

AGENT REPORT

DATE: 30 March 1949

TO: [Redacted]

FROM: [Redacted]

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

1. Reference is made to Classified Information and Security Report Section II, Part I, paragraph 11.

a. Reference is also made to the following reports:

- (1) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 25 October 1948.
- (2) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 30 November 1948. (This report was forwarded by Headquarters, Section VI, and was returned for [Redacted] to [Redacted] for [Redacted] purposes).
- (3) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (4) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (5) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (6) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (7) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (8) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.
- (9) [Redacted], [Redacted], dated 29 September 1948.

2. Summary of [Redacted] [Redacted]

(a) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(b) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(c) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(d) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(e) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(f) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(g) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(h) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(i) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(j) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(k) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(l) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(m) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(n) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(o) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(p) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(q) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(r) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(s) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(t) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(u) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(v) [Redacted] [Redacted]

(w) [Redacted] [Redacted]

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH U.S. Army

Regensburg, dtd 30 March 49, Subj: TALANDA, Alfons

PICHALA group. About 21 June 1948, TALANDA was sent into GER by TRML, on a mission of an unknown nature. Although TALANDA should have been gone from REGENSBURG only four (4) days (according to TRML's reckoning), TALANDA did not reappear in REGENSBURG until about 21 July 1948. (P-1)

b. On 27 July 1948, TALANDA was arrested by German police in SCHWANDORF (M50/619) after a report had been received that a shot had been fired in a coach of the train going from REGENSBURG to HOF (M51/090). When interrogated by German police, TALANDA admitted having possession of a pistol, and admitted having discharged it accidentally. However, TALANDA claimed that he was working for CIC REGENSBURG (specifically for the undersigned), and for that reason TALANDA was turned over to S/R REGENSBURG, Region V, for disposal. (B-1)

c. At the time of his arrest, TALANDA was accompanied by ^{see p. 4} ~~FRANTISEK KOSTKUBA, JAROSLAV KROSA, ANTONIN SIKER, and JIRI DUBAL~~ and (although it was not discovered at the time), by ~~FRANTISEK KROMADKA~~. All of these persons claimed Czech refugee status, and with the exception of TALANDA and ~~KOSTKUBA~~ were released after questioning. (B-1)

d. Subsequently, TALANDA was interrogated briefly by undersigned and then remanded to Military Government Summary Court, REGENSBURG. KOSTKUBA was also interrogated and likewise turned over to MG Court. About 10 August 1948, TALANDA was sentenced to three months on charges of illegal possession of a weapon and KOSTKUBA was given three months on illegal border crossing charges, since he had crossed the Czech U. S. Zone border twice, and had claimed to German police that he was a CIC Agent. (B-1)

e. Both men were released about 1 November 1948, at which time they came to this office, offering to work for CIC. They were turned down, of course, and thereafter did not come to the attention of this office until about 5 March 1949. (B-1)

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Personal data on personalities most prominently mentioned in this report is as follows:

a. Name: ~~Alfons TALANDA~~
Birthdate: 2 August 1914 Birthplace: LIPINKA, CSR.
Nationality: ~~Czech~~ Citizenship: CSR
Occupation: ~~Shoemaker~~
Present Address: ~~Prunferingerstrasse 11, REGENSBURG,~~
~~a/o Johann RUMER~~
Previous Address: ~~Goethestrasse, Czech Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG~~
~~and DORFANK, CSR.~~
Height: 5' 8" Height: 152 lbs. Build: Unknown
Hair: Brown Eyes: Blue
Identifying Marks: None
Political affiliations: Claims to be pro-PICHALA
Marital Status: Married Religion: Roman Catholic

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dated 30 March 1949, Subject: TALANDA, Alfons

- b. Frantisek KOSTKA
~~FRANTISEK KOSTKA~~ Birthplace: GRONDORF, CSR
 Nationality: Czech
 Occupation: Truck owner
 Present Address: Keiserstrasse 7, REGENSBURG, c/o Else NEBER
 Previous Address: Goetheschule, Czech Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG and GRONDORF, CSR
 Height: Unknown Weight: Unknown Build: Unknown
 Hair: Unknown Eyes: Unknown
 Identifying Marks: Unknown
 Political affiliations: Pro-VECHALA

- c. Dr. Josef NOLE
 Birthdate: 9 July 1910 Birthplace: LEITMERITZ, CSR
 Nationality: Vornameutsch Citizenship: German
 Occupation: Lawyer
 Present address: (Business) Kaffnergasse 11, REGENSBURG
(Home) Admiral-Scheerstrasse 2, 2nd floor, REGENSBURG
 Previous address: LEITMERITZ, CSR and LAECHTIN, CSR
 Height: 5' 8 1/2" Weight: 152 lbs. Build: Unknown
 Hair: Black Eyes: Blue
 Identifying marks: Unknown
 Marital status: Married Religion: Unknown
 Political affiliations: allegedly KPD

- d. Johann KEMMER, alias Soula KEMMER
 Birthdate: 24 May 1906 Birthplace: LUIDBERG, Kr. REGENSBURG
 Nationality: German Citizenship: German
 Occupation: Claims to be unpaid employee of Gewerkschaftbund, REGENSBURG
 Present Address: Practisingstrasse 11, REGENSBURG
 Previous addresses: LUIDBERG, PARIS, France
 Height: Unknown Weight: Unknown Build: Unknown
 Hair: Unknown Eyes: Unknown
 Identifying Marks: Unknown
 Political affiliations: KPD Member
 Marital Status: Married Religion: Unknown

- e. Alex KEMM, alias Josef SCHUBERT
 Birthdate: 16 February 1924 Birthplace: HRANONITZ, CSR.
 Nationality: Sudeten German Citizenship: CSR
 Occupation: Express Clerk
 Present address: Menserschmidt Lager, German Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG
 Former addresses: HRANONITZ, CSR; Goetheschule, Czech Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG; MILPOLTSTEIN (NSO/r77)
 Height: 5' 7 1/2" Weight: 140 lbs. Build: Unknown
 Hair: Brown Eyes: Gray
 Identifying Marks: Unknown
 Political affiliations: Former Czech partisan under Soviet direction
 Marital Status: Single Religion: Unknown
 Identity Document: German Kennkarte WB 06136

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C. Name: Frantisek HROMADKA, alias HROMEK
Birthdate: 27 December 1927 **Birthplace:** PRAGUE, CSR
Nationality: Czech
Occupation: Salesman
Present address: Messerschmidt Lager, German Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG
or Fraunhoferstrasse 11, REGENSBURG, c/o RINKER.
Former address: VES LITTAHACHY bei FALKENAU, CSR, House #21;
Goetheschule, Czech Refugee Camp, REGENSBURG;
AMBURG (NSO/090) Penitentiary
Height: 5' 7" **Weight:** 143 lbs. **Build:** Unknown
Hair: brown, wavy **Eyes:** Blue
Identifying Marks: Unknown
Marital Status: Single **Religion:** Unknown
Political affiliations: Not known

Since December 1948, the undersigned has received several reports from Ladislav MATOUSEK, 11b source who occasionally contacts undersigned to the effect that Alfons TALANDA was working as a double agent for the Czech STB (State Security Service) and for one ~~frn KONOUL~~, supposedly a member of a British Intelligence Organization. MATOUSEK was unable to offer any sort of proof in this allegation, however. (C-3)

On 5 March 1949, Ladislav MATOUSEK reported to undersigned that Alfons TALANDA had departed from REGENSBURG on or about 1 March to contact Czech intelligence. According to MATOUSEK, TALANDA was accompanied by Frantisek KOOTKUBA, and both men were followed by Frantisek HROMADKA, who left a day or so later. MATOUSEK stated that all three were ~~back~~ back in REGENSBURG on 14 March 1949. (C-3)

6. On 11 March 1949, MATOUSEK visited undersigned accompanied by Vladimir PEKLENSKY, known to undersigned as a member of the PUCHALA Organization and 11b source. PEKLENSKY told the following story:

a. During the summer of 1948, TALANDA had made the acquaintance of PEKLENSKY through Jaroslav TREML, another PUCHALA figure, who lives in REGENSBURG. TALANDA offered to work for PEKLENSKY in gathering positive intelligence information in CSR. PEKLENSKY decided to take a chance on TALANDA and dispatched TALANDA to CSR to the vicinity of KARLSBAD for the purpose of checking on rumors that Soviet tanks were in that vicinity. According to PEKLENSKY, TALANDA returned with a lengthy report which alleged to describe the number, type, markings, etc. of Soviet tanks near KARLSBAD. However, subsequent checking disclosed that TALANDA's report was false in its entirety, and therefore, TALANDA was dropped by PEKLENSKY. (F-3)

b. Following this, PEKLENSKY said TALANDA was arrested as described in paragraph 2 above and served a jail sentence. Upon TALANDA's release, PEKLENSKY said he, TALANDA, attempted to ingratiate himself with Jaroslav TREML and the PUCHALA organization, but was not very successful because of his past record. However, TALANDA maintained contact with TREML and let TREML know in early 1948 that he (TALANDA) was working for what he described as "British Secret Service," under the direction of a certain frn KONOUL. (F-3)

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The postcard was addressed to:

P.J.
Stanislaw KONARAYA
STANISLAW KONARAYA
Hotel "Patris,"
C.S.H.

The return address on the card was:

Mr. MAUER
Bismarckstrasse,
Donauuferstrasse.

(See Exhibit "A") (i-3)

8. "Sonja" told ZEMAN that this postcard had been sent to her by TALANDA, for ZEMAN's use. The receipt of the card in CSR would be a signal that ZEMAN was ready to bring TEPPLI to the border; and the SMD would be alerted for their arrival. In conjunction with the card, "Sonja" gave ZEMAN a sketch which had been made by TALANDA of the crossing point between KALDCASSIN (M51/P26) and KONNERERUJIN (M51/P26). "Sonja" instructed ZEMAN that he should get off the train at ST. INNENHILL, follow the route indicated by the arrows to a point on the border road between KALDCASSIN and KONNERERUJIN, opposite a Czech customs house and then cross the border near the customs house. There, according to the instructions, ZEMAN was to whistle until Czech border police came to arrest him and TEPPLI. (See Exhibits "A" and "B.") (i-3)

9. After allowing himself and TEPPLI to be arrested, according to the instructions given by "Sonja," ZEMAN should ask the Czech police to call KARL KAP. ZEMAN, and give the code name "1. Josef." This according to the directions would secure his release and he would be picked up by an unknown party and brought to wherever TALANDA was. (i-3)

10. ZEMAN stated that since the time he had received the instructions from "Sonja," he had seen her every day and that each time she had inquired as to ZEMAN's progress with TEPPLI. ZEMAN stated that he had kept putting her off, saying that TEPPLI was out of town, could not be located, etc. According to ZEMAN, "Sonja" became increasingly nervous and finally on 15 March advised ZEMAN to go alone. "Sonja" went so far as to advance ZEMAN thirty (30) Deutsche Marks for the trip. (i-3)

11. ZEMAN asked undersigned for advice on the matter. After talking the matter over for awhile, it was decided that ZEMAN should go to the border to the appointed spot and wait for developments. VOGT, who volunteered to follow ZEMAN and see what happened, was to accompany ZEMAN to ST. INNENHILL and follow ZEMAN from there at a discreet distance. In case ZEMAN was met at the border and taken into CSR, VOGT was to return and report what had happened. (B-1)

12. On 16 March 1949 ZEMAN and VOGT reappeared at this office and reported that, although ZEMAN had gone up to the Czech customs house and had whistled and

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11. Josef KROUPA, while undergoing routine refugee interview at Goethehale U.S. Zone Refugee Camp, REGENSEBURG, admitted to Agents of this office that he was an espionage agent in the employ of Jan BIER. KROUPA's reason for this admission was that he suspected that Otto BURDA, another low level agent, had already denounced him to CGR. During further interrogation of KROUPA, he stated that he had been approached by Josef ODSTECILIK in MARILIBAU, CSR, ODSTECILIK claimed to have come from Germany and KROUPA decided to accompany him to the U. S. Zone on a return trip. On 10 April 1948 KROUPA arrived in the U. S. Zone with ODSTECILIK and a party of refugees which ODSTECILIK had contracted to bring across the border. About 15 April 1948, KROUPA arrived at the Czech refugee camp in REGENSEBURG. Shortly thereafter he decided to return to CSR to retrieve his personal belongings and deliver letters from other Czech refugees in REGENSEBURG. KROUPA went to CSR, accomplished his business and returned to REGENSEBURG, from where he was transferred to another Czech camp at BERN (161/003). During May and June 1948, KROUPA made a second journey to CSR again on "business." About the end of June 1948, KROUPA returned to the Goethehale in REGENSEBURG to prepare for a third trip to CSR. There he met Alfons TALANDA and Frantisek KROMADKA, who claimed to be BIRMA agents. He also re-encountered Josef ODSTECILIK, who was preparing to return to CSR with Frantisek KROMADKA. On 3 July 1948 the entire group attempted to cross the border near SAIDHASSEN, but ran into an ICG patrol. KROUPA claimed that he escaped while the rest were arrested and went to BIER, there, a few hours later, he met KROMADKA and ODSTECILIK. Through them KROUPA said he was introduced to Jan BIER. Under threat of punishment, KROUPA signed an oath of allegiance to the Communist Government. KROUPA then gave BIER several letters which had been entrusted to him by Czech refugees in the U. S. Zone for delivery to relatives in CSR. BIER took KROUPA to PRAGUE, where the letters were photostated. KROUPA was then instructed to deliver the originals and to offer to carry mail back to Germany. After completion of this, KROUPA was to return to REGENSEBURG and await instructions. On his way to MARILIBAU, KROUPA met Otto BURDA, who had been with BIER a few days before. Allegedly KROUPA stated to BURDA that he intended to kill BIER. On or about 18 July 1948, KROUPA was contacted in MARILIBAU by BIER, who showed KROUPA a letter which contained the gist of BIER's conversation with BURDA. KROUPA succeeded in explaining away his statements to BURDA and subsequently was instructed by BIER to accompany KROMADKA to REGENSEBURG, with the mission of gathering information on CGR agents, and Czech refugees. About 20 July 1948, KROUPA decided that he had sufficient material for a report to BIER and informed KROMADKA that he intended to return to CSR to report to BIER. KROMADKA then gave KROUPA a letter for BIER containing information on CGR REGENSEBURG and other bits on U. S. troop movements, Czech refugees etc. About 30 July 1948, KROUPA returned to CSR accompanied by one Frantisek MALA or MALA. They were apprehended at BIER, CSR by an ICG patrol, but after having requested that SIS in MARILIBAU be notified they were picked up by BIER who took them to MARILIBAU. There KROUPA requested that BIER allow MALA to be made an agent also. At the same time KROUPA delivered his own and KROMADKA's reports. A few days later, KROUPA was picked up by BIER and ODSTECILIK, and taken to PRAGUE, where he was briefed again. On 7 August 1948, KROUPA and MALA returned to the U. S. Zone and proceeded to the Goethehale, REGENSEBURG, where KROUPA surrendered to CIC as described above. (Encl

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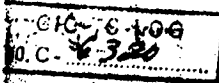
a. On or about 20 August 1948, KROUPA was sentenced to four months jail by MI Court, EGGLESBURG, on illegal border crossing charges. When in late November or early December 1948 it was reported to the undersigned that KROUPA still entertained plans of returning to CSR and working for BIER again, undersigned conferred with MI Agent, Mr. James BRADY, of MI, EGGLESBURG. Mr. BRADY advised undersigned to have KROUPA sign a statement with the charge: "I desire to be resettled as a Czechoslovakian political refugee, and I refuse to be resettled as a Czechoslovakian refugee." According to Mr. BRADY, such a statement would have some weight if KROUPA be apprehended again while crossing the border. Undersigned visited KROUPA who signed the first choice. (B-1)

b. After KROUPA's release he was allowed to enter the Czech refugee camp, Goetheschule, and kept under special surveillance. He disappeared shortly before the camp was closed on 1 November 1948 and his present whereabouts is not known. Source, reports received from Ladislav MATOUSIK indicated that KROUPA maintained, until February 1949, contact with BERANKA, Alfons TALANDA, and Mrs. Klara STADNA. MATOUSIK also reported during January 1949 that KROUPA had made a trip to CSR. (C-3)

15. BERANKA arrived at the Czech refugee camp, Goetheschule, EGGLESBURG, on 1 August 1948. Shortly thereafter he contacted this office and stated that he was an agent engaged in espionage work for Jan BIER, of the Czech Ministry of Interior. BERANKA was subjected to interrogation which disclosed the following details: In July 1948, while BURDA was attempting to push through a black market transaction in MARIBAD, CSR, he became acquainted with Jan BIER, alias Jiri BURCIK. BIER informed BURDA that he was engaged in black market money deals on behalf of the Czech Ministry of Interior. Although the black market business fell through, BIER asked BURDA to work for him as an agent. BURDA claimed that after thinking this proposition over and discussing it with his brother, he decided to work for BIER, "to see what the Communists were up to." About 15 July 1948, BURDA informed BIER that he was willing to go to work as an agent. BIER took BURDA to PRAGUE, together with Josef KROUPA, for undisclosed purposes. After three days, BURDA returned to his home in MOLN, CSR, and on the way met KROUPA, as described in paragraph 14 above. On 30 July 1948, BURDA was driven by BIER to the U. S. zone border in the vicinity of MARIENBAD, given ten dollars (\$10.00) in U. S. currency and eight hundred Czech cigarettes. Further he was briefed to attempt penetration of CIC EGGLESBURG. (L-1)

a. It was felt by the Agent of this office who interrogated BURDA that BURDA had not made a complete confession and, therefore, BURDA was remanded to MI Court, EGGLESBURG, and tried as an illegal border crosser. BURDA received a three month sentence on or about 20 August 1948. (B-1)

b. A source who had been "planted" in EGGLESBURG jail by Agents of this office reported during the latter part of August 1948 that BURDA had arranged to send a letter to BIER through Dr. Jozef MOLE of EGGLESBURG, the lawyer who had defended BURDA at his trial. Nothing further was determined concerning this report. (C-3)



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c. About three weeks after BURDA had been put in jail, his father, BURDA, appeared at this office. Josef BURDA stated that he had been forced to flee CSR because of the actions of his son, whom he described as a good leut. Despite this, the elder BURDA was anxious to find out whether or not he could do anything for his son. After being informed that nothing could be done, the elder BURDA settled as a Czech refugee in the Czech refugee camp, Goetschschule, REGENSBURG. Thereafter reports continued to be received and undersigned that Josef BURDA was making attempts to get his wife out of CSR. (B-1)

d. During the latter part of December 1948, Max HLAMA, recently residing in LOZENELOVA (M49/279), the uncle by marriage of Otto BURDA (HLAMA is married to the sister of Josef BURDA's wife) contacted this office. HLAMA stated that he did not believe that BURDA had been connected with espionage activities. Furthermore, he said that Otto BURDA's Mother had been arrested when the BURDA father and son had not returned to CSR, and was being held as a hostage against the return of the pair. HLAMA was informed and undersigned that Otto BURDA had confessed to espionage in open court, and was thought at the time to be engaged in smuggling and black market dealings in REGENSBURG. (P-1)

e. On 7 February 1949, undersigned received a letter from Max HLAMA, with which was inclosed a letter from Amy LNU, the girlfriend of Otto BURDA. This letter had been sent from PILSEN, CSR to a Mrs. Eva COLI, North Liberty, Iowa, U. S. A., who in turn transmitted it to HLAMA.

(1) HLAMA's letter explained that he had promised to keep undersigned informed re Otto BURDA's mother and was, therefore, sending the letter from Amy LNU. HLAMA also stated in the letter that he regretted his not having believed that he had been told by undersigned regarding Otto BURDA, since subsequently he had lost about four hundred and fifty (450) Deutsche Marks, through the machinations of Otto BURDA and the lawyer, Dr. WOLF. (See Exhibit "C"). (P-1)

(2) Amy LNU's letter was in the nature of a warning. From the content it is apparent that she had been informed that an unknown person was being sent by the "Americans" to contact her. She emphatically states in the letter that no one should be allowed to come to her from Germany. (See Exhibit "D"). (P-6)

f. Meanwhile, in December 1948, Otto BURDA was released from jail. He entered the Czech refugee camp, Goetschschule, REGENSBURG, and remained there until it closed on 15 December 1948. Surveillance from December 1948 to February 1949 revealed that Otto BURDA was in close contact with his erstwhile lawyer, Dr. Josef WOLF, and with Mrs. Libusa STASTRA. It was also revealed that BURDA was engaged in black marketeering, gambling, and generally leading an extremely sordid existence. His present address and most recent activities are not known. (C-1)

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16. Libuse STASTNA nee SRAM arrived in REGENSBURG about 15 September 1948 and registered as a "refugee" at the Czech camp. However, disdaining to remain in the camp, she procured a room at the BIECHOFFHOFF Hotel, REGENSBURG. Camp authorities complained to undersigned regarding this, so STASTNA was interviewed by undersigned. She gave as her reasons for not remaining at the camp first, that she preferred to live in comfort and was able to afford it; and, secondly, that she was afraid of Leopold LUKASIK, whom she claimed wanted to assassinate her as an agent of the Czech Ministry of Interior. (F-1)

Leopold LUKASIK was formerly a Czech War Crimes liaison officer, working under the General ZUREK group in NUREMBERG (#90/040). Allegedly he was recalled to CSR in 1947 and stripped of his rank and position for cooperating too closely with the authorities. After the Czech Communist Coup in February 1948 he allegedly formed an underground group, of which Libuse STASTNA was a member. On 20 April 1948, LUKASIK allegedly gave to Milan CHOC, a U. S. ex-1st Army PIWAL, with which CHOC later murdered Augustin SRAM, prominent Czech Communist. Czech police allegedly found out that the pistol used for the killing had belonged to LUKASIK, and LUKASIK was forced to go into hiding and later to flee CSR. LUKASIK arrived in REGENSBURG in August 1948 and was interviewed by undersigned. After a few weeks, when check of LUKA II's background appeared available, LUKASIK was recruited by this office as a typist and later later for the screening of incoming Czech refugees at the Goetheschule. After the appearance of STASTNA, LUKASIK was questioned about her and stated that he knew her only from the underground group to which they both had belonged; that she was an extremely nervous and probably unreliable person. (C-6)

b. STASTNA's version of the activities was as follows: The underground group to which she had belonged in PRAGUE had been discovered by the Czech police following the murder of SRAM, and most of its members arrested. She had been put into prison but had been released on or about 5 September 1948 with the proviso that she come to the U. S. Zone of Germany, locate Leopold LUKASIK, and return to PRAGUE to report on LUKASIK's whereabouts. STASTNA stated that she had agreed to do this but that after reaching safety in Germany she had repudiated the mission entirely. STASTNA stated that she had no desire to harm LUKASIK, but that she believed that he had been the person who denounced the PRAGUE underground group. (F-6)

17. Libuse STASTNA continued to live at the BIECHOFFHOFF Hotel in REGENSBURG until about 1 March 1949. Reports on her activities during that period indicated that she was engaged in black-marketeering activities with Otto BURDA; that she was in contact with Alfons TALANDA, Frantisek KOSTKUBA; that she maintained steady contact with persons unknown in CSR; and that she was on very friendly terms with Joseph ANDERLL and through him with Dr. Josef SOLZ. (C-2)

18. Josef ANDERLL came to the attention of this office first on 27 September 1948 when a TM was received from CIC, Region I, which reported that ANDERLL was at the Czech refugee camp, REGENSBURG, and that he had taken pictures of other refugees and collected data on them. Allegedly, ANDERLL intended to return to CSR with this information on 28 September 1948. On that

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Ande ANDERL was picked up and interrogated by undersigned. He admitted his intention to return to CSR and admitted that he had collected information and taken pictures, but denied that this was for intelligence purposes. Since further interrogation of ANDERL produced no positive results, he was allowed to return to the Czech camp in REGENSBURG and was kept under casual surveillance. (1)

a. About 5 October 1948 it was reported to undersigned that ANDERL had been recruited for TIB work by one Felix VASINA, TIB source. Subsequently ANDERL made at least three trips into CSR, supposedly on TIB missions. When returning from these trips ANDERL was in each case arrested by German border police and he requested help from CIC, REGENSBURG every time. On two occasions undersigned effected his release, after TIB liaison personnel had visited undersigned; on the third occasion, in early January 1949 ANDERL was released through the efforts of TIB personnel alone. (B-1)

b. On 25 January 1949 ANDERL contacted this office again. At this time, he stated that he had established contact with one Josef HANU, a member of SIS in PILSEN. ANDERL proposed that he be sent with someone from CIC to PILSEN to make contact with HANU and attempt to arrange an escape for HANU, who would be willing to come to the U. S. Zone with documentary evidence of the activities of Czech agents in the U. S. Zone. ANDERL was given no encouragement, since it was thought that Josef HANU might be identical with Josef REAVI, an SIS agent who had made contact with CIC, Region I. (See AR, S/A WULFTHIMMER, File: I-20676, Subject: REAVI, Josef, dated 22 December 1948). (1-6)

c. At the same time, ANDERL displayed great curiosity concerning persons known to be working for DAD, TIB and CIC. It was believed by agents who talked to ANDERL that he might be attempting a penetration of CIC or DAD. (1-6)

4. During the period described in sub-paragraph a. above, numerous reports were received by undersigned regarding ANDERL's activities in REGENSBURG. Among these were:

(1) ANDERL received all his correspondence through Dr. Josef WOLF, Waffnergasse 11, REGENSBURG. (ANDERL had been defended before MG Court by Dr. WOLF). In addition, ANDERL was often seen going to Dr. WOLF's office. (Cal)

(2) ANDERL was in close contact with Mrs. Libuse STASTNA, and visited her at the BISCHEVSKY Hotel. (B-1)

e. It was reported about 1 February 1949 by TIB in MUNICH (M49/185) that ANDERL had been dropped by them as being untrustworthy. (A-1)

19. Dr. Josef WOLF first came to the attention of this office on or about 19 June 1944 when Edgard DOMAER, then living at Landshuterstrasse 14 a., REGENSBURG, was interrogated as a possible espionage agent. DOMAER had made several trips to PRAGUE during 1945 and 1946. When interrogated, she claimed that the trips had been made on behalf of Dr. Josef WOLF, allegedly to ascertain the existence of bank accounts of expelled German nationals and Jews in CSR. DOMAER claimed also that she had been aided in getting to PRAGUE by the

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... Officer in REGENSBURG, a Captain M. GOSTOWYI.

(7-6)

a. On 21 June 1946 Dr. Josef WOLF was interrogated by agents of this office. WOLF stated that DOMALIK had shown him an excerpt from a Czech government decree to the effect that all anti-Fascists who had holdings in CSR would receive compensation from the Czech government upon presentation of conclusive evidence of anti-Fascist activity. WOLF stated that he had some anti-Fascist friends and, therefore, gave DOMALIK a certificate stating that she was empowered to check the wartime activities of certain alleged anti-Fascists during her trips to PRAGUE. WOLF denied having sent DOMALIK to PRAGUE and denied also that he had helped her to get to PRAGUE. (7-6)

b. On 15 July 1946 Hildegard DOMALIK was re-interrogated. Nothing of any importance was disclosed by this interrogation. However, DOMALIK stated that she had known WOLF since April 1946 and that on one occasion he had driven her to see her mother and sister in HANESKRIED. (MSO/P50). (7-6)

20. WOLF came to the attention of undersigned several times during the summer of 1946 when WOLF acted as defense counsel in MG Court REGENSBURG for Czechs being tried for illegal border crossing. (Standard treatment for low-level agents). Although it had been reported that Otto BURDA was attempting to send a letter to Jan BILZ through WOLF, (See paragraph 15 c, above), undersigned made a check of MG records concerning WOLF. It was disclosed that MG had no information concerning WOLF on file; however, Mr. George OLLIPHANT, of Military Government, REGENSBURG, who at the time was Summary Court judge, stated to undersigned that Dr. Josef WOLF displayed extraordinary fear of CIC and wished to be involved with CIC in no way. (C-3)

21. On or about 25 November 1946, IIB source Ladislav MATOUSIK reported to undersigned that he had run across something which he considered curious. MATOUSIK said that a friend of his had lent money to Otto BURDA, prior to BURDA's arrest and confinement. This unknown friend had tried to get his money back and in some way had succeeded in getting a statement from Dr. WOLF to the effect that WOLF promised to pay back what BURDA had borrowed. MATOUSIK said that the unknown friend had commissioned him (MATOUSIK) to act as agent in the matter. (C-2)

a. About 25 November 1946 MATOUSIK said he had visited WOLF's office with regard to the affair. While waiting in the office, MATOUSIK said he noticed that WOLF had many Czech visitors, among these persons whom MATOUSIK considered of low moral character, since he recognized them from the Czech refugee camp and knew of their dealings in smuggling, black market, etc. there. MATOUSIK stated that he overheard a conversation between an unknown person and Dr. WOLF, during which the unknown person complained about the pettiness of a sum of money, which WOLF was giving him. According to MATOUSIK, WOLF told the unknown person in substance, "Don't worry. You will get more toward the end of the month when the payroll gets here." (C-3)

22. Until December 15, 1946 CIC coverage was maintained on all mail going to and coming from the Goetheschule, Czech refugee camp, REGENSBURG. It was

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From three intercepts that Dr. WOLF was keeping in close touch with BURDA and Josef MAERZL. However, since WOLF's letters to these men merely asked them to come to his home, nothing could be learned through CI of the nature of their business together. (A-1)

a. About 10 December 1948 a sub-source of Legation MATOUŠEK stated that he had ascertained that WOLF was receiving correspondence from CSR and Germany for several Czechs, among whom were Otto BUDDA and Josef ANDEHL. (F-2)

23. On 8 March 1949 Josef WERHUN, who is being sought for use as an informant by undersigned, was given as a test task the mission of finding out the names of Czechs living illegally in RIGENSBURG. WERHUN reported a long list of such people, among them LIBOS STASTNA. In connection with STASTNA, WERHUN mentioned the name of WOLF. Undersigned therefore directed WERHUN to follow the WOLF lead. On 13 March, WERHUN reported that the person in question was Dr. Josef WOLF. WERHUN had made a check of the police files in RIGENSBURG on his own initiative and secured WOLF's birthdate, address, etc. in making the check, WERHUN said, he was told by some person who handles police files that Dr. WOLF was a KPD member. (F-6)

24. On 12 March 1949 the undersigned received information a copy of the 7027/22 Military Intelligence Team report referenced in paragraph 1, a, (5), above. Therein it is stated: "In reference to the man RICHTER now being tried for espionage in MUNICH. His chief, or important co-worker, was Dr. WOLF is at present living in RIGENSBURG, Germany. Dr. WOLF's name has not come up during the trial of RICHTER and he is still at liberty. His exact address is not known." (Undersigned spoke with the author of the report, Captain Zoltan NAVAS and found that the information was evaluated about F-3 by NAVAS). (F-3)

25. Search of the files of this office disclosed a copy of SOI, 970th CIC Headquarters, referenced in paragraph 1, a, (3) above. Therein is reported a man WOLF, who is described as about 35 years old, a lawyer, trained in MOSCOW, an agent in the U. S. Zone for Czech IOB (Izasky Odpor Bespeconosti - Land Office for Security).

a. Files of this office also reveal that WOLF is very frequently visited by Hans STRAUSS, a figure involved to some extent in the Werner BIRCKIGT case, which is one of Soviet espionage with a suspected link to RIGENSBURG. (See 48, S/R RIGENSBURG, Subject: BIRCKIGT, Werner, referenced in paragraph 1 a, (7) above).

26. Johana RUMEK, alias "onja" RUMER, is listed in the files of this office as an ordinary KPD member. She first came to the attention of the undersigned on 4 November 1948, under the following circumstances:

a. On 4 November 1948, a CIS intercept of a telephone call to the Czech refugee camp, RIGENSBURG, indicated that a woman who called herself "SONJA" wished to speak with a Mr. RILDAL. Since RILDAL was known to undersigned as Josef RILDAL, allegedly the "Dope King" of the PRAGUE underworld,

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Underigned assigned an agent to interview KILDAL. (A-1)

b. When interviewed, KILDAL stated that he had been approached by "Senja" REMER on the street near the Czech camp and that she had taken him to her apartment where they had slept together. KILDAL stated that "Senja" had told him that she worked for CIC and that she had asked him many questions concerning conditions in the Czech camp, conditions in GSR, etc. "Senja" also said, according to KILDAL, that she had the power of preventing any of the Czech refugees from leaving the camp. (F-2)

Following this, "Senja" REMER was interrogated. She stated in substance that she was a member of the German Socialist Party (SPD), an employee of the Gewerkschaftsbund, BUCKENBURG, and that she had questioned KILDAL only because the Gewerkschaftsbund was interested in the living conditions of workers in all countries. She admitted that her correct name was Johanna. However, she denied that she had posed as a CIC employee and denied that she had pretended to have control over the Czech camp. She rebutted KILDAL's accusations by stating that KILDAL had told her that he was a CIC employee, that CIC was going to give him a gun, and that he had returned from an illegal trip to GSR on 20 October 1948. (L-5)

REMER was allowed to go free. A subsequent check of the files of this office reveal her KPD membership. (A-1)

27. REMER next came to the attention of undersigned on 15 March 1949 as described in paragraph 8 above. Coincidentally, she suddenly appeared in another case on 17 March 1949, in the following way:

F-65 (Temp) has been attempting penetration of KPD circles through Dr. Viktor REMER, leading member of KPD RHEINBERG. As his cover, F-65 has been posing as a Hungarian espionage agent, and has asked REMER to furnish him with names of potential sub-sources. For several weeks now REMER has repeatedly mentioned to F-65 a woman described heretofore only as "The Czech woman who uncovered some CIC agents." On 18 March, REMER finally told F-65 the name of the woman, more or less in trade for a loan. The woman is "Senja" REMER. (C-2)

b. On 17 March 1949 F-65 went to visit REMER. When he explained that he had been sent by REMER, REMER asked him whether or not REMER "wanted something to take to the border." F-65 said that he knew nothing of that matter. He told REMER that he was a Communist too and was engaged in espionage. (C-2)

c. F-65 states that REMER immediately began to talk a great deal and boasted of having worked for the French Communist Party as an agent, of connections with Czech intelligence, of having penetrated CIC through her "friends in CIC" etc. F-65 stated that REMER told him of her friend "Alfons", who was working for both the "English intelligence service," and the Czech STB. (C-2)

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d. On 23 March 1949 P-65 reported that RUMNER had told him the day before (22 March) that she intended to go to CSR shortly, if "Alfons" and HROMADKA did not return within a day or so. (C-2)

28. RUMNER was reported by Gunther VOGT (see paragraph 7 above) on 18 March 1949 to have been in contact at the home of Jaroslav TREML, whom she knows as a friend of TALANDA and KOETIKBA, on 17 March 1949. At that time she told TREML, who is posing as a Communist sympathizer that she had been visited that afternoon by a Hungarian agent. She also stated that she intended to go into CSR within a few days, if TALANDA did not return. She stated that she expected to have easy access to CSR with the help of papers from the KPD in REGENSBURG and WILCH. (F-3)

e. The same story was reported by Alois ZIMAN on 24 March 1949. ZIMAN stated that he had been visiting RUMNER nearly every evening, ostensibly looking for TALANDA. According to ZIMAN, RUMNER is extremely nervous at present and apparently unable to decide whether or not to go to CSR in search of TALANDA. (I-3)

b. On 24 March 1949 VOGT met undersigned on the street and reiterated the same story. In addition he reported that RUMNER claimed to have been visited by Frau KOCH, allegedly the "English Intelligence Service" superior of TALANDA. RUMNER also claimed that she was visited by a Czech Ministry of Interior agent whose name she gave as either Frau RULM or Frau KLM. (F-3)

c. VOGT stated that TREML had advised RUMNER to take a companion on her trip, to TREML as far as the border, and for the purpose had suggested his mistress, Margareta IAU. RUMNER reportedly agreed to this and will be accompanied to the border, if and when she goes, by Margareta IAU. Supposedly, RUMNER will cross the border near HUNDESBACH (151/155). VOGT stated that he would keep in touch with TREML and would advise undersigned as to the exact time of RUMNER's departure from REGENSBURG. He suggested that undersigned get the German border police to arrest both women and make a thorough search of their possessions, since he believes that RUMNER will have messages from the KPD to the Czech intelligence. (F-3)

29. RUMNER was reported by P-63-WI-8 (Temp), another KPD penetration informant, on 17 March 1949. The report stated that RUMNER had visited the KPD office on 16 March 1949 in a very excited state and had shown a letter which purported to contain information on a "CIA Agent." Since direct contact has not yet been made with P-63, the contents of the letter and the purpose of RUMNER's visit to the KPD office are as yet unknown. (C-3)

30. Check of police files, REGENSBURG, revealed that RUMNER had been arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 on charges of having consorted with foreigners. She was sentenced to a term in a concentration camp. The records also showed that after the war, RUMNER attempted to secure a "12 Ausweis," which would grant her political persecutee status. This was not granted since it was proved that she had been in the concentration camp on criminal charges. (C-2)

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10. Unconfirmed reports from sources within the KULLIO, RUDOLF BURG to the effect that RUMER had acted as a Gestapo agent in PARIS, France, and that she had also acted as an agent for the French, probably for the Communist Party in France. (This is somewhat confirmed by the fact that RUMER's police records contain her passport, which bears visa and permit stamps granted in PARIS, France). (C-3)

11. Alois ZIMAN was first brought to the attention of undersigned on or about 30 July 1948, through report received from Region VI, S/R BAYREUTH, referenced in paragraph 1, (9) above. In that report it was stated that one Karel MATLEKA, who allegedly worked for TIB in GER, crossed the border on 13 July 1948 and brought with him in his necktie a slip of paper which purported to be a secret order from STB headquarters in PRAGUE. The alleged order instructed all STB personnel to be on the watch for Alois ZIMAN, who was described as living in REGENSBURG in the Goethestrasse Refugee Camp and a member of the terrorist group headed by Josef VAVRA-STARIK. According to the message, ZIMAN was preparing to assassinate Clement GOTTHARD, the Communist president of CSR. (F-6)

a. About 1 November 1948 Alois ZIMAN appeared at this office, accompanied by Jaroslav TIFLI who knew undersigned by sight. TIFLI introduced ZIMAN as a "Polish" who wished to speak to a CIC Agent. Undersigned interrogated ZIMAN regarding his past and the following was disclosed:

(1) ZIMAN was a member of a Soviet-sponsored Czech partisan group during the war and served under Josef VAVRA-STARIK. In 1946, ZIMAN crossed the border into Germany illegally, armed with a pistol. He was arrested and given eighteen months imprisonment. After his release from jail, he was sent to the Holzenhain Lager, German refugee camp in REGENSBURG. There he met Jaroslav TIFLI. (I-6)

(2) In April 1948 ZIMAN succeeded in entering the Czech refugee camp, Goethestrasse REGENSBURG, where he met his old commander, VAVRA-STARIK, when VAVRA-STARIK and his group moved to the refugee camp at BAD-OSB (151/118). ZIMAN also moved to the Czech camp at WAPPELRAUFINGEN (149/873) and, subsequently, allegedly lost contact with VAVRA-STARIK who, after the murder of Augustin SRAN in May 1948, moved to PARIS, France. About 1 August 1948, ZIMAN moved to HILFOLSTADT (150/157) and moved in with his German mistress. (F-6)

(3) Since his lady friend soon became pregnant and her parents indignant, ZIMAN was forced to look for work. He came to REGENSBURG in November 1948 and contacted TIFLI, who suggested to him that he come to CIC and offer his services.

b. ZIMAN appeared again at this office on three or four occasions, each time reporting matters of some interest to undersigned. He appeared to be discreet and efficient, so about 20 November 1948 undersigned decided to try him as an informant and to that end assigned him a simple test task. ZIMAN returned to undersigned on 25 November 1948 with the test task not finished

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explained that he was finding it difficult to live illegally in REGENSBURG, that his fiancée was getting impatient etc., and begged undersigned to get for him a permit to live legally in REGENSBURG. Again on 27 November 1948 ZILMAN requested the same thing. Undersigned therefore recommended ZILMAN to the local refugee commissioner. (B-1)

c. On 29 November 1948 a source being used at that time another agent of this office reported that ZILMAN had been overheard in the railroad station in REGENSBURG, boasting of his CIC connections. Undersigned therefore immediately dropped ZILMAN and took steps to get the permission to be revoked. (C-1)

d. ZILMAN did not come to attention of undersigned again until 15 March 1949 as described in paragraph 7 above. (B-1)

e. Gunther VOOT has stated to undersigned that he considers ZILMAN unreliable, especially in ZILMAN's present straits. ZILMAN has told Senja KEMMLER, according to VOOT, that he (ZILMAN) would be willing to work for TALANDA on any sort of job, except the one already proposed to him by TALANDA - kidnapping. (F-6)

32. On 17 March 1949, Alois ZILMAN was surveilled during the evening. It was found that he visited "Senja" KEMMLER at her home and about 2130 hours left after having spent some time with her. After leaving KEMMLER's apartment, ZILMAN went to a ship which is tied up in the Danube ship harbor in REGENSBURG. There he spent about two hours. (C-2)

a. Josef KIRHUN, prospective informant mentioned in paragraph 12 a. above had previously reported on a ship in the REGENSBURG Danube harbor, which fits the description of the ship to which ZILMAN was seen going. According to KIRHUN, the ship is in some way connected with the Czech Danube Shipping Company in REGENSBURG. KIRHUN states that the captain of the ship is engaged in smuggling and black marketing activities and that the ship is said to be used in the transportation of Communist literature from LEUVEN, Austria to REGENSBURG. (F-6)

18. ~~RECOMMENDATIONS~~ LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

a. The office or person in KARLSBAD, CSR who has the telephone number 3526. Undersigned will attempt to secure this information from interrogations of STD and SSB refugees, who were formerly stationed in the vicinity of KARLSBAD. An attempt will also be made to secure the information from MAJOSSEK or YZOLSKI, who have lists of some numbers of like nature.

b. The office or person who has the telephone number 4508 in BRATISLAVA. It is recommended that higher headquarters make a check on this point.

c. The identity of frat KROUPEL. Same as above.

d. Exact present whereabouts of Josef KROUPEL and Olga BURDA. Undersigned believes that this can be accomplished through interview with Max HANA in BRATISLAVA. Undersigned will go there at the earliest opportunity.

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e. The activities in RIGOLDING of Libuse STA. IMA. Undersigned hopes to learn something of these through a sub-source of Josef HERSHUM, and possibly through P-65-1144 (Temp).

f. The purpose of Josef AMERIL's propositions to this office and his true connections with Czech intelligence and Dr. Josef WOLF. AMERIL has been assigned to this office for a month now, although he was expected to be assigned to the office by another Agent of this office, who will be undersigned informed as to progress.

g. The purpose of Josef WOLF's close relations with so many Czechs, and his relations with Hildegard DOMALIK. Information on Dr. WOLF will be gathered by Josef HERSHUM. In addition, undersigned will attempt to determine whether a direct interview with Hildegard DOMALIK will be fruitful.

h. Attempt to determine whether or not Dr. Josef WOLF is identical with Dr. Jan WOLF mentioned in 7827/22 MI report, and the Jan WOLF mentioned in 501, 970th CIG Headquarters. It is recommended that a check be made of files of higher levels for information on these names.

i. Attempt to determine if WOLF is a KPD member. This will be initiated through other Agents of this office who control KPD informants. Possibly also, P-65-1144 (Temp) may inadvertently come upon the name of WOLF during the course of his contacts with KPD personnel.

j. CIG coverage of the correspondence going to both of WOLF's addresses, and CIG coverage of the mail coming to "Senja" AMERIL. This has been requested; to date no results have been received.

k. Identity of the ship and its captain, which are supposedly connected with the Czech Shipping Company and attempt to determine the truth of the allegation that the ship carries KPD literature. Josef HERSHUM will work on this; in addition, a source used by another Agent of this office will report on the activities surrounding the ship.

l. The actions of Alois KEMAN when and if TALANDA returns from CSR. Undersigned will maintain contact with Guenther VOGT who has stated that he is willing to cooperate on this score.

34. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. It is the opinion of undersigned that the following is true:

(1) Alfons TALANDA is a low level Czech agent who was given the mission of attempting to persuade U. S. agencies and the TECHALA organization. TALANDA offered several times to work for this office, but was turned down; however, he appears to have been successful in making contact with some agency, which may be TIB, and "English Intelligence Service," or the so-called "Czech

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