

PROJECT ACTION				PROJECT CRYPTONYM ARVINGILL	
	TYPE OF ACTION			FI/CI	XX CA
	NEW PROJECT APPROVAL	DIVISION SR			
	AMENDMENT NO.	FIELD STATION Music Operations Group			
	XX RENEWAL FY 1962	BRANCH SR/3	DESK CA		
	EXTENSION	CASE OFFICER [Signature]			
	TERMINATION	ROOM NO. 530028	BUILDING	EXTENSION 6031	

CONCURRENCES OF DIVISION						
ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT	TYPED NAME (And signature)	DATE	COPY NO.	MEMORANDUM ATTACHED		
				YES	NO	DATE
ADM/3	[Signature]	15/				
SR/BD		15/	March 22, 62			
CMR/MS		15/	" 26, 62			
CMR/CA		15/				
SR/CMR		15/	April 2, 62			
SC/MS		15/	April 4, 62			
C/MS		15/	April 5, 1962			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007						

CONCURRENCES OF OTHER COMPONENTS						
SR/PA/CA	15/	[Signature]				

APPROVAL					
PERIOD		TOTAL AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT	
FROM 1 July 1961	TO 30 June 1962	[Signature]	196 196	[Signature]	[Signature]
APPROVING AUTHORITY SR/C-70		SIGNATURE [Signature]		DATE 9 April 1962	

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ADDENDUM TO RENEWAL OF PROJECT ANVIRGIL

FY 1962

1. The submission of the ANVIRGIL Project Renewal for FY 1962 has been delayed pending a reevaluation of the project and a determination of its future both in ER Division and in other elements of the DR/P. At the beginning of the fiscal year there was some question whether the project should be completely reorganized or even terminated as of FY 1962. Finally, on 15 January 1962, at a meeting between [redacted] (DRP) and [redacted] (C/DRP/PJ), [redacted] (CER) and other ER officers, the decision was reached that Project ANVIRGIL would not be terminated in FY 1962 and would, in fact, be renewed for FY 1963 in the amount of [redacted] only after this decision did ER Division begin processing the present FY 1962 Renewal in the amount of [redacted].

2. We regret our delay in submitting the present document. Since the status of the project for FY 1963 is now certain, the renewal document for that year will suffer no such delay. It is now in preparation and will be forwarded for review at the earliest date possible.

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MEMORANDUM OF PROJECT AFTIRILL

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1. General Objectives

The primary objective of Project AFTIRILL is to use a controlled anti-communist espionage organization and its assets to counter or ultimately and explicitly overthrow change in the USSR desirable to United States policy objectives (NSA 3906/1). To this end the group produces Russian-language propaganda materials and disseminates them to Soviets by mail, by radio, and in personal contact with persons travelling abroad. Within the last few years the group has also been trying to prepare travellers to the Soviet Union with facts and figures of interest to Soviets.

A secondary objective of the project is to take advantage of the experience, cover, and propaganda function of industrial nations of the organization to further other CIA objectives. Although very little progress has been made toward this objective during the past year, the possibility still exists that future representations sent by the group's Soviet headquarters to other nations can be used to further objectives by local CIA offices to support well-known Agency operations. At the present time the only place where this coverage has proven itself to be useful. When the local Soviet representation program has developed work in the Russian system of radio broadcast system and, at the same time, because of his accessibility to targets, supports local election operations and laborers. In Austria, Belgium, and France, a similar cooperation was previously arranged but has not yet materialized. The primary reason for this lack of success is the difficulty of finding suitable personnel. Better representations for these areas, representatives who can organize and conduct a tightly-knit local cover group and at the same time work with and for the CIA case officers.

2. Coverage

a. Representation in Austria. The amount which is being requested for the project in FY 1962 is [redacted] extra's neither major reduction in the subsidy which is available to them. It will be supplemented for the year just by disseminating all press materials in Berlin. The creation of the unit between them and West Berlin cut off even the possibility of West German visiting the offices in West Berlin which would serve as a cover for the positive intelligence collection activities.

b. New Chapters. During the past year efforts has formed two new chapters, one in Boston, the other in Australia. The Berlin group is comprised of a number of ex-725 members who broke away from that organization because of

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Internal differences and applied to SWOPF for membership in order to combine their efforts in the anti-Soviet cause. SWOPF has already received some contact reports from this group. The Australian Chapter consists of a group of previously unaffiliated Russian emigres who have agreed to mail SWOPF's literature to her Eastern points in the Soviet Union. So far, no reports on these mailing operations have been received.

3. Intelligence Production

During Fiscal Year 1961, Project AWTWOTZ produced only three disseminable reports, a drastic reduction compared with the fifty-four disseminations of FY 1960. Previously, the AWTWOTZ intelligence production was consistently from the Information-Collection Office in Berlin which obtained East German visitors by Institute personnel into West Germany. After the cessation of ballrooming in March 1960, the office was no longer contacted and probably lost the old case. Finally, at the end of the fiscal year, even before the vacation of the wall, there was no longer any justification for the Berlin FI office. During the entire year it had produced only one report.

The two other disseminations were from contact reports submitted by SWOPF members working with Institute personnel in the West. While a percent of the disseminable reports is hardly remarkable, it is worth noting that FY 1961 is the first year that any disseminable information of all came from SWOPF's previous contact operations.

As mentioned in the preceding report, SWOPF's greatest potential for the CIA intelligence collection effort may lie in the operating and reporting of sources to be supplied by the Agency or by the local Italian service in coordination with the Agency. This year, for example, a Major Leader introduced his French case officer to a newly formed working set on Interceptor for Sovietia Working Team. The French case officer then introduced the source to a Milan case officer who can and will take advantage of the information to which she has access.

4. Recommendations

A year ago it was concluded that SWOPF, in addition to the primary propaganda mission, might develop the intelligence collection potential to the point where it could successfully run local general operations into the Soviet Union or provide CIA a number of leads and sources on agent handlers and candidates. To this end the junior case officer in Berlin initiated a training program. Experience has shown, however, that the plan to develop the leading SWOPF personalities into trained and sophisticated operators to establish and direct this intelligence collection subteam was somewhat overly ambitious. A method improvement in the quality of the reporting on contact operations bears testimony to the fact that the people benefited from the training. But in most cases they were expected to take on the new task in addition to their hard propaganda work. There simply was not enough time to accomplish this without seriously hampering the primary objective of the project. Nor did any of those

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trained show enough marked aptitude to warrant the hopes which were entertained earlier. In the future every effort will be made to indoctrinate the TWOPR leaders in sound operational practices so that advantages can be taken of FI possibilities incidental to TWOPR's primary mission, but the effectiveness of the organization should be judged only by covert action standards.

A review of the group's activities during the past year reveals distinct and encouraging progress in its efforts to reach Soviet citizens with its propaganda and in its ability to respond to CIA directions. One notable improvement which covers all aspects of the group's work is the quality of the reporting. TWOPR members are now submitting more and better reports on their conversations with Soviet citizens. Fifty such documents were received within the last year. Similarly, as the group expanded its mailing operations, it also developed a detailed system of reporting thereon which provides us with titles, number of copies, and addresses on all correspondence directed to the Soviet Union.

Following below is an account of the TWOPR activities during FI 1961 and, where evidenced, the target reaction.

a. Radio

During FI 1961 TWOPR contributions to Radio Free Europe and the Broadcast Corporation of America resulted at the same level as during FI 1960. The Madrid Radio Station produced an average of thirty-seven scripts a month for Radio Free Europe of which an average of twenty-one usually were broadcast. For the Autumn Radio Free Europe-Week program were typed and transmitted weekly. At RFE, however, the TWOPR Madrid representative's gradually increasing influence on the program content can be noted by the following figures on the radio's use of TWOPR material.

	FI 1960	FI 1961
No. of Scripts sent from Madrid to Madrid	100	607
Russian Russian Broadcasts	877	117
Belgian Russian Broadcasts	269	390
Polish Russian Broadcasts	81	57
French Russian Broadcasts	6	6
German Russian Broadcasts	5	8
Italian Russian Broadcasts	12	12
Spanish Russian Broadcasts	140	102

b. Extremist Publications

During FI 1961 TWOPR's propaganda production figures ranged slightly higher than during FI 1960. The group continued to publish their periodicals, Brochure, March, Les Evénements, and their Belgian branch bi-monthly information bulletin in approximately the same number of copies and number of pages as during the previous year. As contrasted with FI 1960, however, when the total number of books, brochures and pamphlets produced was fifteen, the group this year issued twenty-seven separate comparable publications.

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9. Propaganda Distribution.

As in FY 1960, most of the Grubka's were distributed openly to SOGFR members, institutions, organizations and media in forty-one countries (not including the Soviet Union). Me Kade distribution was primarily distributed among officials and organizations in Germany. To get the Literature to Soviets, SOGFR continued to sponsor the sale in the Soviet Republics and leaders of Berlin, Warsaw and Toronto; the group's best-drive contacts in Paris continued to pass the material to Henry (name) contacts in Belgium and Austria continued to direct brochures into pending areas destined for the Soviet Union; and SOGFR members distributed Literature during face-to-face meetings with Soviets at every possible opportunity. During the past year, however, the most notable increase of the SOGFR distribution equally came in the field of mailing operations. From 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961, SOGFR members in Germany, France, Belgium and the United States mailed a total of 14,891 pieces to the USSR and to Soviet-controlled areas. These pieces ranged in size from large books to pamphlets. They included newspaper and periodical sections. In addition, there are ten brochures in which regular continuing correspondence has been established by SOGFR operations in Paris with representatives of the Soviet scientific/industry establishments.

The general observations can be made from a review of the SOGFR monthly mailing reports for FY 1961. First, of the beginning of the period the bulk of the mail was sent to Berlin and other areas outside the USSR by June 1961, by far the greater part of the mail was being directed to the Soviet Union. Secondly, each month of the year showed an increase in the number of pieces mailed.

10. Contact Operations.

Although the SOGFR members have improved considerably on their reporting of contact operations with Soviets traveling in the West, the reporting level has not by any means reached the point where one can speak with any certainty the total number of contacts made during the past year or, perhaps more important, what any individual judgments on the types of contacts. Nevertheless, in contrast with FY 1960, reports submitted during FY 1961 do indicate both an increase on the part of the SOGFR members to visit to many Soviets on personal and in some cases, undoubtedly covering in visiting diplomatic contacts with those Soviets. These reports are mostly of intelligence value, but they do show the programs which a Russian-speaking subject can have on a traveling Soviet and provide highly revealing programs material and background information on the operations and feelings of Soviet officials.

In general, SOGFR members during FY 1961 met almost all Soviets visiting Germany and many traveling in France, Belgium, Italy (Olympics) and Austria. In the latter part of the year the new Swedish chapter also began to contact Soviet women on ships docking at Swedish ports. The majority of these meetings were of short duration and consisted of exchanges on the different conditions in the West and the "Communist"; a few were more meaningful. Below are several examples of the latter category.

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(1) In Kormsburg Austria, TROTSK member ZHUKOVSKIY met a group of Soviet sailors from a ship then docked at the Danube port. One of the group made arrangements to meet the TROTSK man alone later. During the ensuing conversation the Soviet, the party representative on the ship, confessed complete disaffection with the regime and a strong belief in God. The Soviet stressed that if he had not had a wife and child at home he would certainly have defected.

(2) In Belgium, TROTSK members TRIMON and AUBREY met for two days with a Soviet engineer who was visiting his daughter and Belgian son-in-law. In those two days the Soviet proved himself an outspoken anti-communist and, again, a man of strong religious beliefs. He told the TROTSK members that he listens to the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, the BBC and, occasionally, to Radio Madrid and gave them an anti-communist poem with the request that it be broadcast to the Soviet Union by a friendly foreign radio station. He volunteered to help the group in any way he could upon his return to the Soviet Union and promised to correspond with them. However, danger signals were exchanged and, sometime after, were used by the Soviet's wife in a letter to the West.

(3) In Paris, TROTSK member PERRAUDINNY spent five days with a Soviet football team as their interpreter. During this time he made no reference to the anti-communist cause, but his account of the period shows that this intelligent, well-educated engine writer met the young Soviets with very new ideas on politics, literature, religion and other fields.

4. Defections of Dissidents to or Recruitment from the Soviet Union.

As mentioned above, last year's hopes of TROTSK's conducting sophisticated information-collection legal cover operations to the Soviet Union have not yet materialized. Although the TROTSK members have shown complete willingness to enter into this field, have compiled a briefing guide to be used by their operators, and have even talked to travelers before and after trips to the Soviet Union, the information resulting has been extremely insignificant from the standpoint of Soviet reaction but of no intelligence value. During FY 1961, nine defections, some of considerable length, were admitted by TROTSK members. The individuals involved included Belgian newspaperists who had traveled to the Soviet Union to see their relatives, Turkish newspaperists, and workers who had studied in the West. Even though these dissidents did not find an acceptance of the intelligence community, they did provide the TROTSK propagandists some greater insight into popular feelings and current conditions in the Soviet Union.

5. Local Activities.

As during FY 1960, TROTSK members continued in FY 1961 to work with the local populations "to alert vulnerable West World nations to the methods and dangers of Communist subversion" (NSC 5906/1). In Germany they continued to publish and distribute Die Dritte Internationale; they conducted some fifty lectures and seminars among German groups; and, in collaboration with a German labor organization, they gave free showings of twenty-two anti-Soviet films during

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the month of December 1960. In France, they prepared for distribution to French citizens a brochure entitled "The USSR and Its Achievements". This twenty-four page pamphlet contained actual Soviet newspaper quotations contradicting the exaggerated claims made at the Soviet exhibition in Paris about the Soviet standard of living. In Israel, the TROTS representative continued to speak at schools and libraries and distribute translated TROTS literature to the Israeli population. In Spain, five TROTS articles were published in the revolutionary newspapers of the Basque Union Movement during an article from a TROTS brochure was published in the most important Jewish newspaper of the Jewish trade union, *Yiddishe Arbayter*; several TROTS articles appeared in the newspaper *Yiddishe Arbayter* and, at the request of the Ministry of the Army, the TROTS brochure, "The Soviet Naval Officer", was translated into Spanish. At the end of the year, five other translated TROTS pieces were awaiting publication. In addition, the material prepared for and presented by the trade union, the Students, at the First Youth Union Congress in Spain consisted of two articles from English concerning them in the USSR.

4. Jewish Members

Although the program was necessarily dry, some indications of TROTS progress in their propaganda efforts was obtained during FY 1960. An Israeli Jew, a Soviet emigrant, returned with TROTS material during their meeting in the West and promised to cooperate. They Jewish community assembly in TROTS literature. One, a correspondent for *Yiddishe Arbayter*, visiting Paris, indicated that he had received TROTS by mail and that the magazine had been sent to him at the Shiloh apartment. He asked that he would appreciate receiving future issues. Another, a professor at Baruch University, asked one of his students, a French citizen, to go to TROTS upon her return to Paris and request the group to send their literature to her. Still another reported a Jewish librarian for copies of TROTS. The articles she contacted with the TROTS members and organizations in Paris all request TROTS and other literature as well. Even Mr. another Jewish emigrant, reported that very few Jews were asking for TROTS literature. Finally, as an indication that mail does get through rather than as an example of my particular observations of TROTS literature, there is the letter directed from the library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR accepting TROTS's offer (on behalf of a Russian organization) to exchange books and requesting that the recipient locate the exchange center for all other English organizations.

On the other side of the coin, Soviet harassment tactics extended to the seriousness with which Soviet authorities regard the TROTS operations. The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested the mailing from Belgium of TROTS literature, using as evidence letters showing postmarks from all over the Soviet Union. Members in Germany, Sweden, Paris and Finland have received large orders for books to be delivered to the elections address TROTS uses in the mailing from Germany. Moreover, TROTS members often receive anonymous letters requesting them to stop their anti-Soviet political activities, or else. Other anonymous letters were delivered in the emigration trying to discredit TROTS or specific members thereof.

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5. Problems of Security, Cover or Control

Through double agent instructions we are aware of continuing RIS interest in TSOFF. Similarly, through reports of the TSOFF members themselves, we have learned of legitimate German intelligence efforts to find out something of what is going on within this emigre organization based in Germany. During the past year, a German intelligence agent made an unsuccessful attempt to recruit TSOFF member ZIMMEL. Because of this event and because ZIMMEL was the one TSOFF leader who had never been submitted to the test, ZIMMEL was polygraphed with no unfavorable results. At other times, when TSOFF has suggested branching into its ranks individuals whom CIA considered suspect, the group has very willingly followed our suggestion that such individuals be excluded entirely from the organization or be allowed to take only unmitting or minor roles in the general and unclassified anti-communist effort. At the moment, therefore, no serious or specific threat to the group's security is apparent. TSOFF operates, as a result of an anti-communist emigre organization approved as a tax-free group by the West German government, have a natural cover for their activities. CIA control of the organization is based on the group's complete financial dependence, but the willing members of TSOFF are, within their capabilities, willing and eager to accept all CIA guidance and help.

One continuing problem to which there is no easy solution is the lack of qualified personnel in the emigration who can be recruited into the ranks of TSOFF.

6. Analysis

On Project ARTHUR, CIA maintains no liaison relations with other governments and intelligence or security services. TSOFF itself has informal liaison with West German services and occasionally fulfills small requests or accepts appropriate advice in other countries where the group's continued activity depends on the assistance of the local government. When the Belgian government received the Soviet protest on TSOFF mailing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested TSOFF thereafter to use actual rather than fictitious addresses in order that the Belgians could plead their inability to interfere with private correspondence. TSOFF naturally complied.

7. Recommendations/Conclusions

Not applicable.

8. Plans

Operational achievements possible and, in fact, now being carried out in FI 1962 are:

- a. Continued production of literature, including Russian-language publication of original and translated material.
- b. Increased literature distribution, particularly in the field of mailing operations.

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During this period the project was supported by two full-time case officers in Manila, part-time case officers in Berlin, Paris, and Madrid, and one full-time case officer at Headquarters. The center Manila case officer, in a contract agent funded under Project AMBITION.

TOTAL	
10,000.00	Headquarters and Field Expenses
4,500.00	Travel
21,500.00	Books and Utilities
5,000.00	Post Charges and Miscellaneous
	Operational Expenses, Home
Other Expenses	
18,000.00	Books
6,000.00	Publications
20,000.00	Radio RI Office
15,000.00	Local Expenses
17,500.00	Travel
1,500.00	Miscellaneous
Other Operational Expenses	
5,000.00	Equipment, Material, Payment
	Personnel

4. For the next period, for fiscal year 1961 the total monthly allocations to Project AMBITION will be as follows:

- 3. Total
- During FY 1961 also, Agency personnel will continue to be concerned with the problem of reorganizing Project AMBITION and the activities in such a way as to derive the maximum benefits for CIA from this program's organization.
- 4. Improved and increased contact operations including better reporting thereon.
- 5. Continued cooperation with radios in Rome, Madrid and Tehran.

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b. For the coming period: For Fiscal Year 1962 the total subsidy requested for Project AIRVINGILL is [] an estimated breakdown of expenditures to be made (some, in fact, already made) is:

Personnel []

Supplies, Material, Equipment 5,000.00

Other Operational Expenses

Radio 10,000.00

Publications 50,000.00

Radio FI Office 12,000.00

Local Chapters 8,000.00

Travel 8,000.00

Other Payments

Compulsory Employees' Taxes 5,000.00

Bank Charges and Miscellaneous

Fees 4,500.00

Rents and Utilities 27,500.00

Headquarters and Field Expenses 1,000.00

TOTAL []

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