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8 AUG 1961**MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence****SUBJECTS: Michal GOLENIEWSKI and Irmgard Margarete
(nee KAMPF)**

1. This memorandum suggests action on the part of the Director of Central Intelligence. Such action is contained in paragraph 10.
2. The Chief, Eastern Europe Division, with the concurrence of the CIA Defector Coordinator, has recommended that the subjects be granted permanent residence in the United States under Section 7 of the CIA Act of 1949, as amended. (See Tab A)
3. The Chief, Eastern Europe Division, states that the principal subject, while serving as a Lieutenant Colonel and Section Chief in the Foreign Department of Polish Intelligence at Warsaw, Poland, operated in place for the Agency from April 1958 until 4 January 1961, when circumstances necessitated his open defection. During this period he furnished very valuable information concerning Polish and Russian intelligence operations. He and Irmgard KAMPF, his female companion, fled to West Berlin, Germany, and were brought to the United States under parole to CIA on 12 January 1961 for further exploitation.
4. The Chief, Eastern Europe Division, states further that the principal subject had married Anna MADENOWSKI, a widow, in March 1946 and divorced her in 1957. On 7 March 1961, at Arlington, Virginia, the subjects were married and under the factual circumstances we believe this to be a valid marriage. However, since the divorce in Poland cannot be documented since the court orders were retained in GOLENIEWSKI's official personnel folder, there may be evidentiary difficulties in satisfying the Immigration Service. Despite this problem, it was concluded it would be appropriate to forward the case consistent with what we believe the legal marriage status and attempt to satisfy evidentiary requirements as may be requested.

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5. At the request of the Chief, Eastern Europe Division.

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6. The Alien Affairs Officer has advised that since the principal subject had been a member of the Communist Party from January 1946 until his defection, he is inadmissible to the United States for permanent residence except through Section 7 action. Under the present circumstances the wife would probably be considered ineligible by Immigration and Naturalization for admittance under the German quota. Consequently, Section 7 action is the only means whereby she may be given permanent residence in the United States at this time.

7. Investigations made abroad and in the United States have established the bona fides of the subjects and there is no information known which would preclude favorable action on the recommendation for Section 7 action.

8. The General Counsel is of the opinion that the subjects' cases come within the purview of Section 7 of the CIA Act of 1949, as amended, and the intent of Congress and has so indicated by affixing his signature to this memorandum.

9. In compliance with Part II, Paragraph 6(a)7 of Section 50-110 (HR 50-1) of the CIA Manual of Regulations, the Eastern Europe Division will assume responsibility for the subjects while they are in the United States.

10. There has been prepared for your signature a letter to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. (See Tab B)

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R. L. Bannerman
Acting Director of Security

CONCURRENCE:

[Redacted]

Acting

General Counsel

3 August 1961
Date

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Deputy Director/Plans

8 August 1961
Date

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1 August 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence**SUBJECT: Admission of Michal GOLENIEWSKI and Irmgard KAMPF to the United States under the Provisions of Section 7, Public Law 110**

1. This memorandum contains a recommendation submitted for DCI approval. This recommendation is contained in paragraph 3.

2. Michal GOLENIEWSKI, a Lieutenant Colonel and Section Chief in the Foreign Department of Polish Intelligence, first provided information and offered his cooperation to the United States by mailing a letter on 2 April 1958 to the U.S. Ambassador in Switzerland. Until his defection to CIA in Berlin on 4 January 1961, GOLENIEWSKI cooperated in place

Information originally provided by GOLENIEWSKI was the only lead to the Soviet spy ring in the United Kingdom, five members of which were recently given prison sentences for theft of British Naval secrets. GOLENIEWSKI and his wife, the former Irmgard KAMPF, are now in the United States and he is making a major contribution in the field of counter-intelligence. He is also willing to cooperate with us in exploiting recruitment and/or defection leads which he may provide. Detailed justification for this request, together with the other required data, is attached.

3. It is recommended that the entry of Michal GOLENIEWSKI and Irmgard nee KAMPF, his wife, into the U. S. under the Provisions of Section 7, Public Law 110, be approved. A stepchild and child of Michal GOLENIEWSKI are not to be included in this recommendation since they remain in Poland.

Gordon M. Stewart
Chief
Eastern Europe Division

cc: DDCI
2 Attachments:
A. Detailed Justification and Assessment
B. Biographic Data

CONCUR:

Signed: James R. H. [unclear], Jr.
Chief, CI Staff

Approved by: [Signature]Date: 1 Aug 1961(b)(1)
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1. In view of his cooperation in place at the risk of his life, the commitment made to him at the time of his defection, and the value of his services to the cause of Western security, we believe Michal GOLENIIEWSKI and his wife should be granted permanent residence in the United States under the Provisions of Section 7 of the CIA Act of 1949. Other means, such as a private bill, are not considered feasible to regularize their status. They are presently in the United States under parole.

2. The urgency of probationary entry into the United States was justified at the time of his defection by the following factors:

a. GOLENIIEWSKI defected from fear of his life, as he felt that the UB (Polish Intelligence Service) was becoming suspicious of his double role. He requested assurance he would be evacuated promptly to the United States with his companion. With Headquarters permission, these assurances were given him in Berlin.

b. The special security factor was presented by the fact that he was in East Berlin on official business for the FIS and it would be only a short time until his absence would be noticed. Speed in evacuating him to a safe location was therefore essential, and it was inconsistent both with the security requirements of the case and the Agency commitment to him to keep him in the Federal Republic.

c. There was keen interest in prompt access on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had followed the case from its inception. It was also considered important, in view of the serious nature of his allegations about hostile penetration of various allied services, that he be debriefed at Headquarters where all the various interests could be weighed together by responsible senior officials, rather than in the field.

3. The most important result of the operation so far has been the widely publicized arrest of five members of an illegal espionage network in the United Kingdom run by the KGB (Russian Intelligence Service).

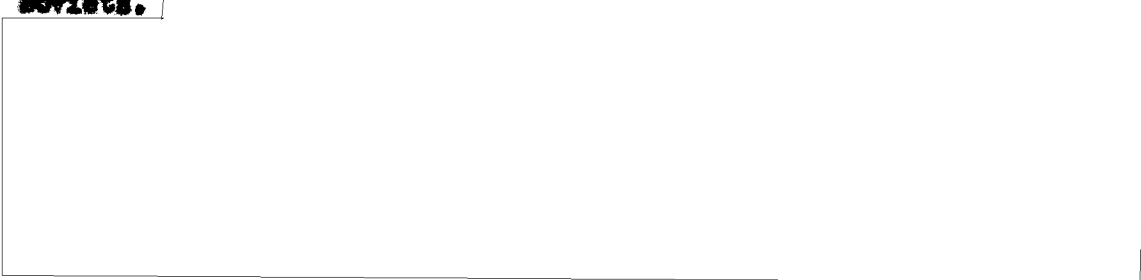
The British arrests are the direct result

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of a letter from GOLENIIEWSKI many months ago, telling us that a British national had been recruited by the Poles while serving in Poland about 1950 and was currently being run in Britain by the Soviets.



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4. GOLENIIEWSKI has identified three Polish agents in the United States, none of whom had Government positions or direct access to classified materials. In addition, he has provided information which has led or may lead to identification, apprehension, or conviction of hostile agents in the following sensitive positions in friendly countries:

- a. A high rating staff officer of the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI-6). (case closed)
- b. A penetration of the German Intelligence Service (BND).
- c. 
- d. A Czech source who provides NATO documents.

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6. Apart from the above information, debriefing of Colonel GOLENIIEWSKI will greatly enlarge U.S. knowledge in many areas where our information is dated or incomplete. Among these topics are the workings of the Soviet adviser system for guidance and control of satellite intelligence service efforts, the Scientific and Technical personnel and goals of the Russian Intelligence Service; many aspects of the operations of the East German Intelligence Service (MfS) with whom source ran several joint operations, and the personnel, methods

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and working practices of the Polish Counterintelligence Department (Dept. II of the UB) and Military Counterintelligence (WNS) which is also responsible for the security of the Armed Forces. He is also capable of making a worthwhile contribution in the positive intelligence field and has in fact already provided interesting data on Sino-Soviet tensions, particularly with regard to unsatisfactory cooperation in the atomic field.

7. Despite the fact that the PIS has now concluded that GOLENIEWSKI has defected to the Americans, his whereabouts should not be publicized. For this reason as well as U.S. foreign policy considerations there is no plan to surface him [redacted]

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It should be noted that GOLENIEWSKI and his female companion are legally registered with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and will be legally married as soon as a divorce recognizable under U.S. law can be accomplished.

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8. In addition to the Agency commitment to GOLENIEWSKI to accept him and his wife as residents of the United States and aid them in commencing a new life here, prompt regularization of their status will be an important factor in easing the adjustment of GOLENIEWSKI and his wife, who is not witting to his intelligence past but regards him as a Polish journalist who chose freedom. GOLENIEWSKI has been fully cooperative to date, but unrest and nervousness on the part of his wife has complicated his debriefing at times and prolonged delay in regularizing their status might have a deleterious effect upon his present cooperative attitude as well as delaying planned steps [redacted]

[redacted] which will enable them to live more normal lives.

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9. Both subjects have had comprehensive medical examinations by Agency physicians and there are no serious medical problems now in evidence. No serious psychological problems are foreseen which are not inherent in the defector readjustment process. [redacted]

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10. He was formerly married to a Soviet national who became a schizophrenic and from whom he was legally divorced inside Poland. He does not have in his possession a copy of the divorce decree and

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under the circumstances, security considerations prevent one being obtained by normal means. However, full debriefing and interrogation on the circumstances of the divorce convince us that the circumstances of the divorce as he affirms them are true.

11. A detailed plan for financial and resettlement aid is being worked out and will be presented for approval by DDP/COPS. It can be stated that money does not play a large role in GOLENIIEWSKI's motivation and that neither he nor his wife has yet displayed any excessive craving for luxurious living. Despite this, it is clear that the rehabilitation and resettlement of GOLENIIEWSKI in a normal occupation under secure conditions will be a relatively long-range process and planning is presently being done to assure that the transition can be made in a smooth orderly way.

12. GOLENIIEWSKI's motives for his cooperation are very complex. He states that he became convinced that communism is an inhumane and unworkable system from watching the excesses and intrigues inside the political and intelligence hierarchy, and the systematic and callous way in which the Russians exploited Poland for their own purposes, even deceiving and misusing their most loyal supporters with the Polish Communist Party. A more personal motive is found in his statement that Russian pressure and intrigues drove his former wife to the brink of insanity. She is presently in Poland, an incurable schizophrenic.

13. In view of the above circumstances and the special value of GOLENIIEWSKI's past services to the United States as well as his high potential value as a source of CI information on the Polish and Soviet services, his entry into the United States under PL 110 is considered to be fully justifiable.

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