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REPORT NO.	R-986-53	WIDE - INTELLIGENCE REPORT	I. D. NO.	DAR-4291
SUBJECT	NIZNANSKY, Ladislaus Milan, Former CIC-CIS Double Agent.			
FROM	USFA	REFERENCES	R-967-53, R-970-53	
EVALUATION	B-2	DATE OF INFORMATION	1947-50	DATE OF REPORT
INCL	PREPARED BY	W.L. Kovalecz W.L.K.		SOURCE
430th CIC Detachment				
<p>SUMMARY OF SID REPORT: NIZNANSKY, Ladislaus Milan, Czech, was a staff captain in the CSR Army until JUL 47, at which time he was recruited as an agent-informant by "Section II of the National Defense Ministry" in PRAGUE. In Oct 47, he was sent on an espionage mission to Austria. His CIS (CSR Intelligence Service) control-officer was Lt Col VACEK, Vaclav. Instead of attempting to carry out his CIS assignment of penetrating Slovakian resistance groups and of determining the amount of aid these groups received from the U.S., NIZNANSKY reported to CIC VIENNA and agreed to assume the role of a double-agent. From VIENNA he was sent to LINZ and thence to BRAUNAU, Land Upper Austria. There, at the direction of CIC, NIZNANSKY communicated with the CIS. Eventually, Col VACEK sent him numerous EEI and placed him in touch, for the purpose of expediency in the furtherance of his CIS mission, with the CSR Repatriation Mission in LINZ. However, this CSR Repatriation Mission liaison was soon disrupted by CIC action in the arrest of two CIS agent-informants connected with the mission, the questioning of others, and ultimately the defection of the mission chief, Maj VAC, Julius. Later, KOISSER, Maria, was sent by the CIS to contact NIZNANSKY. CIC made an unsuccessful attempt to double KOISSER. At the</p>				
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INDEX

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same time NIZHANSKY was in touch with ^{X/A} ~~VERONICA~~, Helene, a CIS letter-dropper and courier in VIENNA. Although his principal mission for the CIS had to do with Czech refugees, he also had the assignment of collecting order of battle information on CIC. The KOISSER incident is believed to have resulted in the CIS gaining knowledge that NIZHANSKY was controlled by CIC, and this factor eventually caused the CIS to drop him. Of special interest in this paper are the CIS secret cover-addresses, passwords, water writing in code, double talk in messages, etc; among them the cover-address "Krystalit" which was used also by CIS agents who operated in Great Britain during the same period.

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1. NIZNANSKY, Ladislav Milan, alias MALECKA, Ludwig, alias MALEPKA, Ludvik, contacted CIG VIENNA during Nov 47 through one WUNSCH, Herbert, in order to transmit information of an intelligence nature. When interviewed NIZNANSKY related that he had been sent to Austria by the CIS (Czech. Intelligence Service) to perform the missions of penetrating Slovakian resistance groups and of determining what amount of assistance such groups received from U.S. agencies.

No 201

a. Born 24 Oct 17 in LUTISA, Slovakia, NIZNANSKY attended Realgymnasium in BRATISLAVA from 1928 to 1936. As of Nov 47, he was six feet tall, weighed 175 pounds, medium build, had blond hair worn brushed back, blue eyes and fair complexion. In 1936, NIZNANSKY entered the CSR Army and prior to 1938 attended an officer candidate school and the CSR War College. At the time of the German occupation he was a lieutenant in an artillery unit, and in 1941 was sent to the Russian Front. After returning to the CSR, NIZNANSKY participated in the Slovakian rebellion of 1944, as a result of which he was later arrested by the Germans and forced to enter a labor unit. In 1945 he was taken prisoner by the Russians who turned him over to CSR authorities in BRATISLAVA. In Nov 45 he was released and given the rank of staff captain in the CSR Army. However, in Dec 45 he was re-arrested on charges of having served the Germans in a labor unit following the time of the Slovakian uprising. In Jul 46 he was released and returned to duty status in the CSR Army.

b. In Jul 47, NIZNANSKY was summoned before Lt Col VACEK, Vaclav, "Assistant to the Chief of Military Intelligence II", and requested to accept an assignment to Austria, namely to penetrate Slovakian resistance groups. NIZNANSKY agreed and was granted a temporary release from the 308 Artillery Regt at KOSICE, and transferred to Section II of the National Defense Ministry in PRAGUE, where Col VACEK's office was located, and where a dossier concerning NIZNANSKY's operational mission was kept under the code number 12.094. (Note: Col VACEK was probably Section V.)

c. Col VACEK briefed NIZNANSKY to inform his acquaintances that he had deserted the army, in order that he might thus better be enabled to gain the confidence of his targets. Initially, Col VACEK ordered NIZNANSKY to penetrate Slovakian resistance groups in the CSR so that their illegal secret border-crossing routes might be made known to the CIS. However, it is not known but doubted that NIZNANSKY worked on such an assignment. Through the penetration of Slovakian resistance groups in Austria, NIZNANSKY was expected by Col VACEK to determine the following:

- (1) Location of one DURCHANSKY, Slovakian resistance leader, plus data on his organization and activities.
- (2) Activities of one Father LOYDL, one PARCAN, one NATUS, and one BRAUNECKER.
- (3) Whether or not refugees from Slovakia have formed a government-in-exile, with details on organization.
- (4) The channels through which resistance groups have obtained tangible and financial support. Col VACEK believed that considerable financial aid was given Slovakian resistance groups by the Americans.

d. In order that he could communicate with his CIS superiors and be reasonably safe in doing so, NIZNANSKY was given a code which he had to memorize. He was told to send all his coded messages to the address of "Krystalit, Velkoobchod Brousenym Sklem, PRAGUE II, Vodickova 12". The method of transmitting a coded message was to compose a simple business-like message about anything at all to "Krystalit", and to write the real message on the reverse side, using a matchstick and plain water. Further, NIZNANSKY could send overt messages by courier to the address of "SOLDANOVA, Ljubov, PRAGUE XIX, Na Ruzka 10/828", with the street address underlined. Col VACEK informed NIZNANSKY that in the event the CIS had a message for him, it would be coded and sent out over Radio PRAGUE during the

Secret

time of regular news broadcasts at 0700, 1230, 1900 and 2300 hours. NIZNANSKY explained to CIC that Radio PRAGUE regularly carried personal items such as requests for people to report to certain agencies, for people who were searching for lost relatives and acquaintances, etc. In the event that the radio should mention NIZNANSKY's cover name, in connection with the word "Slovakia", he would be ordered to report to the nearest police station. This would mean that NIZNANSKY was to make immediate contact with Czech military representatives in Austria. He was further to report each change of address in code.

2. In Oct 47, NIZNANSKY was given \$50 (US) and 100 Austrian schillings by Col VACEK, and dispatched on his mission, which was expected to last about six months. NIZNANSKY crossed into Austria in the area of VELKY LEVARY, CSR. Upon arrival in VIENNA, having no desire to serve the CSR, he contacted CIC, which agency persuaded him to act as a double-agent. (Note: In the ensuing period NIZNANSKY proved to be the most reliable and trustworthy agent ever employed to act as a double against the CIS).

3. From VIENNA, NIZNANSKY was sent on 14 Jan 48 to LINZ in Land Upper Austria where it was believed that he could best cooperate with CIC. He was assigned to the CIC office at BRAUNAU. There, two CIC informants were detailed the surveillance of NIZNANSKY and they reported that he appeared to be sincere in his pro-Western attitude. In the meantime NIZNANSKY had secured an Austrian identity card for foreigners, No. W 54 544, issued 20 Jan 48, which listed his name as MAIER, Viktor, residing at VIENNA VII, Zollergasse 16.

4. On 20 Jan 48, per instructions and supervision of CIC, NIZNANSKY wrote to the "Krystalit" address, stating in his coded message that his new name was MAIER, Viktor, that he had important information for the CIS, and that he desired to meet a CIS representative at a certain hour in the "Terrassencafe", LINZ, any day during the period 27 Jan - 15 Feb 48. Nothing materialized, and NIZNANSKY repeated the message, sending it to the "SOLDANO VA, Ljubov" address. On 13 Feb 48, he sent a third communication, addressed to "Krystalit", stating that he was residing in BRAUNAU and repeating that he had important information which he had to deliver to his CIS superiors and requesting that he be sent \$200, a miniature camera for photographing documents, a pair of brown leather half shoes, and some socks. On 3 Mar 48, NIZNANSKY repeated the last message.

5. On 4 Mar 48, NIZNANSKY received a letter from the CIS. Postmarked LINZ, the letter opened with the salutation "Dear Son". It thanked NIZNANSKY for his messages of 20 Jan and 13 Feb 48. It continued that although the two letters had arrived in bad condition, "mother" now had new glasses which have enabled her to read better. (Note: This was "double talk", complimenting NIZNANSKY for his work in having gotten set up in BRAUNAU). Finally, the CIS letter warned NIZNANSKY to be careful, and promised him a package which would be delivered in the very near future.

6. On the evening of 4 Mar 48, NIZNANSKY was approached in the Hotel "Post" at BRAUNAU by a stranger who inquired if he were "MAIER, Viktor", and if he might be expecting something. NIZNANSKY replied "yes" to both questions, whereupon the stranger handed him a parcel, and departed. The package contained ten pounds of sugar, one pound of coffee, a pair of brown oxfords, and several pairs of socks. Concealed within the socks NIZNANSKY found a \$50 (US) bill and 3,000 Austrian schillings. The stranger had arrived at an hour during which NIZNANSKY was not under surveillance by CIC, yet he saw fit to immediately report the matter to CIC. NIZNANSKY described the stranger as being about 45-48 years of age, 165 cm tall, thin, with dark brown hair, wrinkled face; hatless, but wearing a black overcoat and grey trousers. (Note: Later identified as KANTOR, Geza, who is mentioned in detail in USFA report R-967-53, CIS activities, Former Czech Mission in U.S. Zone Austria, 2 Feb 53. A number of other persons mentioned in this paper are also discussed in referenced report).

7. On 5 Mar 48, NIZNANSKY sent another letter to "Krystalit", stating that he had received the package from an unknown man and adding that such a practice was

Secret

careless. NIZNANSKY further wrote that he was planning to travel to MUNICH to penetrate the central headquarters there of the Slovak emigration in Europe, but that he must first urgently speak to his CIS superior. He closed his message by reminding the CIS of the camera and money he had previously requested.

8. On 12 Mar 48, again while NIZNANSKY was temporarily not under surveillance by CIC, he was approached by the same stranger (KANTOR) who had contacted him on 4 Mar. The strange man handed NIZNANSKY a parcel in which was contained a Leica camera and a \$50 (US) bill. On this occasion the courier demanded a written report of the important information NIZNANSKY wished to convey to the CIS. Not wishing to comply with this request without prior approval from CIC, NIZNANSKY told the stranger that he could not give him such a report unless the stranger would positively identify himself by repeating the current CIS password ("Voici" - "Voila") plus NIZNANSKY's own CIS cover-name ("MALECKA, Ludwig"). This the stranger was unable to do. After stating that he would send NIZNANSKY's superior who would arrive within two days, the stranger departed.

9. During the meantime NIZNANSKY had received a number of letters purportedly sent by his brother, NIZNANSKY, Viktor, PRAGUE XII, Slezska 9, telephone 57151-9. These letters were dated 23 and 31 Jan, 7 and 23 Feb, 2 and 10 Mar 48. Although they appeared to concern family matters, the letters mentioned other persons also and gave NIZNANSKY the impression that the CIS might be involved. One of the other persons was RICHON, Louis, resident at HORGEM, Switzerland, Seestrasse 234, who was identified as a member of the "business firm" of NIZNANSKY, Viktor, and as a man who would soon send NIZNANSKY (Ladislaus) 500 Swiss francs, to be followed by monthly transmittals of 100 francs each. On 8 Mar 48 RICHON wrote to NIZNANSKY, stating that he had recently arrived in Switzerland, had made "good contacts", and was in possession of 500 Swiss francs which NIZNANSKY could draw on at the rate of 100 franc monthly. NIZNANSKY, Viktor, in his letters of 25 Feb and 10 Mar 48 mentioned an aunt named Mrs. DURAY, P., who had immigrated to the U.S. and who had purchased a house at 9 Parkside Place, KEANSBURG, New Jersey. The aunt was stated to be absolutely reliable, should NIZNANSKY identify himself to her as NIZNANSKY, Viktor.

10. On 22 Mar 48, Major VACA, Julius, head of the Czech Military (Repatriation) Mission in LINZ, visited NIZNANSKY at the Hotel "Post" in BRAUNAU. Major VACA identified himself with the CIS password "Voica" - "Voila" and then presented a letter which read: "The bearer knows your face and your name as MAIER. Do not give him your real name or details of your mission. Give him all the information you have obtained and he will arrange further contacts for you. In the future lay all our letters in plain water and wait until you see the water mark. Then read the letters against a strong light. Abandon the Krystalit address and send letters to CADIL, Bohumil, PRAGUE II, Spalena 30. Destroy this letter." Major VACA, who was dressed in civilian clothes, did not reveal his name to NIZNANSKY but said that he could not come to BRAUNAU again as he was known to several Slovaks who lived there. Major VACA continued that he knew that NIZNANSKY had been under observation while he was in LINZ, but that NIZNANSKY was to proceed to the LINZ railroad station on the evening of 31 Mar 48 where he would be given further instructions. Major VACA commented that he was going to VIENNA on 23 Mar 48 and to PRAGUE on the following day. He added that he was not certain that he would be granted further accreditation to work in the U.S. Zone of Austria. Major VACA then left the hotel.

11. On 31 Mar 48, NIZNANSKY went to the LINZ railroad station where he met Major VACA, as previously arranged. Major VACA wore civilian clothes. The two went to the Cafe "Goethe" where NIZNANSKY waited for 30 minutes while Major VACA went out to pick up some letters for NIZNANSKY. Major VACA stated that he was too well known in LINZ to carry the letters on his person. NIZNANSKY read the messages and said that he was unable to answer them at that time but would do so in the near future.

12. Major VACA then took NIZNANSKY to the apartment of KANTOR, Geza, Untere Donaulaende 8, LINZ, whom NIZNANSKY recognized as the stranger who had delivered the CIS parcels to him in BRAUNAU on 4 Mar and 12 Mar 48. KANTOR was

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a Czech employee of the Displaced Persons Information Center, Czech Repatriation Mission, on Goethestrasse 63, LINZ. Arrangements were made that NIZNANSKY would henceforth make contact with KANTOR either by telephone at the DPIC, or by going directly to KANTOR's apartment. Major VACA fixed another meeting date with NIZNANSKY for 22 Apr 48 in KANTOR's apartment, but stated that he might not be able to be there himself. Before departing, Major VACA gave NIZNANSKY two \$50 (US) bills and promised to have a photo-electric light meter, Leica film and woolen material for him on 22 Apr.

b. One of the letters given NIZNANSKY by Major VACA was dated 25 Mar 48, sent from PRAGUE, and signed "Ljubov". This letter cautioned NIZNANSKY to be careful and instructed him to reply as soon as possible in code to the following questions:

- (1) "With what groups and persons are you in contact and with whom do you work?"
- (2) "If you have no contacts, then how do you work?"
- (3) "Are you trusted by the Slovaks in Austria?"
- (4) "Send complete information regarding your personal activities?"
- (5) "How do you earn your living and how do you travel?"
- (6) "What are your intentions for the future?"

c. An annex to this letter contained 26 questions which NIZNANSKY was to answer in writing to Major VACA.

(1) "Leave the transmitter now (Note: Reference 'Barcelona' short wave radio). A journey to the south would be amusing for you. There has been talk of an amateur transmitter in the SALZBURG-INNSBRUCK area. Bear that in mind".

(2) "Where is Dr. MIKULA in Austria, and Dr. JANKOVIC in Bavaria? To which groups (SIDOR or DURCHANSKY) do they belong? Where do they get the means for their work? Is it perhaps in the interests of the American Intelligence Service? Who protects them? Dr. MIKULA has worked with one PARCAN. What about PARCAN? He is said to be a leader in Central Europe, both as a politician and a soldier. Explain this in detail, in order that we may know who belongs where, who his contacts are, where his finances come from, and who gives him moral and security support?"

(3) "Where is SIDOR at present? Is he still in ROME or has he left there? Who are his companions? Who belongs to his group in Austria, Germany, and elsewhere?"

(4) "Are the emigrants in Austria and Germany split into SIDOR and DURCHANSKY groups?"

(5) "Has PRIDAVOK followers in Austria? How strong are the different groups and which group is most active?"

(6) "We are interested in relations between the Slovak emigrants and the new Czech refugees. What persons make the contacts and what political agreements are made?"

(7) "You reported the formation of three Slovak political parties. Who heads these parties and which will be right, center and left?"

(8) "We are interested in printed matter. Send it to us if possible. Let us have them for a few days for our representative. It is easier for him to make copies if you can let him have them between meetings."

Secret

(9) The traces of Dr. HUSAK and Plk. STANEK should be followed. We are highly interested. If possible you should collect proofs and send them (Note: This refers to a previous report sent by NIZNANSKY under the supervision of CIO that HUSAK, Communist President of Slovakia, and STANEK, former Slovakian Intelligence agent, secretly supported the Slovak emigration. NIZNANSKY's report contained other information also, as can be noted by some of the leading questions contained in this list of CIS EBI).

(10) "You should send the Slovak manual of which you wrote. Our representative can deal with it".

(11) "Search for those in contact with Slovakia. In time you can gain experience, evidence, realities."

(12) "You told us of the Red-White-Red broadcasts, but forgot to give the wave lengths. Send that plus details as to those who broadcast, who supports and protects the broadcasts, where the news comes from, whether the work is official or unofficial. Where is the transmitter?"

(13) "I am interested in the morale of the emigration. What makes them stay in their present position, what are their plans for the future, what will be further developments?"

(14) "You say LOYDL only supports the emigration. Is he not active in politics? What about UTRATA who lives with him in KEMATEN? Other persons?"

(15) "With whom has MATUS contacts? With DURCHANSKY or SIDOR? Who are his followers, his contacts in the CSR? MATUS' person is of great interest to me, send your opinions whether he is as important as we think him to be."

(16) "How is Dr. FALATH to be regarded? He lives near you perhaps? Is he active? What is the opinion of the emigration about him?"

(17) "REMEINY, as you say, is in contact with everyone. How do you like him? We suspect him of working for the French, perhaps also for the Hungarian emigration, or even for BUDAPEST". (Note: REMEINY is a Slovak who lived near INNSBRUCK and reportedly worked for the CIS, the French I-S, and the I-S of the Hungarian emigration in Austria).

(18) "Where is the Slovak center in Austria or are they all dispersed?"

(19) "With MIKULA was a certain POKORNY. Do you know anything about him?"

(20) "Is there a Slovak center in LINZ or VIENNA? If you do not know try to find out".

(21) "What about activities in Bavaria? Where are the centers there?"

(22) "In your first letter you mentioned going to Germany. Are you to make this trip? Who will send you? Why, where; what will you do there?"

(23) "When will you go to Germany if you must? You also mentioned that you could go to Italy, which seems to mean that you must have no obligations. Explain that?"

(24) "You must prepare a connection to whom you can send letters for us. Or we can do it for you. Think it over and let our contacts remain unobserved".

(25) "I am interested in whether or not you have a superior. (Note: In Slovak emigration affairs, which NIZNANSKY had led the CIS to believe he

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was engaged in). Who is he, who are your fellow workers; what do they do?"

(26) "Acknowledge the receipt of this letter and also of the 100 dollars. Burn this letter as soon as you are familiar with its contents".

12. In early 49, KOISSER, Maria, who is the subject of USFA report "KOISSER, Maria, Former CIS Courier", dated Jan 53, came into the story as a contact between the Czech Ministry of National Defense in PRAGUE and NIZNANSKY. She was apprehended by CIC and an attempt was made to double her. However, KOISSER did not reappear in Austria.

a. Other than KOISSER, NIZNANSKY's CIS contacts in Austria were as follows:

(1) VACA, Julius, Major. Former head of the Czech Military (Repatriation) Mission in LINZ, who defected to the West in Apr 48.

(2) KANTOR, Geza. Former employee of the Czech Repatriation Mission in LINZ, who was arrested by CIC for his CIS activities.

~~(3) ANGERER, Leopold, Merchant. Born 1 Dec 20 in VIENNA, Austria. Resided at LINZ-URFAHR 13. Held Austrian identity card No. 2705/45, issued in LINZ. CIS courier who on 9 May 48 warned NIZNANSKY that the latter had better leave Austria as he had been jeopardized by Major VACA's defection. ANGERER was of medium height, had dark brown hair, oval face, wore horn-rimmed spectacles. (201-142764)~~

~~(4) STEJSKAL, Helene. Resided at Quellenstrasse 165/II, VIENNA X. In late 48 STEJSKAL was NIZNANSKY's only direct contact with the CIS. She and NIZNANSKY last met on 17 Dec 48 at the Cafe "Goethe" in LINZ.~~

b. The cover addresses and passwords in the CSR and in Austria that NIZNANSKY was furnished by the CIS were as follows:

~~(1) "SODANOVA, Ljubov, PRAGUE XIX, Naruzku 10/328", for use only for letters mailed in the CSR. (Name may have been "SOLDANOVA").~~

~~(2) "Krystatit, Velkoobchod Brousenym Sklem, PRAGUE II, Vodickova 12", which was cancelled in Mar 48. as Czech IS cover address.~~

~~(3) "CADIL, Bohumil, Savod Hukavickarsky, PRAGUE II, Spalena 30", which was also cancelled in 48. Through "CADIL" in Jun 48, NIZNANSKY received the mission of investigating those Czech emigres who were associated with Western agencies, and of obtaining order of battle information regarding CIC LINZ. Former Czech IS cover address~~

(4) "STEJSKAL, Helene, Frau, VIENNA X, Quellenstrasse 165/II, which was used for communications within Austria.

(5) "POLUS, Jan, PRAGUE VIII, Sokolovaka 117", which NIZNANSKY received in early 49. Czech IS cover address in 1949

(6) "Voici" - "Voila", password which was cancelled in 48.

(7) "Soupe" - "Pomme Fruit", new password.

13. On 3 Feb 49, NIZNANSKY sent a message to "POLUS", in which he included a request for a new and reliable contact person as a replacement for KOISSER. On 5 Mar 49, NIZNANSKY received an Austrian postal money order in the amount of 300 schilling that was sent him through STEJSKAL. On 13 Mar 49, he received an answer to his letter. Postmarked VIENNA, the CIS communication read:

"Dear Viktor:

"I thank you for your letter of 3 Feb 49. I shall remember its contents and follow your advice. It is difficult to find another person these days as not

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many people travel in your direction. I cannot send you anything personally at this time. You must wait for a suitable occasion. Therefore I will send you some money through your brother, by money order. I expect that you will write as soon as possible, to acknowledge receipt of the money, to tell me about your present conditions, and to let me know what you need. Write the same way as you did recently. With regards from the family and me".

"Yours, Ljubov".

14. On 30 Mar 49, NIZNANSKY replied to the above-quoted letter, using the "POLUS" address. On 20 Apr 49, he received a reply from the CIS, postmarked VIENNA, dated 19 Apr 49, which read as follows:

"Dear Viktor:

"Many thanks for your nice letter. I am glad that you are well and getting along fine. Recently I had fever, sore throat and terrible headaches. Even the doctor could not diagnose my case. Then I developed the grippe which further ruined my health. I was in bed for a few days. I still do not feel too well but this wonderful sun tempted me to get up. This is the third spring I have been ill. I hope now that it will be better. I have mailed you a small allowance. It isn't much but it is the best I can do. Write me soon and in detail, with the best greetings". "Helene".

a. This same letter, for reasons evident, was subjected to inundation in water and then held up to a lamp whereupon secret writing appeared, as follows: "Thanks for the information, it was good. You must be more thorough and get down to details, give your sources and concrete facts. Your present mission remains the same as before and continue working in your present area. I am sending you 300 schilling by post. Certify your receipt thereof by mail. In the meantime I am not sending you any dollars for your safety's sake".

(Note: Illegible postscriptum concerning "miserly uncle").

"Greetings, Ljubov".

b. On 21 Apr 49, NIZNANSKY received the above-mentioned 300 schilling in the form of an Austrian postal money order made out by STEJSKAL, Helene, and dated 19 Apr 49.

15. The situation was recognized as unfavorable inasmuch as NIZNANSKY was not being furnished adequate financial support by the CIS, which organization further was not in direct contact with him. Therefore, per arrangements with CIC, NIZNANSKY wrote a letter to the CIS on 26 Apr 49 in which he appealed for a new CIS contact in Austria and for much more money than he had been receiving. It was contemplated that the letter would achieve the purpose of either closer cooperation between NIZNANSKY and the CIS, or that he would be dropped entirely. In due time the CIS reflected by its silence that it no longer desired the services of NIZNANSKY.

16. In a CIC report dated 5 Oct 49, it was stated that NIZNANSKY had been completely compromised with the CIS. As a result he had become a target of rather than an agent for that service. NIZNANSKY irrevocably had placed himself with the West by cooperating wholeheartedly with CIC, since Nov 47. In the opinion of this office, NIZNANSKY became known to the CIS as working for CIC against the CIS through KOISSER, Maria, the former CIS courier, after she had been arrested by CIC while contacting NIZNANSKY. KOISSER agreed to the proposal made by CIC that she return to the CSR to help bring about the defection of HORACEK, Alois, official of the Czech Ministry of National Defence. HORACEK had once been stationed with the Military Section of the Czech Legation in VIENNA, and allegedly had been displeased with his situation in the CSR. HORACEK had led KOISSER (his mistress who followed him to FRAGUS from VIENNA) to believe that he did not wish her to work for the CIS, evidently in order to placate her, when HORACEK probably also worked for the CIS and may have been responsible for KOISSER's recruitment.

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17. The question of why was NIZNANSKY, when a staff captain in the Czech Army, recruited for very low-level missions in Austria, can possibly be answered in that he was evidently considered to be a politically unreliable person with whom Czech Army counter-intelligence was forced to deal. Rather than give NIZNANSKY a direct discharge and turn him over to civilian authorities, the CIS recognized in him an excellent prospect through whom they hoped to achieve the furtherance of their own espionage and counter-espionage mission in Austria. What the Czechs didn't fathom was the degree of NIZNANSKY's political unreliability. In reality, NIZNANSKY was never a CIS agent inasmuch as he performed no mission for the CIS, but could be termed a CIC-controlled agent-informant because he was active in the favor of CIC alone.

APPROVED:

Edward D. Bothwell
Major Gen
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In any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

6-8-53 234