians in their group - per paragraph 10 of the 5 December meeting. Attached is this name and phone number, representing our first sample of KUTSENKO's handwriting.)

6. AE/29 is instructing his subsource to continue low-key development of his contact with KUTSENKO and to develop contact with others of this group. Since AE/29 and wife are leaving Brussels for the U.S. on 27 January, AE/29 has given the subsource an address in New York City where the subsource can reach AE/29 with discreet accounts of his progress. Operational contact between Louvain and Brussels via New York is admittedly not the most direct, but in view of AE/29's present relationship with the subsource under AECASSOWARY auspices, an alternate contact with a member of  during AE/29's absence in the States was impossible.

7. We appreciate receipt of OBBW 8734 including Book Dispatch No. 8734. (We will, incidentally, henceforth label correspondence on these students REDCAP rather than REDSKIN.)

8. Headquarters comment (paragraph 4 of DIR 08765) strongly recommending that  not be involved in AE/29 contact operations against Soviet nationals is directly pertinent to our continued coverage through AE/29 of these six Soviet students. In general, we interpret this comment to mean that  not be involved directly, i.e., that AE/29 not work under  direction on contact operations against Soviet nationals, that AE/29 and  agents not be mixed for this purpose and, possibly most important, that indications of vulnerability or recruitability of Soviet nationals acquired through AE/29 be held as closely as possible and not passed to  or elsewhere if this can be avoided. Headquarters' comment on this point would be appreciated. In the case of the six students the lead came from  and we were offered the opportunity to target against them through AE/29. Since  knows that AE/29 is here and presumably working against the Soviet target, or at least the Ukrainian portion of that target, we think it is sound to discuss his use with them and to pass some (but not all) results of his activities to them, to show specifically that he can also assist their efforts (in return for their assisting in documenting him here). We think it is also prudent since, knowing he is here and his identity, they might (if they heard little or no result of his activities) put an occasional surveillance on him or run an agent into him to check on his activities. Attached is a copy of our report extracted from AE/29's report of the subsource's initial contact and passed by the writer to  Note that a fair amount of information acquired <sup>to method acquired</sup> KUTSENKO and KUFAREV is included, but it is presented as information on them, no reference is made to an AE/29 subsource, to date acquired or number of contacts with the Soviet students. The subsource's name was traced by  through  via  buried among many other spotted by AE/29.  has not asked and has not been told that the subsource is actually being used by AE/29.

9. Headquarters comments are welcomed, particularly suggestions for further action by the subsource when AE/29 returns from the U.S. If something on this case really broke, such as a clear indication by one of these Soviets to the subsource that he wished to defect, Headquarters might hear of it directly from AE/29 in New York before we did. In this case, of course, we would be prepared to take whatever direct action was called for.

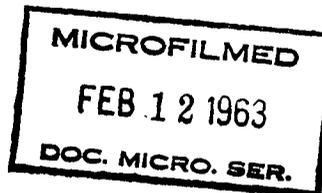
74-124-29/3  
74-124-29/5



SUBJECT: KOUTCHENKO, Boris (KUTSENKO)

SOURCE: G.

DATE: 18 Jan 1963



1. 16 Jan 1963 G. arrived by train at LIEGE at 14. and after having failed to get KAZANTSEV on the phone, went KUTSENKO'S address. The latter was at home and asked G. to come in. After they exchanged New Year greetings G. asked KUTSENKO where he celebrated his Christmas. KUTSENKO explained that he celebrated only the New Year in company of his compatriots in a castle near BRUSSELS. When G. told him that he spent Christmas at home in France, KUTSENKO asked him to show in what part of France was his residence. G. drew a small map of France and pointed approximately the location of his town. KUTSENKO was just working on French grammar and asked G. to explain to him verbs. He insisted on talking in French. Whenever G. tried switch over into Ukrainian K. refused to do so and once asked him explicitly to talk in French. On the other hand he avoided Russian and when he was lacking French words he used the English ones. Asked about his progress in studies K. replied that he still concentrated on French though also did "quite a lot" on electricity. He explained that after his return to LENINGRAD he will have to give a detail report on his studies and write some sort of a paper which will be considered as an examination. He stressed that this was no regular exam but nevertheless "a very difficult one on which will very much depend his further study and work."

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2. KUTSENKO told G. that at the Technical Institute in LENTGRAD he also read Dialectic materialism and "other sociological subjects". He also got acquainted with psychology and mentioned in particular PAVLOV's reflexology. When in desiatiletka K. liked very much "philosophical problems" and read many books on philosophy. Asked what kind of books he liked most he replied that of course those of classical marxists.

3. "Le Monde" by Raymond Cartier which was lying on the table and which K. was just reading, gave them a theme for discussion of the purposefulness of human existence. KUTSENKO stressed that he was not living for any idealistic absolutes but for the society. In elaborating on that he said that society itself had its purposefulness only then when it was identified with progress, in this case, in our time, with building socialism and communism. K. understands and believes only <sup>in</sup> materialism. He knows only two basic philosophical schools: the former (materialistic) and idealistic. All other schools and philosophical trends are for him just "subdivisions" of the two basic ones. This applies also to "christian existentialism" as it has been expounded by G. K. rejects pure philosophy. The latter has its value only as far as it is directly applicable in practice. Philosophy for philosophy is wasteful scholastics. When countered by G's arguments KUTSENKO got more and more nervous and even slightly abusive. Unable to counter G'S statements he simply switched over to another subject calling G's convictions scholastic. On the whole, however, he enjoyed the debate and was genuinely interested in various philosophical

problems . In the beginning he put many questions and listen intensely ly. The discussion was heated up a little only after G. attacked directly Marxism. KUTSENKO was anxious to learn something more about present philosophical trends in the West, in how far Marxism was accepted in the Free World, and with what it was countered by "idealistic school"

4. According to G, KUTSENKO is a convinced materialist and marxist, inclined to think in schematic and simplified categories. He knows only black and white in philosophy and rejects anything in-between. He must have read <sup>quite a few</sup> ~~some~~ philosophy books and has a rather good knowledge of Marxism. Knows and uses dialectics quite skilfully. In his argumentation, however, sometimes he made the impressions that his "aggressiveness" stemmed actually from "subconscious" doubts he was experiencing. He seems to have a genuine interest in philosophical material, and asked G. to come to him again for continuing their debate.

5. G. left K's house at about 19.00 hrs. K. was very friendly and stressed his invitation to visit him again. They debated without witnesses except for KUPAROV who came at about ~~17~~ 17.30 hrs, greeted G. and listened to his argumentation with KUTSENKO for about 20 minutes. Then KUPAROV excused himself, mentioned that he worked to-day in the labor and went away.

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Att. B to OBBA 18145

Kazaryel Ebrun  
Tel. 23 32 55

/ Phone number of  
one of Sov. students  
in Liège

MICROFILMED  
FEB 12 1963  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Incl 2 - OBbit - 18145

74-124-29/5

19 December 1962

SUBJECT: Soviet Students Studying at the University of Liege

1. Our office through a source you know, has acquired the following additional information on two of the Soviet students studying at the University of Liege:

- A. Boris KUTSENKO is 25 years old, (born 23 February 1933 according to your reports), is five feet seven inches tall, somewhat heavy set, has broad shoulders, a round face, black curly hair combed back, black eyes, slightly up-turned nose, is clean shaven, does not wear glasses, seems very sympathetic, smiles often, seems to be good natured, a social type. He is correct and polite, typically Slavic, speaks Russian, English and French. (His English is better than his French; the latter is fairly fluent but too grammatical.) KUTSENKO graduated from the Technical Institut in Leningrad and is specializing in electricity. His parents live in Leningrad and his grandfather is still alive. He also has brothers and sisters. While at the institut he learned English and is thus more fluent in it than in French. Recently, before coming to Belgium he worked very hard on French, in particular on technical terms. He is continuing to study French, mostly at home on his own, from time to time he also listens to lectures at the university. So far, he has done little on his research as he and his colleagues (the other five Soviet Students) have spent more time improving their French. The six are scheduled to be in Belgium on year under the Belgó-Soviet exchange and six Belgian students went to the USSR in exchange. KUTSENKO lives in a small adequately furnished apartment at 69 rue du Parc containing dining room, studio, and bedroom, and kitchen. KUTSENKO (and colleagues) eat mostly at restaurants, but at times prepare meals at the apartment (s).
- B. Georgi KUFAREV is 30-35 years old (born 11 May 1927 according to your reports), is five feet seven inches tall, he is slim; he has a slim oval, almost longish face, pointed features, a straight pointed nose, black hair in a crew cut, a small mustache and does not wear glasses. He has an intelligent face, is rather inquisitive, somewhat suspicious, talks very fast, puts pointed questions, likes to get to the bottom of everything. KUFAREV is from Tomsk and is an engineer. It took him six years, the normal time in the USSR, to finish his engineering studies and his studies, in line with the recent trend there, included much practical and laboratory work. He and most of the six Soviet students still do not have exact research assignments which gives them more time for the study of French. They do not as yet have many



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friends and therefore spend a good deal of time together.

2. We would appreciate no investigative action be taken by your service based on this information which could reveal to the Soviets the source of the information. If there is specific information on these of the other four Soviet students we may be in a position to assist.

6.  
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