

At the beginning of July of this year, there appeared at the Dutchman MOUTON's print shop, a very secretive visitor who appeared to be well informed about the preparation of the Russian edition of Dr. Zhivago. MOUTON's sales director, Peter de RIDDER, asked the visitor to be patient until he could get together with FELTRINKELLI and could begin the preparation. The unknown individual reached in his briefcase and wordlessly exhibited the negatives of the complete photostatic copy of Dr. Zhivago which obviously originated from an illegal Russian edition from behind the Iron Curtain. The Dutchman wasn't too sure if it would be in the interests of the MOUTON Firm and that of FELTRINKELLI to accept this edition, but one had to think of the possibility of another printer being found who didn't have to worry about this. RIDDER accepted the edition without the directors of the international syndicate knowing about it. RIDDER tried to reach FELTRINKELLI by telephone in order to legalize the printing at the last minute.

The individual in the Brussels Vatican pavilion who talked with the Soviet Couriers was not unknown to PASTERNAK. He was called Vladimir Graf TOLSTOY, a grand nephew of Count Leo Nikolayevich TOLSTOY and had visited PASTERNAK at the end of July in his village near Moscow. Leo N. TOLSTOY was very friendly with PASTERNAK's father, the painter Leonid PASTERNAK, while Boris PASTERNAK was serving in a literary capacity in the Soviet system. TOLSTOY immigrated to America. He became a professor at the Jesuit University at Georgetown in Washington, D.C., and entered the service of the Militant American Cultural and Propaganda Organization which goes under the name of Committee for a Free Europe. From the coffers of this Committee, TOLSTOY's nephew Vladimir, financed the printing of the Russian edition of Dr. Zhivago.

Paris Match

Article claims clandestine edition made it possible for PASTERNAK to receive Nobel Prize.

Telegraph

With all the fuss about ZHIVAGO, mystery has arisen and most of the answers remain to be found in the Netherlands and the Hague in particular. According to KENDOUT, Soviet visitors to the exposition were given free copies in Vatican pavilion in which FELTRINKELLI, who has book rights, appeared as publisher although he had not placed an order for printing of Russian edition. These copies originated from

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D 4, Nov.

Memorandum For: Director of Central Intelligence

Subject : Article in the National Review Bulletin of 15
November 1958 Concerning the Book "Dr. Zhivago"1. This memorandum is for information only.

2. on 15 November 1958 the National Review Bulletin carried an article on the publication of the book "Dr. Zhivago" asserting that CIA was responsible for the Dutch publication of the book. An extract of this article as it appeared in the National Review Bulletin is set forth as Attachment "A".

3. A source of this office has advised that Ralph De Toledano wrote the article which appeared in the National Review Bulletin. De Toledano, author of "Spies, Dupes and Diplomats," is a member of the extreme right wing element and was a close associate of Senator McCarthy. De Toledano entered on duty with OSS in December 1944, but was terminated in February 1945

4. Considerable material has appeared in the European press concerning the publication of "Dr. Zhivago." Attachment "C" contains a summary of material which has appeared in Der Spiegel, issue of 29 October 1958, in the Paris Match, and in the Dutch publications Haagsch Dagblad and Het Binnenhoff. The Der Spiegel article asserted that Vladimir Graf Tolstoy, the grandnephew of Count Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy, financed the printing of the Russian edition of "Dr. Zhivago" from funds of the Committee for Free Europe. The article went on to assert that Vladimir Tolstoy had visited Boris Pasternak, the author of "Dr. Zhivago," in July in Russia.

5. The editors of the National Review and the National Review Bulletin have had numerous articles in the past charging that the Committee for Free Europe and Radio Free Europe are CIA sponsored and financed. It is possible that Ralph De Toledano, as part of the basis for his assertion in the 15 November 1958 article that "Dr. Zhivago" was published through the work of CIA, used some of the

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material described above. It is a well-known fact that the various editors and contributors to the National Review and National Review Bulletin follow closely material appearing in the Western European press.

6. Further work is being done on this matter, and you will be advised of the results of this further investigation.

[redacted]
Director of Security

Attachments: A, B and C

Distribution:

Orig & 1 - D/CI
1 - DD/CI
1 - IG
1 - OGC
1 - ID
1 - Acting DD/P
1 - Asst. to D/CI [redacted]
1 - EE

OS [redacted] Cord: [redacted] (24 November 1958)

illegal source which proved to be MOUTON acting in complete ignorance. FELTRINELLI and MOUTON have now made contract for the new Russian edition of the book. KERNHOUT claims FELTRINELLI wrote him on 1 July asking about sending him photocopy of book. Several days later DE RIDDER received telephone call from contact in Paris who told him he was bringing manuscript. DE RIDDER accepted delivery of book on assumption that the person from Paris was sent by FELTRINELLI. Weeks later DE RIDDER received visit from VAN DER BEEK who ordered 1,000 copies, obviously aware that MOUTON was printing Russian edition for FELTRINELLI. It was impossible to fill his order within month as requested. To DE RIDDER's stupefaction, BEEK took printing plates out of his briefcase. To the best of our knowledge no Russian edition was ever published and we tried to contact FELTRINELLI to inform him of this startling visit but he was not available. In order to preserve FELTRINELLI's rights, we are now reproducing the book photo-mechanically in order to prevent book from going to another publisher. 1,160 copies were given to BEEK who did not tell for whom the books were intended. KERNHOUT heard then that the books were distributed in the Vatican Pavilion. But until then he had been unaware involved in political affair. Afterwards learned that Paris manuscript was not identical with FELTRINELLI manuscript, but BEEK's photocopy was quite similar to FELTRINELLI's. FELTRINELLI seemed to find no objection to Hague illegal edition. Agreement reached between FELTRINELLI and KERNHOUT, Italian showed understanding for MOUTON action but mystery remains: Where is FELTRINELLI's photocopy which was sent by post to Hague?

March 24th

We had an interview with FELTRINELLI who is the Italian publisher and main character in the pirate edition of Dr. Zhivago. FELTRINELLI said: "I am considering bringing action against VAN DER BEEK who is responsible for the pirate publication. My intention now is to publish the book through MOUTON, that is I will publish and distribute, MOUTON will do the setting and printing, nothing more. Each order must have my consent. The printing will amount to 5,000 copies. I think the book will be on the market on 1 December." It is known that FELTRINELLI did not wish to publish the book in Russian this spring and that he sabotaged negotiations with MOUTON. FELTRINELLI is known to be Communist. He denied any sabotage of publication stating: "Your compatriots did not come up fast enough with detailed estimates of expenses." We asked FELTRINELLI if he was a Communist. "I am not a member of the Communist Party" he said. "I am not asking you that." "Then I cannot answer your question", he said dryly. He described MOUTON's handling of illegal publication as stupid and wildest like.

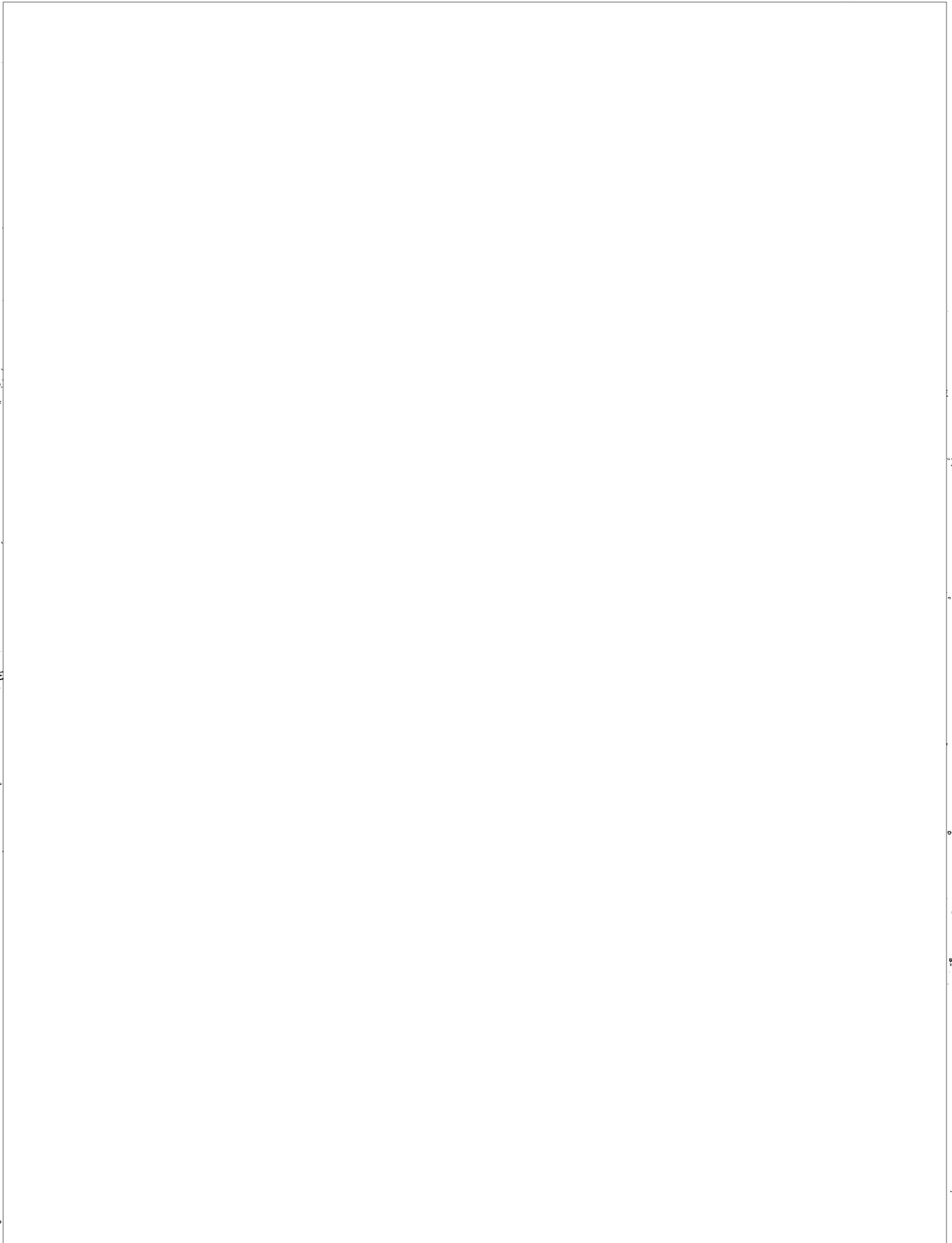
Second Article in March 24th

During the first week of September several hundred copies of Dr.

Zhivago were offered free to Russian tourists in Vatican Pavilion at the exposition. They were part of 1,160 copies printed at the Hague. They were the only copies printed in Russian in the world. According to some reports, copies of these books are being passed from hand to hand in Moscow and Leningrad.

Met Pinnerhof

A series of wild west developments surround the Russian printing of Dr. Zhivago from which it results that MAISON has published illegal and will publish legal edition. On 1 November a contract was signed for the printing of a legal edition. REINHOLD explained the story because of misleading accounts in which he says or less imputed participating in political affairs. REINHOLD said they were involved in politics without knowing it. Someone came from Paris to bring the manuscript which MAISON thought was from FELTRINELLI, but later learned this was not the case. Motives of the Frenchman is not clear to this day. In dealing with BLIX, MAISON did not know his relationship with Vreda en Vrietheld, an anti-Communist organization, which seems to have distributed the book to Russian visitors at the Vatican Pavilion. FELTRINELLI was in the Hague on 1 November and MAISON assured him that printing expenses will be born by BLIX only and they are attempting to turn the illegal printing into a legal one. Everything turned out all right and contract was signed for 5,000 copies in Russian. FELTRINELLI wants the first edition continued to be considered as illegal. Paris manuscript differs from FELTRINELLI's only slightly. BLIX's copies are similar to FELTRINELLI's with exception of typographical errors and some rules left out. But who had the manuscript printed and not published? FELTRINELLI sent the manuscript unregistered but MAISON did not get it. Where is it? How did the Frenchman and BLIX get the text since FELTRINELLI says he did not provide them with it?



ATTACHMENT "Q"

Articles Appearing in REV. SUNDAY Issue of 29 October 1958 about Dr. Zhivago

The article started off by mentioning Soviet tourists who have for several months been visiting the Brussels World Fair and have been in the last few weeks visiting an exhibit of the Vatican which is of particular interest. The Soviet visitors had been interested not so much in the Vatican Church or in the Vatican pavilion, which is called the "Church of the Still" which the Catholic clerics have designated as the clergy in the countries behind the Iron Curtain. The Soviet citizens have gone much more to the pavilion-helpers which they have made plain through words and gestures, but they had come with some mutual reservations. They are in each case directed after a few discreet steps to the Vatican's Information Office for the Church of the eastern areas and they were greeted by a Slovenian priest who spoke with them awhile in the Russian language. The Soviet guests left with a book under their arm which was given to them as a gift, and this book was not the Bible, but a novel, a Russian edition of the Dr. Zhivago by Boris PASTERNAK which is forbidden in the Soviet Union.

The author was given the Nobel Prize for literature last Thursday by the Swedish Academy. The sixty-eight year old writer, PASTERNAK, who lives in a villa somewhat near Moscow, wrote Dr. Zhivago over a period of ten years.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung stated that the book was a very good Russian novel of freedom. It is the only fully free and completely non-censored edition of a Russian's concept of this epic and it is the only worthwhile writing of all the Soviet literature of this year. The book tells the story of a middle-class intellectual, Dr. Yuri Andreyevich ZHIVAGO, who has maintained an independent critical outlook on the events in Russia from the October Revolution of 1917 to the Stalinist Terror and has changed it happily.

PASTERNAK gave a copy of his manuscript to the Director of the Mailsonder Firm, Dr. Giangiacomo FELTRINELLI, and gave him the right for publishing the book in Western countries. After a period of several months, there appeared in the Mailsonder Company the Italian; from Gallinard in Paris, the French; and from COLLINS and HARVILL Press in London, the English edition of Dr. Zhivago. At the same time, the German edition appeared in August of this year. Also, the Russian version of Slavic text, the printer and publisher MOUTON in the Hague.



ATTACHMENT "A"

Excerpt from National Review, Volume I, No. 4, November 15, 1956

"At Home"

Washington

"That quaint workshop of amateur subversion, the Central Intelligence Agency, may be exorbitantly expensive -- but from time to time it produces some noteworthy goodies. This summer, for instance, CIA forgot its feud with some of our allies and turned on our enemies -- and gizmos succeeded most nobly.

The Russian text of Boris Pasternak's novel, DOCTOR ZHIVAGO, was secretly turned over to a Dutch publisher. Some thousand copies of the book were then quietly shipped to the Vatican, and then handed out free to visiting Soviet citizens. In Moscow, these books were passed from hand to hand as precious as a copy of POPE JOHN in a college dormitory. The Kremlin, through its ambassador in Italy, protested bitterly to Feltrinelli, who "owned" the rights to DOCTOR ZHIVAGO -- and last week a suit was filed against the Dutch publisher to force him to cease and desist. But the demand has been done, and the award of a Nobel Prize to Mr. Pasternak was the icing on a cake which Comrade Khrushchev has had some difficulty in digesting.

Soviet discomfiture over Pasternak was watched on a small scale here when the WALL STREET JOURNAL framed editorially on the spot the good friend, Mr. Cyrus Eaton. To the dismay of the let's-go-to-the-questions-for-the-nation's-capital, the WALL STREET JOURNAL took up certain words spoken by Mr. Eaton before a large audience at the National Press Club. The WALL STREET JOURNAL went far beyond official demands for unilateral Soviet disarmament, recognition of Red China, and other forms of appeasement. The WALL STREET JOURNAL considers tender solicitude for American interest a form of pricking "propaganda misconceptions."

Mr. Eaton, however, found it in his over-zealous heart to justify the Soviet massacre of Hungary, to depict Nikita Khrushchev as a man with abounding love for the United States, and to "explain" the treatment of Mr. Pasternak by the Communists as a demonstration of overzealous patriotism among the Soviet younger generation. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, hardly blushing, remarked: "Some of Mr. Eaton's unbridled observations sound embarrassingly like those of Henry Wallace during his period of focused gullibility about Russia." How true, said the pot to the kettle."