

Translation of original notes from KGB archival files by Alexander Vassiliev (1993-1996)
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[Pagination and formatting track the handwritten original notebook. Phrases in English in the original are *italicized*. Phrases that were transliterated from English to Russian in the original are in **Arial font**. Marginal comments in the left margin are chiefly page numbers from the archival file while those in the right margin are Vassiliev's topic designations, his own comments, or notes to himself. Endnotes were added in translation.]

“Frost” (“John”) f. 30595 v.1

p.13 Excerpt from a letter from “Nikolay” to C. 1934
“On Morros.”¹

I am sending you Osip's report about his conversation with Morros – an executive at the Paramount Company.

In one conversation, Osip told me that he knows the director of P's New York division – Morros, and that M. himself is a Russian Jew who began his career at P-t as a courier. He has four brothers in the Union, all Party members, and that M. has a rather sympathetic view of the Sov. Union and would like, in some capacity, to offer his services to Sov. organizations.

Some time later I had the opportunity to meet with M. and his father, who was staying here and left for the Union at the end of May b/c 'he was disgusted with the capitalist country'.

They came to the consulate to find out the protocol for transporting items into the Union. In conversation with M., I got the impression that he could be used to get our workers jobs at the P. Company's offices, which exist in every country and major city.

I instructed Osip to meet with M. and ask him, in passing, if he could get a relative—and friend—of his a job at one of P's offices. As you can see from the report, M. is prepared to do so.

I think M-s could be brilliantly put to use providing our workers with a cover. Of course, they would have to have at least a rudimentary knowledge of the film industry's commercial aspects.

Give this matter some thought; perhaps there is someone among our workers familiar with the film industry (I believe Tan is), so as to take advantage of what is in my opinion a rather good cover for work.

If you think this matter is worth pursuing, contact M-s's brothers: get the appropriate letters to him so we can talk to him more openly.

I spoke with M-s. During the conversation we touched upon his company's work in Europe. He told me what their

p.14 offices there were like and how their work was going. At this point I mentioned, in passing, that a certain friend of mine had asked me if I could somehow get a job for a friend of his in Europe in any position connected with this branch of industry. I told him I had already forgotten where this person was living at the moment; Austria, maybe, or somewhere in that area. M. told me that they have a lot of offices in Europe, practically in every country. It would be very easy to get someone a job, provided this person had some connection to and understanding of this business. He could either write a letter himself to the appropriate division in Europe, or get it done through his Board. If this person has no understanding of the business, it will be very difficult. He asked me to find out where this person has worked and his profession, and then he will get him a job.

Sou. Frost.

I had two conversations with M-s. about getting someone a job in Germany.

I began the conversation cautiously; I mentioned that we know him well now, that we trust him, and that we know about his brothers – high-ranking workers in the USSR. Apparently, he was flattered and said

that he deserved this trust.

I learned from him that his company was about to reopen its office in Berlin, and asked whether he could get a certain person a job at their Berlin office. I gave him to understand that we had a interest in this, and that I expected (was sure, even) that this matter would be favorably resolved.

With perfect composure, M. said that he completely understood our interest in getting someone a job in Berlin, and that he was willing to take care of this as soon as he got the chance. We agreed that he would also find out the details about the Berlin division and how to send people over there, that he would recommend this person as a good friend of his, and, he said, afterwards we would meet again and discuss this matter.

- p.15 The second meeting took place on 21.8. M. told me that the decision had been made to open a Berlin division, that the Head of their company's Foreign department was on his way here from Germany, that a complete agreement had been reached with the Germans and, consequently, the office will open as soon as the Foreign department Head returns. However, M. told me that the question of getting someone a job there had to be approached delicately and carefully. His main requirements: 1) this person should not be Jewish; 2) should know some German; 3) should understand and know something about this field. M. also told me that only the company representative would be sent to G. from the USA; the rest of the staff would be put together on site (this is their practice everywhere); it would therefore be a mistake if he were to try to send over a mid-level worker from here; it might seem strange. M. therefore proposed the following plan: He (M.) will speak to the Foreign department Head, a good friend of his who is in many respects indebted to him, about getting a job in B. for a certain person, who is supposedly a good friend of M's who got stuck in G. He hopes this can be done as soon as the Foreign department Head gets here (in a week). This person will then go to B. and present himself to the representative there, who will already have been given instructions about this matter. M. thinks it would be advisable to meet with this person here, so that he can give him a better recommendation.
- As soon as the Foreign department Head arrives, we will meet again and the matter will be settled once and for all.

On "Frost."

[Osip's conversations with F.]

"At the moment, negotiations to get Katya a job have taken such a definite tone that we already took Katya to see

- p.16 Frost to learn the nature of the upcoming job. There is no hesitation or fear on F's part, even though he knows and understands that this is not an ordinary favor he is doing for a Soviet official (Osip)...
- With regard to your telegram, in which you inquire about the possibility of getting our worker a job through F. at the P. Company in Europe and Scandinavia, I replied to you that we should not discuss this with F. until the business with getting Katya a job has been settled. For tactical reasons, it is essential not to put too much pressure on him at the outset; otherwise he could get scared off altogether. This, however, is the direction we envision for all of our work

Kheifets?

with F.

In my last letter I wrote that those comrades chosen for this cover need to be taught about the film industry, so that their employment by the company will be valid, and not a sham.

Whoever works for the company should either know the production side, the mechanical side, or the commercial side. Otherwise, it won't work. This is precisely how F. puts the question: in what capacity can your person be employed at the company?

It is possible that our people can get jobs through F. as apprentices at P's film studios.

I believe this would be a good way to prepare our underground cadres. The person in question would finish a good trade school and find himself in a position that would allow and require him to know and learn the language, and provide connections and acquaintances on which he can rely in the future, which is very important for any underground worker.

Please think this matter over carefully, but take your time and don't rush into this with a lot of demands; limit yourself to the truly necessary and most important points and organizations.

I would recommend using P. as a cover for our Far Eastern workers.

I await your specific instructions.

p.17 When he left here at the end of May, F's father sent a number of things through Amderutra as heavy luggage, among them a gramophone. He paid the duty, but now customs won't give the old man his gramophone, b/c he did not declare it (owing to ignorance) when he was crossing the border. Citing this formality, customs refuses to hand over the gramophone. Please see to it right away that the gramophone is returned, and report back to me. F. begged Osip to help the old man with this."

p.18 [C. took an interest.] "Having an opportunity to get our illegals jobs at capitalist companies appeals to us."

p.21 C – To Nikolay letter 5.10.34.

"Our relationship with F. is currently such that I think we can bring up our desires with him. We consider the matter with 'Katya' finished. We are now interested, first and foremost, in the possibility of getting our workers jobs with P-t in Harbin, China, and Japan. You are absolutely correct in thinking that we should not put too much pressure on him because he might get scared off. In any case, F. is a valuable acquisition, one worth holding onto. We believe that recruiting people like F. should be one of the main tasks of your agency, especially given the current stage of the polit. situation. We therefore ask that you give this matter proper attention.

You are also completely correct with regard to training our underground cadres. We will consider this proposal and report our thoughts in the next mailing.

As for the gramophone that was taken from F's father, we will try to return it through our organizations, and we will report the outcome to you separately."

- p.24 C/t C – NY 19.10.34.
An inquiry has been made into the possibility of obtaining a letter of recommendation from F's company with the aim of obtaining an entry visa for a Swiss citizen.
- p.25 NY – C c/t 24.10.34.
F. is willing to write a letter, both to the Am. consul and directly to our man inviting him to come. However, I think F. should not be used in this way.
Bear in mind that in keeping with existing regulations, F's company must pledge a thousand dollars as a guarantee that the person will leave the country when the visa expires. I recommend a diff. approach:
1. If our client has a passport that allows him to enter Canada without a visa, he can go there, buy a ticket for Europe, and go by way of America. In such cases, the tourist companies get an Amer. visa with a full guarantee.
F. received a new appointment as director of all the company's production in Hollywood; once he has felt out the situation on the spot, he is willing to admit our people to a production training course. Pick out suitable people.
- p.26 Letter NY – C 26.10.34.
“We have carried out your proposal to try to obtain a company letter from F. that can be presented at an Amer. consulate in Europe for the purpose of obtaining an entry visa into the USA. We did this primarily to test F, his willingness to help us.” [There are oth. ways.]
“At the moment, F's position at the company is as follows: He was promoted to director of the entire production apparatus in Hollywood. Even though this is a promotion, he is unhappy with it. We asked him about admitting one or two people to a training course in his studios. He is willing, but because he has not gotten to know the entire apparatus; on the spot, he cannot say for certain how he can make this happen in practice.
We agreed that at the end of this year or the beginning of the next, F. will come to NY on personal business; Osip will meet with him, and then he will say exactly what jobs he can give our workers, how long they will be able to stay in the studio, and whether he will later be able to give these people jobs somewhere outside the USA.
Find some suitable people from the film industry, train them for our work, and send them to study with F.
To me this seems like a wonderful way to create cadres for underground work abroad.”
- p.27 NY – C c/t 20.7.35.
“Nikolay reports that he issued visas to F., who was informed that his mother is dying. N. thinks it would be advisable to meet with F. in Moscow in order to agree with him on a plan for his use. We arranged with him that he would be approached by a friend of Melamed's, who will

contact him on the latter's behalf and come to an agreement about all aspects of helping us: F. will travel via Intourist, visit his mother in Zaporozhie, and be in Moscow on August 6-8; he should be provided with a suite at the "Savoy" and a nice welcome.

p.29 [From the 28th to the 29th, F. will pass through Shepetovka to Kharkov and to Zaporozhie, and will arrive in Moscow after August 6th-8th.]

p.33 Morros arrived in Moscow on 3.08.35 and checked into the "National," No. 201.

p.34 Copy of a personal letter from an American, evidently to Kiev (as an example of Sov-Amer. ties.)

"Pushkinskaya 6/16 To J.L. Zisman.

I don't know whether you are aware that Boris Morros was just in the Soviet Union. He was only there a few days, and at pres., according to my information, he is already aboard a steamship en route to America.

I asked him to see you when he was going to be passing by Kiev. I don't know whether or not he did so; but for some reason I think he did not—he was in a big hurry. I was planning to come for a few days myself, but couldn't get the necessary papers in time, whereas M. got his ahead of time. Still, I have not lost hope that I will visit the Soviet Union. It is possible that the local Sov consulate will inquire about the details of my departure. This does not bother me, because my past and my reputation are completely spotless and unblemished with respect to Sov. authorities. All of you—my nearest and dearest—as well as everyone who knew me at the time, could easily corroborate the fact that I once held a senior position in the Labor Commissariat and enjoyed the complete trust of my supervisors – Cds. Kharchenko, Zaslavsky, Mikhelevich, and oth. high-ranking Sov. workers in Aleksandrovsk. Everyone at the Labor Commissariat knows full well how loyal I am, as well as the fact that I had to flee from the Denikin's Cossacks, who occupied Aleksandrovsk at the end of June '19 and sought me out as a high-ranking Sov. official in order to arrest me. If you are asked about me – don't worry; just give them the simple truth, as it is stated above. Iosif. America – New York 31.08.35."

p.35 Excerpt from a letter from "Nikolay."

"Archimedes's report about the rendezvous with F., typed below, makes our relationship with him absolutely clear. If in my last letter, I still wrote that perhaps all of F's intrigue since his return from the Soviet Union was not proof that he wished to sever ties with us, then now it has become incontrovertible.

True, the position he occupies (I checked through Verlinsky and determined that, in reality, F. holds a post—not even a senior one—in the company's music division) does not provide him with ample opportunities. It seems, however, that he was deceiving us when he said that he was being appointed Assist. Director production for the entire company.

If F's place of work were not such a long way from us, we

Archimedes

could pressure him and get positive results, but the distance (6,000 km) poses a serious obstacle to this. In any case, we do not intend to leave him alone, and in 2-3 months we will meet with him again and try to get the help he promised us.”

p.36 Archimedes' report.

“On your orders, I arrived in Los Angeles on December 1st [1935] and immediately attempted to contact F.

The first two attempts failed, b/c his secretary invariably answered: Mr. F. is very busy and will not be able to see anyone today. My two attempts to contact him personally over the phone were thus in vain. Rising doubts in my mind forced me to resort to cunning: I called again an hour later, altering my voice and Eng. accent, and introduced myself to the secretary as Mr. Goldstein from NY (the name under which I had checked in at the hotel); gave her my telephone number, and asked her to tell Mister F. that I had come from NY with greetings from his family and would like very much for him to give me a call. This did the trick, b/c F. called me 20 min. later. He couldn't see me that day, saying he was very busy with the Soviet film industry representative Cde. Verlinsky; he therefore scheduled our next meeting for Monday, December 2nd at 5 PM. By the tone of his voice I could sense that he was none too pleased with my arrival.

We met on Monday. I politely apologized for troubling him, and explained that my insistence last Saturday on meeting with him sooner had been necessitated by the fact that I had come to him by plane on personal orders from Lev Nikolaevich [Melamed], and that I had urgent business. He, in turn, apologized for the delay in our meeting. I then explained the gist of the matter to him. His reply, word for word, was as follows: ‘Obviously, I will send the money, but as for

Melamed

p.37 the rest, it is difficult for me to give you an immediate answer b/c I don't know how I can do it. It was easy in NY, but I have not yet looked into this matter here. Come back tomorrow (on Tuesday the 3rd) at 4 PM, and in the meantime I will give this matter some thought'. It was clear to me that, if in the time since Cde. Melamed's departure he still had not looked into the possibility of carrying out this assignment, then obviously the next 24 hours would not bring us any major changes or favorable results, and that, evidently, his position at work did not allow him enough freedom to carry out our assignment, or even to fake it. When I was looking for his telephone number on the first day of my arrival, I found that he holds the position of director of the music subdivision of the company's production division. However, because I did not wish to put him in an awkward position before me, and, at the same time, for the sake of preserving our friendly relations for the future and giving him a chance to back out 'with dignity' from the awkward position in which he found himself, I gave him money to send to Berlin, and accepted his proposal for a 2nd meeting on Tuesday without objection. At our 2nd meeting, he openly confirmed all my doubts about the matter, stating frankly that

- in his current position at work he is deprived of any opportunity to carry out the operation we need, because here his functions are minor and administrative, and neither contracts nor job offers are made by him, or even in his subdivision. Perhaps if he is able to come to NY in a few months, he will take care of this matter for us there, but for this, he had to be in NY personally. For now, he cannot say if and when he will have an opportunity to come to NY. If he manages to go in 2-3 months, he will let me know in a letter setting up our meeting. The question of carrying out the assignment was thus met with lamentable results. But here I
- p.38 wondered: How was he going to send money to Berlin if he could not act openly on his company's behalf? He answered that he was planning to send the money on behalf of the Austrian film actor, Kipura. I objected that this approach did not suit us and categorically protested to this method of sending money. He then promised that he would send it on the company's behalf. However, he asked that, on our part, we inform the comrade in Berlin not to write to anyone to confirm the receipt of the money upon receiving it. Before we parted ways he asked that, if there was a need to see him again in the future, to notify him first by letter 5-6 days before arriving."
- p.39 Excerpt from a letter to Betty (Zarubin) dated 4.10.36:
 "We received a letter from Nikolay stating the following:
 'While speaking with F., Ten discovered that F. had a completely unacceptable and totally open approach to our work and our workers. For instance, F's secretary—a local Jewess—knows about all his negotiations with our people. This secretary has the file of Katya who represent F. She knows the last name under which Katya lives there; all the letters about Katya about transferring him money, etc, are filed there. When Ten remarked that this was no way to operate, F. said: "the more open, the better."'
- p.40 NY – C letter 10.11.37
"Report by the source 'Frost'.
 Not long ago, someone by the name of Sebastian came to Hollywood from NY. According to available information, S-n is a foreigner, who lived for a long time in the USSR, where he was in charge of either one of the broadcasting departments or a music company. Married to a Soviet citizen. His wife came with him to the USA. Both of them left the Soviet Union recently, and plan to return soon. During their stay in Hollywood, S-n said the nastiest things about the Soviet Union and told dreadful stories about the horrors in the USSR. On the whole, as you can see, S-n has extremely anti-Soviet views.
 We are sending you this report to be used as you see fit."

- p.41 “28 November 1937”
 To 2nd Sec. Ch-f, Captain of State Secur-ty– Cde. Shmitkhen
 On the basis of available ag.² information, a request that Georg Karlovich Sebastian, b. 1903, German citizen, conductor, be barred from entering the USSR. (Entry file No. 14235760).
 8th department Ch-f, Lieutenant of State Security (Ioffe]
- p.42 C – NY 27.11.37 letter
 “The person in question is the conductor Georgy Karlovich Sebastian, who worked in radio at the invitation of All-Soviet Broadcasting and gave numerous concerts in the Union over several years.
 G.K. Sebastian is Hungarian by nationality and a German citizen. He was connected to the German military attaché. When he came to the Union from Germany in 1933-34, he brought with him Trotsky’s book, “My Life,” which he would give to Soviet citizens with whom he was acquainted to read.
 We have given instructions to bar him from entering the USSR.”
- p.43 “7 December 1937
 To 9th Sec., 4th Department Ch-f, GUGB
 State Security Major – Cde. Zhurbenko
 According to our information, the form. conductor of the All-Soviet Radio Committee, Georgy Karlovich Sebastian, frequently traveled to the Union, where he has performed at numerous concerts. While he was in the Union, he maintained contact with the German military attaché in Moscow.
 When he came to the Union from Germany in 1933-34, he brought with him Trotsky’s book, ‘My Life’, which he would give to Sov. citizens with whom he was acquainted to read. At present, G.K. Sebastian and his wife (a Sov. citizen – last name unknown) are in the USA, and plan to return to the Union in the near future.
 While he was in Hollywood (USA) in October and November of this year, G.K. Sebastian cast all kinds of aspersions on the Union and told stories about the horrors in the USSR; he has extremely anti-Soviet views.
 G.K. Sebastian is Hungarian by nationality and a German citizen.
 We have reason to believe that S-n is a German spy and has numerous contacts in the Union.
 We have given instructions to bar G.K. S-n from entering the Union.
 VII department Dep. Ch-f, GUGB Shpigelglaz
 State Secur-ty Major
 VIII section Ch-f
 State Secur-ty Lieutenant Ioffe

p.44 Report by “Betty” (Zarubin) from 8.6.38

“F. is an Amer. Citizen (a distinguished citizen of a major Amer. city; he has a special certificate conferring this title on him – Russian emigrant – composer. Works as general dir. of the music department at an Amer. film company.

F. is completely loyal and pro-Soviet. His brothers—Party members—live in the USSR, as does his father, who came to see him in America, but did not wish to stay there and returned to the Union.

In 1934, F. provided one of our workers with documents from his company that allowed the latter to live in a Fascist country for three and a half years. F. would also send this comrade money, ostensibly as payment for work done for his company.

In all that time, F. worked extremely carefully, carrying out all our worker’s instructions and directives down to the smallest detail, never allowing for interruptions to either the supply of money or the business correspondence, and providing our worker with addition-l documents from his company to the extent that we needed them.

F. has an enormous circle of acquaintances and connections, both in the USA and in Europe, but because he has not been in contact with our leadership and has been exceedingly busy with work at his company, he was unable to develop these contacts and pass them to us.

We have never devoted a lot of attention to F-t, or even enough of it. Because in recent years, he has been living far from our centers of work, we have met with him very infrequently and neglected his education.

p.45 F. can and should be used primarily as someone who can arrange for our people to be legalized – or rather, provide them with documents confirming that this or that worker of ours is associated with his company. In reality, our people need to settle down and get legalized themselves, using the documents they get from F. As experience has shown, these doc-s are so good that they are all that is needed to settle down and obtain residency permits under the most difficult conditions of our underground work. F. also send³ our workers money, ostensibly from his company, which would conclusively legalize our people and their sources of income.

F. can provide legalizations of this type for every country in the world, but it should be taken into consideration that in small countries, it is either very difficult or inconvenient to take advantage of them, b/c it is difficult to create the appearance of working for F’s company.

He can also be used in the USA as someone who can help legalize our people, introduce them into the appropriate social circles, provide them with various recommendations, which play a very important role in the way this country works; moreover, F. can help obtain entry visas into the USA, thanks to his company and acquaintances.

He is known to be a liberal man, and does not hide his sympathy for the USSR; however, this cannot in any way affect his standing in the company or in society, nor

can it have any adverse affect on our workers, since F. has a worldwide reputation within the film industry. Occasionally F. keeps in touch with official representatives of Soviet power in the USA (the consul and high-ranking Amtorg workers; with the latter, regarding his company's business).

We can trust this man completely with legalizing our people, but in each individual case, F. should be given thorough instructions.

p.46 Since F. is very busy at work, he delegates correspondence, as well as the transfer of money to our workers, to his secretary, an Amer. Jew born in the USA. There is no reason to worry about this situation, as it legalizes our people even more, since everything is done not in secret but 100% —or 75%— officially.

This secretary has been working for F. for more than ten years, and he trusts her completely. One of our workers was meeting her in a professional and private setting. She makes a very good impression; she is anti-Fascist and far from foolish, though she does not have much political training. Since the secretary is never filled in on the essence of the matter, but merely sees to office work and correspondence, everything depends on our worker's ability to put his best face forward and not give any reason for reflection. He should carry out, or appear to carry out, the work assigned to him for F's company, gather special material, leads, and notes, conduct regular correspondence, etc. If all these conditions are kept, our worker will be completely legalized, and there will be no threat to him in this respect either.

I am certain that one of our experienced illegal workers could recruit the secretary, although there is no great need for this now.

During personal meetings between our workers and F., it is essential to discuss the USSR, to explain to him the events that have taken place here; to tell him about what we have achieved in the country. He should occasionally be given gifts of various inexpensive but interesting objects of Soviet origin, e.g., wooden crafts, embroidery, etc.

Be sure to give the secretary perfume, handkerchiefs, chocolate, and so forth, but not of American origin, and under no circumstances of German origin. However, this should only be done after our worker has gotten to know her, and she has done something for him, e.g., written letters, commissions, etc.

p.47 I believe it is entirely possible to simultaneously cover not one, but several—let's say two—people on F's line.

It should be taken into account that F. will not be able to devote a lot of time to meetings with our workers, and in particular he will not be able to meet whenever it suits us. This last fact is explained by how busy he is at work and by the nature of his work, and by no means by his unwillingness.

Our people need to use their meetings with him efficiently, to set concrete problems and solve them in the American fashion, and to use only the remaining time for general conversation. Everything this man says or promises, he does. This has been borne out over the course of almost four years of working with him."

- p.48 Descript-n given by P. Gutzeit during an interrogation 12.12.38.
 “F. considers himself a political friend of the USSR and is prepared to do whatever he can to help the USSR. He has never received any payment. Given the nature of his job, he could be used as a talent-spotter to recruit people he knows in Hollywood who could be useful for work, and to obtain covers for our illegals working in oth. countries...
 F. has exceptionally extensive connections among actors and film industry workers in Hollywood, but these have not been used because the station has never had a permanent base in the West.
 Developing and studying F’s connections could yield interesting results.”
- p.49 Report from 5.03.40.
 [B. 1881 in form. Russia, Jewish.] “Emigrated from the Sov. Union in 1919; according to him, he fled from the Whites in Zaporozhie the day after the city was occupied by Denikins troops. His parents live in in Zaporozhie, and he has five brothers and three sisters living in the Union as well. Some of his brothers are Party members and hold high-ranking posts.”
 [At pres., none of the station workers is connected with F.]
- p.52 Office memorandum dated 20.4.1940 from Zarubin (handwritten).
 “In response to an inquiry regarding B.M. Morros, Cde. Markarian reports on 18.4.40 that he does not appear in any materials, nor is he known to workers at Azneft. They are continuing the investigation and search. Beria
 The inquiry was made at the behest of the People’s Commissar, Cde. Beria, who recalls that Morros had worked for him in 1920-1922, and that, through him, they had exported oil and imported sugar.”
- p.53 C – NY 27.9.40
 [Contact F. in Los Angeles as soon as possible.]
- p.54 C – NY 10.10.40.
 [Contact F. on behalf of Edward Herbert (Zarubin)].
- p.56 Report 22.10.40, as told by Blerio (Shumovsky).
 Blerio met with F. on behalf of Braun and Stanley Berger (*Berger*).
- p.57 Report 17.10.40.
 “On 19.4.1940, we received information from Voroshilovgrad that Aleksandr Mikhailovich Moroz—Frost’s brother—was arrested in November 1937 and sentenced to V.M.N. Moroz’s wife was sentenced to 8 years.

- p.58 13.3.1940 the UNKVD USSR replied from Zaporozhie that they have incriminating information on Mendel Isaevich Moroz—F's father—which will be sent to us. F. kept in touch with his father, and therefore there is reason to believe that he knows about all his family's affairs. 27.10.40, Gen-y⁴ was instructed to contact F. as soon as possible.
- p.62 NY – C 3.11.40 c/t
Gennady reported that F. is temporarily on a business trip in NY. On 2 November, Gen-y met with him in person. F. drew his attention to the fact that there had not been a connection with him in two years. As in the past, F. is well-disposed toward us. He recently opened his own film production office in Los Angeles. F. is flying back on 4 November. Gennady asks that he be informed of what specific assignments there are for F., b/c there is a meeting scheduled with him for 4 November.
Sudoplatov's resolution: We have informed him not to give any assignments for now, and to agree on a procedure and terms for a meeting in the city of Gennady and Frost.
- p.63 C – NY 15.02.41
Gen-y was asked to contact F. himself and find out whether it would be possible for him to get his hands on entry visas into the USA for 1-3 Jews who are stuck in the Baltic Region. If F. is not in NY, he was asked to go to his city.
- p.64 C – NY (undated)
Gen-y was asked whether he has contacted F. about the visas. If he has not met with him yet, he was asked to hurry up with our assignment, and simultaneously to find out from F. whether he could go to Japan for a while to study Japanese music, for the purpose of renewing friendly ties with the brother of the Japanese Prime Minister, Kopoe. (Konoe?)⁵
- p.65 28.12.41 Maxim reported from Los Angeles that he will go to NY after the meeting with F.
- p.66 Memo on c/t from NY.
4.4.42 they reported from NY that they have contacted F. He made a very good impression. He received a letter from his father saying that the whole family is in Omsk and that life there was difficult for them. "Maxim" asks that F's family be provided with good financ-l. and living conditions.
Once a month, F. asks that we report to him about his family. Family's address: Poste Restante, Central Post Office, Omsk.
"Maxim" also asks that we brief him on what we have done for F's family, b/c all this will commit F. to working with us.
F. agreed to create covers for our people: "West" and "Evgeny" in Switzerland.

The cover for "West" will be based for the most part on family ties through "F's" relatives in the USSR.

In addition, "West" will be asked to work on lifting the Swiss Censorship's ban on F's film, "The Flying Deuces," which was banned at the insistence of the French embassy in Switzerland, b/c the film contains a satire on the French Foreign Legion. F. has been corresponding with Swiss authorities for a long time about this matter. "West"

p.67 This will be a lengthy affair and will make a good cover, allowing him to become a representative for F's company in Switzerland. This business is funded by 25,000 Amer. dollars.

As for Evgeny, F. proposes to create him a cover through his friend, who has connections in Switzerland and works as a diamond dealer. "Evgeny"

"Evgeny" will be able to take on a partner. Of course, this business will take a longer time to organize.

It will, of course, be inconvenient for us to cover two of our illegals in one country through the same company.

F. has agreed to arrange a money transfer to Switzerland, or, if it is more convenient, the money will be paid to our illegals on the spot by whichever company receives the money in the USA.

F. has agreed to hire "Nora" and organize a cover for her in his city. "Nora"

"Maxim" reports that "Nora" could also be given a job in "Storm's" office as, but that this would be less respectable. "Storm"

F. is coming to NY at the end of April, and this can all be arranged then.

"Maxim" asks that he be informed as soon as possible whom we will choose to create a cover for in Switzerland and to whom we will send money through F's company: "West," "Evgeny," or both. "Mer"

The cover story will be sent once our instructions have been received. "Maxim" will report separately on F's consent to provide a cover for "Mer."

p.68 F. asks to send his greetings to "Pavel" and to assure him that he will do everything he can, provided our men are honest."

Ovakimyan's resol-n: "I think it would be advisable to use only one of the options for a cover. 'Nora' should not be fixed up with either 'Frost' or 'Storm'; she should be sent to countries in South or Central America. "Nora"

p.69 C - NY 16.4.42.

Instructions have been given to use "F-t's" company to organize a cover for "West," and to work it out so that when the business with the "Flying Deuces" film is finished, "West" could become F's representative in Switzerland. "West"

[It would be inadvisable for F-t to cover "Evgeny."]

"We have sent 3,000 rubles to F's family and given instructions to improve their living conditions as well."

p.71 "Instructions have been sent to Omsk through the appropriate organizations to provide satisfactory living space and improve the food supply."

- p.74 Memo.
In a telegram dated 1.09.42, Maxim was asked to tell F. at their next meeting that we are still providing regular mater. support to his family; moreover, we recently paid an allowance in the amount of 3,000 rub. F's father petitioned an official organization for permission to leave the Union to visit his son in the USA. On our instructions, the father was allowed to leave as a special case. The exit papers are currently being drawn up.
- pp.76-77 Memot (undated).
[The assignment regarding entry visas into the USA for 1-3 Jews from the Baltic Region was entrusted to "Luka," who for unknown reasons did not carry it out.]
- p.77 "F. has been receiving letters from his father in the Union, and asks us to help his family, which we are doing. (Each month, we send 500 rub. to his sister, who lives with his father and Cde. Zlatina, who is raising F-t's nephews)."
- p.79 [In Oct. 1943, F's brother, Yuly Mikhailovich Moroz was arrested by the Volkhovsky Front arm of "Smersh" on suspicion of Trotskyism and sabotage.]
- p.80 From a letter from "Charon" from San. Fran. dated 30.9.43 "Charon"
["Aviator" gave information on Morros. – Dir. of the film studio, "Twenty"-Century-Fox." Married to a Russian woman from Rostov; has a son – a cadet in the Naval Academy.]
"According to the most recent letters, Morros's father received a large monetary award from the Soviet gov't. Morros has connections in the performing world, and knows all the Russians. According to "Aviator's" information, Morros is well-disposed toward the USSR. In conversation with 'Aviator', M-s asked how he could show the Soviet gov't his gratitude for the award given to his father."
- p.81 C – To Maxim 2.3.44.
Conversation between F. and "Aviator" – unacceptable. Deficiency in Maxim's education of F. Keep "Aviator" and "Charon" away from F.
- p.82 Maxim – C (undated letter)
"On the meeting with F. At the meeting, I drew his attention to his frivolity and imprudence in conversations with our people, regardless of their official post. F. was very apologetic; he confessed that he had made a mistake, and assured me that this would never happen again. I discussed this matter with him in a very serious and earnest tone, and I really think he will never do a stupid thing like that again.
F. said that if we needed to cover someone in Spain, he would gladly transfer or sell him the Spanish rights to the same film as in 'West's' country. I will send you a telegraph about this. Several months ago, he came to me with a business proposal, which I have since checked out with an eye to whether this venture was realistic;

furthermore, before coming to you with his proposal, I was very interested to see how F. would react to his father's arrival, and to what happened in his family, particularly the story with his brother.

I got the impression that F. was unshaken by these events; he remains loyal to us, and we can depend on him."

p.89

Memo.

[F's father went to the USA in Sep. 1942.]

"F" was informed that his father came to see him only with our help.

Of F's relatives, the following have lived in the USSR:

A brother, Aleksandr Mikhailovich Moroz – sentenced in 1937 to VMN for active involvement in a terrorist organization; the sentence was carried out. His wife was sentenced to 8 years in ITL.

A brother, Yuliy M. Moroz, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Following a petition on our part, the Supreme Court reviewed this decision, and postponed the sentence until the end of the war, with the condemned man serving on the front.

A brother, Savely Mikh. Moroz, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment by the Irkutsk Regional Court in December 1943, and is serving his sentence in Irkutsk. Following a petition on our part, he is being transferred to the internal prison of the NKGB USSR. (*Lubyanka – A.V.*)

A brother – Isaac Moroz, and a sister, Bronya, live in the city of Tulun in the Irkutsk Region. We provide mater. assistance to F's sister – Zlatina, who is raising F's nephews (Aleksandr Moroz's children), and to his siter Litovkina, who took care of F's father.

We sent an inquiry to the office – find out from the source himself, to which of his relatives should we continue paying an allowance, since Litovkina and her husband have jobs and are not financially in need, while the source's father is currently in the USA."

p.93

From "Maxim's" report dated 30.09.44 (see oth. notebook)

[Org. of the "Chord" Company.]

"On receiving your consent, I got 'Louis' ready and summoned 'Frost'. I organized the first meeting between them at 'Louis's' summer home, roughly 60 kilometers from 'Tyre'. To get to this meeting, 'Leonid' drove me and F. to the city of Richfield, where we left him with the car and went to meet Louis on our own at the appointed place; from there, Louis drove us another ten kilometers to his summer home in his own car.

At this meeting between 'Louis' and F, we agreed on all the questions of principle. I repeated once again that L. would not have the right to interfere in the company's operational or commercial aspects. F. and I returned to Tyre by the same route.

This affair was subsequently taken up by F. and L's lawyers, who drew up an agreement, a copy of which is enclosed, with the participants' genuine signatures.

According to the original plan proposed by F-t and reported to you, the idea was to organize a contest of

"Louis"

Latin American composers, so as to sign record deals with the best ones. So far, F. has rejected this contest, and thinks it would be more profitable and expeditious for the company's growth to purchase catalogues of works from individual companies and people. As you will see from his own report, he is negotiating with the famous conductor Leopold Stokowski for the purchase of his

p.94

catalogue, and requests permission to purchase the catalogue of the Paris publishing house 'Belyaev', the rights to which are held by the famous conductor Sergey Kusevitsky. F. also got an offer from a major music publisher in 'Sidon' for the sale of certain items belonging to 'Chord', but he refused to sell them, and will apparently work with this company on a contractual basis.

Furthermore, the company has found it necessary to open its own gramophone record factory. Initially, F. found some second-hand equipment and bought it, but it turned out to be faulty, and the company subsequently backed out of this transaction. Now, through his connections, F. has purchased new equipment for the factory for four presses, and expects to receive another shipment in the same amount. At present, the factory, located in F's home city, has already begun manufacturing output. Apart from this factory, 'Chord' is getting its music played on the radio, by orchestras, in movies, etc. As it stands, 'C.' has already commenced practical activity...

As F. writes in his report to you, C. will be ready to be used by us to use as a cover, and in the financial respect, by this winter, or even earlier if we need to. As it stands now, the situation is such that, if we needed to, we could send people out under A's aegis even now.

'I think it is essential to direct your attention to the fact that there is one very important consideration that I have not worked out with regard to 'A'; namely, our legal rights and interests in C. have in no way been secured. We can trust F-t; he won't take off with the money, but he could die, for example, and then all the rights to this business would fall to his heirs. This issue was left unresolved only because, at the time, we did not have anyone whom we could immediately bring into C. as a co-owner. Of course, I have not expressed my fears directly to F., but I did come to a strict agreement with him that C. would definitely have one of our people in it. F. was very understanding about this situation, and he welcomes it b/c it would simplify the question keeping in touch with us, and at any given moment he can receive our instructions and guidance—how best for him to expand, and in what direction he should proceed.

At the start of Spring 1944, I handed F. over to 'Abram'. The cover story for their acquaintance is as follows: 'Abram's' wife – a pianist – wrote some music and sent it to F. to get his opinion. In reality, the music was written by F-t himself,

"Abram"

p.96

and 'Abram's' wife merely copied it in her own hand and mailed it back to F's company. Thus, among the files at F's company, there exists official correspondence with Abram's wife. On the basis of this, they continue with their cover story

that supposedly, during one of F-t's trips to Tyre, 'Abram' and his wife came to him to ask about the fate of her composition, and this is how they met."

[It would be better not to bring "Abram" into C., since he came from the USSR.]

p.97 "On F's most recent trip to Tyre in July of this year, he did not come to the rendezvous with 'Abram' b/c he discovered that he was being followed. According to him, the story of the surveillance over him is as follows: F. has a friendly relationship with 'Captain's' deputy. On his way to our country and to China, 'Captain's' deputy stopped in San Francisco; from there, he telephoned F. and asked him to come out to see him. F. went right away and spent several hours with 'Captain's' deputy at his hotel. After he had returned from the meeting with 'Captain's' deputy in San Francisco to his own city, F's son noticed that they were being followed by a car. F. claims that the surveillance soon ended. On his most recent trip to Tyre, F. once again noticed that he was being followed.

FBI

p.98 There are several possible reasons why F. is being followed. For example, the competitors might have begun investigating him in connection with his father's arrival from the USSR; however, I am inclined to think—and F. is of the same opinion—that the meeting with 'Captain's' deputy was itself the reason for the surveillance, b/c it coincided with F's trip to the meeting in San Francisco..."

"One time, when F. came over to 'Louis'" apartment with some actor or other who was wearing glasses, when they were all leaving together, 'Louis' was stopped by his doorman, who warned him that his guests were being followed. The doorman had been approached by a 'Hut' agent, who had asked him whom the little fat fellow and the other guy in the glasses had come to see."

"Louis"
FBI

p.99 "F. and Louis are on very friendly and good terms."

p.101 NY – C 19.03.45.

"Peter was in Hollywood for ten days. On the fourth day of his stay in H-d, he was joined there by Alfred, who had decided on his own initiative to see the business in which he had invested money. Except for one conversation, in the course of which Boris swore at Alfred using vulgar and obscene language, the inspection as a whole went smoothly."

The state of the company, and its prospects (Peter's report).

"The foundation of this business is the record factory. Unfortunately, it is far from a real factory, despite the vast expenditure, which is discussed below. The thing itself—the record factory—is a major point of contention and the focus of heated arguments between Alfred and Boris. The problem is that A. contends (in front of B.) that the original idea had been to publish sheet music, not to build a record factory. B. does not deny this, but he says that this decision had been changed the eve of Vasily Mikhailovich's departure, and it had been decided to build a record factory. B. argues that this was a very sensible decision, b/c the popularization of any song, dance tune, and so forth, is currently achieved through records,

"Czech" =
Peter

not sheet music. It's a simple formula: with a record, you only have to listen, but for sheet music, you have to know how to play. Therefore, a record enables one to embrace an incomparably greater number of people than sheet music...

p.102 Purely from the perspective of music and the means of its popularization and dissemination, Boris is undoubtedly right. But this is merely incidental to our work and future plans. With his enthusiasm for music, B. has almost forgotten the main idea, i.e., that in the case in question, music is only a means to realizing our central goal, namely: to infiltrate a number of countries bordering the USA. Therefore, publishing sheet music would have required investing inconsiderable funds, and branches could have been opened anywhere. On the other hand, transporting records or opening additional record factories in the necessary countries can only be afforded by Amer. companies with many millions of dollars in capital.

Therefore, I believe that replacing the original idea—forming a music company that publishes sheet music—with another idea—building a record factory—was a big mistake that has not only led to enormous expenditure, but also prevents the company from more rapid expanding into oth. countries. Moreover, expansion into oth. countries is nowhere even in sight; we have to get on our feet first, and we still have a long way to go.

[Boris doesn't know how to plan ahead for production; he wasted all the money on composers instead of investing part of the funds in raw materials and presses; the workers are poorly-trained – especially obvious in comparison with workers at 'Columbia's' and Goldberg's factories, which we looked at in Hollywood with the owners' permission; high rate of breakage, slow pace, a lot of commotion and a surfeit of manpower.]

p.103 [The money is almost gone. The financial statement shows that a couple of months ago, the money given by Alfred – \$130,000 – was already gone. B. had put in \$62,000 of his own. Of the sum total of \$192,000, \$6,500 are left in the bank in NY.]

Boris proposes an "immediate additional investment of \$150,000. This sum should be invested by home, rather than Alfred (the latter cannot be expected to do this, since A. accuses B. of squandering money and of complete incompetence at managing it).

p.104 "Alfred's proposals.

1. If home decides that it is expedient to keep this business, he insists on the appointment of an impartial manager (who should be our man, of course), who knows how to be careful with gov't funds.

2. Put a real, experienced Amer. engineer—one who is familiar with record manufacture—in charge of machinery. In his opinion, B. clearly cannot handle this.

3. If home decides to liquidate this business, he asks thereby to be released from B., so that in the future he can participate in truly constructive businesses serving our homeland's cause."

"Peter's conclusions.

1. The business is in critical condition. B. is an amateur when it comes to record manufacture; he does not know how to manage this business

and just takes the advice of his numerous employees, who have as poor an understanding of this business as he does. All of this was known when the company was organized; therefore, Peter's opinion is that V.M. made a big mistake, blindly trusting B. with such an enormous fortune. Moreover, the entire 'division of labor' between the two business partners, which V.M. implemented, is blatantly wrong. Why, for example, was Alfred guaranteed this money, and at the same time forbidden to interfere in the business? On the contrary, A-d should have been told why this company was necessary and at the same time not given any kind of guarantee, forcing him to take upon himself

p.105

the usual commercial risk that any Amer. businessman takes upon himself when starting a new business. In the absence of such a guarantee, A-d would have been forced to roll up his sleeves and get actively involved in managing the business, instead of playing the part of the lender and critic standing in the sidelines. It is also essential to note that in financial circles familiar with Alfred, it is known that A. invested 130,000 Am. doll. in the business, yet plays no part in it. This bizarre situation could, sooner or later, attract the attention of the authorities. It is clear from all this that already at the company's inception, a big mistake had been made, one that threatened to have various unpleasant consequences in the future.

2. It is interesting to note that B-s, who insisted that 'home' immediately invest 150,000 dollars, wants to withdraw \$62,000 of this amount right away. This is what B-s told Peter on two occasions, explaining, he said, that he needed the money for a film. This is strange and difficult to understand, because B. considers himself a comrade, deeply loyal to our cause, who supposedly profoundly believes in the company's future success. Why then is he rushing to withdraw his money for home's investment right away? (from the investment)⁶

If we add to this the fact that Peter, incidentally, was able to determine that one of his main divisions of 'Plate Plant', where matrices for records are manufactured, is registered in B's own name, rather than the company's name, it becomes obvious that it is impossible to build a successful company serving our purposes solely on V.M.'s exhortation to Alfred: 'You have to trust B-s completely; he is honest and loyal'.

3. B. undoubtedly enjoys a large reputation, and even larger connections in the music world, but I would not say that the records are of a high quality, either in the musical sense, or in how they are manufactured. On the contrary, they are inferior to the records produced by major companies. True, B. has original ideas in his head, which occur to him in dozens of variations. For instance, once the war is over, he wants to invite Stokowsky to Leningrad to make a phonographic recording of Tchaikovsky's symphonies, as performed by the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra with Stokowky conducting, which he will then put out at the factory in Hollywood. This could, of course, be very successful in the USA, but for now it is merely a daydream. To build a factory on such possibilities, investing hundreds of thousands of dollars into it now, is an illusion!

4. What has been done in the political sense? Here, the results have so far been very insignificant as well. Two steps forward have been taken, but these are merely (as you will see below) merely⁷ the first hints of growth. It is far too early to take pride in this and make a big deal over it, as

- p.106 B-s has done—"You must be sure to write home about this" (his words).
 Here's the deal: a) There are 9 records, sung by the Vatican choir, on their way to B-s from Rome. This would, of course, cause a sensation in America. B. arranged this through Archbishop Spellman's (New York) niece, who lives in Boston. B-s believes that, in the future, such a connection will enable us to open an office in Rome and establish ourselves there.
- b) A certain Stone has gone to Mexico City; he is an American composer who lives in Los Angeles. He migrated there with his family. He speaks Spanish and is a talented man (according to B-s) with connections in the music world, whom B-s assigned to exchange our records for Mexican ones. Stone is provided with an annual salary of \$2,000. That's all there is for now. In B-s's language, this is a Mexican office. Stone is not our man and has nothing to do with us. But what's worse, Stone is not dependent on our company and works exclusively for himself. To call him 'our' Mexican office is simply ridiculous.
5. Finally, another glaring negative trait in B-s's personality, according to Peter, is that he boasts of his frequent trips to the USSR before the war, which, by the way, everyone in Hollywood knows about. In conversation with Peter, B. boasted that Lavrenty Pavlovich knows him personally, and that V.M. introduced him to Cde. Molotov during the latter's visit to NY. (The conversation with Cde. Molotov supposedly went on for about 40 min.) Peter was told this in order to convince him of the absolute trust that representatives of Sov. power place in B-s.
- Considering all the aforementioned facts, Peter proposes the following:
1. Dismiss B-s from the administration and supervision of such a major business, and offer him the musical field only. B. is not an administrator and does not know how to manage money.
 2. Inform B-s that he should personally invest the money necessary for the further growth of the business. This will force him to be careful with money.
 3. If B-s does not agree to this, liquidate this business by selling it to another company, and pay the money to Alfred in installments."

- p.107 Vadim – C c/t 27.6.45
 He reported that F. knows the real name, address, and occupation in NY of "Czech," whom he telephoned several times at his apartment from LA, blatantly exposing their secret connection. "Czech" thinks that all such conversations might have been recorded by "Hut."

- p.108 C – To "Sergey" c/t 30.6.45
 Czech informed Vadim that he (Czech) is apparently known to the FBI as a Sov. agent. e candid phone conversations with F., through which it was easy to figure out that there was a secret connection with us.

p.109

Memo.

“Czech”

Vadim reports from Wash-n by c/t, dated 9.6.45, that he has contacted Cz. and begun training him for future work. Since Cz. is not at all familiar with Wash-n and has never been there, one of the first assignments he gave him was to get a thorough knowledge of the city and the situation there.

During the conversation, it was learned that:

1. The business that Czech currently owns in NY is taking up a lot of his time, b/c he has to work there himself; otherwise everything will get stolen bit by bit and he will go bankrupt. Citing the new assignments he was given, “Czech” expressed a strong desire to sell his business in NY and move closer to Wash-n (Baltimore, etc), where he would open, for example, a book store.

Vadim went to see Czech’s business in NY, which is located on a side street near midtown. It is a run-of-the-mill “snack bar” with 300-400 customers a day, according to Cz.

We undoubtedly need to have a business of this type in NY, as a rendezvous location for a particular category of probationers, a correspondence address, etc. Therefore, the station informed Cz. that it does not at all share his desire to immediately liquidate his business in NY, and asked him to continue working there as before. At the same time, he was instructed to begin looking for a good cover closer to Wash-n, and depending on the specific options here, we would think about it.

With regard to the business in NY, Cz. said that his business partner there is always talking about his desire to go to France, and has already applied for a visa.

2. As Center knows, Cz’s nephew, Ilya, works for Army intelligence; he was recruited by our man, is currently at a conference in S. Fr., and was not in contact with us until the middle of May.

3. Cz. still handles Frost, Liza, and Louis.

4. As Cz. reported, he has developed a very friendly relationship with F; they call each other by the informal “you” and by each other’s first names.

Of course, F. knows which organization he works for; he is not averse to boasting about it, and sometimes, completely out of place, he will bring up his acquaintance with Cde. Pavel. F’s father had been living permanently with him after arriving from the USSR, but then F. sent him to a vacation home someplace or other, because he was saying too much about the circumstances surrounding his departure from the USSR.

Cz. maintains that despite problems with the record factory, F.’s attitude towards us has not changed; however, he has no qualms about thinking of us as a “goldmine” from which he can extract money. According to Cz., F. has no value as a businessman, since he has never engaged in business himself.

At the same time, he has extensive connections—mostly in the performing world—and enjoys a certain degree of influence at his company. Recently, F. summoned Cz. to an urgent meeting in Chicago, in order to give him some “very important and confidential info.” that he received from Archbishop Spellman.

As soon as Czech heard it, he knew that this info. was a summary of

Spellman

an article from the previous issue of the “NY Times.” From Cz., the station learned that there was a possibility he could obtain some sort of “roof” from F. Czech thinks this possibility is realistic, but would not want to take advantage of it because of F’s indiscretion and imprudence.

p.110 5. Cz. characterizes “Liza” and “Louis” (F’s ex-partner at the record factory) favorably, but neither he nor “Nazar” had anything definite to tell us about possibilities for their use, evidently because they themselves don’t know. “Louis”

According to Cz., “Louis” has about one million dollars, longs to work with us, and, after receiving our most recent communication (regarding the liquidation of the record factory), which he took very well, he supposedly expressed a willingness to invest up to 250,000 Am. dollars into any solid business of our choosing.

Cz. knows next to nothing about their connections, and on our instructions, he will investigate them.

p.111 C – To Vadim c/t 14.6.45

“Deactivate F, because any further contact between him and Cz. is dangerous. Use a suitable cover story to warn F. not to try to renew contact with Cz. until he receives special instructions from the station. If F. continues to make attempts, Cz. should under no circumstances act on them.

Have Cz. continue handling Liza and Louis. For your information, we are reporting that ‘Louis’ invested \$130,000 in the business as F’s partner, but that as a result of F’s irresponsibility and poor business management, the business failed, resulting in significant losses. F. has promised to return \$100,000 to Louis, while Louis, by arrangement with us, has agreed to incur the other \$30,000 as a business loss. We, in turn, promised Louis that we would give him an opportunity to conduct a commerc-1 deal with Amtorg that would help him indemnify this loss as well.”

p.112 Czech’s report from 18.12.45.

“F. was here in NY and invited me to his place on Sunday, 16.12.45—the eve of his return California.

He informed me that he had sold 75% of the record factory’s stock to a certain Lev (a form-r liquor factories owner), and that his son Richard (B.M.’s son), who has returned from the army, is currently a partner in this company.

As for him, he has returned once more to the film industry. He is preparing to release four movies over the next few years. He is currently working on one of them—“Carnegie Hall”—having already signed a contract in NY. He has already invested \$66,000 into this venture. (He showed me the actual contract, which he signed here.)

“He said that if we want to work with him, he is willing to start a film company with us in the ‘Federal Films’ network, which is going to release these movies. This would require \$200,000. (Personally, I am convinced that this can be done with a \$100,000 investment).

This company could open branches in any country for the distribution of these films, without arousing any

suspicion on the part of the authorities, b/c his name is sufficiently well-known here and abroad. He nominated me to be controller and director of the NY office, b/c he said that I am familiar with languages and foreign countries and come from a capitalist milieu. He guarantees the success of this business, b/c movies are his 'thing'. He is prepared to make any guarantee that the money invested in this business will eventually be returned with interest.

He set two conditions:

1. No "Louis" (he won't take him on as a partner).
2. Give him an answer within one month.

If by the middle of January there has been no reply, then he will consider himself free (someone underlined the last phrase in red pencil and put an exclamation point.)⁸

p.113 Relatives (from a memo dated 14 Oct. 1946).

"A brother, Yuly Mikhailovich Moroz, b. 1906 in Zaporozhie, UkrSSR, higher education, non-Party man; worked as an economist on the Volkhovsky Front Directorate until 1943. In December 1943, the Volkhovsky Front Military Tribunal sentenced Y.M. Moroz to 10 years' imprisonment, with 5 years' subsequent disenfranchisement with confiscation of personal property, pursuant to article 58-10, part 2 and 193-17 'a' of the UK RSFSR.⁹ Following a petition by the NKGB USSR in July 1944, Moroz was released early by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and sent to the front. While at the front, M. was awarded the Order of the 'Red Star' and medals: 'For the capture of Warsaw' and 'For victory against Germany'. M. currently lives in Leningrad...He works at the Trade Institute.

A brother, Savely Mikhailovich Moroz, b. 1912

p.114 in the city of Zaporozhie, UkSSR.¹⁰, incomplete higher education, worked as an engineer on engine maintenance and repair for the 'Artiksnab' organization. In January 1944, the Irkutsk Region Court sentenced S.M. Moroz to 10 years' imprisonment, with confiscation of all his personal property and with 5 years' subsequent disenfranchisement, pursuant to statute p. 'a' p. 31 of the UK RSFSR from 7 August 1932. Following a petition by the NKGB USSR in October 1944, S.M. Moroz was released early by decree of the Presidium of the Supr. Soviet of the USSR and sent to the front. In 1945, following demobilization from the army, S.M. Moroz went to live in the city of Zaporozhie, where he continues to live at pres...With him lives his sister, Tsiliya Mikhailovna Pechkovskaya, b. 1914.

A brother, Sergey Mikh. M., member of the VKP(b), an engineer by profession, lives in Leningrad.

A sister, Bronislava Mikh. Litovkina, b. 1902, a stenographer by profession, works for 'Glavsevmorput'. Lives in Moscow...

A brother – Aleksandr Mikh. M., b. 1900 in the city of Bobruysk, worked as chairman of the Starobelsky city council of the Donetsk Region until 1937. In Dec. 1937, A.M.M. was sentenced to VMN by the Military Board of the Supr. Soviet of the USSR for participation in a counterrevolutionary Trotskyite terrorist org. His wife, Lyubov Grigorievna M., was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment by the Special Board in Dec. 1937, as a family member of a traitor to the Homeland.

- p.115 A brother, Zaromsky – Isaak Mikh. Moroz, b. 1898 in the city of Bobruysk, has an incomplete higher education in law. Worked until 1938 as chairman of the Region Planning Commission in the city of Yoshkar-Ola in Mariysk ASSR. In 1938, he was arrested by the organs of the Mariysk ASSR NKVD. I.M.M.'s current whereabouts are unknown. According to documents in his file, in 1942-43 he was living in the city of Tulun in the Irkutsk Reg.; according to the same files, I.M.M. died in a prison hospital in 1938.”
- p.119 “Czech” on F., dated 18.8.47. (F’s assessment is already positive).¹¹
 “One must be a man of steel to put up with Alfred Stern when doing business, especially in America, where risk, enterprise, and speed are the main elements of any commercial undertaking...”
- p.120 Boris Morros is, of course, talented, energetic, and enterprising. He can undoubtedly keep a secret, and is ready and willing to ‘do things’ for us. But the trouble with him is that, because he lives in the Hollywood milieu, surrounded by luxury and abundance, he does not understand the value of money. Thousands of dollars are thrown right and left. It will take someone with great skill to discipline him and keep him within the constraints of the budget. He needs a strict financial regimen – and constant financial supervision. This is his most negative trait. In this sense, however, he is a product of his environment! But let it be said in his defense that he is undoubtedly an honest man who submits to our decisions. When I asked him to return the money to Alfred, he said, without hesitation, that it would be difficult to return all the money, but that he would return a hundred thousand within 3 months. Over the course of 3 months, he made good on this debt with three checks (two for \$25,000 each and one for \$50,000). Greedy Alfred was so happy that he insisted on giving me a large personal bonus, which was of course soon forgotten...
- p.121 [In June 1947, I saw F. and his wife after their return from Europe.]
 “B. went to Europe to sell his new movie, which he already managed to make in 1946-47. He made it together with Baron.¹² The name of the movie is ‘*Carnegie Hall*’. The idea, in and of itself, is wonderful. The movie shows the history of ‘*Carnegie Hall*’ from the day it was founded. This movie features performances by Tchaikovsky, Jascha Heifetz, Stokowski, Lily Pons, and a number of oth. figures from the musical world. From a musical perspective, the film is beyond reproach, but there is too much music. The audience gets tired of it, and the plot—in typical American fashion—is silly and cheap. On the whole, the film was well-reviewed in the Amer. and Euro. press. It was trumpeted by every major American newspaper, and the Paris newspapers praise this film as well. The film is already sold to 14,000 movie theaters in America. Now it is on to the Eleysian Fields in Paris, in London, in Sweden... In Europe, he met with prominent polit. and public figures, and traveled ‘all over Europe’ with a personal letter

Spellman

from Cardinal Spellman, asking all Catholic organizations to help him any way they can... All in all, this friendship between 'the cardinal of his majesty the Lord God' and the Jew Boris Morros is quite close. This cardinal expended enormous energy helping B-s film his movie in NY. It is was the first time in Holly-d history that a film of as large a scale as 'Carnegie Hall', which is two and a half hours long, was filmed not in H., but in NY. The cardinal's authority and connections sUBNOituted for the lack of shooting equipment, electric wires, etc. It was he who called Mayor O'Dwyer—

p.12 the cardinal and O'Dwyer are both Catholic—and asked him to help M-s in any way he could. Subsequently, M. generously rewarded Sp-n and gave half of the net box-office returns from the premier (each ticket cost about 10 dollars) to Catholic children, and the oth. half to Jewish social org-s. For his part, S. didn't hold back either: He gave a check for ten thousand dollars through B. M-s to the "United¹³ Jewish Appeal."

"He proposes that we become partners in a film company. He wants me as his partner and no one else. He is putting all his money into this – several hundred thousand dollars. In turn, he wants us to invest 250 thousand as well. I think he would agree to a smaller sum – he would agree to 150 thousand."

p.123 "A few words about Boris's wife":

Myra befriended Katya (Ekaterina). She claims that ever since she got back from Europe, she has shifted far Left. And in conversation with me she once said: 'Well, Isek? What's going to happen in America?'

Me: Well, the skyscrapers won't keep standing like that forever. Even America can get upside down sometimes.

Her: You're being coy. That's not what I have in mind. Why don't you want to work with Boris in the business? After all, he loves you very much, in spite of all the unpleasantness in the past.

Me: We'll see, said the blind man."

She smiled and said: "We'll be sure to see each other again in the fall."

p.125 Memo.

[The connection with F. was interrupted in 1938 (Gutzeit's execution); in November 1940, he was contacted by Gennady.]

p.126 [His brother, Yuly Moroz fought in the penal battalion.]

p.129 "Czech's" letter from March 1948.

"I saw Boris three times. He immediately told me (at the first meeting) that he is ready to go to Europe, b/c he is about to release a new movie devoted to relations between America and Europe. He had wanted to go to Paris in February. On the eve of my departure, however, he called me from Hollywood and told me that he would have to postpone his trip b/c he is very busy with current business. He will go to Paris as soon as he becomes available..."

Boris could undoubtedly do a lot of good for our cause, but only on one firm condition: supervision, strict supervision on our part!!! Otherwise, all his connections are for naught. Boris is not under suspicion, even though, as you are aware, Hollywood is currently undergoing an incredible 'purge' of Reds...He travels all over the place, is friends with Cardinal

Spellman, meets with major movie stars, has countless acquaintances all over the world, but...he doesn't do anything yet, and never will do anything unless we take him into our own hands. I do think it is possible to make him work.

The main condition he set (I already wrote and told you about this last summer) was that we invest as much money as he does in his movie business. He names a sum of a quarter of a million dollars. I think he would agree to 150,000 as well. Otherwise, as he claims, the business won't be solid and nothing will come of it."

p.131 "Czech's" report from 6.5.48.

[Arrange a meeting between the three of us: Boris, myself, and a representative from the Center in Paris.]

"If the matter is favorably resolved, then he should be in contact with me."

"This man could undoubtedly do a lot of good for our cause in every respect, namely: major connections, getting people jobs, getting entry visas through various channels, transferring funds to various countries, legalizing people through film divisions in the USA and in Europe, and setting up courier links between the USA and Europe. We would be wrong to refuse his services, especially in the current, complicated int'l situation...We need to resolve this matter now, since he clearly insists on it. If he leaves Europe for the USA without meeting with you, then he is a lost cause for us."

p.133 Czech's report from 4.5.48

"The last time I was in the USA, I saw Boris twice. A 3rd meeting took place in Paris on 22 April of this year, i.e., the day before I left for Poland.

Here are the thoughts that Boris expressed at the most recent meetings, particularly at the last meeting in Paris:

1. He, Boris, is willing (and desperately wants) to work with us. He absolutely insists (with a temperament typical of him) on a direct and systematic connection with us.

He says and argues that in the changed situation in the USA, he cannot afford to be handled by 'boys' (verbatim) who are unfamiliar with the country, its languages, customs, etc, etc. He gave examples; where some people used to come to his Paramount office to get 'a couple hundred dollars' and put him in a compromising situation, much to the surprise of the secretaries and surrounding staff. He complains that these comrades never gave him instructions, that they made him all kinds of promises and then disappeared without a trace for years at a time...

"I wasn't brought over from Soviet Russia 30 years ago for this. I was sent by Lavrenty Pavlovich, and

p.134 I finally want to speak with the leaders of the Sov. power.

If, henceforth, they don't want to work with me, they should just say 'no'; if they do want to work with me, it should be done systematically, with directives and instructions. But I have to know, once and for all, where are we going?! I cannot—continued Boris—live in the USA and be a dispassionate observer of the outrages, atrocities, and terror committed by the

American reactionary clique against the great Amer. people. The choice is in your hands – say ‘yes’ or ‘no’. Enough of standing on my knees and begging: “please, work with me! Trust me!”...

We agreed on a meeting place in Paris (I know his European addresses) in the second half of May, and I told him that I would try to give him an answer to his question.

2. He, B., moves in important capitalist circles; he has major connections in Catholic Church circles, personally knows mayors of various cities (O’Dwyer in NY, the mayor of Los Angeles); he is famous throughout the film world; he is written about a good deal in the press. His last movie, “Carnegie Hall,” was reviewed by every major newspaper in America and Europe. He is known to have been one of the Rimsky-Korsakov’s students, and he always boasts about this at press banquets.

There is hardly a leading actor who doesn’t know Boris. To illustrate his close and intimate connections with the Catholic

p.135 Church, he cited three facts:

a) Cardinal Spellman (who is being groomed to replace the Pope if the latter dies) was in Hollywood at the end of last year. Spellman was busy with his church business, and therefore did not see anyone during this visit.

Nevertheless, one fine day, the phone rang, and Sp-n announced that he was only going to come over to see him. The visit lasted three whole hours. This story subsequently spread all over Hollywood, and everyone was envious of Boris: “Look,” they said, “how close that Catholic and that Jew are.”

b) Cardinal S. gave B-s a check for ten thousand dollars for the “United Jewish Appeal.” This was in response to B.’s allotting a portion of earnings from the premier of “C.H.” to Catholic orphanages through S.

c) The day before B-s left for Europe, Cardinal S. gave B-s a letter for the Pope, in which he enthusiastically recommended him and asked that he be given any help he required.

S. is also trying to perpetuate his holy name through film...He is currently working on a plot (purportedly anti-Fascist) for a movie in which the hero was supposed to have been a Catholic. S. consulted B-s in advance and asked him whether he would make this movie. B. agreed, but on one condition: the Catholic had to be replaced by a Protestant, b/c Catholics are unpopular in America.

p.136 S. praised him for his bold and frank critique and agreed...to replace the Catholic with a Protestant.

“Better yet,” said Sp., “this will demonstrate yet again the lack of prejudice on the part of the Catholic Church.” Sp. is ready and waiting...

B. says that if we were to go arm in arm with this Sp.-Vatican crew, we could win their confidence and do business in every major capitalist country by taking advantage of their prestige and connections.

3. B-s is also well-known in Republican circles in California. During Cde. Zarubin’s stay in the USA, he, B., would tell V.M. that they wanted to nominate him for Treasurer of the Repub-can Party in California. V.M. advised him not to do this, since it “would be better not to rise too far in the ranks.” But even now, he maintains close and friendly relations with them...

B. has important connections and acquaintances in London, Paris, and Rome. Based on everything he said at recent meetings, he concludes that

with his help, and provided there is a precise, systematic, and streamlined connection with us, he can build a network of our organizations and stations all over the capit-st world.

He can help individual comrades of ours infiltrate the necessary countries. He could transfer our funds to various countries with ease.

p.137

He has one condition for realizing these goals: We have to invest the same amount of money he does. The investments in question are large. At one point he was talking about a quarter of a million dollars, but later, to my surprise, he lowered it to 150 thousand. "Otherwise," says Boris, "they will abandon me and forget me again. There is another, deeper reason in addition to this one, namely: every movie costs 700-800 thousand dollars. He has to borrow this money from banks, though, granted, they give it to him b/c he is solvent, and the banks monitor all of his financial activity. To free himself of this unnecessary control, we have to help him. All else aside, he says, his work, abilities, and name, plus his money, are greater than our finances...

To monitor his finances and regular contacts with the bourgeois world, he is offering me to personally join his company as his business partner and to run the company's administrative division.

This would be easy to explain – our "old" friendship (at one point, in Hollywood, we agreed that we knew each other from Vilno, b/c my family and his family had lived in Vilno during the First War, and we are childhood friends. This is how things are typically done in America. Many fur and bristle merchants own stocks in all sorts of industries that have no connection to them.

p.138

On my part, however, I categorically declare: I am only prepared to take this upon myself on one condition: that at the meeting, and provided this is approved, we explain to Boris that he will answer to me in matters of finance. Without this supervision, he will spend left and right, b/c Hollywood types have enormous appetites, and I do not intend to answer for such actions on his part...

There's no need to be shy in front of him when it comes to money – he needs to understand that this is money for work, not for him personally, and that it is intended only for our business."

p.141

"Czech's report from 6.5.48.

"B. does not read newspapers very often, and if he does, he almost always skips the politico-econ. section. He is completely absorbed in finance, but as far as Marxism is concerned he is completely ignorant. This is not his fault...Therefore, without waiting for special instructions from above, I discuss the international situation with B. at every meeting, particularly the situation unfolding in the USA.

Boris loves money!¹⁴ This is an indisputable fact. Granted, not for himself – but he loves spending it on various goals. He copies America completely when it comes to advertising. He spends heaps of money on it, and all the little people in his circle make a great living off him and pay him cheap compliments. This is something he enjoys.

p.142 A few words about his wife, Ekaterina (Katya): She understands even less about politics than he does. Once, at dinner with us, in front of my wife she said: America is the best country in the world. She is terribly in love with California and doesn't see anything else. This also attests to political ignorance and a complete lack of reading..."

p.146 "Czech's" report from 14.6.48

"His connections really are vast and diverse. You need only accompany him on the streets of Paris and you'll see for yourself how many notable people from the bourgeois world go after him."

[John's connections] ("not all of them, far from all of them")

[1. Cardinal Sp-n.] "I read the letter from Sp-n's office to the Pope, in which Sp-n recommends Boris."

2. _____¹⁵ - archbishop in Sp-n's inner circle who supports direct ties with the Papal chancellery at the Vatican.

p.147 3. _____¹⁶ - General Eisenhower's brother. They get together for drinks...

4. General Lord. As is generally known, Bedell Smith worked on Eisenhower's staff during the war. _____ was Bedell Smith's deputy (the latter is currently ambassador to the Sov. Union). I personally read General Lord's letters to John. This same general is in London at pres., and he often calls John. They frequently go on the town together and try to find ladies they know... This same General Lord introduced John to General Clay's wife (General _____ is Commander of the Amer. Army in Germany). General Clay's wife cheats on her husband, and does so with gusto... I am reporting this just in case.

5. General Spaatz - a good friend of John's.

6. General Spaatz's assistant - a Russian by birth, named _____. He is a good friend of John's and often writes for him (he figures as a Hollywood writer.)

7. John is good friends with the governor of NY state, Dewey. Their friendship began from the following details: Speaking on the radio, Dewey discovered that there was something wrong with his voice, that he, Dewey, had a lisp. To correct his speech, he, Dewey, hired _____ and John. As everyone knows, the sound of one's voice on the radio plays a big role in propaganda and campaigning. They spent hours correcting his speech, and advised him to get surgery on his lower jaw. This is how the friendship between Dewey and John began. Dewey has not forgotten this, and often helps John in his work. (_____ used to be Caruso's teacher.)

8. _____ John is friends with him b/c _____ began his career in music. They see each other often and talk about music, but, as John rightly said, if we give the word

p.148 they can talk about something else...

9. _____ - a senator from California. He pulls a lot of strings for John and often gets together with him in California.

10. Vandenberg - John knows Mr. Vandenberg personally; not well, but if need be, these connections can be cultivated.

11. Benton - Marshall's former deputy; he currently

Smith was almost a victim of the witch hunt

Presidential candidate

owns “_____.” This is the music that is played in every hotel in the USA. He also owns “_____.” To this day, according to John, he has a lot of influence on Marshall. His personal ambition is to become governor of Chicago; his permanent residence is in Chicago, and he owns a winter home in Arizona (8 hours from L. Angeles by car). He goes to see John, and they often spend time together...

Marshall –
“witch hunt”

12. John personally knows the presidents of various major banks, important businessmen like “_____,” “_____,” and so forth. By this I mean to say that John moves freely in circles in the film, political, military, and business worlds; that is, the very circles that interest us...

In addition to all this, John proposes to set up his own technical connection and relay connection. He proposes frequent trips to Europe (two – him, two – me). He proposes setting up offices in various countries of interest to us. He proposes bringing people here and to the USA from home. That’s all in a nutshell. I am sure that this amounts to 1/20th of the info. John has...

And so, my dear comrades, the word is with you! Act!”

p.149 “Czech” on “John.” 27.7.48

[John is on a tour of Spain; his most recent telegram was from Valencia. He is moving about in offic-al circles.]

“In recent weeks, his name has sounded in the pages of the European press, including the Paris press. On the personal invitation of the head of the Amer. Legion in France (he personally introduced me to him) and the U.S. ambassador to France, he played a prominent role at the “ball at the Louvre,” where the most beautiful American and French girls were chosen for a trip to Hollywood. Suffice it to say that this ball was attended by the ambassadors of the USA and England, General Kenig, René Mayer, and a host of military men, ministers, etc., b/c the proceeds (22 million francs) went to benefit disabled French veterans. You had to be at this ball yourself to be persuaded of the extent to which John can pull the wool over this entire ‘distinguished’ public’s eyes. For instance, to do away with formalities in the name of creating “a free and easy mood,” he ordered the entire elite to sit on...the floor of the Louvre, and only then, he said, would he “pick out the beauties” who would go to Hollywood. At first, General Kenig, the Amer. ambassador, did not want to obey,

p.150 but John was having none of it. John, like a showman, gave them the order, and they sat down. Moreover, John said to the Amer. ambassador: “_____.”

I mention these little incidents in order to show how at ease John feels in front of them, and what sort of society he moves in. And the thing is, he doesn’t ask this “elite” to invite him; on the contrary, this “elite” begs him to visit them and hobnob with them. And he asks a fair question: “if no one is interested in me at home (I try to show him that the opposite is true, but keep losing more and more of my authority, since that he sees that these promises don’t lead to action), then why go through all this trouble? All these meetings aren’t worth a penny.”

p.151 (Gave two newspapers containing items about John.)

- p.152 Photo from the newspaper “*France Soir*” (M., seated at a table, is signing a contract, surrounded by officials and an actress). Headline: “*Cette nuit, le chemin d’Hollywood partait du ministère des Finances.*”
Caption: “*Les salons prêtés par M. René Mayer à l’occasion de la “Nuit du Louvre” ont retenti jusqu’au matin de l’écho des sambas, slow fox et blues. Et ce ne fut pas pour les austères huissiers le seul motif d’étonnement: à 2 heures du matin, le producteur américain Boris Morros a fait signer, sur un bureau du ministère, le contrat par lequel il engage pour son prochain film franco-américain, la starlet française Jacqueline Dior, qui fut miss Cinéma 1946 et qui est devenue un des espoirs de nos studios.*”
“*Le Figaro* 24.6.48.” Photo: Morros between two women.
“*Mlle Jacqueline Dior et Mlle Paulette Elwright entourent l’impresario qui, selon les conventions du prix de beauté, décerné au cours de la Grande Nuit du Louvre, les emmènera à Hollywood, où elles tourneront dans le film “La femme aux cent visages”, de Boris Morros.* (In the same envelope – a great photo of B.M.).
- p.154 (in envelope) Letter from *Lord Strabolgi* 14 June 1948
Dear Mr. Morros,
Please be sure to let me know when you are back in London, as I want you to meet my friend about the broadcasting business, and I also want to take you to meet Mrs. A.V. Alexander, wife of our Minister of Defense.

With kindest regards,
yours sincerely,
Geraldine¹⁷ Strabolgi.
- p.156 “Tikhon” from Paris c/t 12.07.48.
[“Czech” reported that John has come back from Spain and insists on meeting with a high-level worker prior to his return to the USA. He can go to the USSR himself in the 2nd half of August. For this, we need to send an invitation through “Soyuzintorgkino” to get to know, and possibly to buy, his film “Carnegie Hall.”]
“According to ‘Czech’, such an open trip to the Soviet Union on John’s part would not cast any suspicion on him, b/c he has traveled through all the countries of Europe on his music business. Moreover, ‘John’ cites his close acquaintance with Prokofiev and Khachaturian.”
- p.157 Cde. P.V. Fedotov’s resolution:
“Cde. Korotkov. I am not entirely convinced of ‘John’s’ selflessness in collaborating with us. Nevertheless, he is not someone to be spurned.”

- p.158 C/t C – Paris, to “Tikhon” 17.07.48
 [Please send to “Czech”:]
 “‘John’s’ information about General Clay’s wife (hereinafter ‘Missis’) is of interest. It is essential to gather the most detailed personal information about her, in particular: polit. views, background, family connections, connections in society, pursuits, personality traits, habits, weaknesses, material well-being, relations with her husband, permanent place of residence, pastimes, with whom exactly she maintains intimate ties (contacts), what specifically is known in this regard.
 How does John know her; is he acquainted with anyone else from her circle, could he develop these acquaintances with the aim of obtaining more detailed information about ‘Missis’ and her connections.
 Inform ‘Czech’ of our request to carefully think over and tell us his thoughts on how, on the basis of all the information about ‘Missis’, one could take advantage of ‘Missis’s’ conduct in order to discredit her husband.”
- p.159 “Czech’s” report from 31.7.48.
 “I informed John of your assignment right away. To discuss thoroughly, in detail, and at length, the question of C’s wife.¹⁸ He will be able to give you detailed info. in the middle of September, when he is in Berlin. (John is currently ‘shooting’ a film: ‘_____’: London, Paris, Rome, Budapest, and Berlin.) He personally knows C’s wife, but he wants to approach her and her husband through her close friends.
 Here is what he has already undertaken as a result of our conversation (Saturday 24.7.48):
 On Wednesday (28.7.48), John met a certain _____ (wife of the U.S. consul general in Munich); this same _____ is the daughter of the well-known brewery owner in the USA, Mr. Busch. (Busch beer is known throughout America). _____ is a close friend of C’s wife. At the same evening party (28.7.48), John also met the Amer. general Kurtz (works at General Clay’s department in Berlin), who invited John to Berlin as well. John assured them (Kurtz and _____) that in September, during the film shoot, he would be sure to visit them and they would ‘have some drinks’. It seems to me that this would be worth our while!”
- p.162 To K.I. chairman (entry No. _____ dated 18.11.48) (from P. Fedotov).
 “In submitting a memo on agent “John” – the famous Amer. movie producer who is currently located in Europe, I am asking you for permission to assign Cde. Korotkov to meet with him.”
 [Briefly, the story of working with him, contacts.]
- p.163 “The goal of this meeting should be the following: Get a proper understanding of ‘John’s’ personality, find out the motivation driving ‘John’ to work with us, and his sincerity, specify his contacts and intelligence opportunities; in the event of a positive outcome, develop a plan of work with him and include him

in 'Czech's' group."

[Meeting in Bern. Korotkov is going as a dip. courier for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, carrying mail for the Soviet delegation to the 7th session of the U.N. Econ. And Social Council.]

p.164 Resol-n of the KI Chairman: "This can be done, but very carefully – Cde. Korotkov should not get too engaged in the conversations." (4.8.48)

p.166 C/t from Korotkov from Bern dated 25.08.48.

"I am reporting the outcome of the meeting with John and Czech. The meeting with Czech alone, which took place on August 22nd, was devoted to obtaining addit'l information about 'John'. I met with 'John' himself on August 23rd, in Czech's presence. It would not have been expedient to prevent the latter from taking part in the meeting, b/c this would have been taken as an open expression of distrust toward 'Czech' and been perceived negatively by 'John'.

The day after the meeting with 'John', I met with 'Czech' alone once more, for the purpose of finding out from him John's reaction to my conversation with him. The conversation with J. took the form of friendly questions on my part about his biographical information, his position in the USA, past activit-es, and future plans. I did not give J-n any assignments, instructions, or direct or indirect advice, and we came to a mutual agreement about the need for another, longer meeting, because it would be impossible to cover all the questions that have accumulated during the long period where there was no contact with him in 4 – 4 1/2 hours.

p.167 Of the general information about J., I ought to note the foll. facts that are not reflected in our materials: As a young man, he finished the Petrograd Conservatory; he claims that his teacher was Rimsky-Korsakov, and that his classmate and friend was Sergey Prokofiev, with whom he remained close friends throughout the latter's stay in America.

Having been sent in the first period of the Revolution from Petrograd to the South of Russia – to Ekaterinoslav, to organize departments of public education – according to him, because that part of the Ukraine was occupied by the Whites and it was impossible to go north, he left for the Crimea, and then for Turkey by English steamship; and from there, in 1921, he made his way to Baku, where the Soviets were in power, and where he was appointed chairman of Rabis.

When asked about the details and circumstances surrounding this trip, J. answered in vague terms. However, through 'Czech's' wife, who is friends with J's wife, Yekaterina Yefimovna (maiden name – Modina), a Russian woman from a family of Rostov millionaires, it is known from the latter's stories when J. was in the South during the Civil War, he met with her and her first husband – a very wealthy Russian – and, as he was in love with her, he helped them flee to Turkey and take with them diamonds and other valuables.

In Turkey, Modina's first husband, who had been suffering from heart disease, died, and she married J. and went with him to America.

p.168 According to Cz., Modina holds anti-Soviet views and idolizes America. Moreover, until recently, we believed, based on information from Cz., that her numerous relatives were shot during the Civil War; however, when Cz. chided J. for not being frank with me about his wife in conversation with me, and in particular, for not mentioning anything about the fact that his wife's relatives had been shot, J. burst out laughing and said that this was just a legend they had made up when they went abroad. The truth is, none of his wife's relatives had been shot. Unfortunately, I found this all out only after the meeting with J., now, in Switzerland, from Cz's wife, who picked it up from a conversation with Modina, and I was unable to use it in conversation with J. and find out what exactly had happened.

Therefore, I assume that J. will also call the escape across the border to Turkey a 'legend' that was spread by his wife, b/c the version he tells about his departure abroad—related below—is completely different.

J., however, insists that his wife does not know Cz's true role, or, for that matter, anything about his—J's—connection with him.

According to J., in 1921, when he was Chairman of Rabis in Baku, he was entrusted with organizing translations at the First Congress of Eastern Peoples. At this congress, he met Comrades Kirov and Stasova and was introduced to Cde. Beria; furthermore, he apparently had to work rather closely with Stasova. Cde. Stasova—and later Beria—asked him to go abroad, with instructions to establish himself there and wait for the moment when he would be approached for help.

It was decided that, in order to leave Russia, J. would take advantage of the going abroad of Paleev's theater troupe, "The Bat," for whose productions he wrote music, which was very successful. After coming to the USA with this theater, J. was soon invited to join one of the country's largest film companies—"Paramount"—thanks to the success of his productions and music, and he made his career there, even becoming one of its 18 directors.

p.169 J. is currently the owner or primary shareholder of several independent companies, most important of which is "Federal Film." In terms of capital and scale, it is in the middle of the range. In addition to owning the film company, he comes up with ideas for movies, writes or arranges music for them, and oversees their productions.

As for his connections and popularity in the USA as well as Europe, J. repeated what we already knew from Cz.

He is very good friends with Cardinal Spellman, who plays a prominent role in the U.S.'s political life and is the first pretender to the throne in the event of Pacelli's death. He has a similar relationship with Warren, the California governor and vice-presidential candidate for the Republican Party. He is a close friend of Dewey, whose speech defect he corrected so that he could make radio appearances, and is quite well acquainted with every senator from California, where he is an indispensable leading participant in the musical component of every election campaign. His circle of connections includes a long

list of leading polit., financial, and industrial figures. According to him, he could easily develop or enter into friendly relations in any circles that interest us and with all sorts of people in the USA and Europe.

If we wanted, he could use a recommendation from Spellman to get an audience with the Pope, be a guest of the Spanish Foreign Minister, whom he met on a recent trip to Spain, where he was also introduced to Franco; he could go to Berlin and be a guest of Clay, whose business partner he met on a trip from the USA to Europe, and so on and so forth.

In response to my questions about the degree and nature of these acquaintances, J. noted that it would not be hard for him to get the whole truth

p.170 on at least some of these individuals, including Dewey, and I could tell that J. was saying this as if it were a general assignment to him from Moscow. As for his connection with us in the past, J. enlarged on what we already know about his work beginning in 1934 with references to the fact that in about 1929, he had been contacted by an official in the USA, Melamed, for whom he carried out various assignments. The name Melamed is indeed known to us from J's file, but only beginning in 1934.

Having heard all this, I asked J. to tell me his proposal about working with us in the future.

J. pointed out the unimportance of the assignments he had received, the frequent long breaks in the connection, and the incompetence of the comrades we had sent to him in the past, and then said that he was ready and willing to do something important, or else he asks that "he be discharged and sent to Russia together with his wife." (The last statement should undoubtedly be taken as a theatrical gesture and (illegible word)¹⁹ talk...

The gist of his proposal is as follows: He is anonymously organizing a society in our country (to avoid Amer. taxes) that will produce and broadcast certain television programs in the USA via Amer. television stations. He is confident in the success of this undertaking, because at pres., television is spreading on a massive scale in the USA. His idea to broadcast shows in this manner has not yet been realized, but it will undoubtedly enjoy a favorable environment and reception in America. He intends to start by using television stations to show Americans musical programs, filmed and recorded in the places where the classical figures of music had once lived and composed – in Vienna, Paris, and so on.

J. is familiar with the psychology of Amer-cans; he knows how such things should be marketed and guarantees all-around positive results.

p.171 This company would have branches in the USA and oth. countries, anywhere we need them. Using this as a cover, we can plant our people anywhere we want; J., meanwhile, will travel to any country on our instructions, make new connections, make his way into circles that interest us, develop and reinforce existing acquaintances through his rise in fame and popularity in America—which would be inevitable after the realization of his idea with television programs via television networks.

J. says that this should be put into effect immediately;

3-6 months from now it will already be too late, b/c other people will have beaten him to it. He is prepared to devote himself entirely to this company and to our work, and give the old companies to his son, who has already proven himself to be a talented film producer. J. needs 300,000 dollars to launch this business, b/c he cannot take the necessary amount out of his previous companies, and obtaining credit from banks would curtail his freedom in every respect. J. is prepared to offer any guarantee for our investment and is confident that he will be able to pay us back half the amount in only six months. J. was very enthusiastic in spelling out the prospects of this business for our Homeland, emphasizing the breadth of opportunities and expressing an ardent wish to carry out all of our assignments through it. I told J. that it would be best to go over all the possible options for his work with us, and asked him to tell me his thoughts on what he could do besides plan and put into effect this proposal of his, as well {to} explain what he meant by his remark about "retirement" if, for whatever reason, we were not interested in realizing his idea.

p.172 J. responded to my remark with obvious disappointment, embarrassment, and a complete loss of the enthusiasm I had noted earlier.

After repeating his argument that it nevertheless would be expedient for our homeland to accept this very proposal, which, in his opinion, does not entail any risk, J. said that he would, of course, be willing to do our bidding regardless; however, he would not have the same opportunities or freedom of action.

Since it was getting late, we agreed to discuss this all in greater detail at the next meeting.

As Cz. told me the following day, J. was disappointed and hurt that his proposal to start a new business was not accepted right away and that, judging by the conversation, there was still a chance that we would not want to invest any money at all.

J. told Cz. that he saw my meeting with him as an expression of trust toward him, though he can't understand why we don't want to entrust him with money, considering his willingness to provide any guarantee, and why we would turn down the extensive intelligence opportunities that would come with the realization of his idea.

Cz. repeated that, although J's proposal is not motivated by a desire to use our money for easy profit, he is not above using this opportunity to increase his popularity in the USA. Cz. believes in the sincerity of J's claim that he would like to work for us on an active basis through the new company.

When I asked Cz. whether J. would work for us if we did not accept his proposal to set up a new business, Cz. answered in the affirmative, noting however that, naturally,

p.173 his feelings towards us would cool...

I think that after the first meeting it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. J. is a fully Americanized businessman who has achieved a moderate level of success thanks to his inborn energy, aptitude, cunning, and certain organizational and musical talents, among others. He likes to boast of his Americanization and feels himself at home in the USA in every respect. He is interested in polit. and social problems only inasmuch as they involve the sphere of his direct commercial or creative activities.

2. One of the main reasons for his desire to work with us at pres. is his wish to gain a source of financing. Whether he is after money or—as Cz. insists—fame is, I think, of secondary importance. We believe both have something to do with it.

J. still feels a certain fondness for Russia, which is kept alive by his past life, his studies, and his admiration for Russian music.

His political views—as far as he has any—are anti-reactionary. As of yet, we have nothing concrete to indicate that J. intends to cheat us out of money, nor is there anything to indicate that he was sent to us by the Americans.

However, certain things about him remain somewhat obscure, and nothing about his work for us in the past would indicate that he has firm ties to our

p.174 intelligence service, especially considering that he never did anything for us that was directed against the USA.

3. J's opportunities, both with his connections and with regard to creating covers, setting up our people, etc., are undoubtedly very interesting, though we suspect that he exaggerates them somewhat.

Given everything we know about J., I think it would be advisable to:

1. Refrain, for the time being, from accepting J's proposal to organize a new company with our involvement. (When I asked Cz. what he thought of J's proposal, he backed him and said that J. could make do with an investment of half the amount he named.) Tell him that we are not ruling out future financial involvement in his companies.

2. Try to test J. with specific assignments to collect interesting information about the behind-the-scenes connections, lives, and activ-ties of his highly placed Amer. friends. Ask him to go to Rome to meet with the Pope, and to visit Berlin—specifically, General Clay—and gather information on him, his wife, and oth. matters that interest us. (If he agrees to this, authorize us to pay his expenses, which could run to 2-3 thousand dollars.)

3. Without breaking or quarreling with him, discuss with J. in a friendly enough—though more direct and persistent—manner about all the obscure parts of his biography. There is a meeting with J. early Friday morning.”

p.176 C – Bern c/t 27.8.48

“We agree with the conclusions regarding J. J’s proposal to organize a company is not suitable. It would be best to tell him frankly that at the current stage of our relationship with him, we cannot get involved in a business whose practical benefits are uncertain. If he wants to work with us, he should do everything that lies within his power. We need to come to an agreement with him once and for all on this basis and persuade Czech to help us out with this. It is unclear to us whether J. wants to work with us as a businessman, or whether he has some oth. motive. We would like you to solve this problem, which we in Moscow have unanimously determined to be of utmost importance. If J. does not agree to our terms, the best thing would be to refuse his services, but hold the connection with him in reserve, just in case. Regarding what was said, Center does not see any practical point in arranging for J. to go to Rome or Berlin on our assignment, b/c if he wants to work with us, he will be able to give us adequate proof of the honesty of his claims even without that.”

p.180 Record of the 2nd meeting with John.

“At the second meeting with J. on 27.8.48, certain aspects of his biography were clarified. According to J., after graduating from the Petersburg Conservatory, he was first appointed prompter, and then assistant, to the conductor of the Imperial Mariinsky Opera Theater, who at that time was Napravnik. In 1913, J. was sent as an instructor of the Imperial School of Music to Poltava, where he was conscripted by the army at the start of the war. He spent the entire war working in the headquarters in the musical area, and by the end of the war he had become chief inspecting officer of military orchestras on the Southwestern front. When the front began to collapse in 1917, J. went to Petrograd and later to Moscow. In Moscow, he worked briefly at the Commissariat of Education, which soon sent him to the Ukraine to set up music departments within the national educational system. Regarding his trip to Turkey and return to Russia, J. stuck to the version he already told me and did not provide any new details. On the subject of Baku, he keeps mentioning the name Bagdatiev, who, as one of the senior workers in Azerbaijan, was involved in sending him abroad. When I asked J. whether he had been sent abroad especially by Cde. Beria, or whether the latter had received him after learning that he would be leaving with the troupe “The Bat,” J. repeated that it had not been his intention to go abroad on his own initiative, but that he had received instructions to take advantage of “The Bat’s” trip and go to Europe as a member of their crew.

p.181 Regarding his wife, J. told me the following: Her maiden name is Modina; she comes from Rostov-on-Don. Her family owned a house there. J. met her in Baku, where she was performing as a singer with the troupe “The Bat” under her first husband’s name – Zaslavsky.

Her first husband, Zaslavsky—a Jew by nationality—worked for the troupe as an electrical engineer. While the “Bat” troupe was in Turkey, Zaslavsky died, and J. married Modina-Zaslavskaya, whom he had already been courting.

J. claims that his wife is a woman with highly progressive and pro-Soviet views, and that she feels a great deal of love for Russia and dreams of taking a trip to the USSR. According to J., her children from her first marriage—a grown-up daughter and son, currently living in America—are also very left-leaning people. As for Modina-Zaslavskaya’s relatives who were supposedly shot, he has never heard anything about it. On the contrary, he knows that Modina’s sisters lived in Leningrad, and he visited them during his trip to the USSR in 1936. Modina’s claims and stories about her escape from the Bolsheviks, her diamonds, her relatives who were shot, and so forth, are all a legend, which she spreads among their acquaintances on his instructions.

Seeing as I thought I had gathered enough information to run a check of J’s entire past in the Sov. Union, we ended our discussion of the subject, since any additional details J. might, somewhat unwillingly, have told me would not have shed light on the truth of the matter anyway.

With regard to J’s proposal to begin actively working through a new company, I told him that while we welcome and value his desire to work on an active basis, we think it would be more expedient to begin this work using already-available resources, and refrain from any commercial undertakings for the time being.

p.182

J. again tried to convince me of the extremely attractive intelligence opportunities connected with founding this company. He complained that our refusal to organize a new company meant that we would yet again be treating him like a rank-and-file worker, while ‘Maxim’, supposedly on instructions from Moscow, told him that he had been promoted to highest ranks of our organization.

It was perfectly obvious from all these conversations with J. that in the past he had been promised too much that was unnecessary and frivolous. For instance, according to J., ‘Maxim’ told him that they (J. and ‘Maxim’) would cover the whole world in a network of businesses that would be used as a cover for intelligence work.

Because, in the past, he had only been given assignments on organizing covers, transferring money, etc., he was convinced that that our present interests also lay primarily in that direction. We can safely say that it was this kind of thinking that drove J. to try to reestablish ties with us, especially since he intends to pass his existing companies on to his son, and is therefore looking for capital to start a new company.

Regarding the history of our relationship with J., it is also worth mentioning that several times in conversation with me—sometimes joking, sometimes in all seriousness—he said that he has never begrudged us or our comrades money. He frequently had to give them small loans, and once he even gave ‘Maxim’ 5,000 dollars, which he never got back.

p.183 Czech tried to back J's proposal, albeit rather timidly, since he evidently understood that it would not be accepted at the pres. time anyway;
as a final argument, J. said that after putting his company together, he intended to hire 'Czech' to be his partner and our representative.
Both this fact and the nature of Czech's letters from Paris make us suspect that even if Czech had not proposed the idea for John to start a company in Europe, he had nonetheless supported it and hoped to play a lucrative part in it.
When I reaffirmed to J-n our point of view that it would be more advisable to hold off on starting his proposed company, and instead resume work first and foremost using opportunities that are already available to him, he again expressed obvious disappointment, just as he had during our first conversation, fell into deep thought, and sat for a long time without saying a word.
I told J. that, in view of how hurt and disappointed he was by our refusal, I thought it would not be out of place to ask him whether his working with us depended on our accepting his proposal to start a company with our capital. If so, we would have to part ways for the time being, though, naturally, we would part as friends on the understanding that we could always turn to J. if we had to, and that he would never refuse us help.
J. did not return to the subject of starting a new business; instead, he said that, of course we would always remain friends, but that there could be no talk of parting ways, and he was prepared to work for us even without starting the company.
Having straightened that out, I asked him, as an assignment, for the beginning to develop his acquaintances and reinforce friendly ties with the aforementioned people from leading
p.184 Amer. circles, and to work in the context of our assignment to Czech. J. assured me that he would of course do everything we ask of him, at which point he brought up money again, saying that this meant he would have to spend quite a bit of money; for example, to maintain good relations with Dewey and be assured of his support when he becomes President—as J. is absolutely certain he will—J-n will have to write a check for at least 10,000 dollars to the Republican Party's election campaign.
I refrained from any discussion of money, responding with silence to that particular question, and said that we by no means intended to use J's personal funds for our work, and that we would decide whether to finance him on a case-by-case basis.
We agreed that J. would discuss the details of his work in the USA with Czech and decide with him on ways to maintain a permanent connection.
Afterwards, J. returned to his usual good mood and reminisced on his past work with our comrades.
I asked J. whether he corresponded with his relatives in the Soviet Union. He said that he did correspond

with his sister from time to time; however, he did not ask me a single question about the position of his brothers and sisters living in the Sov. Union, and acted as though this did not interest him. As for his father living in America, he referred to him constantly and with a great deal of affection, going on and on about the old man's pro-Soviet views and his fondness for Russia.

p.185 With Czech, I intentionally began the conversation with what was happening now in the Sov. Union, and recalled certain events from the period of the war. J., on the other hand, did not respond to this in the slightest; one could even say he didn't listen or show the slightest interest in the subject.

I believe that the second meeting bore out our earlier conclusion that J's desire to work with us again on an active basis is rooted primarily in his own business interests. As for why J. is willing to do it anyway, and stresses his desire to help us actively even if we will not meet him with regard to his commercial ambitions, I think this can be answered as follows:

First of all, J. thinks that our turning down his proposal to start a company by no means implies that we will never work with him on any commercial undertaking, and that therefore we might use him to this end in the future.

Secondly, J. is to some degree bound to us through his past work, and he strives to be counted among the Sov. Union's friends and benefactors b/c he has considered the possibility that America will undergo radical changes in our favor. At the same time, J. feels he is not risking too much by continuing to maintain ties with us, and therefore feels that he is also covered in the opposite event, if these changes do not take place. Lastly, J. is to some degree drawn to us because of his Russian wife, his relatives in the USSR, and his past, which is bound up with his life in Russia, although these factors do not play a decisive, or even significant, role.

During the meeting, J. repeated several times that he would like very much to be given an opportunity to film and record performances of famous Soviet composers playing their own work. Screening such films in theaters and on television channels would be very successful in the USA.

p.186 I replied with a promise that on returning to Moscow, I would look into whether this was possible, but warned him that because this depended on a number of echelons and organizations, I could not give him a definitive answer now, and that he should by no means proceed with his companies' work on the assumption that his idea would be realized.

Before parting ways, J. expressed a desire to meet with a representative of Center every year during his trips to Europe."

Korotkov 10.09.48.

p.178 “To Comrade P.V. Fedotov

...J. thinks it is entirely possible that in the future, we will use him in a commercial or financial capacity that will entail material gain for him, which is why he sees no reason to break with us. Contact with, and support from, us could prove equally useful to him in oth. ways as well, e.g., assisting his relatives, petitioning various Soviet institutions to implement his commercial and creative proposals, etc.

He thinks that, all in all, it is to his advantage to be counted among the friends of a country like the Sov. Union, all the more so because he thinks it possible that with time, the situation in the USA could change in our

p.179 favor. Given these circumstances, he has no reason to break off his old connection with us, especially considering that the assignments he receives do not involve any serious risk for him, and that as a vocal supporter in the USA of the right course and ‘the victim of Bolshevism’, he can count on support from the oth. side as well.

Because in my view, such a profile does not pose an obstacle to trying to use him for our cause, I received J’s assurance that he would carry out our assignments and instructed Czech to work with him in the spirit of the assignment we gave Czech in Moscow.”

p.187 “Tikhon” – C 21.09.48.

“Because of your instructions to break off ‘Graduate Student’s’ work with ‘Czech’, we are unable to carry out the assignment pertaining to ‘Missis’.

“Missis”

p.195 On John and his audience with the Pope

“On September 17th of this year, I saw Cde. John in Nice, where he had summoned me to resolve once and for all the matter of his trip to see the Pope. After some thought, I decided to advise him to consent to this trip, b/c he had a letter from Cardinal Spellman recommending John to the Pope. Furthermore, I thought that J. might get his hands on certain information from the Pope, not to mention that, on his return, this trip would bolster J’s reputation in the reactionary world of the USA. These hopes have already been partially realized.

Here (according to John, who returned from Italy yesterday, September 28th, with his wife Catherine) is what happened with the the Pope: I am reporting it chronologically:

On September 18th, the day before his departure (he was traveling by car), J. sent a telegram to Count Enrico Galeazzi, who is in charge of reception at the Vatican) about the fact that he was going to be coming with his wife. Count Enrico Galeazzi is not ordained; rather, he is in charge of the Vatican’s administrative staff and plays an active polit. role in the Vatican’s activities. This same count is a close friend of both the Pope and Cardinal Spellman.

Galeazzi reserved rooms for J. and Catherine at the famous

_____ Hotel in Rome...

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On September 20th (Monday), G-zzi called J. at 11 AM to invite him and his wife to the Vatican at 1:15 PM that day. Driving into the Vatican, J. took note of the extraordinary security, since the eve of his arrival, the guards already knew his name and license plate number. The conversation between Galeazzi and J. and his wife lasted from 1:15 PM (he received him punctually) until 3:00 PM. Longer than usual – says J. G. and J. discussed the following matters:

- a) G-zzi emphasized the friendship between Sp-n and J. He said that S. told him (G-zzi) about it. This, declared G, is a very good thing.
- b) G-zzi was interested in J's film-related plans in Europe.
- c) Regarding his son, Richard (J's son, who lives and works in the film industry in Hollywood). It turns out that G. knows Richard personally, b/c two years ago, J's son—Richard—was at the Vatican, on J's instructions, to make a sound recording of the Vatican Choir.
- d) Then, little by little (after all these kind words and compliments), G-zzi turned to politics and to their connections.

Hungary: The situation there is awful, and they have heard bad news at the Vatican.

On elections in the USA: In G's opinion, it is still uncertain who will win. He thinks Dewey has much bigger chances.

e) All of a sudden, G. stopped mid-sentence and started talking about some of their connections (I think this detail is very important). "Did you know, for instance," said G-zzi, "that one of the Pope's and Spellman's closest friends is James Farley (___)?" G-zzi said, verbatim: 'Farley is an extremely useful citizen. Do you know him personally?' J. replied: 'Twenty years ago, when I was director of the 'Paramount' Company, Farley was the manager of 'Madison Square Garden' and was responsible for all forms of boxing... Later, Farley was elected chairman of the Dem. National Committee; after that, he was appointed U.S. Postmaster General, and currently he is president of the Coca-Cola Company.

Farley

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G-zzi replied: 'Farley is a very powerful man in America. Why don't you stay in close touch with him?'

G-zzi then added: 'Have you ever met Archbishop McIntyre (___)?'

J: 'I know him very well'.

The thing is, after the Archbishop of Los Angeles died, Sp-n appointed McIntyre to the post. As a result, M-r is a permanent resident of Los Angeles. M-r is extremely reactionary and anti-Semitic, and is closely affiliated with the leading reactionaries in the USA. However, because he knows that Sp-n and J. are friends, he is flirting with J. as well. G-zzi asked J. to give his personal regards to Archbishop Mc-r. (I think G-zzi's instruction that John befriend James Farley deserves our attention. F. undoubtedly plays an enormous role in Mr. Truman's (behind-the-scenes) administration. At the same time, however, he is the head of an extremely reactionary wing of the Dem. Party. Roosevelt (as you know) kicked this same son of a bitch Farley out of his cabinet and inner circle. Now, as president of the 'Coca Cola Co' and a behind-the-scenes wheeler and dealer with vast experience and very important connections in capitalist circles and the Catholic Church, he—Farley—could, of course, give us valuable info.

If J. were able to make his way into James Farley's circles, we would find out a great deal. We shall see and we shall try. Getting back to the conversation:

All of a sudden, G-zzi asked J. if he knew a friend of his, whom he had once sent over to the USA – Padri (Padre?)²⁰ Ledi. J. replied that unfortunately, he did not. (He will try to find out who he is.)

Then G-zzi, who was becoming more and more informal, asked J. the following:

'Has Cardinal Sp-n ever spoken to you in Russian? Did you know that the Princess Volkonskaya used to be Spellman's personal secretary when Sp-n lived in the Vatican? This same Princess Volk-ya is still a great help to us at the Vatican. Incidentally, it was she who taught Sp-n Russian. (By the way, J. was dumbfounded by this fact, b/c Sp-n had kept his knowledge of Russian a secret from him.) Sp-n taught the current Pope English, back when the Pope was still Cardinal Pacelli; the Pop (Pope?)²¹, in turn, taught Sp-n Italian.'

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It wasn't until they were parting ways that G-zzi asked J. whether he wished to have an audience with the Pope. J., of course, was overjoyed. The entire conversation between G. and J. was in English. According to J., G-zzi's English is impeccable.

Audience with the Pope:

On Tuesday, 21/IX, J. sent a basket of flowers to G-zzi's wife. On Wednesday, 22/IX, J. received an official invitation from the Pope for an audience on Friday, 24/IX, at 11:15 AM at _____. J. was there at 11:15 sharp. The official invitation card indicated the proper dress code and noted that no detail of the invitation should be divulged to outside parties. The invitation card is taken away at the Pope's Secretariat.

J. and his wife were received by the Pope in person at 11:30, and were with him until 12:05. The content of their conversation was as follows:

Pope: "I just finished re-reading Tolstoy's 'War and Peace'. The world has yet to understand Tolstoy." The Pope also talked about Dost-ky's 'Crime and Punishment', saying the following: (this conversation was also in English):

"Everyone who reads Dost-ky's 'Crime and Punishment' should be made responsible for the current situation in the world, which Dostoevsky so masterfully describes."

J. thinks that the Pope began their conversation with Russian literature because he knew full well that they were Russian emigrants. This means that Cardinal Sp-n prepared the Pope for this.

Then, the Pope cautiously changed the subject from Russian lit. to 'the terrible Russia of today' and said that all the efforts and energies of every thinking and educated person should be directed at one goal: to draw the world's attention to this Russia at all times, and to fight it with all available means."

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The Pope also asked about movies: "What kinds of movies is J. making in Europe?" The Pope also said the following:

"A greater element of triumphant faith in Hollywood pictures."

On Sp-n: "I love him," at which his eyes lit up. Then the Pope asked about the aforementioned Farley, and whether J. knew him. "James Farley is an important man; he is extremely powerful

in America,” said the Pope.

In parting, the Pope asked him to give his warm personal regards to Cardinal Sp-n, his family, and the Cardinal’s brother, Dr. Martin Sp-n (who lives in Boston).

Incidentally, J. reports that Cardinal Sp-n’s brother, Dr. Martin Sp-n, is a heavy drinker, an atheist, and a grafter, who is always laughing at his brother the cardinal and at Catholicism.

As he was saying goodbye to J. and his wife, the Pope gave them two medals and squeezed their hands tightly.

Conclusions: It seems to me that this visit will increase J’s odds of bolstering his reputation in reactionary circles in the USA. If he were in the same company as Cardinal Sp-n, James Farley (he cannot be underestimated), and Mc-yre, ‘John’ could pick up a great deal of valuable information. It is interesting (although this is nothing new), that the Pope still employs the services of Countess Volkonskaya...

I will try to push J. into the thick of this crew of James Farley’s (who represents the machine and apparatus of the Dem. Party) and Cardinal Sp-n (who not only represents ‘God’s circles’ but also engages in espionage, as they say in America).

J. also promised me that he would once again renew ties with Dewey and Warren. He will also pay a visit to Lurie—the Republican Party treasurer in the USA. In short, he will get down to business.

Incidentally, J. had a question about movies: Why was the reactionary Johnson able to go to Moscow, speak with Cde. Molotov, and sell movies to the USSR? Why can’t he, John, do the same with his movie “Carnegie Hall?” I don’t think that showing his movie, “Carnegie Hall,” in the USSR would give rise to any false rumors because this movie was shown in the USA and Europe (Western). Why shouldn’t such a movie, one full of Slavic music, be shown in

p.200 the Sov. Union and in Peoples’ Democracies? Think it over carefully and answer me.” (30.9.48).

p.202 From the newspaper “Film Daily,” translated from the English. Washington.

Johnston’s agreement with the Sov. Union promises millions in daily income. (Article by Andrew H. Alder.)

“The Motion Pictures Association of America, which gathered for a special meeting on Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, unanimously approved agreements signed by MPAA president Eric Johnston for the sale of films to the Sov. Union and Yugoslavia. The terms of these agreements, which promise a reported income of several million dollars a year, were set by Johnston and, as he stated at a press conference here yesterday, were enthusiastically approved. [He did not name an exact sum, but unofficially it is thought that the annual income could be up to \$5 million]...

The Russians will choose the films from a list of selected motion pictures and can turn down any movies on the list that they find objectionable...

p.203 The movies will be offered to the Sov. Union in sets of 20 films each. To start, the S.U. will be offered over 100 motion pictures from which to choose.

p.204 According to reports, J-n has said that there will not be a war in the next two years; however, he reportedly

declined to comment on what might happen over the next 15 years.”

p.206 “Czech’s” report from 25.6.49.

“In February 1949, J. paid a visit to the White House, having been invited to dinner by the President’s daughter, Margaret Truman. The thing is, Margaret is a singer who is trying to ingratiate herself with J. out of a strong interest in his patronage. M-t would like to perform in one of J’s films, as well as to sing on television. M-t is seeking his patronage because J. is well-known in film and television circles.

The dinner was attended by her mother (Madam Truman), and Truman himself stopped by later as well.

p.207 The main theme at dinner was music, film, and television.

When dinner ended, T. excused himself and said that he had to get back to his office owing to a very heavy workload. Several minutes later, the mother excused herself as well so that J-n and Margaret could talk business.

Shortly after her parents left, M-t began to complain bitterly about what a difficult burden her father had to shoulder; she then told J. about an important conference in which Truman, Barkley, Acheson, Bohlen, Bernard Baruch, and Eisenhower took part (M-t got this information from her mother, who in the presidential family is considered ‘_____’).

At this conference, Eisenhower and Bernard Baruch, both of whose opinions the President takes very seriously, insisted that Truman shake off the influence of reactionary generals and Wall Street businessmen, and staff his cabinet with people who want to engage the Sov. Union ‘in honest, commercial language’. Eisenhower pounded the table with his fist and called Lovett, General Clay, and James Forrestal various names (of Clay he said simply: ‘a protégé of German Fascists’). Also at this conference, Bernard Baruch proposed Doctor Philip Jessup and David K. Bruce (the current ambassador to France) as candidates. Herman Baruch (Bernard Baruch’s brother) was chosen as a candidate for future ambassador to London. They also agreed during the conference to meet more often to discuss burning issues of global economics. B.B. in particular insisted on the benefit of such conferences, noting ‘pedantically’ that ‘without markets or international trade, we can find ourselves, one fine day, in the same dead end as in 1929’.

Margaret told him about all this with a heavy heart, noting that ‘not a single president in American history’ has been faced with such a difficult lot – to make peace between nations at a time in history when Communism has grown into such an enormous force – as her father’.

p.208 All in all, M-t spoke with aversion of the American reaction, of racial persecution in America, especially the repressive measures against negroes in the USA, of the greed of big homeowners _____, of the machinations of Wall Street, of the Committee on the Investigation of Anti-American Activities, and of those ‘dark powers of the reaction’ in the USA, against which her

Clay

‘poor father’ must struggle.

At this, the conversation came to an end, and J. courteously promised to remember about her role in music and film.

Before leaving for Europe, J. also recently saw Vice President Alben Barkley.

According to J., Barkley is siding with the so-called ‘international group’ (____) as well, and despises the Amer. reaction. Smiling and firmly shaking J’s hand, Barkley declared: ‘Music and television are one thing, but when are we going to reach a new agreement with the Russians? After all, you are a Russian emigrant, aren’t you?’

J. replied: ‘Yes, I was born in Russia and raised on the great Slavic music, but as far as politics go, you know better’.

Barkley replied: ‘Good lord, what has become of America, the free and the just, when even the musicians are afraid to speak their mind?’

After exchanging a few more pleasantries, they parted ways, having asked him to come see him when is in Washington

J. is well-acquainted with John Snyder, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, with whom he has had to share a podium while collecting funds for philanthropic goals. They have given speeches together on many occasions.

J. was also befriended by Harriman, who commissioned a documentary film from him about the Marshall Plan in Europe.

J. has become close friends with General Lord, one of Eis-hower’s former Chiefs of Staff during the war. Lord is currently moving from London to Paris. J. will meet with him there shortly.

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J. is also enclosing lists of oth. people he knows personally. Here are some of them: Tom Clark, Dewey (whose speech he corrected), Earl Warren (governor of California), with whom he is very friendly, Louis Johnston – the U.S. Secretary of Defense. Senators and congressmen: Vandenberg, Downey, McKellar, Taft, Howard McGrath, Joe Martin, and many others.

Chief Justices: Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black (he has been to his house many times); Cardinal Spellman – on close terms.

Generals: Bradley, Nimitz, Spaatz, Eis-hower and his brother Milton, as well as Gen. Lord, who is a good friend of his.

J. brought up all the aforementioned individuals because he would like to know whom you would like him to focus his attention on most...

At pres., J. is in Vienna, where he is going to sell his movie, ‘Carnegie Hall...’ His request? He would like to meet with one of our comrades, especially Aleksandr Mikhailovich (Korotkov),²² whom he knows personally. The purpose of the meeting:

Firstly, he is so close (geographically speaking) and would be quite hurt if none of the ‘Moscovites’ wanted to see him. He has been downright torturing me about this. It is an ‘idée fixe’ for him.

p.210

Secondly, he insists that our ‘Moscovite’ (if Alek-r Mikh-ch can’t do it, I think that at the very least, we can and should send anoth. comrade) sees the movie that everyone is talking about in all the capitals – ‘C.H.’...He wants to get this comrade’s opinion, as well as to have a heart-to-heart with him. This is very important for our future work with him, and I urge you not to refuse him this request. J, of course—and this is his main purpose in all this—

is burning with desire to see his film up on the screens of the Sov. Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria...

- p.211 J. also has big plans to distribute Soviet music in the USA and oth. countries. He already spoke to Aleksandr Mikhailovich about this idea last year in Switzerland. J's line of reasoning is as follows: "If I can distribute Spanish and Italian music; if I distribute the music of the Vatican Choir, the music of the Finn, Sibelius, then why shouldn't I film the music of Shostakovich, Khachaturian, and oth. Soviet celebrities for television and broadcast in the countries of the American continent? Why not? Would it be suspicious? Not a bit, says J. The American authorities would understand it as a purely business _____, and in the meantime, we would achieve an important polit. goal: spreading marvelous Soviet music throughout the American continent would offset the propaganda of the shameless reaction in America."
- p.213 From the provisions for "Czech's" work, approved on 28.7.49.
 "1. Instruct J. to gather detailed information on the personal lives, commercial and business connections, financial situations, and behind-the-scenes aspects of the following people's personal, commercial, and business activities: The Truman family, Cardinal Sp-n, General Eis-hower, Warren, and Harriman.
 2. Obtain from J. a specific and detailed proposal to arrange for music by Sov. composers to be filmed and distributed in the USA through television networks.
- p.214 Richard (from Paris) – Center 16.9.49
 J. wants to go to Moscow for advice on polit. matters regarding the USA., in addition to film and music.
- p.215 C – to Richard 18.9.49 [Soviet ambassador to France, Bogomolov]
 Czech should tell J. that his proposal is under consideration, and that it is difficult to say what the final decision will be. Nevertheless, J. can officially petition the embassy. They will send the proposal to the Ministry of Cinematography. Richard was asked to notify the ambassador about such a proposal. (Only films and music are meant.)
- p.216 J. was received by the ambassador on Sep. 23rd.
- p.233 Memo on the Music Advisory Committee "Muzak" ("*Muzak*") (put together from a prospectus on 5.08.1949).
 "The committee is overseen by William Benton, the former Assistant Secretary of State of the USA. The chief music directors are: Boris Moroz, W. Monroe, and Leopold Stokowski. Boris Moroz – composer, musical director, plays all the instruments. Started playing piano at age four and has played the cello since he was six. At fourteen, he graduated from the Imperial Conservatory in Petrograd under

Rimsky-Korsakov...

Monroe – plays the trombone and sings (baritone). For five years his orchestra has been among the five best orchestras in the USA.

Leopold Stokowski. Educated at Royal College in England; studied in Paris and Munich. At the age of seven, he would give piano recitals of Bach, Beethoven, and oth. composers.

[The committee's primary goals:

- 1) Founding specialized music libraries.
- 2) Selecting music.
- 3) Selecting performers.
- 4) Putting together musical programs.

The committee is located in Los Angeles.

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To Comrade M.A. Suslov

“As I already informed you, we were approached in confidence by Boris Morros, owner of the Amer. company “Boris Morros²³ Television Corporation,” who offered his services for the distribution of Russian and contemporary Soviet music through the television network in the United States of America.

The reasons Morros gives for the possibility and success of our music being thus distributed in the USA are the exceptional popularity of a number of Russian and Soviet composers, in particular Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, Khachaturian, and oths, as well as his fame as a film and music producer, the fact that he runs a television company, and the rapid growth of the television network in the USA.

To realize this proposal, M. expressed a desire to come to the Sov. Union in order to negotiate with the Ministry of Cinematography, in conjunction with which he would specify a filming schedule and agree on any other conditions.

M. believes that he will not meet with any opposition on the part of Amer. authorities by having his company show Soviet music and composers, because he would also show oth. countries' music and composers, which have been recorded and filmed for television.

M. thinks it would be expedient to bring one or two partners and close assistants with him to these negotiations.

William Le Baron, 65 years old, has worked in film for 35 years.

Samuel Rheiner, 48 years old, Morros's chief assistant for 23 years.

*William Le Baron
Samuel Rheiner*

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With your consent, I approached the Minister of Cinematography, Cde. I.G.

Bolshakov, who thinks that Morros's proposal is worth considering (a copy of Cde. Bolshakov's letter is enclosed), and told him my thoughts about how it could be realized.

For quite some time now, M. has been carrying out certain assignments for us; therefore, we could take advantage of his coming to Moscow to develop our relationship with him.

In light of everything stated above, please advise regarding permission for Boris Morros and his assistants, S. Rheiner and W. Le Baron, to come to Moscow for negotiations with the Ministry of Cinematography.

Addendum: Report on M. and a copy of Cde. Bolshakov's letter.

September 1949 P. Fedotov

File 30595 v.3

- p.20 B. Morros's proposal (translated from the English).
 [The most popular form of entertainment in the world, and especially in America, is film. In the United States of America, there are 18,000 movie theaters, 901 of which screen movies from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2:00 AM, i.e., 17 hours a day. +25,000 16-millimeter film projectors in schools, colleges, camps, and private homes. **à** The movie industry continually serves roughly 125 million people a week.
 Radio is in second place. 12 mill. radio sets; an audience of 20 to 50 mill. ppl. depending on the radio program's appeal."]
- p.21 "Now a new popular form of entertainment has appeared, a combination of film and radio under one name – 'radiovision', or, as it has become commonly known in ordinary and commercial language, 'television'. Television has found wide acceptance throughout the country, and there are already more than two million television sets in private homes, bars, and restaurants.
 Sales of television sets are rapidly climbing. Up to 100,000 television sets are sold every month, and their production increases each year, as a result of which their purchase price decreases. Based on this, it is easy to predict that in five years America will have 7-8 million televisions, with an average of 5 viewers to a television set."
 [The most popular programs in film and on the radio are comedies and baseball. I am sure that the same will be true for TV.]
 "Music will always be a constant companion to man, from the cradle to the grave, in happiness and in grief."
- p.22 ["The baseball tsar," Senator Happy Chandler, proudly told B.M. that 19 mill. tickets had been sold for the 1946 season. B.M. replied that in 1946 – 24 mill. tickets for concert halls, symphony performances in parks, and opera productions.]
 "It is true that America, a youthful country when it comes to understanding music, is cutting its own path through a critical phase in its growth. Lacking folk songs or dances of its own, it had to invent its own bizarre and abnormal form of musical expression – and this was jazz. A fad for syncopated squalor, which blossomed in every bar, almost replaced alcoholism during the period of the 'dry laws'. It is also true that America understands this and is trying to close this gap, not in homeopathic doses but in giant forward leaps.
 Like a talented engineer who has reached the summit of his success, and who one day realizes that in chasing after his career, he completely neglected the classics, discovering them in literature and music only in his maturity, and delighting in them like a young man; so America, with youthful exuberance, has suddenly discovered the great classics. This is why all the concert halls are full."
- p.23 [He reminded that the Scottish immigrant Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the steel industry in America, opened his own concert hall, "Carnegie Hall," in NY in 1891, and invited P.I.
- p.24 Tchaikovsky to inaugurate it with a concert of his. 30% of all programs for symphony concerts consist of pieces by Tchaikovsky.]

- p.26 “Music is one of the most gratifying art forms. It has an immediate effect on every living thing. It pierces right to the heart. What’s more, it is directly proportional and is an end unto itself. I have tried many times to figure out whether it was the music of Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Balakirev, Borodin, and Mussorgsky that had created a pro-Russian atmosphere, and therefore pro-Russian feelings. Every time a piece by Shostakovich or Khachaturian is performed, it engenders pro-Soviet feeling with newfound force. “Peter and the Wolf,” a piece by Prokofiev (a classmate of mine under Rimsky-Korsakov), enjoys widespread popularity.
- p.29 “This idea of mine is not new. I discussed it with Sergey Prokofiev when he was my guest in Hollywood in 1938 or 1939. I later talked this matter over with Henry Wallace, who liked this idea quite a bit. (I taught Henry Wallace Russian and gave him an album of Soviet folk and Red Army songs.) Psychologically speaking, now would be the best time to realize this project.”
- p.37 Plan of action for J’s trip to Moscow (November 1949)
 “We intend to use J’s arrival in Moscow to negotiate with the Ministry of Cinematography in order to develop our relationship with him and to give him intelligence assignments.
 1. In particular, we intend to conduct several meetings with him at a safe-house.
 At these meetings:
 a) Ask J. for a detailed progress report on the assignments we gave him to gather personal and discreditable information about prominent representatives of the Amer. administration and business world whom we know to be personal or professional contacts of J, namely: Cardinal Spellman, Gen. Eisenhower, Warren, Harriman.
 b) Obtain a progress report on the observation of Aronovich, an employee of the department of visas at the Amer. Embassy in Paris, on whom J. gave us a lead.
 c) Question J. thoroughly about his connections in the USA and Europe and select profiles of individuals who could be used in the interests of the 4th Directorate of the KI.
 d) Work out and pass to J. a detailed assignment to study certain individuals and gather polit. info, taking advantage of J’s opportunities, and ask him to carry it out by a certain deadline.
 e) Clarify the hazy parts of J’s biography for us; the period of his life in the south of Russia during the Civil War; the reasons and circumstances surrounding his trip to Turkey; his return to Baku in 1920-21 and subsequent departure for the USA. Information about J’s wife’s background and the fate of her relatives in Russia.
 Organize an agent-operative servicing of J. through the MGB USSR, carrying out operations ‘M’ and ‘N’ on him and initiating surveillance, as well as PK of his personal correspondence.”²⁴
- p.38

- ...
- p.42 Letter from "Czech" dated 14.11.49.
 "As you know, the business with J. has moved ahead in the past few weeks. He has been invited to screen his movies. There was a screening here (at the embassy) of two of his films: 1) Tales of Manhattan; 2. Carnegie Hall.
 As J. informed us, they liked the films, and the ambassador, Cde. Bogomolov, personally told him that the films would go with some changes made to them. For instance, in the film 'C.H.', the ending, with its portrayal of 'happy jazz', will be cut, and the movie will end with Tchaikovsky. J. agreed with the ambassador's arguments. (Cde. Bogomolov was talking about film concerts.)
- p.43 Incidentally, another new question relating to J. has come up: there is a film theater here in Paris called 'Studio Montmartre' (43 Rue du Faubourg Montmartre). This theater which is run by Rachmaninoff's son-in-law (his last name is Conius; he is married to Rachman-off's daughter), is available for us to take over. Conius is offering J. a deal: 50% to him, 50% to J. J. wants to split his 50% evenly with me. The payoff would be quite profitable. This theater should be supplied with Amer. and Russian films."
- p.46 [J. and his wife Catherine traveled to Moscow via Zurich (2 days), Vienna (2 days), and Prague.
 Password for contact with J: "How are you doing? Did you bring the Yasha Heifetz record with you?"
- p.56 Memo.
 [J. held negotiations with the Min-stry of Cinematography from 15.01 till 6.02.1950. Negotiating on behalf of the Ministry was the head of "SovExportFilm," Cde. Moskovsky. An agreement was reached regarding the filming of music-l and feature films in the S.U. to be shown on U.S. television networks through J's tele. company, as well the release by J. of individual Sov. films in movie theaters he owns in the USA and Europe.
- p.58 [15.01.50, J-n was met at the Belor. railway station by employees of the Anglo-Amer. department of "SovExportFilm" and by a KI employee acting on behalf of the Committee on Artistic Affairs [Kovalenok]
 "On the way to the hotel, J—and even more so his wife, who had never been to Moscow before—were astonished at how beautiful Moscow looked, and, in particular, at how developed it was. In the ensuing conversation, J. complained that he had not been met in Brest by represent-tives of the Min-stry of Cinematography. In reply, J-n was told that the Min-stry does not have an agency in Brest, and that this was the reason they had not been able to do so. Since J. did not have any Sov. money, we paid his expenses on arriving at the hotel, and also left²⁵ him 1,000 rubles at his request. J. is staying at the Hotel 'Metropole', Room 371. On the day of their arrival, J. and his wife saw the film 'Fire' at the 'Metropole' movie theater.
 [16.01, at the "SovExportFilm" office – the first meeting between J. and Cde. Moskovsky.
- p.59 Conversation about the popularity of Russ. and Sov. music in the USA. However – lack of organization in its distribution, Soviet rights not protected in music distribution]

- p.60 “...J. expressed a willingness to purchase sole distribution rights for Russ. and Sov. music in the USA and promised that this business would go well, citing his superb knowledge of the tastes and musical demands of Amer. audiences.
J’s proposal piqued the interest of the ‘SovExportFilm’ employees, and Cde. Moskovsky promised to pass J’s proposal along to his superiors.
[On the evening of the 16th – at a concert at Tchaikovsky Hall. The 17th – screening of “Carnegie Hall” at SovExportFilm.]
- p.63 Record of a conversation with J. 20.01.50 (conducted by A.M. Korotkov and E.V. Kovalenok).
[Began with his business at the Min-stry of Cinematography. Then moved on to oper. matters.]
“When he was chastised for coming empty-handed, J. alluded to the fact that he had reported certain info. through Czech. When J. was told that that info. was incomplete and lacked any important information, he agreed with this assessment and replied that he had been unable to work on our assignment b/c he had spent most of his time in Europe since the last meeting in Switzerland. Furthermore, J. declared that before carrying out our assignments, he wanted to give this matter a commercial foundation by expanding his film activities, which would grant him access to the circles that interest us in the USA. J. also noted, in speaking of assignments that he considered necessary at pres., of the
- p.64 work he used to do providing cover and financial support for our people in the USA and Europe.
J-n was told that we already gave him an assignment to provide us with detailed info. on prominent polit., military, and finan-al figures in the USA; on their private lives. We can only repeat that this assignment still stands. Moreover, we in no way intend to get involved in J’s business affairs. As for cover and financing our people, this can only be done occasionally. J. fervently assured us several times that he is truly willing to carry out all of our assignments, but that it is difficult for him b/c he has no experience and is not familiar with details about the specific areas that interest us. He asked that he be given absolutely concrete assignments, and promised to carry them out. Citing his ineptness at our work, J. expressed a wish always to have a man of ours near him in the USA, with whom he could maintain direct contact, and who could oversee J-n’s work on a daily basis.
[We are interested in mater-al on Sp-n.]
“J. was asked half-jokingly if he might be able, for example, to get someone of ours a job as Sp-n’s secretary. J. once again stressed his friendship with Sp-n and said that he could get someone of ours a job, if not as Sp-n’s secretary, then through him somewhere interesting in any case...

In the same tone of voice, J. was asked whether he could take advantage of his acquaintance with Pres. Truman's daughter, Margaret Truman, in order to pull some strings for our man, and when, in the course of conversation, the Amer. Congress came up, he was asked whether he could get himself elected to Congress. J. answered both these questions in the affirmative, although for the time being it is doubtful how serious these assertions are...

Discussing the possibility of his becoming a member of Congress, J. said that we had 'someone of ours' there – Helen Gahagan, a completely pro-Soviet woman." [A very famous American film actress; her husband is from Russia; he has the same views as his wife. J. was told to gather detailed info. about this couple.]

Gahagan

p.69 Conversation with J. 27.01.50. Conducted by V.G. Pavlov and E.V. Kovalenok.

[Further clarification of J's informational opportunities, and with regard to getting our people jobs at J's companies and to providing them with financing. They talked about Sp-n, Dewey and Warren; about the head of the Amer. Division of Displaced Persons in Austria, Michael Farrell.]

p.70 "F. is trying to win favor with J. The thing is, in addition to his family in Philadelphia, Farrell also has a mistress in Vienna whom he wants to take back to the USA with him. He is counting on J. for help getting his mistress some kind of job in one of his companies in the USA. According to J., Farrell has significant opportunities b/c he issues U.S. entry visas to 'displaced persons', and, if need be, J. could use him for our purposes."

p.71 "J. also reported that the organization for implementing the 'Marshall Plan', located in Paris, ordered 12 short films for him, the production of which he intends to assign to his son. As a result, J. will have an opportunity to make connections within this organization, which he has been instructed to hold up."

[He could recommend our person for Sp-n's staff as a relative of his, in particular to the lit. division, to help Sp-n write his book.]

p.72 Conversation with J. 28.01.50. Pavlov and Kovalenok.

[Discussed getting our person a job with J.]

"A lot depends on the representative; specifically, his education, knowledge of English and any oth. foreign languages, and physical appearance. It would be preferable if this worker had a refined appearance and did not look like a typical Russian. If he does not know Eng., he can be taught quickly on the spot.

It would be preferable if this illegal had Amer. citizenship. However, if he has anoth. country's citizenship, or is a displaced person, he can get a visa as well, and J. would take full responsibility for this. If this were the case, he could apply through the Amer. embassy in France or through M. Farrell. If this were the case, J. would only sign that this person is not a Communist."

[It would be preferable if he had some profession.]

- p.74 “J. could try to get someone a job at the State Department through Senator Downey (*Downey*). It would be significantly easier for J. to get our representative a job at an organization with which he maintains professional ties: the Treasury Dept., the Western Electric Company, and oth., less important ones.”
- pp.75-81 [B.M. wrote a report about his film production and distribution companies in the USA and Europe. There are 12 companies altogether. The main one: “*Federal Films Inc.*”]
- p.85 J’s report on Michael Farrell. Farrell
 “A red headed Irishman – born in America, graduated from college – I believe it was the U. of Pennsylvania; 37-38 years old, married to a wealthy Philadelphian. He is currently in Vienna; he is the head of an organization that relocates and redistributes ‘displaced persons’. He is in love with a Viennese girl – a theater and film actress named Inga Konrad...If and when his mistress gets to America, he apparently wants me to help him fix her up in movies. She is so reactionary that she makes F. himself look like a liberal. He is an Irish liberal; he hates England, drinks, and spends money quite freely.”
 Under the Amer. military occupation (p.151)
- p.86 J’s report on Spellman, dated 20.1.50
 (*Francis Cardinal J.²⁶ Spellman*).
 “I first got to know Sp-n 8 or 9 years ago, when he received a large number of gramophone records of the Sistine Choir that were not intended for sale. The records were unlabeled and came without a list containing titles of pieces. Sp-n called his senior organist at St. Patrick’s Cathedral (*St. Patrick’s Cathedral*), but he was unable to name all the pieces either. In America, it is a well-known fact that I am very familiar with the liturgical music of all religions, and so the Cardinal called me for help. I expressed a desire to comply with his request, and for this purpose the Cardinal’s favorite niece, Kathleen, came to see me. I identified all the recordings without much difficulty, and over the course of Kathleen’s visit to Hollywood we became good friends. The Cardinal subsequently turned to me for advice on choosing and assigning organists to the great cathedrals of NY, and later he began sharing his literary and poetic ‘compositions’ with me. Later, it became a rule that every time I came to NY, I would have dinner at his house.
 Sp-n was born to a poor family in Lowell, Massachusetts (*Lowell, Massachussets*). Now he is about 57 years old. In his youth he excelled at sports and was a good baseball player. I do not know the circumstances or reasons surrounding his move to religion, but I do know that when he was a bishop, Sp-n was a secretary and assistant to Cardinal Pacelli (the current Pope of Rome), who at the time was Foreign Affairs Minister at the Vatican. At the time, Sp-n taught Pacelli to speak English, and P-li taught Sp-n to speak Italian.

Cardinal Sp-n has two brothers and one sister. Both brothers--John and Martin--are doctors and Harvard graduates. I don't know J. or the sister too well, but I am extremely close with Martin. M. drinks and smokes a lot, finds fault with everyone and everything, and does not believe in God at all.

p.87

M. is an good-for-nothing doctor in Boston and has a large family. For this very reason, he takes advantage of the Cardinal's connections--to increase his earnings, which are never enough for him 'to pay for 'high status and way of life' which he supposedly should have because of his brother's status, and to pay for his constant prodigious drinking bouts. At the same time, M. is the Cardinal's favorite brother, and M's family--especially M's daughter, Kathleen--are the Cardinal's favorite relatives. It was for M. that I arranged for my son, Richard, to go to the Vatican to make a commercial recording of the Sistine Choir with the aim of making a profit for Martin (it was a private company called '*Records Editions Limited*'). When Kathleen, who is herself a doctor, fell in love with anoth. doctor who was a Protestant, I stepped in on the family's behalf to persuade the Cardinal not only to look favorably on the relationship, and subsequently the marriage as well, but also to come to Washington and bestow his personal blessing at Walter Reed Chapel, where the married couple work as doctors to this day. Kathleen's husband's name is Dr. Robert McLaurin (*Doctor Robert McLaurin*).

I didn't find it hard to carry out Kathleen's request, despite the fact that Sp-n is a sworn enemy of the Protestants, and this was the first time he had ever attended a Protestant ceremony.

The Cardinal has frequently shown his affection, friendship, and attachment toward me. For instance, when two years ago he went to the funeral of an archbishop in Los Angeles, he only stayed there for a day, but he visited me at home, and when I wasn't there, he waited over two hours just to see me. Similarly, when during the filming of my most recent picture in NY, I ran into difficulties because of insufficient power supply, the Cardinal, at my request, arranged through the Irishman McCullen—the chairman of the administration of all underground electric cables in NY—for the streets to be dug up for 11 avenue blocks in the center of NY, and roughly 400 people worked day and night to provide me with a connection

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to a reserve power station. As a result, I got all the energy I needed and began filming the movie on time. I did not have to pay for this. On my part, I organized a screening of the movie in NY and gave all the proceeds from the premier (the tickets were 100 dollars apiece), in the amount of 63,000 dollars, to the Cardinal for his 'favorite charity'.

Maybe \$10?

The Cardinal lives in NY, on the corner of 50th Street and Madison Avenue. The building is known by the locals as '**Power House**' (*The Power House*), that is, a house of authority or a house of enormous power. There can be no doubt as to his colossal influence on the domestic and international politics of the USA. The people closest and at the same time completely subordinate to him are John Kennedy²⁷ (*John Kennedy*), the former U.S. ambassador to England, and James Farley (*James Farly*), the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee

p.58 from whom Roosevelt gradually distanced himself. When Kennedy was the ambassador to London, he bought, with the Cardinal's blessing, a scotch whisky distillery, which he still controls to this day. Incidentally, this is the Americans' favorite drink and of the few hard currency goods in England that can quickly be turned into dollars, though they are no longer owned by an Englishman.

Cardinal Spellman's other best friend is Farley. It is extremely significant, that with Sp-n's help, he too became president of a monopoly that manufactures and sells a beverage of a different kind: 'Coca-Cola'. Both Farley and Kennedy are renegades of Roosevelt's old guard, though they are absolute traitors to Roosevelt's ideals - they advise the Cardinal on his policy line and are financial partners of his as well. The Vatican's wealth in the USA increases exponentially every year because of new taxes. For those who pay a lot of taxes, it is very profitable to give the Church large fortunes. Farley and Kennedy are the financial managers of these very fortunes.

Sp-n's greatest weakness is vanity. He needs to see his name in the papers and magazines every day.

p.89 There are two girls whose only job is to collect newspaper clippings every day. During my visits to him I have noticed a very strange young woman whom he allows into his private office on the second floor. He introduced her to me as his literary agent, but as far as I could tell, she serves more than one function. I have no doubt that she is primarily his 'ghostwriter', and as far as I can recall, her name is Olga Algazi. (I have never seen her name in print, so I am pronouncing it phonetically.) That one can suspect even more about her is borne out by the fact that none of his relatives—neither his brothers nor his sister—like her. I never liked her much either, although she is sexy woman of 35 whose English is superb, though she is obviously of foreign extraction.

Another reason why M. dislikes Algazi is that she is depriving him of earnings, since M. could be doing this work himself.

Olga is the only woman allowed into Sp-n's private chambers at any hour of day or night. Olga is his agent for all negotiations for the sale of Sp-n's articles and stories to magazines, bookstores, and radio programs. From Sp-n's explanations, I understand that Olga gets 10% out of this, which amounts to a sufficient income for her.

I happen to know that she sold the 'Metro Goldwyn Mayer' company a piece by Sp-n called 'Story of the Resurrected Soldier', for which she received 150,000 dollars. She also sold Harry Brandt a story of Sp-n's called 'The Manger' for 100,000 dollars, and sells pieces by Sp-n to 'Colliers' Magazine and the Scripps Syndicate. Sp-n says that all the money he makes through Olga he gives to charitable causes. With regard to Olga's earnings, Sp-n says with a smile: 'She has to

make a living somehow'.

For reasons completely unknown, Sp-n used to be friends with a family of Italian immigrants, the Orsattis. For many years during the 'dry laws', they were all 'bootleggers' (smugglers of alcoholic beverages), and

p.90 spent time in jail, but Sp-n always got them out of prison.

Sp-n also showed me a phone he has in his office that is directly connected to the White House, without going through an operator, and he told me that under Roosevelt, he used this phone with some frequency. After Roosevelt's death, Truman and James Byrnes stayed in touch with him using this phone.

In recent years, the Chairman of the Dem. National Committee, McGrath, who recently became Attorney General, has become close with Sp-n.

Sp-n stays in touch with the Pope in Rome not by mail, but entirely by special couriers and by phone - which, by the way, the Pope himself does not like to use.

I am not familiar with Sp-n's consistory (his administrative organ), but I do know that it used to be headed by Archbishop McIntyre, whom Sp-n recently had transferred to Los Angeles. I do not know who replaced McIntyre.

Sp-n's home doubles as his office. The office is located on the second floor. The first floor is where people of high social standing go to confession. Sp-n's personal secretaries are Monsignor Shey (*Shey*) and Monsignor Kellerberg, as well as five female secretaries.

Sp-n's personal chauffeur is named Tom. Sp-n has a female cook and three or four maids, looks rather odd in the home of a Catholic priest.

Once, when I was coming in to see the Cardinal without advance notice, I ran into Baruch on the stairs, right before Baruch's most recent trip to Europe. With regard to this, Sp-n told me that B. never does anything without first consulting Sp-n.

Incidentally, I found out that Baruch's mistress, Kitty Carlisle (*Kitty Carlisle*) - who is around 35 years old - got married two years ago to a Broadway theater entrepreneur, Moss (*Moss*), though she continues to live with Baruch (she has been living with him for the past 15-16 years).

p.91 Sp-n gets up every day between 7 and 8 AM. He begins receiving callers around 9 o'clock.

During that time, Sp-n receives the head of the consistory and bishops coming in from other parishes, of which he has eleven. He also receives bishops at 'lunch' at 1 or 2 in the afternoon. Sp-n has dinner at 6 o'clock. I don't think he sleeps in the afternoon. After dinner, he takes an hour-long walk, usually walking from 50th Avenue to 5th Street. There, he often visits a shelter between 100th and 103rd Street, which was recently given to him.

On his walks, Sp-n wears a black cassock with a white collar, as well as a black hat. During this time, everyone who passes him greets him, and policemen stop traffic and walk him across the street arm-in-arm. Sp-n enjoys this quite a bit.

Sp-n's is the wealthiest parish, and he brings the Vatican a lot of money. It is partly because of this that he was made Cardinal. During the war, Sp-n was the head, the 'spiritual father', of all the army chaplains.

Twice a year, Sp-n hosts charity events. A ticket to these events costs 500 dollars, and, they are usually attended by over 2,000 people. To entice wealthy people to come to these events, there is a raffle for a ring valued at 50,000 dollars, which is sent by the Pope.

The enormous profit from these events benefits the Vatican, although they are held under the pretense of collecting money to benefit L. Smith's hospital. Money at these events is collected by madam Mendelson, an Irishwoman by extraction, a Catholic widow, and the largest shareholder of 'General Motors'.

Sp-n's brother, Martin, wants to get her to marry one of the Orsatti brothers. I have already mentioned the ties between the Orsatti family and Sp-n. Of the five Orsatti brothers, one is dead and four remain. Of course, they are no longer involved in smuggling; they live in Hollywood and work as mediators between movie stars and movie producers. Sp-n was on especially good terms

p.92 with Frank Orsatti, who died several years ago. Of the remaining brothers, Sp-n is closest to Victor Orsatti.

Sp-n owns an orphanage, which he supports with charitable funds. Once, to show off his liberalism, Sp-n picked up a negro child. This incident prompted me to advise him to write a story with a Protestant hero, in order to win popularity with Protestants. The aforementioned story, 'The Manger', was this very story.

Sp-n has two people working on his publicity; he also publishes his articles through them.

Sp-n found out about these people through TWA (*Transatlantic World Air*), the world's most popular aviation company. This company wanted to create publicity for itself, so it provided airplanes to all cardinals flying to Rome for the election of new cardinals. This publicity coup impressed Sp-n, and he invited two press workers from TWA to work for him.

Every Catholic in the USA, including Sp-n himself, dreams of seeing him on the Papal throne. Obviously, this is also in keeping with the U.S. gov't's wishes. All of Sp-n's relatives dream of this as well, in anticipation of new benefits, and await the death of the current Pope with impatience. Of course, as Sp-n admits, this will cause something of a struggle within the College of Cardinals, b/c in the entire history of the Catholic Church, only one Pope--in the 15th century--was an English speaker. The rest were all Italian.

The details of Sp-n's relationship with the Orsattis are widely known in film circles; however, Oglia Algazi and her activities are only known to Sp-n's inner circle. Therefore, one must be careful with this information.

Sp-n's enemies are the Bishop of Boston, Cushing, and the Bishop of Detroit, Mooney."

(p.168: in May 1950, this information served as the basis for a memo used in "Pravda" on 17.8.50) (there is nothing of the sort in "Pravda").²⁸

- p.93 Conversation between E.V. Kovalenok and J. 4.02.50.
[Biographical details. Certain information contradicts information we received earlier: After graduating from the conservatory, J. worked at the Mariinsky Opera Theater, first as the conductor's prompter, and later as an assistant to the conductor, Napravnik.]
- p.95 "When we tried to ascertain whether Cde. Beria had actually given him intelligence assignments, as he had previously reported, J. behaved rather awkwardly and did not give a straightforward answer. I did not think it was necessary to question him further, since it was obvious to me that J-n had never received any special assignments,
- p.96 and the reason he had told us this in the past was to raise his prestige in our eyes.
- p.98 Assignments for J-n
"I. Repeat to J-n that the main assignment we are giving him is to collect info. about prominent polit. figures in the USA with whom he has, or could establish, close ties. Using the info. received from him on Sp-n as an example, explain to him what kind of info. he should try to obtain; namely:
a) on their personal life, especially facts of a compromising nature from the point of view of these individuals' position in society;
b) personal and professional connections;
c) behind-the-scenes role in domestic and foreign affairs;
d) facts about various secret polit. and financial deals; facts about personal interest in gov't or polit. affairs in which these individuals are involved;
e) idiosyncracies, habits, weaknesses, and similar info.
Instruct him to gather info. first and foremost about the following individuals:
a) Cardinal Sp-n;
b) President Truman's family;
c) Louis Lurie, the National Treasurer of the Republican Party;;
d) Warren;
e) Milton Eisenhower;
f) Benton.
II. Instruct J-n to gather polit. info. primarily through the aforementioned people: their personal views and statements about current polit. issues, such as: relations with the USSR and East. European countries; preparations for war, etc.
- p.99 In particular, instruct J-n to find out about:
1. The relationship between Truman and Acheson; the likelihood that Acheson will remain in the position of Secretary of State; candidates for Acheson's possible successor.
2. How are Wallace's prospects and polit. plans assessed; how is he influenced by the ruling circles?
3. The nature of Sp-n's relationship with the representatives of big capital; in particular, Baruch, Farley, Kennedy, and oths.
4. Catholic Circles' (Spellman's) assessment of Amer. policies in Germany and the Far East (China, Japan).
5. Through Lurie, gather information about the ruling clique of the Republican Party; their plans regarding preparations for the elections, the sizes and channels of entry of donations to the Party, the nominees
p.100 – J-n was thoroughly briefed on the assignment.

p.101

J's report from 4.2.50.

1. Louis Lurie (*Louis Lurie*) – Nat'l treasurer of the Repub. Party. I met him entirely by accident at a resort about ten years ago. Lurie is thought to be the wealthiest person in California, and finances the "Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer" Company.

I have seen him several times since then, especially as of late. The thing is, Lurie is terribly fond of playing bridge with me, and for this purpose he will sometimes send a special airplane to pick me up. (Lurie lives in Palo Alto, 20 miles from San Francisco.)

Lurie is friends with Warren and has a great deal of influence over him. Through Lurie, I can find out about the structure and leadership of the Republican party, about its ties with companies, etc. This would be easy for me to do over a game of bridge.

I will resume ties with Lurie when I arrive in the USA – especially as the election campaign draws nearer. I can always meet with him if need be.

Dewey – (*Dewey*). In 1943, I was invited by the radio commentator Lowell Thomas (*Lowell Thomas*) to meet Dewey and help him, or recommend someone, to correct his diction, for despite the fact that Dewey had studied singing in his youth and sung tenor in church choirs, he was completely unaccustomed to microphone equipment. I discovered a defect in his front teeth and recommended a dentist. Then, once his teeth were fixed, I recommended him a voice teacher, Estelle Liebling (*Estelle Liebling*), who taught him, under my supervision, to speak in front of a microphone.

This didn't help Dewey much, since his voice is naturally in a very high register, and such voices sound bad—even unpleasant—over a microphone; however, getting his teeth fixed, together with these few lessons and my instruction, did smooth out the lisp and harshness in his voice somewhat. His "Sh's" and "S's" stopped hissing...

p.102

Naturally, I refused any compensation, and evidently he valued my friendliness toward him. He wrote me several letters, and when I was filming "Carnegie Hall" in NY, he came to my studio twice and spent the whole day, getting his picture taken with me and my entire staff. In my personal opinion, D. will never make a comeback. The USA does not like "losers" – people who lose. The Republicans will start looking for a new "horse," so that they can get votes and win the next campaign with fresh propaganda and newfound energy. It will be very difficult for them to find such a candidate, and if no one better is available, they could even go with Stassen (*Stassen*)—but never Dewey.

When the time comes, I can find this out from Lurie, or, if it interests you, I could even find out the intrigues of the several candidates who oppose each other until a single candidate is chosen.

3. Herbert Hoover (*Herbert Hoover*).

This might interest you. Many years ago,

before I moved to Hollywood, I used to be a “doctor” of sorts for the entire chain of “Paramount” theaters. If any of the 1,600 theaters didn’t make enough of a profit, or even lost money, my job was to go to that city, examine all the circumstances, and decide whether to change the theater’s program, or sometimes even replace the entire staff. My job was to get the theater on its feet; a theater should make a profit, and the more the better.

p.103 Such an assignment presented itself to me in 1924. The city of Memphis had a so-called (*Blue Law*) “Blue Law,” which held that movie theaters had to be closed on Sundays. Sunday is the most profitable day, and so I had to try to get this law revoked. I succeeded. “There wouldn’t be happiness without the help of unhappiness.” At the time, the Mississippi River had flooded. I got permission from the Memphis City Council to put on symphony concerts on Sundays and to donate all the proceeds to help flood victims. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce at the time, and had recently been appointed Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee. I hired him as an orator during intermissions, and he spent 18 Sundays with me.

Later on, when Hoover became President of the USA, we were invited to the inauguration (conferring of post), and my wife danced the first waltz with Hoover at the White House.

Hoover lives in Palo Alto (not far from Lurie), and he has invited us over several times; if need be, I can see him. To this day, he remains the guiding light of the entire Repub. Party.

4. Earl Warren (*Earl Warren*).

I met him about 10 years ago. I saw him often around the time that Southern California was dealing with the sensitive issue of sexual licentiousness among adolescents. I was the representative from the Motion Picture Academy, representing the film industry. Warren was the one who chaired these meetings - back then, he was Attorney General of California (*attorney general*). Later on, when he became governor, he hired me to be chairman of California’s anniversary celebration. I staged a big show based on old California music, and in 1947 I put on “Carmen” - for the first time ever in English, and featuring a real bullfight.

Warren and I were photographed and the pictures put in every newspaper and magazine. I also ran into Warren several times at Lurie’s house and played bridge with him. Warren is also a potential candidate in the next Republican campaign.

5. General Bradley (*Bradley*). During the war, when I chaired the Committee to Aid Victory, whose aim was to provide theatrical and musical entertainment to the soldiers, Bradley would come to Hollywood. He would explain to me everything that was being requested on the front, and together we would come up with programs for theatrical troupes going to the front. With Bradley’s approval, I made a movie about the significance of the actions of this committee...

6. Milton Eisenhower (*Milton Eisenhower*). I met him in Abilene, Texas, where he was born and lived. When I opened a new theater for “Paramount,” he was my

guest. I could renew our acquaintance, but I would have to come up with an occasion.

7. Senator Downey (*Downey*) from the State of California. He helped my son get admitted to the Naval Academy in Annapolis. On my part, I am rather generously subsidizing his election campaign. He knows this and appreciates it.

Incidentally, the person giving the most money to Downey's election campaign is the chairman of 'Twentieth Century Fox', Joseph Schenck (*Joseph Schenck*), who was once arrested for tax fraud. Downey got him out of prison before the year was up, because if Schenck had stayed in prison any longer, he would have forfeited his civil rights.

p.105 Through Downey, I could raise certain issues in the U.S. Senate, but this would cost me some money, such as a donation to his election campaign. I can see Downey whenever I want.

8. Helen Gahagan Douglas (*Helen Gahagan Douglas*). State representative from California. An actress of Irish descent. She was unsuccessful onscreen, though she was good onstage. Her husband, Douglas, is a film actor. A Lefty, though Helen is more radical than he is. There is no doubt as to her polit. and professional honesty. I have run into Helen at Wallace's house, where she and I were both invited during the last election campaign.²⁹ Under the influence of the left-leaning Hol-d, Helen has begun making progressive speeches. I am not aware of any possible pro-Soviet activity on her part. It would be easy to renew ties with H. Douglas; through her, we could raise certain issues in Congress.

9. William Benton (*William Benton*) – former Assistant Secretary of State; owner of the 'Muzak' Advisory Committee. This committee broadcasts music over telephone wires without interfering with the phone conversation. All in all, there are roughly two million reception points. The cost is added to the phone bill.

I met Benton about 22 years ago. At the time, he had founded the largest advertising firm in the States – Benton & Bowles, in NY. 5-6 years later, he sold the firm at a profit of around \$6 million and became Vice President of U. Chicago. Benton subsequently befriended General Wood, chairman of the 'Sears Woods'³⁰ trade company, which owned around 800 large stores in the USA. Benton bought the rights to the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' from Wood and made a profit of around \$3 mill. distributing it.

p.106 Benton hired me to be chairman of 'Muzak', and for five years I have served as artistic musical director for this committee. The administrative head of 'Muzak' is Harry Houghton (*Herry Houghton*).

If we are very cautious, we could take advantage of Benton's position to get jobs for our people, since he values my artistic management of 'Muzak' quite highly.

I am well-acquainted with everyone I have mentioned, and on your

instructions, I could always renew or reinforce my ties with them.”

- p.107 [During J’s visit to Moscow, we found out which hotels he usually stays in in Europe: Vienna – “Kranz” Hotel; Paris – Hotel “Raphael”; London – the “Savoy” or “Grand Hotel.”
In order to make contact with J, our man should approach him and say something that mentions a general “who died at dawn” and his watch. For example: “*The general died at dawn. Don’t you know about his watch?*” “The general died at dawn” is the name of an old film of J’s. J. will sign correspondence addressed to us as “Morgan.”
In the USA, J. lives in Beverly Hills (California):
916 Nord Beverly drive, Beverly Hills city.
- p.126 Paris (Cde. Tikhon) – Center 9.2.50
Info. from source “G”: In the near future, French counterintelligence (*DST*) will ask the Amer. secret service representative in Paris, Mezhan, for information about the Americans Boris Morros, born January 1st, 1891,³¹ in Russia, who lives at the Hôtel Raphael in Paris, and his son Michael, born Oct. 11th, 1924, in Boston, who is a film actor. Both are suspected of belonging to Sov. intelligence.
- p.127 “Czech” was instructed to break off ties with J., warn him about the danger, and ask him to refrain from carrying out the assignments if it could place him under suspicion.
Rendezvous between Cz. and J: February 20th, 21st, 22nd, at 4:00 PM on the Avenue de l’Opera. At this time, J. will begin walking away from the opera on the left-hand side of the street, and Abram will walk toward him. Czech = Abram
- p.155 Rome (Martin) – Center 28.3.50
[The station in Rome has been informed of Sp-n’s latest trip to Rome and of his conversation with Pope Pius XII. Sp-n expressed a desire to increase the number of Amer. cardinals. The Pope said that this would be easier to accomplish if the USA established regular dip. relations with the Vatican.]
“Martin also reports that they have information that during his stay in Rome, Sp-n personally paid a visit to ‘Russicum’ and invited the rector of ‘Russicum’—the Jesuit, Wetter—along with the priest Kovalenko, to his place to talk. Sp-n showed interest in the ‘Russicum’ organization and its body of students and teachers, and asked Kovalenko, as Chairman of the Russian Committee on Refugee Affairs at the Vatican, to send him regular info. from refugees and oth. people about the situation in the Peoples’ Democracies and the USSR.”
Korotkov’s resolution: give J. the assignment through Czech. 31.3.50.
- p.159 “Czech’s” report from 23.4.50
[Upon returning to Paris, Cz. met with J. twice.]
“J. should verify what Charlie Chaplin’s real intentions are. Is he still thinking about leaving America? According to J-n, C. Chaplin has been giving this a lot of thought recently. He should also study Douglas’s attitude. Chaplin, Douglas

- p.178 Vienna (Cde. Ostap) – Center 12.6.50.
 [A meeting with J. took place on 10.06]
 On the subject of business, J. insisted that we help him get “The Child of the Danube” for release; it is currently owned by the film studio “Venfilm,” rather than “SovExportFilm.” J. negotiated with the dir. of “Venfilm,” Leonov.
 Ostap asks if we can help J. through Cde. Merkulov.]
- p.180 17.6 Ostap was informed that Merkulov has promised to help.
- p.185 J’s letter from May 1950.
 “‘Aleksandr Mikhailovich
 ‘The Child of the Danube’ is by no means a political film. If I were to present this film, it would justify my trip and result in healthy contact with ‘SovExportFilm’.
 I took a special trip to Vienna and spoke with Cde. Leonov – the dir. of the studio in the Soviet zone in Vienna. Someone needs to tell him that I’m all right, so that he can sign a normal contract with me to release ‘The Child of the Danube’ on normal, classic terms.”]
- p.195 To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Cde. A. Ia. Vyshinsky. 14.03.50.
 “The Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR approached the Council of Ministers of the USSR with a request to allow ‘SovExportFilm’ to negotiate with the Amer. film producer Boris Morros about signing an agreement to create special television shows and sell them to the USA, as well as to buy Amer. films produced by ‘independent’ filmmakers in the USA through Boris Morros’s company.
 The Dep. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Cde. K.E. Voroshilov, agreed on the subNOance of this issue, and proposed writing a letter to Cde. I.V. Stalin, after first discussing this matter with you.
 I am sending you a draft of the letter to Cde. I.V. Stalin and ask that you send me your comments on it.” Minister of Cinematography of the USSR I. Bolshakov.
- pp.196-198 [The draft contains a summary of B.M.’s paper on film and TV in the USA, along with his proposals.]
- p.194 With regard to Bolshakov’s letter, they sent an inquiry to Panyushkin.
- p.199 Washington – Center 13.03.50
 “Comrade Panyushkin reports that the ‘Federal Films’ Company owned by B. Morros is an ‘independent’ film company. The company does not have its own working capital for releasing films. Since 1945—that is, since its inception—the company has made only one film – ‘Carnegie Hall’, which was released in 1947 and is no different in quality that the average Amer. movie.
 Like many small Hollywood companies, ‘Federal Films’ does not have means of its own to release films, and ‘Carnegie Hall’ was distributed through the company ‘United Artists’.

1. Comrade Panyushkin has expressed the opinion that there is no need to release music films especially for the USA, b/c if our film industry can release more musical films, then such films can also be shown in the USA.
 2. Comrade P. thinks that records transferred off of films cannot be manufactured in large quantities, b/c the quality of such records is worse than the quality of records made from matrices. Works by Soviet composers are distributed in the USA by the 'Leeds' Company, which sends its catalogues to every music store in the USA, to music schools, and to private individuals.
 3. Comrade P. thinks it is never a good idea to give one person a monopoly on the screening of Sov. films in the USA and Europe.
 4. Comrade P. pointed out that if we intend to buy certain Amer. films from independent producers, we should keep in mind that \$20,000 per film is not a particularly low price in the current market, and that for this price, the films can be bought even without Morros's services. The telegram expresses the opinion that M's proposal stems from a desire to sell us a million dollars' worth of Amer. movies, and as for his promises to distribute Soviet films in the USA, they cannot be taken seriously. In the current polit. situation in the USA, M. would not be able to do anything beyond what 'Artkino' or 'Leeds' does. On the basis of everything stated above, Cde. P. is against accepting M-s's proposals.
- Note: Cde. Vyshinsky asked for information about M's company and its financial resources, as well as the feasibility of M-s's proposals given the current polit. climate in the USA.
- p.200-202: C. employees (V. Pavlov) did not agree with Pan-n. Pavlov wrote a "good" report.

p.211 Center – Viena 27.7.50

Ostap was informed that Cde. Merkulov instructed Leonov to agree to 50% of the earnings. With regard to guaranteed sums, Merkulov gave instructions to agree to the minimum. Cde. Merkulov does not think it possible to waive guaranteed sums for J. altogether, b/c this would be out of keeping with existing practices and, furthermore, could set an unwanted precedent and possibly expose our connection with J.

p.218 [J's business practices gave rise to doubts [on the part of the Chekists.]
[He is not paying for the screening of "The Fall of Berlin," etc.]

p.219 Moscow – Vienna 10.8.1950. To Ostap.

"We will no longer help J. in his negotiations for the film 'The Child of the Danuabe'. Oth. proposals for releasing this film are more profitable, and concessions to J.—as well as commercial losses—would lead to J's exposure. We have asked that J-n be informed of our directives... As far as our relations with J., we proposed to put greater emphasis on matters that interest us, as opposed to commercial activity. Tell J-n that we have yet to receive any info. from him since his visit to Moscow and the promise he made to this effect. He only sends requests for help and support with his business activities. We expect him to do the work he promised."

- p.233 [After receiving a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR that contained an unflattering evaluation of J., I.I. Bolshakov decided to break off negotiations with J.]
- p.230 Vienna – Center 21.8.50.
 [On 19.08, J. returned to Vienna from the Bad Gastein resort (in the Amer. zone), where his wife goes on vacation. Cde. Ostap spoke with J. about “The Child of the Danube.” J. said that we had been misinformed, and that he had fulfilled all his obligations fully.]
 “According to J’s information, Keith Glennan, the recently appointed chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, is a close friend of J’s. According to Glennan’s will, in the event of his death, J. will be made executor of his estate and the guardian of his children. J. will write a detailed profile of Gl-n.”
- p.240 [J’s connection to Glennan was of interest. Gl. was given the cover name “Astrologer.”]
- p.242 [They sent over an excerpt from the “NY Times” dated 11.8.50.
 Wash., Aug. 10th. “President Truman is expected to appoint T. Keith Glennan, Chairman of the Technological Research Institute in Cleveland, to the Atomic Energy Commission. Pending Senate approval, the appointment could go into effect tomorrow. Glennan
- p.243 ...With G’s appointment, the five-person commission will become fully-staffed. The oth. members are: Gordon Dean – Chairman; Sumner T. Pike; Thomas E. Murray; and Henry DeWolf Smith.
 The latest event involving the Commission was the resignation of the Commission’s general manager, Carroll L. Wilson. According to Mr. Wilson, he left the board of the Commission because he felt he could not trust Mr. Dean. The President had appointed Dean to the position of chairman on July 11th.
 Before he became chairman of the College of Science and Technology in Cleveland in 1947, Dr. Glennan worked from 1942 to 1945 as Director of the Navy’s Underwater Research Laboratory in New London, Connecticut. Work done by this laboratory was used by Columbia University’s Division of War Research for the Office of Scientific Research and Development (Office of Scientific Research and Development). Dr. Gl-n is a relatively young man. He graduated from Yale University’s Sheffield Technical Academy in 1927. He received his doctoral degree in electronics.
 After receiving his doctorate, he got a job at the “Electrical Research Products” association (which releases products connected to research findings in electronics), which released sound movies.
 He worked at “Electrical Research” for eight and a half years, and then moved to Hollywood – to the studios of “Paramount” and “Samuel Goldwyn.”
 Two years before taking the job at the Research
- p.244 Institute (Case), Dr. Glennan worked at the “General Aniline and Film Co” in Binghamton, NY...
 Dr. Glennan was born in Enderlin, North Dakota, but spent most of his childhood in the town of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.”

p.246 Rome – Moscow 1.9.50.

Cde. Jan reports that, according to information they received, the Amer. Cardinal Sp-n will leave for Europe in the middle of September on an important mission. It is believed that Sp-n will be conducting negotiations in London with Bernardo Griffin's mission, along with oth. English bishops. Supposedly, special observers from the State Secretariat at the Vatican will take part in these negotiations.

Sp-n

Sp-n's mission on this trip is to reach an accord between the general positions of Catholic bishops in England and the USA.

The telegram goes on to say that Sp-n and a U.S. bishop also intend to take appropriate measures before the gov'ts in London and Wash. to make sure they take into account the point of view of the Cath. Church in the current int'l situation. In gov't circles in Wash., Sp-n's mission is also being connected to the forthcoming opening of the U.N. General Assembly. Korotkov's resol-tion: Prepare an assignment for J.

p.248 Vienna – Moscow 6.9.50. Cds. Ostap and Klim

J. said that he could get our person, or his own son, a job with Glennan. Gl-n has known J's son since he was five years old, and is very fond of him. In discussing the latter option, J. stated without hesitation that he would be able to recruit his son to our work. Considering that we risk nothing if J's son tries to get a job with Gl-n, Cds. Ostap and Klim think it would be possible

Glennan

p.249 to instruct J., as an additional assignment in the USA, to gather detailed information about Gl-n (henceforth "Astrologer"), find out on the spot the chances of getting his son to work there, and prepare his son for recruitment. Conduct the decisive conversation with his son in Switzerland, where J. will send him on business.

The telegram goes on to say that J. is very anxious in connection with the complete collapse of the business talks that were being conducted in Moscow. He insists on making a deal for the film "The Child of the Danube" that would be sufficient to justify his trip to Moscow, especially since he has found himself in a difficult position owing to hasty promises he made to his colleagues guaranteeing that they would receive "The Child of the Danube" before he had entrusted³² it."

Savchenko's resol-n: "These profiteers are cheating us; they milk us for money and don't want to work. We have to put an end to this situation. Think it over and submit concrete proposals." 10.9.50.

p.251 Memo on Richard Morros.

"Richard B. Morros, born 1923 in the USA, Jewish, only son of J. Graduated from the Naval Academy in Annapolis. Knows several European languages.

Richard Morros

He is currently involved in his father's commercial activities involving movie production. He independently produced the film "Rome: Open City," which was supposedly screened in the Sov. Union.

In addition, he has his own film company, "M.R.S." He serves as President of his father's company, "World Enterprises," in the USA. His father intends to consign all the technical work of his companies to him, and retain general management."

He often travels to countries around the world on his father's behalf. J. characterizes his son as a highly progressive, even pro-Soviet, young man."

p.252

Kovalenka's memo.

"On September 11th, 1950, I discussed with Cde. Kvasnikov the possibility of taking advantage of J's acquaintance with Glennan in the interest of obtaining scientific-technical info.

Cde. Kvasnikov reported that they do not currently have anyone suitable for work under Glennan's patronage.

When I told him that we have someone who graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and could be placed under Glennan's patronage, Cde. Kvasnikov recommended getting him a job at "General Electric Company." This company is currently researching ways to use nuclear reactors for naval vessels."

p.260

J's report from 23.8.50.

"Aleksander Mikhailovich,

In this regard, I can help. Look: In 1929 I was installing sound in every 'Paramount' studio and in theaters around the world. 'Western Electric' – 'Vestern Elektrik', through their subsidiary company, 'Erpi' ('*Erpi*'), assigned me their best electrical engineer, *Keith Glennan*—Keith Glennan—who accompanied me to France, England, Holland, and all over America. We became very good friends. 'Erpi' then opened its own model sound studio and put *Keith Glennan* in charge of this studio in Hollywood. Clearly, we saw each other often; we both played golf. I was the 'best man'—*best man*—at his wedding. I was godfather to two of his children. He has four children now. When, in Roosevelt's time, there was an anti-trust campaign, '*Western Electric*' was forced to sell the studio, and as director of 'Param-t', I recommended K.G. to 'Paramount', and he was put in charge of the entire studio. K.G. was with 'Par-t' until the war...

Glennan

We are very close friends. In his will, he made me one of two guardians. He is the one man in whom I have never found fault. He drinks in moderation. He also shows restraint toward other human weaknesses. Even tempered. Politically, slightly left of center. He has always earned well – he must have saved up several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I have done him a lot of favors, and he values me very highly.

Naturally, I can see him anytime, and can always get info. of a general nature. To set someone up close to him, you have to choose someone who could stand up to any background check. Think it over. I'm ready."

p.263 Letter C – to Ostap and Klim, dated 15.09.50.

“We ought to seriously consider J’s proposal to get a job with ‘Astrologer’ for our man or J’s own son, whom J. is willing to recruit for our work.

At the same time, we have doubts about the seriousness of J’s intentions, given that when he was in Sparta, he spoke of putting his son in charge of his companies and retaining only general management for himself. Moreover, there is a chance that his son would not be allowed to work there because of his father’s progressive views. It is therefore too early to talk to J-n about who will credit³³ his son, and where. It would be best to leave the question of crediting until it becomes a real possibility that he could get a job with ‘Astrologer’.

Sparta –
Moscow

In this regard, we think it is essential to find out the following from J:

1) Detailed information about ‘Astrologer’, in particular his polit. views and polit. ties. Why did No. 1³⁴ nominate him for No. 2?

2) How does J. propose to get his son a job with ‘Astrol-ger’? For what position? How will J. explain to Astrol-ger and his circle why his son wants to leave his current job and go work there?

p.264 (We believe that this could be explained by the fact that the son is afraid of being called to the army, having graduated in his day from the Naval Academy.)

3) Will the son have trouble getting admitted to Astrol-ger’s agency because of J’s well-known progressive views, and how does he propose to handle any problems that arise in this regard?

4) Could the son’s attempt to get a job with Astrol-ger draw No. 3’s attention to J. himself and lead to the exposure of his connection with us, as it is known that No. 3 carefully vets everyone who is hired by No. 2, and checks their relatives as well?

5) Where does J. think would be a better place to get a job for his son: directly with Astrol-ger or, with his help, at one of the companies working on this problem?”

p.266 No. 1 – Truman, No. 2 – Atomic Energy Commission, No. 3 – FBI

p.273 “Czech’s report from 11.9.50.

“When he was in Austria, J. ran into me while I was with Slang and Rector. Without knowing why, he concluded that they were our workers. I, for one, did not say anything to him about this, and I am sure that they didn’t say anything to him about it either. I admit that this was a major misstep...I have taken it upon myself to explain to J. that Slang and Rector are in no way connected to us, and that they are casual personal acquaintances of mine.”

“Slang” and
“Rector”
(See notebook
20.11.)³⁵

p.276 Klim – Center letter 11.09.50.

“J. requires constant guidance, which Czech cannot provide, and as one can see from Czech’s own statements, the latter is inclined to stop working with J., whom he has no idea how to handle, and is tending toward³⁶ business ventures...”

- p.277 We think it would be expedient to consider separating J. from Czech and setting up independent work with the former...
It seems he honestly does not know how to work for us, and it has been difficult to teach him over the course of individual conversations with him. His sincerity is borne out by his willingness to recruit his son for our work, his willingness to provide leads and work on recruiting them³⁷ (see mater-als on the four Brumians in Tuba), and his eagerness to carry out the assignment on Viganiya.”
- p.279 Klim’s meeting with J. 4.09.50.
[“Czech” and “Maria” are at a resort near J.]
“‘Maria’ had intended to arrive in Tuba by September 4th, but—as J. told us—she was delayed at the resort because of Jane’s illness.
When I asked who Jane was (b/c I knew right away that he meant ‘Slang’), J. gave her full name and said that she was living at the resort with her husband (‘Rector’) and doing ‘important work of some kind’ for us on ‘Czech’s’ orders, driving every day from the resort to Berchtesgaden and Salzburg, where she meets with prominent clerks, and Czech gave J. to understand that they had important info.
- p.280 for us in that regard.
J. explained that he knows about Slang and Rector’s work for us from obvious hints that Czech had made to him regarding these individuals. J. had met Slang previously, but it was the first time he ran into them through our work at the resort. He had asked Czech whether the Collegium knew about Slang and Rector, and Czech told him that supposedly he was using these people on his own initiative and preparing a ‘surprise’ for us.
[He asked once more if we could lean on Leonov with respect to ‘The Child of the Danube’. He only needs it as an alibi for his colleagues in Amer-ca: why he went to Moscow.]
“He agreed with our arguments that
- p.281 J. could use the changing int’l situation and sharp escalation in the anti-Spartan campaign in Brumia in light of events in Korea as a sufficiently valid pretext to justify his bad luck in negotiations with Spartan organizations.” [He kept insisting, however.]
“J’s nervous insistence made it clear that for him, getting the movie was a question of his reputation before his colleagues, which he holds very dear. In discussing this matter, J. was especially agitated—and clearly upset—by the Collegium’s indication (which he had received earlier) that we would no longer involve ourselves in his business affairs.”
- pp.282-283 Meeting 5.09.50.
[They discussed J’s assignment.
- p.284 “J. claims that because the current chairman of A’s committee no longer enjoys the support of Congress, it is thought within influential Dem. and Rep. Party circles that A. would make the best candidate for this post. Therefore, we should expect his appointment in the near future.”

Brumia –
America
Tuba –
Vienna
Zoniya -
Austria

Slang –
Rector

Astrologer

[J. said without hesitation that he could recruit his son and get him a job with A. Klim asked him to thoroughly study A.,

p.285 especially in light of recent int'l events.]

p.287 “Because J. does need something to show the Brumians (Amer-cans – A.V.)³⁸ for all his drawn out negotiations with our organizations, and because it would be worth our while to give him an incentive and not leave him with a bad taste in his mouth, we think it might be possible to help him out.” Regarding Leonov.]

p.307 Vienna (Cde. Ostap) – C c/t 19.10.50.

“Cde. Ostap reported that J. spent seven days in Yugoslavia. During that time, he carefully acquainted himself with the conditions for foreigners and the living conditions in Belgrade. A detailed report by J. will be sent out in the next mailing.

In Belgrade, J. spoke twice with the chairman of the Yug. Cinematography Committee, Rybnikor, and met several times with senior officials from this committee.

According to J., the Yugoslavians were very obliging toward him – even a little ingratiating.

J. thinks it is because he is the first noteworthy film personality to visit Yug-via since the change of the previous course.

The Yug-vians took the initiative in proposing to J. that he help the Yugoslavian film industry, which according to J's description, is very underdeveloped. Specifically, they offered to make with J. a movie ‘The Life of Tito’. To this end, Rybnikor wanted to arrange a reception for J. with Tito, but J. gracefully declined, since he did not have our instructions to do so and didn't want to go too far.

Of all the proposals, J. has so far accepted a more or less clear-cut proposal to record Yugoslavian folk songs for television and to sell his movies.

On his part, Rybnikor promised to do everything in his power to help J. and his employees return to Yug-via to film and make recordings.

p.308 J. will maintain a business correspondence with the Yugoslavians to address all these matters. In order to formulate a policy for J. with respect to Yug-via for the future, Cde. Ostap asks that we resolve the following questions immediately:

a) Should J. agree to the Yugoslavians' request to help their film industry (recruiting Amer. specialists, providing them with equipment and material, collaborating with them on films)?

b) Should J. accept the proposal to make the film the “Life of Tito?”

c) Should J. finalize a deal to make recordings for television and sell his movies?

d) To what extent should he expand and consolidate his business ties with Y? (J. says that he could already send over his full-time representative, or his newsreel cameraman

At the end of the telegram, it says that J. spent \$1,400 on the trip to Yug-via and that he asks for reimbursement.”

p.309 Center – To Ostap 21.10.50.

“The main objective in our work with J. is to get his son a job with ‘Astrologer.’

In order to come to a decision on J’s proposals regarding Yug-via, it is proposed to discuss the following questions with him:

1. If J. actively helps Yugoslavia, will that affect his son’s chances of getting a job with Astrol-ger?

2. How will business and official circles in America respond to his helping the Viganians popularize Tito and Yugoslavian ‘achievements?’

It was suggested to give J. \$1,400, which he ‘spent’ in the seven days he was in Yug-slavia.

It was requested that he be informed that that instructions to pay him the sum were received from C. but that he politely be given to understand, on your behalf, that Cde. Ostap is surprised at how much foreigners have to spend in Y., and cannot understand how a foreigner, traveling in Y., could incur such expenses.”

p.310 Ostap – Center 20.10.50.

“J.’ characterizes ‘Ast-ger’ as being on the moderate-right; however, he has never been involved in politics and is a renowned expert in his field. ‘J-n’ does not know about ‘Ast-mer’s’ external polit. ties, b/c lately, he has not seen A. very often...

Astrologer

J. thinks it is entirely possible that his son could get a job with A. The reasons they will give Astrol-ger and his circle are that the son wants to improve his tech. knowledge under Astr-ger’s guidance (as J. says, his son has a tremendous aptitude for technology), that he is interested in this new branch of tech., that he wants to serve in the military, and finally, that it would look good on his resume.

J. thinks that who he is cannot hurt his son’s chances of getting a job at the Commission. He is sure that if any problems do arise, both Ast-ger and oth. influential people, such as Sp-n, will help him out.

Cde. Ostap proposes the following plan of action:

1. On arriving to the USA (J. intends to go there in the second half of November), J. will thoroughly acquaint himself with his son’s position in society, his polit. views, and his connections, and will discreetly find out whether he wants to work with A.

p.311 2. At the same time, J. will meet with Ast-logger, determine his polit. views, find out in detail how he was appointed to the Commission, as well as A’s opinion of himself.

3. To study J. more thoroughly and consolidate his connection with him, J. will offer him the post of director of his new television company, where his son will also be on the board. (J. says that Center knows about the television company, and that he has kept a lease on a office for it for two years now.)

4. J. will carefully weigh and mull over the results of his invest-gation of Ast-ger, and if all goes well, he will turn to him as a friend and ask that he give his son a job.

5. If A. agrees, then, under happy circumstances, J. and his son will come to Europe in February or March of next year, where his son’s recruitment will take place (for his part, J. will have to get him ready).

- p.312 C – to Ostap 21.10.50.
[We are in agreement with the plan, except for item 5. We will decide who will recruit the son, and where, once he has a job with Ast-ger.]
- p.313 Ostap – C 23.10.50.
“J. thinks that his active work with the Yugoslavians will have no bearing on either his son’s chances of getting a job or on J. himself. On the contrary, it will be in keeping with U.S. policy toward Yug-via.
From J’s business perspective, however, this collaboration is unprofitable. Therefore, Ostap proposes that, for our purposes, if J’s work in Yug-via is not his primary task, it will be quite enough to make the recordings for television in Yug-via and to sell the materials and equipment. This will give J. an opportunity to visit Y. when it becomes necessary, as well as to send over his employees to make recordings for television.”
- p.314 C – to Ostap 25.10.50.
We asked that J. be told to maintain relations with Y. only inasmuch as they justify him from a business perspective. We are not interested in having J. actively popularize Y. in the USA. For us, it is important that he and his representatives have motives and opportunities to travel to Y. and spend a certain amount of time there.
We proposed that J. be told again that his primary objective is to get his son a job with A., and that everything he does should be subordinated to this task.
- p.315 Ostap – Center 21.10.50.
In Vienna, J. met with Cardinal Sp-n’s representative in Rome, John Meeks. J. met Meeks several years ago at Sp-n’s home. Meeks, who knows that Sp-n is well-disposed toward J., told him the following in conversation:
Sp-n should arrive in Rome by November 1st for a convention of cardinals and bishops. Sp-n wants to propose to the convention of cardinals and bish-ps to form a unified front with the Protestants for the purpose of fighting Commun-m. Sp-n purportedly already has the Pope’s agreement in principle. Meeks
- p.320 J. wrote a detailed report on Yug-via, which contains points of operational significance.
Conclusions:
- p.321 “1) It is not difficult for someone with any Western passport, especially one that is Amer., Eng., French, Swiss, German, or Austrian, to enter Y. on a tourist visa.
2) It would be preferable not to send our man there with an Italian passport, b/c Italian citizens are viewed negatively by the Yug-vian authorities and by Yugoslavians in general.
3) Foreigners can move about the country without any restrictions or strict control.
4) After those with Amer. or Eng. passports, the Yugosl-vian authorities are the most favorably disposed toward West Germans and Austrians (this should be taken into account when sending our man to Y).

5) The Yugoslavian authorities are very suspicious of anything Soviet (even knowledge of Russian), and such people are immediately placed under surveillance.

The business results of J's trip turned out to be even more effective than J. and I had anticipated when discussing the matter prior to his departure. Moreover, this happened not on J's initiative, but on the initiative of the relevant Yugoslavian agencies and their senior workers. J. thinks this is because, on the one hand, he was the first prominent film industry representative to visit Y. immediately after Tito's clique adopted the clear-cut policy of rapprochement with the USA (econ. and polit.), and on the other, the Yugoslavian film industry has fallen on hard times.

p.322 J's son was given the cover name "Reed."

p.328 Ostap's report on the meeting of 22.10.50.

"J. once again asked to be put in touch with our person in the USA, with whom he could meet regularly to receive instructions, help, advice, and guidance in his work, since, despite the 'significant progress' he has already made, it is difficult for him to work on his own, especially in difficult conditions that could, moreover, be subject to change."

p.329 [Ostap backed the request.]

p.335 From J's report

"The 'Pittsburgh Steel' ('*Pittsburg steel*') Company has begun building a large factory in Sarajevo. Major industrial companies could follow their lead as well, but presumably they will want to approach this matter with caution; first they probably intend to make way for various philanthropic organizations in order to mollify Tito and win over the population and, at the same time, to distance the Yugoslavian people from Marxism and Communism. This is why books by Marx, Engels, and Lenin have gradually been disappearing from book stores, and why stores haven't carried the works of Stalin in ages. Amer. and English books on industry have been turning up...

In newspapers and magazines, slander against the USSR and People's Democracies is published side by side with praise for the USA and its allies. All privileges for Comparty members, regardless of their position, have been revoked: rations for bread, gasoline, clothing. This is exactly what the Amer-cans are after, and it is the subject of open and lively discussion at the Amer. and Eng. emb-ssies."

p.342 "I would like to remind you of my simple plan, which I have been telling you about for two years already, to finally give me permission to begin active work at my television association. Glennan will happily agree to my proposal to become a board member of this televis-on association. I implore you to look over all my notes on this matter, and let Alexander Mikhailovich remembers everything I told him 15 months ago in Switzerland, and later in Moscow. I am still on the lease of an office in NY at 4 W. 58th Street. The top floor of a new building above the '*Paris*' movie theater. Abram has been there several times, and he is delighted with it. I could put together a board of directors made up of the most prominent

people in America. I am a musician, producer, and movie theater owner, and I have the right to invite the most accomplished electrical engineers onto my board. I could ask Glennan or Oppenheimer—you name it. Give me the opportunity to meet with people whenever I want, perhaps for life and death, and then anything will be possible. Let me move on from basic training; give me a good contact in the USA.”

Oppenheimer

p.324 [Delay in implementing the plan regarding the television company <= J. does not have any available funds of his own (\$50,000 minimum). He asked C. for money, but they haven't said yes or no.]

File 30595 v.4

p.8 [J. was in the USA at the beg. of 1951. He then returned to Vienna, where Ostap contacted him on 21.02. In the USA, J. worked exclusively on business matters and did not carry out our assignments. He was in Los Angeles the whole time, and was in NY for only two days. He met with Astrol-ger, but only briefly. He left LA for Vienna with his banker, Delonier, to buy “The Child of the Danube.”

p.11 Ostap – C 6.3.51
 [Ast-ger has nothing against hiring “Reed,” but he is not personally authorized to hire people; the entire staff of A's agency is chosen very selectively by a special human resources department, to which he is unable to recommend people. J. does not think it is possible to ask Ast-ger a second time about getting his son a job.]
 [Savchenko's resolution: “As usual, he ‘got our interest’ and then didn't follow up.” 7.3.51.]

p.17 Meeting on 20.2.51.
 [Ostap expressed strong displeasure at the fact that the assignment had not been carried out. J. promised to carry it out in March or April, when he will be in NY.]
 “At the same time, J. has started complaining that it was difficult for him to carry out assignments of a polit. nature, that he does not find them well-defined enough, that he has a poor understanding of politics and is unable to get a quick sense of the changing int'l situation. J. asked that he be given a more concrete assignment, as well as a contact (specifically, in the USA), through which he could receive the necessary instructions and guidance on a regular basis, rather than sporadically.”

p.29 Center – to Ostap, letter dated 14.04.51.
 “1. In the course of working with J., we have increasingly become convinced that the only motive for his cooperation with us is a desire to settle his own business at our expense. This has been borne out by his trip to the S.U., the business with the film with which you are familiar, his trip to Yug-via, his latest proposal regarding the television company, and so forth.
 To get our interest, J. makes various enticing proposals, such as Ast-ger, and then refuses to follow up on them on various pretexts.
 It is to this same end that J. insists on being given a contact in the USA. From his past work with us, he understands

that connecting him with our man would result in the creation of a cover and, subsequently, the investment of our money. Thus, he is counting on deriving some personal benefit from this matter.

J. is not yet fastened in his work with us, and his relatives in the USSR cannot be used to influence him, b/c J. takes no interest in them whatsoever.

p.30 2. Given these circumstances, we do not intend to recruit J. to get jobs for our illegals and agents or to help create covers for them. Therefore, we can only use him to obtain interesting info. from his contacts.

3. At your meeting with J., tell him that we are displeased that he does not carry out our assignments.

Ask him for the report that he promised to submit to you, and explain to him once more that by agreeing to his request to give him concrete assignments, we agreed to his proposal to get 'Reed' a job with 'Ast-ger'. This assignment still holds, and if he is unable to get 'Reed' a job at Ast-ger's agency, then he should use his connections to try to get him a job at another agency whose activities might be of interest to us. For example, at one of the companies working in the same field as Ast-ger, or on Eisenhower's staff, etc.

At the same time, ask J. what he has done to carry out our assignment that he received in Moscow, with which he was in complete agreement, and which he thought was entirely manageable for him. (I am referring to Sp-n and to the family of Truman, Louis Lurie, Warren, Milton Eisenhower, and Benton, through whom J. is to receive info. about the policies of ruling circles in the USA.)

4. Tell J. that we are not interested in founding the company for which he is asking \$50,000. We do not intend to use it, and therefore the question of its existence is entirely up to him. Cde. Klim already told him about this.

Your response with regard to this question should be polite, but should not allow for any rumors on J's part in the future.

p.31 In addition, tell him that we are unable to give him a contact in the USA for the time being... J. should not be helped in any way with his business dealings in Vienna."

p.32 [J. arrived in Vienna on 30.04.51. He gave Ostap reports on his conversations with Sp-n, Lurie, and Herbert Hoover.]

p.34 Conversation with Sp-n.

[I called Sp-n several times, but he was not at home.

p.35 "This time, I stopped at the 'Waldorf Astoria' Hotel in NY, and on Thursday, April 19th, I was walking back to my hotel around 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As I was crossing 48th Street from 5th Avenue to Madison and Park Avenue, I felt someone tap me on the shoulder, and I turned around – it was Cardinal Sp-n; he stood there smiling and said: 'Boris, it seems that God wanted us to see each other, because I have been trying to get through to you

to invite you to dinner tomorrow. Please make arrangements so that you can spend two or three hours with me. We finally agreed on April 20th.

I was the only one in civilian clothes; everyone else was a member of his diocese – bishops. After dinner, C. Sp-n said goodbye to his retinue, as did I, and then we went upstairs to his private studio on the second floor.

[We talked about our health, about his brother Martin and his niece Kathleen, and then turned to the most burning issue at the time: “General MacArthur’s arrival and his dismissal.”]

“Here I let him speak uninterrupted:

C. Sp-n: “This is the greatest tragedy in the history of the U.S. Surely General MacArthur was the embodiment of a true, hundred-percent American, and only a brilliant military commander like him could eliminate the Red menace forever. Moreover, there can be no doubt that his strategy was the best one.

p.36

We need to wipe out Chinese bases near Korea. Under no circumstances should we take Great Britain’s interests into account, especially since, according to my information, the cannons production program is eight months ahead of schedule – the only proper course to take with regard to the whole Red menace is an offensive one, without limitations on the extent of destruction. You have seen how popular our national hero is! You saw that every parochial school was closed on the day the general arrived in NY. Every Catholic school had a portrait of the general hanging on its façade. Every Catholic priest called on his entire parish to join in the celebration. For me this is especially difficult. The tradition of Irish, Italian, and all oth. Catholics, to vote for and support the Dem. Party. Because of the stupid anti-Amer. policies of the current administ-tion in Wash., I was forced to give Truman an ultimatum, and if he does not take a more aggressive stance against our enemies at home and abroad, all the Catholic voters will end their support of the Dem. Party. Do you remember this phone here (pointing to a white phone)? In Roosevelt’s day, it was connected directly to the White House. Now no one picks up. If I insist, I am put through to some little secretary, and I have to explain the purpose of my conversation with the President. How do you like this treatment of someone who controls 30% of the votes in the U.S.? Of course, the Republicans are happy with this situation. I have to be careful. Traditionally, most Catholics have always sided with the Democrats, but if Tr-n continues to be stubborn and does not make more changes immediately, we Catholics will have to abandon the Democrats for a long time.

cannons;
same thing –
with Hoover.
Targeted info.

How do you like the fact that Acheson and Truman asked Attorney General McGrath (*General McGrath*) to sway the prosecuting attorney in Hiss’s trial (*Alger Hiss*), Murphy, not to find Hiss guilty? Of course, McGrath (a Catholic) consulted me, and I insisted on a guilty verdict. As you can imagine, if Murphy and McGrath, who are both Catholic, had not taken part in this trial,

Hiss

p.37

if everything had been in the Protestants’ hands, Acheson would have won Hiss’s freedom being under Truman’s influence. The country is in great danger, and if power remains in the hands of Truman and his followers, the country will soon be in Uncle Joseph’s hands instead of Uncle Sam’s...”

During his speech he was terribly agitated. He took off his white collar and black silk shirt-front. He was sweating and out of breath, and he stuttered. He always

stutters, incidentally, when he is agitated. I tried to calm him down.”

- p.39 [On April 21st, L. Lurie invited J. to dinner with President Hoover. The usual compliments, reminiscences about how J's wife danced the waltz with Hoover at the W.H. when he was elected President. Then they turned to the subject of Truman's dismissal of MacArthur:]
 “Hoover lost his temper and yelled angrily:
 ‘That idiot never asks anyone's advice. M-r's dismissal was the biggest possible concession to Sov. Russia. It played right into Stalin's hands. What's more, the Russians are smart enough to take advantage of this situation in Japan as well’.
 ‘I spent three hours today and four hours yesterday with the general. I am in complete agreement with the general and with his entire program. It is true that neither the Russians nor the Chinese are in any sense prepared to withstand a formal attack, especially by our air force. I am also aware of the new destructive cannons we have ready, which no one can withstand. I spoke
- p.40 to Wilson, and he told me that the entire armament plan was eight months ahead of schedule. He even allowed Buick to switch back to passenger cars for six months. None of the new cannons requires a large staff, and the necessary number of soldiers, engineers, and technicians has already been trained. That idiot (throughout the evening, Hoover never called Tr-n by his name) is not selling America. He is simply betraying it. The worst criminal of all is the brains behind that idiot – Acheson. Even now, that fashionable lawyer continues to flirt with Communists at fashionable salons. From top to bottom, the entire State Dept. is full of pederasts and pinkos.”
- p.44 [On April 23rd and 24th, J. spent two whole days with Ast-ger in Wash-ton.]
 “Keith showed me an excerpt from their Charter, which says that they are not allowed to work anywhere else concurrently; however, they are allowed to own stock in any commercial venture. He no longer receives a salary from the Univ-rsity, even though the Uni-ty had wanted to keep paying him. His current salary
- p.45 is only a third of his university salary, and his university salary was less than half of his old salary at Paramount. Financially, he complained—that with the additional expenses necessary to maintain a ‘prestigious position’—he simply wasn't making enough; that is why he would be interested in supplemental income, as long as it is not considered a ‘salary’ and his work or collaboration was as a consultant, as opposed to an employee. He could drive down to NY every other week and spend a day or two with me. He was delighted with my plan to create a Television Corporation and accepted my offer to be chief consultant for this corporation. This is entirely permissible, and he has every right to manage his own time.”
- p.41 Ostap's report on his meeting with J.
 “Since J. brought up the company, I told him that we have nothing against J's proposed plan to get closer to A. and to solidify their relationship, but that the company, as such,

Cannons

Atomic
Energy
Commission

did not interest us, because it is still rather questionable whether

- p.42 J. would be able to get info. from A. if he hires the latter as a consultant. J. can create the company, if he thinks it necessary, but he should not count on our involvement in it.
J. took what I said rather badly and said that he had, in fact, been counting on our involvement, b/c it would be difficult for him to set up this business on his own, and he does not understand why it took us so long to reach a decision on this matter, and that he had already paid at least 15,000 dollars for office space.
- p.48 C – to Ostap 1.06.51
“J’s info. is not very interesting. However, given that such conversations could yield more useful info. as well, we asked to instruct J. to concern himself with this sort of info. from now on.
We have given instructions to explain to J. that if he is unable to get his son a job with Astger, he should get him one in another agency that interests us.”
- p.49 Ostap’s report from 23.07.51.
[J. arrived in Vienna on 13.7.51.]
“I spoke to J. twice during his stay in Vienna; one of those times I spoke to him in detail and devoted an entire day to him.
During his stay in NY, J. did nothing about his assignment, citing the fact that he had only been there a short time and that he had been too busy with his business affairs.
Similarly, not only did J. make no concrete attempts to get ‘Reed’ a job at an agency that interests us, but he did not even make preliminary inquiries to this end or discuss the matter with ‘Reed’ himself. When I asked him why he did not want to take any steps to get R. a job, he replied that he does not see any concrete way to realize and logically justify such a step.
When I mentioned that getting R. a job was not something we had come up with, but a proposal of J’s which he had made a year ago, J. agreed that this had all been his idea; however, he had not taken everything into account. Now he was convinced that R. had become ‘so independent’ that he would not listen to him. R. had taken an interest in his current business and, according to J., would not give this business up...
It has become absolutely clear that either J. honestly overestimated his changes in the matter with R. and exaggerated his influence over the latter, or he does not want to ‘get him tangled up’ in our business.
- p.50 [J. tried to turn back to his business affairs. Ostap again reiterated C’s position: we will not get involved in this. If J. wants it, he should organize it himself.]
[He asked again about a permanent contact in the USA.]
- p.61 Memo on J. 25.12.51.
[J’s father – Mendel Isaevich Moroz, b. 1868 in Bykhov, BSSR, Jewish, non-Party. Prior to the October Revolution, he owned a house and kept a locksmith’s workshop in Zaporozhie; after the Revolution, he worked in the same city as a plumber. In Sep. 1942, with our help, he went to the USA to join J. J’s father
Mother – Malka Gershevna Moroz, b. 1870, Jewish, non-Party, a housewife. Died in 1940 in Zaporozhie.
J. was born in 1895 (1891, according to his documents) in Bobruysk.]

- p.84 Excerpt from a plan of action regarding “Czech’s” station,
approved by Cde. S.R. Savchenko. 21 December 1951.
1. Given that the continuing existence of “Czech’s” station is pointless and out of line with our work interests, since it does not yield any practical results, takes up a lot of manpower and time, and diverts us from resolving our main oper. problems, stop using Czech for our intelligence work abroad and liquidate his station.
 2. Given that Cz.’s remaining abroad is extremely dangerous as a result of his longstanding contact with Soviet intelligence, knows many of its workers both in Center and on the periphery, and is familiar with our working methods, take steps to bring Cz. back to the USSR...
 3. Given that, regardless of our current suspicions about Cz. himself, we are unable, for security reasons, to take advantage of his company for intelligence goals other than as a cover for Cz., take steps to get back the money we invested into it...
 5. Obtain from Cz. a detailed report on the assignments he has carried out abroad and on his work with agents of his station, and then decide whether the latter should be used in our work.

- p.88 Vienna (Cde. Yakov) – C c/t 23.1.52.
Yakov met with J. on 23.01. At the meeting, he tactfully found out that J. has not been in touch with Cz. since the end of 1950. J. thinks that Abram is currently in Paris or the USA. If need be, he can find him through Abram’s brother, or through a company in Paris owned by Abram.
- J. proposes to open a “Venfilm” office in Switzerland, something he has already discussed with the dir-tor of “Venfilm,” Leonov. He could either organize this office himself or through some people he knows. If Cz. approves the creat-on of such an office, J. would formally be able to visit Switzerland and Austria.
- If this matter is favorably resolved, J. asked if we could discuss it with Leonov, who is currently in Moscow. He will not ask Center for any fin. assistance in opening the office in Switzerland.
- During this trip to Austria, J. finally settled all his business affairs and paid Leonov, giving him \$100,000 for “The Child of the Danube.” From now on, there is no reason for him to go to Europe. Such a trip would only be possible if we let him open a “Venfilm” office in Switzerland.

- p.89 J. asks to be given a contact in Wash-n if the business with the “Venfilm” office in Switzerland is not favorably resolved.

- p.90 C – to Cde. Yakov (Vienna) letter from 30.01.52.
 [We are still not interested in J's commercial activities]
 "However, given that we may soon need J's help with Czech, it would be better not to tell him about our attitude toward his business affairs. On the contrary, he should be given to understand that we are interested in his new proposal and willing to give him whatever help he needs.
 Therefore, during the upcoming meeting with J., he should be told that, although for security reasons we object to his having business ties with Soviet organizations, we would like him to have a pretext for coming to Europe in order to meet with us.
- p.91 Therefore, we consent to his negotiations with Leonov to open a 'Venfilm' office in Switzerland. On our part, we will try to help him in this matter and put in a good word with Leonov; however, J. needs to bear in mind that the final decision does not rest with us. Obviously, if J. is able to prove that opening the office will be mutually beneficial to both parties, the matter will be resolved in his favor...
 2. As we already informed you in telegram No. 16989 from 18.12.51, there is an agent of ours, 'Czech' (first name: Abram), living in Paris, with whom we have not been in contact since January 1951. In August of last year, Cz. informed us by prearranged letter that he was supposedly under investigation, and asked us not to meet with him for several months. However, we have reason to believe that Cz. is intentionally avoiding renewing ties with us. To find out Cz's actual situation and his reasons for breaking off ties with us, we decided to summon him to Vienna, where he would be met by a worker from Cz. We have now instructed the Paris station to summon Cz. to a meeting in Paris. If, for whatever reason, we are unable to contact Czech there, we intend to use J. for this purpose, as we will explain to you additionally.
 J. is an old friend of Czech's; he used to be handled by the latter and was effectively an agent in his group; he knows his address and place of work in Paris, and could meet with Cz. without much difficulty and ask him to come to Vienna. Czech
- p.92 In case it becomes necessary to ask J. to contact Czech, the following is a tentative plan for your work with J. in this regard:
 a) J-n will have to be told that last year, for unknown reasons, we lost touch with Abram (the name by which he knows Cz). Because Abram informed us through prearranged channels that he was in trouble (we do not know what the problem was), we thought it would be dangerous to discuss his situation first-hand in Paris, and are asking J. to help us contact Abram from Vienna.
 b) For this purpose, J. should contact Abram by phone or mail (if he thinks it is acceptable and possible) and invite A. to come to Vienna, ostensibly for advice on an important business matter. To avoid himself or Abram being exposed, J. should observe all the rules of konspiratsia, ask Abram to come to Vienna on his

own behalf, and under no circumstances mention anyone else's involvement in this affair.

c) J. and A. should agree on a date for the latter's arrival in Vienna (preferably in the near future), though J. should take into account the likelihood that the representative from Center will have arrived in Vienna by then.

Because Center has a serious assignment for A. regarding the USA, for which J's help might be needed as well, it would be preferable for J. to stay in Europe during that time, so that we could contact him if necessary.

d) If, for whatever reason, J. is unable to contact Abram from Vienna, he should make a special trip to Paris for this purpose, carefully contact A. there, and arrange for him to come to Vienna to meet with a representative from Center. In this event, it would be preferable to agree with J. about a way to notify us in Vienna or Paris of the outcome of his meeting with

p.93 Abram (for example, you could arrange for him to send a prearranged telegram to whatever address in Vienna you give him)...

Agree with J. on conditions for staying in touch with him in NY (rather than Wash-n), and explain to him that we have more opportunities for this in NY."

p.105 Yakov – Center February 1952

[At a meeting on 26.01.52, J. wrote a report on Sp-n at the safe house.]

p.106 "To my knowledge, Sp-n is also going to the Far East as '*Grand Vicar U.S. Army*' - the chief spiritual leader of the U.S. Army. He was given this title by President Roosevelt, and it was confirmed by Truman. On the one hand, Sp-n is either strengthening ruined Catholic missions or sending aid to people who are trapped inside (intentionally) forbidden zones, and, most importantly, he is strengthening the Vatican's ties to Eastern gov'ts backed by America. At the same time, negotiations with Truman continue over his support by the Catholic vote. Tr-n's appointment of General Clark as ambassador to the Vatican will probably be Tr-n's first concession to Sp-n, unless the Protestants and oth. powerful Christian sects interfere with this appointment. Sp-n has a special assignment from the Vatican - to increase the no. of Catholics in North America. Efforts and propaganda are being directed at the wealthy class, and supposedly, in the past three or four years, Catholicism has gained two and half million new followers. Sp-n has a special budget for this purpose, which is of course easily justified if he succeeds.

p.107 If Tr-n still holds out hope for re-election, it is very important that he have Sp-n on his side. The latter effectively controls the Cath. vote in America. Tr-n will continue to court Sp-n until the last moment; at the same time, Sp-n keeps track of the strength of every group that has a strong candidate, and will not miss an opportunity to join whichever group ends up victorious in time. In this sense, it is worth keeping track of Sp-n's preferences constantly—every day—because his knowledge of the polit. situation is impeccable. This was proven in the past by the Cath. voting record. More and more often, Sp-n brings up the evidently indisputable fact that he will become Pope of Rome.

At my last meeting with him, Sp-n showed me a handwritten letter from the Pope of Rome. He took the letter from a large pile (personal letters from the Pope of Rome to Cardinal S.), and explained all the polit. moves Sp-n would have to make to avoid problems with the all-powerful Italian clergy. At present, all strategy is devised by the Pope himself, while the entire program is prepared by Count Enrico Galeazzi.

Count Galeazzi is the only one who is not a member of the clergy; he is the Vatican's chief administrator. He is the most loyal friend of the Pope and of Sp-n."

- p.110 Vienna – C 1.04.52
[A letter, written in German, was sent to Czech through J., and instructions from Center to Czech were delivered.] Czech
- p.111 [Yakov met with J. on the 26th and 28th of March, 1952, in Vienna. Prior to that, J. met with Czech in Paris. Yakov instructed J. to meet with him again and to give him instructions and a letter from A.M. (evidently, Korotkov). The terms of contact in NY were formulated.]
- p.114 Terms of the rendezvous with J. in NY.
Location: *58 West, 58 str. New York.* J. will be taking a walk near his home.
Time: The first Tuesday of each month, starting in May 1952, at 3:00 PM.
Recognit-on signals: Under his left arm, J. will be holding a record album, in a color jacket, of whatever operetta is fashionable in NY.
Password: Oper: *Please, did you hear these records?*
J: *No, I just bought them at the Liberty on Madison avenue.*
Oper: *O.K. Let's hear them together, John.*
- p.119 Vienna (Cde. Serov) – Center c/t 2.9.52
[In the middle of June, J. met with Czech in NY and continued to meet with him regularly. Through a lawyer he knew, he helped "Czech" obtain an int'l passport for \$1800. Cz. asked J. to tell us that he thinks it would be better if he stayed in the USA after getting his passport. On his way to Vienna, J. stopped to see Cz's wife in Paris. He helped her renew her passport and get a steamship ticket. She was supposed to leave to go join her husband on September 1st.
- p.121 C – Vienna to Cde. Serov c/t 4.9.52.
[Find out Cz's situation from J: Is he being followed? How are things with his company? What are his plans for the future, etc? How should we understand Cz's claim that he thinks it would be better for him to stay in the USA after receiving an int'l passport? Why did he try to get the passport then? We told him to try to find out Cz's address in NY.]

- p.123 [8.09.52 meeting with J. in Vienna. His report was received.]
- p.124 J's report.
 "In accordance with the assignment, I met with A. twice after arriving in Paris in March 1952 and gave him Af.'s verbal instructions: to send a letter to an address he knows in Switzerland and, a certain number of days after sending the letter, to show up at the previously chosen location in Switzerland, ready to make another trip to meet with a representative from home. In addition to giving him the aforementioned instructions in spoken form, I gave him typewritten letter signed 'Al'...
 In NY and California, I didn't hear anything from Ab. or yourself, and—as I already explained to Af.—on all four Tuesdays in May, June, July and August, I went to NY despite all kinds of inconveniences to myself. At three o'clock I would come to 58 West with a record album, but no one approached me.
- p.125 I did everything I was supposed to, as per our agreement, but no one came on your behalf. I stood at the appointed place for 20 to 30 minutes, but I didn't see anyone – not a single suspicious person or anyone. I only incurred pointless expenses for trips to NY and pointless record album purchases...
 During one of my trips to NY, I called a firm on Wall Street that does business with Abram – *Broverman, 79 Wall street, N.Y. City*, learned that he is coming to NY on June 12, and went to meet him at the pier. Evidently Fred Broverman, who owns the aforementioned firm, came to meet Abram as well. Exchanged kisses with Abram when he arrived, and he introduced me to Broverman.
 We took a taxi together to B's office at 79 Wall Street. In the taxi, I found out that he was meeting with a lawyer later that day to discuss a new passport for Abram. As I remember it, the lawyers were named *Corwin, Cohen and Post*. We agreed to meet A. the next day. Broverman put A. up at the "*Governor Clinton*" Hotel, at the corner of 31st Street and 7th Avenue.
 When we met up with A. the following day, he told me the following:
 He had only half carried out the assignment I gave him; he had sent a letter to Switzerland, gone to Sw-land, and met the new comrade. In Sw-land, he had explained to him that he could go no further, that he only had a few days left, and that he had to leave immediately for France, and from there to the USA, so as not to lose his chance to get a new passport. He also told me that he had completely convinced the comrade in Switzerland that he was right, and that the latter had ended up in complete agreement with him.
- p.126 [Broverman helped Czech obtain new passports for himself and his wife.]
- p.127 "The papers all had genuine, legal signatures. The entire case went to Washington. Four or five weeks later, Abram was called to Washington by the head of StateD's Division of Passports and Visas the famous Ms. Shipley. She told A. that she did not think his business in Paris was particularly important or remarkable, that it required making various concessions; she lectured him on Amer. patriotism and chided him for the fact that, just a few months after becoming

an Amer. citizen, he had left the USA and moved to France, brought over his family, and now, after five years abroad, was demanding a new five-year passport on fourth day. Ms. Shipley advised A. to live in the USA for a while, sell his small factory in Paris, and move his family back to America. A. was careless enough to say that he wanted to sell his factory in France anyway. She replied that she would check with the Amer. consulate in Paris.

[In Paris, Czech's wife, Myra, worried that they would run into polit. trouble, as Cz. told J.] "It became clear to me that I couldn't see anything political in all this; I saw an ordinary routine, and I took advantage of the arrival of an old friend of my wife's—a certain Sally Kent, who was an assistant to Ms. Shipley (former secretary to the late congressman Bloom, who had been chairman of the int'l commission)—and asked her to take a look at A's file. She told me that there was nothing polit. on him, no 'red' suspicions.

p.128 I told all of this to A., and he and his lawyers took up his case once more. A's entire family is moving to the USA, and Ab. needs a passport in case he needs to travel abroad. In the end, everyone agreed to this...

While A. was awaiting the results of his passport case, he contacted companies in Germany about the bristle business and carried out a variety of transactions and commissions, mostly on behalf of the "Broverman" Company, but occasionally for others as well.

B. is very well-disposed toward A., and Ab. has a good feeling about things, if he does in fact decide to relocate to NY.

Whether he stays in America permanently, or only temporarily, depends on your advice and instructions...

p.129 I managed to sign a contract with "Encyclopedia Britannica" to make a series of 104 television programs on "great people of the world." The series includes such people as Leonardo da Vinci, Beethoven, Galileo, Pasteur, etc. The contract was signed by the company president, Senator William Benton, and by the chairman of the board, Paul Hoffman. I am sure that these two men gave me a thorough background check and that if there had been even the slightest suspicion, they would not have given me the contract.

In addition, I finally launched my telev-sion company at 160 Broadway...

Without too much help, I could offer up my services, if I could be given a intelligent and sensible contact.

Always at your service, J. Friendly greetings!"

p.124 Savchenko's resol-n of 13.9.52: "We need to make a concerted effort to drag out both of them, take their money and arrest them."

p.130 C/t C – Vienna 13.09.52

We asked Cde. Serov to tell J. the following:

1. Cz. did not meet with our worker. We are astonished by Cz's behavior, especially by the fact that in all this time he has not taken any steps to meet with us in Switzerland or France, in spite of our repeated summonses and his promises to do so.

2. We do not think it will be possible to work with Cz. in the USA. Moreover, until Czech is able to come to Europe and give us an explanation in person, we do not think it will be possible to work with him blindly.

3. We have \$57,000 invested in Cz's factory. Cz. needs to give us back this money. We should ask J. for advice on how best to do this, as well as for help.

4. We plan to invest part of this money (roughly 20-25 thousand dollars) in J's business, so that when we need to, we can receive blank checks from him to finance our people in the USA and oth. countries...

6. We asked that J. be informed that our workers in NY tried to meet with him twice, but that because they were being followed, they had to cancel the meetings both times.

p.131 7. The terms for the meeting with J. in NY stay the same; however, we asked J. to bear in mind that it is difficult for us to work in NY; therefore, if we are unable to conduct a meeting on a scheduled date, he should come back the day after the original meeting under the same terms.

We asked to give J. our regards.

p.132 Vienna – Center letter 20.09.52.

At a meeting on Sep. 14, Yakov gave J. your instructions, as they appeared in No. 12083. J. asked him to tell you that he is very angry at Cz. for what he did, specifically, for deceiving him when he told him that he had carried out all of Center's instructions that he had received from J-n...

According to J., Cz. currently has 35-40 thousand dollars' worth of bristles in America, which he was supposed to sell in Sep. 1952.

When he was told that if we get all our money back from Cz., we plan to invest 20-25 thousand dollars in J's company so that he can write blank checks to finance our people, J. was in favor and said that he could get these 20-25 thousand dollars from Cz. if

p.133 Center sends Czech the appropriate written order through J.

[Judging by the notes on the doc., the Chekists understood that J. wanted to take the money for himself.]³⁹

p.134 Vienna – Center c/t 9.10.52

[Meeting with J. 8.10.]

J. said that he went to see the director of "Czech's" factory in Paris – Ager – who told him that Cz. had instructed him to sell the factory building and part of the equipment for \$15,000. Cz. plans to have the rest of the equipment sent to the USA.

According to J's calculations, after selling the factory, Cz. will have amassed 55-60 thousand dollars in capital.

p.135 C – Vienna 11.10.52.

J. should tell Cz. the following:

“a) Given Cz's current situation, we do not object to his remaining in the USA for the time being. However, because we are uncertain whether we will continue to use him in the future, we have decided

to withdraw our funds from Cz's company in the amount of 57 thousand dollars. We are entrusting J. to entrust⁴⁰ this sum without any letters of authority.

b) Cz. should write and give J. a report on his situation and go into greater detail about the reasons for his sudden move to the USA without consulting us.

c) After sever-1 months, when Cz. has consolidated his position in the USA, we would like to have a joint meeting with him and J. in Europe in order to discuss their future plans. In his report, Cz. should provide his thoughts on this matter as well.

p.142 C – NY letter 11.11.52 to Cds. Tikhon and Alan

“In the interest of conducting anti-US intellig-nce work, in France in 1948 we set up an illegal station led by the illegal agent Cz. As a cover, Cz. opened a bristle company in Paris with our financial assistance. For this purpose, Center allotted him \$57,000 on the condition that he return it.

‘Czech’ – *Jack Soble*, born 1903 in the USSR, Jewish. Citizen and CPSU member since 1933. Married with a son. He has no close relatives in the USSR. (Only two sisters of Cz's wife, ‘Lyudmila’, live in the USSR.) He has two brothers, as well as oth. relatives, in the USA and Canada.

We recruited Cz. for intelligence work in 1931. From 1933 to 1940, he lived in the USSR and carried out individual intellig-nce assignments. In 1940, he left the USSR on our orders with a group of his rel-tives and went to the USA, where he was successfully legalized and where he conducted intellig-nce work until 1945. In 1946, he became an Amer. citizen.

Starting in 1948, he and his family lived in Paris, where he would oversee the work of the company he had organized and simultaneously carry out our assignments.

In December 1951, due to a lack of results from Cz's intellig-nce work and serious suspicions about his honesty in his work with us, Center decided to shut down Cz's station,

p.143 bring Cz. back to the USSR, and recover the funds we had invested in his cover. Around the same time, however, Cz. broke off ties with us, supposedly because of his dangerous position in France. Our attempts to contact him and bring him closer to the USSR, so as to then take him to the S.U., were unsuccessful.

In August of this year, we learned from Agent J-n (see below) that Cz. sold his business in Paris, wired the proceeds to the USA, and relocated there with his family. According to J., Cz. decided to become a partner in a bristle company owned by *Broverman*, address: 79, *Wall str., N.J.*⁴¹ As of late, Cz. had been living at the “Governor Clinton” hotel in NY.

Although in the last year and a half, none of our operatives has met with Cz., we have no doubt that he has guessed about our intentions to bring him back to the USSR, and has decided to sever ties with us once and for all, not to return the money we gave him, and to remain in the USA permanently.

Given that it is highly undesirable for us to leve Cz. abroad, our primary task at present with regard to him is to return Cz. to the USSR by any means, and then to collect the money that was invested in his cover (in full or in part). Since it will be difficult to accomplish this now, as Cz. is currently on his guard, we will give the impression

that we believe the allegedly serious reasons that prompted him to move to the USA and intend to continue intell. work with him in that country. We then intend to pick a more suitable time and invite Cz. allegedly for negotiations in Europe, where we will abduct him and bring him back to the USSR.

Since we do not want to use our NY operatives on Cz's case for the time being, we have decided to send one of our agents who used to be in Cz's stati-n—the aforementioned J.—to determine in greater detail Cz's current situation and future plans.

p.144 [Short memo about J.]

“...We are completely convinced that our work does not interest him and that he only takes the trouble to maintain ties with us out of his own self-interest, hoping to settle his business affairs with our help.

It should be noted that as a result of our contact with J., we have begun to have certain suspicions about him as well. In particular, although he does practically nothing to carry out our assignments, J. is nevertheless extraordinarily insistent that we set up and maintain regular ties with him in the USA (it doesn't matter where – in NY, Wash., or Los Angeles). Some time ago, he tried

p.145 to interest us in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, etc. For these reasons, we do not trust J., do not intend to use him on our oth. assignments, and maintain ties with him primarily in connection with Cz.

Moreover, Cz. and J. are old friends, and we cannot rule out that J. informs us of Cz's comings and goings for the latter's benefit, in an attempt to learn our true intentions regarding Cz.

[What follows are instructions to J. regarding Cz., as they were delivered in Vienna.]

“At the meeting in NY, J. should give Cz's report to our representative and tell him the outcome of their conversation on the aforementioned questi-ns, in accordance with the enclosed rendezvous terms. J. will go to the first meeting in December of this year.

p.146 We therefore ask that, in accordance with the forwarded conditions, you meet with J. in NY in December of this year and obtain from him a personal report, as well as Cz's report (if Cz. writes one). For the meeting with J., assign an operative at your discretion, though preferably from among the comrades who are scheduled to return home soon.

During the conversation with J., it should be kept in mind that in May or August of this year, he showed up for a meeting with us in NY in accordance with these same rendezvous terms, but that we did not need to meet with him there. To avoid disappointing J. by our 'indifference', we told him that our worker supposedly tried to meet with him twice, but was unable to do so because of adverse conditions.

Please be advised as well that the operative should not talk to J. about our involvement in his business affairs and so forth, and that if need be, he should allude to his incompetence in these matters.”

p.147 [Rendezvous conditions with the records.]

p.148 NY – C 10.12.52 Tikhon

[The meeting was to be conducted by Peter, who was supposed to leave for the S.U. at the start of Jan. 1953.] Postscript: meeting 1.1.53 Peter leaves 7.1.53

- p.149 C – NY 17.12.52.
It should not be assigned to Peter, b/c he is leaving too soon and it might prove necessary to conduct an addit'l meeting with J. Assign it to Davydov or Old Man.
- p.150 Vienna – C 23.12.52.
“Yakov spotted J. on December 12 on a street in Vienna. Since Yakov was not alone, it was impossible to confirm whether this was indeed J. We waited to see if J. would summon us to a meeting, but no such request followed.”
- p.151 Vienna – C letter 2.01.53
“Yakov spotted J. on December 12, 1952 on a street in Vienna. J. only called our office phone on 25.12 to summon us to a meeting and say that he had arrived in Vienna three days before. In conversation with Yakov on Dec. 26th and January 2nd, J. reaffirmed that he had arrived in Vienna between the 20th and 30th of December. Prior to that, when he was in the USA, he had supposedly twice shown up for meetings in accordance with the rendezvous terms he had stipulated with J., but our worker had not been there.”
- p.153 J's report from 2.1.53.
[Abram leased an apartment at 210 *Riverside Drive*, NY. In September, his wife and son arrived from Paris. J. saw A. three times and gave him our message.]
“He was extremely disturbed and unpleasantly surprised (his expression) by my message.”
[For security reasons, he did not provide a written report. He insists that he went to Switzerland and met with the oper.
- p.154 He has no money, he did not sell his factory, the goods in America have not been sold yet either.]
“Now that he is having trouble with his passport and the investigation is still ongoing. There is nothing to indicate that the investigation is polit. in nature, and as of now it seems that the case has not gone beyond emigration. Nevertheless, he still feels very anxious and has no idea how this will all end...”
- p.155 “Will you give me a contact in the USA? New assignments?!”
When I was in Moscow, I told you everything about Charlie Chaplin. Mikh. Grigorievich Leonov, one of the heads of the ‘Vienna Film Studio’, asked me (knowing nothing about me beyond official trade relations) to help them by contacting Chaplin in order to make a film here in Vienna, in a Soviet studio. Chaplin
When I spoke to you in Moscow, you told me that if, in the future, you come up with an idea regarding Chaplin, you would let me know. I haven’t heard anything from you in this regard. Please be so kind as to tell me: Should I help the Soviet studio in Vienna in their negotiations with Chaplin or not?”
- p.157 Memo from 9.1.53.
“This is what happened with Czech’s trip to Switzerland in April 1952, which was mentioned in J’s report:
In light of Center’s decision to bring Cz. to the USSR, it was planned to summon him to Vienna, from where he would be sent to Moscow or

taken secretly by force. For this purpose, in Paris, J. gave Czech our message to come to Vienna.

On March 21, 1952, J. returned from Paris and told us that Cz. would be unable to come to Vienna for two reasons: 1) he was under surveillance because of his frequent trips to Austria and Germany; 2) his Amer. passport had expired, and if he left France he would not be allowed to reenter.

On March 26, 1952, J. gave Czech our letter, in which we expressed an emphatic desire to meet with Cz. in Czechoslovakia or Switzerland to discuss matters supposedly pertaining to his work in the USA. John gave Czech the letter, but Cz. did not come to Switzerland, and no letters from him were received in Switz-nd.

Thus, all of Cz's claims that he had been to Switz-nd and met with our worker there, and so on, are completely false."

p.158 NY – C 7.1.53.

Cde. Tikhon reports that "Old Man" went to both the rendezvous and the reserve meeting with J. Both times, "Alan" kept watch over the rendezvous area. J. did not show up to the meeting.

The station has noted that the rendezvous area is completely unsuitable for this purpose, b/c there is a doorman standing at every entrance. + p.171 there is a policeman on the street corner and a police station nearby + the Sov. consulate is close by.

p.158 Memo.

1. Terms for the meeting with J. in NY were worked out by Cde. Yakov in conjunction with J. in March 1952 in Vienna.

2. J. did not come to the meeting in NY because he was in Vienna at the time.

p.159 Center – Vienna 14.1.53 (to Serov)

[The goal regarding Cz. is the same as it was: to get Cz. to come to Europe.

Stick to it in your work with J., but on no account should you let him find out our true intentions.]

"J. should tell Cz. the following instructions from us:

a) In light of Cz's claims that he had to leave for the USA, we had intended to meet with him prior to his departure to discuss every aspect of our work in order to ensure that his necessary departure would not disrupt our plans.

p.160 Since Czech, for reasons as yet unknown, was unable to meet with us, we propose that he give us a detailed report on the state of his intelligence group, which includes the agents Slang, Rector, and Slava; what assignments they were given by Czech? What is the situation with Belov? What does Cz. propose regarding their future work?
 b) Cz. should tell us about his personal situation; will he be able to return in the near future in order to continue working in Europe? If he has to remain in the USA for the time being, how long, what can he do for us in the USA, will he be able to travel to oth. Amer. countries, and what proposals does he have for work in the USA?
 c) Since—according to Cz's first report (through J.)—he closed down his companies in Paris, we asked him to return

Cz's agents do not work on our assignments at pres. (p. 175) Rector, Slang, Slava, Belov

the gov't money that had been invested in it.

Now J. tells us that Cz. did not sell the company. The actual state of the company is unclear to us. If it was sold, Cz. needs to return the money. We do not require that the entire sum be returned at once, but Cz. needs to tell us when and how he can do it.

If the company was not sold, what are Cz's plans for the future? Will he be able to take an active role in its management himself, or would it make more sense to give it someone else so as to use the company for our own purposes? How can we make this happen?

Cz. should submit a detailed written report addressing all the aforementioned questions.

2) We then pointed out that until Cz's situation became completely clear, we did not think it would be safe for him to meet with us in the USA. We therefore ask that Cz. personally—or with Belov's help—photograph his report on an undeveloped film reel and give it to us as soon as he can through J...

Belov

p.161 At a meeting in February, J. should give Cz's report, as well as his own, to our oper. in NY... We noted that the location he chose for the meeting with J. in NY was unsuitable: there is a doorman standing at every entrance. We instructed J. to pick a new place...

In the fifth paragraph of the telegram, we said that J. could do as he saw fit with regard to Leonov's proposal about C. Chaplin. This matter does not interest us. However, J. should keep in mind that he needs to carry out our assignment on Cz. and avoid flaunting his connections with Sov. people.

Chaplin

6. We concluded by saying that there was no need to demand an explanation from J. regarding the date of his arrival in Vienna. It would be better

p.162 to ascertain this by some oth. means; for example, to come up with an excuse, if the opportunity arises, to check the entrance stamp in his passport."

p.165 John's description of the new meeting place.

"Central Park South – 59th Street, left-hand side going from Broadway to 5th Avenue, by the entrance to Central Park. There are two large statues of 'Bolivar', gifts to NYC from Argentina. Either of these statues would make a splendid meeting place - I don't think I will run into any random acquaintances there.

That, then, is where we will meet. I will wait by the first horse statue coming from Broadway. Date: the last Tuesday of February, and—without fail—the first Tuesday of March. I will always hold reserve meetings on the following Wednesday."

p.168 Yakov's report on the meeting with J. 15.01.53.

[J. eagerly accepted Cz's instructions and assured me that he would carry them out fully.]

p.169 "In order to get my hands on J's passport, so that I could look at it and find out what day he had actually arrived in Vienna, I asked him about the procedure for Amer. citizens entering Austria." [J. briefly explained how he entered.] "When I asked about the kinds of marks that are made in a passport, he couldn't answer and expressed regret that he didn't have his passport with him. He promised to bring it to our n-xt meeting.

J. also told me that this time, he had to take a train from Paris to Vienna due to bad weather...J. said that there was a French woman in his compartment who was on her way to the Congress of Nations in Defense of Peace, which began work on December 12. In addition to her, there were

about 300 other Congressional delegates on the train, and as a result the train was overcrowded.

From J's report, one can conclude that he arrived in Austria on the 10th or 11th of December, and then I spotted him on a street in Vienna on December 12th."

p.182 NY – C c/t 3.3.53.

The meeting between "Old Man" and J. took place. p. 185 – The meeting went well. No ext. surveillance was detected. J. handed him a sealed envelope containing mater-ial in German. "The envelope is addressed to Cde. Stepanov, together with an indication of his first name, patronymic, and last name, which we would like to call to your attention." He is leaving for Vienna the day after tomorrow.

p.186 "J. asked that 'Old Man' come to the meeting with him in May. He does not want to have a password-based meeting with someone new that day, b/c he will have some sort of important material for us."

p.187 Vienna – C 18.3.53.

18.03 – meeting with J. in Vienna, at his request. He said that on March 3rd in NY, he had delivered a report from Cz., which had not been put on film because of "Belov's" illness, and that J. had had a chance to familiarize himself with this report.

p.198 Vienna – Center c/t 18.04.53. on the meeting with J.

"1. At the meeting, J. read our letter to Cz. and expressed his complete approval, both of the letter's content and of the tone in which the letter was written. In J's opinion, this letter will undoubtedly play a posit. role.

[The letter was written by Korotkov.]

"2. Cde. Serov reports that in Cz's report, which J. handed to our comrade in NY, Cz. wrote that 'Slava' had been transferred from the U.S. StateD to the U.S. War Dept., and that 'Slava' had important material for us. J. said that Cz. had wanted J. to contact 'Slava', but that J. had not done so until he had received instructions to do so from C-r. J. asks whether he should contact 'Slava'; if so, J. requests our instructions as to what line he should take with him.

"Slava"

Cde. Serov informed us that J. attaches so much importance to this question that he was prepared to come to Vienna just to resolve it.

3. Cde. Serov reports that Cz. had also wanted J. to contact 'Belov'. J. asked us what he should do about this matter as well.

Belov
Rector,
Slang

4. In his report, Cz. speaks negatively about a married couple we know, Rector and Slang—Americ-ns currently living in Paris—and thinks it would be wise to break off ties with them.

p.199 J. is in complete agreement with Cz's opinion. The married couple, Rector and Slang, treat each other exceptionally badly, and the husband is described as a dim-wit. Both Cz. and J. think that the connection with R. and S. is in danger of exposure. Cz. asked J., while he was in Vienna, to try to get Center to agree to leaving R. and Sl. alonge, at least temporarily. J. attaches a great deal of importance to this matter, and asks that we give him our opinion."

- p.201 Center – Vienna c/t 21.04.53.
 Cde. Serov was asked to give J:
 “1. A letter he will be given for Cz., personally written by A. Korotkov, who hopes that Cz. will come to Europe soon and contact us.
 2. He should not contact Belov or Slava. We told him that these matters would be discussed at a joint meeting with Cz. and J.
 3. We agree with Cz’s proposal about severing ties with Rector and Slang.”
- “Belov”
 “Slava”
 “Rector”
 “Slang”
- p.204 NY – C c/t 7.05.53
 Cde. Tikhon informs us that Old Man twice showed up for meetings with J. (on the original day and on the reserve day). Both times, there was an unknown man at the meeting place; the first day he was there for 15-20 minutes; the second day, for 3-4 minutes. According to Cde. Tikhon, the stranger looks like J. Old Man thinks he can be taken for J’s brother.”
 [J. was in Vienna. He won’t leave for the USA until June.]
- p.207 Vienna – Center 27.7.53
 A meeting with J. was conducted on 25.7.
 J. met several times with Cz., who is currently trying to obtain a foreign passport. If he gets it, he and J. will come to Vienna at the end of August or the beginning of September. He has some kind of important material. J. would like to know if he can obtain this mater-ial. J. also reported that at the beginning of September, he will come back to Vienna with his son, whom he would like to introduce to one of our comrades.
 J. delivered the letter from Cz., which was written in German:
 “Dear friend, thank you so much for your friendly letter. John provided me with all the business contacts and instructions through your esteemed company. I will take them into consideration. As far as financial matters are concerned, I can only repeat that it cost me a fortune to bring myself back to health, though I am happy that it was not in vain. I hope I am right. I also want to mention that I will pay it all back at the first opportunity. It is impossible for me to do so now, because my financial situation is extremely strained; after all, my expenses have been rather heavy, as I already mentioned above. I hope to speak to you in August. J. will tell you all the particulars. Kindest regards, Peter.”
- p.209 Center – Vienna 4.8.53.
 [We asked J. to tell Cz., on Alexander Mikhailovich’s behalf, that we were willing to wait for Cz’s arrival. Cz. can bring the important mater-als with him, having first photographed them onto film. If he cannot come himself, he should send them through J. We cannot meet with either Cz. or J. in NY because of Ext. Surv. We have no objection to meeting J’s son.]

- p.210 Vienna – Center 6.8.53
 J. reported the following:
 “In NY newspapers, according to Cz., there was an article last month or the month before (J. doesn’t recall exactly) about how Senator McCarthy planned to ask the daughter of the former Amer. ambassador to Germany to speak with him. The article did not mention this woman’s name. Cz. asked J. to tell us that the person in question is Martha Dodd (Stern).
 In July, the newspapers—or one of the newspapers—published a statement from Dodd’s lawyer saying that M.D. (Stern) would not speak with Senator McCarthy, and that if they force her to, she would present evidence from respected doctors confirming that she has amnesia. Because Cz. used to be connected with her, he fears that if M.D. were asked to come in for a talk, she might give his name during the conversation. John, for one, does not think Cz. is in any danger; J. added that, all in all, Cz. had become something of a coward.”
 Martha
 Dodd
- p.215 Vienna – C 2.10.53.
 At a meeting on 1.10, J. said that Cz. did not get his passport and would be unable to go to Europe this year. Cz. asks what he should do with the people he handles, and whether he can entrust J. with selling the factory. Cz. refused to deliver the mater-1 through J., b/c he does not have written instructions to do so.
- p.225 A.M. Korotkov – Dep. Dir., 2nd Ch-f Direc-te., Min. of Int. Aff. of the USSR.
- p.230 Vienna – C 19.12.53
 15.12.53 – meeting with J.
 “According to J., McCarthy’s staff is investigating Cz’s activities during his stay in France. According to J., as of now this staff has been unable to find any incriminating mater-al; they only found out that he was careless paying his taxes.”
 [J. continues to seek our permission to strike up an acquaintance with “Slava” and receive a report from him + a perm. contact in the USA, since he has supposedly run out of pretexts for going to Europe.]
 “According to J., ‘Slava’ is currently awaiting appointment to the War Dept. Supposedly, Cz. is afraid to accept a detailed report from Slava in light of the uncertainty of position.”⁴²
 “Slava”
- p.231 [Slava was transferred to the War Dept. from the StateD, where he held the post of senior translator. He escaped the purge being conducted by McCarthy’s agency, and is currently awaiting appointment to a more important post.] (Letter from Vienna about the meeting on 15.12.)
- p.232 Korotkov’s resol-n: “Get to the bottom of these letters. Same objective – how are we going to get our hands on these bastards?” 28.12.53.
- p.235 J’s report (from the same time) on Czech:
 “In terms of earnings, his life is evidently not that bad; with his contacts in Germany and France, he sells enough bristles and receives enough in commission fees to be able to afford a nice apartment (which I visited), and he will send his boy to a good school...”

- p.247 [At a meeting with Yakov on 6.05.54, J. delivered Cz's letters.]
- p.250 "Boris asked me to introduce him to 'Slava'. "Slava"
 I was prepared to do so right away. However, at the moment Slava does not want to meet with anyone under any circumstances (categorically). He was seriously ill for the past 11 months and has only just returned from the hospital. The main reason for his 'unwillingness' is that in June he is going to Bonn or Paris, where he will stay for a long time. He therefore wants to come to see you without fail. Boris will tell you all the details, and Slava asks only one thing: not to confuse the dates and places, and to send qualified people. Because, as Slava claims, in the past some things were left undone, and this was not his fault. I can confirm that he is right. These are such dire times that we can no longer afford such a luxury. And so, I ask for qualified technicians and precise locations and times. Boris knows everything else! I am confident that if you prioritize these proposals of ours, everything will be fine. B/c Slava, as always, is in love with you and ready to do anything, and burns with desire to see you again." Peter.
 Note from 9.9.57: "Cz. writes that J. asked to be connected with Slava, while J. is always twisting this around and arguing that it was Cz. himself who offered him Slava. That was so obvious!"
- p.251 [Cz. has an opportunity to become a business partner at a hospital with branches in N. and S. America.]
 "To make this idea a reality, I need to make a one-time investment of \$25,000 right away (no later than April 28th/29th). I could pay back this sum in installments over the next two years, since this hospital will undoubtedly make a profit."
- p.254 Vienna (Cde. Arkady) – C 1.06.54.
 "J. says that he would like exact instructions for future work with Cz. In particular, he expressed a desire, if need be, to take over all of Cz's people, since he thinks he is above any suspicion. As proof of the latter, he mentioned the fact that it had taken very little time for him to be issued a new int'l passport.
 J. reported that he received three telegrams from Cz., in which the latter asks for a decision on granting him the funds to go into business. J. promised Cz. that he would get at least \$15,000 from us, and he intends to give him the rest of the sum—\$10,000—on loan. J. made it clear that if Cz. did not organize this business, he would not be able to leave the country anytime soon.
 With regard to Slava, J. reported that he would be willing to conduct an initial meeting with him, but asked us to arrange it so that Slava is handed over immediately to another one of our workers. J. does not want to go back to Vienna after conducting this meeting.

- p.259 Center – Vienna (to Cde. Arkady) 3.07.54.
Inform J: “Slava”
1. Due to the difficult circumstances of our work in Paris, we are currently unable to contact “SI-a” and receive material from him. It is essential that J. be made to understand that we are afraid of exposing S., since our workers are under heavy ext. surv. J. needs to take S’s mat-l himself and bring it to Vienna. If S. refuses to give the info. to J., then he must be asked to go to Vienna and give this info. to our representative there.
- p.262 Letter from J., received 18.06.
J. knew about the terms of the rendezvous with “Slava” in Paris: 6.07 at 6:00 PM on the Boulevard Raspail, in front of the hotel *L’Aiglon*. J. asked if he could meet with SI-a or not.
- p.265 Slava subsequently rescheduled for 15.07.
- p.266 “I spoke with Af. Iv. regarding the following: I want to respond to these Ukrainians⁴³ (this probably refers to anti-Semitism⁴⁴) with an instrument more powerful than the atomic bomb. I want to arrange for ten of the most popular figures in the USA to go live permanently in the RSFSR together with their families. Ten figures from the literary, scientific, and artistic world.
- p.267 During my trip to Moscow, at a conference with Cdes. Fedotov, Al. Mihkailovich, Cde. Leonidov, and oths., I proposed admitting Chaplin to the Soviet Union. I was told that they would let me know. As you can see, I was right. The awarding of the prize made a colossal impression all over the world. Chaplin
The move of Chaplin and his family in Moscow would get the whole world talking. But along with him, I propose *Paul Robeson, Ira Gershwin*, and seven other names, which I will submit for your consideration and approval. I already spoke with Chaplin.
No announcements should be made until all ten families are already in the Union! Give me permission to organize this.”
- p.269 To Cde. A.S. Panyushkin
“We are submitting a proposal on the subject of Cz. and J.
Our agent, J., through whom we maintain contact with agent Cz. in the USA, arrived in Europe in May of this year and has persistently tried to get us to make some decisions with regard to Cz.; moreover, J. confirmed Cz’s report—which we received through the former—that agent ‘Slava’, who is handled by Cz., has valuable info. for us. (‘Slava’ – Pentagon employee.) Slava
Given our interest in bringing Cz. back to the Sov. Union and clearing up on our suspicions that Cz. and J. belong to fore-gn intelligence service, we decided to have a senior representative from Center conduct a thorough conversation with J. (in Vienna or the USSR). J. was first instructed to go to France and meet with agent SI-a, from whom he should receive info. mat-l so that we can verify Cz’s report. J. should return to Vienna on July 25th with the results of the meeting with SI-a, after which he was promised a brief trip to the USSR or a meeting conducted by a senior representative from Cz.
Given the current relationship between J. and Cz. on the one hand, and John-Czech and ourselves on the other, it seems

that the best thing would be to use J. to:

a) Recover the government funds invested in Cz's cover,

p.270 proceeding from the expediency of obtaining \$50,000 of the \$57,000 that were spent (taking into account Cz's work expenses).

b) Shed light on J's own position with respect to us and to Cz. himself, with the aim of taking subsequent measures to summon Cz. to the USSR.

In keeping with this, we think it would be best to present the business with Cz. to J. in the following manner:

1) Cz. is our trusted employee, who has been carrying out important work for us for a long time. He has our polit. trust. He had an important assignment from us to organize intell. work in the USA and in Europe.

2) In light of Cz's weak position in the USA, he was relieved of his working assignment in the USA and directed toward working completely in Europe. For this purpose, he was granted \$57,000 of gov't funds. However, Cz. was unable to carry out this assignment.

3) Cz. broke discipline by returning to the USA without providing us with an account of his activ-ties and of the financial status of the gov't funds, although he had an opportunity to conduct a meeting in France or anoth. country prior to his departure.

4) As a result, we cannot reach a decision regarding Cz. without obtaining a detailed account from him of the intell. work (and people) he was assigned and the funds he was allotted.

5) J. has our complete trust in polit. and business. We are convinced that he did everything he could to mend the breaches committed by Cz. Therefore, we consider it possible to entrust him with a very important assignment – to take all of Cz's responsibilities upon himself. However, in addition to the intellig-nce aspects of his work, in this case J. will have to take on Cz's financ-al obligations to us.

p.271 6) As a security for the authority he receives with regard to Cz., J. should give us the equivalent of \$50,000 in foreign currency from his frozen assets.

7) J-n is to be instructed that if Cz. refuses to honor his financial debt to J., in spite of our orders, he should demand his attendance at a joint personal meeting with J. and our representative in Austria, or, if Cz. rejects this proposal as well, he should take any action against Cz. to recover the money. For this purpose, give J-n Cz's receipts.

Given that it would be preferable to make our proposals to J-n seem legitimate and to create an environment as conducive as possible to presenting these proposals to him, we think it would be a good idea to satisfy J's request for an illegal trip to the S.U. for a few days. Organize the illeg. trip by issuing removable visas to his Amer. passport and providing transportation to the USSR on a milit. plane.

We ask for your approval. V. Pavlov 24.07.54.”

p.269 Panyushkin's resol-tion: Wait until the meeting between J. and Slava.

p.272 Vienna – Center 12.08.54.

[J. did not meet Slava in Paris, but he heard from Cz. that Slava was in the USA and would come to Paris at the end of August or the beginning of September.

Cz. decided that in the interest of safety, it would be better for him to cross over into Canada, and J. organized this on his own budget.]

- p.275 Vienna – C 18.08.54
[J. said that according to Cz., Slava’s mother died in the USA.] Slava
- pp.277-281 Handwritten report from J.
- p.288 It has been decided to dispatch Cde. N. Ia. Aksenov to Vienna to work with J. (cover name – “Semen”).
- p.289 Aksenov’s assignment:
With respect to Cz. – the old line: find out what J’s opportunities are.
- p.291 “Could J. get close to Ch. and find out his opinion, in theory, on going to the S.U.? Could J. propose oth., similar candidates who are scientists, along with his plans to use them on site or send them to the USSR?” “Chester”
- p.293 [Semen met with J. 5.11.54]
[Cz. supposedly lost his Amer. citizenship due to protracted residence abroad. He moved to Canada as an immigrant and invested his last ten thousand dollars in a business there.]
“...John once more proposed connecting him with our person in the USA. J. asks for an important, concrete assignment. He is willing to use Spellman, Glennan, and oths., but pretends that he doesn’t know how to go about it...
J. has no interest in people like Chester; he never brings them up in conversation, and when the conversation turns to them, he drops the subject. This is why the matter with Chester has never been discussed with J.” Chester
- p.295 C – Vienna 9.11.54.
Chester – the most important assignment for Semen and J.
- p.297 10.11 – second meeting between Semen and J. “J. accepted work with Chester as his main task. He said that he would do everything he could, and that he would tell us the results in three or four months. He will also try to select oth., similar candidates for this purpose as well.” Chester
- p.298 [Cz. lives in Montreal.]
“On the subject of Cz’s group., J. said that he had met with Belov four times; he knows his last name, speaks well of him, and asked if he could handle him in future work. J. knows Rector and Slang as well, because he used to meet with them in Paris about a year or year and a half ago. J. thinks that their opinion of us has not changed. According to J., Czech spoke negatively of them because of a personal quarrel that took place between Slang and Czech and his wife. In conversation with J-n, Cz. said that he was willing to hand Belov, Rector, and Slang over to John, b/c he was unable to go and manage them on the spot. J. asks for our permission to do so.
Semen replied that this is possible in theory, but he left the matter unresolved, citing a desire to hear Cz’s opinion at a meeting with him. Belov,
Rector,
Slang
p.336 –
Rector
works for
UNESCO
- p.299 J. reported that in Italy, they are staging Prokofiev’s opera “War and Peace.” He asked for the score and libretto of the opera so he can stage it in the USA. Semen avoided discussing this matter.”

- p.300 C – Vienna 12.11.54.
We are willing to give Belov, Rector and Slang to J-n, since Cz. is unable to handle them. J. and Cz. need to agree on a procedure for handing them over.
- p.313 From Aksenov's report. Spellman
“We agreed that he should use his meetings with Sp-n to obtain info. about the U.S.’s relations with oth. countries; their disagreements, plans, and intentions vis-vis the USSR; U.S. policies regarding the People’s Democracies and China, as well as Japan and Germany; we would be interested in the U.S.’s plans with regard to the UN, especially in the period before and during the session. If he could obtain information on domestic policy, party struggles, or upcoming appointments and transfers of officials, this would also be of use to us. Information on the atomic problem is of significant interest to us as well. I told J. that he should not be discouraged if the information is fragmentary or not sufficiently complete; put together a certain way, it could be of great interest.
- p.314 [We turned to the subject of Glennan. He is currently inactive and now serves as President of the U. of Cleveland. Aksenov was eager to continue talking about atomic scientists, but J. said that this was not his field and that he did not have acquaintances there. Aks-v wanted J. to say the name Chester himself, but this did not happen.] Chester
- p.320 Aksenov's report on a conversation with J. 10.11.54. The meetings took place at “Yurt’s” safehouse.
“With the founding of his optics company in Lichtenstein, J. has won a great deal of cachet from the prince: he is supposedly a frequent guest of his, showing him his movies and latest products. J. has become something of an honorary citizen of the Principality of Lichtenstein. He also said that he could get jobs for 3-4 of our people, as well as Liechtensteinian citizenship. Practically all that’s needed is for these people to enter the principality (which J. can facilitate) under any documents; J. will then get them jobs at his company, and in 3-4 weeks, with J’s help, they will get their Liechtensteinian documents, including int’l passports. He added that this passport is no worse than an Amer. one, since most countries do not require that one obtain a travel visa. I did not ask for details, since I did not want to seem too interested...
- p.323 We then turned to the subject of his contacts. J. had brought a list of four people. He excused himself on the grounds that these were the most influential of his acquaintances; however, he is aware of his assignment to obtain info. and will keep it in mind for the future, when he speaks to his oth. contacts...
Among the people J-n named:
1) A. Harriman, Governor of NY, who was reelected for another term. When Harriman was in Paris as a coordinator of the Marshall Plan, J. made 57 short films for him. Furthermore, H-n’s wife is Jewish, and she is a close friend of J’s wife. Harriman
- p.324 J. J. visits H-n on occasion, and they often talk.

- 2) John Lodge, form-r actor, form-r governor of Connecticut, brother of the U.S. ambassador to the UN. Lodge was beaten at the elections by the Jew, Ribicoff. J. Lodge's daughter wants to be an actress, and J. will make this happen. J. Lodge's brother often visits him, and according to J., a lot of interesting info. can be picked up there. John Lodge
- 3) Senator Barkley, vice president (?)⁴⁵, senator from Kentucky. Barkley
- 4) Lyndon Johnson – democratic leader, House majority leader (from Texas). Lyndon Johnson
 J. reported that he would collect and classify information that he receives from them. He agreed that we should also work with Glennan, who is president of the U. of Cleveland. J. is supposedly a trustee of his inheritance.
- After expressing a desire to gather info. through conversations of this sort, he said that he would like to have a major assignment. I replied that J. could find a major assignment himself by focusing his attention on the offended Glennan, and on oth. people who are being persecuted by the Amer. gov't. J. said that this had recently happened to "Chester." J. said that Chester was surrounded by Communists and was himself sympathetic toward the Communist Party, and that therefore his dismissal was obviously well-deserved. "These are the same people you should be working with." "Yes, it's possible," he answered quickly, "it would be possible to bring him here." "Seriously? That would be quite something. Chester
- p.325 Do you think you could do it?" J. said that it would have to be carefully planned. He knew "Chester" and had spoken to him once or twice through Glennan, but now he wasn't sure about the latter's disposition. He said he would give us a plan in about three months, but then agreed that by that time he should give us a detailed plan, and that he would tell us his initial thoughts at the n-xt meeting. He added, with a serious and—it seemed to me—apprehensive air, that he was equal to the task, and that he would consider it his main assignment, since it was important. I reminded him not to neglect everything else and to look for oth. people like Chester as well. He said that he could do it through Glennan."
- p.344 in conversations with J., Chester was called "Doctor."
- File 30595 v.5
- pp.25-26 ["Slava" is "Czech's" nephew, his sister's son. Cz. did not tell J. about this until the summer-fall of 1954.] "Slava"
- p.43 Vienna (Cde. Sharov) – C 31.03.55.
 [30.03 – meeting with J.]
 "1. Since Czech refused to come to NY, J. went to see him personally in Toronto. Cz. made a negative impression on J-n. He refused to go to Europe, citing a lack of documents. When J. offered to get him the documents, the latter replied evasively. Cz. did not recommend meeting Slava and Belov and accused J. of trying too hard on our behalf without any compensation from us. Czech
 Slava
 Belov
 Regarding our money, J. replied that he had given 25,000 dollars and some diamonds to Belov and lost the rest

on his company. In J's opinion, Cz. is cheating us and playing dirty with us. The subsequent meeting between J. and Belov confirmed this.

2. In spite of Cz's advice, J. sought out Belov, met with him and had a long conversation with him. During the conversation, he found out that Cz. had not given Belov any money or diamonds, or helped him in any way (among other things, to get a visa, a lawyer, a job, etc).

In the past three years, he did not give him any assignments.

...B-v made a favorable impression on J; he would like to work with us, but does not want Cz. as his leader.

- p.44 3. J. made inquiries through B. regarding Slava. Slava is mentally ill (he suffers from delusions of persecution), lives separately from his family, and has not held a job in a long time. According to J., he never had a "report." Cz. had used this "report" as bait to get money from us. Slava
4. ...J. called "Slang's" father and learned that she is currently in the USA. J. spoke to her and thus found out that she had come to the USA because her mother was ill; however, the State Department had turned down her exit visa and accused her and her husband of left convictions. Slang blames Rector in all this—for his loose lips—as well as Cz., who according to her is involved in this affair as well. Since she does not wish to remain in the USA, the State Department has advised her to file for divorce from Rector, which she plans to do. They promised to issue her a visa afterwards... Slang Rector
6. J. made preparations to personally contact Chester through Glennan, at whose university he gives lectures, as well as the well-known newscaster Edward Murrow. According to J., they are both personal friends of his. At the end of July, J. plans to spend his vacation with them, b/c they invited him... Chester
- p.45 At the meeting, J. asked a personal favor. He has prepared the opera "War and Peace" for television. However, when this became known, it turned out that this opera had previously been signed over under contract to "Int'l book" in NY to an American – a certain Levy, who also went by the name Leeds (*Leeds*). The latter supposedly asserted his claim and therefore objects to John staging the opera. J. wants us to check if such a contract with Levy was in fact signed, and if so, whether it would be possible to dissolve it, citing the fact that the opera has been in Levy's hands a long time without being staged."
[N-xt meeting – 6.04. Asked for C-r's instructions.]
- p.47 C – Vienna 5.04.55.
"We asked to inform J. that the goal of his work with Chester, as well as the course of action, had been stipulated with him at previous meetings, and that he should adhere to it in the future. For this purpose, he should use printed materials pertaining to Professor Pontecorvo... Chester
We asked to tell J. that we gave him the opera score as a favor in return for his work for us. We had an agreement that he would on no condition mention any official Soviet organizations, least of all ours. We asked that he be reminded of this.
We will certainly not be able to get involved in anything having to do with staging the opera or his dispute with Levy, because this

would lead to J's exposure, which is not something either he or we want.

According to our information, J. approached International Book without our knowledge, with a letter in which he made an effort to mention Cde. Bolshakov and the composer of the opera, and that he had priority in staging it. Center believes that such behavior on J's part was inappropriate.

We asked the station to suggest to J. that he temporarily end his attempts to stage the opera and turn his attention to carrying out our assignment. Given what is stated above, we are unable to give him any help at the present time.

We informed the station that we were under the impression that J. had come to Vienna to settle his personal business regarding the opera, since he has done nothing concrete from his assignment.

(C/t signed by A. Korotkov.)

[The connection with J. was subsequently lost.]

p.76 27.8.57 "Lidin" reported from NY that the traitor Boris Morros had made a television appearance on 25.08 to say that there were still several Sov. agents working abroad in non-diplomatic agencies in the U.S., and that they would eventually be unmasked.

p.77 TASS report 12.08.57 with a reference to AP:

Associated Press reports:

"On August 12, a 62 year-old, Russian-born film director, Boris Morros (possibly – Moroz), cast aside a self-imposed iron curtain and revealed, for the first time, his 12-year role as a counterspy working against Soviet Russia.

He told his story in the office of Acting U.S. Attorney General Gilchrist, occasionally shaking his head, as if amazed that all this had happened to him.

The first hint that Morros had played a vital role in uncovering the secrets of a Russian spy group occurred during the January arrest of Jack and Myra Soble and Jacob Albam, who were subsequently convicted of espionage on behalf of Russia.

In April, all three pleaded guilty to conspiring with a number of high-ranking Soviet officials to obtain info. of vital importance to the United States' defense. Mrs. Soble and Albam were sentenced on August 9th to five and a half years' imprisonment each.

Soble is awaiting sentencing on September 18th.

In the indictment presented to the Sobles and to Albam, Morros figures as a certain

'individual', mentioned in connection with 14 acts allegedly committed by the defendants.

His role became clearer on July 8th, when espionage charges were brought against a former military intelligence officer and his wife. These were George Zlatowski and Jane Costas Zlatowski, former NY residents who currently reside in Paris. The gov't is seeking their extradition.

- p.78 Boris Morros, who was born in 1895 in Saint Petersburg—now Leningrad—said:
 “I hated everything the Communists stood for, and when I had to give my opinion to high-ranking Russian officials and the Amer. spies they used to defend their wicked ideology, I had to play a role more difficult than any role ever played by any of my actors in the movies I filmed in Hollywood.
 I would like to stress, he said, that the Russian conspiracy is far better organized in our country, and throughout the world, than is normally thought in our country.
 I say ‘Russian conspiracy’, because the plans of the current military dictatorship in the Sov. Union go beyond Communism. Their goal is pan-Slavism on a greater scale than Hitler’s fanatical dreams of world conquest.”
 Morros said that his mother had died in Russia, but that he managed to have his father—who is now 98 years old—brought to the USA in 1943.
 “After the arrival of my father,” he said, “the Russians began making advances, and this campaign went so far that in 1945, they asked me outright to become their active agent.”
 He said he had informed the Fed. Bureau of Investigation about this, and that they had advised him to agree to the Russian offers and to establish contacts.
 Many agents working for Russia in the United States, he said, “were prominent people, financially independent and often well-respected.”
- p.79 These are all people who maintain contacts that could be useful to the S.U., and they receive payment for their work betraying the United States.”
- p.81 [From B.M.’s statement – continued:] “Trotsky was a Communist; Lenin and Stalin were Communists, as well as the majority of people who had ties to them. But the current regime in Moscow is plotting a massive imperialist conspiracy for Slavic world domination
- p.83 “In their account of the press conference, the ‘New York Times’, as well as other newspapers, reprint M’s claim that he had never asked for or received any money ‘from the Russians’. The ‘NY Times’ further reports: “In fact, M. said that he was now bankrupt, b/c he had spent two million dollars of his own money on his espionage work.”
- p.84 “The ‘NY Times’ newspaper published a biographical sketch of Morros, which stated that ‘M. was always living by his wits,’ and that he ‘found himself in the most dangerous places, surrounded by the most cunning people from Rasputin to Lavrenty Beria’.
 The ‘NY Times’ newspaper wrote that M. was a musical prodigy who had studied with Rimsky-Korsakov and lived in the Tsar’s palace, and that he had emigrated to Turkey with a group of Russian performers, who staged a revue entitled ‘The Bat’, for which M. wrote the famous song ‘Parade of the Wooden Soldiers’.
 Every press report about the M’s ‘exposure’ repeatedly

refers to M. as the author of this song.

? March 11 “Newsweek” published a lengthy, somewhat skeptical article about M. in which it said that M. was eager to share such biograph-cal information as: “He often played for the Tsar,” he said, “and at least once for Rasputin...Many articles written about him mention his connection to ‘The Bat’ and his authorship of the song about ‘the wooden soldiers’. But last week in Manhattan, the widow of ‘The Bat’s’ dir-r, Nikita Baliev, stated emphatically that ‘Boris Morros was never connected with my husband. He did not write ‘The Parade of Wooden Soldiers’. His name does not appear on the score, nor did appear anywhere in ‘The Bat’s’ playbills.

Newsweek also wrote: “Many of his former colleagues in Hollywood are still skeptical about Morros’s credibility.”

Over the last few months, several Hollywood correspondents have reported that M. is in talks about making a new Hollywood film based on his “espionage activities.”

p.140 G. Melamed – Soviet Vice Consul in NY.

p.142 “Belov” – Jacob Albam

Amer. mag-zine “Look” from 26.11.57 – B.M.’s 1st article, entitled “My Ten Years as a Counterspy.”

p.142 First serious assignment from J. Soble – to gather incriminating information on Lucius Clay, wife of General Clay, commander of armed forces in the Amer. zone of occupied Germany. Then – information on Thomas Dewey (one of the lead-rs of the U.S. Repub. Party, who has repeatedly run for president of the USA) and Earl Warren – governor of California, currently U.S. Attorney General.

p.144 “Look” dated 20.12.57 – 2nd half of B.M.’s article, entitled “Inside the Soviet Espionage System.”

On instructions from Sov. intelligence, he was sent to Yugos-via in Oct. 1950 to organize an attempt on Tito’s life. In March 1953, he met with a Sov. intelligence officer, Afanasy Efimov, who was working undercover as an employee of the Allied Control Commission in Vienna. Efimov told Morros that he had instructions to organize Tito’s liquidation. Efimov was assigned six people to help organ-ze the killing. Efimov himself was supposed to play a part disguised as a priest...Everything was ready to go, when an order came from Moscow to postpone the assassination. Efimov learned of this reprieve 12 minutes before the attempt was scheduled to take place.

p.146 [In 1956] M. went to Berlin for Christmas. “There I ran into Vladimir Pozner, who used to work in Hollywood and was now the head of East Germany’s film industry. Pozner

p.147 M. agreed to have dinner with him. Several days later, however, Pozner’s secretary called and

said that P. could not have dinner with me. From this, M. concluded that P. did not want to see him because he was no longer 'in favor' with the Russians. Therefore, instead of meeting with a Soviet representative in Vienna, M. went to Munich. M. concluded that the Russians wanted to liquidate him."

4 possibilities:⁴⁶ a) J. provided genuine contacts, and the FBI had no control over this factor;
b) J. provided them with the FBI's permission;
c) The FBI was giving them to M. on purpose (At the end of the '30s, William Dodd was already saying that Hoover was putting together files on every politician).
d) He was not actually a double agent, and the FBI had pardoned him in return for his participation in an anti-Sov. campaign. This is unlikely, however: contact on the USA.

Notes

- ¹ Boris Morris was a Russian immigrant who anglicized his birth name as Boris Morros. His family name in Russian has different versions in KGB files: Moroz, Morozov, Moros, and Morros. Moroz and Morozov are Russian versions. Moroz means frost or freeze in Russian, hence his first cover name: "Frost." Here "Morros" will be used when referring to Boris Morros but the Russian version will be used for his relatives in the Soviet Union.
- ² Alexander Vassiliev comment: "ag." for "agent."
- ³ Alexander Vassiliev comment: he believes that he intended to write "also can send" rather than "also send."
- ⁴ "Gen-y": Gennady.
- ⁵ Alexander Vassiliev note speculating that "Kopoe" was an error for Fumimaro Konoe, Japanese Prime Minister, January-August 1939.
- ⁶ Moscow Center inserted correction in the text.
- ⁷ Word repeats in the original text.
- ⁸ Vassiliev note to himself.
- ⁹ "UK RSFSR": Criminal Code, Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. Article 58-10 criminalized anti-Soviet agitation while Article 193-17 punished vaguely defined neglect of duty by Red Army personnel.
- ¹⁰ Translators note: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, **YCCP**, rather than **CCCP**, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- ¹¹ Alexander Vassiliev note to himself.
- ¹² Error in the original for "LeBaron:" William LeBaron.
- ¹³ Garbled in the original as "UNOTRED."
- ¹⁴ Vassiliev comment: underlining by in the original by "Czech."
- ¹⁵ Vassiliev comment: the name is missing in the original. This was usually done when the text was typed in Russian, and the name was in Latin alphabet English and had to be written by hand, but the name was not always written in on all copies. Another case when they missed a name in this way is when for security reasons the author of the document didn't want the typist to see the real name, but that would seem unlikely in this case.
- ¹⁶ Presumably Milton Eisenhower.
- ¹⁷ Misspelled as "Geraldine" in the original notebook.
- ¹⁸ "C's wife": Clay's wife.
- ¹⁹ Vassiliev note to himself.
- ²⁰ Vassiliev's note to himself.
- ²¹ Vassiliev note to himself.
- ²² "Korotkov" is Vassiliev's insertion.
- ²³ "Morros" spelled "Moroz" in the original notebook.
- ²⁴ Vassiliev comment: "PK" was code for "Opening and inspecting correspondence." Unclear what letters "M" and "N" stood for but one may mean use of listening devices ('bugging' or eavesdropping).
- ²⁵ Gender error in original Russian.
- ²⁶ Misspelled as "G." in the original notebook.
- ²⁷ Error in the original for "Joseph Kennedy."
- ²⁸ Vassiliev note that he could not locate the reported article.
- ²⁹ Spelling error in the Russian in the notebook.
- ³⁰ A error for *Sears, Roebuck and Co.*, headed by General Robert E. *Wood*.
- ³¹ Vassiliev comment: the original notebook has 1991, likely a notetaking error on my part.
- ³² Vassiliev comments that he believes "received" rather than "entrusted" was meant.
- ³³ Vassiliev comment: "credit," a new term for recruiting.
- ³⁴ Vassiliev comment: the meaning of these numbers see below notes from p. 266 of this file. This is a system when the main text is contained in a letter or a cable, and the meaning of the numbers – in another cable, a supplement to the first one.
- ³⁵ Vassiliev states that this was a note to himself about an entry in another notebook of his.
- ³⁶ Translator's note: grammar ambiguity at this point in the Russian text.

³⁷ Vassiliev notes that the original notebook has “the,” an error for “them.”

³⁸ Vassiliev note to himself.

³⁹ Vassiliev note to himself.

⁴⁰ Vassiliev note: “entrust” should be “collect.”

⁴¹ Vassiliev comment: “N.J.” should be “N.Y.”

⁴² In the Russian it is clear that it is “Czech’s” position.

⁴³ Translator’s note: “khokhly,” derogatory term for Ukrainians.

⁴⁴ Vassiliev note to himself.

⁴⁵ Question mark is Vassiliev note to himself.

⁴⁶ Vassiliev comment: notes to myself.

