

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

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DISPATCH NO. EAV-1-122

CLASSIFICATION

SEP 30 1952

TO : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: SEP 30 1952

FROM : Chief, FE

INFO: SAIZ, FRAH, FULL
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/CF
SPECIFIC - ROESSELSPRING

Attention:

1. In going over the ROESSELSPRING case we have come across an angle which seems not sufficiently emphasized so far, namely the roles Jaroslav LUKATSCHEK and Jaroslav WEYRACH may be playing in the acquisition of the "garbage" material. LUKATSCHEK has been dealing in the collection and sale of Soviet documents since 1949 and has had connections with a wide variety of intelligence services and operators including URBAN, Zipper, BLO, FIS, GAN, and various U.S. services.

2. Personal data re LUKATSCHEK, aka LUKASZ, LUKACH, LUCAS, LUKACZ is as follows:

a. According to a memorandum from the DP Commission, Jaroslav LUKAS, Vienna 15, Fabichergasse 13/3, Ukrainian stateless (CSR), born 28 October 1922 at Deutschau-Tatschewo, Karpa (then Ukraine, CSR), was seeking admission to the United States. His normal occupation was given as technical student. His last permanent address was in 1946-1948 at Srobarplatz 1, Engerau-Pressburg, CSR. The "date issued to area" was given as 21 July 1951.

b. According to a statement which LUKATSCHEK submitted to Zipper (see attachment to BUFA 5843), he arrived in Vienna from Bratislava at the end of February 1948. He and his brother had gone to high school in Ujgorod. Before fleeing from Czechoslovakia, LUKATSCHEK used to smuggle saccharine from Bratislava to Austria.

c. In BUFA 6383 of 11 May 1951, data on LUKATSCHEK is given as follows: Austrian ID card No. 1s 8946/48A issued 12 July 1948 by Bezirkspolizeikommandosariat Vienna III, Juckgasse 19. Last known address: Vienna III, Holdeckgasse 3. Other address: Vienna VII, Dombachstr. (?), Apt. 14.

d. According to Vienna cable 7190 of 21 March 1952, LUKATSCHEK, when interviewed by Cristle, Public Affairs Division, said he was an ardent Ukrainian nationalist. He claimed to have spent the war as a student at

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Prague University and to have left Czechoslovakia for Austria in 1945. He refused information about his current activity in Vienna, but indicated past work for a Munich Girardin group. He is described as 35 years old, born in Tossa (Ruthenia), tall, heavy set, thin moustache, round face, dark complexion, brown eyes, thin black curly hair, speaks fluent German with accent. He stated his brother and mother emigrated to the United States after World War II.

e. An unevaluated report dated 17 October 1945 lists a Sergeant Jaroslav LEMAS, native of Tyn, Moravia, as having accompanied a Captain Albin JASEK on an undisclosed mission to Naples. JASEK was formerly a member of the Nazi-organized Czech Protectorate Army which surrendered in May 1945 to the Allied Forces in Italy.

3. LUKATSCH claimed in WOLA 6332 of 11 May 1951 that shortly after he was turned over to Zipper agent 11213 (in the summer of 1949), he hired Jaroslav DEYTRACH for the collection of Soviet documents in the Vienna area. Personal data on DEYTRACH is as follows:

a. WOLA 6333 of 11 May 1951 identifies Jaroslav DEYTRACH (DEYTRASZ) as born 13 September 1921 in Barytsch, Galicia. He held Austrian ID card 57749. His last known address was: Vienna 18, Gersthoferstr. 12/2/5.

b. A memorandum from the DP Commission in November 1951 gives similar data regarding DEYTRACH's birth and address, plus the description of his normal occupation as "student, travelling salesman". His last permanent address is given as Hauptstrasse 7, Jaroslau, Poland (1939-1940).

4. How LUKATSCH and DEYTRACH seem to fit into the Soviet garbage collection picture is this:

a. FULL 3435 of 4 April 1952: "He (LUKATSCH) now submitting garbage material Zipper through Josef URBAN of Zipper op BOESSELSBRUNN".

b. According to LUKATSCH's own statement (WOLA 5843), he was introduced to URBAN in early 1949. Some time later URBAN offered LUKATSCH work, asking for connections with Czechoslovakia. L. could not come through on this, but offered to supply URBAN with Soviet materials and gave him a little information and a few newspapers.

c. According to WOLA 6382, in the summer of 1949 Georg KOLUBOWICZ approached LUKATSCH for the procurement of identity documents. LUKATSCH arranged this through URBAN.

d. LUKATSCH's work with Zipper dates from the summer of 1949. L. was hired through KOLUBOWICZ, who told him to quit his "cafe intelligence" and establish contact with members of the Soviet occupation forces. A month later KOLUBOWICZ turned him over to Zipper source 11213. LUKATSCH stated that shortly after he was turned over to 11213 he hired DEYTRACH for the collection of Soviet documents in the Vienna area.

e. In the spring of 1949 LUKATSCH was introduced to the FIS via Franz KLIMVIC. Sometime between then and the summer of 1949, L. told KOLUBOWICZ that he was in touch with the French but was dissatisfied because they were demanding much and paying very little.

f. According to WIA 11213, at the beginning of December 1950, Major Haugh of SIS queried a Russian case officer about a Slav, name unknown, who claimed to have contact with a Soviet sergeant at the Kagran Kaserne and to have been employed by some American intelligence agency but dropped in the fall of 1950. Haugh said the inquiry stemmed from the SIS. This pointed to Zipper source 11213 one of whose sub-sources was stationed at that Kaserne. 11213 stated that the individual in question was LUKATSOH. Sometime in 1949, 11213 employed LUKATSOH as a clerk for copying and translating the Russian material which 11213 collected from his sources. It appears that L. abstracted part of this material and sold it to the SIS and FIB. L. was said to be "still working for Josef ROMAN of SIS in Linz who must have submitted the original inquiry to Haugh".

g. In July 1950 LUKATSOH was told by 11213 that he was no longer needed because his work was unsatisfactory. As a result of this misunderstanding with 11213, L. gave the SIS samples of reports taken from 11213 (WIA 6332).

h. This was not the end of collaboration between LUKATSOH and 11213, however. According to the September 1950 accounts of Zipper project 73 as given in WOLA 4237, 11213 was given money for recruiting LUKATSOH and DMYTRASH. There was still contact in 1951, for according to WOLA 6384 of 12 May 1951, "11213 informed LUKATSOH of ROMAN's arrest and the latter was very much perturbed. 11213 confided to 11260 that LUKATSOH and DMYTRASH were running teams, probably for the French or British, to collect documents on Soviet garbage dumps similar to that of ROMAN". WOLL 3435 of 4 April 1952 states that it is unclear if the LUKATSOH contact with 11213 is broken as alleged.

i. According to WIFN 7190 of 21 March 1952, LUKATSOH wrote about March 1 to ROT-WEISS-ROT in Vienna offering Soviet publications, and private correspondence for anti-Soviet propaganda. Later, when interviewed by Gristle, Public Affairs Division, he stated he could deliver hundreds of letters sent to Soviet soldiers in Austria, division newspapers, books, political publications etc. difficult to obtain outside the Soviet Union. He intimated that the source was Soviet soldiers stationed in the Korneuburg area.

5. Connections of LUKATSOH with various intelligence services. At the risk of partial repetition, a breakdown of LUKATSOH's activities by intelligence service is given below:

a. Czech Side

According to WOL 5543 which contains a statement by L. dated 11 February 1951, L. relates that upon his arrival in Austria in 1948 he stayed with a friend, J. ZYBENOV who suggested he work with the Czech group of General PRCHALA. This L. did, collecting information from refugees from Czechoslovakia and transmitting it to TABOREK, PRCHALA's deputy in Austria. This petered out. In October 1948 L. met an old friend, Otto WICHMANN, who persuaded him to cross the Czech border for a smuggling operation. L. walked into the arms of the Czech I who sent him back into Austria to work against the refugee Czechs (I. ZYBENOV, SMICHT, KLIMOVICH, TABOREK, PRCHALA). L. claims he gave the SIS Reports which he and SMICHT made up, and that the British were informed about the whole thing via SMICHT. Later the SIS tried

to lure L. into what he thought was a kidnapping, but he ran off. L. went twice to CIC and told everything there to Mr. Herbert GREEN.

In WAVA 8006 of 3 April 1951 concerning the interrogation of Franz KLIMOVIC, L. is mentioned as one of the persons to question KLIMOVIC about, as L. was a "former Czech double agent". KLIMOVIC reiterated that his unfortunate choice of WIGLERIN and Jaroslav LUKAS to act as couriers to Major SERRUS in 1948 had caused several arrests and ruined a CIC operation into the CSR. He admitted his former affiliation with ZVONKOV and SIGUT in an FIS-sponsored network (most of these items were verified against the confessions of Jaroslav LUKAS, ex-CSR agent, obtained informally from the Munich Operations Base).

b. BIS

As noted above, in the fall of 1948 LUKATSCH informed the BIS of his assignment from the CIS via SMIGOUT.

See paragraph l f and h. LUKATSCH was reported to have sold Russian material to the BIS in 1949. In December 1950 he was said to be still working for URBAN "of BIS" in Linz. In May 1951 he was said by 11213 to be running teams to collect Soviet documents "probably for the French or British".

c. FIS

See paragraph l e, f, g, h. LUKATSCH was introduced to the French in the spring of 1949. Later in 1949 when working for 11213 he sold part of the material to the FIS. Following July 1950 he gave the FIS samples of reports taken from 11213. He was said by 11213 in May 1951 to be running teams to collect Soviet documents probably for the French or British.

d. AIS

As noted in paragraph 5 a, he was questioned by CIC regarding his activities for the CIS.

In the "List of informants dropped by intelligence agencies in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria" submitted as WOKA 19942, LUKATSCH's name appears. He was discharged 1 April 1950 for ineptitude.

In WOLA 5943 he is mentioned as employed by some American intelligence agency, but dropped in the fall of 1950.

LUKATSCH is identified as #5115A in a list of Detachment 35 sources given in August 1951.

VIEN 7190 of 21 March 1952 indicated that the Vienna station wanted to recruit L. Pullach notified Vienna that L's contact with 11213 was allegedly broken, but unclear.

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g. Zipper

See paragraph 4 d, f, g, h. LUKATSCH was recruited for Zipper in the summer of 1949 and a month later turned over to Zipper agent 11213. He was employed by 11213 to copy and translate Russian material. He was told by 11213 in July 1950 that his services were no longer needed. In September 1950, 11213 received money for recruiting L. In May 1951, 11213 informed L. of LUKATSCH's arrest. It was unclear in April 1952 if the L. - 11213 contact was broken. *

f. URBAN

See paragraph 4 a, b, c, f. LUKATSCH met URBAN in early 1949. In the summer of 1949, L., when asked by a contact for identity documents, arranges their procurement via URBAN. Some time in 1949 URBAN asked L. to work for him. L. brings him Soviet material. In December 1950 L. said to be still working for "URBAN of SIS in Linz" who is believed to have addressed an inquiry through CIC to Pullach re the identity of a Slav having contact with a Soviet sergeant at Kagran. In April 1952 L. was giving Soviet garbage material to URBAN.

6. Connection of Soviet material formerly received via Zipper and that received via Zipper/ROESSELSPRUNG:

a. Offhand there seems to be a great similarity. The former material also was composed of letters, class notes, publications, printed forms etc. Some of it was likewise very dirty and sometimes also rather old.

b. It seems to be rather a strong coincidence that URBAN should make Zipper various offers of Russian documents at the approximate time (fall of 1951) that 11213 was put out of circulation by being imprisoned.

c. According to the lengthy report prepared by Zipper, a great similarity is noted between the ROESSELSPRUNG material and that received from project 73 (i.e. via agent 11213). On page 72 this is pointed out with the remark that both bring a strikingly large number of papers and data about the 106 s. Gd. Pz. and the St. Gesch. Reg. The ROESSELSPRUNG material, however, contains much more extensive information about Soviet troops in Austria. No apparent (offensichtliche) connection with project 73 was seen on the basis of the material examined. The possibility is granted, however, that URBAN and 11213 may have the same sub-sources.

d. According to MEIA 10502 of 26 February 1952, "The close contact to the 106 Gd. Pz. Regiment and the SPL Reg. in Kagran is notable. During 1949 and 1950 Zipper had voluminous material on these units, but there is no evidence suggesting that the sources are identical ... Original Soviet letters, orders etc. come mostly from the Vienna area (Kagran, Korneuburg, Traiskirchen, Baden, Hoedling, Bad Woeslau, Brunn am Gebirge, Klosterneuburg, Wiener Neudorf, Soos, Wiener Neustadt and Eisenstadt."

e. It seems noteworthy that 11213 used to have a sub-source in Kagran, that 11213 identified a Slav having contact with a Soviet sergeant at Kagran as LUKATSCH, and that the ROESSELSPRUNG material shows close contact to

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Kagran. It is also interesting to note that WOLA 6001 of 12 April 1951 mentions sub-source of 11213 at Traiskirchen and Korneuburg; LUKATSCHEK claimed that the material he offered to ROT-WEISS-ROT in March 1952 was from Korneuburg.

7. Role of LUKATSCHEK in the collection of Soviet material:

It is not clear from the facts at hand at what point LUKATSCHEK began to collect Soviet documents. He was directed to contact Soviet soldiers in the summer of 1949 by the agent recruiting him for Zipper. His initial furnishing to URBAN of Soviet documents did not appear to be the result of a request by URBAN; it seems rather to stem from LUKATSCHEK's own initiative, since he could not supply the Czech connections that URBAN asked for. The date that LUKATSCHEK began to give the material to URBAN is not specified in available files here, but it could well be after he had started to work for 11213.

8. Ultimate Origin of the "garbage" material:

Even if LUKATSCHEK and his friend MATRACH should prove to be the channels through which URBAN is receiving the ROESSELSPRUNG material, the ~~604~~ question would still remain as to whether the documents represent deception on the part of the Soviet authorities. Several provocative questions arise:

a. If the Soviets are intent on deception, why would they sometimes include material which is very old (i.e. dating back several years), especially if they expected us to swallow the "garbage dump" story as to origin?

b. Assuming that the material received via ROESSELSPRUNG has the same origin as that received via 11213 and is a plant, why have the Russians had this channel for three years without apparently attempting to use it for passing on false information?

9. It is hoped that the present dispatch may prove of some use in your investigation of the ROESSELSPRUNG case.

*Zipper Desk Comment:

It is recommended that try to ascertain whether V 11213 is still in touch with LUKATSCHEK and if so, what is the nature of the present connection. If not, when was the contact broken and under what circumstances? Is V 11213 aware of LUKATSCHEK's current activities? We feel that the V 11213/LUKATSCHEK relationship should be clarified not only in so far as it bears on the ROESSELSPRUNG investigation but also as it relates to V 11213's present endeavors in the Redcap field. Zipper should be urged to follow up this inquiry to protect those interests now at stake in V 11213.

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR DISPATCH NO. 818-158

CLASSIFICATION

SEP 30 1952

TO Chief of Station, Vienna DATE: 1952

FROM Chief, CI TWO: BALS, FRAS, FILL

SUBJECT: Operational/CI
SPECIFIC: RODOLPH WITZ

Attention:

1. In going over the RODOLPH WITZ case we have come across an angle which seems not sufficiently emphasized so far, namely the roles Jaroslav LUKATON and Jaroslav LUKATON may be playing in the acquisition of the "garbage" material. LUKATON has been dealing in the collecting and sale of Soviet documents since 1949 and has had connections with a wide variety of intelligence services and operators including JMW, Zipper, etc., CIA, and various U.S. services.

2. Personal data re LUKATON, aka LUKAZ, LUKACH, LUKAS, LUKAZ is as follows:

a. According to a memorandum from the DP Commission, Jaroslav LUKAS, Vienna 16, Tschernakgasse 11/1, Ukrainian stateless (C.R.), born 28 October 1918 at Pechersk-Stanislava, Karpel (then Ukraine, C.R.), was seeking admission to the United States. His normal occupation was given as technical student. His last permanent address was in 1946-1948 at Broderplate 1, Engerstrasse, C.P. His date issued to area was given as 21 July 1951.

b. According to a statement which LUKATON submitted to Zipper (see attachment to CI 5243), he arrived in Vienna from Bratislava at the end of February 1947. He and his brother had gone to high school in Ujpered. Before fleeing from Czechoslovakia, LUKATON used to smuggle saccharine from Bratislava to Austria.

c. In CIA 633 of 11 May 1951, data on LUKATON is given as follows: Austrian ID card No. 12 0716/124 issued 12 July 1948 by Bezirkspolizeidirektion Wien III, Junggasse 19. Last known address: Vienna III, Moldackgasse 3. Other address: Vienna VII, Dambachstr. (1), Apt. 21a

d. According to Vienna cable 7170 of 21 March 1952, LUKATON, when interviewed by Cristle, Public Affairs Division, said he was an ardent Ukrainian nationalist. He claimed to have spent the war as a student at

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Prague University and to have left Czechoslovakia for Austria in 1946. He refused information about his current activity in Vienna, but indicated past work for a British civilian group. He is described as 35 years old, born in Posen (Poland), tall, heavy set, thin eyebrows, broad face, dark complexion, brown eyes, thin black curly hair, speaks fluent German with accent. He stated his brother and mother emigrated to the United States after World War II.

9. An unclassified report dated 17 October 1951 lists a Sergeant Jaroslav LEXAS, native of Tyn, Moravia, as having accompanied a Captain ALBIN JAKK on an undisclosed mission to Prague. JAKK was formerly a member of the Semi-organized Czech Protectorate Army which surrendered in May 1945 to the Allied forces in Italy.

10. LEXASCH claimed in WLA 6312 of 11 May 1951 that shortly after he was turned over to Zipper agent HELL (in the summer of 1949), he hired Jaroslav BRYDACH for the collection of Soviet documents in the Vienna area. Personal data on BRYDACH is as follows:

a. WLA 6313 of 11 May 1951 identifies Jaroslav BRYDACH (BRYDACH) as born 13 September 1921 in Saryteck, Galicia. He held Austrian ID card 57123. His last known address was: Maria 13, Carinthiastrasse 11/2/3.

b. A memorandum from the DP Commission in November 1951 gives similar data regarding BRYDACH's birth and address, plus the description of his normal occupation as "student, travelling salesman". His last permanent address is given as Hauptstrasse 7, Jaroslaw, Poland (1/13/40).

c. The LEXASCH and BRYDACH seem to fit into the Soviet garbage collection picture in 1949.

d. WLA 5205 of 4 April 1951: "The LEXASCH now submitting garbage material Zipper through Josef GRAM of Zipper op. KREMLINSKOP".

e. According to LEXASCH's own statement (WLA 5213), he was introduced to GRAM in early 1949. Some time later GRAM offered LEXASCH work, asking for connections with Czechoslovakia. He could not come through on this, but offered to supply GRAM with Soviet materials and gave him a little information and a few newspapers.

f. According to WLA 6312, in the summer of 1949 Georg HEUBRICH approached LEXASCH for the procurement of identity documents. LEXASCH arranged this through GRAM.

g. LEXASCH's work with Zipper dates from the summer of 1949. He was hired through HEUBRICH, who told him to quit his "safe intelligence" and establish contact with members of the Soviet occupation forces. A month later HEUBRICH turned him over to Zipper source HELL. LEXASCH stated that shortly after he was turned over to HELL he hired BRYDACH for the collection of Soviet documents in the Vienna area.

h. In the spring of 1949 LEXASCH was introduced to the FBI via Franz HILF. Sometime between then and the summer of 1949, he told HEUBRICH that he was in touch with the French but was classified because they were demanding much and paying very little.

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8. According to WIA 513, at the beginning of December 1950, Major Hugh of CIC queried a Polish case officer about a "Lew", name unknown, who claimed to have contact with a Soviet sergeant at the Eastern Barracks and to have been employed by some American intelligence agency but dropped in the fall of 1950. Hugh said the Lew, dry stemmed from the file. This pointed to 11 of source 11113 one of whose resources was stationed at that barracks. 11113 stated that the individual in question was LUKATON. Sometime in 1949, 11113 employed LUKATON as a clerk for copying and translating the Russian material which 11113 collected from his sources. It appears that L. abstracted part of this material and sold it to the 111 and 713. L. was said to be "still working for Josef S. M. of CIC in line who must have submitted the original inquiry to Hugh".

9. In July 1950 LUKATON was told by 11113 that he was no longer needed because his work was unsatisfactory. As a result of this misunderstanding with 11113, L. gave the 713 copies of reports taken from 11113 (WIA 613).

10. This was not the end of collaboration between LUKATON and 11113, however. According to the September 1950 account of Lipper project 73 as given in WIA 617, 11113 was given money for recruiting LUKATON and DUTCHAK. There was still contact in 1951, for according to WIA 618 of 19 May 1951, "11113 informed LUKATON of DUTCHAK's arrest and the latter was very much perturbed. 11113 confided to 11260 that LUKATON and DUTCHAK were fleeing teams, probably for the French or British, to collect documents on Soviet garbage dumps similar to that of ROMAP. WILL MOY of 4 April 1952 states that it is unclear if the LUKATON contact with 11113 is broken or alleged.

11. According to WIA 710 of 21 March 1952, LUKATON wrote about March 2 to F. H. K. in Vienna offering Soviet publications, and private correspondence for anti-Soviet propaganda. Later, when interviewed by British Public Affairs Division, he stated he could deliver hundreds of letters sent to Soviet soldiers in Austria, division newspapers, books, political publications etc. difficult to obtain outside the Soviet Union. He indicated that the source was Soviet soldiers stationed in the Korneuburg area.

12. Connections of LUKATON with various intelligence services. At the risk of partial repetition, a breakdown of LUKATON's activities by intelligence service is given below:

a. Czech Info

According to WIA 513 which contains a statement by L. dated 11 February 1951, L. relates that upon his arrival in Austria in 1943 he stayed with a friend, J. S. who suggested he work with the Czech group of General PRCHALA. This he did, collecting information from refugees from Czechoslovakia and transmitting it to J. S., PRCHALA's deputy in Austria. This petered out. In October 1948 L. met an old friend, G. S. who persuaded him to cross the Czech border for a smuggling operation. L. walked into the arms of the Czech I. who sent him back into Austria to work against the refugee Czechs (i.e. TRAVNIK, DUBNY, POLAKOVICH, TRAVNIK, PRCHALA). L. claims he gave the CIC reports which he and S. MOY made up, and that the British were informed about the whole thing via S. MOY. Later the CIC tried

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to lure L into what he thought was a kidnapping, but he ran off. L was taken to CIC and told everything there to Mr. Herbert GIBBS.

In NYA 8008 of 3 April 1951 concerning the interrogation of Franz HILBERT, L is mentioned as one of the persons to question HILBERT about, as L was a "former Czech double agent". HILBERT reiterated that his unfortunate choice of HILBERT and Jaroslav LIZAS to act as contacts to Major GIBBS in 1943 had caused several arrests and ruined a CIC operation into the CIA. He admitted his former affiliation with STANLEY and GARY in an espionage network (most of these items were verified against the confessions of Jaroslav LIZAS, CIA/CIA agent, obtained internally from the British operations base).

b. III

As noted above, in the fall of 1948 LUKATICH informed the KGB of his assignment from the CIA via SCOUT.

See paragraph 12 and 13. LUKATICH was reported to have sold Russian material to the KGB in 1948. In December 1950 he was said to be still working for KGB and KGB in line. In May 1951 he was said by 11113 to be running teams to collect Soviet documents "probably for the French or British".

c. III

See paragraph 14, 15, 16. LUKATICH was introduced to the French in the spring of 1948. Later in 1948 when working for 11113 he sold part of the material to the FBI. Following July 1950 he gave the FBI copies of reports taken from 11113. It was said by 11113 in May 1951 to be running teams to collect Soviet documents probably for the French or British.

d. III

As noted in paragraph 5 a, he was questioned by CIC regarding his activities for the CIA.

In the "List of informants dropped by intelligence agencies in the U.S., France of Germany and Austria" submitted as NYA 1748, LUKATICH's name appears. He was discharged 1 April 1950 for ineptitude.

In NYA 5743 he is mentioned as employed by some American intelligence agency, but dropped in the fall of 1950.

LUKATICH is identified as WILSA in a list of Detachment 5 sources given in August 1950.

VDV 7100 of 21 March 1952 indicated that the Vienna station wanted to recruit L. Pallasch notified Vienna that L's contact with 11113 was allegedly broken, but unclear.

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