

RECORDED
INDEXED
GS:PMC
100-22487

July 24, 1942

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

Re: BORIS BRASOL

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is presently investigating the activities of this individual who is also known as Boris Brasol. His known addresses are 2 West 45th Street, Room 1409, and 230 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

It would be appreciated if you would furnish me with uncertified, photostatic copies of the income tax returns and all enclosures filed by Brasol for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Francis Biddle

Attorney General

SIGNED AND MAILED
JUL 28 1942
DIVISION OF RECORDS
H. J. D.

See Serial 27.

100-22487-31
F B I
BUREAU AUG 4 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 24 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

430
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F B I
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100-22487 - 32

August 1, 1942

RECORDED

EX-4

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Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

The Foreign Agents Registration Act Section of the Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice, has advised the Bureau that Brasol did not register either with the Secretary of State or with the Attorney General as an agent of a foreign principal.

From the information which has been submitted regarding the subject's activities, it is believed that evidence of propaganda distribution by him is available. Thus two elements of the three necessary for a prosecution against him for a violation of the Registration Act have been made out. It remains for your office to secure evidence of the connection with a foreign principal. It is desired that your efforts be concentrated along this line.

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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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★ AUG 1 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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100-22487

JUL 24 1942

fg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE M. G. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

RE: ^① BORIS BRAZOL, With Aliases
BORIS BRAZOL, BORIS BRAZON,
2 West 48th Street, Room 1409, and
230 Riverside Drive, New York, New York

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I will appreciate your checking the registration records to determine whether or not the above individual has registered as an agent of a foreign principal. Please indicate in the appropriate space below whether or not this person has registered, after which this communication may be returned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by routing slip.

In the event your files indicate that a registration has been received or that you have engaged in correspondence with the above person, I will appreciate your making the file available for examination.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Not registered: _____

Not registered; File attached: _____

Registered; File attached: _____

File
98

Checked by BARA Sec.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NH FILE NO. 47-162 onp/s

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/29/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/8, 13/42	REPORT MADE BY R. H. SIMONS, SAC
TITLE F. BRAZOL		CHARACTER OF CASE IMPERSONATION INTERNAL SECURITY	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Prof. ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH, Yale University, has known Brazol about 25 years but has met him only occasionally; extremely anti-Semitic and not to be trusted in any degree; has no information concerning present whereabouts or as to possible impersonation.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew**

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a letter from the New York Office dated June 8, 1942, advising that according to information received from the Los Angeles Field Division, Dr. KASHMIRE KORYBUT, 4524 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, had advised that F. BRAZOL, whose address is not known but who is believed to be in New York City, has represented himself to be a Special Agent of the FBI; that he is also reported to be extremely pro-Hitler and has attacked President Roosevelt in at least one article. The Los Angeles Office had stated that additional information could be secured from Professor ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH, of the Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the New Haven Office was requested to contact Professor Petrunkevitch in this regard.

Accordingly, Professor PETRUNKEVITCH was contacted through Mr. H. B. Fisher, Liaison Officer at Yale University and Special Service, contact of this office, and gave the following information: He stated he has known the subject about twenty-five years and has met him only occasionally, although he has had considerable dealings with him; that there is not one "good Russian" he knows of in America who has anything good to say about Brazol. In Russia just prior to the Revolution Brazol was a special prosecutor in Kiev and as such took the position and gained a well-founded reputation as a dominant "Jew-hater." Professor Petrunkevitch stated

AGENCY FILE - 115-714
 REC. REC'D 4-26-60
 REP. FORM 5-12-60
 BY W. H. G.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - Boston 1 - Los Angeles 2 - New Haven		100-22487-32 3 JUL 31 1942 COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED 6-24-58 #4

there were two or three cases of prosecution under Brazol's leadership as special prosecutor in Kiev which were outstanding because of the flimsy excuse which prevailed for the prosecution and that the whole aspect was one of persecution more than prosecution.

Mr. Petrunkevitch stated that about three or four years ago there was an occasion for the celebration of the 140th birthday of a great Russian poet, and that Brazol in this country had taken the lead in organizing the committee for this celebration. Brazol had written to Petrunkevitch and to other professional Russian educators and doctors in America asking them to serve on this committee; that he very gladly accepted membership on the committee because of his esteem for Russian poets, but that as soon as his Russian friends throughout the country saw his name on the list of a committee headed by Brazol they immediately started a little revolution themselves and a meeting was held in NYC at which time Brazol was forced to resign not only as chairman of the committee but as a member, and Petrunkevitch was placed in charge of the celebration and of the committee.

Petrunkevitch stated that Brazol is a very tricky person; that he cannot be trusted in the least where any honesty is required; that he, Petrunkevitch, firmly believes that Brazol can be bought for any side provided the price is to his liking and that he would not trust Brazol under any circumstances; that he would not be the least surprised to learn that he was very pro-Hitler because of his extreme anti-Semitic activities both since coming to this country and in Kiev before the first revolution. He stated that Dr. Kashmire Korybut, of 4524 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., is his, Petrunkevitch's son-in-law; and while he, Petrunkevitch, cannot give more information he believes that the following three individuals can supply definite information concerning Brazol and his present whereabouts: Professor MICHAEL KARBOVITCH, Harvard University; Dr. SERGEI M. INGERMAN, 418 Central Park West, NYC, and former Ambassador BORIS BAKAMETEFF, who is now a professor of Columbia University. He stated that when Brazol came to this country he immediately sought to become the leader of the radical element among the Russians and that through the years he has fairly well succeeded in this. No information was obtained from Mr. Petrunkevitch concerning possible impersonation of an FBI Agent on the part of Brazol, but he stated that he wanted to be very insistent in his statement that he would not trust Brazol under any circumstances.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

47-162

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION:

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., will interview Professor MICHAEL KARBOVITCH and obtain from him information as to subject's present whereabouts together with such information as he may have concerning subject's impersonation of an FBI Agent, and any information concerning his possible un-American sympathies or activities.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK CITY, will interview Dr. SERGEI M. INGERMAN, 418 Central Park West, and former Ambassador BORIS BAKAMETEFF, now a professor at Columbia University, for information as to Subject's present whereabouts together with such information as they may have concerning subject's impersonation of an FBI Agent, and any information concerning his possible un-American sympathies or activities.

- RUC -

GS/pk

August 26, 1942

100-22487-33

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

Referral/Direct

Dear Sir:

[Redacted content]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ED

Enclosure

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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AUG 26 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **97-295**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/17/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/12/42	REPORT MADE BY F. S. MITCHELL
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, alias BRAZOL			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject bequeathed forty-six boxes of manuscripts relating to his correspondence and exchange letters to the Library of Congress with the restriction that they would not be made available to the public until the year 1955. Manuscripts can only be examined if permission in writing is obtained from subject.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/2W**

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Letter from the New York Field Division dated July 28, 1942.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Doctor SAINT GEORGE SIOUSSAT, Chief of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress and his Assistant, Doctor THOMAS P. MARTIN, advised that BORIS BRASOL had left forty-six boxes of manuscripts relating to his correspondence and exchange letters to the Library of Congress with the restriction that they would not be made available to the public until the year 1955.

Doctor SIOUSSAT informed that the manuscripts could only be examined prior to that date if permission in writing was obtained from Mr. BRASOL.

In view of the above restriction, Doctor SIOUSSAT advised it would not be possible to allow the manuscripts to be examined

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>L. J. ...</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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5 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - Washington Field	3 AUG 18 1942 <i>[Signature]</i>

without permission in writing from the subject.

[redacted] confidentially advised the writer that he had reviewed all the items contained in the forty-six boxes of manuscripts and they consisted mostly of letters received by the subject from various friends of his and dealt principally with "anti-Soviet matters." [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] further informed that there was very little correspondence of BRASOL'S himself but what there was clearly reflected that the subject was a white Russian and definitely opposed to Communistic doctrines.

Doctor SIOUSSAT advised that should the Bureau wish to examine the forty-six boxes of manuscripts, it would be better to have the Attorney General write to the Librarian of Congress requesting this, but he seriously doubted whether this would enable the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine these documents.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

GS/pk.
10-13-42
100-22487 -34

RECORDED

OCT 16 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Boris Brasol, a White Russian, who makes his residence and principal place of business in New York City, has been under investigation by this Bureau for a considerable period of time. He has been associated with numerous individuals regarded as pro-Nazi and his expressions have been of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspicion that he also is pro-Nazi and that possibly he is the agent of a foreign principal or of a foreign government.

During this investigation it was learned that he shipped forty-six boxes of manuscripts and correspondence to the Library of Congress with the request that they not be made available to the public until the year 1955. A Special Agent contacted the Library of Congress and was advised that he could not examine this material without Brasol's permission. At the present time the investigation has not reached the point where he should be interviewed and permitted to learn that inquiry about him is being made. For this reason it is not desired to approach him directly.

It appears that by the simple device of forwarding what might be incriminating evidence to the Library of Congress, a suspected criminal can prevent the examination of such evidence. This would seem to me to be an extremely undesirable situation and one that should be adjusted.

I would appreciate your taking this matter up with Mr. MacLish in an effort to reach an understanding with him about it.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 1/15/85 BY 91165/ew

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:50 P.M.
DATE 10-16-42
BY JB

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OCT 19 1942

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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100-15704

August 26, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: BORIS BRASOL;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith the original and one copy of a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated August 11, 1942 setting forth the new address of the subject in the above captioned case.

b2
b7D

Copies of the informant's report are being retained in the files of this office for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145/ew
ON 1-15-85

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-1066-3778

Enc. (2)
cc: NY 65-3137

ENCLOSURE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SEP 10 RECD

August 11, 1942.

BORIS BRASOL.

Referring to previous reports on the above and recent rumors that he is again active in White Russian work here:

He has just moved to 35 West 92nd Street, New York City.

Robert M.

FILED IN 61-366-3778

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RMB

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 4 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE 100-22487

SERIAL 35

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OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

- Action (Peace Corps)
- AID
- Air Force OSI AFIS
- Army ACSI Other
- BATF Bu Prisons
- CIA CAB
- OPM Customs
- DEA DIA
- DOJ Criminal Div.
- Security Div.
- DOE FCC
- HHS HUD
- ICC INS
- IRS
- Navy NIS ONI
- NRC NSA
- Postal Service
- State Dept.
- DOT Coast Guard
- FAA
- USSS
- VISTA
- Bufiles Others

GS/pk

September 4, 1942

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100-22487

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: **BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;**
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to the Bureau's letter of July 31, 1942, setting out certain suggestions for investigation in connection with this case.

It is desired that you advise the Bureau what effort has been made to conduct this investigation and also that you advise when a report may be expected.

Very truly yours,

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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- r. Tolson _____
- r. E. A. Tamm _____
- r. Clegg _____
- r. Glavin _____
- r. Ladd _____
- r. Nichols _____
- r. Rosen _____
- r. Tracy _____
- r. Carson _____
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- r. Hendon _____
- r. Kramer _____
- r. McGuire _____
- r. Quinn Tamm _____
- r. Nease _____
- r. Gandy _____

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10-7-42
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37

RECORDED
EX-7741

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: BORIS BRASOL, with alias

On October 7, 1942, a copy of the report of Special Agent Lionel L. Meunier dated September 17, 1942, at New Haven, Connecticut was forwarded to the Division of Records. This report indicates that [redacted]

[redacted]

b3

Letters seized from the latter individual indicate their acquaintance and correspondence, the substance of their correspondence being set forth on pages three and four.

Will you please advise whether prosecution [redacted]

[redacted]

b3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
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- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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OCT 17 1942

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N.Y.**

NH FILE NO. 97-36 DB

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/17/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/27/42	REPORT MADE BY LIONEL L. MEUNIER
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, alias Boris Brazol		CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

X

[Redacted]

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. B. Calder, dated at New York City, 7/14/42.

DETAILS:

AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT:

Under date of May 27, 1942, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/EL**

The testimony which had been offered [Redacted] has been carefully reviewed by the writer and it is noted that

[Redacted]

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York City - New Haven		RECEIVED 3 SEP 19 1942	RECORDED & INDEXED ADDITIONAL INDEXING

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Memo to Berge 10/7/42

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

after the trial of MENDO BEILIS, a Jew, to investigate a report on the alleged errors in the court procedure. He admitted that he worked for the War Trade Board and the Military Intelligence. He denied that he had ever worked in conjunction with a Russian girl, NATALIE DIBOGORY, who was the Secretary of an officer in the Military Intelligence.

He admitted that in 1921 he wrote to JOHN SPIRIDOVITCH as follows:

"Within the last year I have written three books all of which have done the Jews more injury than would have been done to them by ten pogroms."

He admitted that he wrote the following books:

1. "Socialism against Civilization"
2. "The World at the Cross Roads"
3. "Balance Sheet of Sovietism"

He denied that he sold the "Protocols of Zion" to HENRY FORD, and he also denied that he wrote this book. He denied that he ever used a pen name in writing, and he admitted that he had been accused of using the pen name BEN MARCIN, but he denied that he had actually ever used this name. He admitted that he had written for the Russian newspaper, "Rossiya" in the past. He also admitted that he wrote an article on 6/27/41 which appeared in the "Rossiya", stating that DAKAR had no military or naval significance for the United States, but if this country was protecting it, it was protecting the interests of Jewish financiers in London, namely the OPPENHEIMS.

He admitted that he had been Chairman and is presently a member of the Russian-American National Committee. He denied that he ever knew anyone by the name of YAKIMOFF, an employee of Brewster Aeronautical plant. He denied that he had ever met Father COUGHLIN, and he further stated that he did not know VONSIATSKY personally. He admitted that he met BARON VON GEINAUTH in New York City in 1936 or 1937, and he said that he asked VON GEINAUTH to help him locate his brother-in-law in Poland in 1939. He admitted that he had talked to VON GEINAUTH several times but he denied that he knew LAURA INGALLS, and he said he did not know that VON GEINAUTH had given her money. He admitted, however, that he himself gave LAURA INGALLS a memorandum on religious freedom and he also admitted that he has known Colonel RYBAKOV since 1933.

He also admitted that he was asked to join the Brotherhood of Russian Truth in 1929 by a man named SAVINSKY. He also admitted that he knows the Anti-Communist JAMES TRUE. He admitted further that he went to

Germany in 1939 on business for the National City Bank. He admitted also that he ~~VITALY~~, and ~~BERGLEVSKY~~ wrote a letter to President Roosevelt in July, 1941 and also sent about 3,000 copies of this letter to names taken from "Who's Who in America" and he admitted further that these letters were printed in the plant of the "Rossiya" newspaper.

He admitted that he met ~~LAWRENCE DENNIS~~ once in New York City in the private apartment of a man whose name he could not recall. He admitted that he knew Rev. ~~GEORGE SIMONDS~~ very well since 1922 or 1923 and that he furnished information to Simons on Communism, and he knew that Simons once presided at an "America First" meeting at Madison Square Garden.

BRASOL also admitted that he addressed a Russian-Finnish Mass Meeting at one time.

He stated that he is a monarchist and has never been in sympathy with Vonsiatsky or his ideas of Fascism for Russia, and that he is hopeful for the return of the Royal Family in Russia. He also stated that VONSIATSKY has several times bitterly attacked groups with which Brasol is connected.

It is noted that Brasol stated to the writer that he has been connected with the National City Bank in New York from 1926 up to the present time. He was also formerly connected with the Guarantee Trust Co. in New York City from 1929 to 1934. He stated that from 1928 to 1936 he did work in assistance to the Federal Attorney General of the United States, and that before that he was connected with the New York Life from 1928 to 1931. He told the writer that he knew of Vonsiatsky but didn't know him personally, and he stated that to the best of his knowledge he had never written to VONSIATSKY and VONSIATSKY had never written to him.

However, a search of the files which were in the possession of Vonsiatsky at the time his home was searched on 5/9/42 reflects the following correspondence between BRASOL and VONSIATSKY:

1. Letter from BRASOL to VONSIATSKY dated 5/17/27 wherein BRASOL asks VONSIATSKY to aid one ~~YAKIMOW~~ in Paris. The letter points out that Yakimow was instrumental in obtaining a divorce for VONSIATSKY from his first wife in Constantinople, and it also points out that YAKIMOW was in charge of the Russian Diplomatic Mission in Constantinople from 1921 to 1923.

2. Letter dated 8/11/27 from BRASOL to Mrs. A. VONSIATSKY, wherein BRASOL states that he had previously written to her husband, requesting assistance for Mr. N. P. YAKIMOW in Paris. The letter further points out that YAKIMOW was previously in charge of the Russian Diplomatic Mission in Constantinople, and that he was of great assistance to Vonsiatsky in obtaining his divorce, and he states that YAKIMOW had requested him in Paris, France to obtain the financial assistance of Vonsiatsky, and it was for that reason that Brasol was writing.
3. Dated 10/3/27 from Lev Beck Mamadov (brother-in-law of VONSIATSKY) wherein MAMADOV advises that BRASOL's letter to Vonsiatsky concerning financial aid to Yakimow was given to VONSIATSKY upon his return home and that Vonsiatsky has given orders to aid YAKIMOW materially and that this was being done.
4. Dated 12/9/29 signed "Chief of the Georgian Branch of the Brotherhood in Russian Truth, brother no. 145" (Apparently a secret designation for Vonsiatsky) This is a letter to BRASOL asking him to join the Brotherhood of Russian Truth (a White Russian organization plotting the overthrow of Communism in Russia) and if he joins this brotherhood, BRASOL is offered the opportunity to become the director of a sub-branch which would be opened in New York. The letter goes on to state that some of the brothers who were well acquainted with Brasol in "The Union of Russian Unity" have recommended his name.
5. Dated 12/31/36 from DONAT KUNLE (former Lieutenant for Vonsiatsky) as follows: "Knowing your sympathetic feeling towards the Russian National Movement, the Executive Bureau of the Russian National Revolutionary Party is sending you a ticket to an affair which is being sponsored by the D.N.R. on Saturday, January 23. Please let us know whether you can come or not."

- P E N D I N G -

97-36

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

*AT STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT

Will, if deemed advisable, interview JOHN DENNSOFF who allegedly can establish a connection between subject and the Russian newspaper, Rossiya as well as the fact that Rossiya receives financial aid from Japanese sources.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

170
FILE NO. 97-9 LH

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-21-42	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT W. NEFF
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, alias Boris Brazol			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALEX STUPENKOFF not known or ever believed to have been at Parris Island, South Carolina.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. B. CALDER, JR., made at New York, New York July 14, 1942.

DETAILS:

Colonel C. F. CRESSWELL, Intelligence Officer at Marine Base, Parris Island, South Carolina, advised that a search had been made of the personnel records of that Base and there was no information concerning **ALEX STUPENKOFF**. He further stated that there was nothing to indicate that **ALEX STUPENKOFF** had ever been at Parris Island.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/85 BY 9145/ew

RECEIVED-REC'D
SEP 23 10 02 AM '42

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. P. Ruggie</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5... Bureau 3... New York 2... Savannah	100-22487-38 18 SEP 17 1942 RECORDED & INDEXED EX-9

COPY IN FILE

GS/pk

RECORDED

100-22487-39

Date: October 7, 1942

To: SAC, New York City

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

On September 4, 1942, a letter was directed to your office calling attention to a previous Bureau letter of July 31, 1942, setting forth certain suggestions for investigation in connection with this case. In the latter communication you were requested to advise the Bureau what effort had been made to conduct the investigation and when a report might be expected.

This communication has not been acknowledged to date. It is desired that you advise the Bureau of the exact date a report may be expected.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 6
 ★ OCT 8 1942 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. **97-170**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 9-17-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/13/42	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT H. EGAN hcf
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, with alias: BORIS BRAZOL.			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MRS. JULIE SHEVCHENKO, Russian Alien born 1-10-01 in Kursk, Russia, has been in the U.S. since March, 1939. She advised that she knew of the subject as manager of Russian Poets Society, and in that connection had received 10 books on Russian poetry from him to sell on a commission basis. She stated that she had written to him with regard to the sale of these books and denied any knowledge of subject's political activity.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
- RUC - HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/SM

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. B. CALDER, JR., New York City, dated 7-14-42.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MRS. JULIE SHEVCHENKO, also known as Madame JULIA MARKOVSKA, 2310 - 45th Avenue, San Francisco, California, advised that she was born in January 10, 1901, in Kursk, Russia, but at the age of ten had moved to Harbien, Manchukuo, with her mother and father. She related that her father was then engaged in agriculture, adding that both her mother and father are now dead. At Harbien MRS. SHEVCHENKO stated that she attended the Russian Gymnasium where, among other things, she studied Latin, English, German, French and Russian. She remarked

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cc Div of Rec
11-18-42
let SAC NYC
10/17/42
[Initials]

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RECEIVED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *A. J. L. [Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5 - Bureau
1 - New York (1-ONT)
1 - San Francisco.

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that she can understand some Japanese, Chinese and Polish.

From 1920 to 1928, she traveled through China as an opera singer. From 1928 to 1934, she lived in Yokohama, Japan, where she sang at various concerts. In 1932 she met her present husband, WILLIAM SHEVCHENKO, who was representing the Fleischmann Yeast Company in the Far East. They lived together as man and wife at Yokohama, and then went to Shanghai, China, where they were married in 1938. She stated that her husband was in the bakery business in Shanghai, working for sometime for the Bake-rite Company. In November, 1938, her husband came to Sacramento, California, and in March, 1939, she came to San Francisco on the S.S. ASAMA MARU, going directly to Sacramento, California. In October, 1939, she and her husband moved to 183 - 8th Avenue, San Francisco, California, where she opened a studio, but sometime later moved to 2310 - 45th Avenue, San Francisco, California, where she maintains a singing studio at the present time.

MRS. SHEVCHENKO is a Russian alien, but her husband who works at the Richmond Ship Yard #1, is a naturalized citizen.

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b7c

MRS. SHEVCHENKO stated that her sister-in-law, BERSKY OKUNTISOFF, who lives in New York City, had recommended her to BRASOL to sell some books of Russian poetry on a commission basis, the money to be placed in a fund for poor Russian artists. She had received ten of these books on Russian poetry from BRASOL, whom she knows as the manager for the Russian Poets Society. She said that she had written to BRASOL in connection with these books, but had never sold any of them. She remarked that she was an artist, and an artist is never interested in political matters.

A review of the files of the San Francisco Field Division reflects that from a confidential source it was ascertained that MRS. M. KINGSTONE, 2540 Post Street, San Francisco, wrote a letter dated November 10, 1941, to P. STARGENETSKY, Telinckaia Street, House 7, Apartment 6, Harbien, Manchukuo, in which, among other things, she included a pamphlet of the Russian National Committee, Room 1409, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, dated October 10, 1941, which reminded President Roosevelt of his words on March 27, "The Nazi are as ruthless as the Communists in their denial of God". This pamphlet was signed by Arch Bishop VITALY BORIS SERGIEVSKY and BORIS BRASOL.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION

TO THE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

EBC:MG
97-318

October 1, 1942

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ^①BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT.
(Bureau file #100-22487)

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of September 4, 1942 please be advised that this case is receiving continued attention in the New York Field Division. A monitor has been made of the subject's bank accounts with negative results.

At the present time efforts are being made to obtain copies of all of the subject's publications during the past three years to ascertain whether by virtue of distribution of these publications subject may have engaged in activities as a propaganda agent of foreign principal.

In the near future it is planned to interview the subject at which time a full report of the investigation up to that point will be submitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/SW

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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100-22487-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **47-3079** FK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/28/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25/42	REPORT MADE BY DUDLEY S. HORTH
TITLE CHANGED: BORIS BRAZOL alias F. Brazol			CHARACTER OF CASE IMPERSONATION INTERNAL SECURITY - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: BORIS BAKMETEFF, professor of engineering at Columbia University, advised he knows no F. BRAZOL but does know BORIS BRAZOL whom he has not seen since 1922. He stated he never heard that BRAZOL represented himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but termed subject a "political reactionary" and anti-Semitic. Dr. SERGEI M. LINGERMAN states he is slightly acquainted with the subject and has never heard he represented himself as an FBI agent. He described the subject as being "more dangerous" than ANASTASE VONZIATSKY.

10/13 5 33 PM '42
 FBI
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/15/85 BY 9245/SLA

- c - 97-318 still pending in NY

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent in Charge R. H. Simons at NewHaven, Connecticut dated July 29, 1942.

AGENCY *pho-105-NY*
 REQ. REC'D *4-26-66*
 REP'T FORW. *5-12-69*
 BY *W.H.J. - inc*

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to reflect the true name of the subject as it is known by persons interviewed. Mr. BORIS BAKMETEFF, professor of engineering at Columbia University, and a consulting engineer with a private office at 250 West 57th Street, New York City, was interviewed concerning F. BRAZOL and he asserted that he knows no one by this name but he does know a BORIS BRAZOL. He added, however, that he has not seen BORIS BRAZOL, the subject, since 1922 when he left the Russian Embassy. Therefore, Mr. BAKMETEFF continued he knows very little of the subject's activities but that he was employed by the law firm of Conder Brothers in New York City and at one time was an assistant to a Mr. S. A.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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HUGET, an attorney for the Department of Justice in cases involving Russian claims. Prior to that Mr. BAKMETEFF said the subject was employed by the United States Government to do some intelligence work during the first World War according to his understanding.

He asserted that he has never heard of the subject making the claim that he is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. BAKMETEFF termed the subject a "political reactionary" and said that he has been very active in extreme reactionary circles which specialize in anti-Semitism. Mr. BAKMETEFF expressed the opinion that the subject would not be interested in establishing Nazism in the United States and that as long as the United States and Russia are fighting on the same side subject would do nothing to injure the United States.

The subject's reputation in Russia, according to Mr. BAKMETEFF, is one of unscrupulousness because of the way he performed as a prosecutor for the Czar in Kiev. Mr. BAKMETEFF stated that he does not know where the subject lives in New York City.

Dr. SERGEI M. INGERMAN, 418 Central Park West, New York City, was asked if he knows an F. BRAZOL and he asserted that he does not know any person by that name. He is slightly acquainted with a man by the name of BORIS BRAZOL. Dr. INGERMAN explained that he had never made the acquaintance of the subject in the sense of being introduced to him and shaking hands with him but had seen him at various Russian Colony meetings years ago. According to his memory Dr. INGERMAN related subject was an expert on Russian law in the United States courts in the early 20's in cases involving expropriation of Russian property by the present Soviet Government.

Dr. INGERMAN asserted that he is under the impression subject testified on both sides and that this is an indication of his unreliability from a political standpoint because the subject is known to be fanatically opposed to the Communist regime in Russia and is furthermore openly anti-Semitic. Dr. INGERMAN also declared that he does not think the subject is thoroughly in agreement with the ideals for which this country is fighting because he is "a Czarist of the totalitarian, reactionary, anti-Semitic, Hitlerite type". In his estimation Dr. INGERMAN continued the subject is more dangerous than ANASTASE VONZIATSKY because the subject is more clever. Their ideas are the same, however, Dr. INGERMAN added. He also declared that he never heard that the subject was employed by any Government other than the United States but he said that he would not be surprised if he had. He explained that he thinks the subject would sell himself to an enemy nation although he can not make this as a statement of fact but only on the basis of his knowledge of the subject's character.

NY 47-3079

Dr. INGERMAN also termed the subject a widely known writer and "Pushkinist". A "Pushkinist", according to Dr. INGERMAN, is one who likes the poetry of the great Russian poet PUSHKIN. In this connection Dr. INGERMAN said that the subject was active in the celebration of the 140th birthday of PUSHKIN about three or four years ago.

A search of the indices of the New York Field Division for the name of BORIS BRAZOL disclosed that this office has an active Registration Act case in his name. It is New York file number 97-318.

Inasmuch as there is no evidence of a violation of the impersonation statutes in this case it is being closed by the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- CLOSED -

CS/pk
RECORDED 100-22487-42
11-11-42

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Barge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: BORIS BRASOL

In your memorandum of October 15, 1942, reference EB:KDA:MAG, 146-6-35, you refer to your previous memorandum of June 26, 1942 and state "no response appears to have been received from you".

On September 10, 1942, a copy of the report of Special Agent E. B. Calder, Jr., dated July 14, 1942 at New York, New York, was directed to you. If you are unable to locate this copy after rechecking your files, an additional copy will be made available upon request.

Further investigation is being conducted in this matter and reports will be furnished to the Division of Records as received.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/15/85 BY 9145/ew

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Boris Brasol is a notorious anti-Semite and fascist propagandist whose name you've probably come across often in The Hour, etc. As part of his nefarious activity, he arranged for the publication in this country of the anti-Jewish forgery, The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. This same Brasol has for years operated, at least part-time, from the offices of Coudert Bros., the legal representative in this country of Vichy (run by Nazi Laval), the Bank of France (run by a Nazi Commissioner), the Schneider-Crusot munitions works (making arms for the Nazis), etc. Head of Coudert Bros, is Frederick R. Coudert, Jr. N.Y. State Senator now running for re-election from the 17th State Senatorial District, in which, incidentally, you and I live. If you want to contact Boris Brasol, all you have to do is call the Coudert firm's phone number! The Allied Voters Against Coudert (of which Louis Bromfield is Honorary Chairman) have affidavits from persons who contacted Brasol in this way. Coudert's opponent for the State Senate is Jerry Finkelstein, publisher of the Civil Service Leader. The latter hasn't much chance because Coudert is powerful politically and wealthy. He stands ace-high with the State Department in Washington. Yet, in File No. 9940-1941, Office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, you can see the story of Coudert's still pending fight to keep our Allies, the Belgian and Polish governments in exile, from getting more than 300 million dollars of their money which the Bank of France turned over to the Nazis. He's been praised by Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, Social Justice, and other fascist publications. The F.C.C.'s short wave monitor service reports that the Nazi Propaganda Office has praised Coudert over the air for his work in the N.Y. State Senate!!!

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100-27487-43

8 OCT 31 1942

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EAT:DS

100-22487-45

November 16, 1942

Honorable Archibald MacLeish
The Librarian of Congress
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. MacLeish:

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145/ED
ON 1/15/85

Your letter of October 30, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General, has been referred to me for consideration and acknowledgment.

I would not, of course, expect you to take any steps contrary to your duties as Librarian of Congress in the situation under consideration, even though it involves the placing in the custody of the Library of Congress of certain documents by the subject of a Bureau internal security investigation. The Bureau's initial interest and inquiry in this matter were predicated upon the fact that an extensive investigation of the principal subject of the investigation disclosed that he was engaged in extensive pro-fascist activities. The investigation further disclosed reasonable grounds to believe that the subject's action in placing these documents in the custody of the Library of Congress was to place them beyond the reach of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Obviously, the only manner in which the Bureau could determine the exact significance of these manuscripts and correspondence, totalling some 48 boxes, would be to examine the documents. Such examination, it was believed, would establish whether the subject was actually engaged in fascist activities within the United States or was otherwise carrying on operations detrimental to the internal security of the United States. In view, however, of the statements made in your letter of October 30th, I do not desire to press this matter further.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N.Y.

NY

FILE NO.

97-318 MFK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 1-15-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/7, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28/42; 1/11/43	REPORT MADE BY EUGENE B. CAIDER, JR.
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, with alias Boris Brasol			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT

AGENCY *Photo - INS - N.Y.*
 REQ. REC'D *4-26-60*
 REP'T FORW. *5-12-60*
 BY *W.H.G. is*

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/1/85 BY 2105/peb**

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 C. Div. of 10-27-43
 1/11/43
 JAS

Investigation of results of mail cover negative. Results of monitor of bank accounts of subject set out. New address of subject, 35 W. 92nd St., NYC. Review of files of Confidential Informant T-4 set out. Reports of this informant are principally based on hearsay and alleged subject associated with EVERETT CHAMBERLAIN and Colonel SANCTUARY, and also with two alleged Russian Fascists, CONSTANTINE RABZAYEVSKY and G. M. SEMENOFF. Contents of Russian American Committee publication dated 10-4-41 set out. Confidential Informant T-4 also alleges subject associated with Patriots of the Republic. Subject report dissatisfied with America First Committee due to latter's Communistic leanings, although subject reported to write most of America First speeches. This informant admits most statements concerning subject's actions have no basis in fact, but are suitable for magazine articles and subject does not appear willing to sue for libel. Records of Immigration & Naturalization Service checked. CHARLES RECHT interviewed. Subject's brother allegedly now in South America.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file #100-22487. Bureau letter to the New York Field Division, dated July 31, 1942.

LEB 13 3 Bureau letter to the New York Field Division, dated 1/13/43

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Detroit 1-Capt. R. C. MacFall, ONI 1-Col. S. V. Constant, G-2 3-New York	RECEIVED 2600 JAN 28 1943 RECORDED & INDEXED DS 8

N.Y. 97-818

August 1, 1942.

Report of Special Agent E. B. Calder, Jr., dated July 14, 1942 at New York City.

Report of Special Agent Ernest C. Cassill, dated December 4, 1942 at Newark, New Jersey.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

A review of the names of persons from whom subject received mail as obtained from the mail cover set out in reference report of Special Agent E. B. Calder, Jr. reveals that these persons all had business dealings with subject which in no way are of interest to the present investigation.

In a communication from Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, dated August 11, 1942, this office was advised that the present address of subject is now 35 West 92nd Street, New York City.

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The following accounting investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) William H. Atkinson:

Through the cooperation of Confidential Informant T-1, it was ascertained that subject opened a checking account at the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City on December 11, 1916. BRASOL was introduced to the bank by Mr. WILENKIN, who is identified as the head of the Financial Department of the Russian government at that time.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that subject had an account at the National Bank in New York City since 1915 and that it had been exceedingly satisfactory. Confidential Informant T-3 furnished a memorandum in his file, which reflected that checks payable to NICHOLAS A. SHVETZOFF, INC. have been deposited to the subject's account.

Since April 10, 1942 the subject has maintained a safe-deposit box at the Rockefeller Center Branch of the New York Trust Company. A. V. SYRO-BOYARSKY and L. SIKORSKY have powers of attorney to the subject's safe-deposit box.

N.Y. 97-318

An analysis of subject's bank account with the New York Trust Company reflects that he has an average balance of about \$2400.00 and that he draws about thirty-five checks monthly. All of the deposit tickets for 1942 through July; numerous deposit tickets for the years, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and several deposit tickets for the years 1937 and 1938 were examined. These tickets reflect that the subject does not list the drawer or the bank on which the deposited checks were drawn on his deposit slip.

Confidential Informant T-1 indicated that the bank does not require tellers to list on the deposit tickets the banks on which deposited items are drawn. However, all of the deposit tickets that were examined reflected that the items deposited were being held by the bank for a period of one day. Thus, items deposited by the subject must have been drawn on banks in New York City. In several instances, the receiving teller has indicated on the deposit slip that the item deposited was drawn on the National City Bank of New York.

On January 11, 1939 and February 10, 1940, remittances in the amount of \$676.45 and \$400.00 respectively were received from CYRUS J. LAWRENCE AND SONS, 115 Broadway, New York City. CYRUS J. LAWRENCE AND SONS is a stock brokerage company. It was noted that the acknowledgment of the remittances from this company was sent to GEORGE M. BODMAN, in care of the company.

The subject issues about thirty-five checks per month, and it was noted that the majority are for \$15.00 or less.

A spot check was made of various checks for \$100.00 or more which were issued during 1939 up to the present time. It was noted that several checks were made payable to GEORGE M. BODMAN, JR., who was one of the witnesses to the subject's naturalization proceedings, and who also has sent remittances of CYRUS J. LAWRENCE AND SONS for deposit to the subject's account.

On February 1 and 3, 1940, subject issued two checks for \$100.00 each, which were payable to the Finnish War Veterans. (The recordak is not distinct and the checks could have been issued to the French War Veterans). The cancelled checks of the subject which were on hand for July, 1942 were also examined by Special Agent Atkinson. The lists of the cancelled checks which were on hand as of July, 1942 and a list of the checks examined on the recordak are being retained in the files of the New York Field Office.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the subject is being held on a retainer of \$2500.00 per year by the National City Bank because of several million dollars of claims and suits which may be pressed against funds held by the bank. BRASOL is retained by the bank through SHERMAN AND STERLING, Attorneys, 55 Wall Street, New York City as he is an expert on Russian law.

N.Y. 97-318

Confidential Informant T-2 indicated that during 1940 the subject received \$10,132.97 and \$5,191.81 during 1941 in compensation from the National City Bank for services rendered. On June 8, 1942 he received \$1250.00 which was the semi-annual installment of his retainer fee of \$2500.00 per year. Since the subject is employed through SHERMAN AND STERLING, there is no one at the bank who has much contact with the subject. However, T-2 suggested that Mr. P. A. CARL of SHERMAN AND STERLING be interviewed for any information relative to the subject.

In the files of the National City Bank there are two newspaper clippings from the Daily Worker which condemn BRASOL as being anti-Jewish by the author of a series of articles in Social Justice newspaper published by KAUFMANN under the name of BEN MARCIN. CASIMIR P. PALMER, an investigator, 140 West 105th Street, New York City, and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, 20 West 47th Street, New York City, are the sources of information for the articles appearing in the Daily Worker.

On June 16, 1938 and ⁱⁿ August, 1939, BRASOL traveled to Europe at his own expense. However, the National City Bank requested him to perform certain examinations regarding Russian-Finnish matters prior to 1918, while he was in Europe.

The files contain a letter dated September 19, 1939 from the subject to the National City Bank which indicate that the subject had trouble getting out of Germany into Scandinavia because of the war. However, he returned to New York City aboard the SS GRIPPSHOLM, leaving Denmark on September 19, 1939.

Mrs. ELEANOR BRASOL, the subject's wife opened a checking account on April 19, 1932 at the 96th Street Branch of the National City Bank. A very small balance is maintained in this checking account, and it seems that it is maintained purely as a household account.

The files of the National City Bank contain a copy of a report of the Industrial Control reports, which was issued weekly by JAMES TRUE ASSOCIATES, 525 Mills Building, Washington, D. C. The original copy of this report, which is #247 and is dated January 7, 1939, was forwarded to Mr. GEORGE B. LINK of the National City Bank by the subject and was subsequently returned to BRASOL, copies being retained by the National City Bank. This report is very anti-Jewish and occasionally pro-Nazi, as it stated that HITLER has repeatedly offered liberal terms for European disarmament, and also indicates that if the Fascist nations wanted war they would have had it at the time of the Munich Pact, since they could have raided Paris and London within a few days and conquered Europe in one year, according to outstanding authorities. The report also criticizes Roosevelt's emphasis on the war scare and his arming against the dictators. A copy of this report was obtained from the National City Bank, and is being retained in the New York file.

The following investigation was conducted by the reporting agent:

A careful examination of [redacted] does not appear to indicate any information of value in the present investigation.

Mr. S. BURNS of the Domestic Finance Corporation, 450 Seventh Avenue, suite 404, New York City, advised that subject has borrowed several amounts of money from that corporation in the past two years.

On April 22, 1940 subject borrowed \$300.00, which he repaid January 13, 1941. On April 29, 1941 he borrowed \$300.00, which he repaid October 22, 1941. On November 13, 1941 he borrowed \$300.00, which he repaid on June 5, 1942.

According to the information furnished to this company by the subject, his salary is at least \$7,000.00 a year. However, further information concerning subject's income was not furnished to this company at this time.

The files in the office of Confidential Informant T-5 were checked for information concerning subject. In a report dated February 24, 1942 submitted by the Detroit representative of this informant, it was stated that IVAN K. SHVACHKA, co-owner of the Printing and National Publishing Company, publishers of Rossiya, spoke about the cost of publishing this paper. The net costs appear to be between \$40.00 and \$50.00 an issue.

This Detroit source thinks that BRASOL is paying this sum. From the same source, it is stated that rumor in that section indicates that subject is somehow mixed up with LAWRENCE DENNIS; further, CARL H. MOTE is supposed to join subject in anti-Semitic tendencies. It is to be noted in the files of this informant that there is no definite basis in fact for the allegations made and for that reason, unless these rumors can be further substantiated, they will be of no assistance in the present investigation.

Mr. L. KRENIKIN, publishing editor of Russky Golos, 64 East 7th Street, New York City, advised that although he has heard many rumors concerning subject's activities, he has no first-hand information to support these rumors. Included among the allegations is that subject's only activities in a pro-German direction are through the publications in Rossiya. BRASOL has written for this paper up to about the middle of 1941. However, even then the writings were not necessarily pro-German, but were philosophic. The intent of these writings was to create in the readers a trend of thought which would normally result in their becoming favorably inclined to a pro-German movement.

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However, according to KRENIKIN, there was no out-and-out pro-German statements in the signed publications of subject. KRENIKIN did not know of any of subject's contacts at the present time, although headvised that subject is a very shrewd person and is far from ethical in his activities. For this reason, subject's activities receive little notice among the general public.

According to KRENIKIN, subject's methods of creating pro-German sentiment among the Russian people in the United States do not consist in gathering together a large group of Russians. However, subject prefers to infiltrate into groups of native Americans and thereby convince persons of Russian extraction that he has a large following among the American people; thereby the Russians would give much greater credence to subject's statements more so than if he worked solely among the Russians.

Mr. CHARLES RECHT, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, was interviewed for any information which he might have concerning subject's activities.

RECHT advised that he knew little concerning subject's private or political affairs, in view of the fact that he was not personally acquainted with subject.

He could furnish no information concerning subject's activities as a possible propaganda distributor, nor of his connection with the publication Rossiya.

It is to be noted here that Mr. RECHT appeared very reluctant to discuss subject at all, and in view of that fact he was not pressed to a great extent for further information.

Mr. A. ALEXANDROV, 959 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, Apartment 10, advised that although he had been acquainted with subject at one time he could not furnish any information concerning subject's activities in recent years. The information which ALEXANDROV did furnish concerning subject's background has already been set out in a previous report in the present case, and, therefore, will not be set out here again.

However, ALEXANDROV did state that he had recently heard from a source which he cannot recall that subject's brother is now believed to be somewhere in South America, probably in Argentina, where he is engaged as a farmer, but having a poor financial status.

A review of the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service pertaining to subject, reveal that the only information possessed

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by them has already been set out in reports of the current investigation by this office. For that reason it is not again being set out.

Contact was made with Confidential Informant T-4 for full information contained in the files of that office concerning the activities of subject. This informant advised that he had recently made a review of all issues of Rossiya from approximately 1937 to the present date, for articles in that paper which were written and signed by BRASOL. However, this review of Rossiya indicated to that office that none of the articles which were signed by BRASOL were of a damaging character, that is, none of them contained any statements which showed an out-and-out pro-Nazi sentiment.

However, there were many articles in this paper which were strongly worded and which indicate a pro-Nazi sentiment, but which were not signed. However, it is the opinion of this informant that due to the general composition of these articles they were probably written by the subject and have generally been accepted by readers of Rossiya to have been written by subject, but there appears no way to prove this statement.

This informant stated that frequent allegations have been made concerning subject's activities and his publication of articles of various papers, but there appears to be little or no basis in fact for these statements. However, these allegations concerning subject's activities have been made principally by word of mouth or by statements in magazine publications. Due to the fact that subject has not seen fit to sue the makers of these statements for libel or slander, it has been generally accepted by the makers of these statements that subject thereby admits that he has made the statements. In other words, it is only an indirect proof of the authenticity of the allegations.

The files of Confidential Informant T-4 contained many reports by an investigator of that office, who used the name GRACE. In a report dated September 19, 1941, GRACE stated that Mrs. IDA M. COOPER, 77 Park Avenue, had recently referred to BRASOL as being the greatest authority on Russians and the Russian situation generally, as at one time he was prosecutor for the Czar. He is constantly consulted by such eminent persons as EVERETT CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel SANCTUARY and KATHERINE Mc D. LARKIN.

GRACE also furnished an excerpt from the January 17, 1942 publication of "The Hour", part of which excerpt contained the following: "BRASOL cooperated closely with the New York pro-Fascist Russian newspaper Rossiya. This publication has maintained intimate contact with Japanese agents as well as with the Nazis. The most important of the Japanese agents are two Russian Fascists, CONSTANTINE RADZAEVSKY and G. M. SEMENOFF. RADZAEVSKY has supplied the paper with regular material from the Far East where he operates under the direction of Tokio. SEMENOFF, another Rossiya correspondent is regarded as one of Japan's key espionage and propaganda

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"agent in the Far East from where he sends frequent dispatches to Rossiya."

In a report dated October 23, 1941 by GRACE, relating to the Patriots of the Republic, it is stated that a meeting was held on that date at 149 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, at which time the chairman, Mrs. CHARLOTTE YOUNG brought out that "impeachment" is not illegal, and a letter written by BORIS BRASOL to the President was partially read to the members. Then in a note to the above statement, GRACE alleges that this organization, Patriots of the Republic, is the successor to the Paul Revere Sentinels, which was an organization interested about this time in impeaching the President and engaging in similar violent subversive acts.

In a report by GRACE, dated November 19, 1941, she states that Mrs. YOUNG informed her that she had recently talked to BORIS BRASOL, who told her that a certain man who is Russian, called at BRASOL'S office and informed him that a former "executioner" from Russia is now in America.

Mrs. YOUNG also stated at this time she did not think that BRASOL had much use for the America First Committee. Mrs. YOUNG also stated to GRACE that at a meeting of the Patriots of the Republic held at the Catholic Book Shop at 149 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. YOUNG had as one speaker a White Russian, who was recommended by both BRASOL and Colonel SANCTUARY. This man uses the name of Captain JAMES CLARK.

In a report by GRACE, dated November 28, 1941, she relates a conversation with Captain JAMES R. CLARK, whose confidential address is 120 East 38th Street, New York City; telephone, Murray Hill 4-8702. His former name was something like SERGE GARIGARONDI. He is employed as a salesman by the Lile Perfume Company, Park Avenue, New York City. He is reported to be especially close to BRASOL, and stated that his name could be used in order to arrange an appointment with BRASOL.

CLARK at this meeting spoke quite openly of the Bund. He is supposed to have been questioned on several occasions by the FBI. CLARK claims that BRASOL is not particularly interested in the America First Committee, but is discouraged with this group due to its Communistic leanings and its connection with the Jewish race. BRASOL also is reputed to feel that money is being squandered by this outfit and he complains bitterly because Colonel KUISCK gives checks in the amount of \$10,000.00 to this organization, the checks being drawn on the Chase National Bank.

In a report by GRACE, dated November 26, 1941, she states that she understands that BRASOL is writing most of the America First speeches, but in no way can she prove this.

In a report dated January 15, 1942, GRACE states that it is apparent that Colonel SANCTUARY and BRASOL are in collaboration with their literary ability, and that it is her opinion that BRASOL is working on Army propaganda.

Also contained in the files of this informant was a publication of the Russian-American National Committee, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, dated October 4, 1941, one of the subscribers of which was the Russian Fascist Union.

"On July 3, 1941, this Committee addressed a letter to the President of the United States vigorously protesting against the scheme of extending financial assistance to the godless and shameful red dictatorship of Stalin. Much to our regret, our protest remained unheeded by the Administration, and at present it is sought to exact from Congress huge appropriations for the support of the bloody Soviet Regime. We maintain that the hundreds of millions of dollars to be paid by the American taxpayers to Stalin will only tend to prolong the agony of the Russian people, who are being driven by the Commissars to wholesale slaughter along the lines of the advancing German armies.

"Below, we reproduce the English version of a recent Declaration of the Russian National Organization in Shanghai which fully supports the views of our Committee as they were formulated in the of aforesaid communication to Mr. Roosevelt.

Russian-American National Committee.

D e c l a r a t i o n

OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANT COLONY IN SHANGHAI

"We, Russian emigrants residing in Shanghai, through our representatives of the undersigned Russian national, military and public organizations, deem it necessary to come forth with the following Declaration:

"After twenty odd years, much in the same way as heretofore, we remain irreconcilable enemies of communism established in Russia. We never believed, and we do not now believe, in the 'evolution' of the Soviet Regime. The events of the last two years -- the annexation

"of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Bessarabia and Bukovina -- irrefutably demonstrate the fact that the principles and the methods of the Soviet rule, as practiced in these occupied territories, remain unchanged.

"On the other hand, the attitude of the native Russian population towards their oppressors is just as hostile as it has been over a period of almost a quarter of a century: of this, the restoration in the Red Army of the office of political Commissars is the best proof.

"We, Russian emigrants, will never either forget or forgive the Soviets the persecution of the Orthodox Church, the outrages perpetrated against our Church, and the murder of the Russian Czar and His Family. We will neither forgive nor forget the unabated butchery of the millions of Russians in the concentration camps and in the cellars of the Cheka, nor the ferocities exercised against the Russian soldiers who are being driven into the battles by the machine guns of the Commissars.

"We evaluate the present German-Soviet war as a means for the liberation of our Motherland from the communist yoke. We are firmly convinced that this war will set free the active national forces of the Russian people, and will result in the establishment of a national government and the resurrection of Great Russia.

"At the same time, we denounce the treacherous work aimed at the disintegration of the Russian emigration, particularly of the Russian youth, which knows neither Old Russia nor Soviet Russia, and which, therefore, is easily susceptible to pseudo-patriotic propaganda, of the bolsheviks, their sympathizers and the venal press subsidized by the Soviets and their allies which distorts, by means of foul manipulation of facts, the true frame of mind of the emigration.

"If credence be given to the Reuter's dispatch concerning the appeal of Sablin, a former Czarist diplomat, for the defense of the Soviets, such move on his part was made under compulsion of forces hostile to us. We are convinced that his utterances in no way reflect the true aspirations of the Russians who by accident happen to be residing in England. Of course, they reason and feel just as we do.

N.Y. 97-318

"Being deprived at this time and under present circumstances of the possibility of actively participating in the armed struggle against the Soviet Regime on the files of our native land, we must nevertheless, exert our efforts for the overthrow of the communist rule in Russia.

"We are firmly convinced that the dirty work of the enemies of National Russia will not prevent the inevitable collapse of the red rule, and that the future Great Russia will join, as an equal member, the big family of European and Asiatic peoples, building a New Order based on the principles of social justice and national self-consciousness."

- P E N D I N G -

N.Y. 97-318

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

AT HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN

Will interview JACOB SPOLANSKY, 40 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan, for information concerning subject's activities, it being noted that this person is the source of the information furnished to Confidential Informant T-5. It is to be noted that during the interview with this informant, he advised that SPOLANSKY is well known to Special Agent Solomon of the Detroit Office.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

*Will at such time as the results of investigation deem it advisable, conduct a voluntary search of subject's office and home in accordance with Bureau letter dated January 22, 1942, Bureau file #100-22487, this action to be taken in view of subject's statement that he would cooperate in such a search at any time as may be desired.

*Will check with the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, to verify the allegation that subject has made annual trips to Germany up to two years ago. (1940).

In the event that subject is interviewed, an attempt will be made to obtain his written permission to review the books which he now has on deposit at the Library of Congress in Washington, in view of the possibility that this collection may contain a full list of subject's propaganda publications.

Will consider the advisability of interviewing the publishers of "The Hour" in order to obtain the sources of their information.

Will interview WILLIAM E. SIMS of the firm of Sage, Gray, Todd and Sims, 49 Wall Street, New York City, in order to ascertain whether he has any information of subject's activities in recent years.

Will consider the advisability of interviewing GRACE, the source of information in the files of Confidential Informant T-4. The identity of GRACE is Mrs. JOHN LANE, 86-25 Longon, Elmhurst, Long Island;

N.Y. 97-318

telephone, Havemeyer 6-1305. It is to be noted here that the identity of this informant was ascertained from these files without the consent or knowledge of Informant T-4. Therefore, under no circumstances must any indication be given as to the way in which this person's name was ascertained.

Will review Bureau letter dated December 14, 1942 and conduct investigation in accordance therewith.

N.Y. 97-318

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANTS

The identities of the Confidential Informants appearing in the report of Special Agent Eugene B. Calder, Jr., dated January 15, 1943 at New York City are as follows:

Confidential Informant T-1

Confidential Informant T-2

Confidential Informant T-3

Confidential Informant T-4

Confidential Informant T-5

b6
b7C
b7D

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
Detroit - Michigan
January 28, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/85 BY 9145/ew

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with
alias Boris Brazol
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Eugene B. Calder, Jr., dated January 15, 1943 at New York, New York, and the lead set forth in that report for the Detroit Field Division to interview JACOB SPOLANSKY.

It is pointed out that information previously received by this office indicates that JACOB SPOLANSKY has been in the employ of GEORGE J. MINTZER as an investigator at a salary said to be \$100 weekly. Inasmuch as Mr. MINTZER was interviewed in connection with the above investigation, it is believed that there would be no further purpose in interviewing JACOB SPOLANSKY, who no doubt furnished all the information concerning the Subject to Mr. MINTZER.

It is further pointed out that JACOB SPOLANSKY has become known to this office and to the Bureau as an unreliable and untrustworthy informant who has caused embarrassment to this office and to the Bureau on several occasions because of his dishonorable double dealing.

Therefore, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, the lead to the Detroit Field Office will not be covered and this investigation will be considered as referred upon completion to the office of origin by this letter.

100-22487-59

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

FOR DEFENSE/ New York

CMS:BJG

BUY 97-53

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS



FEB 15 1943

COPIES DESTROYED 6-24-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NY FILE NO. **100-15704 ED**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 17 1943	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/18,20;4/23/43	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. SIMMONS
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, with aliases, Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION - R & G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Exclusion Hearing Board meeting held 12/23/42 to consider case of Subject. Synopsis of confidential report, testimony of Subject and findings of Board set forth. Exclusion of Subject from Eastern military area recommended by Board in report dated 2/20/43.

*AGENCY photo - 115 - NY
REQ. REC'D 5-26-60
REF. T. FORW. 5-13-60
BY W.H. [signature]*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/95 BY 9145/ew**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent F. L. Price dated 2/19/43 at New York, N. Y.

*Per Army letter dated 3/31/50 pg 1.
pg 1, 3, 4 contain pg 2 remains unclassified
C#247282 9/14/50*

DETAILS:

The Exclusion Hearing Board, Second Service Command, convened December 23, 1942 at 9:00 A.M. in Room 1411, 50 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. to consider the case of the Subject and the following is a synopsis of the facts set forth in the report of the Hearing Board dated February 20, 1943:

A confidential report was placed before the Board, setting forth the Subject's background and stating that he came from a poor, un-educated Russian family, rose to be an officer of the Imperial Russian Army, military prosecutor for the Czar, and head of the police during the Czar's regime. Subject came to the United States in 1918 and was naturalized in 1926. He was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence Bureau after the Russian Revolution and was transferred to military intelligence where he remained until the spring of 1920 as special advisor to Major General CHURCHILL. Subject was reported to be the head of the White Russians in the United States known as the RUSSIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA and was connected with JAMES TRUE, ALLEN ZOLL and Colonel SANCTUARY, all pro-fascist and pro-Nazi. He was also described as an

W.H. [signature]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	(Do NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p> <p>EX - 114</p>
<p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - Gen. E. C. MacFall, ONIA</p> <p>1 - Col. S. V. Constant, G-2</p> <p>2 - New York</p>		

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100-22487-60

MAY 27 1943

MAY 28 1943

NY 100-15704

anti-Semite, having reputedly translated "The Protocols of Zion" and to be a power in the BLUE IALU (LAMOO) ORDER. BRAZOL was said to be connected with Japanese Puppet Rulers, to be a writer for Father COUGHLIN's "Social Justice" under the pen name of BEN MARCIN, to have been a correspondent of the FICHTE BUND in 1940 and to have been in close touch with WALSH/PICHEL, Father PETER DUFFY and Colonel WILLIAM S. BRYANT.

The report stated that Subject worked with Count CHEREP SPIRIDOVICH, author of "Revolution in America" and "The Hidden Hand", using the alias Doctor Spiring. He was stated to be closely allied with the GERMAN AMERICAN BUND and to be a friend and co-worker of the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, the Nazi candidate for the Russian throne; acquainted with and furnishing material to LAURA INGALLS and to have made numerous trips to Germany up to and including the year 1939.

The remaining part of the report deals with the activities of the White Russians in the United States, their attempts to aid any cause opposed to Fascism and the leadership of the Subject among this group.

In his testimony before the Board, the Subject stated that he is a member of the MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR, chairman of the PUSHKIN SOCIETY OF AMERICA, member of the INTERNATIONAL & CRIMINOLOGICAL ACADEMY, a member of the RUSSIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, and other organizations of a professional and social nature.

He stated that his mother is in Minsk, Russia, now occupied by the Germans, and his sister-in-law is in Yugoslavia, also occupied. His cousin, ALEXANDER, was in Paris the last time he heard from him but any connection with the Nazis is denied and his brother, EUGENE, is in Florida.

The Subject explained his trips to Germany, especially the last one in 1939, as legal business trips and denied any contact with the Germans. He alleged that any contact with Baron VON GIENANTH, Second Secretary of the German Embassy, was because of his wife's brother's predicament in Poland. Subject admitted being definitely anti-Communist and has written several books and articles on the Subject. He desires the United States to win the war but wants the Russian and German governments to "eat each other up" and admits that before the United States entered the war he was opposed to aid to Russia.

Subject denies being anti-Semitic, only being opposed to those Jews who are Communist, and also denies any connection with subversive organizations or governments, professing a loyalty to this country and a hatred of Fascism. He also denies having ever written under a pen name or receiving any income indirectly or from outside the United States.

Brazol
Per Army letter dated 3/31/56.
All para. remains unclassified.
C# 247082
945 c/w
4/14/56

The Board had the following exhibits:

- 1 - A photostatic copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Memorandum on Religious Freedom in the U.S.S.R.", written by the Subject, Arch-bishop VITALY and BORIS SERGIEVSKY. This pamphlet is a vicious attack on the religious policies and practices of Soviet Russia and purports to refute President ROOSEVELT's assertion that Russians enjoy the same religious freedom as Americans.
- 2 - A photostatic copy of a letter dated April 15, 1919 from the Director of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence, accepting the Subject's resignation and expressing appreciation of the work done by him.
- 3 - A photostatic copy of a letter from the Assistant Director of the War Trade Intelligence Bureau dated April 28, 1919, setting forth and commending the Subject's record.
- 4 - An undated letter from HARRY EIMER BARNES to the Editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Criminology withdrawing the charge that Subject was one of the chief persecutors of BELLES and was responsible for the circulation of the forged "Protocols of the Elders of Zion".
- 5 - A photostatic copy of a re-print from the November, 1941 issue of "Scribner's Commentator" entitled, "Add to STALIN? Incredible", written by the Subject. This pamphlet accuses the United States Government of being sympathetic to Communism and sets forth the history of Communism.

From the above facts the following findings were made by the Board:

- 1 - Subject's background was affirmed.
- 2 - Subject is anti-Communist and favors the overthrow of the present Russian regime in the course of the present war.
- 3 - The probability of Subject's being very closely connected with Nazi officials and in particular with Baron VON GIENANTH.
- 4 - A probable connection with LAURA INGALLS.
- 5 - That Subject has been intimately connected with the White Russians in the United States who are interested in the defeat of Russia and who in Germany have been given high offices in the Nazi regime.

The discussion of the Board was based mainly on Subject's background and early political ties, his connections with known subversives, namely JAMES TRUE, Colonel SANCTUARY, ALLEN ZOLL, LAURA INGALLS, JUNNEMAN, BRYANT, PELLEY, PAGANELLI, DILLING, Professor SCOTT, Mrs. FRY, and his admitted hatred for the Russia of the present. The Board also commented

*Per Army letter dated 5/31/56
all para's ^{containing} remain undeclassified
C-247,082 9145ci/ew
4/14/56*

NY 100-15704

on his apparent wilfully false testimony in such instances where his memory failed to recall certain persons and occurrences.

Because of these facts the Board felt that he is a particularly dangerous threat to the security and war effort of the United States and recommended that he be excluded from the Eastern military area.

P E N D I N G

*Per Army letter dated 5/31/51
Par. 1 remains unclassified*

9/45 a/c/a

4/14/86

C# 247,082

NY 100-15704

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will follow and report the exclusion proceedings
against Subject.

JAS:pgb
100-22487

June 25, 1943

SAC, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

A review of the Bureau's file in the above-captioned matter discloses that several leads are still outstanding, as set forth in the report of Special Agent Eugene B. Calder, Jr., dated January 15, 1943, at New York City.

It is also noted that the report of Special Agent John B. Simmons, dated May 17, 1943, at New York, captioned "Boris Brasol, with aliases; Custodial Detention - R & G", indicates that the Exclusion Board for the Eastern Military Area recommended the subject's exclusion from that area in a report dated February 20, 1943.

It is desired that the Bureau be advised at this time what further action, if any, has been taken toward the exclusion of the subject from the Eastern Military Area, and when a further investigative report will be submitted covering the outstanding leads.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/85 BY 9145/ew

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn _____
- Mr. Nease _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JUN 25 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 30 1943 48

RECORDED

100-22487-61
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

mt

Shaw

8

JSG:DM

August 12, 1943

RECORDED

100-33982
100-22487-62

SAC, New York

RE: RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED
RUSSIAN PEOPLE
ARCHBISHOP VITALY
BORIS BRASOL
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/16/85 BY 9145/EN

Dear Sir:

For your information and appropriate investigative attention, there are attached photostatic copies of a memorandum received from Mr. Chester T. Lane, Acting Chief, Special War Policies Unit, War Division, of the Department, in connection with the captioned case. You will note that Mr. Lane requests certain investigation be conducted including interviews with Archbishop Vitaly and Nicholas Rybakoff for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the Russian-American National Committee and the Parochial Committee for War-Imperished Russian People.

The requests of the Department should be complied with in the immediate future and reports covering the results of your investigation forwarded to the Bureau.

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of memoranda prepared in the Bureau on the Russian-American National Committee, and Archbishop Vitaly. It is noted that the last known address of Archbishop Vitaly was 1841 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, New York.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Enclosures

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(this was
put on form)

COMM. GROUP
ON ORIGINAL

23 AUG 14 1943

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EB 8/3/43

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100-22487

July 30, 1943

JSG:DCW

SAC, New York

RE: **BONIN BRASOL, with aliases**
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of June 25, 1943, in connection with the captioned case, in which I requested to be advised what action, if any, had been taken toward the exclusion of Brasol from the Eastern Military Area and when a further investigative report would be submitted.

I have received no reply to my letter, and you are, therefore, directed to answer the questions contained therein in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/16/85 BY 9145/EDW

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

100-22487-63
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 JUL 31 1943
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 AUG 5 1943

gls

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

CLP:MOK
100-15704

New York, N. Y.
August 5, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases
CUSTODIAL DETENTION - R & G
Bureau File 100-22487

Dear Sir:

A review of the file in the above captioned case reflects that the only lead presently outstanding is to follow and report any action that may be taken by the Military Authorities in connection with the subject's proposed exclusion from the Eastern Military Area.

In view of the fact that there is no actual investigation to be performed by the New York Office this case is being placed in a closed status and will be reopened if and when an exclusion order is actually issued by the Military Authorities.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. Conroy, SAC

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RECORDED

G I E

New York, New York

JBS:LDB
97-318

August 24, 1943

Director, FBI

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Re: RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE;
PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED
RUSSIAN PEOPLE;
ARCHBISHOP VITALY;
BORIS BRASOL;
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau File Numbers 100-3352 and 100-22487, Bureau letter dated August 2, 1943, in which it is requested that certain investigation including interviews with ARCHBISHOP VITALY and NICHOLAS RYBAKOFF be conducted, as requested in enclosed memorandum from the Department. It is noted in the memorandum enclosed that the Department also requests an interview with BORIS BRASOL.

BORIS BRASOL is the subject of a Registration Act case pending in the New York Field Division, and among other things his bank account is being monitored to determine the source of his income. This monitoring has been requested for the period of one month, and it is not deemed advisable to interview him before the results of the monitoring are obtained.

It is also felt that better results would be obtained if all three subjects were interviewed within a period of time which would prohibit communication between them. Therefore, none of the three subjects will be interviewed by this office before the results of the bank account examination are obtained, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

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Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC
RECORDED

100-22487-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 27 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

53 SEP 4 1943

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-33352-6

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
HUGH B. COX, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I refer to Mr. L. M. C. Smith's memorandum to me dated June 28, 1943, which reviews the history, development, and meaning of the Special Case work and of the danger classifications that were made as a part of that work.

After full re-consideration of these individual danger classifications, I am satisfied that they serve no useful purpose. The detention of alien enemies is being dealt with under the procedures established by the Alien Enemy Control Unit. The Special Case procedure has been found to be valueless and is not used in that connection. There is no statutory authorization or other present justification for keeping a "custodial detention" list of citizens. The Department fulfills its proper functions by investigating the activities of persons who may have violated the law. It is not aided in this work by classifying persons as to dangerousness.

Apart from these general considerations, it is now clear to me that this classification system is inherently unreliable. The evidence used for the purpose of making the classifications was inadequate; the standards applied to the evidence for the purpose of making the classifications were defective; and finally, the notion that it is possible to make a valid determination as to how dangerous a person is in the abstract and without reference to time, environment, and other relevant circumstances, is impractical, unwise, and dangerous.

For the foregoing reasons I am satisfied that the adoption of this classification system was a mistake that should be rectified for the future. Accordingly, I direct that the classifications heretofore made should not be regarded as classifications of dangerousness or as a

100 - 22487
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determination of fact in any sense. In the future, they should not be used for any purpose whatsoever. Questions raised as to the status or activities of a particular person should be disposed of by consideration of all available information, but without reference to any classification heretofore made.

A copy of this memorandum should be placed in the file of each person who has hitherto been given a classification. In addition, each card upon which a classification appears should be stamped with the following language:

"THIS CLASSIFICATION IS UNRELIABLE. IT IS HEREBY CANCELLED, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS OR OF ANY OTHER FACT. (SEE MEMORANDUM OF JULY 16, 1943 FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO HUGH B. COX AND J. EDGAR HOOVER)."

Attorney General

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:ESL:RNH

146-28-208

100 - 22487

DATE: September 18, 1943

TO: Federal Bureau of Investigation

TOM C. CLARK,

FROM: ~~Wanda D. Berger~~, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

SUBJECT: Boris ^{Gr} Brasol

The Criminal Division desires information on any developments in your investigation of the above-named subject which have occurred since the transmission of your memorandum dated December 30, 1942.

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*Memo to Clark
9/20/43
J.W.*

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100-22487-66

SEP 20 1943

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SEP 23 RECD

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd ✓ _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

JJM:RC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE October 22, 1943

*file
107-24
✓*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the attached summary on Boris Brasol, I wish to advise that John Roy Carlson in a recent review of Fred Collins' book "FBI In Peace and War" for the Saturday Review of Literature, refers to Boris Brasol, who is alleged to have introduced the "Protocols of Zion" in the United States, as being one of the Bureau's former employees. He mentioned this in referring to the great work the Director had done in cleaning out the Bureau and building it up into a great organization.

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

Respectfully,

[Handwritten signature]
L. B. Nichols

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37
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Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/17/85 BY 9145/EA

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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100-22487-67

NOV 3 1943
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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JJS:RH

C#247082
 CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/ew
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: Boris Brasol, with aliases
 Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon

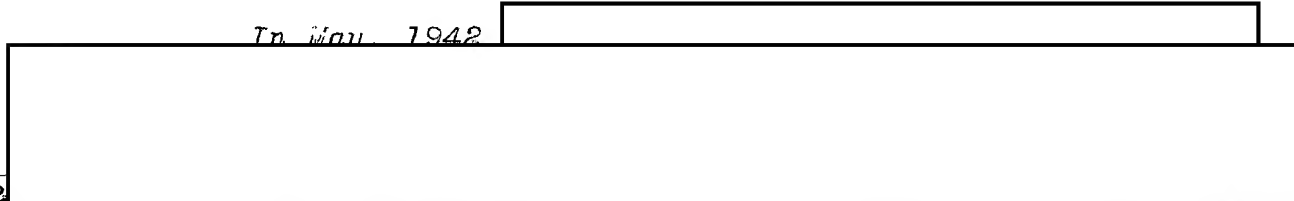
An investigation was instituted on the above individual for possible violation of the Registration Act in 1942. Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Act Section of the Department fail to reflect that he had ever registered. It was believed that he was a propagandist and extremely anti-Semitic.

In July, of 1942, an Impersonation, Internal Security case, our file 100-22487, was opened predicated upon a letter from the New York Office that Brasol had represented himself to be a Special Agent of the FBI and was reported to be extremely pro-Hitler and had attacked President Roosevelt in at least one article. Interviews reflected that Brasol prior to the Russian Revolution was a special prosecutor in Kiev and gained a reputation as a dominant "Jew-hater." Interviews reflected that Brasol is a very tricky person and cannot be trusted. Brasol could be bought for any side provided the price is to his liking. When he first came to this country he sought to become the leader of the radical Russians and through the years he has fairly succeeded in this.

No information has been developed concerning Brasol's representation as a Special Agent of the FBI. During the investigation Brasol bequeathed 46 boxes of manuscripts relating to his correspondence and exchange letters to the Library of Congress with the restriction that they would not be made available to the public until 1955. The contents of these boxes are not therefore known.

b3

In May 1942



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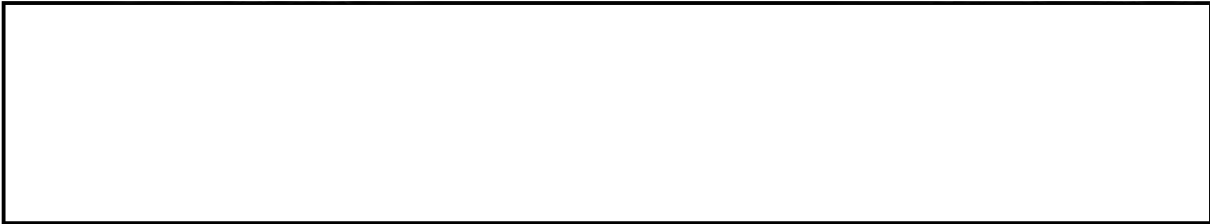
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols

Page Two



b3

The confidential report and testimony of Brasol and findings of the Exclusion Hearing Board which met on 12-23-42 reflected the following information and the Board recommended the exclusion of Brasol from the Eastern Military Area. Brasol came from a poor uneducated Russian family, rose to an officer of the Imperial Russian Army, military prosecutor for the Czar, and head of the police during the Czar's regime. He came to the United States in 1918 and was naturalized in 1926. He was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence Bureau after the Russian Revolution and was transferred to military intelligence where he remained until the spring of 1920. He is reported to be the head of the White Russians in the United States known as the Russian National Society of America and was connected with James True, Allen Zoll and Colonel Sanctuary, all pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi. He was described as being anti-Semitic, having reputedly translated "The Protocols of Zion." The report reflected that he was closely allied with the German American Bund and was acquainted with and furnished material to Laura Ingalls. At the hearing Brasol denied any connection with the Nazis, explaining his trips to Germany as regular business trips and states he desires the United States to win the war, but wants the Russian and German governments to eat each other up. He denies being anti-Semitic, being opposed only to Jews who are Communistic. (2)u

There is no information in the files confirming the fact that he is the writer of "The Protocols of Zion" or that he ever represented himself as an Agent of the FBI. There are numerous see references in the files on Brasol reflecting connections with various organizations such as the America First Committee, White Russian activities, The Hour, and many individuals known to be of dangerous character.

Per Army letter dated 3/31/86
classified 9/14/86
4/14/86

Respectfully,

J. J. Starke

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JSG:FVB
100-33352

To: SAC, New York

Date: February 25, 1944

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: **RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE**
PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED RUSSIAN PEOPLE
ARCHBISHOP VITALY
BORIS BRASOL
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to Bureau letter of December 21, 1943, directing you to comply with previous Bureau instructions and submit a report on the captioned case without delay.

As it appears that the Bureau's instructions have not been complied with, you are directed to see that this matter receives immediate attention in order that a report might be submitted not later than ~~March 15, 1944~~.

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F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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★ FEB 28 1944 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-22487-68
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 28 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Feb F
46 MAR 10 1944

ppg



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
March 14, 1944

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm

JFB/pk

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DATE 4/27/85 BY 2145/ew

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: BORIS BRASOL

The attached letter from Mr. Conroy in New York states that sub-
ject Brasol contacted an agent of the New York Office and complained
that he was being discriminated against and being persecuted by the
Jewish race because of the article about him in the book "Under Cover".
He complained against being boycotted by Jewish firms and concerns and
advised that he contemplated visiting Washington in order to talk to
you personally. He stated that he was acquainted with you personally. The Agent who
talked to him pointed out the desirability of directing a letter to you regarding the
matter and no encouragement was given to Mr. Brasol to contact you directly.

BACKGROUND APPEARING IN BUREAU FILES:

Brasol first came to the attention of the Bureau in December, 1930, when he wrote
a letter requesting information in the Bureau files for inclusion in an article to be sub-
mitted to the editor of "Etudes Criminologiques" described as the official organ of the
Institut de Criminologie of the Paris University. This information was furnished to him
by letter dated December 31, 1930, after Bruce Smith had "okeyed" Brasol. Subsequently
Brasol published in 1938 a book on crime and criminology entitled "Crime, Criminology and
Criminological Institute". The book was reviewed by Mr. Coffey who reported it as being
concise and intelligent but slightly behind the times.

Personal Background:

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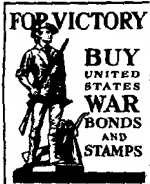
Brasol, when he called at the Bureau in January of 1942, volunteered the information
set out below:

EX-37 INDEXED

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100-22487-69

He was born in the Province of Poltava, Russia, in 1885 and naturalized in April,
1926, in New York City, as an American citizen. During World War I he served in the
Imperial Russian Guard and was sent by the Imperial Russian Government in 1916 to the
United States as a member of the Russian Government Supply Commission headquartered in
New York. In October, 1916, he states he was appointed to act as Russian representative
on the Inter-Allied Conference, described as being engaged in coordinating allied purchas-
ing activities in the United States. At the conclusion of World War I Brasol volunteered
his services to the United States (he says) and was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence
of the War Trade Board and assigned to New York City. He resigned in April, 1919, and was
assigned to a General Churchill of the United States Military Intelligence Bureau and be-
came engaged in the collecting of information concerning the extremely radical
elements in the United States such as anarchists. After his services were term-
inated with the MIB he became a member of the Luck Committee of New York City
and engaged in the same type of activity, namely exposing extremely radical



4-10 - 177-208 10/19/44 61

elements. Brasol stated that he wrote three books entitled "Socialism versus Civilization" (1920); "The Balance Sheet and Socialism" (1921); and "The War of the Crossroads" (1922). He described these books as pointing to the danger of international communism particularly in the United States, and he states that after publication of these books attacks were made on him in the press by radical elements.

It appears that Brasol was naturalized April 29, 1926, in New York City, and the Immigration records reflect that this individual entered the United States August 14, 1916, having been born March 31, 1885, at Kharkov, Russia. He is married. The Immigration records reflect Brasol graduated from Imperial University, Petrograd, Russia, Department of Law in 1908, and was appointed Assistant District Attorney in the Government of Pskov, North Russia, in 1911, subsequently being appointed Assistant District Attorney in Peterhorff, Russia, in 1912, moving to the same position in the city of Petrograd in 1913. In 1915 he was Military Investigator in the case of General Sukhomlinor, former Minister of War who was charged with high treason.

The entire record of Brasol indicates that he is definitely anti-Communist and pro-White Russian. An investigation was instituted into the activities of Brasol for possible violation of the Registration Acts, in 1942. He has never registered as a foreign agent; however, he was known to have communicated with Anastase Vonsiatsky who, you will recall, was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 5 years. In addition Brasol has been in communication with a number of individuals who are anti-Semitic and anti-Communist or both. Brasol has been consistently identified by Jewish organizations as being the person who introduced the so-called "Protocols of Zion" into America by selling the same to Henry Ford. Brasol denies this and as a matter of information the file fails to reflect any substantiation of this charge. Brasol in his interview in January, 1942, at the Bureau flatly denied this charge.

Brasol has belonged to a number of organizations of nationalistic character and at one time allegations were made that he impersonated a Special Agent of the FBI; however, no information was ever developed in the way of verification of this rumor. Brasol testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Vonsiatsky case and stated he had no connection with Vonsiatsky and to the best of his recollection had never communicated with Vonsiatsky. However, papers found in Vonsiatsky's possession did reflect correspondence between him and Brasol. Brasol has been described as the head of the White Russians in the United States who are gathered under the name of the Russian National Society of America and has been reported on numerous occasions as having contacted Colonel Sanctuary, James True and Allen Zoll, all of whom have been consistently anti-Semitic, anti-Communist and allegedly nationalistic.

Brasol, as pointed out in his letter of December 18, 1930, has been concerned with criminological matters and at the time (1930) was connected with the Columbia University Law School Criminological Survey Committee. He apparently had definite ability along these lines. Brasol states he "desires the United States to win the war and wants the Russian and German governments to eat each other up".

With regard to the investigation of Brasol the Department has not indicated any action to date and no definite evidence of a violation of the Registration Acts has been disclosed.

Information appearing in "Under Cover" on page 203 the author begins a discussion of Brasol and repeats all of the popular rumors regarding Brasol, namely, to the effect that Brasol was an agent of Henry Ford and also the allegation that Brasol turned over to Henry Ford the first translations of the "Protocols" in America. Carlson identifies Brasol as having been employed in the Department of Justice under Attorney General Henry L. Doherty. Carlson does not definitely accuse Brasol of anything but merely employs

innuendoes in an attempt to get across a picture of Brasol as being "fascistic". Carlson reveals nothing resembling evidence upon which to base such constructions other than his usual method of showing acquaintanceship between Brasol and other persons such as Carl H. Mote of Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Colonel Sanctuary, etc. In addition he identifies Brasol as belonging to the America First Committee.

A C T I O N:

In view of information in the files regarding Brasol, you will, of course, not wish to see him personally. Accordingly, it is planned that if he does appear at the Bureau, he will be interviewed by a Supervisor in the Security Section who is thoroughly familiar with him and his background.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

READ CAREFULLY!!

Mrs. BEVERLYE ZAROFF, famous French journalist, in her book, "WHY CALLED ME CASSANDRA", states that the French press helped largely in the betrayal of France. In America we also have a powerful Fifth Column press, devoted to betraying America. We all know the Hearst, McCormick, Patterson Axis, but not many people are aware of the pro-Fascist influence of the World Telegram and the New York Times.

The New York Times recently had an "ad" about an article in Collier's in which Archbishop Spellman openly and brazenly extols the Fascist Dutch Generalissimo Franco. But the Times refused to accept an "ad" from the Protestants in which over 300 Ministers pledge themselves to fight anti-Semitism. Though millions of Jews have been tortured and massacred, the Times has sabotaged all attempts to save the Jews, and has defended British anti-Jewish action in closing the gates of Palestine. In spite of anti-Semitic outbreaks, destruction and desecration of cemeteries and synagogues, the Times remains neutral in these matters and has not once editorialized against these anti-Jewish acts. Says the February 12th issue of EW "This is not the first time that the Times has confronted a danger by pretending it did not exist. There was the long and notorious interval when the same newspaper virtually barred its news columns to any reports of anti-Semitic outbreaks in New York City, insisting that the incidents were all the fantasy of tortured liberal minds."

The Times not only has Fascist writers like Jarney and Denny, but until recently had a Nazi agent, Paul Sheffer. (Read enclosed) Though the Polish government-in-exile is completely Fascist, and prints some 15 anti-Semitic publications in England, the Times always defends and espouses the Fascist cause. In this struggle for the survival of democracy, the TIMES IS NEVER TO BE FOUND ON THE SIDE OF DEMOCRACY.

Through your organizations and every means possible communicate these facts. Get support for the anti-Fascist papers like the ECst and EW, the latter of which Vincent Sheean says "is our most militant anti-Fascist newspaper." Send subscriptions to EW to the boys in the armed forces; buy extra copies and pass them on to those who should be exposed to a pro-democratic influence.

In this war against Fascism and anti-Semitism, the organs that make an influence public opinion play a tremendous part, for and against evil. Get a larger audience for the "good" publications.

100-22427-76

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JSG:EDC Mr. Edward J. Dennis
Acting Head, War Division

EX-44

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

4/26/44

RUSSIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, ET AL
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to the memorandum from this Bureau to Mr. James P. McCranery, Acting Assistant Attorney General, War Division, dated March 15, 1944, which transmitted a copy of the report of Special Agent John B. Simmons dated February 19, 1944, at New York City, in connection with the above entitled case, and advised that the results of the interview with Nicholas Rybakoff would be forwarded to the War Division in the near future.

In this connection, there is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent John B. Simmons, dated April 12, 1944, at New York, New York, in this case.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED
APR 27 1944 P.M.

53 MAY 15 1944 *rr5*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **97-318 SMT**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/12/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3/44	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. SIMMONS
TITLE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE; PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED RUSSIAN PEOPLE; ARCHBISHOP VITALY MAXIMENKO; BORIS BRASOL, wa, Boris Brasol.			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION AOT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">P</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Bureau File Nos. 100-32352 and 100-22487. Bureau letter dated 3/13/44 to New York. Report of Special Agent JOHN B. SIMMONS, dated 2/19/44 at New York.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>NICHOLAS PAUL RYBAKOFF, editor of "Russiya", daily Russian Newspaper, 480 Canal Street, New York City, was interviewed at his place of business and provided the following information: He stated that the Russian-American National Committee was formed by Archbishop VITALY, Captain BORIS SERGIEVSKY and BORIS BRASOL in the year of 1940, in order to present the White Russian problem to the people of the United States. He further stated that the Committee published several memoranda which served to further the purpose for</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		100-22487-76	RECORDED & INDEXED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau 1 - Capt. W.B. Howe DIO 3ND 1 - Col. S.V. Constant D of 1 25C 2 - New York 		4/15/44	INITIALS

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NY 97-316

which it was organized, and then disbanded. He said he himself was in no way connected with the Committee, but he was fairly close to it because of the fact he was interested in their work, and also published the memoranda which the Committee promulgated.

He further advised that the Parochial Committee for the Aid of War Impoverished Russian People was formed by Archbishop VITALY as a purely charitable organization, which had no connection with the Russian-American National Committee, and that neither BRASOL nor SERGINVSKY had any connection with the Parochial Committee. In this connection he stated he was familiar with the activities of the Committee, and that he believed Archbishop VITALY had collected between \$12,000 and \$14,000 in contributions, and that this money was transmitted through the Federation of United Christian Churches to Archpriest ORLOFF in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. RYBAKOFF related that ORLOFF is under instructions to distribute this money through the International Red Cross in Geneva, and as far as he knows, none of the money is distributed in Axis-occupied countries.

When asked concerning the monastery at Vladimirovo, he replied that that was formerly controlled by Archbishop VITALY, but contact with it had been lost due to the war, and as far as he knew, no one in this country had had anything to do with the monastery for the past three years.

In regard to LODYGENSKIY, he volunteered that this individual is a member of the International Committee against the Comintern of Berne, Switzerland, and that in such capacity, he has sent various bulletins concerning the situation in Europe to various people in this country, including RYBAKOFF and BRASOL. In this connection, RYBAKOFF stated the bulletins very often agreed with his own opinions, and that for that reason, he has published them in his newspaper. He denied that he or any of the subjects in this case corresponded with LODYGENSKIY in any other way, and he also denied that LODYGENSKIY has received any funds from either the Russian-American National Committee or the Parochial Committee of War-Impoverished Russian People. Mr. RYBAKOFF also denied that he is in contact with any individuals in South America, although he said he receives bulletins from South America, usually through the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in South America. He stated he does not correspond with anyone in that country, nor does he know of anyone there with whom either BRASOL or VITALY correspond. In conclusion, RYBAKOFF asserted that he is against Communism, has been, and always will be, and that he will campaign against Communism until his dying day.

A description of RYBAKOFF, as obtained from personal observation is as follows:

NY 97-318

Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 lbs.
Age	Approximately 60 years.
Hair	Gray, thinning
Eyes	Blue, wears glasses
Peculiarities	Talks with heavy Russian accent.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 97-318

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will await the decision of the Department of Justice
in regard to prosecution of this case, and will report same.

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RUSSIAN - AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, et al
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your letter of September 9, 1944 in which you referred to a memorandum of July 6, 1943, requesting investigation and desired to be furnished with any reports which may now be available.

A review of the Bureau file in this matter reflects that a memorandum dated July 6, 1943 was received from Mr. Chester T. Lane, Acting Chief, Special War Policies Unit, War Division, which requested certain specific investigative steps to be taken in connection with the captioned matter. As a result of this request on the part of the War Division of the Department, investigation was instituted and the following reports were submitted to the War Division.

Report of Special Agent John B. Simmons dated February 19, 1944 at New York, New York (A copy of this report was furnished to Mr. James P. McGranery, Acting Assistant Attorney General, on March 15, 1944)

Report of Special Agent John B. Simmons dated April 12, 1944 at New York, New York (A copy of this report was furnished to Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Acting Head, War Division, on April 27, 1944).

Upon completion of the investigation in this matter, the Bureau was advised by memorandum from Mr. Herbert Wechsler, Assistant Attorney General, War Division, dated August 17, 1944, that after a careful review of the evidence collected, the likelihood of establishing a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act was extremely remote and no further investigation was desired.

In the event that you desire to review the material obtained in connection with this case, it is suggested that contact should be made with the War Division of the Department. In the event that further investigation is desired, consideration will be given to any request you might make in this regard/

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED SEP. 22, 1944 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/10/85 BY 215/121

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

RECORDED 100 - 271

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RUSSIAN - AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, et al
REGISTRATION ACT

EX-19

Reference is made to your letter of September 9, 1944 in which you referred to a memorandum of July 6, 1943, requesting investigation and desired to be furnished with any reports which may now be available.

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Upon completion of the investigation in this matter, the Bureau was advised by memorandum from Mr. Herbert Wechsler, Assistant Attorney General, War Division, dated August 17, 1944, that after a careful review of the evidence collected, the likelihood of establishing a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act was extremely remote and no further investigation was desired.

In the event that you desire to review the material obtained in connection with this case, it is suggested that contact should be made with the War Division of the Department. In the event that further investigation is desired, consideration will be given to any request you might make in this regard/

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED SEP. 22, 1944 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/STW

71 SEP 26 1944

INDEXED OF MEMORANDUM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-271-332

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

September 8, 1944

Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division.

TCC:ESL:FJM
146-6-35
146-23-208

~~RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE~~
~~PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED~~
~~RUSSIAN PEOPLE~~
~~ARCHBISHOP VITALY~~
~~BORIS BRASOL~~

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 22, 1943,
entitled as above.

It is desired that you furnish to the Criminal Division such
reports as may now be available on the investigation requested in
the memorandum of July 6, 1943.

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100-33352-15
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-22487-71
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HMB:GA
97-318

DATE: September 15, 1944

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: BORIS BRASOL, alias Boris Brazel
SECURITY MATTER-X

A review of the above captioned file fails to reveal information warranting the continuance of a security index card on the subject.

It is requested that the Bureau authorize removal of the subject's security index card to the investigative file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145LEW

RECORDED 100-22437-92

F B I

EX - 27

41 SEP 18 1944

*Let SAC NY
9-29-44
RSD-28*

RDD

RDD:LP

RECORDED
100-22487 - 72

September 29, 1944

SAC, New York

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BORIS BRASOL, alias Boris Brazel
SECURITY MATTER - X
New York file 97-318

With reference to your letter of September 15, 1944, you are hereby authorized to place the Security Index Card on this subject in the investigative case file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/ed

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
SEP 29 1944 P.M.

RECEIVED - FBI
23 53 2 10 64 JH

WV
JPV

61 OCT 9 1944 Nes

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/2/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/29/44	REPORT MADE BY NATHAN L. WHITE
TITLE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE; PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF WAR-IMPOVERISHED RUSSIAN PEOPLE; ARCHBISHOP VITALY MAXIMENKO; BORIS BRASOL, with alias Boris Brasol.			CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Special War Policies Unit, War Division, Department of Justice, declined prosecution in instant case under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 100-33358
 Bureau File 100-22487
 Report of Special Agent John B. Simmons dated 4/12/44 at New York.
 Bureau letter to New York dated 9/1/44.

DETAILS:

The referenced letter from the Bureau advised that this case had been presented to the Special War Policies Unit, War Division, Department of Justice and that prosecution was declined under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

- C L O S E D -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/ew

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - Capt. E. B. Nixon-DIO, 3RD 1 - Col. S. V. Constant-Def I, 250 2 - New York		100-22487-73 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OCT 10 1944 U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	REGISTERED & INDEXED 154 EX-35

5 OCT 20 1944

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM
FROM : A. ROSEN
SUBJECT: BORIS BRASOL
RUSSIAN NATIONAL

DATE: 6/21/45
CALL 5:30 PM
6/19/45

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

Mr. Ragland of the Claims Division in the Department telephonically advised that Mr. Sandemar of their New York office had requested that he determine if Mr. Sandemar could have made available to him documents and material, which the FBI has on Boris Brasol. They want this material for impeachment purposes. Brasol is going to testify on Russian law.

ACTION TAKEN: Mr. Ragland was advised our New York office would contact Mr. Sandemar. Mr. Vincent stated that Sandemar requested the New York office to prepare a memorandum containing the information which might be pertinent to discredit the witness. In view of the fact that the Department has copies of all of the reports, I instructed Mr. Vincent to tell Mr. Sandemar that we have looked the material over and inasmuch as the Department has all of the files they may want to review it more thoroughly and furnish him the information he desires.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/ELW

RECORDED

100-22487-74
F B I
32 JUN 25 1945

58 JUL 2 1945 234

Handwritten initials and signatures

FROM: BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N.Y. WATCH LIST

TO: [REDACTED]

LIST: GJ 4601, 3218 - SEE NOTE

b6
b7C

Date of communication JUNE 2, 45	Date of postmark JUNE 2, 45	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. NONE	Serial No.
Language ENGLISH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution D. R. FBI	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION		
Previous relevant records NY 338275R	For interoffice use	JUNE 7, 1945	H R R C RS Sent with comment to		
To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent			

Division (or section) SSD	Table SEC, W.L.	Examiner 7114	D. A. C. 7880 SUB.	Reviewer 6717	Examination date JUNE 6-7, 45	Typing date JUNE 7, 45
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DR use only

COMMENT
Mark - Inf. Sec. - R

RUSSIAN AUTHOR; RESIDENT OF U. S., AND MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN FASCIST UNION; HONORED BY ACADEMY IN MEXICO.

In letter to "Your Excellency" signed "Boris Brasol" the latter states:

"I hasten to thank you ever so sincerely for your kind letter of the 24th ultimo advising me of the distinction and honor that have been conferred upon me by the Academia Mexicana De Ciencias Penales (Ex. Penal Science)

"Indeed I consider it a great privilege to become its corresponding member and I wish to assure you that I shall be glad to be of any service to your distinguished institution.

"Simultaneously I am mailing a copy of my CRIME, CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGICAL INSTITUTES to the honorable [REDACTED]

Examiner's Note: There is a BRASOL, BORIS (BRAZOL/BRAZON) 2-W. 44 Str. Rm 1409 or 230 Riverside Drive N. Y. C. (GJ 4601)

NY 338275 letter dated Nov. 25, 1942, from [REDACTED] Brazil, to Seminario El Russo Envia Argentina, Buenos Aires, reveals that Archbishop Vitale with Boris Bergievsky and Boris Brasol protested against U. S. aid to Russia after the Nazi invasion of U. S. S. R.

NY 338693 in letter dated Sept. 29, 1944, from A. BRASOL, Neuilly, France, to Boris Brasol, 230 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. A. Brasol informs his relative in U. S., that [REDACTED] lived in Minsk and "moved from Russia to the SCHWARZWALD in Germany."

SI 5985

8
9

1/C
FBI

3)

Security Division
ROUTING

Approved: [Signature]
Alden: [Signature]
Cowan: [Signature]
Fitch: [Signature]
Berchman: [Signature]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York**



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. 97-318

JBS:CTC

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/ew**

July 21, 1945

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-17-83 AMS

Director, FBI

Re: **BORIS BRASOL
REGISTRATION ACT**

Reference is made to the telephone call made by Mr. Rosen of the Bureau to Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Thomas J. Donegan of the New York Field Division, in which Mr. Rosen advised that Mr. Sandomire of the Claims Division of the Department of Justice was interested in obtaining information which would discredit BORIS ERASOL as a witness against the Government. Reference is also made to the telephone call of Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. Belmont of the New York office to Mr. Rosen, in which Mr. Belmont advised Mr. Rosen that Mr. Sandomire had been furnished with information from the files of the New York office and desired that a written resume thereof be submitted to him. At the time of the second telephone call, Mr. Rosen and Mr. Belmont agreed that any written resume of the material concerning ERASOL should emanate from the files of the Department rather than from those of the Bureau.

It was indicated at the time of the interview with Mr. Sandomire that ERASOL had accused him of telling the attorney for the National City Bank of New York that he, ERASOL, was in hiding and was being sought after by the FBI and Mr. ERASOL had written a letter to Mr. Sandomire demanding a retraction of these statements.

Since the conversation with Mr. Rosen, copies of correspondence between BORIS ERASOL and Mr. Sandomire have been received by this office. According to this information received from ERASOL, he wrote Sandomire on June 18, 1945, referring to a conversation between Mr. Chester Bordeau and Mr. Sandomire on June 13, 1945, in which letter Mr. Brasol states that Mr. Bordeau had told him at the conclusion of the telephone conversation that Mr. Sandomire had stated that he would be unable to find Mr. ERASOL; that Mr. ERASOL was in hiding and that the FBI was trying in vain to ascertain Mr. ERASOL's whereabouts. Mr. ERASOL refers to his biography in "Who's Who in America" and demands a retraction of the statements attributed to Mr. Sandomire. Also included was a letter to Mr. ERASOL from

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145/ew
ON 1/18/85

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 5/25/59
13

EX - 6

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-22487-76

5

60 AUG 13 1945

98

[Handwritten signature]

P & C Letter to Director
NY 97-318

July 21, 1945

Mr. Sandomire dated June 20, 1945, in which Mr. Sandomier regrets that any such misunderstanding should have arisen and denies that any such statements were made to Mr. Bordeau. He stated that inasmuch as no such statements were made, that no retraction is necessary and explains that he had told Mr. Bordeau that he did not know of Mr. BRASOL'S whereabouts and that were he to attempt to ascertain Mr. BRASOL'S whereabouts, it would be necessary to employ the services of the FBI.

The above information is being set forth for the attention of the Bureau in view of the interest shown by the Bureau in this matter.

The correspondence submitted by Mr. BRASOL is being maintained in the files of the New York office.

Very truly yours,



E. E. CONROY
SAC

July 9, 1952

RECORDED - 45

100-22487-77

Mr. Boris Brasol
1841 Broadway
New York 23, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/JEW

EA - 140

Dear Mr. Brasol:

Your letter of June 30, 1952, with enclosure, has been received.

In accordance with your request, I have forwarded a copy of your letter, together with the original enclosed affidavit, to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, 19th and East Capitol Streets, Northeast, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUL 9 3 14 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

cc - New York, with copy of incoming and enclosure (Your file 97-318).

Copy of correspondent's letter and the original enclosure sent to INS by form.

NOTE: Bufile 100-22487 is the main file on correspondent. Investigation was instituted for a possible violation of the Registration Act in 1942. The investigation reflected that he is a "very tricky person and cannot be trusted." He was alleged to be the head of the White Russians in the United States, pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi. He was also described as being anti-Semitic and was reported to have translated "The Protocols of Zion." No violation of the Registration Act was developed during this investigation. There is no identifiable data in Bureau files concerning correspondent's cousin Serge de Megeve.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

TEB:afk

Handwritten signatures and initials

FBI

BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

June 30, 1952

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/95 BY 9145/ew m/j

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Boris Brasol

You may not recall my name, and, therefore, I take the liberty of reminding you that in 1938, I attended the regular convention of the members of the International Criminalistic Academy in Lausanne, Switzerland.

On that occasion I addressed the convention on the subject The Organization and Functions of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. The data thereon at the time were kindly supplied to me by you.

Ever since 1918, I was, and still am, actively engaged in anti-communist work, and only two months ago I was elected member of the executive committee of the Russian Anti-Communist Center, under the presidency of Serge Belosselsky.

I am the author of a number of books, among which Socialism vs. Civilization (Scribners, 1920), The World at the Cross Roads (Small, Maynard & Co., 1921), The Balance Sheet of Sovietism (Duffield & Co., 1922), and The Elements of Crime (Oxford University Press, 1927) constitute a direct and unequivocal challenge to socialism, communism and kindred subversive movements.

I may state, with some measure of pride, that I am among those individual Americans who are most hated, most bitterly denounced and systematically smeared by the reds, pinks and the revolutionary canaille, a fact which I am sure, must be recorded in the files of your Bureau.

The reason for my addressing you is partly explained in my affidavit of even date hereto attached.

In addition I beg to state that after my cousin Serge de Megeve and his wife filed their petitions for naturalization in Brooklyn Court on June 6, 1951, there was a delay of twelve months before finally their case came up for a hearing in the said Court. Much to their surprise their petitions were opposed by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose name is unknown to my cousin. The reason for the said opposition has not been stated to the Court, and the judge has granted a two-month term to the Immigration and Naturalization Service to produce evidence which would justify the denial of the de Megeves petitions.

In the absence of any concrete charge against the de Megeves it is impossible for them to contravert any unfavorable information which may have been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

However, having known Serge de Megeve and his family ever since my childhood, I deem it my duty to assure you that his record, moral and political, is spotless.

Should you consider it fair and advisable, I would greatly appreciate if my affidavit were forwarded to the officer handling the de Megeves' case. At the same time, I am holding myself in readiness to submit to you any further information on my cousin which you may require.

Thanking you in advance for your attention in this matter,

am, Sir,

Respectfully yours

Boris Brasol

P.S. For my personal record please consult Who's Who in America and Who Knows and What.

EX - 140 RECORDED - 45 100-22,487-77

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

AFFIDAVIT

I, Boris BRASOL, residing at 35 West 92nd Street, New York, N.Y., being duly sworn, state and depose as follows:

1. I was born on March 31, 1885, in the province of Poltava, Russia. In August 1916, by order of the Imperial Russian Government, I arrived in the United States, and held here the following official positions: (a) member of the Russian Government Supply Committee in America; (b) secretary to the President of the said Committee; (c) one of the two Russian members of the Anglo-Russian Committee supervising the expenditure of the \$600,000,000 loan granted by Great Britain to Imperial Russia for the purchase in this country of war supplies, and (d) sole representative of Russia on the Interallied Conference in New York City.

2. Shortly after the March 1917 revolution in Russia I resigned all my governmental positions, as above described, and in the fall of that year I was appointed special investigator of the U.S. War Trade Intelligence Office. Following its dissolution early in 1919, having received an honorable discharge therefrom, I was appointed confidential adviser to General Marlborough Churchill, then Chief of the U.S. Military Intelligence, in which capacity I served over one year.

3. I am an American citizen, having received my naturalization papers on April 29, 1926, from the Supreme Court of New York State, New York, under the jurisdiction of the Eastern District of New York. I have resided in this country since August 1916.

4. Serge de Megeve (Prince Serge de Megeve, ~~Count Kazakoff de Capre~~), now residing at 1802 - 150th Street, Whitestone, L.I., N.Y., is a cousin of mine born in the province of Poltava, Russia. I have known him and his family since childhood. His father Major-General Mathew Kazakoff was attached to the Russian Imperial Court, having been in charge of the security of the person of the Czar, and later he became a high-ranking officer of the Russian Imperial Gendarmes Corps. My uncle Serge Brasol who was married to the sister of Serge

SEE SOURCE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Megeve's mother, was for many years Marshal of Nobility in the province of Poltava; later, he was a member of the Imperial Council, corresponding to the U.S. Senate, and Steward of His Majesty's Household. In 1923, he and his eldest son Peter Brasol were executed by the bolsheviks near Yalta, in the Crimea. Two of the surviving children of Serge Brasol, Tatiana (who married Boris Lougovoy, now deceased) and Alexander, both residing in New York City, are American citizens; they executed to Serge de Megeve, who has applied for his citizenship papers, highly complimentary affidavits.

5. During World War I, Serge de Megeve and I served on the firing line in the First Infantry Brigade of the Imperial Russian Guard, he - in the Second, and I - in the First of its regiments.

6. After the October 1917 bolshevik revolution, during the three years of the Russian Civil War, Serge de Megeve served in the Russian Volunteer Army fighting the Red Army. I may add that during World War I, Serge de Megeve received six decorations for bravery.

7. After the defeat of the Russian Volunteer Army in 1921, Serge de Megeve was compelled to leave Russia, and eventually settled in France, where he and his wife Jeanne, nee Schroeder, became French citizens.

8. Early in 1946, Serge de Megeve and his wife immigrated to the United States with the bona fide intention of becoming American citizens. Serge de Megeve's and his wife's alien registration cards bear the Nos. 6224925 and 6224923, respectively.

9. On June 6, 1951, Serge de Megeve and his wife Jeanne filed in the Brooklyn Court petitions for their naturalization papers. The Nos. of the said petitions are 2271/480411 and 2271/480412, respectively.

10. I know, and I can vouch, that Serge de Megeve is, and always has been, utterly opposed to communism and the Soviet regime.

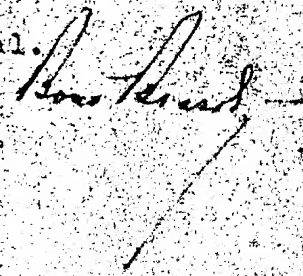
11. Serge de Megeve is a highly intelligent man with a brilliant educational record in Russia which, in addition to the usual military curriculum, includes

his graduation from the Imperial Archaeological Institute, and a two-year attendance in the Imperial Military Academy, from which he did not graduate on account of its abolition by the bolsheviks. He has the command of four languages.

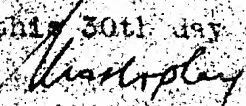
12. I unhesitatingly state that Serge de Megeve will be a loyal and useful American citizen.

13. In conclusion I may state that Serge de Megeve and his wife are residing in a house owned by them. For over twenty eight years Serge de Megeve has been, and still is, actively engaged in the business of a stamp dealer, and is a member in good standing of the American Stamp Dealers Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I affix hereunder my signature and seal.



Signed and sworn before me on this 30th day of June 1953.


MAX COPLEY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-0758900
Qualified in Kings County
Certs. filed with Kings & N. Y. Co. Clks.
and Kings Co. Register's Office
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
New York 23, N. Y.

July 29, 1954

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Honorable Ralph F. Flanders,
United States Senator,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your relentless and baseless vituperations against Senator McCarthy fill me with utter indignation. I am a staunch Republican, and you are supposed to be one. It is inconceivable that a right-thinking Republican should be exerting his efforts to impede the highly meritorious work of a man who is trying his best to expose the all-embracing communist infiltration, that filthy legacy of the Roosevelt-Hiss-Truman-Acheson dictatorship.

When fellows like Remington, Lehman, Symington, Sulzberger, Anna Rosenberg or Dorothy Schiff are lending their support to pink and red sympathizers one is not surprised. What can be expected from these petty politicians and newspaper scribblers? - BUT you, an alleged Republican, should know better.

I find nothing in your record to indicate that you are, or ever were, fighting communism - the greatest menace to this country and to Christian civilization. But your activities are replete with violent denunciations of those who are honestly and efficiently battling against the elemental spread of the Marxian plague. And don't tell us that you are merely opposed to what The Daily Worker, Lehman and The Washington Post call "McCarthyism". This is perfect nonsense: it is silly to advocate curbsies and velvet gloves in the struggle against an enemy who resorts to espionage, high treason and red terror. There is nothing but an iron fist that can, or will, bring him to his knees.

To atone for your many blunders I respectfully suggest that you sponsor the enactment of a bill awarding Senator McCarthy a gold medal with the following inscription engraved thereon:

To Senator Joseph McCarthy
In recognition of his valiant services to the
United States in combatting bestial and godless
communism.

Respectfully yours

(Signed) Boris Brasol

P.S. For my personal record consult Who's Who in America.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/95 BY 9145/STW

100-22487-78

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *[Handwritten initials]*

DATE: July 17, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Handwritten signature]*

SUBJECT: BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

[Handwritten signature]

Reference is made to the attached letter dated July 14, 1958, from the above-captioned individual. Brasol makes favorable comments concerning the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," saying that he felt that it did much to expose the evils of communism. The correspondent, however, goes on to state that he disagrees with the Director's mention of "czarist tyranny." He seems to indicate that, to his mind, the Director has been "taken in" by communist propaganda which has described the Czarist Government as a tyranny. "...we begin to wonder whether the toxin of disreputable revolutionary propaganda...hasn't contaminated those minds which should know better." He also enclosed some material for the Director to read.

File 100-22487 reflects that an investigation was instituted on Brasol in 1942 for a possible violation of the Registration Act. Investigation reflected that he is a "very tricky person and cannot be trusted." He was alleged to be head of the White Russians in the United States, pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi. He was also described as being anti-Semitic and was reported to have translated "The Protocols of Zion." No violation of the Registration Act was developed during this investigation.

It is obvious that Brasol, being a White Russian in sympathy, desires to show the old Czarist Regime in the most favorable light. In view of his unsavory background, it is felt that his letter should not be acknowledged. Among the items enclosed by Brasol are "An Appeal to the Free World" by the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia, a listing concerning a book by Brasol entitled "The Elements of Crime" and a memorandum to American Government officials from the All-Russian Monarchist Front Executive Bureau. It is noted in the last enclosure that the communists are described as "masters of deceit," "aptly so nicknamed by J. Edgar Hoover."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Enclosure

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DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/EL

RECOMMENDATION:

That Brasol's letter not be acknowledged.

FCS:mbb

(4)

66 JUL 24 1958

REC-53

EX-117

[Handwritten number] 22487

12 JUL 18 1958

[Handwritten signature]

CRIME/REC

BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23. N. Y.

July 14, 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C.Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

James

Honorable J.Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/85 BY 9145/ew

Dear Mr.Hoover:

The other day I have finished reading your excellent book Masters of Deceit,and permit me to congratulate you upon the great success which has been accorded to your timely volume by both the American press and the general public. You have graphically exposed the diabolical nature of Socialism,Marxism and Leninism which are but political equivalents. Masters of Deceit should be an eye opener to many a "liberal" dupe,let's hope at least.

However,there is one point in your book with which I emphaticalle disagree: on several occasions you refer to "czarist tyranny" and you seem inclined to place a sign of equation between the horrid soviet regime and Imperial Russia,a traditional friend of the United States. When such an assertion is uttered by a professional left-winger or a rabid pink I take it as a matter of course:we,Americans of Russian descent,expect nothing different from the men who,during decades,have been systematically vilifying the Russian monarchy. But when a statement of this sort is made by an enlightened and well-informed man,like yourself,whom we hold in the highest esteem,we feel hurt and we begin to wonder whether the toxin of disreputable revolutionary propaganda,promoted in this country by the Trotz-kys,the Volodarskys and their numerous bedfellows,has'nt contaminated those minds which should know better.

Enclosed find please copy of a Memorandum addressed to the President of the United States et al.,together with a copy of an "Appeal to

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REC-12 100-22487-80

JUL 22 1958

CRIMINAL

CLOSURE REC-12 60 JUL 28 1958

BORIS BRASOL
1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

the Free World" by H.I.H. Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The views expressed in both documents are being shared by thousands and thousands of Russians, more particularly those who having been born, educated and fought in pre-revolutionary Russia, had the misfortune of living through the hell and slavery of the soviet El Dorado.

I am, dear Mr. Hoover, believe me,

Yours respectfully and faith-fully

Boris Brasol -

Boris Brasol

P.S. For the purpose of identification I beg to enclose herewith circular on one of my books, The Elements of Crime.



"AN APPEAL TO THE FREE WORLD"

By H.I.H. the Grand Duke ~~Wladimir~~ of Russia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/85 BY 9145/200

In these critical days when humanity, still suffering from the consequences of the Second World War, already feels that it is on the brink of another, which may well endanger the very foundations of our civilization, I have decided to make the following appeal to the statesmen and public opinion of all nations still free from Communist domination.

The extreme, not to say dramatic, seriousness of the present situation impels me to set out with complete frankness the conclusions to which I have come after careful study of world events during the past fifty years. These conclusions express not only my personal opinions but also those of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

I make this pronouncement as the rightful representative of the true Russia, and of the entire Russian nation, as heir to a centuries-old tradition, and present head of the historical dynasty, which the Russian nation called upon to govern and protect it more than three hundred years ago and which ruled until recently over a sixth part of the world.

I speak, moreover, in the name of the Russia whose Emperor, my uncle Nicholas II, later martyred by the Communists, was responsible for the initiative that resulted in the Hague Convention, which was the first practical attempt to establish justice and lasting peace among the nations.

If it proved possible to deprive the dynasty of the Crown it is in the power of no one to relieve me of my duties, the first of which is to defend my people.

* * *

It is becoming even more apparent that those who direct the

policies of the Western Powers are at a loss to find a solution to the problems confronting the world today. On the one hand we have an aggressive World Communism, and on the other the nations anxious for peace. The former persistently and unscrupulously pursues the definite objective of world domination. It possesses a dictatorial centre for the control of its operations and is supported by well-organized fifth columns in all countries, and other no less pernicious collaborators. The latter have no precise aims, clear or constructive policy, and no unity of leadership. This lack of a common political ideal, or at least of governance capable of co-ordinating all efforts, has now brought about a state of general confusion. The most important issues are constantly called in question and there is no agreement on fundamental principles. Insufficiently reasoned, haphazard decisions, which result in errors and injustice, virtually preclude all chance of success in the fight against Communism.

The most iniquitous and potentially dangerous of these errors lies in a radically false conception of the Russian problem. The Soviet Union is arbitrarily identified with Russia, and the aims of Communist policy with those of National Russia.

I am not alone in observing with misgiving the spread among the Western Powers, and particularly in the USA, of this aberration, which consists in an attitude that is not only anti-Communist but also, and essentially, anti-Russian. A striking example of this attitude is the readiness of the Western Powers to support Tito's government in Yugoslavia in spite of its Commu-

nism while, on the grounds of this same Communism, Russia is condemned outright and all assistance refused her people in their struggle against it.

There are even persons who go as far as to maintain in all seriousness that the entire Russian people are responsible for everything that has been done and is still being done by Stalin and his international Communist organization. These errors are cleverly fomented by the real instigators of the present world crisis, the Communists and their conscious or unconscious associates.

This antagonism towards Russia, rather than the Soviet Union, is further identified by the majority of Western statesmen and journalists who, for reasons difficult to understand, persist in calling the USSR Russia, although the Soviets themselves officially abolished the historical name of the Russian Empire some thirty years ago.

As a result of this confusion of thought, Russia and not the Soviet Union is regarded as the source of the world's present troubles, and the possible cause of a third World War. This same world refuses to recognize that the Russian people are in fact the first victim of International Communism, which has since claimed so many others. Such reasoning can only be due to unpardonable political ignorance, or to a wilful misrepresentation of the facts.

Before it is too late, it is imperative that all free nations should realize that Russia is wholly distinct from the fortress of World Communism established on its territory, and that the only way to end the present crisis and remove the Communist menace depends on the clear comprehension of this fact.

Communism, a product entirely

foreign to Russia, was introduced there from Western Europe, and has made Russia its base of operations for promoting world revolution. It has the vast natural riches of the Russian Empire at its disposal, and uses the labour and endurance of the Russian people, controlled by a highly developed terrorist technique, as no more than further weapons in its campaign. It also employs the national Russian territory as a trial ground for criminal social and economic experiments with the system it intends to impose upon the whole of humanity: It must at last be understood that Russia today is only an instrument which World Communism uses for the attainment of its ends.

In foreign relations the Soviet Government has never given any evidence of good faith, or shown respect for those with whom it deals, nor is it ever likely to do so: its creed allows no such restraints on its freedom of action. When the Western Powers, either through ignorance or criminal complicity, regard the behaviour of Soviet representative abroad as acts of Russian diplomacy, they are once again only playing into the hands of the Communists. The latter are only too glad of any such opportunity to foster among their enemies the dangerous misconception that the Russian people, and not they themselves, are responsible for their immoral and criminal acts.

The ill-feeling created by this unjust confusion is particularly useful to the Soviets. It enables them to convince the Russian people that the enmity of the Western Powers is directed towards Russia as such. Thus, in the events of war, the Soviet leaders, in spite of the Russian people's genuine hatred of them, would again be able to employ Russian patriotism for the defence of Communism.

A similarly dangerous fallacy, which interprets the acts of the rulers of the USSR as representative of the will of the Russian nation, is responsible for the popular bogey of a "new Russian Imperialism." The program and aims of Soviet international policy are wholly distinct from those of National Russia. The Red Dictator is certainly no successor of Emperor Alexander I, known to history as the "Blessed" on account of his endeavours to bring back peace and order to the world after the Napoleonic wars.

Nevertheless, as tension increases between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world, the press and politicians of the Western Nations, with a view to preparing public opinion for an eventual war against the USSR, make ever more frequent use of such slogans as the "Russian menace" and the "danger of Russian Imperialism." These slogans, however, based on the fallacious reasoning I have exposed above, slander Russia far more than they discredit Communism.

History shows that every nation and state in the course of its development endeavours to increase its territorial possessions in the interests of its people. This is a natural tendency and Russia was no exception to the rule. At the same time, the territorial expansion of the Russian Empire was a gradual process, the result of the wise and peaceful policy of its monarchs rather than of wars of conquest and aggression.

Once Russia had obtained indispensable outlets to the sea, and frontiers that guaranteed her security, she sought no further territorial acquisitions. On the contrary, the Russian Empire during the last decades of its existence voluntarily ceded certain territories that were not considered of vital

strategic importance.

Those that today constantly talk about the menace of Russian "expansion" and "Imperialism" would do well to remember that barely more than a lifetime ago their fathers witnessed a rare occurrence in the history of international relations. Russia's voluntary sale of Alaska to the USA for the derisory sum of \$7,200,000. No one could seriously maintain that this vast territory was not worth very much more than was asked, or that the Russian Treasury was in need of so trifling an amount.

It is also relevant to note that Russian expansion had already come to an end when other nations, France, Germany and Great Britain for example, were still, in the 20th century, seeking their aggrandisement in colonial and other wars.

Russia has nothing to gain by the conquest or control of territories outside her national frontiers, or the oppression of other peoples, some of whom were liberated from foreign domination at the cost of many Russian lives. She certainly did not assist Bulgarians, Serbs and Roumanians to win their independence in order that a few decades later these would be infamously subjugated by International Communism. The Russian people have no need whatever of Stalin's territorial or political conquests, still less do they desire to oppress other nations. No true Russian can take any pride in the sight of red flags flying over Warsaw, Budapest, Prague, Sofia, Belgrade, Bucharest, Riga, Kovno, Vienna or even over the Brandenburg Gate.

It is not in any country's interest for it to annex foreign territory and subjugate other peoples that have their own age-old history, culture, traditions, and language. It is, indeed, dangerous, because such

violations of legitimate rights invariably create lasting enmities.

These errors have certainly been frequent in the past; few nations can claim never to have committed any injustice of this kind in the course of their history. For example, Imperial Russia made precisely such a mistake in the case of Poland. It should however, be remembered that during the first World War Russia promised that Poland would be granted her independence when hostilities ended. I should sincerely like to be able hence forth to regard that country and all Russia's neighbours as loyal allies in the struggle against a common foe, and I trust that in the future they will no longer live in fear of Russia, but will rather consider her as a friend.

I repeat once again that Russia has never had the least intention of dominating Europe or the world. She has no need to acquire or control territories beyond the frontiers that ensure her security. Russia has never desired, and never could desire, to assume the odious role of bogey to the rest of the world, which Communism has forced upon her. It is imperative to understand that neither Stalin, Vyshinsky, the Politbureau nor the Communist Party, are in any way representative of the true Russia and her people.

* * *

Anyone disposed to judge the situation in Russia in the light of normal standards of decency and Christian morality, cannot but come to the following conclusions:

(1) The vast majority of the Russian people is radically opposed to Communism and loathes the rule of Stalin and everything it represents. It is true that at the beginning of the revolution part of the

population was carried away by the propaganda and fraudulent promises of the Communists. Even so, shortly after the seizure of power by the latter in October, 1917, many Russians took up arms against them, fighting them openly for four years while the Civil War lasted, and continuing the struggle there after in repeated attempted risings.

(2) The Soviet regime has cost Russia millions of lives, and brought her people untold suffering. Both after the 1917 revolution, and while the frontier was open during the German retreat of the last war, as many Russians as could escape, did so, preferring to face the hardships of exile rather than endure the miseries of Red rule. The plight of the greater part of the population, who had no choice but to remain, is of course infinitely worse. They are obliged to live under Soviet dictatorship, a reign of terror and oppression, which has sent close on twenty million men, women and children to slavery and slow death in forced labor and concentration camps.

(3) If the Russian people were really contented under Communism such terror and total disregard for human life would assuredly be unnecessary. Nor would thousands of displaced persons have made every effort to avoid repatriation after the last war. Nor again, as happened later in Western Germany and Italy, would many of these have chosen suicide, rather than let themselves be repatriated forcibly by the Allied Military Authorities in accordance with Stalin's demands conceded to

him at Yalta by the Western Democracies.

At the beginning of the German-Soviet war millions of soldiers of the Red Army went over to the Germans, believing them to be sincere enemies of Communism come to deliver Russia and her people from their Soviet rulers. These soldiers not only crossed to the opposite camp in order to escape to freedom; they also expected and were fully willing to join forces with the Germans in fighting Communism, although it was not until towards the end of the war, when the Germans found themselves hard pressed, that they were reluctantly allowed to do so. These men were by no means sympathizers with either national-socialism, or fascism, nor were they traitors to their country, as was maintained by Soviet propaganda (which was seemingly clever enough to convince the Western Powers); they were merely endeavouring to take advantage of what appeared to be a chance, however slender, to free their country.

The action of these soldiers was a simple and spontaneous expression of the deepest aspirations of the Russian people, millions of whom, no more traitors than they or their fellow-countrymen abroad, but equally resolute enemies of Communism, saw in armed intervention against the Soviet Union the sole means of liberating their country from the most terrible tyranny history has known.

It was a tragedy for Russia and for the world, as certain Western statesmen are at last beginning to realize that the Western Democracies were at that time allies, and also considered themselves friends, of the Soviet Union.

* * *

There is no question in my mind that Russia, freed from Communist

rule, and having recovered its traditional form of Government, will live in peace and friendship with her neighbours, and all other countries, if for no other reason than that her own resources are wholly sufficient for her needs. She will, moreover, not only be ready but it will also be to her advantage to participate on equal terms in all international organizations that seek to maintain peace and further the development of normal friendly relations between the nations, whether cultural, scientific, economic or commercial. She will give frank and wholehearted collaboration to any such organizations and not frustrate their every honest endeavour, as happens today in UNO where the Soviets constantly hold up the proceedings by their use of the veto.

Russia has been slow to make the most of her inexhaustible natural resources. The economic and administrative progress that was being made during the last reign was halted by the revolution and the Communist seizure of power that followed it. Notwithstanding the intensive exploitation of the country's natural wealth by the Soviets, Russia under their rule has become a nation of paupers, because the productive effort of the Russian people is now primarily devoted to manufacturing armaments and fostering world revolution.

The reorganization of Russia's economy for peaceful aims will be a long and arduous task, which affords ample scope for the employment of foreign specialists, and also be of the utmost assistance in restoring normal economic conditions throughout the world.

In Imperial Russia any foreigner had the right to work as and where he pleased. Many thousands founded businesses of their own, and

for generations prospered in peace and security, as numbers of them can still testify. Their experience is in striking contrast with the precarious existence led today by the few foreigners who are allowed to enter the USSR. Even diplomats are continually shadowed by the political police and have no liberty of movement, nor any chance of mingling freely with the people.

A national Russia would have no need of an iron curtain and would certainly adopt an open-door policy, which in a world freed from Communism would be the best assurance of mutual understanding and confidence.

After all that the world, and particularly Russia, has experienced during the past decades, the restoration of mutual understanding and confidence must inevitably take time. Latterly especially during the second World War and the post-war period, too many national, racial and political groups have been oppressed and persecuted. There has been too much suffering, too much blood has been shed, too many wrongs have been done and too many crimes committed under the guise of law and justice.

When, however, Communism which has given the world the supreme example of lawlessness and amorality, has been finally vanquished, an order of true justice will have to be established, not only in a new Russia, but throughout the world in which equal rights shall be enjoyed by men of all classes, races and religions. Social justice, personal and religious liberty, freedom of thought and opinion, private enterprise and initiative, must no longer be empty words but will have to become realities in all countries and the birthright of every human being.

* * *

Communism is particularly virulent in its attacks on religion and morals, for it is religion alone, and especially Christianity, that gives man the courage and strength to live by and uphold such moral and spiritual values as survive in the world today.

The faith of the majority of Russians is Orthodox Christianity. Being myself of that faith, I attach the utmost importance to the bonds that so closely unite Russia and the Orthodox Church. At the same time I respect the right of others to worship God in their own way, and in the Russia of tomorrow everyone will, I sincerely trust, have the freedom to do so.

During a recent visit to the Pope, I wished particularly to express to His Holiness my deep appreciation of the assistance he generously gave to so many victims of persecution after the war, among them numerous Russians in danger of being handed over to the Soviets by the Allied Powers.

I wished that my visit should also express, on behalf of all anti-Communist Russians, and of myself, the profound sympathy we feel for the Catholic Church in its struggle against Communist atheism. In the satellite countries this Church is now suffering the same martyrdom that has been the fate of the Orthodox Church in Russia for over thirty years; her priests, like many thousands of Russian before them, choosing misery and death rather than bow to the power of evil.

I should like to express, as well, my gratitude to the Protestant organizations that, in the United States especially, have so generously helped a great number of Russian refugees.

Such examples of Christian solidarity are unfortunately all too rare and one is led to wonder

whether the total insecurity and widespread misery in the world today are not largely due to the prevailing disregard of Christian morality, honour and justice.

* * *

For over thirty years the Western Powers have deliberately ignored the desperate plight of my great people under the Communist terror. They have been few indeed who have ventured occasionally to recall to the world that in the "**remoter parts of Europe**" millions of their fellow-men were doomed to inhuman suffering and death in prisons and concentration camps. The nations were sadly indifferent. Now, at last, opposition to Communism is growing and Western statesmen, who hitherto felt no compunction at shaking the blood-stained hands of Stalin and his henchmen, are beginning openly to denounce World Communism and the Soviets.

Unfortunately this change has not been inspired by a suddenly received respect for human values and Christian morals or compassion for the victims of Communism in Russia—and now in the satellite countries as well—but rather because Communism has become a direct menace to the Western world itself. Bitter experience has taught the latter that there is no possibility of living together with Communism on peaceful terms, or of coming to any lasting agreement with it.

It is more than apparent that no final remedy to the situation can be hoped for from either UNO, or any other kind of conference or meeting. At such reunions the Soviets, even when they yield ground, do so only in order to resume their offensive at a more opportune moment. It must always be remembered that the ultimate aim of Communism remains, as

it has been from the first, the domination of the world by an unscrupulous oligarchy having absolute control of all labour and wealth.

* * *

Political and military circles in the West appear also to have reached the conclusion that the only argument the leaders of World Communism understand is that of force. The Nations are therefore arming in preparation for possible hostilities, which have in point of fact already begun, even if the real issue is not yet officially acknowledged, and open warfare is, for the present restricted to Korea.

Had the Western Powers understood early enough the true nature of World Communism and destroyed it before it had time to take root in Russia: had they heeded those who tried in vain to warn both responsible political circles and public opinion of the universal danger menacing them, the tragic spread of Communism in the world today would have been avoided, and preparations for yet another world war would most probably have been unnecessary.

War is always to be deplored for it brings in its train untold suffering, makes victims of those least responsible and is wantonly destructive, and I would certainly never choose to advocate it as a means of settling international disputes. I would not, however, venture to affirm that Communism today can be destroyed without recourse to arms. It is a gravely mistaken notion, and one which could have dangerous consequences, to suppose that a revolution can take place in Russia without some form of external assistance. The idea that it can is very probably disseminated by the Communists themselves with the intention of misleading the free nations, and profiting by their reluctance to

contemplate the horrors of war. Some Western circles nevertheless still believe in the possibility of such a solution. Unfortunately the Russian people, for all their hatred of their present rulers, are powerless to overthrow them in time of peace as long as they continue to be held down by the existing system of terror and denunciation.

World affairs have, unhappily, come to such a critical pass that the possibility of a peaceful settlement seems extremely remote. Should war prove unavoidable, every effort must be made to keep the number of victims, and the inevitable destruction, to a minimum. Some Western politicians appear to think that the overthrow of Communism can be attained only by the conquest and total devastation of Russia, and see the atomic arm as the key to victory. Such over-confidence may well lead to disasters as grave as those suffered by Germany when the leaders of the Third Reich put excessive faith in miraculous new weapons and armoured divisions. It would be ingenuous, to say the least, to imagine that the use of this arm to obliterate the principal townships and lay waste entire regions of Russia, could possibly result in the complete annihilation of the central caucus of World Communism, the Communist Party itself, and its entire terrorist organisation. The military potential of the USSR would, of course, be partially crippled; many historical treasures would be destroyed; but the principal victims of such inhuman, warfare would be the great mass of the Russian people. Furthermore, among the millions of innocent individuals that would lose their lives, there would be a great number of convinced enemies of Stalin and the Soviet rulers, who would willingly fight against them if the Western Powers were to

prove to be true allies of the Russian people and give them encouragement or a lead.

A campaign of this kind would also be contrary to Christian principles, and its execution would almost certainly provoke an immediate reaction in the Russian people that would be profoundly dangerous for the anti-Communist powers, and most beneficial to the Soviet leaders. It would again, as during the German-Soviet war, enable the Red dictatorship to use Russian patriotism in its own defence. The Russian people would be once more convinced that not liberation, but only misery and destruction are to be hoped for from the foreigner.

This danger of turning a potential ally into a bitter enemy should not be disregarded by the Western Powers as it was, so rashly, by the Germans in 1941-1945. It should be remembered that Communism, though international in aggression, will readily call upon nationalist and patriotic sentiments when compelled to defend itself.

There is only one effective way of limiting the horrors of a war against Communism, and at the same time achieving a rapid victory, viz. to secure the active and willing co-operation of the Russian people in the common cause. For, inevitably, the Russian people must be the deciding factor in this fight to the death, which has already begun.

To win the confidence and obtain the assistance of the Russian people, the latter will have to be convinced that the Western Powers are fighting Communism, and not waging war on Russia. The vast majority of the Russian people, and of the soldiers of the Red Army, is certainly anti-Communist. The Russian, however, has been so often deceived that he is bound to be su-

spicious, particularly at first, of foreigners and their promises. Experience with the Germans, and later with the Allied Powers, who so inhumanely handed over anti-Communist volunteers to the Soviet Union, make it unlikely that large numbers of Russians will voluntarily come over and join the anti-Soviet forces, as they did at the beginning of the German campaign.

The co-operation of the Russian people, moreover, will not be obtained unless the Western Powers are themselves genuinely convinced that a Free Russia should take its rightful place in the comity of nations. They will have to make it clear that they have no intention of conquering, destroying, or splitting up Russia. They will have to give manifest proof from the first that they are fighting for real liberty and true justice, and are prepared in all good faith to respect the legitimate rights of the Russian nation.

* * *

This is the first time I address the Free Nations of the world. I do so not only out of love for my country, with whose history and greatness my family has been so closely linked, but also because, brought up and educated in Western Europe, I appreciate the problems of the other nations, and sincerely desire to see them living again in peace and happiness. I suffer deeply both at the thought of the many thousands of my fellow-countrymen who must perish in an eventual conflict, and equally in the knowledge that many of other nationalities must also lose their lives, among whom will cer-

tainly be numbers of my friends.

I also address the free representatives of the nations that now share Russia's tragic fate, and all whom Communism has driven into exile. I would ask them to regard my words as those of the true Russia, and enjoin them to unite with us to free our countries and peoples from the common enemy, World Communism.

I appeal to world public opinion, to statesmen and to those in governmental circles in the countries that have still kept Communism at bay, and trust I shall be heard by those who hold the reins of power, on whose political foresight the future of the nations so largely depends.

I make a particular appeal to the United States of America, on whom destiny has laid such a tremendous burden of responsibility towards all humanity. The counsels of this country exercise a preponderant influence on the policies of the Western Nations, while it alone commands the necessary power to save the world from being completely overrun by Communism.

I put forward the above thoughts and reflections impelled by a sense of moral responsibility towards our unhappy generation, vainly seeking a solution to its problems, and towards history. I earnestly hope my words will be understood and approved, both by my fellow-countrymen and by all who at present view the future with apprehension and anxiety.

WLADIMIR.
February, 1952.

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~~ALL-RUSSIAN MONARCHIST FRONT~~



EXECUTIVE BUREAU

MEMORANDUM

To

The President of the United States, The Secretary of State,
U. S. Senators, U. S. Congressmen and The State Governors.

The remnants of the "free world" look upon America as the citadel of individual freedom and a trusty stronghold against the threat of universal communist slavery confronting mankind.

In fact, year after year the United States have been spending not millions but billions of dollars for the prosecution of the "cold war"—which would be more appropriate to denote as "tepid friendship"—with the "masters of deceit," aptly so nicknamed by J. Edgar Hoover; the cynical atheists, the political sharpers and professional executioners entrenched in the Red Kremlin which has already engulfed into its lethal orbit a good half of the world's population.

Immense sums are being squandered on alleged anti-communist propaganda which, however, has suffered a glaring fiasco evincing utter incompetence of its cumbersome apparatus not only within the boundaries of the Soviet Union and its satellites but in an equal measure in the countries not yet crushed under the bolshevic heel. At the same time the international prestige of the United States has visibly began to decline.

The reverses of the "Eisenhower doctrine" in the Near East; the pillage, burning and bombing of the American "information agencies" and consulates in Tripoli, Beirut and Algiers, and more particularly, the insulting demonstra-

tions against the Vice President of the United States Mr. Nixon are proof of the tragic ineptitude of the course adopted, and stubbornly pursued, by Washington in the field of its international policies, and above all—in its approach to the Russian problem.

The diplomatic recognition of the soviet gang by President Roosevelt was the first unmerited and unpardonable insult of the Russian people who were then enduring the mad rage of the Stalin terror.

The multi-billion "lend-lease" gifts bestowed upon the Soviet Union revealed the astounding unprincipledness of the democratic politicians who had apparently embraced Lloyd George's ugly motto: "One can trade with the cannibals."

The infamous forcible "repatriation" after World War II—with the express approval of the U.S. Supreme Command—of tens of thousands of anti-soviet Russians who sought protection of the democratic West, and all of whom were butchered by the NKVD of "dear old Joe" — these and many other facts constituted irrefutable proof that the United States, even as Hitler, were waging the war not against the communists but against their deadly enemies — the Russian people.

And shall we forget the sweet "Geneva smiles" and the chummy handshakings of the American leaders with Khrushchev and Bul-

ganin whose dirty paws are be-smearred with Russian blood? And is it not strange that now, after twenty five years of consistent hostile and treacherous policy of the U.S.S.R. vis-a vis the United States its spokesmen are again talking about "peaceful coexistence" with the murderers of the Russian people, and getting ready for a new "summit" conference with them?

Why, then, should we be surprised that both in this country and elsewhere there grows wide distrust in the sincerity of American officialdom of its determination to combat the epidemical spread of the communist plague?--

But the whole picture of the American would-be "anti-soviet" propaganda appears even gloomier.

When the Voice of America, or the American Committee for Liberation, or Radio Free Europe, or any other venture subsidized by Washington, broadcast to the population of the Soviet Union about its forthcoming "liberation" by means of the dismemberment of Russia converting her into a number of fictitious mushroom republics, thereby bitter resentment against such "liberators" is being artificially fostered among the Russian people who, forgetting their hatred of the cursed soviet regime, are ready in the face of such a threat to sacrifice their lives for the defence of their fatherland.

When the American propaganda machine, day in and day out, is pouring calumnies and slops on the thousand-year-old historical past of Russia; when responsible American statesmen, aping irresponsible newspaper scribblers, seek to persuade the Russian people that the hideous communist aggression is but the continuation of the genuinely disinterested foreign policies of Imperial Russia; when the American Administration is persistently assuring the Russians that soviet

terror, unheard of by reason of its gigantic scale and sadistic ferocity, is merely the concluding episode of "bloody czarism;" when in order to buttress American-born propagandists Washington hires common law criminals sentenced to prison terms for the assassination of Russian government officials; inept aliens trained at the expense of American taxpayers in bigotry and fanatical Russophobia separatism; the solidarist outfit impregnated with soviet spies and secret agents, and when on top of all these--the widow of Trotsky, one of the most notorious and brutal murderers; when all these things transpire in broad daylight and in the sight of the whole free world, the latter in despair loses faith in the salutary role of America.

Yet, if this country has a chance to win be it the "cold" or the "shooting" war with the Soviet Union, it is only on condition that it will have the Russian people as its ally. But after the sad experience of World War II the Russian people will extend their hand to the West not otherwise than after being convinced that the war is being waged for the overthrow of the soviet tyranny, and not for the Balkanization of Russia; for the liberation of Russia's entire population, and not for inciting this or that tribe or national group against the Russian people as a whole.

This program of straightforward and real liberation must be openly proclaimed and faithfully adhered to by the United States.

We venture to assure you that without such an honestly and vigorously pursued political course the United States will inevitably suffer a catastrophic Waterloo, in its ultimate battle with the communist bloc.

Indeed, is not time for the U.S. Government to realize that the policy of concessions, compromises,

fruitless conferences and humiliating coquetting with the soviet barbarians has resulted in the fact that in one short decade the Soviet Union has grown into a terrific destructive force threatening to crush those few countries, including the United States, which are still capable of opposing it?

If along the entire front of the ideological struggle America has sustained one checkmate after another, the major part of the responsibility therefor must be attributed to the silly anti-Russian propaganda allegedly conducted against the soviets under the American Flag.

This is all the more incomprehensible as the American Administration is fully aware of the fact that practically in all the lands of the free world there dwells a numerically considerable Russian emigration which refused to submit to the soviet hoodlums and which opposed them, first, in a fierce Civil War, and twenty five years later—during World War II.

Nor is it a secret that among these Russians, who are absolutely loyal to the countries in which they have settled, there are many enlightened men and skillful specialists in all the fields of human knowledge.

Finally, the U.S. Government is well informed that thousands and thousands of Russian emigrants are heart and soul in favor of the restoration of the Russian historical statehood, i.e., the Lawful Monarchy—not because they are “reactionaries,” or seeking to retrieve their property, but because they clearly comprehend that **ONLY THE RESTORATION OF ENLIGHTENED AND PEACEFUL IMPERIAL RUSSIA CAN AND WILL LIBERATE THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FROM THE SATANIC YOKE, WILL RESTORE UNIVERSAL PEACE, AND WILL BRING ABOUT THE DISARMA-**

MENT OF THE NATIONS WHICH AS EARLY AS 1899, WAS MAGNANIMOUSLY PROPOSED BY HIS MAJESTY EMPEROR NICHOLAS II.

The Executive Bureau of the All-Russian Monarchist Front deems it its duty to remind both the American policymakers and all the governments of the still free states that:

- (1) the restoration of Imperial Russia will serve as a guarantee of the faithful compliance with all international treaties;
- (2) the restoration of the lawful Monarchy in Russia will assure normal trade relations with all foreign countries, will open up new rich markets, and will eliminate the necessity of spending billions of dollars on armaments which fosters universal inflation and eventually must result in universal bankruptcy;
- (3) the restoration of Monarchy in Russia will thus ease the intolerable burden of taxation in the United States as well as in other countries;
- (4) the overthrow of the soviets and the restoration of a National Russia will liberate the satellites and will automatically eradicate communist espionage;
- (5) the restoration of Imperial Russia will be a death blow to Red China which, being deprived of technical and economic aid, now provided by the Soviet Union, will be compelled to abandon her aggressive industrialization ambitions directed against the countries of the free world.

Such, then, are the theses which should be developed in the American anti-communist propaganda, and these are precisely the salient

points that are being consistently stressed in the political work of the Russian national emigration.

Furthermore, the American Administration is cognizant of the fact that the Russian anti-soviet emigration, through its local organizations in various countries, presents now a united All-Russian Monarchist Front which recognizes GRAND DUKE WLADIMIR, the Senior member of the Romanov Dynasty, as the legitimate Heir of the Russian Throne who, in 1952, addressed an "Appeal to the Free World" a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Even though all these facts are known to the American Administration, and notwithstanding the fact that the American pseudo-anti-

communist propaganda has proved hopelessly and utterly ineffective, Washington does not deem it necessary to turn to the trusted Russian anti-soviet emigration, old and new, which would, no doubt, address the Russian people in a language that would be understood by them, and which would fill their hearts with the hope of genuine liberation and with forgiveness of those who, during decades, have been cruelly denying them every aid to their resistance to the bloody soviet tyranny and insulting their national dignity.

**All-Russian Monarchist Front
Executive Bureau**

**Boris Brasol
N. Chuhnov
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ALL-RUSSIAN MONARCHIST FRONT
Executive Bureau

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June 9, 1959

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: B.L. Brasol

Enclosed please find pamphlet entitled The Reign of Emperor
Nicholas II In Facts & Figures.

I wish to call your attention to the subtitle appearing
thereon A Reply To The Slanders of Imperial Russia and
The Martyred Czar Nicholas II.

I am fully aware of the prejudice prevailing among many
Americans against Imperial Russia and everything connected
therewith. Even in your brilliant book Masters of Deceit
on several occasions you spoke of "Czarist tyranny."

I venture to suggest that it were these "masters of deceit"
who had been persistently, decade after decade, spreading
vicious and slanderous propoganda against the once mighty
Russian Empire. As a natural self-defense the Imperial
Government was compelled to prosecute, but not persecute,
the Lenins, Stalins, and Khrushchevs who are now the bitterest
enemies of the United States.

At present we in this country are also forced to protect
ourselves against the conspiracy of the Communist International.

The facts and figures contained in this pamphlet, let me hope,
will convince you that the Imperial Government contributed to
the Russian people a measure of economic stability and pros-
perity of which they have been robbed by red tyranny ruling
their country.

I am, dear Mr. Hoover,

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Respectfully yours, JUN 15 1959

Boris Brasol
In Charge of the Affairs
of the Executive Bureau

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B. L. BRASOL
1834 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

The Reign
of
Emperor Nicholas II
1894 - 1917
In Facts and Figures

compiled by
BORIS BRASOL

A REPLY TO THE SLANDERERS OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA
and
THE MARTYRED CZAR NICHOLAS II

Executive Bureau
of
The All-Russian Monarchist Front
New York
1959

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All communications should be addressed to:

BORIS BRASOL
1834 Broadway,
New York, 23, N. Y.

More than forty years have elapsed since the February Revolution of 1917, and the downfall of Imperial Russia, which, decade after decade, has been studiously engineered and promoted by her internal and external enemies.

There was no such lie, no such calumny, no such pasquinade that has not been concocted for the purpose of smearing the Czarist Government, as well as the Russian people.

Millions of dollars, pounds sterling, German marks, French francs, and Russian rubles too, were spent by the international bankers(*), political scoundlers, pink tycoons of the Eaton pattern, and all sorts of "foundations", and "liberation committees" for fierce anti-Russian propaganda aimed at the destruction of the Russian Monarchy and the very State of Russia.

This derogatory campaign was particularly intensified during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, the most humane Monarch, whom the American and European press was not ashamed to call "the bloody tyrant".

The Russian Government was accused of obscurantism, of deliberate encouragement of illiteracy and of its intent to keep the people in a state of misery and ignorance.

The so called "public opinion" in the countries of the democratic West, was artificially incited by venal newspaper scribblers, against the Imperial Idea, which found its fullest and most noble expression in Czarist Russia.

These systematic vile smears tend to explain the fact, that when Imperial Russia, debilitated by the terrific strain of World War I, and betrayed by "allied" England, crumbled into the mud of the revolution, the myopic Western politicians, headed by Wilson and Lloyd George, greeted this tragic event with unconcealed ravishment.

Of course, they were unable to comprehend that the collapse of Czarist Russia would inevitably lead to the derangement of the world equilibrium, the triumph of the Red International and the decomposition of their own democratic "empires".

These troubadours of the spineless ideology could not anticipate the significance of their own acts, which, even as Goethe's sorcerer's

* Compare the boastful statements in this connection of rabbi Stephen Wise and George Kennan, who eulogized the banker Jacob Schiff for having financed revolutionary propaganda among Russian war prisoners in Japan, 1904-1906, **New York Times**, March 24, 1917. See also the secret report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff to Emperor Nicholas II, dated January 3, 1906 on the part of the Rothschilds and Anglo-Jewish and American-Jewish capitalists in the promotion of the bloody revolutionary propaganda in Russia in 1905 and 1906. Boris Brasol, **"The World at the Cross Roads"**, pages 73-76. Boston, 1921.

apprentice, would set loose such destructive elements under the impact of which they themselves would ingloriously perish.

And now, when mankind is shriveling in the cramps of an all-embracing crisis; when the bankruptcy of Wilson's doctrine "make the world safe for democracy", has become tragically obvious, the leaders of the West keep kicking with their democratic hoof the heraldic Lion, the once great and majestic structure of Czarist Russia.

Notwithstanding the horror of the Ekaterinburg massacre, the Western press continues to smirch the lucid image of the martyred Emperor Nicholas II, and everything that was connected with His Reign.

It is hardly necessary to mention that this slanderous campaign is part of the diabolic scheming of the Kremlin butchers and is being largely subsidised by them.

The aim of this Memorandum is to present to the unprejudiced foreigners a brief survey of facts and figures showing that during the last 15 - 20 years preceding World War I Imperial Russia made a gigantic stride forward along the path of genuine progress and such enlightened freedom as has never and nowhere been surpassed.

I. DEMOGRAPHY AND FINANCES

The noted economist Edmond Thery justly asserted:

"If in the big European nations events will follow that course which it assumed during the period between 1912 and 1950, then by the middle of this century Russia will become stronger, than any European Country both politically and in the field of economy and finance."

Here are a few statistical data:

In 1894, in the beginning of the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, Russia's population was 122,000,000. 20 years later, at the outbreak of World War I, her population increased by 60,000,000, reaching the 182,000,000 mark. Thus, in Czarist Russia the population has been increasing at the rate of 2,400,000 per annum, and by 1959 it should have grown to 275,000,000.

However, the present population of the Soviet Union hardly exceeds 215,000,000, so that the bloody Soviet experiment cost Russia not less than 60,000,000 human lives.

As distinguished from the present-day democracies, Imperial Russia conducted her financial policy on the basis of budgets not only avoiding deficits, but on the principle of considerable accumulation of gold reserves. In spite of this, state revenues, without any increase in taxation, have been steadily rising, whereas state expenditures remained on more or less the same level as shown in the following table:

In millions of gold rubles

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Regular revenues	2.418	2.526	2.781	2.952	3.104
Expenditures	2.388	2.451	2.473	2.536	2.669
 Excess of revenues over expenditures	 30	 75	 308	 416	 335*

During the ten years prior to World War I state revenues exceeded state expenditures in the sum of 2,400,000,000 rubles. This figure is all the more significant as during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II railroad tariffs have been substantially reduced, and the redemption payments for the lands ceded to the peasants in 1861, were canceled (**). Likewise passport fees and some other taxes were abolished while, with the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the Empire was prohibited by an Imperial decree which automatically annulled this source of revenues derived from the excise levies.

By virtue of the law of 1896, gold standard was established in Russia, and the State Bank was authorized to issue 300,000,000 rubles in credit notes in excess of the gold reserve. However, the Imperial Government not only never exercised this right, but, on the contrary, it guaranteed paper circulation in a ratio of more than 100%, so that by the end of July 1914, there were 1,633,000,000 paper rubles in circulation, whereas the gold reserve in Russia proper amounted to 1,604,000,000 rubles, and in foreign banks to 141,000,000 rubles.

The stability of Russian money circulation was such that even during the Russo-Japanese war, accompanied by widespread revolutionary upheavals throughout Russia, the exchange of credit notes for gold specie was no suspended.

Before World War I, taxes in Imperial Russia were the lowest in the world.

Direct taxes (per inhabitant)		Indirect taxes (per inhabitant)	
Russia	3.11 rubles	Russia	5.98 rubles
Austria	10.19 rubles	Austria	11.28 rubles
France	12.25 rubles	France	10.00 rubles
Germany	12.97 rubles	Germany	9.64 rubles
England	26.75 rubles	England	15.86 rubles

In other words, the burden of direct taxation in Imperial Russia was almost 4 times lighter than in France, more than 4 times lighter than in Germany and 8.5 lighter than in England.

* *Five Years of Bolshevik Dictatorship*, p. 8, by Count W. Kokovtsoff, Paris, 1924.
 ** Law of November 3, 1905.

Total sum of taxes (per inhabitant in rubles) (*)

Russia	9.09
Austria	21.47
France	22.25
Germany	22.26
England	42.61

These figures demonstrate the fact that the sum total of taxes per one inhabitant in Imperial Russia was more than two times less than in Austria, Germany and France and more than 4 times less than in England.

II INDUSTRY and ECONOMY

During the period 1896-1913, Russian industry quadruplicated the volume of its production; not only did its income almost equal that derived from agriculture, but its products covered 4/5 of the internal demand for manufactured goods.

During the four years preceding World War I the number of newly organized joint stock companies increased 132%, and the capital invested in them increased almost 400%.

This will be perceived from the following table:

Year	Newly Organized Joint Stock Companies	Capital in millions of rubles
1910	104	119.3
1911	166	185.3
1912	202	233.5
1913	240	403.1

The progressive growth of the economic welfare of the population in Czarist Russia is graphically demonstrated by the steady accumulation of deposits in the state saving banks:

* 1 gold ruble equal to 2.67 gold francs, or 51 gold cents.

Year	Number of accounts	Deposits in rubles
1894	1,664,000	330,300,000
1895	1,907,000	367,300,000
1896	2,190,000	409,400,000
1897	2,448,000	465,700,000
1898	2,792,000	537,300,000
1899	3,145,000	608,300,000
1900	3,551,000	661,900,000
1901	3,949,000	723,300,000
1902	4,369,000	784,000,000
1903	4,854,000	860,000,000
1904	5,127,000	910,600,000
1905	4,988,000	831,200,000 (*)
1906	5,665,000	1,035,000,000
1907	6,210,000	1,149,000,000
1908	6,560,000	1,207,600,000 (**)

In 1914, the deposits in the state savings banks amounted to 2,236,000,000 rubles.

The deposits in small credit institutions (cooperatives) in 1894, were limited to 70,000,000 rubles; in 1913 they rose to 620,000,000 (increase of 800%), while on January 1, 1917, they reached the sum of 1,200,000,000 rubles.

* Russo-Japanese War and revolution.

** The Russian Year Book 1911, Compiled and edited by Howard P. Kennard, Eyre and Spottiswood Ltd., London, 1912, p 59

The rise of Russia's economic power during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II may be perceived from the following statistical data:

	Year	Total	Year	Total	% increase
Deposits in commercial banks . . .	1895	350,000,000	1915	4,300,000,000	1280
Value of machinery produced in Russian factories	1894	1,500,000,000	1916	6,500,000,000	410
Agricultural machinery	1897	9,000,000	1913	67,000,000	659
Average yield of crops per dessiatina (*)	1901	33 poods (**)	1913	58 poods	80
Total yield of crops:					
(a) Europ. Russia	1892	2,050,000,000 poods	1911	3,657,000,000 poods	78
(b) Empire			1913	4,761,000,000 poods	
Cattle in millions of heads:					
horses	1895	26.6	1914	37.5	37
horned cattle	1895	31.6	1914	52	63
Coal output	1895	466,000,000 poods	1914	1,983,000,000 poods	400
Oil	1895	338,000,000 poods	1914	560,000,000 poods	65
Salt	1895	85,000,000 poods	1913	121,000,000 poods	42
Sugar:					
cultivation of beets;	1894	289,000 des.	1914	721,000 des.	150
yield of sugar	1894	30,000,000 poods	1914	104,000,000 poods	245
Cotton; area under cultivaton	1894	150,000 des .	1914	675,000 des.	410
yield	1894	3,200,000 poods	1914	15,600,000 poods	388
Gold	1895	2,576 poods	1914	3,701 poods	43
Copper	1895	395,000 poods	1914	1,878,000 poods	375
Pig Iron	1895	73,000,000 poods	1914	254,000,000 poods	250
Iron and Steel Smelting	1895	70,000,000 poods	1914	229,000,000 poods	224
Manganese	1895	12,000,000 poods	1914	55,000,000 poods	364
Gold Fund	1894	648,000,000 rubles	1904	1,604,000,000 rubles	145
Commercial fleet	1894	492,000 tons	1914	778,000 tons	59

* 1 dessiatina equal to 2.70 acres

** 1 pood equal 36 lbs.

III AGRICULTURE

On the eve of the revolution (1917), agriculture in Czarist Russia was in full bloom. During the two decades that preceded World War I (1914-1918) the yield of crops had doubled. In 1913 the harvest of the principal grains was 33% higher than of Argentine, Canada and the United States combined.

During the reign of Emperor Nicholas II Russia became the main purveyor of agricultural products of Western Europe.

Here are some significant figures:

In 1894, the crop of rye yielded 2 billion poods whereas in 1913 it rose to 4 billion poods.

The rapid growth of agricultural production is partly reflected in the following table covering the harvest of 1908 and 1909:

	1908 (Bushels)	1909 (Bushels)
Rye	782,790,000	896,835,000
Wheat	569,111,000	783,271,000
Oats	942,371,000	1,145,373,000
Potatoes	1,082,585,000	1,192,240,000
Barley	377,926,000	473,617,000

The wheat harvest of 1909 produced 214,160,000 bushels more than in 1908, and Russia became the largest wheat-producing country in the world, and grew the largest crop ever grown by any one country. In fact, during the second decade of the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, Russia has twice distanced the U. S. A. in wheat growing.

In 1895 wheat was grown in Russia on 42,000,000 acres
 In 1900 wheat was grown in Russia on 50,000,000 acres
 In 1905 wheat was grown in Russia on 60,000,000 acres
 In 1909 wheat was grown in Russia on 65,000,000 acres (*)

The phenomenal rise of exports of Russian grains and flour to England is demonstrated by the following figures:

1908	858,279,000 pounds
1909	1,784,288,000 pounds
1910	2,820,049,000 pounds

Russia provided 50% of the world export of eggs:

Year	Number	Cost in gold rubles
1908	2,589,000,000	54,850,000
1909	2,845,000,000	62,212,000

* The Russian Year Book, 1911, p 145

During the period 1894-1913 the annual consumption of sugar in Russia per inhabitant rose from 4 to 9 kilogr. and that of tea from 40 to 75 kilogr.

In 1913 Russia produced 80% of the world output of flax. As stated before, the area of cultivation of cotton during the 20 years prior to 1914, increased 410%, so that on the eve of World War I Russian grown cotton fully covered the domestic needs of the textile industry. The latter, in turn, during the same period, had doubled its production.

IV RAILROADS

The railroad net in Russia covered 74,000 versts(*) of which the Great Siberian Railroad (8000 versts) was the longest in the world.

In 1916, i.e., while World War I was in progress, more than 2000 versts of railroad were constructed, which linked the Arctic Ocean (Port Romanovsk) with the center of Russia.

In 1917, there were 81,116 kilometers of railroads in exploration and 15,000 kilometers under construction.

During the period from 1880 to 1917, i.e., during 37 years, Imperial Russia constructed 58,251 kilometers of railroads, which gives an annual increase of 1,575 kilometers.

During 38 years of the Soviet regime 36,250 kilometers of railroads were built, bringing the annual increase of railroad construction to only 955 kilometers.

The cost of construction of 1 kilometer of railroad in Czarist Russia was 74,000 rubles, whereas under the communist rule it had risen to 790,000 rubles computed on the basis of the same purchasing power of the ruble.

On the eve of World War I, the net revenue of the state-owned railroads covered 83% of the annual interest and amortisation of the national debt. In other words, the liquidation of all the state indebtedness, internal and external, was assured in a 4/5 proportion by the revenue derived by the Russian Empire from the exploration of its railroads.

It should be added, that the railroads tariffs in Imperial Russia were the lowest in the world, while the so called passenger "crack trains" provided such comfort as is nowhere surpassed even in our day.

V. LABOR LEGISLATION

The progress of industrialization throughout the Russian Empire naturally resulted in a substantial increase of industrial workers whose economic welfare and health protection were the object of special care of the Imperial Government.

* 1 verst equal to 1.067 kilometers.

Mention should be made, that it was precisely in Czarist Russia, and moreover, in the XVIII century during the reign of Empress Catherine II (1762-1796), that labor legislation was enacted for the first time in the history of mankind.

Among other measures, night work of women and children was prohibited, a 10 hour labor day was decreed, etc.

It is noteworthy, that this XVIII-century Code regulating women's and children's work in the industrial plants, having been translated for the benefit of the Western countries into French and Latin, its promulgation in France and England, was interdicted on the ground that it was "seditious".

During the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, before the 1st Duma was convened, special laws were enacted for the protection of laborers, engaged in the mining industry, on railroads and in factories particularly dangerous to the lives and health of the workers, such as powder and chemical plants, the Government Printing Office, etc.

Up to the age of 12 years children's labor was altogether prohibited, while the underaged and women could not be employed in factories between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

The amount of fines, imposed upon a worker could not exceed one third of his payroll, and every fine imposed by the management had to be approved by a government factory inspector. Fines, collected from the workers, were turned into a special fund for the needs of the workers themselves.

In 1882, a special law, regulating the work of children between the ages of 12 and 15, was enacted. The law of June 10, 1903, created the institute of factory bailiffs, or "eldermen". These were elected by the workers and represented the interests of the latter in their dealings with the management.

The organization of professional labor unions was recognized by the law of April 23, 1906.

In Czarist Russia workers had the right to resort to strikes, whereas in the Soviet Union, both under Stalin and Khrushchev, the stoppage of work is considered an act of rebellion against the Communist state, entailing heavy penalties.

In the industrial plants, controlled by the Imperial Labor Inspection, there occurred 68 strikes in 1893; 118 in 1896; 145 in 1897 and 125 in 1900.

Social insurance was established in Russia by the law of 1912. Thus, the Imperial Social Legislation was the most progressive in the world.

Two years before World War I, President William H. Taft stated to a high-ranking Russian Government official: "Your Emperor has created such a perfect labor legislation, which no democratic state can match".

VI. PUBLIC EDUCATION

One of the standard accusations maliciously brought forward against the Government of Emperor Nicholas II, particularly in the American Russophobic press, is the assertion, that not only did it pay little attention to public education, but that it deliberately encouraged illiteracy and kept the people in a state of ignorance(*).

In reality, however, during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, public education attained an extraordinary high level. In less than 20 years appropriations to the Ministry of Public Education have risen from 25,200,000 rubles to 161,200,000 rubles. This did not include the schools budgets, whose credits were derived from either private sources or from state appropriations to other Ministries (War, Finance, Agriculture, Trade and Industry). Nor does the above figure enclose the expenditures for schools maintained by the Zemstvos and Municipalities, whose credits have risen from 70,000,000 rubles in 1894 to 300,000,000 rubles in 1913.

By the beginning of that year the combined expenditure for public education reached for those days the colossal sum of 500,000,000 rubles. Here are some statistical data:

	1894	1914	Increase
Budget of the Ministry of Public Education	25,200,000r	161,200,000	628%
Number of pupils			
in high schools	224,179	733,367 (**)	227%
Universities and Colleges . . .	13,944	39,027	180%
Primary schools	3,275,362	6,416,247	96%

Primary education was free of charge, while on the strength of the law of 1908 it was made obligatory. From that time on 10,000 new primary public schools were opened every year; of these — in 1913 there were 130,000.

If there had been no revolution, obligatory primary education of all children of school age in Czarist Russia would have long been an accomplished fact. Even so, this result was nearly achieved, since the survey undertaken by the Soviets in 1920, established the fact, that 86% of the young people between the ages of 12 and 16, were able to read and write. Obviously they received their education under the pre-revolutionary regime.

* Typical of such calumnies, hurled against Imperial Russia, is the following statement in the rabidly anti-Russian Encyclopedia Britannica (14th ed., 1929, vol. 19, p. 701): . . . "There was a distinct attempt to keep the poorer classes illiterate".

** This does not include pupils in private high schools, as well as in parochial schools of various denominations (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mohamedan, Jewish, etc.)

With regard to the number of women studying in institutions of higher learning, pre-revolutionary Russia occupied in the early part of the XX century, the first place in Europe if not in the whole world.

It is also important to bear in mind, that while in the democracies, more particularly in England and in the United States, the normal cost of tuition in colleges and universities fluctuates from 750 to 1250 dollars, — in Imperial Russia students paid 25-75 dollars per annum, and many of the poorer ones were relieved from any payments whatsoever.

VII. LAND PROBLEM

The history of the Russian peasants since the disastrous revolution has been, and continues to be, an uninterrupted martyrology. We shall confine ourselves to the reproduction of a few lines, written by Francois de Romainville:

... "The peasants are fiercely resisting collectivization. The immediate result of the latter was a mass destruction of cattle; their numbers fell from 27 millions heads in 1929 to 18 millions in 1933. But the more dreadful thing is the number of human victims; whole families were deported to arctic regions or to desert steppes in Asia. From 1928 to 1934, 5,000,000 farmer families have perished, i.e. approximately 20,000,000 human beings." (*)

In many countries, not excluding the United States, a successful solution of the land problem has still to be found. However, it was during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, that the agrarian policies assumed a constructive aspect.

It will be recalled, that in 1861, following the abolition of serfdom by Emperor Alexander II, the Russian peasants were granted land holdings, voluntarily ceded to them by the landowners for a stipulated compensation. But the peasants did not become individual owners of these lands since the title to the latter was vested in the village communes, which allocated certain parcels for the use of their members. The acreage of these plots was determined by the *mir* in proportion with the size of the particular household.

In adopting this policy, the government abided by the ancient Russian peasant custom of organizing and supervising agricultural life by the village commune (*mir*), which served as a deterrent against the temptation to sell the plot thus allocated to a family.

However, this traditional system suffered from a considerable defect: since the peasant was not the full owner of the plot allocated to him, and because he had no assurance, that the same plot will be assigned to him at the next periodical redistribution of the communal land, he neglected his work. Having no property of his own, he had

* Francois de Romainville. Compare, *Tsarisme et Revolution*, by A. de Goulevitch, pages 99, 100, Paris, 1931

little respect for other people's property.

Furthermore, the steady increase in the peasant population in European Russia diminished the acreage of the parcels allocated to the individual household at every new redistribution of the land with the result, that by the end of the XIX century shortage of land ("land hunger") began to be experienced in the more densely populated provinces.

Taking advantage of these facts, the revolutionists, by means of deceitful propaganda, managed to convert a purely economic problem into a sharp political issue. They incited the peasants and urged them to demand the expropriation of all privately owned lands.

Realizing the gravity of the situation, the President of the Council of Ministers, P. A. Stolypin, promptly resorted to important remedial measures, which, should they have been fully developed, would have stopped the spread of Marxist propaganda.

1. — Stolypin made wise use of the colonization movement of the peasant masses from European Russia to Siberia, which originated after the completion of the Great Siberian Railroad.

A peasant who expressed the desire to depart from European Russia was relieved for a long period of grace from any taxes. The state granted him monetary subsidies, and he became full owner of a parcel of land of some 37 acres per person, or over 100 acres per family. In addition every family was given 200 rubles and it was transported free of charge with all its belongings, to the place of settlement.

Governmental storage centers of agricultural machinery were established throughout Siberia and these supplied the population with all the necessary implements at cut-rate prices.

A large number of agronomists was dispatched from European Russia to assist the settlers in their preliminary planning.

The Imperial Government likewise encouraged the organization in Siberia of farmers' producers' and consumer's cooperatives. These combined measures met with overwhelming success: in a short time Siberian agriculture attained a high level of efficiency, so that large quantities of farmers' products, — particularly butter and eggs, — could be regularly exported to Western Europe.

2. — The Imperial Government authorized the State Peasants' Bank (which was established during the reign of Emperor Alexander III) to purchase landowners' estates and then to sell them to the peasants at the lowest possible prices and on most favorable terms, including long-term credits extending to 90% of the purchase price with rates of interest as low as 4½% (amortisation included).

As a result of this policy, by 1914 more than 80% of arable land in European Russia was transferred to the peasants. To this should be added some 40,000,000 dessiatins or roughly 100,000,000 acres, in Siberia, which were the personal property of Emperor Nicholas II, and which he unhesitatingly *donated* to the peasants' land fund. In these vast areas roads, schools, churches and hospitals were built with

monetary appropriations provided by the Czar himself.

The State Peasants' Land Bank, which was the largest land credit institution in the whole world, granted loans to the peasants. In 1901, the total sum of such loans amounted to 222,000,000 rubles, while in 1912, it reached the colossal figure of 1,168,000,000 rubles.

As a matter of fact the Imperial Government systematically endeavored to increase the acreage of the peasant landownership, and this agrarian policy received its greatest impetus during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, as may be perceived from the following figures:

	1894	1917
Population (in millions)	122	182
Peasants' land- ownership (in millions of dessiatins)	132	240
To each dessiatin owned by the nobility, — there were peasants dessiatins	2	5.5

By the year 1916 in 50 provinces of European Russia (exclusive of Poland and the Caucasus), the peasants and cossacks owned *on the basis of private property* 172,000,000 dessiatins. All other classes of the Russian population combined owned only 85,000,000 dessiatines, of which 18,000,000 belonged to small owners who tilled their lands without hired help. The major part of the remaining 67,000,000 dessiatins was either forest area or rented by the peasants.

Thus, on the eve of the March revolution of 1917, the peasants owned on the basis of private property and tenancy: 100% of arable land in Asiatic Russia, and close to 90% — in European Russia.

3. — The so called "Stolypin law" of November 9, 1906, authorized the peasant to withdraw from his commune and to become an individual and hereditary owner of the land under his cultivation.

The law was enthusiastically greeted by the people. Forthwith 2,500,000 applications for the transition to private ownership were filed by the peasants with 463 special committees established for the purpose of putting the Stolypin reform into effect.

In 1913, 2,000,000 peasant families received their parcels. For this highly complicated work a whole army (over 7000 men) of surveyors, geodesists and agronomists, was mobilized by the Government.

A few months before World War I 13% of the former communal lands were converted into private peasant ownership, and Imperial Russia was about to become a country of small farmers.

The former Minister of Agriculture Krivoshein was right, when in 1912, he stated to the German professor Sehring, the chairman of a commission, which was sent to Moscow to study the effects of the Stolypin agrarian reform: "Russia needs 30 years of tranquillity and peace to become the richest and most flourishing country in the world".

CONCLUSION

Such are the objective figures, such are the incontestable facts.

After reading this pamphlet any unprejudiced person is liable to come to the conclusion, that contrary to the systematic slander, lies propagated against the Imperial Russian Government, and libels circulated by pathological Russophobic "separatists" and professional revolutionists of the Marxist stamp, — Russia, during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, attained a high level of prosperity, and this in spite of the unfortunate Russo-Japanese war and the revolutionary banditism of 1905.

Moreover, even World War I, which wrought upon the nation unspeakable sufferings and enormous losses in manpower, did not stop the economic progress of the Russian Empire.

The wise and thrifty financial policies of the Czarist Government enabled it to accumulate a one and a half billion gold fund, which stabilized the rate of exchange of the ruble not only within Russia proper, but also in the international monetary market. And this, in turn, made it possible to place huge war orders in foreign countries and, at the same time proved a powerful stimulus for the expansion of domestic industries precisely during the trying years of the World War.

In our day it is idle to speak about the "achievements of the revolution".

The abdication of the Emperor Nicholas II was the greatest tragedy in the thousand-year history of Russia. Yet, it was not the Czar-Martyr, who was responsible for this disaster, but those, who on the eve of the smashing defeat of the Central Powers, by deceit and treason, compelled him to yield his power to a gang of unscrupulous politicians, incurable "causeurs" and "democratic" *pousseurs* of the meanest type.

The act of abdication, concocted by them, which marked the beginning of "the great and bloodless", with fatal inevitability produced the bloody bacchanalia of the October revolution; assured the triumph of the satanic International; brought about the disintegration of the hitherto mighty and glorious Imperial Army; wrought upon Russia the everlasting shame of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and in the wake of all these calamities — came the horror of the Ekaterinburg and Alapaievsk massacres of the Imperial Family, the enslavement of the Russian people and the destruction of the Russian Empire, the very existence of which was the condition *sine qua non* of the world equilibrium.

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- The latter book is cited as a typical specimen of anti-Russian, as distinguished from anti-soviet, propaganda.*

75 cents

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This letter has been sent to the President, Vice-President and to every member of the Congress of United States, and members of the Executive Department and to all Governors of the United States, to Heads of all the churches, to all major radio and T.V. networks and to the newspapers and magazines throughout the country.

It is sent to you for any use ~~but~~ you may care to make of it in the public interest.

100-22487-82
NOT RECORDED
11 SEP 14 1960

Respectfully submitted,

Executive Bureau
of
All-Russian Monarchist Front

EX 16

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The Executive Bureau of the All-Russian Monarchist Front suggests that the members of Congress learn at least something concerning the development and historical growth of the Russian Empire by perusing two authoritative American studies, vis: The Russian Empire: Its Resources, Government and Policy, by a "Looker on" from America, Cincinnati, 1856, Moore, Wilstach, Key & Co., publishers, and The Russian Advance by Albert J. Beveridge, New York, 1904, Harper and Brothers publishers.

All communications should be addressed to Boris Brasol, 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

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100-22487-82

EX-100

It is true that in a book of scientific publications of a certain learned society an article was printed about the great Idel-Uralian nation which heroically fought for its freedom under the Tsars and under Kolchak. But the separatists can invent anything. One of them even tried to prove the Gallic origin of the Ukrainian people and language. Only an ignoramus will allow himself to be lead down the path of separatist frauds.

Fifth, it is ignorant for Congress to use in its resolution the expression "Communist Russia". This is ignorant not only because there is no such geographical or political entity but also because the use of such a name would make no more sense than the use of the term Indian United States of America instead of the customary United States of America. The state which has existed from the days of Washington to those of Eisenhower has nothing Indian in its policies or morals,- just as the Russia of the Emperors from Peter I to Nicholas II did not have anything communistic in its policies, morals and actions, nor will it have. It is ignorant and criminal to apply the Russian name to the crimes of the Soviet Communist Government which it commits within its country and throughout the entire world.

Sixth, it is ignorant to attribute to the Russian people imperialistic characteristics of a degree deserving condemnation. The text of the resolution does not include outright condemnation, but the juxtaposition of the words "creation of a large empire", "Russian communism", "Communist Russia" represents a tendency typical of all enemies of historical Russia to attribute cruelty to the Russian people during the formation of the Russian Empire. The Russian Empire was formed without cruelty which was so abundant during the formation of other empires. There were 6 million Redskins when the Anglo-Saxons started their advance westward; only half a million were left when this advance was completed. At the same time Russia advanced from the Volga to the Pacific, and not one of the tribes which came under her rule became extinct. Russia took possession of Khiva and Bukhara, but left the local khans and emirs on their thrones. And what happened to the dynasty of the kings of the Hawaiian islands, now the 49th state of the United States? Finland, when conquered by the Russians, received a constitutional form of government and a parliament, whereas in Russia absolute rule continued. Poland according to the "Constituent Charter" of Alexander I, became a federated state within Russia under the name of Czardom of Poland and had a two-chamber parliament, whereas Russia received its Duma only 90 years later.

It is ignorant not to know that since Vassily II (1450) completed the unification of Muscovite Russia, the growth of Russia ceased to be the task of the Russian tribes alone; when the Army Commanders of the Tsar had reached the river Ob, the Cossacks of Yermak were already at the river Irtysh; when Russia approached the Black Sea the fortress Izmail was stormed under Suvorov's command both by Great-Russian regiments and by Ukrainian Cossacks. Policies of expansion were followed both by the northerner Potemkin and by the southerner Razoumovsky. The spirit of Russia did not suppress anyone but on the contrary, attracted many. This is why not only the Ukrainians Bezborodko and Kotchubei, but even the Corsican Pozzo-di-Borgo and the Greek Capodistria joined in the creation of the Russian Empire.

Among those who gained fame during military operations which led to the growth of the empire or which served its defense were not only Russians from the banks of the Volga such as Menshikov, Repnin, Roumiantzev, Koutouzov, Skobelev, Zaroubayev, but Russians from the Dniepr, - Rogoza, Lechitzky, also Gourko from the Nieman, and Platov, Mischenko, Kaledin from the Don; the descendant of a Swede Souvorov; the Georgian Bagration; the Tatar Koutaysov, the Balt Figner and Miloradovich; Dibich and Dragomirov who were of Balkan origin. Numerous nations and tribes unified by one Russian spirit created the great empire and that empire did not aspire to dominate countries and continents as the Soviet Union does now which (and I quote the resolution of Congress) "presents the greatest menace to the safety of the United States and of other nations". It is ignorant to confuse the aggressive USSR with pacific Tsarist or Imperial Russia.

The resolution of Congress is so criminally ignorant that we have the right to call the "Captive Nations Week" the Week of Criminal Ignorance. And that criminally-ignorant resolution was passed UNANIMOUSLY by the Senate and by the House of Representatives of the USA! The only gratifying feature is the action of President Eisenhower who, (apparently on the advice of the State Department) in his proclamation concerning the establishment of the "Captive Nations Week" speaks about Soviet and not about Russian Communism, and who does not enumerate these nations: the anti-Russian weapon does not suit the United States, - it remains a weapon of ignorant congressmen.

Executive Bureau
ALL-RUSSIAN MONARCHIST FRONT
1834 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

"THE WEEK OF CRIMINAL IGNORANCE"

by Prof. E. Messner

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Article from NASHA STRANA (Our Country), a weekly Russian anti-communist newspaper, published in Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 14, 1960

On July 19 again starts in the USA the "Week of Captive Nations" established by Congress. In the Resolution on that topic the Congressmen displayed both good anti-communistic as well as vicious anti-Russian intentions, but above all they displayed their ignorance. In general ignorance can be amusing, or annoying, or offensive; however, if, as in the present case, it motivates a law of international importance, then - such ignorance is criminal.

Ignorant first of all, is the assertion concerning the "imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism". There are several varieties of communism, - that of Khrushchev, that of Mao-Tse-Tung, that of Tito, etc., - but there is no specifically Russian variety. If, by substituting the victim for the torturer one describes the Lenin-Stalin-Khrushchev communism as Russian communism, - even then one should attribute its imperialistic and aggressive traits not to it being RUSSIAN but to it being COMMUNISM, because any communism, by its very objective is imperialistic and aggressive. Tibet is perishing from communism entrenched in Peking; the Slovaks are suffering from communism flourishing in Prague. This is not understood by Congressmen who are reviling the Russian people instead of condemning world communism which has completely enslaved many nations.

Second, when enumerating the captive nations of communism, it is ignorance not to know that captive are also: the people of Outer Mongolia; the tribes of Sinkiang, the Macedonians in Yugoslavia; the Slovaks and Sudeto-Germans in Czechoslovakia; the Germans near Koenigsberg (present Kaliningrad); the Finns and Karelians from Viborg to the arctic circle; the Laplanders near Petsamo, the Kourilians on the Kuril Islands.

Third, it is ignorant to attribute to Russians the enslavement of Ukrainians, Bielorrussians, Armenians, Azerbeidjanians, Georgians, Turkestanians. In the USSR there do not exist any laws nor administrative practices which give Russians any privileges or more lenient treatment as compared to tribes enslaved by the state. This means that Russians are enslaved to the same extent as the rest of the population of the Soviet land and that they are captives of communism, and not of Russian communism. During this year's First of May parade, in the front row of the Soviet dignitaries stood eleven marshals, generals and admirals. Only three of them were Russians, - Chouikov, Zakharov and Gorshkov. The remainder belonged to the "captives":- Malinovsky, Grechko, Eremenko, Sokolovsky, Moskalenko, Boudenny, Bagramian, Rokossovsky. It would seem that the nations "captives" of the Russians are keeping the Russians captive!

The problem of this enslavement is not as simple as it appears to Congressmen. They think that Georgia is a "captive" of the Russians, but they do not know that within the Georgian SSR 2,558,000 Georgians are keeping "captive" 1,096,000 Osyetins, Abhasians, Armenians, Kurds, Greeks and Jews, as well as 490,000 Russians. A similar picture appears in the Armenian, Turkmen and Aserbaidjan SSR. And in the Kazakh SSR things are even worse: 399,000 Tatars, Uzbeks and Dungans, 127,000 Poles and Koreans and 4,900,000 Russians are suffering as "captives" of 2,755,000 Kazakhs. Why, then, does the Resolution of Congress not condemn the Georgian, Armenian, Turkmen, Azerbaidjan and Kazakh communisms for the enslavement in their soviet republics of millionsof Russians and peoples of other tribes? The question as to who enslaves whom would be entirely clear if the ignoramuses would only understand that it is communism which enslaves everyone, and not the Russians; it is communism which enslaves, and not Russian communism.

Fourth, it is ignorant to speak about the "enslavement and deprivation of state independance" of Idel-Ural. During the entire history of Russia Idel-Ural has not made itself evident as a state. It is not apparent as a nation now, except as in the reception rooms of the American (Liberation) Committee which are crowded by smart lovers of subsidies for separatist propaganda. ~~There are no Idel-Uralians in the list of the 22 nations of the USSR, - which range from the 114,000,000 Russians to the 1,000,000 Estonians (I am rounding off the figures). Nor is this nation to be found among the smaller tribes ranging in size from the Udmurts (623,000) to the Gypsies (123,000). Neither is it in the Dagestanian group consisting of 10 tribes such as the Avars (268,000) or the Routouls (7,000) and the Tzahours (6,000). Nor can one find it among the tiny tribes of the north totalling 128,000 in all, although in the list of that group are enumerated such "nations" as the Nganasanianz of 700 souls and Ukagirians of 400 souls. But the Idel-Uralians were not discovered by the 1959 Soviet census.~~

NIKITA KHRUSCHEV

SCAT!

You, dirty RED AGGRESSOR. Hands off the
United States!

GO TO HELL!

You, BLOODSTAINED BUTCHER of the Russian
People!

You, BESTIAL EXECUTIONER of Budapest!

SCAT!

Why don't you settle for good in the Congo? — It's the right place for
you under the wing of your enlightened pal LUMUMBA!

Or Else, Under your puppet CASTRO you can reenact in Cuba your
slaughter orgies of 1933 and 1936, in the Moscow region and in the
Ukraine!

You, TOP SPY of the world communist conspiracy!

SCAT!

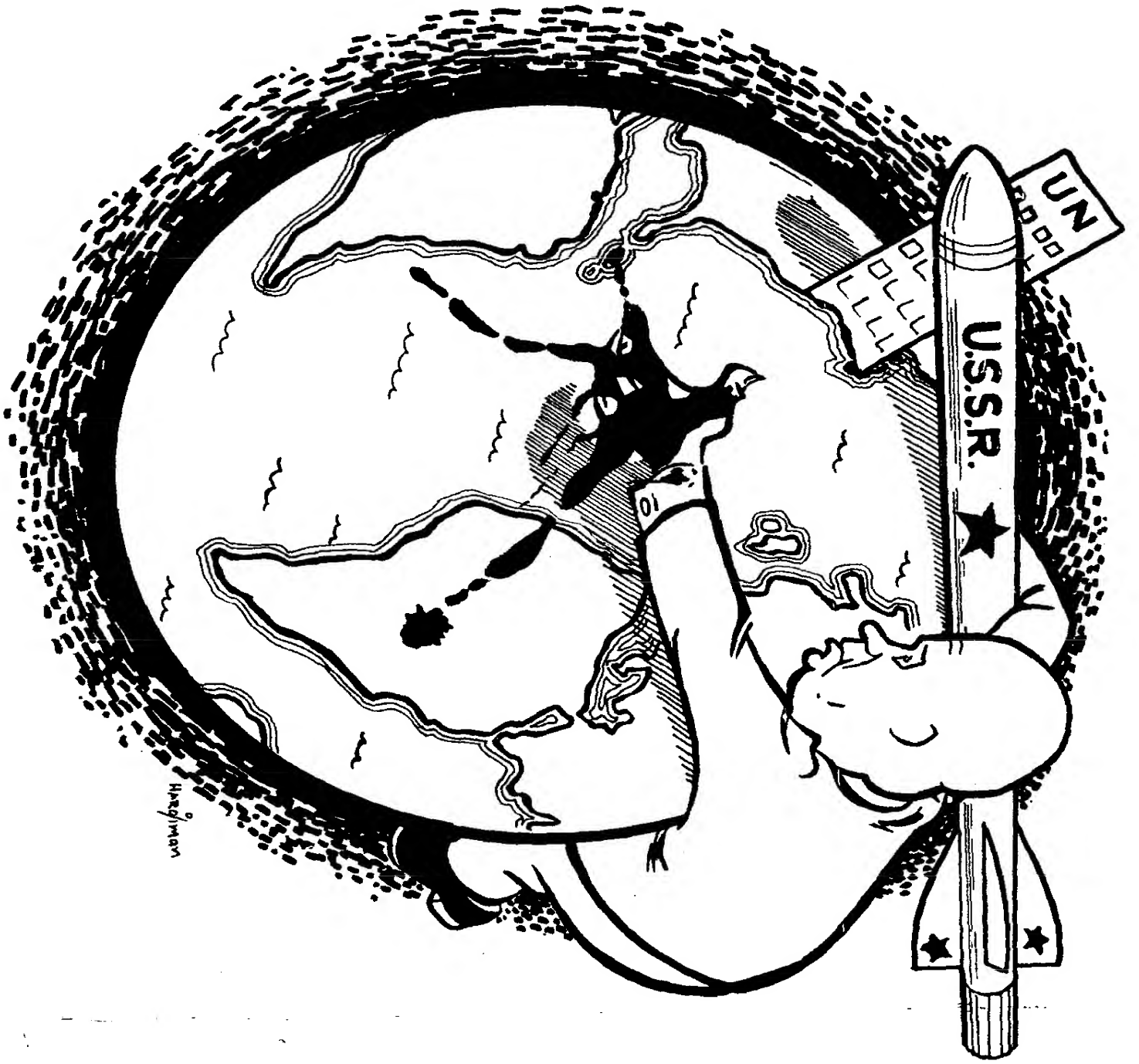
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You, GODLESS SCOUNDREL!

3 OCT 13 1960

SCAT! GO TO HELL! BEGONE YOU ~~SATAN~~



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