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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

AIR

000-25037

16 September 1957

Chief, SE

INFO: CCB

Chief of Base, Pullach

Operational/OPSWING/CAMT

Fall "AGAVE"

orig: PAVLICEK 201 -
116421

- References: a. ERLA-20503
- b. ERLA-21895

ACTION REQUIRED: None — for your information.

INTRODUCTION: The purpose of this dispatch is to bring the reporting on Subject case up to date and to expand on certain points raised in reference a. Therefore the narrative here covers approximately fourteen months of "activity" in this operation. Although because of the time factor, many of the subjects dealt with are of only academic interest, they are touched on here for the sake of completeness in the event that a study of StB operations is undertaken.

1. As noted in reference a, the meeting that was scheduled for 17/18 July 1956 in Vienna took place. The discussions were held on 17 July in the "Kissenbahnstern" on Margaretengartel, and on 18 July in the Cafe "Westend". At the meeting on 17 July the discussions between the agent and his Czech handler concerned the following political themes.

a. Compulsory Military Service Law in the Federal Republic With respect to this law the Czech said that they had figured that this would not be passed. They had expected a "no" from the opposition but particularly they had figured on the disapproval of the FDP.

b. The Revolt in Poznan With regard to this the Czech tried to make it sound plausible that the basis for this uprising was inspired by the United States, but that a part of the blame should be borne by the Polish Government itself because it had not appreciated the necessity of instructing the majority of the working people in Communist doctrine. Any similar sort of action should not be expected in the GDR because there the living standards are better and the government has the support of the people.

c. The Flight of the Hungarian Group by Plane to the Federal Republic On this point the Czech attempted to suggest that in all countries of the world there are certain groups who do not accept the authority of the government. This is true also in people's democracies. As a matter of fact, people do flee from the West to the East. One should not attach too much to this particular thing.

d. The Sensational Reporting in the "Wiener Nachrichten" in which a certain PAVLICEK (a Czech) was charged with attempted kidnapping. The reaction of the Czech to this discussion was simply that it was the customary slander of the press. The Czech government obviously had nothing to do with this.

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e. Recall of Soviet Ambassador SMILIN V-22355 tried to change the subject and said that he had just learned of the recall at the time of his trip to Vienna and said also that there was no reaction as yet on the part of the people in the Federal Republic.

2. At the close of this discussion, V-22355 gave to his Czech handler the "Spielmaterial" which had been okayed for passing by us (see para 10 of WLA-20503). He also said that on the grounds of ill health that he had to plan on going to a sanitarium and that it would be for a long time.

3. Since V-22355 had noticed a person who frequently acted as a surveillance agent, he mentioned this fact to his Czech handler. The latter made the observation "that is OK". V-22355 believes that he remembers from previous observations in the GDR that he has seen this man in contact with the StB.

4. At the meeting on 18 July, the Czech complained about the reporting and also about the initiative of V-22355 in respect to his assignments. V-22355 said that (a) he was not in any position, as a result of his sickness, to perform any other work and (b) he also saw no grounds to take personal risks which were not in proportion to the pay he was receiving. In fact he said that he did not see that there was any particular worth to the work that he had been assigned up to this time. As an example, he mentioned the American military targets that had been given to him. To this the Czech replied spontaneously that V-22355, as was customary in all such intelligence operations, had to undertake certain test missions. His assessment would depend on the outcome of these and such would have a bearing on future assignments. The Czech added, as a softening touch no doubt, that he, too, had superiors and that they did not always share his point of view.

5. As a result of the forthcoming trip to the sanitarium, V-22355 did not receive any further assignments. The next meeting was set for 10 November 1956 in Vienna. The agent received DM 300 as reimbursement for expenses. V-22355 got the OK from the responsible health office to take a three months rest cure in a sanitarium starting sometime between 24 October and 6 November 1956. With the permission of UFG-ING, V-22355 informed the Czechs through his cover address of these facts and stated at the same time that he would have to decline the meeting for November 1956.

6. In a meeting with his UFG-ING handler, V-22355 said that he would receive a day's leave in the course of his cure and that he wanted to use it to keep a meeting with his Czech contact. Therefore, with the permission of UFG-ING, he wrote on 29 November 1956 to his cover address and a meeting was agreed on for 15 December 1956 in Vienna. The meeting date was kept by the Czech. It was the same person who had met the agent on 17/18 July. The discussion took place in the Cafe "Westend". The agent had been instructed by his UFG-ING handler to direct the conversation in this meeting to the agent's personal security. The situation in Hungary provided the opportunity for this discussion. The

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Czech took the point of view that V-22355 did not have to worry at all about his own security, but reassured him that such situations as had occurred in Hungary would not occur in the CSR, and that the Czech IS had learned sufficiently from past experience how to protect its own sources. He told V-22355 that he could feel perfectly reassured. To the argument of V-22355 that, for example, the Czech himself or other StB officials might flee from the CSR and spill the beans, the Czech handler said that would hardly happen. He, the Czech, would not dare to do this since his family would be held responsible. The Czech said that in general he was glad that V-22355 had brought these points up for discussion. He said that he took it as an indication that V-22355 was serious about this business and that therefore he was glad to present his own thoughts on the matter. Should there be any actual danger to the agent, the Czech IS, according to the Czech handler, had ways and means of warning V-22355.

7. In respect to his health, V-22355 stated that he would have to continue his rest cure for an undetermined length of time. The Czech stated in reply that the StB laid considerable importance on the head of the agent's regaining his health and that he should take time for this purpose. He said that thereafter they could resume the other aspects of their relationship. When V-22355 mentioned earlier assignments that had been given to him, namely the investigation of Joseph GOSCHLER and also that of V-2776, the Czech explained that the agent need not worry about these assignments, even as he had been told previously.

8. Then the Czech handler directed the discussion to Sudeten-German Landsmannschaft matters. In particular, he mentioned V-22354, Dr. Richard "TAU" and Rudolph "SANDNER" in connection with a circular letter sent by them to the agent. The handler said that the Czechs had assumed that these people who were former prisoners would not engage further in political activities. Unfortunately, that did not turn out to be the case, according to the Czech. The StB regarded these persons with distrust because it appeared that contrary to pledges that they signed, they were now working against the interests of the CSR. The Czech handler advised V-22355 to avoid this particular group, and that the Czechs had the potential to put such individuals under some form of undescribed pressure. (EKUTZBACH regarded this as possibly a provocation on the part of the StB, and further that this had some significance as far as Fall ANEKROTE who is concerned. In our discussions about this point, EKUTZBACH agreed that it was conceivable that the Czech handler had committed a boner in bringing this point up with V-22355.)

9. Finally the Czech asked whether V-22355 would find it convenient to hold future meetings in Salzburg after he had regained his health. The Czech explained that he frequently would have much to do in Salzburg in 1957 and that the Czechs now had representation in that place. He added that it would be convenient for him to hold his meetings with V-22355 there and the letter agreed to the proposition. The next meeting date was set for 16 March 1957 in Salzburg at 3 p.m. at "Under den Lauben" on the Theaterring. An alternate meeting place was arranged for Vienna. V-22355 received as a result of his sickness no new assignments from his Czech handler, but was given DM 300 towards expenses.

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10. The meeting took place as planned but because of the continuing illness of the agent, again no new assignments were given. Unfortunately for V-22355 and for the operation, his poor health has not permitted the StB or UFSWIMC effort to get off the ground. As if to underscore this situation, the StB's summons to the agent to come to East Berlin for a July meeting was promptly rejected. So unless the StB agrees to meetings in Austria - as they earlier had done - the case will remain on ice, if it is not dead. The patience of the StB to see the agent through his long illness and their statements of his worth to them would indicate, however, that there may yet be some future action.

Approved by: _____