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Reference: [illegible] 100-2000  
Biographical Report on [illegible]  
Suspected Soviet Agent

1936 to late January 1963  
Austria, Vienna (23 February 1963)

Source: Austrian official (X). Approval of Content: 2.

1. Dr. Adolf Slavik, lawyer, was born on 27 March 1918 in Vienna, is an Austrian citizen, and lives at Vienna XV, Thalgaasse 4/11. He did his elementary and secondary schooling in Vienna, and then enrolled at the University of Vienna, from which in 1939 he received the degree of Doctor of Law.
2. Shortly during his student days Slavik belonged to the then illegal Hitler Youth, and at the same time was active in the Austrian Youth Movement (Osterreichische Jugendbewegung). In 1938, after the Anschluss he was awarded the Germanic Eagle and the Gold Insignia of Honor of the Hitler Youth for his work in the eleventh district of Vienna during the pre-Anschluss days. He had been a member of the National Socialist Party since 1936, and in 1935 he volunteered to serve in the SS reserve unit (SS-Verfügungstruppe). After training he was sent by the leadership of the Hitler Youth to be an instructor of Hitler Youth scouting activities (Hitlerjugend) at the outbreak of war. In 1939, he transferred into the SS regiment for war. He served with that regiment until 1940, when he was discharged with having been a private. Following in the SS ranks he was being sent to the East. He then spent three and a half years in the East, after which he returned to Vienna. He then spent three and a half years in the East, after which he returned to Vienna. He then spent three and a half years in the East, after which he returned to Vienna.

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4. In 1947 Slavik was charged with having evaded his registration duty and in 1948, due to his having illegally belonged to the Nazi Party and to the Hitler Youth, he was sentenced to two years hard labor and forfeiture of property. His claims, during the investigation, of having belonged since 1942 to the Austrian underground movement were not taken into consideration in his trial, as it was thought that this did not stem from any pure political motivation, but rather from opportunism. After having served about 11 months of his sentence, he was released on probation on 30 May 1949 as a result of a presidential act of clemency. This probation was to last five years.
  5. After regaining his freedom, Slavik did various odd jobs while trying, under the protection of the Democratic Union (Demokratische Union - DU), to form an alliance with the well-known crypto-Communist, Professor Josef Dobretsberger. Some of the functionaries of the DU would have anything to do with him, however, and he soon turned to the League of Creative Austrians (Bund schaffender Oesterreichischer - BSÖe) and the National League (Nationale Liga - NL). The National League was under the financial protection of the Soviet occupation forces, and it was Slavik's job to recruit former SS officers and those tainted with possible SS connections for the League. Before long, he was devoting himself exclusively to the work of the League, and had, in fact, become its leader. According to comments which Slavik made during this time, relaxation of political tensions could come about only through a rapprochement with the Soviet Union.
  6. According to unconfirmed information, in 1950 Slavik acted as a liaison man between business men and the Soviet occupation forces. In this same year, he apparently spent a short time in East Germany, where, according to previously received instructions, he got in contact with functionaries of the People's Police. Also in 1950 Slavik made a number of trips through East Germany, during which he reportedly was engaged in business for ISIA (Administration of Soviet Property in Austria). The real reason for the trips, however, was apparently the building of an intelligence network for the Soviet occupation forces in Austria. In 1951, Slavik founded an information service for the National League, in which he employed only former members of the Reich Chief Security Directorate (Reichsicherheitshauptamt - RSHA). At the suggestion of a Soviet liaison officer, one Walter Kruger was made chief of this information service. Since this time, Kruger has been expelled from the Austrian Communist Party (KPO). It has been alleged that this information service did not really work for the Soviet Union, but rather for an "eastern" espionage network.
- Slavik's activities in East Germany did not stop there, where he is reported to have been in contact with Soviet spies and former SS officers. It is also reported that Slavik was involved in a large arms shipment to Casablanca, Morocco, in 1957. The Soviet Union was reportedly the main source of the arms. In 1957 he went to Casablanca where he stayed in a hotel and became a French citizen. In 1957 the brother went to Casablanca where he founded a small iron works shop in which Adolf also worked. In 1958 Dr. Adolf Slavik founded an import-export firm. After the brother's return to France, where he allegedly had a share in a natural gas field in the south of France, Dr. Adolf Slavik liquidated his import-export firm and returned to Vienna in September 1958. According to his own account, he is a partner in the brother's firm in France.

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9. In 1961 Dr. Slavik undertook an extensive trip to the Middle and Far East, finally winding up in Karachi. The purpose of this trip was reportedly to sound out possibilities of founding an import-export firm. As he was unable to locate the necessary funds for such a company, he returned to Austria, where he soon became an associate and manager of the Vienna branch of the firm Beas Steiner & Co., Import-Export, Istanbul, Bahcekapi, Usam Sigorta Han 612-614. In connection with his work for this firm, Slavik continued to make extensive trips to the orient. Concerning Beas Steiner, it is known that he lived in Vienna until 1938, when, for reasons of racial persecution under the Nazis, he emigrated to Turkey. He continued to keep his apartment, however, at Vienna I, Euhlerstrasse 3/7, to which he returned after World War II and in which he and his wife were still living as of the end of January 1963. CIT-Austria - on source of import-export firm

Dr. Adolf Slavik, who is alleged to be manager of Vienna office of Steiner's Company

10. Not a great deal is known about Dr. Slavik's wife Helene, born 16 March 1925, except that she is certainly aware of her husband's probable intelligence activities.

Source Comment: It can be said that Slavik is a political opportunist who knows at any given moment how to protect himself from all quarters. Further evidence of this is his entry, in 1945, into the Austrian Socialist Party (SPÖ). When his previous membership in the Nazi Party became known, he was expelled from the SPÖ. There were undoubtedly personal relations between Slavik and members of the Soviet occupation force in Austria, a circumstance which, however, he has denied. It is highly likely, however, that he is engaged in intelligence work either for the Soviet Union or for one of the satellite states.

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