

IO

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION C O N F I D E N T I A L	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. EGMA 56770
INFO	Chief, IO (Attn: <input type="checkbox"/> EE, COS/G		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-124-39/3 200-124-39/3 Field File: RLS/559
FROM	Chief, Munich Operations Group	DATE	15 November 1961
SUBJECT	CAMOG/DTDORIC/QKACTIVE/Operations Transmittal of Papers	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED	For your information		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)	<p>Forwarded under separate cover is a group of papers which it is believed will be of interest to Headquarters.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[] []</p> <p>Attachments: (UNDER SEPARATE COVER) As stated above</p> <p>Distribution: -2 - IO w/atts 1 - EE w/o atts 2 - COS/G w/o atts</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> DOC FORWARDED W/O S/C BY RLB/AM 24 NOV 1961 </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">CS COPY</p>		
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION C O N F I D E N T I A L	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

70-124-39/3

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John
Perhaps this
should go
for Stan
Reed through

October 25, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, Special Projects Division

Bridge Relations Advisor

Russia Affairs

On October 25, I spent one hour of the morning with Mr. Balagaya of Jami'at al Islam who started our conversation by saying he had come to me as an American wanting to a fellow-American for help and advice.

This is an approach which could of course be designed to fit my personality. People have often turned to me in the past to tell me their troubles.

Mr. Balagaya handed me a copy of the JAI news release in English, RUSSIA: AMERICAN ENVOYMENT IN RUSSIA FROM MOSCOW, date-lined United Nations, New York, October 14, 1961, with figures and part of the text in the first paragraph on the second page underlined in red.

When I had read them, he started to talk. The statements and figures are all false, he said. Jami'at al Islam is a farce, controlled by three or four people who are fatuous and related with the exception of a certain Mr. Fries who is an American and does lobbying work in Washington. The head of the whole thing is Ahmad Kamal who sits in Madrid. Letters are sent down for Mr. Balagaya to sign. He is not allowed to choose his own employees, but must keep a man here in Madrid whose secretary does all the work, even though the man is patently incompetent and drunk's even speak German. Mr. Balagaya said he started working for JAI three years ago, and it has only now become clear to him that he cannot continue. He wonders what kind of an organization he is working for.

He told me that they had actually processed 200 cases in Germany and 300 in Austria. That they got money from UNICEF and the UN High Commissioner, but that instead of using it for the cause mentioned in the press release, it is used for that they refer to as the international work of JAI, and that this consists of so much publicity and so many attacks against all other organizations in the field that they have by now offended every one of them. They also attack and threaten every individual governments and governments

organizations. He is not allowed to spend RM 20,- of JAI money, he informed me. He must spend USRP and US money on these attacks. He cannot tolerate this situation personally for there is no integrity in JAI. JAI has absolutely no real backing or support in the Islamic countries. It was not necessary, he said, to withdraw from Italy. JAI withdrew on purpose to appear the martyr. Only the offices in Munich, Vienna, and San Francisco, among those listed on the letter head stationery, are real. The others are air. The government of Malaya does not permit JAI to operate there. The whole thing is an unseemly farce which has unsettled him completely.

When I asked Mr. Balagiya why he had come to me with his problem, he said it was because he knew no one at the consulate. When I reminded him of the long argument he and Mr. Shakal had had with Bob Bruher at a cocktail party given by Mr. Earl Hulse Cox, he said yes, he had wanted to talk to Mr. Cox about the matter, but when he called the Consulate on October 24, he was told that Mr. Cox would not be in until the end of the week. (Mr. Balagiya had called to make his appointment with me on October 24, late in the afternoon.)

Mr. Balagiya also mentioned that Mr. Saadat Husan had been warned to stay away from the Committee after the Islam and Communism Conference in New York, June 25, 1960. He told me he could not sleep over the whole affair, so I gave him a copy of Islam and Communism and suggested he keep it beside his bed.

During the interview, he characterized Mr. Shakal as a "young punk" and as "alien." I asked him if he had considered leaving the organization, and he said that he thought he would have to do so by the end of the year. He went into more detail, but this is enough to give you an idea of the hour's conversation.

I told him that he had a really serious problem, in my opinion, and that I was utterly astonished to hear the things he had told me. I suggested he see Mr. Cox as soon as possible, since Mr. Cox is not only familiar with refugee problems, but is also at the American Consulate, and as an American from Chicago working for a questionable organization, that should certainly be the best thing for him to do. I said that I was personally ready to listen to his story with sympathy, but that it was in no way within the competence of HRD.

We parted amicably with further expressions of sympathy on my part.

WK:ip

cc: Terpak

Will Klump

(A)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Mr. Anatole S. Maslov, an old émigré in his late forties and a French citizen, was in Moscow as an interpreter for the firm of Alsthem (electric locomotives) at the French Exposition from August 14 to September 20. I first met Maslov about five years ago when he tried out for a speaker position with the Radio and hadn't seen him since that time. He contacted me on October 22 and we spent the better part of the working day together.

In addition to the documents which he passed on to me and which, he insists, he carried out at considerable personal risk, the only other specific information concerning radio listening was his report of a conversation with a leading engineer and Communist (whose name he asked me not to mention). According to Maslov, this engineer is an assiduous listener to foreign broadcasts (including Svoboda) and, in spite of the fact that he is not in opposition to the regime (of humble origins, he is indebted to the opportunities which the regime opened up to him), he insists that the best thing the West can do to open up the minds of the Soviet citizens is through broadcasting.

He likewise mentioned that he had other conversations with Soviet citizens who emphasized two points:

1. In order for Western broadcasts to be acceptable, they must be free of even the most insignificant untruths. If they are not, the tendency is to dismiss them as lying propaganda.
2. The necessity to avoid all talk of dismemberment of the Soviet Union. The Soviet citizen will not tolerate such an attitude. He claims to have heard criticism of Radio Liberty on this score.

How reliable an informant Maslov is (reliable not in the security sense but as concerns the truthfulness of the stories he relates), I cannot really say. He is an actor by training, and I have the impression that he occasionally embroiders on the truth to make his story more dramatic and to create an impression on his audience. And in the light of what we know of the difficulty of approaching Soviet officialdom, his accounts of some of his meetings inspire a certain skepticism. But then one never knows...

Maslov claims to have met and talked with, among others, Patriarch Aleksei and Furtseva.

Patriarch Aleksei he met at the conclusion of the morning service in Iekhovskiy Sobor, apparently at the request of the former.

.....

He quoted Aleksei as having said something to the effect that the criticism in the West of the Moscow Patriarchate was unjustified and that it failed to consider the difficult conditions under which the Patriarchate had to function in order to survive.

The circumstances under which he met Furtseva were the following. Arriving one evening at the Moscow Art Theatre and unable to be seated because the performance had already begun, he asked to be received by the Director and his request was granted. He introduced himself as an actor with the Russian theatre in Paris, said that he quite understood the regulations and was not asking for any special favors but wanted to take advantage of the interval before the second act began to meet with him. They had a very cordial conversation during which Maslov told him something about the Russian theatre in Paris. The Director asked to see his ticket (in the 8th or 10th row of the orchestra) and then proceeded to escort him to the Director's loge. After the performance, the Director again invited him into his office where a table was laid with zakuski.

A few days later, Kossygin (the son of A. N. Kossygin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers) and one of Furtseva's secretaries (Zverev, son of the Minister of Finance, is also one of her secretaries), came to the French Exposition and told Maslov that Furtseva (who is popularly referred to as "Catherine the Third") would like to see him. And Maslov saw Furtseva on that same day.

Furtseva had learned of Maslov as a result of his meeting with the Director of MKhAT. After having enquired about Maslov's life in the West, she then asked him whether he had ever given any thought to returning to the S.U.; and if the idea was appealing to him, then the Soviet government would be happy to defray all expenses in bringing him and his family to the S.U.; and that naturally he could expect to receive gainful employment commensurate with his abilities and qualifications. She added that another of her secretaries, Comrade Byk (a Jew, by the way), would be the person he should contact if he were interested in such a prospect. Maslov thanked her for her interest and said that he would think the matter over (he felt that a brusque and categorical refusal would not have been too advisable, under the circumstances).

Maslov also met quite by accident (at the Sevetskaya gostinitsa, formerly the restaurant Yar) the daughter of Kaganovitch, a girl in her mid-thirties. While he and his lady companion were seated at a table, a couple came over and asked whether they could share their table. It was she who later in the course of the evening volunteered the information that she was Kaganovich's daughter. He did not engage in any political talk nor did she speak about her father. She is unmarried and apparently does not work.

* * * * *

He provided some interesting information on pensions:

-- He met an elderly widow -- a longtime pensioner -- who was receiving 13 new roubles per month. The low figure is explained by the fact that old pensions apparently have not been revised and brought into line with the new pension law. Her efforts to have her pension increased have been unsuccessful.

-- An unemployed former priest is living on a pension of 18 new roubles. He has been unable to find employment since the fact that he had been a priest is a cause for discrimination.

-- An engineer who had been earning 500 new roubles per month is now receiving 120 new roubles pension.

Some wage rates:

- Street car or bus conductor; 70-90^{new}/rubles per month
- " " " " driver ; 90-120 new roubles per month
- Taxi driver; 80 new roubles per month if he fulfills norm of 350 kms. during seven-hour day. If he does not, his pay is lower or else he is obliged to work overtime to meet his norm and receive full pay.
- Doctor; 140 new roubles per month.
- Railroad engineer; 120 rubles per month.

On the attached list, you will find some prices of some consumers' goods and services.

Ц Е Н Ы

Койка в гостин.	1р 60
Комната "	3р 20
Сахар	1р
Хлеб черный	0р 16 коп. *
Баранина	1р 40
Говядина	1р 50
Свинина	1р 60
Сало	2р 50
Ветчина Томбовская	2р 90
Яйца десяток	0.80 - 0.90 коп.
Масло сливочное	2р 90 - 3р
Рюмка коньяка	1р 20
200 гр. вина	1р
1/2 литра водки	3р
1 метр на син. мужск. костюм приличный	30р
Костюм мужск., плохой	70р
Коробка спичек	0.01 коп.
Шляпа мужская	10 - 14р
Серебристая лиса	127 - 135 р.
Осеннее женское пальто	62р
Кокетл. жен. материя	12р
Сандалии мужск.	22 - 25р
Ботинки	30 - 40р
Женские сандалии	13, 15 и 20р
Пылесос	42, 50 и 65р
Швейная машина	99 - 150р
Кофе	4р 50
Бублик	0.06 коп.
Бутылка пива	0.34 коп.
Бутылка кифира	0.25 коп.
Веломотор	110р
Духи "Красная Москва"	4р 50
" "Белая Сирень"	3р 80
Меховая шапка ушанка	10 - 12р

* Unless indicated otherwise - kilograms.

~~John~~ - Customs declaration
filled in by tourists
entering Union.

VOICI UNE CARTE

Elle vous apporte
des souhaits
de bonheur



Elle contribue
à celui
d'un enfant



Afin que
TOUS LES ENFANTS
puissent se développer pleinement,
prendre leur juste place dans la vie,
et jouer leur rôle dans la société,
les Gouvernements et les Peuples de 80 pays
se sont librement associés.

Cette coopération permet au
FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE
(UNICEF)
d'aider plus de 100 pays et territoires.



Tous renseignements peuvent être obtenus
auprès de:

UNICEF, SERVICE DES CARTES DE VŒUX
24, RUE BORGHESE
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, FRANCE
Mai 77-70

Н-П

Przed wypełnieniem deklaracji proszę bliźko komit' się s ukazaniami na odwrocie blanka.

Vor Ausfüllung der Deklaration siehe umf. Blg.

Przed wypełnieniem deklaracji prosimy zapoznać się z uwagami na odwrocie.

Таможенная декларация Zolldeklaration Deklaracja celna

Imię i nazwisko (или только имя) _____

Место рождения (или место жительства), гражданство _____

Возраст _____

Пол _____

Куда вы едете (или куда вы идете) _____

С собой вы берете (или берете) _____

4. Оружие военных образцов и боеприпасы к нему. Waffen militärischer Typen und Munition. Broń i amunicję typu wojskowego _____

5. Опиум и гашиш. Opium und Haschisch. Opium i haszysz _____

6. Предметы старины и искусства. Antiquitäten und Kunstwerke. Antyki i dzieła sztuki _____

7. Предметы, предназначенные для продажи или передачи третьим лицам. Gegenstände, die für den Verkauf bzw. zur Übergabe an dritte Personen vorgesehen sind. Przedmioty przewidziane na sprzedaż lub dla osób trzecich _____

Владелец ручной клади и багажа
Eigentümer des Hand- und Reisegepäcks

196

Właściciel bagażu _____
(подпись, Unterschrift, podpis)

Таможенный досмотр произведен
Zollrevision durchgeführt von
Службой таможенного контроля _____
(подпись, Unterschrift, podpis)

Лица, заполняющие таможенную декларацию, обязаны дать только сведения об указанных в декларации предметах. При указании перечисленных предметов указать точное количество (или сумму).

Имеющиеся у пассажира при производстве печати и рукописи, сельскохозяйственные растения (плоды, семена), животные, яйца и сырые продукты животного происхождения подлежат предъявлению для контроля.

За сообщение неправдивых сведений виновные несут ответственность в соответствии с действующим законодательством СССР.

Beim Ausfüllen der ZolldeklARATION sind genaue Angaben über die oben angeführten Gegenstände zu machen. An den entsprechenden Stellen sind die benannten Mengen bzw. Summen anzugeben.

Mitgeführte Druckereien und Maschinen, landwirtschaftliche Pflanzen (obst, samen), Tiere, Vögel und Rohprodukte sind als bei Besuchen sind bei der Zollkontrolle vorzulegen.

Für falsche Angaben werden die Schuldigen dem geltenden Gesetz in der UdSSR zur Rechenschaft gezogen.

Osoby wypełniające deklarację celną do przekazania podać są tylko dane dotyczące wyszczególnionych w deklaracji przedmiotów. W razie posiadania wymienionych przy imporcie rzeczy, należy ich przedłożyć do kontroli.

Posiadane przez pasażera druki i rękopisy, rośliny uprawne (owoce, nasiona), zwierzęta, ptaki i produkty surowe pochodzenia zwierzęcego należy okazać kontrolom.

Winnych podania nieprawdziwych danych pociągają do odpowiedzialności zgodnie z prawem obowiązującym w ZSRR.