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Satellite Activities

In

France

No. 2

Czechoslovakia.

November, 1949.

SATELLITE ACTIVITIES

I N

F R A N C E

No. 2

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

3. The first Military and Air Attaché to be appointed after the Liberation was Vlastomil VESELI who was recalled in October 1945 and succeeded by Lieut-Col. Ferdinand MIKSE (or MIKSCHÉ). MIKSE, whatever his real sentiments, played the part of a fellow-traveller. He was recalled to Prague in the summer of 1947 and, having failed to secure a transfer to the Ministry of Foreign Trade with a view to his eventual appointment as a Commercial Attaché, he returned to France and, in November 1947, resigned his commission. He was succeeded by General Frantisek BARTOS, a Party member though very reluctant to admit it. BARTOS was recalled to Prague for a routine visit in the summer of 1948, and did not return to Paris. His place was taken by his former assistant, Col. Rudolf VASICEK, who had been for the last year Military Attaché in Brussels. He was recalled in August 1949 (see para. 20b below).

*Veseli
Mikse*

Bartos

Vasicek

4. The personnel of the Embassy at present consist of the following, all of whom are Communists:-

Adolf HOFFMEISTER	Ambassador
Josef SUP	1st Counsellor (Press)
Stefan KUBIK	2nd Secretary
Col. Jiri HORSKI	Military and Air Attaché Designate
Karel ZELINKA	Commercial Attaché
Karel MALIK	Assistant Commercial Attaché
Ivo FLEISCHMANN	Cultural Attaché
Fedor BAALO	Press Attaché
Imrich SEBES	Agricultural Attaché

5. The Commercial Section.

In 1944 Miroslav TUREK was appointed Commercial Attaché with the official rank of 1st Secretary by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, then in London. TUREK was not a Communist. He had intended to resign after the Putsch, but remained at his post until the following September, as he wished to see concluded the commercial negotiations for an agreement between Czechoslovakia and France which he was handling. He was replaced by Karel RYSKA, who was recalled in September 1949 and succeeded by Karel ZELINKA.

Ryska

Zelinka

Ripka

6. In 1946 the Minister for Foreign Trade, Dr. Hubert RIPKA, now a prominent member of the Opposition, decided that his Ministry should be represented in the more important foreign capitals. In consequence, a Commercial Office was set up at 32 Avenue Kléber, 16 me, under a Commercial Secretary. The first occupant of this post was a perfectly respectable non-Communist, Vendolin DOLNIK, who was later recalled. The Commercial Attaché, TUREK, was then made responsible for the office and, on his resignation, it was run by his successor, RYSKA, as it now is by the latter's successor, ZELINKA. Shortly after TUREK's resignation, the post of Commercial Secretary was, however, abolished, that is, its functions were combined with those of the Commercial Attaché.

Dolnik

7. The Consulate-General - 24 rue Hamelin, 16 me.

The Consulate-General was at first headed by a non-Communist career official, Frantisek SEVCIK. He resigned in August 1949 and was

Sevcik

Para succeeded by Oden PARA, an elderly retired career Consul recently converted to Communism, but little more than a figure-head. He is assisted by a Consul, Ladislav HLAVACHEK, who deals mainly with repatriation questions. *Blavachek*
Nemlova The Vice-Consul is a woman, Berta NEMLAHOVA, who is considered to be a Political Commissar. Apart from minor employees, all the staff are Communists, but there is no evidence that the Consulate-General has been concerned with anything but its legitimate business.

8. Intelligence Activities.

Up to August 1947 there were a number of intelligence and counter-intelligence organisations operating abroad; but in that month an agreement was reached limiting such activities in the future to the competent services of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Defence. The former was to deal with foreign political intelligence and with counter-espionage, this last including the surveillance of Czechoslovak nationals abroad and the penetration of any movement hostile to the régime. The scope of the latter was defined as the collection of military and military-industrial intelligence.

9. The Intelligence Service of the Ministry of the Interior.

This is controlled by its Department III of which the two most important divisions are Security and Intelligence. The former is responsible for the ordinary uniformed police, the criminal police and the state security or political police (Statni Bezpecnosti = STB). The STB corresponds to the Special Branch and is the executive arm of the intelligence

division which is known as IIIA.

Placek 10. IIIA, under Dr. Stefan PLACEK, is divided into two sections, viz, IIIAa and IIIAb. IIIAa is responsible for counter-espionage within the country. It collates reports and directs the field but, since the agreement of August 1947, it does not run agents abroad. IIIAb was formerly under Dr. TOMAN and is now under Dr. Jiri WEHLE. *Toman*
Wehle It is divided into a number of sub-sections - Archives, Cryptography, Technical, Collation and Organisation or Production. It is this last sub-section only that runs agents abroad. Hence agents other than those of the Military Intelligence Service of the Ministry of National Defence (see below) should be described as IIIAb agents.

11. The Intelligence Service of the Ministry of National Defence.

This service consists of two branches, viz, Department II and Department V., both of which are subordinate to the General Staff.

Kreisl
Sizov 12. Department II is under Col. KREISL alias KLEN who is in direct touch with the Soviet Military Attaché, Col. A. F. SIZOV. It is divided into at least four sections, viz, (a) Collation, (b) Security, (c) Production, which runs agents abroad, and (d) Military Attachés, who recruit their own local networks. Under the agreement of August 1947, Department II is alone responsible for espionage, but all its personnel have to be approved by Department V.

13. Department V known as the Obranc Bezpecnosti Zpravodosti or

(c) Jiri DRTINA, the Paris Correspondent of the Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency (CTK) who left for Prague in July 1949 to become secretary to LONDON, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

18. A further possible important IIIAB agent is the Commercial Attaché, Dr. Karel RYSKA. The French regard him with great suspicion, and hold him to be the most likely successor to KUBIK.

19. Apart from the above, none of the Czechoslovaks in Paris would seem to be in the front rank of IIIAB, though a number of them are doubtless agents of varying degrees of importance.

20. Department II (Military Intelligence).

(a) This was directed until recently by the Military and Air Attaché, Col. VASICEK, assisted by Majors SKOP and BALL, and by a promoted OBZ warrant officer, Lieut. BONEC. VASICEK employed a network of agents and informants, the latter including, by report, Czechoslovak officers studying at the French Military Academy. The illegal representative (if there is one) may be the representative of the Czechoslovak Air Lines. The first occupant of this post was Jaroslav BALA, a former OBZ officer and ADC to the Chief of the General Staff, who was appointed to this post in the autumn of 1947 on the recommendation of Department II. He returned to Prague in May 1949, and was succeeded by Oldrich URBAN.

(b) In July 1949 BALL suddenly resigned, for reasons as yet unknown. VASICEK, together with his wife and children, was on leave in Czechoslovakia at the time, and although he was allowed to return to France with

his wife, he had to leave his children in Prague. In August, however, he was recalled, and according to an unconfirmed report, is now in prison. On leaving Paris, he handed over to SKOP who is to act pending the arrival of the Military Attaché designate, Col. Jiri HORSKI, a well-known Department II officer who has been recently recruiting agents in Belgium and Holland.

21. Communist Activities.

Until his return to Prague in July 1948, the prime mover in all Czechoslovak Communist activities in France was Vladimir KLVANA, who was Consul-General in Marseilles for a short time after the Liberation, but was posted to the Embassy early in 1947 with the rank of 1st Secretary and promoted Counsellor a year later. He was assisted by a committee consisting of Frantisek LOEBL, Zoltan GREGOR and Dr. Dora KLEINOVA, all of whom have been recalled, and by Imerich KRAL, who is still in Paris. KLVANA's place has been taken by the Press Counsellor, Dr. Josef SUP, who played an important role in the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service in Switzerland where he was Cultural Attaché prior to his appointment to Paris. He is regarded as the eminence grise of the Embassy, and has instructions to act as Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of HOFFMEISTER. He has frequently been reported to be a IIIAB agent, but whatever may have been his role in the past, he is now mainly concerned with directing Communist activities in France, where he is probably also the Czech representative of the Cominform.

22.

The Czechoslovak Colony.

The Czechoslovak Colony in France consists of about 25,000 persons, but this figure has risen since February 1948 owing to an influx of political refugees, many of whom have remained in the country illegally as they only possess transit visas. The majority of the Colony are hostile to the régime. At the same time, the French estimate that in Paris alone there are 600 Communist militants who are charged with conducting social agitation. Many of these are doubtless men who refused to enlist with the Czechoslovak forces raised in France in 1939, but who joined Communist resistance groups after Russia had entered the war.

23. The centre of the activities of the Czechoslovak Colony is the Masaryk House (Masaryk Dura) at 18 rue Bonaparte, 6me. It was from this building that the Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed by President BENES in 1918, and from that time onwards it has been occupied by the various services of the Czechoslovak Government, which first rented the premises, but in 1932 acquired them. During the Occupation it was seized by the Germans, but at the Liberation it passed once again into the hands of its proper owners.

24. The Masaryk House is now the actual or nominal headquarters of the following services which are described in subsequent paragraphs of this report:-

- (a) The Union of the Czechoslovak Colony in France.
- (b) The Czechoslovak Information Bureau.

- (c) "Parallelele 50".
- (d) "Association France-Tchécoslovaquie".
- (e) The CEDOK Agency.
- (f) The CETEKA (CTK) Press Agency.
- (g) "Association des Volontaires Tschécoslovaques en France, 1914-18, 1939-44".
- (h) "Société de Gymnastique des Sokols Tschécoslovaques".
- (i) The Primary School for Czechoslovak Children.

25. After the Liberation steps were taken to unite all Czechoslovak Nationals in France into the Union of the Czechoslovak Colony in France (Jednota Ceskolovenske Francii = JCSKF) by the fusion of two groups - the original "Colonie Tschécoslovaque en France" and the Union Nationale Tchécoslovaque en France", which last had issued from the National Council of Czechoslovak Resistance formed in the early days of the war. The merger effectively dates from May 1946, but it was not until a congress was held on July 5th 1947 that the Union was formally brought into existence, its statutes adopted and its administrative council elected. On November 12th 1947 it applied to the Prefecture of Police for permission to operate as a legal body in accordance with the Law of January 20th 1901 (Decree of April 12th 1939); but, as is usual when the French authorities do not desire to see a new organisation created, no immediate reply was returned, and it was not until March 26th 1949 that the required authority was granted "on condition that the Association observes strict political neutrality". Its

President is a business man, Emanuel PLIHAL, who is most probably not a Communist; but the Secretary-General, until his return to Prague in July 1949, was Stefan BEDNAR, a Party member of proletarian origin and limited intelligence, who was prepared to take his orders from the Party, though he appears to have been seriously concerned lest he should be held responsible for such Communist activities as were conducted under his nominal direction.

26. The Czechoslovak Information Bureau is not very active. It publishes roneoed bulletins on the political and economic policy of the Government intended for Press agencies and for French and foreign journalists. These are drawn up by the same staff which edits "Parallelele 50".

27. "Parallelele 50".

(a) This is a weekly paper sponsored by the Embassy which subsidises it to the tune of a million francs a month. It grew out of a paper, "Tchécoslovaquie Nouvelle", which was issued illegally during the war by the National Council of Czechoslovak Resistance in France. It changed its name to "Paris-Prague" on January 15th 1947, and assumed its present designation on January 15th 1948. It is sold at 15 frs. About 20,000 copies are printed, but as there are only 1,000 subscribers at most, the remaining copies are distributed gratis. From December 1947 to July 1948, when the present Press Counsellor, Josef SUP, was Cultural Attaché at Berne, it also appeared in Switzerland, but the Swiss authorities then proscribed it in spite of lively protests from the Czechoslovak Government.

(b) "Parallelele 50" appeared at first as a foreign paper, but on

November 9th 1948 it was registered as a French company. It is therefore now legally a French periodical in which Czechoslovakia merely figures as a principal subject, the object of this being to safeguard it against proscription and to circumvent a possible request by the French Government to be allowed to publish a newspaper in Prague. The company possesses a nominal share capital of 200,000 frs, divided into 200 units of 1,000 frs. These are held in blocks of 40 by five persons of whom one is the present assistant editor, two are small-time journalists and two are hair-dressers. Controlled jointly by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Information, it does not directly attack the western powers, but writes up the merits of the people's democracies in general, and of that in Czechoslovakia in particular. It also publishes occasional paid articles by well-known persons such as Emile BURE, Yves FARGES, Julien BENDA and Albert BAYET.

(c) The editorial staff, whose members are paid by the Information Bureau, has recently undergone considerable changes. At the beginning of 1949, Bedrich RUNGE, Frantisek FEIGEL and a Frenchman, Henri-Sylvio THIMONIER, appear to have been joint editors, though it has been reported that FEIGEL was actually in charge. A second Frenchman, Albert MARENCIN, who would seem to have dropped out, was then assistant editor. FEIGEL was recalled to Prague in about May 1949, and RUNGE was expelled by the French authorities in the same month or the next. The present editor is Imerich KRAL, with THIMONIER as his assistant.

(d) The above staff not only receives directives from Prague,

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but is supervised by a committee of members of the Embassy of which the Press Counsellor, SUP, is the most important. This committee meets at the Masaryk House every Saturday afternoon, and determines the policy of the paper in accordance with the Party line. The ultimate direction, however, is in the hands of the Moscow-trained and most dangerous Communist agent, Otto KATZ, the editor of the Prague daily, "Rude Pravo".

28. The "Association France-Tchécoslovaquie" was constituted on March 26th 1945, and registered with the Prefecture of Police on April 30th following. Under its statutes it exists to maintain and strengthen the friendship which unites the two countries. Full members pay 50 frs a year, and associate members of Czechoslovak nationality, 10 frs. Its press organ is "Parallele 50", but it also conducts propaganda by arranging for the translation of suitable Czech literature into French. It also runs a "Franco-Tchéque" club, and organises lectures and films both in the capital and in the provinces. Its committee meets in principle at the Masaryk House on the first Thursday of every month. At first it was mainly composed of moderate political elements; but in November 1948 the Association held a General Assembly, and when the Committee was re-constituted in the following December, control passed to the extreme left-wing. The present principal officers - all French nationals - are:-

President.	Eugene-Louis FAUCHER.
Secretary-General.	Lucien BOCHET.
Assistant Secretary-General.	René PICARD.
Treasurer.	Mme. Renée FOURNIER.

29. The CEDOK Travel Agency was inscribed on the Commercial Registry of the Seine on December 3rd 1926, its offices being then as now at 1 Place des Pyramides, 1er. It was dissolved by the Germans, but was again legalised by a decision of the Tribunal of the Seine of December 1st 1947. It has a nominal share capital of 50,000 frs divided into units of 1,000 frs, of which 49 are held by the main office in Prague and one by the present Paris director, Bernardin EBRINGER. It is stated, however, that its capital will shortly be raised to 7 or 8 million frs, and that its offices are to be transferred to 49 rue de l'Opera.

30. The CETEKA (CTK) Press Agency is the official news service of the Czechoslovak Government, and corresponds to the Tass Agency in the Soviet Union. It maintains correspondents in foreign capitals, this post in Paris being at present filled by the journalist, Jiri WICAZ, though it is rumoured that he has recently been replaced by Emil SYNEK.

31. The "Association des Volontaires Tchéques en France" was originally formed on November 12th 1944 to unite those who had taken part in the first World War. It was registered with the Prefecture of Police on February 13th 1945, and was given permission to operate by a ministerial decree of April 12th 1945. On September 12th 1947 its membership was extended to include those who had fought as volunteers in the Second World War. Under its charter it has no political or religious bias, and exists to assist all Czechoslovak nationals (and thier dependents) "who fell in the struggle for the defense of justice, right and the liberties of the people", those who collaborated with "the enemies of France" being alone excluded

from the covenant of its mercies.

32. The Société de Gymnastique des Sokols Tchécoslovaques, is a branch of a Prague organisation of the same name. Its primary purpose is physical training, but it also possesses a library, and gives concerts and theatrical performances. Members pay an annual subscription of 200 frs.

33. The Primary School for Czechoslovak Children is directed by Vaclav KELLER who came to France in October 1947 and is paid by the Ministry of Public Instruction in Prague. He has not been the subject of any adverse report, but it is unlikely that he would have been given this post if he were not at least a Communist sympathiser.

34. The Opposition Movement.

The anti-régime Czechoslovaks in France have two general organisations, political and relief.

The political organisation is the Regional Committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia presided over by Dr. Hubert RÍPKA (National Socialist) with Tibor SABO as Vice-President (Slovak Liberty Party- "Strana Slobodi") and Dr. Edmund REHAK as Secretary-General (Populist Party - "Lidova Strana"). In addition to these persons, the Paris Committee consists of some thirty members representing various political parties. Its official press organ is "Svobodny Zitrek" (Lendemain Libre); while other parties also publish typewritten bulletins with very limited circulations. Apart from the above, a certain Helena KOZELUHOVA-PROHASKOVA edits her own newspaper entitled "Navrat" (Retour), an anti-Communist publication without

any special party allegiance.

36. The Committee of Free Czechoslovakia embraces all Czech and Slovak parties with only two exceptions.

(a) The PRCHALA group of Czech nationalists, consisting of some fifty members in Paris directed by Karel BEHACEK and Josef SMAMEL. It is at present in chaos and has no firm organisation.

(b) The SIDOR-DURCANSKI group of Slovak Separatists. A well organised party of some 100 members in France led by Dr. Josef SRAMEK who is also chairman of a separate Slovak Relief Committee. It issues at irregular intervals a periodical entitled "Slovenski Narod" (La Nation Slovaque).

The PRCHALA and SIDOR groups are not represented in the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, and are, moreover, openly hostile to it.

36. The relief organisation is the Czechoslovak Relief Committee (Comité d'Aide Social pour les Réfugiés Tchécoslovaques en France) with offices at 58 rue Mauberge, 9me. This is ostensibly a French association, and is registered as such. Its President is a Frenchman, Charles ROUX, but the work is carried out by two Czechs, the Vice-President, Dr. Edmund REHAK and the Secretary-General, Dr. Bohuslav BROUK. Nothing is known to the detriment of the above or of anyone else associated with the Committee. Yet there is evidence that data obtained from refugees has been finding its way to the Embassy and thence to Prague, though who is responsible for the leakage is unknown. BROUK, who belongs to a wealthy family which owns the Brouk and Papka Stores in Prague, was indeed at one time a Communist, but

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he resigned from the Party in 1947 on ideological grounds, and eventually fled the country, and RIPKA is prepared absolutely to vouch for his integrity: RIPKA himself does not belong to this committee, and although, prior to the formation of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, some of its members indulged in some mild political activity, it has at present no political basis whatever.

WHO's WHO

WHO's WHO

+ AHRENS

See RUNGE, Bedrich Friedrich

- ANDRICEK

See NEKVASIL, Milos

- BAALO, Fedor

Czechoslovak. Born Dolni Kubin, 10.6.20.
Communist. Reported in July 1949 to be Press
Attaché. Official of the Foreign Ministry, en-
ployed prior to his appointment as a diplomatic
courier. Married, no children.
Address: 10 (?20) rue St. Didier, 16e.

- BAIZA, Karel

Czechoslovak. Born Policka, 22.5.15. Came to
France in August 1947, and was arrested on a
charge of espionage on 26.1.49 for which he was
reported in the early summer to be awaiting trial
before a military tribunal. According to the
French, has confessed that he was recruited as
an agent in Prague in July 1947 by a Major GREGOR
through his having replied to an advertisement
in the newspaper "Ceski-Slovo" for a man with
good introductions in Western Europe who would
act as representative of an import-export firm,
and that he received from GREGOR a general ques-
tionnaire. He was then provided with business
cover, and settled in Belgium, whence he made
frequent visits to France. He was given a W/T
set, which he left in Belgium, for transmitting
his reports to Prague.

- BALA, Jaroslav

Czechoslovak. Born Hradec Kralove, 27.9.11.
Pilot in the Air Force from 1931 to 1938. Left
Czechoslovakia for Poland in 1939, and went on
to France where he enlisted in the Czechoslovak
armed forces. Accompanied them to the UK,
where he joined the RAFVR (Czech Section) on
29.7.40 and rose to the rank of Flight-Lieuten-
ant. In May 1945 was attached to the General

BALA contd.,

Staff, first as an expert in air transport, and then as ADC to the Chief of Staff. Was one of a considerable number of Czech airmen who were sent back to Prague in August 1945 and demobilised there by arrangement with the Czech authorities. With a number of these airmen, applied for British nationality, but allowed his application to lapse by not taking up residence in the UK. In February 1947 went over to civilian aviation, and in September-October was sent to Paris as representative of Czechoslovak Air Lines, having been selected by the 2nd Department as he had been a Major in the OBZ. In May 1948 he offered his services to a British organisation, but as it was discovered that he was a Communist and connected with the Czech IS, his action was regarded as an attempt at provocation. In January 1949 it was established that for the last six months he had been delivering weekly a sealed packet at the Military Attaché's office, and had been in close touch with KUBIK. Left for Prague on recall on 16.5.49 where, according to an unconfirmed report, he is now in prison.

BALL, Vilem
© SICHER

Czechoslovak of Jewish-Hungarian origin. Born Prague, 3.4.15., the son of a wealthy textile merchant. Served with the Czechoslovak forces in the UK from 1940 to 1943, and speaks excellent English. Was sent to the Slovak front in 1944, and went on to the USSR, where he is understood to have passed through an NKVD course. Returned to Czechoslovakia with the SVOBODA army, and was appointed a captain on the General Staff. Was for a time Military Attaché in Washington, but was recalled at the request of his chief, Col. LUKAS, who accused him of black market or illegal currency transactions, which appear to have been profitable as he is understood to have plenty of money. After two or three months, was sent to Paris with the same appointment, and was frequently reported to be working for Department II. Resigned in late July 1949 for reasons which are not yet known, and is now living in Paris. Not a serious type, extravagant and fond of women. Diplomatic Passport No. 158/48.

BALL contd.,

BALOGH, Ladislav

Address: 27 av. du Park-St-James, Neuilly.
Also has a secret flat at 11 av. Macmahon, 17me.

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1913. Clerk at the Consulate-General, dealing with passport and repatriation questions. Was in charge of the Passport Section before the Dutsch when, according to the French, he became a Communist. Service Passport No. 2859/45.

BARTOS, General Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Succeeded Col. MIKSE as Military Attaché in July 1947, in which capacity he was understood to have been in charge of military intelligence in France. Was recalled to Prague in mid-1948, reportedly to undergo a special training course, and his name did not appear in the French diplomatic list of January 1949. Before the war was of right-wing tendencies, but joined the Communist Party after the Liberation in order to remain in the service.

BEDNAR, Stefan

Czechoslovak. Born Velka Mana, 25.12.02. Militant Communist. During the war was member of the Czechoslovak National Council of Resistance, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his part in the fighting in Paris at the time of the Liberation. Doubtless in consequence, was chosen as the first Secretary of the Union of the Czechoslovak Colony in France, in which he is now assisted by Rudolph KIENOVSKY and Hilda SARRAZIN. Is a metal worker who came to France in 1928 and has since resided there. According to the French, is a dangerous man and the "homme de confiance" of the Party, taking part in meetings of agents, and being himself a certain agent of KUBIK and the latter's link with RUNGE. The French also state that he acted with TREFNY as the link between "Parallèle 50" and the French Communist Party. Was replaced as Secretary-General by Frantisek FIGURA, and left on 1.7.49 for Prague, where he was said to be taking over the post of "chef de service" of the Department of Czechoslovak Minorities, presumably a branch of the Foreign Ministry. Semi-educated, of limited intelligence and a blind instrument of the Party. Address: 12 rue Marmontel, 18me.

✓ BENEŠ, Vaclav ✓
Czechoslovak. Counsellor of the Embassy from February 1948 until the following June when he resigned. Is a nephew of the ex-President, and belonged first to the National Socialist Party and then to the right-wing of the Social Democratic Party, though he was not an active member of either. Worked in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Justice during the war. His wife, née MANDELIXOVA, is said to be a wealthy American of Czechoslovak origin.
Address: 34 rue Victor Hugo, Maisons Alfort, (Seine).

✦ BERGER ✓
See HORSKY, Jiri

✓ BONEC, Lieutenant Josef ✓
Czechoslovak. Born Dlouche Pole, 4.4.11. Former OBZ warrant officer, recently promoted, attached to the Military Attaché's office as Head Secretary, and possibly in charge of security as he has been suspected of watching the members of the Military Mission. A report of July 1949 states, however, that he is devoted to BALL for whom he runs a number of outside agents. Lives with Libuse FRICOVA. Service Passport No. 2164/6025/47.
Address: 58 rue de Federation, 15me.

✓ BORNANT ✓
See KUBIK, Stefan

✓ BRZICKA, Jaroslav ✓
Czechoslovak. Born c. 1900. Communist. Hall porter at the Consulate-General.
Address: 24 rue Hamelin, 16me.

✓ BUCHEL, Michel ✓
Czechoslovak. Born Polhrady, 23.9.11. Hall porter at the Embassy. Rabid Communist, and possible IIIAB agent.
Address: 10 rue Lucien Noël, Lilas (Seine).

✓ CASTEL, Louis ✓
French. Locally engaged clerk in the Social Section of the Consulate-General.

✓ CERNY, Eduard ✓
Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 24.1.02. Porter at the Embassy. Is not a Communist. Service Passport No. 3524/15983/47.

✓ CERNY, Frantisek ✓
Czechoslovak. Born Liberec, 4.10.88. Political representative with General de GAULLE in Algiers and Paris. Was recalled to Prague in 1944 and subsequently appointed Minister in Budapest, a post which he resigned in 1948. Anti-Communist.

✓ CERNY, Vera ✓
Czechoslovak. Reported in March 1949 to be a codist at the Embassy. Was formerly attached to the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Assembly of UNO in Paris. Passport No. 52/47.

✓ DOLNIK, Vendolin ✓
Czechoslovak. First head of the Commercial Office at 32 av. Kleber, set up in the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1946-47. A respectable non-Communist who has since left government service.

✦ DRTINA, Jiri ✓
Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 14.9.20. Nephew of the ex-Minister of Justice, Dr. Prokof DRTINA who belonged to BENEŠ's party. Was not a Party member during the war, and was particularly disliked by the Communists, but after the Liberation became a convert, showing all the enthusiasm that his background demanded, and was sent to Paris as representative of the Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency (CTK). Returned to Prague in July 1948 to become the secretary to LONDON, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French, who regard him as having been an IIIAB agent paid by the Ministry of Information, have placed his name on a black list, but declare that he contrived none the less to revisit France clandestinely during the first half of 1949. A reliable informant describes him as ambitious and unscrupulous. Diplomatic Passport No. 18787.

✓ EBRINGER, Bernardin ✓
Czechoslovak of Croat origin, naturalised French subject. Acquired French citizenship on 25.1.33.

EBRINGER contd.,

Director of the Czech Travel Agency (CEDOK), believed by the French to be used as cover for intelligence activities. Has an office in the Masaryk House which he obtained through BEDNAR. Is not very active.
Address: 34 rue Serpente, 6me.

EICHLER, Libuse

French. Born c. 1900. Reported in December 1948 to be a typist in the Consulate-General.

FALTUSOVA, Anna

Czechoslovak. Employed in the Social Section of the Consulate-General until 1.12.48 when she was dismissed. Was in the UK during the war, and is not a Communist.

+ FEIGEL, Frantisek (or Bedrich)
@ GEL

Czechoslovak. Born Abrechtice, 18.9.01. Journalist who has broadcast under the name of GEL. After serving as Press Attaché in London, arrived in Paris from Prague in September 1947 as Press Attaché accredited to the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Assembly of UNO, and in mid-January 1948, was promoted 1st Secretary of the Embassy, vice REISEL, though he was in fact never employed there but acted as political editor of "Parallele 50". Had been in France in 1940, when he held an identity card issued by the International Federation of Journalists and was employed by the Comité National Tchecoslovaque, but he does not appear to have remained in the country during the Occupation. About May 1949 he was recalled to Prague where, according to an unconfirmed report, he was arrested.

FRIEDMANN, Bernard

See KUBIK, Stefan

FIGURA, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Acting Secretary-General of the Masaryk House vice BEDNAR. Scholarship student.

+ FLEISCHMANN, Ivo

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 21.4.21. Poet and writer, and said to be a convinced Communist enjoying the confidence of the present ruling circles

FLEISCHMANN contd.,

in Czechoslovakia. Appointed Cultural Attaché in 1946, but does not appear to play an important role, though he has been reported as taking part in the meetings of the committee of "Parallele 50". His wife is the daughter of Stanislova JILOVSKA, former wife or mistress of the Ambassador HOFFMEISTER.
Address: 9 rue de Bassano, 8e.

FOHL, René

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 26.6.28. Forester at La Rochette (S.et M.). According to the French, is a self-styled political refugee who, after writing to HOFFMEISTER, was put in touch with the Consulate-General and with an intelligence agent, probably KUBIK. He is alleged to have provided information about the activities of certain anti-regime refugees, and to have undertaken to burgle the offices of the Czech Refugee Committee in Paris with a view to obtaining documents which he was to hand to the Consulate-General, a project which fell through as the Committee became informed of his intentions. Was expelled on 22.2.49.

FORST, Otto

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 22.4.04. Archivist in the Consulate-General. Reported to have been recalled to Prague in May 1948 to take over some more senior post, but was apparently still on the Embassy staff in January 1949. Convinced Communist who has received special training in ideology. Collaborates with NEMLANOVA.

FRICOVA, Miroslava Libuse

Czechoslovak. Born Weborice, 8.8.14. Communist. Reported in March 1949 to be a secretary-typist in the Military Attaché's office, and in July to be the mistress of BONEC. According to the French, who regard her as an important agent, she is the niece of Col. KREISEL, the Head of Department II, and was sent to Paris to supervise the members of the Military Mission. In the summer of 1949 an extension of her visa was refused, and she was requested to leave France.

FRICOVA contd.,

She left for Prague in mid-September. Service
Passport No. 286/48.
Address: 10 rue Oudinot, 7me.

GASPARD, Jan

See NEKVASIL, Milos

GASPERD, Milos

See NEKVASIL, Milos

GEL

See FEIGEL, Frantisek

GOLDBERG, Max

See STACHOWIAK, Myetchislav

GOLDSTUECKER, Edvard

Czechoslovak. Born Podbiel, 30.5.13. Communist.
Appointed Press Attaché at the Liberation. Re-
signed in November 1945 and went for a short time
to London, returning to the Foreign Ministry in
Prague. Appointed in February 1947 2nd Counsel-
lor at the Embassy in London, to the Cultural
Relations Department of which he had at one time
been attached. Has since been appointed Minis-
ter to Israel. While in the UK undoubtedly col-
laborated with the IIIAb representative, Dr ZEMAN.

GOLDSZAJDER

See KLEINOVA, Dr. Dora

GREGOR, Dr. Zoltan

Czechoslovak. Born Skalila, 25.2.08. Mother
stated to be Hungarian. Is said to have been a
regular contributor to "International Press Cor-
respondence" from 1933 onwards, and to have paid
visits to Spain during the Civil War, but it is
more probable that he is a latter-day convert,
and a good source states that he did not become
a Party member until 1946. Came to France in
1939, and spent the war in Paris becoming a mem-
ber of the National Committee of the Czechoslovak
Resistance Movement. Was a broadcaster on Radio-
diffusion Française from November 1944 to April
1945, when he was taken over by the Ministry of
Social Welfare and became assistant to Major HANUS,

GREGOR contd.,

the head of the Repatriation Mission and the con-
fidential agent of FIERLINGER, which was dissolved
in the summer of 1947. He also held the post of
Legal Adviser to the Embassy, with an office in
the Masaryk House, though he had little knowledge
of French legal practice, did not even speak
French well and was refused an agrément by the
Quai d'Orsay. In October 1948 was appointed
Assistant Commercial Attaché, though he had no
business experience whatever. Played an active
part in the French coal strike, and on 14.11.48
was arrested by order of the Ministry of the
Interior, together with his mistress, Mme KIMPER-
TOVA, both being expelled two days later. Was
one of the leaders of the Czechoslovak Communists
in France, and in contact with the French Commu-
nist Party through THOREZ, DUCLOS and Madeleine
BRAUN. The French regard him as having been
one of the most important IIIAb agents, but the
facts are that, having boasted in Prague early
in 1948 of his connections in France and under-
taken in particular to provide French passports,
he was made responsible for running agents in
that country, at which he does not appear to have
had much success. A reliable informant des-
cribes him as a criminal type - black marketeer
and white slaver - who lives on his wits. His
secretary was Mme. KRATKA.

HANOKA, Samy Albert

Egyptian. Born Cairo, 25.6.12. Arrived in
France as a student of the Paris law faculty on
4.4.46. Claims to be supported by a brother,
Jacques, who is in France as an engineer in the
Department of Public Works. Edits the economic
section of "Parallèle 50". It is understood that
on 12.6.46 he asked to be accredited to "Il
Mattina della Domenica", an Italian paper pub-
lished in Cairo, and that the application was
refused. Is stated to be primarily interested
in Communism for what he can get out of it.

HIRSCH, Leon

French subject of Czechoslovak origin. Born c.
1910. Czech broadcaster on Radiodiffusion
Française. Went to Czechoslovakia at the end of

HIRSCH contd.,

May 1948 with warm recommendations from the Counsellor, KLVANA. On his return to Paris, declared that he had lost all sympathy with the Communists, but continued to work in connection with "Parallèle 50", and it is thought that his present anti-Communist attitude has been adopted on instructions given to him in Prague.

HLAVA, Bedrich or Vladimir
@ TAYLOR, John

Czechoslovak. Born Modva, 16.5.26. Former student at the Commercial High School at St. Gall, Switzerland. According to the French, was sent to France at the end of 1948 to transact business for a Bratislava firm, but was in fact a IIIAB agent charged with reporting on anti-regime nationals in France and Switzerland. Went to Zurich in February 1949, and voluntarily told the Swiss Police that he had been arrested at Bratislava on suspicion of espionage for the Americans and had been forcibly recruited by IIIAB for work in Western Europe. The Swiss sent him back to Czechoslovakia as a double agent and nothing has since been heard of him.

HLAVATCHEK, Col. Ladislav

Czechoslovak. Born Krompachy, 11.2.09. Czechoslovak Consul in Paris, but actually runs the Consulate-General of which the Consul-General, PARA, is only a figure-head. The French state that he is mainly occupied with repatriation and emigration questions, but none the less regard him as an important agent. Was formerly a Social Democrat; but is now pro-Communist. Opportunist and bureaucrat, and is disliked by his staff.

HLINOVSKI, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Born Zakarie, 18.11.23. Formerly employed in the Repatriation Mission and now runs the Embassy canteen. Was condemned to one month's imprisonment on 18.11.47 for carrying arms. The French regard him as a possible agent of BALL. Is the husband of Ludmila HLINOVSKA (see below).
Address: 161 rue du Faubourg St Honore, 8me

HLINOVSKA, Ludmila (or Novakova) Czechoslovak. Born c. 1913. Telephonist in the Consulate-General. Wife of Frantisek HLINOVSKI (see above).

HOFFMEISTER, Adolf

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 15.3.02. of a well-to-do bourgeois family. Studied for the bar, but became a writer and cartoonist, and was sometime 'directeur ministériel' of the Ministry of Propaganda. Czechoslovak Ambassador in Paris since the end of March 1948. First came to notice in 1932 in connection with the Amsterdam anti-war movement. According to the French, arrived in France on 4.4.39, was arrested on 18.9.39. on a charge of activity prejudicial to the safety of the State, got off on an alibi, but was conducted across the frontier in March 1940. Went to the USA in October 1942, where he became head of the Czechoslovak Division in the Office of War Information, and was responsible for the dissemination of the "Voice of America" in the Czech language. Returned to Czechoslovakia on 30.6.45 and became head of the Press Department, and later of the Department of Cultural Relations, in the Ministry of Information until appointed to Paris through the good offices of the Minister of Information, KOPECKY. Was responsible for the foundation of the Maison Tschécoslovaque de la Culture in Paris on the initiative of Louis ARAGON who provided a part of the money. His appointment as Ambassador was very coolly received by official French circles, but he quickly succeeded in establishing excellent relations with the artistic world. He left Paris on 29.9.49 for the USA as a member of the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Assembly of UNO. Is said to be a Communist from motives of opportunism only, and to be a very ambitious man whose aim is to be appointed Ambassador in Washington. The French regard him as the head of the IIIAB network of which they regard the Embassy as the centre, and while there is no firm evidence of this, a report has declared there is a secret fund of 700,000 frs a month upon which he and KUBIK are permitted to draw. His wife, a Sudeten German, was formerly an actress. Diplomatic Passport No. 349/48.
Address: 17 av Charles Floquet, 7e.

✓ HOIDOS ✓

Czechoslovak. Communist. Born c. 1898. Served in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, and was interned by the French on the collapse of the Republican forces in Catalonia. Escaped at the outbreak of the war, but was later arrested by the Germans and sent to a German concentration camp. After the Liberation, became a member of the Czechoslovak Liberation Committee in France, but returned to Czechoslovakia in 1945, and subsequently became a deputy. Is described as a young adventurer, but as one of the most influential of the Slovak Communists.

✓ HORKY, Josef ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Vlky Rybnile, 24.1.04. Assistant Registry Clerk at the Consulate-General. Not a Communist. Service Passport No. 218/47.

✦ HORSKY, Col. Jiri ✓
@ BERGER
@ WINTERSTEIN

Czechoslovak. Born Bratislava, 26.11.09. Believed to be of Jewish origin, his real name being stated to be BERGER. Appointed Military and Air Attaché in Paris, vice VASICEK, in September 1949, having been since about September 1948 Military Attaché in Brussels. Is an infantry officer who took part in the Spanish Civil War, when he is said to have commanded the 15th International Brigade. He then went to France and, on the outbreak of the war, joined the Czech forces and came over to the UK, where he served under the name of WINTERSTEIN, was promoted lieutenant and took part in the Normandy landings. Was reported to have gone on to Russia and to have served in a Czech brigade in the Red Army, but it seems that he remained in the UK until 1944-45, acting as a Communist agitator in his unit, and that he then accompanied the Czech Independent Armoured Brigade to Dunkirk, where he made contact with the Communist head of the Czech colony in Lille. When the Brigade returned to Czechoslovakia, he was at once appointed to the OBZ, and operated in the Pilsen district. In the spring of 1949 the Belgian authorities became aware that both he and his assistant, an NCO named WOLFF, were summoning Czech nationals direct to the Legation, inviting them to engage in military espionage in Belgium

✓ HORSKY contd.,

and issuing questionnaires to those who agreed to do so, displaying in their methods a crudity which was the more remarkable as a good source testified that they were working for the Russian IS. In or about June, he approached a Czech national of a KLM air crew and asked him to supply for payment information on Dutch airfields; and in July he visited Holland with his wife, and was observed to be taking photographs of a number of air fields and of the harbour at IJmuiden. He has not yet taken over his post in Paris.

✦ HRUBIS, Oldrich ✓

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1910. Communist and probable IIIAB agent. Clerk in the Visa Section of the Consulate-General. In July 1949 it was reported that he had been transferred to the Embassy, but was now about to be again transferred to the Masaryk House on work connected with the Union of the Czechoslovak Colony. Tailor by trade.

✓ HUDAK, Ladislav ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 1913. Consul at Marseilles having been previously Counsellor at Bucharest. In relations with BEDNAR, and is suspected by the French of being an agent.

✓ JANACEK, Mine ✓

Czechoslovak. Born 1893. Employed as a charwoman at the Embassy in February 1949. Widow. Old enigre.

✓ JANURA, Josef ✓

Czechoslovak. Former Assistant Military Attaché. Resigned at the end of 1945.

✓ KARNET, Jiri ✓

Czechoslovak. Former broadcaster on Radiodiffusion Française. Came to France at the beginning of 1948, and declared himself a non-returner in the middle of that year.

✓ KELLER, Vaclav ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Voderady, 26.8.09. Employee of the Czech Ministry of Public Instruction in

KELLER contd.,

charge of the Primary School for Czechoslovak children at the Masaryk House. Arrived in France on 7.10.47, and has not attracted the notice of the authorities by any political activity. Held an identity card valid till 1.8.49. Passport No. 4533/589/49 issued in Paris on 21.1.49.

Address: 3 rue Francisque Sarcey, 16me.

KLEINOVA, Dr. Dora
née GOLDSZAJDER

Czechoslovak of Jewish origin. Born Kielce (Poland), 3.11.13. Communist. Studied medicine at Prague University, and also reportedly for three years in Paris. Served with the Republican medical services during the Spanish Civil War until 1938 when she entered France on a temporary permit. Married early in 1939 a certain KLEIN who died during the war. Was deported to Auschwitz in 1942, but returned to Czechoslovakia after the Liberation. Came to Paris in 1946, worked as a doctor at the Masaryk House and was one of the most active Communists in the Czechoslovak Colony. On 27.11.47 was granted a 6-month courtesy visa by the Canadian Embassy in Paris to enable her to study and report on the conditions of Czechoslovaks in Canada for the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare in Prague, and came under suspicion of being a Communist agent. On her return journey her luggage was searched and subversive literature discovered. She was therefore recalled to Prague as blown at the end of March 1948.

KLENOVSKY, Rudolf

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 30.5.89. Assistant to BEDNAR. Mutilé of the First World War. Holds residence permit valid till 15.7.49. Bachelor. The French authorities have nothing against him. Has lived in the Masaryk House since 1946.

KLIMPOVA, Dusa

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1926. Locally engaged shorthand typist at the Embassy in February 1949. Anti-Communist.
Address: 109 rue de Grenelle, 7me.

KLVANA, Josef (or Vladimir)

Czechoslovak. Born Grad Golic, 2.9.95. Was employed by the French Mission in Czechoslovakia from 1918 to 1921, after which he became a lawyer in Bratislava where he was attached to the French Consulate from 1924 to 1938. In 1940 he is said to have fled to a small estate he owned in Yugoslavia and, on the invasion of that country, to have made his way to unoccupied France, having been, according to a 'build up' in the French Communist paper "Rouge-Midi", captured by the Germans from whom he had escaped. Later he joined the FFI, and after the Liberation got himself made Consul-General in Marseilles, a post which he held until February 1946 when, through the good offices of the then Foreign Minister, CLEMENTIS (a friend of his Bratislava days) he was appointed 1st Secretary at the Paris Embassy, succeeding STEIGERHOF as 1st Counsellor early in 1948. Was frequently reported during this period to be an important IIIAB agent, but his role would seem rather to have been that of leader of the Communist cell in the Embassy which would account for his recall to Prague in February 1948 to receive instructions regarding a purge of the Embassy staff, and equally for his close relations with the French Communist Party leaders. In July 1948 he returned to Prague upon appointment as Minister in Beirut - a post which he did not take up as he had apparently wanted Stockholm or Angora, but which is understood to have been offered to him as a result of a demarche by HOFFMELSTER who wanted to be rid of him. In October he left Prague for Cairo as Minister vice KRUCKY, but in January 1949 he was appointed Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry. The date of his adhesion to the Communist Party is uncertain, one report assigning it to 1938, a second to 1942 and a third to the period immediately following the war.

KOCH, Teodor and Geyza

Naturalised French subjects of Czechoslovak origin. Two brothers, born Velka Bitka on 3.11.02 and 12.10.05 respectively, who are coiffeurs at 65 rue Lafayette, 10me. Each holds a one-fifth share of the capital of "Parallèle 50". Teodor lives at 30 rue de la Voute, 12me: Geyza at 128 Bd. Charonne, 20me.

✓ KOLARIK, Antonin ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Klatovy, 8.1.16. Communist. Chauffeur at the Embassy, and is stated to code and decode secret as opposed to routine communications. Lives with VOJAK. Address: 58 rue de la Federation, 15me.

✓ KOMAREK, Vachav ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 2.12.99. Former porter at the Embassy. Anti-Communist.

✓ KONIOR, Stanislav ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Sazovice, 23.8.25. Joined the Foreign Legion at Innsbruck on 28.8.48, deserting in the Marseilles district on 7.12.48. Said to be a member of the OBZ (Pilsen Brigade), and to have crossed the Czech frontier with its assistance to carry out a mission in France. Presented himself early in February 1949 to the Refugee Relief Centre at Ivry when he expressed his intention of leaving Paris. Is presumably identical with a refugee of the same name at the Ivry Centre reported by another source as having given information on his compatriots to the Embassy clerk, Otto FORST.

✓ KOTRH, Vaclav ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Lhota Dubska, 11.9.96. Head of the Passport Section of the Consulate-General in December 1948. Service Passport No. 24/47.

✓ KRAL, Imrich
@ WEINER ✓

Czechoslovak. Born Povazska-Bystrica, 26.10.01. Artist, and since May-June 1949 editor in chief of "Parallèle 50". Arrived in France in 1939, and was in charge of the Press Section of the Czechoslovak National Resistance Committee in 1944, becoming after the Liberation one of the principal leaders of the Czechoslovak Colony. Was described in 1946 as an ambitious intriguer who aspired to become Ambassador in Paris. Address: 14 rue Ernest Cresson, 14me.

✓ KRATKA, Mme Marie ✓

French subject of Czech origin. Born c. 1912. Employed in 1945-46 in the Repatriation Office as secretary to Dr. Zoltan GREGOR, having

✓ KRATKA contd., ✓

✓ KUBIK, Stefan ✓
@ BORNANI
@ FRIEDMANN ✓

previously been secretary to the former legal adviser to the Embassy, FLANDERKA, who died during the war in a concentration camp. A report of May 1948 declared that she was working as a translator in the Consulate-General, and in July 1949 she was stated to deal with confidential mail. Is a near-Communist.

Czechoslovak of Jewish origin. Real name stated to be Bernard FRIEDMANN. Born Vel Kapusany, 31.8.15. Communist since 1931. Lived in France for some years before the war, for the most part in Metz where he earned his living as a taxi driver and had some local reputation as a footballer. Served as a Captain in the Spanish Civil War, and was interned by the French as FRIEDMANN in 1939. Left France in 1940 for Russia, where he spent the rest of the war, apparently serving with the NKVD forces. Appeared in Slovakia in August 1944, and was active during the Slovak insurrection. Then left the country, reappearing in Prague after the Liberation in the uniform of a Czech Army Captain. Was then attached to the OBZ, and appointed its representative in Presov. Some time later was arrested for the murder of a Czech national in Slovakia in 1944, and was imprisoned until released through Soviet intervention, when the charge against him was quashed though he was transferred from the Army to the Police and given an STB post in Prague. Accompanied the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Assembly of UNO in Paris in September 1948, but was attached to the Embassy and in the same month was appointed 2nd Secretary. Left for Czechoslovakia in February 1949, but had returned to Paris by July. Is the principal IIIAB agent in France, and has an office next door to the Ambassador's in the Embassy building where he frequently works until the small hours. A good source declares that he has succeeded in getting a considerable sum of money out of Czechoslovakia, and that he would not return there if recalled. In October 1949 it was reported, however, that he was seeking a transfer to Ottawa as he regarded himself as blown, the same source stating that he had recently admitted

KUBIK contd.,

at an official dinner party, and in the presence of a French diplomat, that he had an intelligence assignment, but that he was only interested in the supervision of Czech emigre activities and was not in any way offending French interests. He is understood to possess his own codes and ciphers, and to send messages through the Embassy radio direct to the Ministry of the Interior, his written reports being dispatched either through the diplomatic bag or by the Czechoslovak Air Lines, with the assistance of the latter's representative in Paris, Oldrich URBAN. Bachelor. Speaks fluent French.
Address: 1 rue de Paradis, 10me.

KUDRNA, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 27.5.05. Embassy clerk. Service Passport No. 2692.

KUPKOVA, Marie

Czechoslovak. Born Karlovice, 1929. Nurse to HOFFMEISTER's 2-year old son. Lives in the Embassy.

LACKO, Dr. Ratislav

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1926. Personal secretary to HOFFMEISTER. Has been in France for about 2 years, and holds the degree of doctor of letters. Codes and decodes the routine telegrams.
Address: 76 bis rue Edmond Valentin, 7me.

LANDA, Frantisek

See LOEBL, Frantisek.

LANDA, Karel

Czechoslovak. Born Dejvice, 5.12.93. Vice-Consul at Marseilles, having been employed before the war in the Consulate at Strasbourg, and from 1941 to 1944 in the Czech Ministry of Commerce. The French regard him as an important IIIAb agent.
Address: 1 rue des Flots Breus, Marseilles.

LAVAUD, Sona

Czechoslovak by birth, French subject by marriage. Born c. 1925. Secretary-typist at the Embassy,

LAVAUD contd.,

locally engaged. Is the daughter of the former Embassy porter, Vaclav KOMAREK. Not a Communist.

LOEBL, Dr. Frantisek
@ LANDA

Czechoslovak. Born Pilsen, 21.4.10. A former leader of the Czechoslovak Colony in Paris. Studied law at the German University in Prague. Joined the Communist Party many years before the war, and was sent in 1936 as Party representative to Spain, where he became a member of the secret police. Escaped from Spain to France and was interned on the outbreak of the war. In order to escape, joined the Czech forces in France, and in 1940 came over with them to the UK, where he agitated to obtain desertions until Russia entered the war. Held a post in the Czech Ministry of Social Welfare in London and played an active part in the "Young Czechoslovakia" movement. After the war returned to Prague and entered the Ministry of Information. Arrived in France on 15.2.46 as representative of that Ministry to found "Parallele 50", of which he would seem to have been the first editor, and became for a time the real power behind the scenes in the Colony. Left for Prague in July 1948. According to the French, is now Director of External Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce, where he is known as Frantisek LANDA which may thus be his real name. According to another source, has taken up an important post with a Polish-Czechoslovak company in Warsaw. Although paid by the Ministry of Information through the Cultural Attache, he was a certain IIIAb agent, though he is reliably reputed to have been lazy and only to have submitted reports at infrequent intervals.

LONDON, Arthur Gerhard

Czechoslovak Jew of German origin. Born Moravska-Ostrava, 1.2.15. Educated in Germany, and speaks Czech with a German accent. Arrived in France at the beginning of 1939, and volunteered for the French Army on the outbreak of the war. Remained in France, and was arrested in 1942 and deported to Matthausen whence he was liberated on 1.5.45. According to the French, went to Russia later in that year and took a 3-month's political course. Resided in Switzerland on

→ LONDON contd.,

account of lung trouble during 1947-48, and was the principal collaborator of the Cultural Attaché, Dr. Josef ŠUP, who is stated to have been the head of the Czech IS in that country. Visited France frequently during 1947, and is understood to possess a profound knowledge of the French political situation. Appointed in 1948 Counsellor at the Paris Embassy, but was refused an agrément by the Quai d'Orsay, his name being placed on a black list. Appointed in the first half of 1949 Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and, since the semi-disgrace of CLEMENTIS, appears to be the real head of that department. The French regard him as having been one of the most important Cominform agents in Western Europe, and declare that he was the Vice-President of its Propaganda Section.

- LORMET, Roger

French. Born c. 1926. Communist. Chauffeur at the Embassy, engaged in about May 1949 on LONDON's recommendation, having been previously employed in the Masaryk House.

+ MALECK

See VALENCIK, Vladimir

- MALIK, Karel

Czechoslovak. Assistant Commercial Attaché. Arrived in Paris with his chief, ZELINKA, in September, 1949.

+ MAREK, Jaroslav

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1908. Accountant at the Consulate-General in December 1948. Not a Communist, but a subservient type.

- MARENCIN, Albert

Czechoslovak. Born Bystre, 26.7.22. Unsuccessful poet and playwright who came to France with a scholarship in November 1945 and was employed from 1.6.46 to 1.7.48 by Radiodiffusion Française as a Czech broadcaster. Was a protégé of the Press Attaché, REISEL, and acted as an assistant editor of "Parallèle 50" from the spring of 1948, though he seems no longer to be connected with that paper. Was also in receipt of an additional salary from the Czech Ministry of the Interior

- MARENCIN contd.,

for supplying small items of local information. The French regarded him as an agent, and an expulsion order was issued against him on 24.11.48.

- MARIA, Roger Ivan

French. Born Algiers, 15.9.22. Editor and Journalist. Member of the board of "Editions Libération" and contributor to "France d'Abord" and other papers. Holds one-fifth of the share capital of "Parallèle 50". Is stated to be in touch with a certain ALEXIEV of the Soviet Information Bureau.

- MATOUSEK, Jaromir

Czechoslovak. Reported in February 1949 to be chief clerk at the Embassy.

- MATOUSKA, Miroslava

Czechoslovak. Born Turnov, 30.1.08. Communist. Arrived in France on 31.12.46. as an Embassy Clerk. The French regard her as an important agent and say that she took part in meetings of agents held at the Masaryk House. Passport No. 1484/46. Address: 8 rue Favorites, 15me.

- MATOUSKOVA, Anna Helena
née PETROVSKA

Czechoslovak. Born Rozomberse, 4.12.13. Embassy clerk. Fervent Communist. Official delegate to the WFDY, and took part in its Congress at Budapest in November 1948 and at the Nice Congress of April 1949. Service Passport No. 195/48.

- MECER, Jaroslav

Czechoslovak. Born Budinany, 4.11.11. Journalist reported in the autumn of 1949 daily to visit the Masaryk House and to contact members of the Information Bureau and of "Parallèle 50". Arrived in France from Prague on 29.12.46. and holds an identity card valid until 28.2.50. Before the war worked for an insurance company and visited France as correspondent to the Czech newspaper "Lidove Noviny" and the weekly "Kultur-ni Politika". Acted as correspondent of the Czech Radio at the Assembly of UNO in September 1948. Is stated to have presented himself as

MECER contd.,

a candidate at the October elections of that year in Czechoslovakia, but to have been unsuccessful. Has been reported to be out of sympathy with the Government on certain political questions. What may be his precise connections with the organisations he visits at the Masaryk House is unknown. Address: 7 square du Champ de Mars, 15me.

+ MIKSE, Col. Ferdinand Otto

Czechoslovak. Born Karvinna, 11.4.05. Former Military Attaché to the Embassy. Artillery Officer in Czechoslovakia until 1936 when he was sent to Spain as an instructor. Entered France in February 1939, and did not return to Czechoslovakia on account of the German occupation. Joined the Czech forces in France and went with them to the UK in 1940. Thereafter served with the FFI, and was employed on a number of missions. Was posted to Paris as Military Attaché in October 1946, but was recalled in the summer of 1947, according to his own account because he objected to reporting to IIIAB on Czech nationals. On learning that he was to be employed on home service, tried to persuade the Minister of Foreign Trade, RÍPKA, to get him transferred to his department with a view to his obtaining a post abroad as Commercial Attaché, and as this project did not materialise, owing to the opposition of Col. REICIN, returned to France and resigned his commission on 22.11.47. Applied for a visa to the UK on 1.3.48 which was not granted, and is now working at the French Ministry of Defence with the rank of Major in the Foreign Legion. Is the author of two books on military subjects which have been published by Faber and Faber. Has been variously reported a Communist and a non-Communist, but is essentially an opportunist. Address: 14 rue Berlioz, 16e.

+ MISUP, Jan

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1909. Messenger in the Consulate-General. Lives with Mne STUPKOVA. Address: 9 rue Hamelin, 9me.

+ MLINOVSKA, Ludmila

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1918. Reported in December 1948 to be a telephonist and in March 1949

MLINOVSKA contd.,

← MUDRYCHOVA, Maria

to be a translator at the Consulate-General.

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 26.2.03. Secretary at the Embassy. Service Passport No. 2697.

← MURAVSKY, Jan

Czechoslovak. Born Lucakevice, 17.12.11. Cashier at the Consulate-General. Arrived in France on 15.11.45. Reported in December 1948 not to be a Communist, but is regarded by the French as an agent of KUBIK. Was recalled to Prague in the spring or early summer of 1949. Service Passport No. 11/47.

+ NAIHOUM, David Solomon

French subject of Czechoslovak origin. Born Paris, 8.7.21. Journalist and contributor to "Action", "Gavroche 50" and "Parallèle 50", and holds one-fifth of the share capital of the last-named. Address: 8 rue Gabrielle d'Estrees, Vanves (Seine).

← NEKVASIL, Milos (?Nila)

@ GASPARD, Jan
@ GASPERD, Milos
@ ANDRICEK

Czechoslovak. Born Tabor, 2.1.10. Communist. Fought in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, being subsequently interned by the French at Argèles. On the outbreak of the war refused to join the Czech forces in France, and only accepted service after Russia came in. Became an outstanding member of the Czech Liberation Committee in Paris in 1945, and editor in chief of "La Tchecoslovaquie Nouvelle", his Jewish wife being then employed in the Relief Section of the Consulate-General. Returned to Czechoslovakia in about August 1945, but was one of the two officers sent to Paris to watch the activities of the Czech Mission during the Peace Conference. During his residence in France the French formed the opinion that he was an undesirable, and a request for an entry visa in December 1948 was refused.

← NEMLAHOVA, Berta

Czechoslovak. Born Banovek, 19.10.21, or (according to the French) Prague, 19.6.21. Vice-Consul in Paris since May 1948. A rabid Communist and

✓ NEMLAHOVA contd.,

member of the Czechoslovak Party Committee known as the 'Directory of Ten', she is regarded as the 'Political Commissar' of the Consulate-General and as a possible IIIAb agent. Passport No. 125/48 issued in Prague on 21.4.48.
Address: 24 av. Carnot, 8me.

+ NOSEK, Jindrich

Czechoslovak. Appointed Charge d'Affaires in Paris at the end of 1944 and Ambassador in May 1946. Resigned after the coup of February 1948, and in May 1949 was living near Versailles.

✓ ONDRIS, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Born Male Brestovany, 2.10.21. Journalist and self-styled political refugee. According to the French, was an agent of KUBIK charged with reporting on opposition elements. He attempted to penetrate the Surveillance du Territoire, to which he offered to reveal details of the missions entrusted to him, but thereafter disappeared, though there has been a rumour that he is employed in the Political Section of the Czech Ministry of the Interior.

✓ PAMIES

See PLASS, Miroslav

✓ PARA, Odon

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1885. Consul-General in Paris having been recalled from retirement in August 1948 to take over when SEVCIK resigned, though he is little more than a figurehead. Formerly a Social Democrat, he now declares that he is not a Communist, but is strongly in favour of close links with Russia. According to a report of October 1948, had stated, however, that he would not return to Czechoslovakia if recalled. Timid and miserly. Lives in a flat on the 3rd floor of the Consulate building.

✓ PELIKANOVA, Nadiza

Czechoslovak. Locally engaged employee of the Embassy in February 1949.

✓ PERNER, Major Ernst

Czechoslovak. Reported in March 1948 to be a career army officer studying at the French

✓ PERNER contd.,

Military Academy, who was employed by the Military Attache's Office as an unofficial assistant, and obtained miscellaneous intelligence through a network of conscious and unconscious informants. Is understood to have returned to Czechoslovakia. Has a French wife.

✓ PETROUSKA

See MATOUSKOVA, Anna Helena

✓ PLASS, Miroslav
@ PAMIES

Czechoslovak. Born Zuck, 3.10.22. According to the French, was a Cominform and Czech IS agent who had passed through an espionage school in Prague. It is alleged that he came to France in August 1948, and that he frequented the Embassy, making enquiries about Czech refugees and being in contact with Russian agents. He left France in October 1948, and was then trying to get to the USA.

✓ PLIHAL, Emanuel

Czechoslovak. Born Stepanov, 20.1.01. President of the Union of the Czechoslovak Colony in France, but is a figurehead and not active. Has lived in Paris for fifteen years, and has a confectionery business with an office at 50 rue des Marais, 10me. Enjoys the confidence of the Embassy and was on excellent terms with BEDNAR. The French appear to regard him as a minor agent, but other reports give him a good character, and he is most probably not a Communist.
Address: 25 Grande-Rue, Queue-en-Brie, (S. et O.).

✓ RAYMOND

See REYMOND, Mme

+ REISEL, Vladimir

Czechoslovak. Born Brodany, 19.1.19. Former Press Attache at the Embassy. Reported in October 1948 to be a young Slovak who had entered the foreign service in 1946 and had been in Paris for about three years. According to the French, is a surrealist poet without talent, and is idle and drinks. They state, further, that he acted as liaison between the Embassy and the French Communist Party, and that he was charged with the

+ REISEL contd.,

surveillance of Czech students in Paris and was in good relations with BALL. Was recalled on LONDON's orders on 1.4.49, and replaced by FEIGEL, then a prominent member of the staff of "Parallèle 50". Diplomatic Passport No. 1729/45.

RENUCCI, Angelin

See RYBACK, Antonin

+ REYMOND (or RAYMOND), Mme

French. Locally engaged secretary at the Embassy in February 1949.

RICOLE, Elise

French. Born Monceau-les-Mines, 15.2.16. Wife of Arthur Gerhard LONDON, the present Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French suspect that she is an agent, and state that she came to France in March 1949, and had numerous contacts with the Embassy, particularly with HOFFMEISTER, SUP and RUPPELDT.
Address: 40 rue Marat, Ivry.

+ RIPKA, Dr

Czechoslovak. According to the French, is likely to be the representative in Paris of the Government of Free Czechoslovakia, officially founded at Washington on 29.2.49.

ROSSI, Pierre

See RYBACK, Antonin.

ROUS, Stefan

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 20.8.96. According to the French, was suspected by the Military authorities in Bayonne in August 1939 of being a Comintern agent, and is now to be regarded as a probable Cominform agent. He is said also to have been an agent of HOFFMEISTER, for whom he provided economic intelligence. The Prefect of the Basses-Pyrenées has been instructed to issue a deportation order against him and his French wife, née Elizabeth GRASSUS.

ROZINAY, Marketa

Czechoslovak. Born 1924. Telephonist at the Embassy. Belongs to a working-class family of

ROZINAY, contd.,

Slovak origin which has resided for many years in France. Service Passport No. 3233/8728/481.
Address: 7 av. Fraysse Gennevilliers.

+ RUNGE, Bedrich Friedrich

Czechoslovak of Jewish origin. Born Ceska Lipa (Bohemia), 29.10.93. Has a long record during the inter-war years as a Communist journalist on the staff of "International Press Correspondence", in connection with which he travelled extensively. After working on this paper in Vienna, whence he was expelled in 1926, he is understood to have been attached to the Central European Bureau in Berlin, and when the Nazis came into power to have moved to Switzerland, whence he was expelled on 4.3.35. He is stated to have been the organiser in the thirties of the Runa Press Service, responsible for the publication of "Rundschau", and he was also at this time correspondent of the "Daily Worker" and "Humanité". In 1939 he entered France illegally. When the war broke out he volunteered for the Czech Army in France, but on 17.11.39 he was arrested for revolutionary activity and interned at Vernet and later at Milles, whence he escaped in August 1941 and lived clandestinely first in Marseilles and then in Switzerland. Returned to France illegally on 24.4.45, and went to Paris where he lived from May 1945 to July 1946, with the well-known French Communist, Robert PETIT @ BOB at 288 rue Jean Jaures, Maisons Alfort. At the beginning of 1949 was joint editor with THIMONIER of "Parallèle 50". An order prohibiting his further residence in France was issued on 14.10.48, but the local authorities at Brunoy, unaware of this, issued him a provisional residence permit valid to 17.5.49. At the beginning of April 1949, this anomaly was discovered, an action was brought against him, and in or about June he was expelled. Is a Communist of the Moscow-trained type, without much education but an able propagandist and agitator. Although of Czechoslovak nationality, he is a Sudeten and speaks Czech imperfectly, which is one of the reasons which led him to remain in France.
Address: 16 av. Neumance Bayël, Brunoy (S. et O.).

+ RE / RUPPELDT, Dr. Milos

Czechoslovak. Born Bratislava, 18.9.22, the son of a Slovak Lutheran dignitary. Communist of long standing, and is said to have spent the war in Spain. From 1945 to 1947 was secretary to the then Foreign Minister, CLEMENTIS, who sent him to Paris as Counsellor in July 1948, an appointment for which he had asked as it enabled him to rejoin his fiancée, the daughter of BENEŠ's 'homme de confiance', CERNY, who had fled thither with her father, but has since gone to the USA. Was recalled to Czechoslovakia by LONDON on 1.4.49, doubtless as a result of CLEMENTIS's fall. The French regard him as having been the Czech representative in France of the Cominform and an important agent in touch with the Soviet Embassy. They describe him as an opportunist, liar and cynic, but add that he is intelligent. Diplomatic Passport No. 127/48.

RI
+ RE
RI
+ RI
RC
RC
/ RYBACK, Antonin
@ RENUCCI, Angelin
@ ROSSI, Pierre

Czechoslovak. Born Moravska-Ostrava, 21.4.99. According to the French, entered France in 1924. Joined the Czech forces in 1939, being attached to 2me Bureau, and was transferred to London in 1940. Took part in various activities in France when he used the above aliases. Became very active after the Liberation and paid daily visits to the Embassy. The French regard him as having been an important agent, but he is said to have left for French Equatorial Africa in June 1948.

RC
RC
/ RYCHNIAK, Jan

Czechoslovak. Born Vel Surovice, 6.5.03. Slovak who has lived in France since 1924 as a mechanic and who joined the Czech forces formed there during the war. Is employed on the staff of "Parallèle 50". The French say that he is a dangerous Communist, and regard him as agent of KUBIK. Is a member of the committee of the Association of Czech ex-servicemen.
Address: 7 rue des Barentins, Argenteuil.

RC
/ RYSKA, Dr. Karel

Czechoslovak. Born Novy Gicin, 21.4.13. Communist since the war. Arrived in Paris in September 1948 as Commercial Attaché, having previously been Secretary of the Czechoslovak Industries

RYSKA contd.,

Association in Prague, and took over the Commercial Office on DOHNÍK's dismissal in 1948. Went to Prague on leave in the summer of 1949, and was refused a passport to return to Paris, the reason apparently being that he had not been sufficiently active. Was succeeded in September by ZELINKA. The French regarded him as an agent of KUBIK and in the event of the latter's recall as his possible successor. Has been described as ambitious and servile.
Address: 32 av. Kleber, 16me.

+ SARRAZIN, Hilda (or Hildegard) Czechoslovak of Jewish origin by birth, Norwegian by marriage and now French by marriage. Born Prague, 23.8.99. Assistant to BEDNAR. After marrying a Norwegian named GRUNDT (deceased), married a Frenchman, Georges SARRAZIN, on 21.5.47. It is reported that SARRAZIN gave French lessons to the Germans during the occupation, and that she herself, although a Jewess, did not wear the Yellow Star which is alleged to have been due to her having had German protectors.
Address: 27 Pierre Louvriér, Clamart.

+ SEBES, Imrich

Czechoslovak of Hungarian-Jewish origin. Born Budapest, 17.10.14. Was first appointed Agricultural Attaché, but succeeded TUREK as Commercial Attaché when the latter resigned in September 1948, and in addition took over his functions as head of the Commercial Office. Was considered the most important Communist on the staff after KUBIK, and accompanied JOLIET-CURIE on his visit to Czechoslovakia in April 1948. Left for Prague on 2.2.49, giving out that he would not be returning, though he had in fact only been summoned there for a few months to advise the Minister of Agriculture, DURIC, about the establishment of kolkoses, and his name was included in the Diplomatic List for August 1949. His wife, with whom he does not seem on good terms, has remained behind. He returned to Paris for a few days in May. Diplomatic Passport No. 2079/46.

SEQUENS

Czechoslovak. Personal servant of HOFFMEISTER who brought him to Paris from Prague. Lives in the Embassy. Service Passport No. 3149/6470/48.

SEVOIK, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Career member of the foreign service and Consul-General in Paris until August 1948 when he was recalled and replaced by PAPA. Had always been known to be anti-Communist, but being a rather weak character would probably have gone back to Prague had not his wife persuaded him to stay in Paris. Was granted a UK transit visa on 16.8.48. to enable him to go to Eire to investigate business possibilities in connection with textiles.

SICHER

See BALL, Vilem

SIMA, Josef

Czechoslovak, naturalised French subject. Born Jaremer, 19.3.91. Communist. Artist by profession, and spends most of his time painting. Former Cultural Attaché at the Embassy with non-diplomatic status, but now has some connection with its Bureau d'Information, is a member of the committee which directs "Parallèle 50" and of that of "France-Tschécoslovaquie" and advises generally on Franco-Czechoslovak cultural questions, so that, for example, he organised the recent Courbet exhibition at Prague. Was excluded from the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1933, and is not a member of the French Communist Party as he declares himself in favour of Lenin's theories, but opposed to Stalin's practice. The French none the less regard him as a minor agent on the grounds that he is said to have denounced to Prague opponents of the regime. Has a French wife who is a doctor of medicine.

SIMAK, Jan

Czechoslovak. Born Plastavia, 30.8.93. Porter at the Masaryk House, and stated to be a sincere Communist.

SIMAKOVA, Anna
née WINTEROVA

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 24.10.06. Her father, Rudolph SIMAK, joined the Czechoslovak forces in France and was killed there on 23.6.40. During the war worked in the Maison Hankel, 21 bis rue Molière, 1me. Is now telephonist at the Masaryk House. Her claim to be a Communist may be due to her fear of losing this job, as she is understood to have been disillusioned with what she saw of the régime when she visited Czechoslovakia in 1948.

SIMKO, Jan

Czechoslovak. Native of Slovakia, born Lenvarty, 6.9.11. Head of the Social Section at the Consulate-General. Lukewarm Communist.

SKOP, Lt-Col. Oldrich

Czechoslovak. Born Dondlebz, 17.6.07. Air Force officer. Assistant Military and Air Attaché since September 1948. Communist, reported to be very active and to have been in touch with Colonel LOUTCHEF of the Soviet Military Mission in France who was repatriated in May, 1949. Married with a son of twelve. Diplomatic Passport No. 440/48. Address: 33 rue de Fleurus, 6me.

SLAHOR

Czechoslovak. Former Embassy messenger, reported in May 1949 to have been dismissed, but to have remained in Paris.

SLAMA, Jaroslav

Czechoslovak. Born Odra, 1919. Chauffeur to the Military Attaché. Not a Communist. Wife French. Address: 162 av. President Wilson, La Plaine, St Denis.

SMEJKAL, Josef

Czechoslovak. Born Pozovnice, 9.5.11. Communist. Chauffeur to HOFFMEISTER for whom he had worked in Prague and who brought him to Paris. Lives in the Embassy. Service Passport No. 13448.

STACHOWIAK, Myetchislav
@ GOLDBERG, Max

Pole. Born Inoroslav, 11.11.27. Came to France in 1948 with a passport, valid for that year only, issued by the Ministry of the Interior in Prague, and was expelled on 25.1.49. The French describe him as a swindler and moral degenerate who was in contact with BALL, but was found by him to be unreliable.

STEIGERHOF, Alexis

Czechoslovak. Born in Moscow and speaks fluent Russian. Former Counsellor at the Embassy, but was recalled in January 1948, and replaced by KLVANA.

STUPKOVA, Antonia

Czechoslovak. Registry clerk at the Consulate-General in December 1948. Lives with Jan MISUP. Fellow-traveller.

SUP, Dr. Josef

Czechoslovak. Born Vhelne-Pridrami, 24.8.10. Appointed Press Counsellor at the Embassy in September 1948, and promoted 1st Counsellor vice RUPPEID in the spring of 1949, when his press functions were taken over by BAALO. Had previously been (since March 1946) Cultural Attache at Berne, when he was reported to have been the head of the Czechoslovak IS in Switzerland, where his wife, Maria SUPOVA, said to be even more dangerous, acted as his secretary and reportedly succeeded him as Attache. Is stated to have been concerned at this time with traffic in Soviet platinum, gold and precious stones. Is responsible for the political line of "Parallele 50", and is said to be the eminence grise of the Embassy, where he has almost certainly taken over KLVANA's functions as director of Czechoslovak Communist activities in France. The French regard him as an extremely important IIIAb agent, and possibly KUBIK's chief, but there is no evidence that he has any connection with the Ministry of the Interior and, apart from his duties as described above, his role is more likely to be that of Czechoslovak representative of the Cominform, dealing with Communist matters on the international level. Speaks fluent French. Diplomatic Passport No. 1911/46. Address: 2 av. Foch, Vincennes.

SUTOVSKA, Stefania

Czechoslovak. Clerk at the Consulate-General. A report of July 1949 states that she is engaged to a Frenchman.

SYNEK, Dr. Emil

Czechoslovak. Born c. 1900. Well-known journalist who belonged to the National Socialist Party before the war and worked for the Prague daily paper "Ceske Slovo", renamed after the Liberation "Svobodne Slovo". Claims to hold the degree of doctor of philosophy, though this is rather doubtful. Joined the Czechoslovak forces in France during the war - allegedly under compulsion - and came over with them to the UK, where his hostility to the Government in London and his seditious behaviour led to his confinement in Pentonville. Returned to Czechoslovakia in 1945, when he presumably joined the Communist Party as he is understood to have become the editor of its Zlin paper, "Tep". Arrived in Paris in 1947 as correspondent of the "Svobodne Slovo", and has travelled extensively for that paper, though his articles seldom appear in it. Has paid several visits to Prague, where he has had access to GOTTWAID at all hours and has been in contact with WEHLE. It has recently been established that he draws a salary of 200,000 frs a month from the Ministry of the Interior paid him through the Soviet-owned Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord, which is also the Embassy's bank, though he himself lives modestly in a small hotel. He is known to have sent to the Ministry of the Interior a number of important reports on French affairs, some of which were passed on to the Foreign Ministry which, in certain cases, referred them to Paris for clarification, thus mystifying HOFFMEISTER who had no idea how they reached Prague. He appears to work quite independently of the Embassy which he seldom visits, and may be the illegal IIIAb representative if one exists, an unconfirmed report stating, however, that he has been coerced into working for IIIAb on account of his past record. He is described as an excellent journalist, of good appearance and with access to many well-informed persons in France. His wife is a Czechoslovak Jewess, nee BUDLOVSKA,

SYNEK contd.,

and there is one daughter, Yvette, aged 18, a student at the Sorbonne.
Address: Hotel Pas-de Calais, 59 rue des Saints, 6me.

SYNEK, Frantisek

Czechoslovak of half Jewish origin. Born c. 1923. A talented poet who joined the Communist Party some time after the Liberation, and worked for the Communist Youth organ "Mlada Front", and for the Ministry of Information. Was sent to Paris in 1946 or 1947 as "Mlada Front" correspondent, and attached to the editorial staff of "Parallèle 50". In October 1948 he broke with the Party, and asked Professor Frantisek KOVARNA, one of the leaders of the National Socialist Party in Paris, to make use of his services. The Opposition, having investigated his case, became eventually convinced that he was genuine, and he now works for the Czech section of Radio-diffusion Française, broadcasting every Thursday under the name of CTVRTEK.

TAYLOR, John

See HLAVA, Bedrich

THIMONIER, Henri-Sylvio

French. Born Saigon (Indo-China); 4.4.18. In January 1949 was joint editor, with RUNGE, of "Parallèle 50" (one-fifth of the share capital of which is in his name) and is now assistant editor to KRAL. Has been a journalist since 1945, having won the Croix de Guerre during the war when he collaborated with the clandestine press. Intelligent and is said to be not above questioning the directives which his paper receives from Prague. His wife is the daughter of Claude MORGAN, the editor of the pro-Communist "Lettres Françaises", and he has good connections with French Communist Party circles.
Address: 2 rue du Cedre, St-Germain-en-Laye, (S. et O.).

TIKAL, Rudolf

Czechoslovak. Born Radetice, 17.4.03. Accountant at the Embassy, recalled to Czechoslovakia in June 1949, and replaced by TREFNY. Was not a Communist. Service Passport No. 3079/45.

TREFNY, Vaclav

Czechoslovak. Born Kral Vinohrady, 6.2.12. Accountant at the Embassy whither he was transferred from "Parallèle 50" in June 1949 to replace TIKAL who had been recalled to Czechoslovakia. Has resided in France since 1920, and was employed before the war in the Usines Unic at Puteaux (Seine) when he was a member of Rayon 36, of the Paris-Ville region of the French Communist Party and of the Czech section of the Communist trade union organisation, the C.G.T.U. Applied for naturalisation in 1932, but this was refused on account of his political activity, and he was warned that measures would be taken against him if it continued. Although employed with "Parallèle 50" in a subordinate capacity, he appears to be persona grata on account of the confidence reposed in him by the Embassy and by the Ministry in Prague where he reported in May 1946, March 1947 and September 1948. Is understood to be a militant Communist and to have replaced BEDNAR at certain meetings of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party at which the latter was unable to be present.
Address: 69 rue de Strasbourg, Courbevoie, (Seine).

TREYBAL, Adolf

Czechoslovak. Employed in the Registry of the Consulate-General. If there is truth in a report of July 1949 that he had refused to take his annual leave in order to avoid trouble in Czechoslovakia, he is probably not a Communist.

TUREK, Miroslav

Czechoslovak. Former Commercial Attaché at the Embassy with the rank of 1st Secretary and, as so-called Commercial Secretary, in charge of the Commercial Department at 32 rue Kléber. Had always been anti-Communist, and was reported in March 1948 to be likely to be affected by the instructions which KLIVANA had been given in Prague when he was recalled there after the Putsch. He had himself intended to resign at that time, but stayed on until the following September on account of the commercial negotiations then in progress between France and Czechoslovakia which he desired to bring to a conclusion. It was understood that he proposed to remain in France, where he had a big position in cereals before the war.

RUBAN, Oldrich

Czechoslovak. Succeeded BALA as the Paris representative of the Czechoslovak Air Lines in the summer of 1949, and was stated in October to assist KUBIK by forwarding to Prague some of the latter's written reports.

VALENCIK, Vladimir
@ MALECK

Czechoslovak. According to the French, was a miner at Rosselange (Moselle) who came to France in 1943 as a member of a maquis detachment commanded by a Russian major and later joined the Foreign Legion. They declare him to have been an undoubted agent of the Embassy and Consulate-General, and to have furnished reports to VASICEK and BALL.

VANVERS, Mariette
née FEDOROVA

Czechoslovak by birth, Belgian by marriage. Born Prague, 16.7.17. Arrived in France on 7.10.47 with a residence permit valid till 16.8.49. Having taken, in 1940-41, a course for foreigners who wish to teach French, she had turned to pottery, and now applied for, and obtained, permission to set up a workshop to make ornamental china buttons, though she was in fact employed on the editorial staff of "Parallele 50". Although said to be a Party member, she does not apparently enjoy the full confidence of the directors of her paper. Her husband, Armand VANVERS, appears, however, to be a convinced Communist, and was in trouble with the authorities in 1941.

VASICEK, Col. Rudolf

Czechoslovak. Born Perov, 7.11.07. Career infantry officer. Assistant Military and Air Attache at the Embassy until mid-1948 when he was transferred to Brussels, being re-posted to Paris as full Attache in the following October. According to the French, he was arrested by the Gestapo in December 1939 and interned at Bayreuth, but he certainly joined the Czech forces in France, accompanied them to the UK and took part in the Normandy landings as a staff officer. After the war was in charge of a military school in Prague, a post that he held until appointed to Paris. Went to Czechoslovakia on leave in July 1949 and was ordered to leave his two

+ VASICEK contd.,

children behind, he and his wife only being allowed to return to Paris. At the end of August was recalled to Prague, whither he left in early September after handing over to SKOP who was to act pending the arrival of the newly-appointed Military Attaché, Col. Jiri HORSKI. Had been the Department II representative during his residence in France. A clever opportunist and a nominal Party member only. Fond of social life and gave large receptions. Diplomatic Passport No. 33/47.

Address: 38 rue de Courcelles, 17me.

- VESELY, Vlastimil

Czechoslovak. Assistant Military and Air Attaché in 1945.

- Vlach

Czechoslovak. Registry Clerk in the Consulate-General, and Secretary of the Association of Czechoslovak Ex-servicemen which is under Embassy control. Fellow traveller.

- VOJAK, Karel

Czechoslovak. Born Chvalsovice, 2.12.14. Employee of the Prague GPO attached to the Embassy as a W/T operator. Lives with KOMARIK. Service Passport No. 134/48.

Address: 58 rue la Federation, 15me.

- WEINER

See KRAL, Imrich

- WICAZ, Jiri

Czechoslovak. Born Spitol, 19.10.99. Journalist and successor to DRTINA as Paris representative of the Czechoslovak Telegraphic Agency (CTK), with an office in the Masaryk House. Is said to have been expelled from Bulgaria in 1941, to have worked successively in Istanbul and Jerusalem and to have returned to Czechoslovakia in 1946. After paying visits to France in 1946 and 1947, he returned there from Yugoslavia on 28.8.48, but it is understood that he may shortly be leaving for Prague to take up an important post on the management of the CTK, and in October 1949 it was rumoured that he had been replaced by

WICAZ contd.,

Emil SYNEK. Apart from a report that during the strikes at the end of 1948 he was seen in the Bercy quarter of Paris with a number of North Africans, and that he then had four million francs in his possession, he has not come to the unfavourable notice of the French authorities. Holds an identity card as journalist valid till 28.7.49.
Address: 3 rue Bonaparte, 6me.

WINTERSTEIN

See HORSKY, Jiri

ZARUBA, Antonin

Czechoslovak. Born Prague, 25.5.84. Hall porter in the Military Attaché's office. Is not a Communist, but has resided in France for 30 years and is regarded as indispensable on account of his knowledge of Paris.
Address: 39 rue Ganneron, 16me.

ZEDNIKOVIC, Josef

Czechoslovak. Born Norné Oresany, 8.12.19. Head Secretary in the Embassy. Fanatical Communist. Wife Lithuanian or Latvian.

ZELNY, Frantisek

Czechoslovak. Communist. At the Liberation became Vice-President and later President of the Czechoslovak Liberation Committee. Is a tailor, established before the war at 19 rue de la Boétie.

ZELINKA, Karel

Czechoslovak. Born 4.12.11. Arrived in Paris on 20.9.49 as Commercial Attaché vice RYSKA. Married, no children.
Address: 32 av. Kléber, 16me.