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ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			POC. MICRO, GER.		
Reference: 2 p, 21 Coluber 1963					
Action: For your inform	ation				
<ol> <li>Headquarters has traced Adolf SIAVIK, subject of 201-7277. So many references have been found it will take some time to collect, review, and send them to the field. Therefore, this dispatch is a summary of only the documents in the 201 file.</li> </ol>					
2. The following is	nformation is not to be pas	sed to limi	SON:		
A-1. Dr. Adolf SIAVIK, a lawyer, was born in Vienna, Austria, on 2h March 1918. He received his Doctor of Law degree from the University of Vienna in 1939.					
Austrian Youth Movement while still a student. He was a member of the National Socialist Party from 1936 until the end of the war. He was awarded the Commenorative Medal and the Gold Insignia of Honor of the Hitler Youth in 1938. That year he served in the SS reserve, and later was an inspector of Hitler Youth scouting activities. From 1939 to 1940 SIAVIK served in the SS regiment Der Führer. In 1940 he was given a commission in the SS reserve unit; the Iron Cross, first and second class, was presented to him. SIAVIK worked as a legal apprentice in the Vienna SS police court until 1942.  A-3. SIAVIK wrote some pamphlets directed against the Vienna District leader of the Hitler Youth and was expelled from the Hitler Youth in 1942 as a result. He was a prisoner of the American forces at the end of the war and returned to Vienna in 1945 to work as a business advisor. SIAVIK worked as secretary of the Austrian Philatelic Society from 1946 until 1948, at the same time organizing a secret organization for the benefit of imprisoned Maxis and their families.  A-4. SIAVIK was charged in 1947 with having neglected his registration duty and in 1948 with having illegally belonged to the Nazi Party and the Hitler					
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Group. He served 11 months of his 2 year sentence of hard labor and forfeiture of property. After his release, SLAVIK tried to join the Democratic Union, was refused, then joined the League of Creative Austrians and the National League, whose leader he later became. Beginning in 1950 SLAVIK began taking trips to East and West Germany and other countries in order to set up an intelligence network for the Soviets in Austria (and to do some arms sauggling). SLAVIK supposedly was trained in sabotage in Moscow. In 1958 SLAVIK founded an import-export firm in Gassblanca. Upon his brother's return to Franca late in 1950, SLAVIK returned to Vienna. SLAVIK took a trip to the Middle and Far East in 1961 to find a location for another import-export firm. Unable to locate any funds, he returned to Vienna where he later became manager of the Vienna branch of the import-export firm of Benë Steiner & Co., Istanbul.

4-5. SIAVIK is a political opportunist. SIAVIK's wife Helene, born 16 March 1925, is undoubtedly aware of her husband's intelligence activities.

- A-6. The above information is from EAV-8731, 2 April 1963.
- B. According to EGFA-1669, 1h June 1957, SLAVIK was reported to have been working as a courier for the MVD and to have been a visitor to the Soviet Embassy in Bonn on several occasions.
- C. SIAVIE is an Austrian citizen and a Roman Catholic. He joined the Bocialist Party in 1945 but was expelled because of his having been a member of the National Bocialist Party. His National League (mentioned in Paragraph A-h above) was backed by the Soviets. During his trial (Paragraph A-h), SIAVIE claimed to have belonged to the French resistance movement since the end of 1942. FAV-506, 20 April 1953.

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