

RENEWAL OF PROJECT AEVIRGIL FY-1961

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Renewal of Project AEVIRGIL

FROM: SR/3/CA
1501 J Building
Extension 4387

NO. _____

DATE: 7 February 1961

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. CSR/3/CA
2 Feb 61

2.

3. CSR/3
8 Feb 61 2/8/61

4.

5. SR/B&F
9 Feb 9 Feb

6. SR/SS/Pers
10 Feb 10 Feb

7. CSR/SS
2/10/61 2/13/61

8.

9. SR/COP/PA
2/16/61

10.

11. SR/COP AC/ISR
22 Feb

12. DDP/PG/CA (20462) (20582)
28 FEB 1961 8 MAR 1961

13. DCSR

14. O/C/ISR/MR-2052
13 March

15. SR/3/CA

Hand Carry
X 4387

16. DDP/DC

705

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PROJECT APPROVAL NOTIFICATION

PROJECT AEVIRGIL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CA	<input type="checkbox"/> PROPRIETARY
		<input type="checkbox"/> FI/CI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUBSIDY
			<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT
ACTION		AREA	
	NEW PROJECT	DIVISION	
	AMENDMENT	SR	
XX	RENEWAL (FY 1961)	BRANCH	
	TERMINATION	3	
	EXTENSION	DESK	
	OTHER	CASE OFFICER	EXTENSION
		[]	4387
AUTHORIZATION			
APPROVING AUTHORITY		TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED	FY
DDP/C-PG 1 March 1961		[]	1961
PERIOD OF APPROVAL			196
FROM 1 July 1960 TO 30 June 1961		FINANCIAL CODE SYMBOL	114-4008-8095
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL			
<p>Renewal approved in the amount of [] or FY 1961.</p>			
SIGNATURE			DATE
[]			8 MAR 1961
FEB 6831			
DISTRIBUTION			
1	FINANCE DIVISION	1	SSA-DD/S
1	BUDGET DIVISION	1	OPERATING DIVISION CHIEF OF SUPPORT
1	CASE OFFICER	2	DDP/PG

SECRET
(When Filled In)

PROJECT ACTION			PROJECT CRYPTONYM		
			AEVIRGIL		
	TYPE OF ACTION		F1/CI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CA
	NEW PROJECT APPROVAL	SR			
	AMENDMENT NO.	Munich Operations Group			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RENEWAL FY 1961	SR/3	CA		
	EXTENSION	CASE OFFICER			
	TERMINATION	1501	J	EXTENSION 4387	

CONCURRENCES OF DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT	TYPED NAME (And signature)	DATE	COPY NO.	MEMORANDUM ATTACHED		
				YES	NO	DATE
CSR/3	[Signature]	2/8/61				
CSR/SS	[Signature]	2/13/61				
SR/COP/PA	[Signature]	2/16/61				
SR/COP	[Signature]					
ACSR	[Signature]					
CSR	[Signature]					

CONCURRENCES OF OTHER COMPONENTS

DDP/PG/CA	[Signature]	MAR 1961	1	

APPROVAL

	PERIOD	TOTAL AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
	FROM 1 July 1960	TO 30 June 1961	196	\$
			1961	
APPROVING AUTHORITY DDP/C-PG	SIGNATURE [Signature]	DATE 1 March 61		

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RENEWAL OF PROJECT AEVIRGIL

FY-1961

1. Current Objectives

a. To use a controlled anti-communist emigre organization and its assets to create or intensify and exploit evolutionary changes in the USSR favorable to United States policy objectives (NSC 5906/1). To this end TsOPE attempts to reach the Soviet people and to create in them a desire and a demand for such changes which cannot be ignored by the leadership. The means employed by the group include production of Russian-language propaganda materials and distribution of these materials to Soviets by mail, by radio, and by personal contact; and conversations with Soviets traveling abroad. During the past year an additional method was initiated--conversations with Soviets conducted by travelers to the Soviet Union.

b. Where possible, to take advantage of the experience, cover, and geographical location of individual members of the organization to further other CIA objectives.

TsOPE representatives sent by the group's Munich Headquarters to other locales have been and can be used to even greater advantage by local CIA officers to support unilateral Agency operations. Instances of progress toward this objective were noted during the past year in Spain and Austria. In Spain the TsOPE representative, in addition to his assigned work in the Russian Section of Radio Nacional Espana, introduced Madrid case officers to Spanish repatriates from the USSR, penetrated what the case officer calls "the key social organization to the future of Spain," the Sindicatos, and performed other informant functions possible because of his accessibility to local targets. In Austria TsOPE representatives exploring the possibilities of starting a local group made both official and unofficial contacts that, according to the station, can and will provide through TsOPE advance information of Soviets arriving in Vienna and background data on returnees from the USSR. The station can then exploit these leads unilaterally or through TsOPE.

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2. Changes

a. Reduction in Subsidy. Announced to the TsOPE group in January 1960, and put into effect as of 1 July 1960, the annual subsidy to the organization was reduced from [redacted] to the amount now requested. This loss of funds was by and large balanced by savings resulting directly or indirectly from the cessation of ballooning to East Germany done at CIA request in March 1960. The immediate results of cessation were (1) a sharp reduction in the number of visitors from East Germany to the information collection office run by CIA in Berlin under TsOPE cover and (2) use of TsOPE printing facilities, previously occupied in printing leaflets, for producing books and brochures.

b. Training. In June 1960, field case officers initiated a training program in basic operational techniques and reporting for senior TsOPE members. The latter will be expected in turn to train the operators under them. To balance the loss of ballooning as a means of approaching the Soviet target, the case officers are now stressing contact and legal travel operations.

c. Personnel. In the summer of 1959 CADARZO, the PA in the TsOPE cover office in Berlin, immigrated to the United States and is now working for SR/3/FI. He was replaced in Berlin by Ursula PUENCHERA, a young German girl whom he had trained. Upon dissolution of the TsOPE balloon teams, some of the members were reassigned in the organization, some found other employment, and the head of the team, STABENOW, was transferred to EE Division's CALCINO project, retaining only the occasional duty of keeping the Konigsutter balloon base in readiness.

d. Paris Chapter. During the period from 1 July 1959, to the present date, the Paris chapter of TsOPE became a working group. [redacted] SR case officer monitors the activities of the local organization through contact with TsOPE member TSURIKOV during the latter's frequent EDY trips to the city.

3. Intelligence Production

During Fiscal Year 1960 the Berlin cover office provided the only disseminable intelligence in the AFWIRGIL project. From the information on Soviet military activity and installations in East Germany, the trash, and the hardware collected by East German visitors came fifty-six disseminations compiled from eighty-six reports. Six of the reports

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forwarding Soviet hardware were sent to SOVMAT. (See attached divisional review for further details.) After the March 1960 cessation of TsOPE ballooning into East Germany, the number of visitors to the office and consequently the number of disseminations from their reports was drastically reduced. Immediately after cessation the number of visitors dropped from an average of thirty-five per month to eleven per month. Now it is even less. Some of those East Germans who reported to the office in response to ballooned leaflets are still coming back, however. One of these may soon be taken over unilaterally by the Berlin Operations Base because of his access to scientific and technical information.

The reports submitted by TsOPE members covering their contacts with Soviets or with returnees from the USSR have proved useful to TsOPE propagandists but have to date yielded almost no disseminations. It is hoped that the field case officers' training program on elicitation and reporting techniques, coupled with the increase of TsOPE's contacts with Soviets at home and abroad, will in the future result in a better intelligence by-product from this CA project.

TsOPE's greatest potential for the CIA intelligence collection effort, however, may lie in the spotting and assessing of sources to be exploited by the Agency or by the local liaison service in co-ordination with the Agency. TsOPE, for example, has probably made some small contribution to the total Madrid intelligence reporting.

4. Effectiveness

The difficulties inherent in measuring the effectiveness of a CA project targeted against the Soviet Union are in the case of AEVIRGIL compounded by the failure of the TsOPE members, both witting and unwitting, to submit precise and detailed reports on their activities. The facts and the figures cited below are based on available reports and, except in the cases of ballooning, radio, and propaganda production, probably do not reflect the actual case. Case officers estimate, for instance, that TsOPE members make an average of one hundred contacts per month with Soviet citizens traveling in the West. Too often, not even the fact of the contact is reported, let alone the Soviet's reaction. Case officers judge that thousands of books, brochures, and periodicals are distributed yearly to Soviets through mail, face-to-face contact, and other means. Again, the actual figures reported do not approach this judgment, nor do they present any meaningful measure of literature actually reaching Soviet hands when they are general and when the conditions of distribution are not described. TsOPE mailing operations are carried on from Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, England, United States, Israel, and several countries in South America. Only from Belgium, France,

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Germany, and occasionally the United States are any reports on this activity received. Listed below, however, are the accomplishments of the TsOPE group for the period July 1959, through October 1960, as reflected in their own reports.

a. Ballooning. From July 1959, to March 1960, between twelve and fifteen million leaflets a month were ballooned from West Germany to the Soviet Army concentration points in East Germany.

b. Radio. During the period 1 July 1959, through October 1960, the TsOPE Radio Section produced and forwarded 592 scripts to their Radio Rome contact and 649 scripts to their representative with Radio Nacional Espana (an average of thirty-seven and forty scripts per month respectively). Seventy-two 15-minute radio programs were taped, sent to Taiwan, and transmitted over the Broadcast Corporation of China facilities (approximately four a month). Of the scripts sent to Radio Rome, 297 were used, which, allowing for no reporting in two of the sixteen months involved, averages twenty-one per month. Of the material furnished the TsOPE Madrid representative, 363 scripts were used by the Russian Section of RNE; 349 were translated and used by the Bulgarian Section; 96 by the Estonian; 7 by the Polish; and 7 by the Latvian. Twelve scripts were used as background by Russian Section members other than the TsOPE representative; 70 items were used in special Radio Espana broadcasts; 214 items were translated into Spanish and printed in the RNE foreign section bulletin; and 15 special programs were broadcast in the name of TsOPE (one a month). The TsOPE representative himself also made one broadcast.

In sum, the bulk of the Russian program of Radio Rome--outside of current news broadcasts--consists of TsOPE scripts and of other material derived from TsOPE periodicals and publications. TsOPE RNE broadcasts are, according to the case officer, carefully conceived for the Soviet audience and directed toward specific objectives with definite principles; however, their effectiveness, the case officer adds, is limited by the inept content of most of the rest of the program. Both ^{the} TsOPE representative and the Madrid Station are working toward the solution of this problem.

c. Propaganda Production.

(1) Periodicals: TsOPE publishes three periodicals. They are:

Svoboda, a monthly Russian-language magazine directed to both Soviets and emigres, printed in 3,800 copies. Thirty-six pages.

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Mosty, a Russian literary-political magazine directed toward the Soviet audience and appearing about every four months (four were published from July 1959, through October 1960). About half of the copies of each edition are printed on special thin paper to facilitate distribution to Soviets. Total number of copies: 2,000 to 3,000. Number of pages: originally about 450, now 350.

Die Freie Rundschau, a bimonthly German-language publication printed in 3,000 to 3,500 copies. About forty-eight pages.

Also published periodically in three hundred copies is the Belgian branch bimonthly information bulletin which educates Belgian members on topics of current interest.

(2) Leaflets: Until the cessation of ballooning in March 1960, TsOPE wrote, edited, and printed an average of six leaflet texts per month. These and a pony edition of Svoboda made up the twelve to fifteen million leaflets ballooned into East Germany every month. Now TsOPE issues leaflets only in special cases and in many fewer copies. One special leaflet was produced for distribution to Soviets at the Rome Olympics; another discussing the present status of Dr. Zhivago in the Soviet Union was printed for insertion in copies of the book.

(3) Books, Brochures, and Pamphlets: During the period 1 July¹⁹⁵⁹ through October 1960, TsOPE published in Russian twenty-nine books, brochures, and pamphlets ranging in size from 3 two-page pamphlets to the 422-page Technology of Power and in number of copies from two hundred of the thirty-five-page Soviet Society Today to ten thousand for the sixteen-page Youth Protests. Two of these publications, Technology of Power and For Freedom, Right, and Justice, were reprints. Three, Opium of the Intellectuals, Komsomol Studies, and Peaceful Coexistence, were translated into Russian and published at the request of CIA.

(4) Miscellaneous: TsOPE occasionally makes its propaganda facilities available to other groups working against the Soviet target. During the Vienna Youth Festival, for example, TsOPE furnished Russian-language texts for two copies of Stimme der Jugend, provided the Junges Leben group with translations of two leaflets which the youth organization printed in Russian, and did the Russian-language translation for the lead article and the captions under the pictures of a special edition of the Vienna

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newspaper Kurier. Since the beginning of 1960, TsOPE has edited, printed, and contributed to the AFRF (AEMANTILLA) bimonthly newspaper directed toward countering the newspaper of the Return to the Homeland Committee. In May 1960, when it was learned that the West German authorities were planning to put out a Russian-language periodical, West Germany Today, to counter the Soviet Russia Today being distributed in West Germany, TsOPE offered its assistance in researching, translating, writing, editing, or in any other way the West Germans might find helpful.

d. Literature Distribution. Of the Svoboda's printed monthly, approximately half are sent to members, institutions, organizations, and media in forty-one countries (not including the Soviet Union). The Freie Rundschau is similarly distributed but mostly in Germany. Means employed to get TsOPE literature into Soviet hands include:

(1) Kiosks, Bookstores, Displays, etc: In Paris, Vienna, and Israel TsOPE members have arranged for the sale of their literature in local bookstores and kiosks handling Russian-language literature.

(2) Mailing Operations: Since July 1959, when TsOPE literature was mailed to the Soviet Union only sporadically, TsOPE groups in several areas have begun a regular ever-expanding program for mailing information to Soviets at home and abroad. For the first three months of the July 1959, through October 1960, period, no literature was reported mailed to Soviets. For the last three months of this period, the following figures were submitted:

August 1960:	From Munich	152 books, journals, brochures
	From Paris	44 books, journals, brochures
	From Charleroi	46 books, journals, brochures
	From Liege	21 books, journals, brochures
September 1960:	From Munich	75 books, journals, brochures
	From Paris	56 books, journals, brochures
	From Charleroi	174 books, journals, brochures
October 1960:	From Munich	0 (TsOPE Conference in preparation)
	From Paris	49 books, journals, brochures
	From Liege	27 books, journals, brochures

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(3) Special Events: International events attended by Soviets afford a good opportunity of making anti-communist literature available to them. At the Vienna Youth Festival TsOPE distributed 3,400 pieces of literature, excluding Svoboda and the Freie Rundschau. Of these approximately 1,300 were passed out at the thirteen information booths run by a German youth organization. Twenty-two works, sixteen of which were copies of Dr. Zhivago, were given to Soviets at personal meetings. At the Rome Olympics copies of Svoboda and Die Freie Rundschau were carried by several newsstands; twenty-seven books were distributed directly to Soviets by TsOPE; and AMCOMLIB contacts also passed an unknown number of TsOPE works. Due to the tight security controls, abortive attempts to get literature to the Soviets by other means proved unsuccessful.

(4) Gimmicks: Other TsOPE solutions to the distribution problem include:

Paris: Members have arranged for emigre taxi drivers to pass literature to likely fares.

Belgium and Austria: Contacts insert brochures into packing cases exported to the Soviet Union. In August 1960, a TsOPE sympathizer in Antwerp slipped sixty-seven brochures into boxes of freight and pipes.

Vienna: At the September 1960 International Exhibition, a visiting member surreptitiously placed eighty books and pamphlets among the literature for display and sale at the Soviet pavilion.

e. Contact Operations. TsOPE members and sympathizers in Germany, Belgium, Israel, Argentina, Austria, France, United States, and Canada try to contact, converse with, and distribute literature directly to Soviets visiting the West. During the period 1 July 1959, through October 1960, these contacts included:

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- Belgium: Meetings with POBEDA tourists, concert groups, and a Georgian football team. One member invited two Soviet colonels and the Soviet writer SMIRNOV to tour Belgium with him and was accepted.
- Germany: Two members met Soviets at the International Congress of Surgeons, September 1959.
- Finland: An Israel ship captain working with TsOPE met members of the Baltika, then docked at Helsinki, August 1960.
- Austria: Contacts with delegates and tourists at the Vienna Youth Festival, July 1959. Two members met seventy Soviets at the International Entomological Congress, Vienna, August 1960.
- United States: Fourteen representatives of the Soviet Light and Food Industry, six Bolshoi Ballet dancers, twenty-three other singers and dancers, twenty-five members of the State Symphony, and seven other traveling Soviets were contacted by TsOPE New York members.
- Italy: At the Rome Olympics approximately two hundred Soviets were met by the TsOPE operational team. Of these none were violently opposed to the meeting, but only twenty developed into conversations of at least ten minutes. Two from the latter became somewhat significant in that addresses and promises to write were exchanged.
- France: Meetings with Soviet technicians at "Kinopanorama" in Paris and with POBEDA tourists in Marseilles. A TsOPE member acted as guide for the latter group.

f. Legal Travel. Since the inauguration of an operational training program in June 1960, TsOPE members have evidenced a growing awareness of the operational possibilities surrounding legal travel to the Soviet Union. TsOPE can be of use to the Agency in this field either in spotting and assessing potential sources for Agency or liaison exploitation or in actually briefing and debriefing selected

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travelers with Agency direction. The most likely area in which the latter could be done and to which an emigre organization such as TsOPE has special entree is the briefing and/or debriefing of former Soviet citizens living in the West who have obtained permission to visit their relatives in the USSR and return to the West. So far, no spectacular results have been achieved through TsOPE's entrance into this field. The group's potential, however, is evidenced by the following facts:

- Israel: One debriefing of a repatriate from the Soviet Union was received from TsOPE's Israeli representative with the additional information that there are many such repatriates in Israel on whom he could furnish background data or whom he himself could debrief.
- Vienna: On the basis of contacts made by TsOPE representatives among Austrian officials and returnees from the USSR, the station stressed the necessity of TsOPE representation in Vienna. It also suggested the assignment of an experienced PA who could, among other things, work with the group to exploit the leads coming out of it.
- Italy: TsOPE member KRONAS offered to introduce a CIA case officer to an Italian who travels to the Soviet Union on business. The method of exploiting this opportunity has not yet been decided upon.
- Belgium: TsOPE member KOLYUZHENY initiated a program to debrief emigres upon their return from visits to relatives in the USSR. Two such debriefings have already been received. Of themselves they are of no great value, but they indicate the possibilities in the Belgian area.

g. Local Activities. In order to preserve a suitable climate for their activities against the Soviet target, TsOPE representatives in various areas work with the local population "to alert vulnerable Free World nations to the methods and dangers of Communist subversion" (NSC 5906/1). This is the primary reason for the group's German-language publication, Die Freie Rundschau. Other such activities carried on by TsOPE during the period July 1959, through October 1960, include:

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(1) Public Appearances, Displays, etc: TsOPE conducted 103 seminars, lectures, forums, and discussions with German groups, including university students, labor union leaders, and Bundeswehr officials. In large part these gatherings were held in Berlin or Munich and were conducted by TsOPE member ARNOLD. Lectures were given, however, to university students in Stuttgart, Hamburg, and Mainz and to non-coms, officers, and the General Staff Academy at Hamburg. Occasionally other German-speaking members such as Chairman LEBEDEV appear. Not included in this figure are three TsOPE-conducted broadcasts over the Bavarian Radio concerning the Russian emigration and Russian customs, TsOPE co-operation in the showing of the motion picture "Hungary in Flames," or their participation in the "40 Years of Communism" photo exhibit. During this period the Paris chapter also held one lecture on Soviet affairs; the TsOPE representative in Madrid spoke to the Spanish labor organization, the Sindicatos; and the Israeli representative fulfilled speaking engagements at schools, kibutzes, and the University of Jerusalem. Belgian members in co-operation with other emigres sponsored a rally in Brussels against Soviet interference in the Congo.

(2) Literature: TsOPE literature and background information on Soviet affairs was also made available to local groups. The German Bundeswehr, for example, used TsOPE material for their articles. The Spanish Sindicatos published a Spanish version of Marxism in Our Times in the June 1960 edition of their magazine, printed For Freedom, Right, and Justice in the July edition, and in three installments reproduced The Technology of Power in their organizational journal. The University of Jerusalem indicated a demand on the part of both students and faculty for TsOPE literature.

Target Reaction: To date, the insufficient and general reporting submitted by TsOPE members on their contacts with Soviets prohibits any attempt to analyze and categorize Soviet reactions to the members themselves, their ideas, or their literature. Some of the individual Soviet statements or reactions recorded during the period 1 July 1959, through October 1960, are as follows:

a. During a State Department debriefing, five recent defectors from the GSFG, all relatively uneducated enlisted men, claimed that the emigre leaflets they had seen in the GDR had done a great deal to help maintain their sense of perspective and dignity as human beings. This group regarded the leaflets first and foremost as vehicles for information. Although these leaflets had had some success in planting or encouraging

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the idea of defection in the men's minds, none of the defectors had had any inclination to follow the specific suggestions made by the emigre editors. A TsOPE leaflet giving a direct comparison of Soviet and American real wages attracted more attention than any other of the seventeen leaflets (not all of which were TsOPE's) shown them.

b. In May 1960, Soviet writers LEONOV and GONCHEROV mentioned in San Francisco that they were impressed by Mosty and wanted to find out who the publisher is.

c. A Soviet sea captain and a young Soviet student also commented favorably on Mosty. The latter first complained to an American traveler about the poor quality of the publication, then asked for more copies to distribute to friends.

d. During the Rome Olympics a thirty-two year old sports instructor and a group of students evinced interest in Mosty to a member of the AMCOMLIB Audience Research team in Rome. The Soviets were particularly inquisitive about an article by Alexander TASHENT, "Viennese Diary," and asked questions about the authors of different articles, taking copies of the publication with them as well as one copy of Dr. Zhivago.

e. In June 1960, two members of an emigre organization other than TsOPE who have been distributing TsOPE literature to Soviet sailors in South American ports passed to TsOPE one sailor's statement that the established price in Odessa for Die Freie Rundschau is 5 rubles.

f. As reported by the FBI, a young American girl traveling in the Soviet Union in the summer of 1960 met a Soviet in Leningrad who claimed to be a member of an underground group "Ts. O. P."

g. In May 1960, TsOPE Headquarters received a letter from a German girl and a Soviet soldier in the GDR who claimed they had first heard of the organization through leaflets and who requested advice and assistance in defecting to "free Germany."

h. Tapping into an established correspondence between two Russian emigre writers and Soviet writers, Paris TsOPE member SIONSKI started corresponding with the latter himself, supplying the Soviets with requested books and selected TsOPE publications. SIONSKI has already received several letters of thanks and copies of books written by the Soviet writers. Now other Soviets who are members or associates of the Academy of Science of the USSR have written SIONSKI reporting that they have read the books previously sent and requesting additional literature.

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In addition to these more positive reactions, Soviet unofficial harrassment tactics, as well as official protests, indicated Communist concern over TsOPE activities. During the period 1 July 1959, through October 1960, several members of the TsOPE leadership received letters threatening bodily harm or blackmail if they did not cease their efforts in behalf of the anti-communist organization. With the increase of TsOPE seminars and lectures in Berlin, attacks against the Berlin office rose, taking the form of mail campaigns, stink bombs, landlord intimidation, leaflets, and telephone calls. The two most serious of the Soviet reprisals, however, were: the December 1959 bombing of the former TsOPE quarters in Munich when Chairman LEBEDEV and his wife were at home; and the attempted kidnapping from West Berlin of TsOPE member KIRSTEIN. In April 1960, Soviet protests about TsOPE Belgium contact activity resulted in the local police's seizure of a TsOPE operator's anti-Soviet literature.

5. Problems

There are no major problems of security, cover, or control on Project AEVIRGIL. Through double-agent instructions, we are aware of continuing RIS interest in TsOPE; however, at the moment no serious or specific threat to the group's security is apparent. TsOPE operators, as members of an anti-communist emigre organization approved as a tax-free group by the West German Government, have a natural cover for all their activities. CIA control of the organization is based on the group's complete financial dependence, but the witting members of TsOPE are, within their capabilities, willing and eager to accept all CIA guidance and help. The greatest problems confronting AEVIRGIL case officers are the lack of discipline within the organization itself and the need for more operational sophistication and better reporting if the group or selected members thereof are to become important Agency assets in the fields of contact and legal travel operations. Steps have already been taken toward the solution of these problems. At the recent TsOPE elections the number of members in the ruling presidium was increased from three to five, and one of the less responsible individuals dropped from the ranks of the ruling group. The more capable members have been assigned complete responsibility for specific programs to be undertaken. As stated above under Changes, these members are at the same time being given an intensive training program by field case officers, and it is anticipated that they in turn will train and discipline the witting and unwitting TsOPE members under them in these techniques.

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 TsOPE.

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6. Liaison

On Project AEVIRGIL CIA maintains no liaison relations with other governments and intelligence or security services. TsOPE itself has informal liaison with West German services and fulfills small requests for services in other countries where the group's continued activity depends on the sufferance of the local government. In Belgium, for example, at the request of the Surete, TsOPE wrote the United Nations Commissioner for Refugee Affairs demanding that the DP cards held by the so-called "Soviet Patriots" be rescinded.

7. Interagency Co-ordination

Not applicable.

8. Plans

Operational achievements possible for the ensuing period are:

a. Continued production of literature, including Russian-language publication of original and translated material.

b. Increased literature distribution. This may include mailing of unattributable propaganda and objective coverage of events not being reported to the Soviet people.

c. Continued co-operation with radios in Rome, Madrid, and Taiwan.

d. Improved and increased contact and legal travel operations, including better reporting thereon.

e. Progress toward the objective stated in 1b above of using the experience, cover, and geographical location of individual TsOPE members to further whatever CIA objectives [] might designate. This is being done to some extent in Madrid and Vienna. In the latter case if, as the station suggests, TsOPE representatives remained in Vienna and a PA were assigned, much more could be done. [] also advises that if the Agency and TsOPE itself were willing to assign TsOPE member TSURIKOV to Paris for a considerable period of time, he could develop into a very good long-range asset furthering TsOPE goals and in addition being directly useful [] for ingoing legal travel operations of both a CA and a FI nature. Similar possibilities exist in Belgium, where

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the large TsOPE membership under the guidance of a local case officer could perform any number of services []n. Potentially interesting also are the Israel representative's contacts among returnees from the Soviet Union.

9. Costs

a. For the past period: For Fiscal Year 1960 the total subsidy allocated to Project AEVIRGIL was \$345,000. An itemized breakdown of the expenditures made is as follows:

Personnel Salaries	[]
Supplies, Material, Equipment.	10,000.00

Other Operational Expenses:

Radio.	8,000.00
Publications	66,000.00
Ballooning Operations.	73,000.00
Local Chapters	18,500.00
Berlin FI Office	25,000.00
Travel	22,000.00
Interviews	1,500.00

Other Payments:

Compulsory Employees' Taxes.	5,500.00
Bank Charges and Miscellaneous Fees.	5,500.00
Rents and Utilities.	30,000.00
Headquarters Expenses.	<u>15,000.00</u>

Total []

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During this period the project was supported by two full-time case officers in Munich; part-time case officers in Berlin, Paris, and Madrid; and one full-time case officer at Headquarters.

b. For the ensuing period: For Fiscal Year 1961 the total subsidy requested for Project AEVIRGIL is [] An estimated breakdown of expenditures to be made (some, in fact, already made) is:

Personnel Salaries []
Supplies, Material, Equipment. 5,000.00

Other Operational Expenses:

Radio. 10,000.00
Publications 65,000.00
Berlin FI Office 20,000.00
Local Chapters 15,000.00
Travel 17,500.00
Interviews 1,500.00

Other Payments:

Compulsory Employees' Taxes. 5,000.00
Bank Charges and Miscellaneous Fees. 4,500.00
Rents and Utilities. 27,500.00
Headquarters Expenses. 10,000.00

Total []

As of 1 January 1961, [] the senior field case officer on Project AEVIRGIL, retires and transfers from Contract Employee to Contract Agent status. Funding for [] thereafter be accomplished under Project AESENIOR.

I CERTIFY THAT FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE

OBIG []

ALLOT []

SECRET

[]
AUTHORIZING OFFICER

SECRET

17 June 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/3

SUBJECT : Review of Positive Intelligence Production from
Project AEVIRGIL ██████████ for the Period 1 July
1959 to 17 June 1960

Statistics

1. Our review of the AEVIRGIL (AECARRERA) project reveals that positive intelligence production during the period 1 July 1959 to 17 June 1960 was as follows:

Reports received/processed:	103 (95 - EE; 8 - SR)
Reports used in disseminations:	86 (78 - EE; 8 - SR)
Reports rejected:	14 (14 - EE)
Reports awaiting dissemination:	3 (3 - EE)
Disseminations:	56 (48 - EE; 8 - SR)

Comments

2. The positive intelligence by-product of this PP operation comes exclusively from the Berlin Center, where numerous East Germans deposit items of Soviet trash and hardware, and report their own observations of Soviet military activity and installations in East Germany. Six of the reports forwarded Soviet hardware which SR/Reports sent to SOVMAI for possible analysis. The other reports concerned activity of the Soviet Forces in East Germany and were processed at Headquarters by EE/Reports. Following are comments on this reporting supplied by EE.

3. There was no great variation in the quantity or quality of this production during the present review period over that of the year before. The main value of the project from the standpoint of OB information continues to be the collection of trash containing FPNs which identify various units of the Group of Soviet Forces in

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Germany and Soviet personalities and their assignments, together with other information on Soviet installations which gives ACSI experts considerable insight into Soviet military activities.

4. A great deal of the remaining OB information, derived from personal observation rather than documents, lacks details as to designations of units, complete descriptions of equipment and uniforms and insignia of the GSFG; however, it has long been realized that the persons supplying this information are by no means experts in the OB field. ACSI, on the other hand, still considers this information to be of value.

Suggestions for Improvement

5. Although our relationship with those who provide trash and observational reporting is casual rather than controlled, some of the "informants" are repeaters at the Center. We do not know whether operational conditions permit greater direction of these repeaters. If they do, the suggestions presented in paragraph 4 of last year's review are still valid.

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Chief, SR/Reports

KC:EE/G/RE:vt

Distribution:

Orig. and 3 - Addressee
1 - SR/COP
1 - SR/COP/FI
1 - SR/RQ
1 - SR/Rp

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