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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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FROM GERMAN LANGUAGE REPORTS

Extracts referring to Dr. Slavik:

Date: 31 May 1951

The present deputy to Dr. Slavik and organizational leader of the "National League" is Walter Truger. A description of Truger's personality and career in the National League follows.

Vienna, 15 June 1950

Police Directorate, Vienna

[The first paragraph of this report discusses the accusations that the "National League" is a Nazi party. Practically, it says, it never was that, although the membership includes former National Socialists.]

"The driving force for the founding of the "National League" was an unemployed jurist, Dr. Adolf Slavik. The idea [for it] was born in the Stein prison. Tavs, one of the actors on the Committee of Seven during Schuschnigg's time, began his act over again. The old idea, driven into the background by the rapid development of the National Socialist epoch, came to life again with him: the founding of a national movement and very extensive dependence upon the extremely nationalistic policy of Russia. Tavs said that he had known all along, and here he took the dogmaticians of the Soviet Union as his authorities, that Russian policy was not "internationalism" but "national imperialism". A state or a regime, Tavs argued, which has a stipulation in its constitution to the effect that it is the "most sacred duty" of each citizen to defend his fatherland has nothing to do with internationalism. Slavik talks for months at a time with Tavs in a solitary cell. His life is restless, controlled by a passion for getting ahead, to be in the front rank, to read his name in newspapers and on posters, and to hear it at gatherings in the form, "Hurrah for Slavik!"

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"The young Slavik, born in Vienna on 24 March 1918, Roman Catholic, married, makes himself conspicuous even as a student in the patriotic youth organization of the Austrian Youth Movement. He attends secondary school in Vienna, enters Law School, and obtains his Doctor of Law degree in 1940. The Austrian Youth Movement does not grant Slavik the position he seeks. He becomes a member of the association of the Habsburg movement, "Ottonia". He meets all the functionaries of that association, and the monarchist movement, too. Disappointment here, too, not because of the program, but because of the failure to make use of him in a leading position, which, from his point of view, was unjustified. Slavik has maintained his relations with the Austrian Youth Movement since his membership in the "Ottonia". He turns to the Hitler Youth, is welcomed joyously because of his knowledge of the Austrian Youth Movement and the "Ottonia". He works feverishly, is recognized. The memorial medal for the 13th of March 1938 and the golden badge of honor of the Hitler Youth are the decorations he receives for his traitorous activities.

"In May 1938, he enthusiastically volunteers for the SS troops available for duty [Verfügungstruppe]. His training is quickly over. The Reich youth leadership of the Hitler Youth makes him an inspector of the Hitler Youth scouting service [Streifendienst]. Supervision of the youth hostels is put under him. At the beginning of the war, he enters the "Der Führer" SS Regiment. In 1940 he interrupts his military service, becoming a junior lawyer at the Vienna Superior Land Court, assigned to the SS Police Court in the XVIIth Defense District. In 1942 he returns to the troops. In this period his exclusion ^{from} the Hitler Youth takes place. He places himself at the head of the movement against Busch, the "Reichsdeutsch" area leader of the Hitler Youth. He is held responsible for the

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leaflet campaign under the motto, "Bürckel, rescue us from Busch!" In 1945, Slavik becomes a prisoner of war of the Americans, is quickly released but does not return to his parents in Vienna. The National Socialism Law does not apply to him. He does not register. His entry into the NSDAP took place on 24 March 1936. As an "old fighter", he receives the membership number 6,243.960. Slavik is sentenced to two years penal servitude for fraud in connection with registration, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 VG by the People's Court in Vienna. His property is confiscated. Unsuccessfully, Slavik tries to prove in 1945...." [sentence not completed].

7 October 1950

"On the "National League" of Dr. Adolf Slavik (Source: Gmunden). 30 April 1951

"1) Walter Truger is Slavik's greatest challenger in the "National League". [Remainder of this paragraph is about Truger].

"When Slavik had remained in Salzburg for a week, visiting and recruiting, there was an attempt in Vienna by Truger to carry out a revolt against Slavik inside the "National League" because Slavik was not energetic enough, was naive and even stupid. Truger's attempt collapsed against the attitude of Erich Rotte and Dr. Anton Kern. [Brief information on Rotte and Kern is provided here]. However, Truger's push succeeded in making Slavik, in the future, no longer attend political appointments alone - that is, he was encircled.

"2) For months now the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria has had a liaison man assigned to Slavik under the name of "Dr. Beranek".

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"3) Slawik's secretary in Vienna is Miss Christl Hiebler, or Hübler. She was named as a courier in the neo-Nazi trial in Graz and later arrested by the Russians in St. Valentin, interrogated for a long time by Mayr, the former informer [Konfident] of the Austrian Stapo, and shortly thereafter landed in the League. She allegedly is Slawik's mistress.

"4) Belama (phonetic), former district governor, residing in Vienna, among former does who, the Nazis, not exactly have a good reputation as a speculator and smuggler, is Slawik's financial tout. He seeks out manufacturers and merchants who are in need of "just-in-case insurance", works or Dr. Toni Kern something up, and then gives Slawik the addresses. The people are then placed under slight pressure and induced to pay something."

"The National League"

[The page with the above heading has no reference to Slawik].

"The Most Important Workers in the "National League" are the following persons, who serve as figureheads for the spiritual leader of the society, Dr. Adolf Slawik:"

[The above is the only mention of Slawik in this document].

7 January 1954

Subject: Grill, Adolf, from Attnang-Puchheim
Founding of a Party

Reference: Regular Reports

Persons: Grill, Adolf, born 3 March 1921, etc.

Slawik, Dr. Adolf, born 24 March 1918, residing in Vienna 4,
at Talgasse 4. Functionary of the "National League's" Federal Directorate."

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[There is no further mention of Slawik in this document - i.e., the portion devoted to Slawik seems to have been omitted from the batch of reports]

2)

"Slawik's representative for the Tirol seems, according to Gaunden, to be the former Heimwehr leader and later Nazi Teacher's Association chairman Pedit, in Schwaz. Slawik visited him in September of the current year. Pedit, who formerly belonged to the Land board of directors of the Tirol VdU [League of Independents], organized the ^{already} ~~known~~ "Schwaz Discussion", concerning which, however, no details can be learned.

"The information about Pedit is particularly interesting because this may be the same Pedit ^{on} who I reported ~~as~~ a few months ago as an agent of the Swiss Major, Hausmann. Either Pedit has left the Swiss IS and gone over to Slawik or he is a double agent, or he was turned over to Slawik by Hausmann (which, however, seems unlikely to me)."