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19 October 1956

LCCASSOCK REVIEW

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE/METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

I. Name of Project: LCCASSOCK  
Headquarters Case Officer: [REDACTED]  
Field Case Officer: [REDACTED]

II. Background;

A. Description of the Project;

LCCASSOCK is a psychological warfare project which until recently prepared, printed, and distributed falsified editions of official [REDACTED] IDEN (1) publications. Although the project is no longer making direct falsifications, it is preparing and distributing four main publications, two of which, though they do not carry the names of [REDACTED] (1) editions, resemble in format such publications. LCCASSOCK also produces special editions designed to hit specific target groups or to exploit special events. It has also carried out several administrative harrassment operations.

B. Purpose of this Project;

The Project Outline indicates that the object (1) of this project is to promote the spirit of resistance of the [REDACTED] population by providing highly specialized propaganda material which can be tailored to attract specific target groups not generally accessible to Western propaganda.

C. Chronological Developments;

1. CADRIER [REDACTED] (1) principal agent for LCCASSOCK, has been engaged in the publication of falsified editions of [REDACTED] newspapers and magazine since 1950. From summer 1951 until May 1952, his activities were supported by the [REDACTED] CAWASH [REDACTED] withdrew its support in May 1952 as a result of a controversy between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] over the terms of operation. Up to that time, [REDACTED] had sought to exercise no control over the LCCASSOCK activities but in early 1952, CADRIER [REDACTED] was asked by the Ministry to furnish the names of his sources and distributors. This he refused to do, with the result that [REDACTED] CAWASH [REDACTED] withdrew its support. (4) [REDACTED] then applied to [REDACTED] for a grant to enable him to continue his activities. In line with the established (4) policy by which [REDACTED] engaged only in white or gray psychological warfare activities and by which [REDACTED] had the sole responsibility for covert

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operations, (4) turned CADRIER and his facilities over to the German Mission. An arrangement was effected whereby a grant of DM 1 (\$1) per month for a period of nine months starting April 1952 was made available to Berlin to finance MARBACH's (LCCASSOCK's) operations. Funds for this operation for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1953 and for Fiscal Year 1954 were authorized from ZRCANDY funds ( ). In February 1954, LCCASSOCK became an approved CIA project and has been financed by CIA funds since July 1954. The Kaiser Ministry resumed support to LCCASSOCK in May 1953 for production of one regular edition per month but again terminated its support in October 1953.

### III. Past Activities of the Project:

#### A. Past activities of LCCASSOCK have included the following:

1. The preparation and distribution of falsified editions of Soviet Zone publications. LCCASSOCK has falsified the following editions:

- "Die Wegweiser" (Information bulletin of the Liberal Democratic Party)
- "Junge Generation" (FDJ official organ)
- "Die Volkspolizei" (official Peoples Police magazine)
- "Tribuene" (DDR labor magazine)
- "Die Freie Bauer" (DDR farmers publication)
- "Neue Zeit", "Der Neue Weg", "Notizbuch des Agitators", "Die Weltbuehne", "Der Gewerkschaftsfunktionaer" (all official SED publications)
- "Die Frau von Heute" (DDR women's magazine).

2. In addition, LCCASSOCK prepared and distributed special issues on targets of opportunity such as the 17 June 1953 riots, the U.S. food offer to the DDR, the SED Party Congress, pro-Nato pro-German defense, and Soviet-German Friendship months.

3. LCCASSOCK has also engaged in several administrative harrassment operations. One concerned the DDR elections and another was directed against Johannes Becher, DDR Minister of Culture.

B. The falsified editions published by LCCASSOCK were completely written by the LCCASSOCK editorial staff who used specialists familiar with East Zone affairs and pertinent subject matter. For example, LCCASSOCK has received advice from the Falken Group and the Catholic Youth Organization for the "Junge Welt" falsification, from the Investigation Committee of Free Jurists for "Freie Bauer", the Kampfgruppe Gegen

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Unmenschlichkeit for "Die Volkspolizei" and from the Deutsche Gewerkschaft Bund for "Tribuene". The LCCASSOCK editions were generally produced in 20,000 copies (one edition of a different magazine being produced each month) and were distributed mainly by hand by LCCASSOCK's own distribution nets.

## IV. Present Activity of LCCASSOCK:

A. Some changes have occurred in the type and scope of LCCASSOCK's production. The project is no longer falsifying DDR publications although two of its four main editions still resemble to a great degree DDR publications. LCCASSOCK is also continuing expansion of its special type targetted editions and has now put some of these on a regular basis. At present, the project is producing one of its four main publications in 20,000 copies each month (i.e., each of these editions appears three times a year) and from two to eight of its special editions each month. In August 1956, BOB asked for an increase in the LCCASSOCK budget and authorization to publish each of its main editions on a quarterly basis. Following are descriptions of the main LCCASSOCK publications:

1. "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" is a weekly illustrated newspaper. LCCASSOCK formerly falsified the popular DDR weekly illustrated newspaper "Wochenpost" but in March 1956 for reasons of possible legal liability for copyright and trade mark infringements, the project produced its edition under the title "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt". However, this issue is almost identical to the "Wochenpost". The two editions of the "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" read by the reviewer contained the following:

### a. Satirical articles and cartoons:

(1) An article on a legendary's character's (Till Eulenspiegel) visit to the DDR which deflates the idea that the DDR is a farmers and workers' state by pointing out that all the farmers and workers are fleeing to the West. It points out that Ulbricht and Grotewohl are stupid men who only hinder reunification and pride themselves on a false sovereignty. It states that the East Germans who flee carry with them the desire for reunification and those who remain in the DDR also desire it.

(2) An article on Eulenspiegel's visit to the "Berlin tunnel" points out that the Soviets have now been subjected to some of their own tactics, which causes laughter all over the world.

(3) A cartoon with caption on Soviet's permission to

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their citizens to travel even in Western countries and the fact that Soviets appear to have forgotten theirs is a classless society since this travel is to be in four classes.

## b. Articles on Soviet and DDR Leaders and Communist Policy:

(1) Article on failure of Bulganin and Khrushchev while visiting England to impress the British public. Statements of Khrushchev which aroused the indignation of the British, and reporting the fact that the Soviets put off any discussion on German reunification by saying, "The Germans will have to wait."

(2) Article on the failure of the Soviets to impress the groups they most interested in (the SPD and DGB) by their revelations at the 20th Congress and their alleged return to Leninism.

(3) Article on arrival and speedy departure of SEROV from England due to pressure against his presence there by the British press.

(4) Short statements by Bonn, the SPD, FDP, London, Washington and Moscow on Soviet alleged change of policy.

(5) Article on effect of denigration of Stalin on Poland and other satellites and the possibility that these will turn to a more nationalistic Communism similar to that of Yugoslavia.

(6) An article on Bulganin and Khrushchev's failure during their visit to England to get that country, despite its desire to widen its markets, to lift the embargo against the Soviet Bloc.

(7) Articles giving an unflattering portrait of Zorin and uncomplimentary bits of knowledge about the DDR.

(8) An article explaining that Queen Elizabeth will not wear the fur coat presented her by the Soviets as it is thought the Soviets would make propaganda of this matter if she appeared in the coat.

## c. Articles on West Germany and World Affairs:

(1) An article pointing out that although the CDU has been called a one-man Party, the CDU at a recent party conference overruled Adenauer and raised the number of vice-chairman from two to four.

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(2) An article showing that all signs point to Vienna's becoming the meeting place for conferences between the East and West. It reports on Vienna's satisfaction with its new freedom and on the removal of Soviet influence from the city.

(3) An article on the future of NATO which explains that the organization will continue despite the Soviet new policy.

(4) An article from a Swiss newspaper stating that the cold war will continue though the means of achievement have changed. This article discusses the presidential election, England's trouble over Cyprus, France's unstable government and difficulties, the Soviet's desire to destroy Germany's ties with the West, the Communist loss of strength in Italy, danger areas in the world situation and the impossibility of predicting how these situations will turn out. It states that the victims of the atom balance are the Communist-subjected peoples who may only hope for and trust in the inevitable disintegration of the Communist system.

#### d. Articles on Labor Matters:

(1) An article on the FDGB's resolution calling for improvement of the workers organization, material supplies and work equipment which will find general approval. The article points out how this resolution lost its value by the FDGB's coupling of this transaction with the raising of production norms, which results in no decrease of workload or increase in earning for the worker, but the contrary.

(2) An article on workers' morale in the DDR which points out that the East Germans have not lost the national German virtues of industry and thoroughness and that the high sick rate in the DDR is caused by years of undernourishment and lack of proper clothing and medication rather than by unwillingness to work. Ulbricht and Wornke's charges of "retardation of work" are correct but the cause of this is: poor pay, always increasing norms, the fact that workers have to finance cost of unproductive functionaries, etc.

(3) An article on the shortening of working hours from 43 to 40 with employees still receiving a full weeks pay of the West German firm, Westfalenmetalle A.G., the sixth largest iron-making industry in the FEDER.

(4) Article on exchange rate (East marks and Deutsche-marks) for West Berliners working in East Berlin and for East

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Berliners working in West Berlin.

e. Articles on DDR Laws and Regulations:

(1) An article describing regulations and laws regarding agriculture which exist in the DDR but with which the population are not familiar. It states the DDR authorities know about this lack of knowledge and attempt to defraud the farmers of their rights. The farmers are advised to seek further help and counsel regarding their legal rights from the "Investigating Committee of Free Jurists."

(2) An article describing ordinances and statutes which, contrary to the general rule, bring benefits to the DDR populace. Since these laws are kept secret by the Bezirk and Kreis administration so as to draw no one's attention to them and because they are effective only upon motion by the individual, they are practically worthless. The reader is told to familiarize himself with these laws (which are listed) and to demand his rights.

(3) An article on Grotewohl and Ulbricht's promise at the 25th Congress of the SED to improve agricultural regulations and the cultivation plan and raise prices for agricultural and meat products. A report from the Free Jurists taken from internal orders of the SED shows how little this will help the farmers.

f. Articles on Political Prisoners of the Communists and Refugees to the West.

(1) Information to refugees on how to secure their documentation from the DDR.

(2) An article on arrests in the DDR which warns the East Germans that the SSD informants are everywhere and that therefore they should be careful in expressing their opinions in words or letters.

(3) An article on one Elli Barczatis, former secretary and good friend of Grotewohl, and her lover who were sentenced and executed. This action was carried out by Wollweber, despite Grotewohl's friendship for Barczatis. This article points out that the Communists have admitted the great wrongs of the past legal processes but that this confession will not bring back the lives of Barczatis and many others.

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(4) Four short items on Polish and Sudetan-German refugees who are now working in the West.

(5) An article indicating that the enemies (persons whom he has had arrested and eliminated and who are now returning "via the back door" to positions in the DDR government) of Ulbricht, the No. 1 Stalinist in the DDR, are waiting for their rehabilitation.

(6) An article on the reported amnesty of 88 persons in the DDR, one of whom is the former DDR Minister of Justice.

## g. Articles on Trade:

(1) An article which indicates that the trade of the Free World reached a record high in 1955.

(2) An article describing how the East Bloc, and with it the DDR, are forced by the Soviets to export material which places their own economy in question.

(3) An article on Communist trade efforts without results which describes the status of Red China's trade with the Free World.

## h. Articles on Economic and Technical Advancements in West Germany:

These will not be described in detail but such subjects as West German steel and automobile production, new developments in radio and television, orders for locomotives from India, trade expositions, achievements of Lufthansa, airplane construction, etc. are discussed.

## i. Miscellaneous:

In addition the newspaper has pictures and articles on prominent figures in the entertainment world, writers, composers, the Arts, travel, fashions, astrology, etc.

2. "Die Kurve" is an illustrated newspaper described by the Berlin operations Base as being aimed at the East German equivalent of the middle class (academic circles and the technical intelligentsia). The two editions of the newspaper read by the reviewer contained:

## a. Articles and editorials on Soviet and DDR Leaders and Communist Policy:

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- (1) An editorial on the revelations made at the 20th Party Congress. It points out that Stalin, who during his lifetime could do no wrong in Communist eyes, has now been accused after his death by them as having committed many crimes. The Communist Party is returning to Leninism, it remains to be seen if Lenin is a saint of world revolution or whether he, like Stalin, is only a human who erred.
- (2) An article stressing the point that though the Stalin era is passed, there are no changes in Communist aims and thinking.
- (3) An article on former German ambassadors to Moscow which describes the double-dealings of the Soviets in the past in their treaties and relations to the Germans. It concludes by stating that there is a new German ambassador in Russia whose clear aim is the reunification of Germany; it lies with the new Soviet leaders to demonstrate whether a German-Soviet co-existence is possible.
- (4) An article on Grotewohl's claim made at a press conference that no Nazi or Hitler Generals are in the VOPO and they will not be used in DDR security organizations. This article deflates this claim, giving the number of Nazi Generals who are in the VOPO and naming some of them who have commanding posts.
- (5) An article on a radio speech by Kaiser, FEDERAL Minister of all German Affairs, on present relations between Bonn and the DDR. Kaiser pointed out with regard to the most important question--political prisoners: that although thousands have been released, many thousands (figures given) still remain in prison. Some of these never have been heard of since their arrest and many thousands have died in prison. These figures show how the Communist propagandized "social lawfulness" appears in practice. Kaiser called upon the Soviet Zone authorities to allow persons to travel freely from the Soviet Zone, to lift all border restrictions and censorship, etc. to show that they are willing to contribute to the overcoming of the split of Germany.
- (6) An editorial on the struggle of the Communist satellites for independence from the Soviets. These countries are confused in their reaction to the new declared Soviet policy, but various elements in them, particularly

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in Poland, are now pressing nationalist views. It states that the overthrowing of the Communist rule will only be possible if the satellites lessen their ties to the Soviets and strengthen their contacts with the West.

(7) An article on the "Soviet Foreign Legion" which states that the DDR has more soldiers, sailors and flyers than the whole Weimar Republic had. It develops the point that instead of the DDR armed forces being an army to protect the population of the DDR, created by the will of the populace, it has been formed against the wishes of the majority and has been handed over to the Soviets as a foreign legion-- and this in peace time. Koniev, a Soviet Marshal, is supreme commander of the DDR Army.

(8) An editorial, "Where is Moscow Going", which states that there were indications from the release of the accused Jewish physicians to the pilgrimage to Belgrade that Stalin's heirs were attempting to disassociate themselves from him, but that it still was a surprise to world communism that the 20th Congress criticized his regime. This denouement indicates that resistance, particularly that in the DDR was thus the right course. The editorial goes on to state that the present collective Soviet leadership is no more satisfactory than the former one-man dictatorship. It is not Marxist or not democratic and the people have no more influence under the new leadership than they had during Stalin's time. Although it was not expressed at the 20th Party Congress, the revision includes not only Stalin but also Marx, Engel, and Lenin. Thrown out are the theories that war with the capitalistic countries is inevitable, or that these countries will bring about their own economic destruction, so the new leaders are attempting to change their foreign policy. Obviously, the Soviets have come to realize that Marx was only mortal and could not look ahead one hundred years into the future. At the Congress, the right to take "individual" way to the ultimate goal is upheld but only one country has actually gone its "individual" way to Communism: Yugoslavia. Soviet bayonets prevent it in the satellites. The theory has been advanced by the Soviet leaders that capitalism can be overcome by bloodless means. This theory may be attractive to Western Socialists but they should remember that Mikoyan pointed out in his speech that a revolution is none the less a revolution. Prisons are also bloodless. Three years after Stalinism, it is still not possible for satellites to pursue other thoughts or express other ideas than in the last 20 years. To speak of democracy is absurd; this is rather a change-over from Stalin's dogmatism to absolutism.

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(9) An article on the fate of former Soviet ambassador's to Germany, which states that all of these men have been liquidated through execution, suicide or sentencing. It asks what fate will the future bring to the two present Soviet ambassadors to Germany.

(10) An article on Soviet assistance to undeveloped countries and exploitation of resentment of the colonial peoples. It points out that these countries and peoples do not realize this is a Soviet means of infiltration. It discussed the Assuan Dam offer of assistance by the U.S. and Britain and points out (giving figures) that, in comparison to what the West has done for the undeveloped lands in the past, the Soviets have done nothing. There is also a graph in the edition which shows the aid in dollars which the U.S. and Soviets have extended to undeveloped countries.

(11) Information in the form of lists showing persons who have been rehabilitated in the U.S.S.R. and satellites, persons formerly persecuted who are now re-emerging but with regard to whom the Party has not yet resolved the possibility of rehabilitation, and persons throned and de-throned in the USSR and satellites.

b. Articles on Foreign Affairs:

(1) An article on the formation of the Economic Cooperation in Europe to which 17 Western countries belong. The East Bloc countries which were invited to join refused on political grounds. This article also discusses the lifting of restrictions on consumers goods, the Europaische Zahlungsunion, the European Community for Steel and Coal, and joint European action on atomic energy. Another article discusses reduction in tariffs and the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," by the Western countries.

(2) An article on India's difficulties in unifying its country in view of the hundreds of ethnic groups speaking different languages in this country. It states that Nehru's attempts to bring India together are being opposed particularly by the Communists.

(3) An article on Egypt and the importance of the Nile to that country. The U.S. and British offer of assistance in the construction of the Assuan Dam is discussed.

(4) An article on the French-Algerian situation which indicates that both sides have justification in this struggle

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but that the terrorism and fanaticism of the Algerian rebels are not the right methods to bring freedom and democracy to the Algerian people.

(5) An article describing the two-party system in the U.S.

(6) An article on the fact that the Saar is again German which removes all hinderance to cooperation between France and Germany.

(7) An article which discusses the rift which the Cyprus question has caused between the Greeks, formerly the most Angephile country in Europe, and the British. The Greeks say it comes to the question as to whether a little people can find justice in the Atlantic Community against the demands of a Great Power.

## c. Articles on West Germany:

(1) An article on women in West Germany who head enterprises.

(2) An article on West German girls who are now working in homes in England where they are highly appreciated and have many advantages.

(3) An article on the Volkswagen Works and its production.

(4) An article explaining the proposed revision of the West German pension system which will bring about the greatest advance in social reform along this line since Bismarck's time.

(5) An article on the many West Germans who are now stockholders. It states that not only the wealthy but also the ordinary workers are buying stocks.

(6) Pictures showing modern West German architecture.

## d. Miscellaneous

In addition, the editions contained:

(1) pictures and articles on places of interest to tourists.

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- (2) comic cartoons
- (3) pages of fashions
- (4) short humorous stories
- (5) articles and pictures on films, theaters, and the arts.
- (6) several articles on new airplane construction and progress in aviation in the West.

3. "Fernschreiber" is a magazine-type edition which contains carefully selected editorial comments from leading newspapers in the world under the familiar mastheads of these newspapers. While most of the editorials are from Western newspapers, this publication also contains a few excerpts from Communist newspapers in order to increase the impression of objectivity. These are sandwiched in between editorials from the West which contradict the Communist views. Berlin Operations Base has stated that "Fernschreiber" is designed to implement the current KUBARK/KUCAGE policy of furnishing the captive East German population with objective news and serious authoritative comments concerning important issues of the day. No description will be given here of the actual editorials contained in the two editions of "Fernschreiber" by the reviewer but below is a list of the subjects treated:

a. One of the magazines was devoted almost entirely to Adenauer's visit to Moscow. A few pages discussed the Saar question.

b. The other contained editorials on the following matters:

- (1) The new German ambassador to Moscow
- (2) The Eisenhower-Eisen talks
- (3) The Soviet's suggestion to the U.S. of a 20 year US-SOVIET Friendship Pact
- (4) Dulles "brink of war" statement
- (5) New members in the United Nations

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- (6) Disarmament
- (7) The Geneva and London Conferences
- (8) The new Soviet policy and its meaning, Soviet diplomats, Soviet actions in undeveloped areas and areas of unrest, (Bulganin's and Khrushchev's visit to India, Soviet shipment of arms, etc.), the Soviet Five-Year Plan.
- (9) Cold War continues but the possibility of a hot war has diminished.
- (10) Red China's Relations to the Kremlin and Grotewohl's trip to Red China.
- (11) U.S. stand on Quemoy
- (12) Blucher's visit to India
- (13) NATO
- (14) German reunification
- (15) The West German Army and the DDR Peoples Army
- (16) The Communists' Fight against the Church
- (17) Refugees in West Germany
- (18) U.S. relations to West Germany

In the reviewer's opinion, the editorials in these editions appear to be well-chosen so that the majority of them present a favorable attitude towards Western policy, aims and activities and are derogatory of those of the Soviets and Communists. In a few cases, the editorials are unbiased or neutral to a certain extent and discuss both sides of a question without definitely favoring one or the other. Only a few present opinions partial to the Communists.

4. "Die Frau" is a magazine for East German women. Berlin Operations Base has pointed out that in theoretical discussions and in independent reports and analyses, women emerge as a significant bulwark of individualism and the center of resistance to Communist-directed

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attempts at bolshevization of the East German population. ICCASSOCK formerly falsified the DDR women's magazine "Die Frau von Heute". In February 1955, because of danger of liability and because there was less chance of East German women reading a well known DDR magazine than a new publication, ICCASSOCK produced its number under the title "Die Frau". According to the Berlin Operations Base, the contents of "Die Frau" is directed at creating a demand among East German women for more and better consumer goods and a generally improved standard of living, bringing an end to the callous attitude toward femininity in the DDR, furthering greater rights of the parents in direction of the family and, effecting return to the old-time traditions in Germany. The two editions of "Die Frau" ready by the reviewer contained:

- a. An article on a Russian-born woman ballerina teacher, formerly connected with the East German opera, who fled to the West because of Communist attempts to propagandize the ballet. She is now teaching in West Germany.
- b. An article pointing out that the great women of history were not necessarily beautiful but possessed a style of their own which made them famous. It tells the readers that every woman possess this capability and therefore they should develop their particular personality, concern themselves with their appearance and clothing, and use make-up. Even men true to the Party line will then admire them.
- c. A short item explaining that though the world knows when most inventions took place, no one knows when women began to use make-up because this custom is so old.
- d. Several articles exhorting women to retain their womanly attributes, not to emulate their men-colleagues, and to demand the courtesies which are their right. The aids given to working women in the West is described in one of these articles.
- e. Several pages of fashions.
- f. An article on teen-agers, particularly girl-students, in the West, which describes their activities and ambitions. There are also pictures of teen-agers' fashions.
- g. An article pointing out that women, who originally were forced by circumstances into the working world, at first assumed

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male attire and short hair cuts. Now the women who have found that they enjoy being employed do not want to appear manly but want to be beautiful.

h. A Christmas poem and picture. There is also an article on Christmas all over the world.

i. Several pages giving suggestions and pictures on how to improve living quarters, and an article on home furnishings.

j. Short item on how to achieve elegance without extravagance, which gives suggestions on use of colors in the wardrobe, on hair styles and accessories.

k. A short story entitled "Monologue on a Car (Volkswagen)" and several other short stories.

l. An article describing the advance women have made in the working world since suffrage which points out the freedom of choice of work which the women in the West enjoy without interference from the State. It also describes the influence which the women of the Free World exert in all areas of life and states that the fight for equality for women exists not in the West but on the other side of the iron curtain.

m. Pictures and articles on women in the West who have achieved success, which describes their careers and positions.

n. An article on how to build a child's personality which stresses the need for the parent to develop the child's character.

o. Short paragraphs on how a woman can make herself attractive to men, even to Communist party members.

p. Articles on astrology, one of which shows how one should choose a husband by the stars.

q. A satirical article telling the reader to look in the mirror for beauty advice and not to the Party.

r. An article on the "Girl of Today" what she does,

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how she reacts and what she wants from life. Also an article on choosing the average girl of today. (Note: ICCASSOCK enclosed questionnaire for readers to enter this contest. A number of these were returned and probably explains why ICCASSOCK has more "customers" for "Die Frau"--see "Effectiveness" below--than for its other publications).

s. An article describing a supermarket in the West which compares shopping in the East with that in the West.

B. In addition to its main publication, ICCASSOCK is producing a number of special editions on a regular basis which use in each case a specific approach and are designed to hit selected small groups of individuals. As mentioned before, ICCASSOCK produces in some months as many as eight of these special numbers. A description of these follows:

1. The "Grüne Reihe" has been a series of poison-pen and rumor-mongering letters attacking Communist officials, and prominent DDR personalities, astrology editions filled with predictions unfavorable to the Soviets and DDR hierarchy, and newsletters designed to carry sensational "true stories" concerning Communist Party official to lower level functionaries. Although Berlin Operations Base lists "Grüne Reihe" as one of the activities ICCASSOCK will continue to engage in, no edition called by this name exists. This term covered special numbers like Klatsch, Horizont and the SED/Lagerbericht described below, which are now regular editions. Berlin Operations Base possibly intends the "Grüne Reihe" activity to cover any future experimental editions to be produced by ICCASSOCK.

2. The "SED Lagerbericht" is a special newsletter written in dialectical style by the leading West German writer on Communist affairs, and purporting to be a bonafide Communist newsletter. The Berlin Operations Base has indicated that these editions contain slight deviations from the Communist line and a few announcements which are intended to worry lesser East German Party functionaries. The two editions read by the reviewer are described below (it appears from the material contained in these editions that some changes have been made in the SED/Lagerbericht since it is doubtful that any reader would believe these to be Communist-originated newsletters).

a. One of these editions discusses the revelations at the 20th Party Congress and the attempts of the SED to prevent any discussion regarding these events by its members. It points out that this is contrary to Lenin's principles of Party Life

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to which the Party is now returning. The newsletter states that party members will not be satisfied with the explanation that the personality-cult was a kind of fetish; that this is no Marxist answer. This fetish must be analyzed and an explanation given as to how one man managed to take over the rule of the whole World Communism. It mentions Rakosi's confession of guilt and calls on Ulbricht to make a similar confession. It also calls for the return to free and open discussion by all Party members from the top down on all Party problems as was done in Lenin's time, and states the Party Line should be decided by these discussions rather than by a few leading comrades in secret sessions.

b. The other edition speaks about the blind alley to which Stalin's methods of politics and party leadership have brought the Soviet Communist Party. It points out that the revision has begun and the Party is attempting to return to Lenin's basic principles and form of Party life. It mentions the errors the SED has made in the past years which has caused the colossal refugee movement and put the majority of the working class clearly against the Party. The newsletter further comments on the confusion caused by the 20th Congress revelations and the false explanations given by the SED on this matter. It states that collective leadership does not apply in the DDR as Ulbricht's leadership is "absolute" and tells about persons who have tried to oppose it. Two persons are named who suffered torture in the DDR to force false confessions and who are now in the West where they will soon publish books revealing their experiences. It calls upon the Party to anticipate these imminent revelations and to openly and publicly condemn the present crimes, to give an open accounting of the strength and weakness of the Republic (especially economic) and admit the shaky position of the Party with the working classes. The Party must also prepare a history of the Communist Movement in Germany, giving special regard to the part the German workers have played in the movement. Theorists, intellectuals and scientists must be freed from all censorship and be allowed to carry out their research in the framework of Marxism-Leninism and be given every help by the Party for this history. Inside the Party from the top down to the lowest organization, democracy must be reinstated. The election of leading organizations must no longer be manipulated; the party members must have the right to put forward their own choices and to elect them.

3. "Nachrichten aus Deutschland" (NAD) uses the format of a news

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service and is printed to appear as a Communist-originated guide to editors and press chiefs in machine tractor stations, collective farms and factories in the DDR. This edition at first was only sent to editorial offices in the DDR where local publications are made up. It later was decided that perhaps even Communist functionaries or editors might welcome a non-polemic newsletter which supplied them with objective information otherwise difficult to obtain in the DDR. Therefore, MAD is now sent to anyone involved in, or who has demonstrated more than average zeal for the Communist Party cause. The problem in compiling a mailing list for MAD was another reason for changing the target group for this publication. Through cover addresses ICCASSOCK had written to many local DDR editors in a "spirit of friendly Communist cooperation" with a request to be put on the subscription list, all replies to this request were characterized by caution and suspicion (i.e., Who are you, and what do you want the publication for?) After three months waiting for its first publication, ICCASSOCK concluded this was "one approach which would bear no fruit." Berlin Operations Base has stated that this publication refrains from discussing the more weighty problems as ICCASSOCK plans to build up its circulation before using it for targets of opportunity. The two editions of MAD read by the reviewer contained the following:

- a. An article discussing the fact that strike action in West Germany had changed radically in the past few years. More strikes have occurred but fewer persons have participated in them than formerly.
- b. An article on licensing of cars in West Germany which explains that every fourth car licensed in 1955 belonged to a worker.
- c. An article stating that following the precedent of most large factories in West Germany, the Bielefelder "Freie Press" has become the first newspaper firm to introduce the five-day week with 40 hours working time.
- d. An article on factory newspapers which points out that in the FEDREP 400 large enterprises publish altogether 4,500,000 copies of this type of newspaper while in the DDR, the 397 state-owned factories publish only approximately 754,150 copies.
- e. An article on the industrial complex to be built in Brazil by Krupp and on Krupp's assistance to Pakistan to help that country build up its steel industry.
- f. An article revealing that the 50,000th refugee from the

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DDR since the first of the year was registered in West Berlin. It explained that 20,000 more DDR residents fled to West Berlin this year than did in a similar period last year.

g. An article stating that President Truman during his European trip will visit the FEDREP.

h. An article reporting that there are now approximately 3,000,000 more men than women in the FEDREP.

i. An article indicating that Dr. Wolfgang Wohlegemuth (connected with Otto John's defection) and his former receptionist have concluded a working agreement with the DDR Ministry of State Security in order to earn their livelihood.

j. An article telling that a circus which formerly was located in Dresden and was the largest circus in Europe can now be seen in Mannheim.

k. An article reporting that the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute in Potsdam (officially abbreviated MELS) now identifies itself as "MEL".

l. One page devoted to showing readers the poor quality of material, equipment, and living conditions in the DDR and the Soviet Union. The information on this page came from or purported to come from "Izvestia".

m. An article stating that the FEDREP stands second in the world in production of office machines.

n. An article reporting that on the recommendations of the Office of Trade and Supplies, the HO has converted a restaurant to a horse meat kitchen.

o. An article explaining that in the FEDREP seven times more social welfare payments are being given voluntarily than in the DDR. Another article states that a new DDR regulation for social insurance has decreased by over a million the persons eligible for general social insurance. Three-quarters of the excluded are farmers.

p. An article regarding the Soviet ambassador to Bonn

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(Zorin), who made the statement at a party in Bonn that the Ruhr area was the most socially backward zone of Germany. His host answered with a mild laugh.

q. An article about a 400-year old bible being restored and another telling that the Luther House in Eisenach is again open.

r. An article describing the Pope's reply to a greeting on his birthday from Otto Muschke. The Pope sent best wishes to Muschke's for his well-being and the hope that God would enlighten him so that his country also would recognize the commandments of God and the church would find protection there.

s. An article telling that Gerhard Eisler, former DDR information head, had indicated that spontaneous demonstrations were not allowed in the DDR.

t. A page, purporting to be from the Soviet Press, describing how the young Russians are feverishly following new modes in music, clothes, styles, etc.

4. "Klatsch" is a newsletter containing gossip from the West which is intended to appeal to certain segments of the DDR population who are bored with the literature usually available to them in the DDR. It contains bits of news about celebrities and occasionally items about political figures and events. Berlin Operations Base has indicated that the nature of the publication permits an indiscriminate selection of news items so international politics can be mixed with scandal. The edition makes no claim to being the truth. "Klatsch" is sent to functionaries and to persons who are thought to engage in gossip (bartenders, beauty shop operators, dancing instructors, etc.). Four editions of this publication were read by the reviewer. No attempt will be made to list all the items found therein but the following are the only ones which can be considered to be anything but "gossip":

a. Malenkov while visiting a British electric works refused the use of an interpreter because the individual offered for that service is the son of the former Russian Minister-President KERENSKY who is now in California.

b. Johannes Becher, DDR Minister of Culture, is concerned about the singing of the Soviet national hymn by the DDR

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populace because Stalin's name is mentioned in it. The Moscow radio no longer presents the hymn in chorus form but plays it only as an instrumental number.

e. Ulbricht was not present at the reception given by Khrushchev at the conclusion of the Party Congress of the KPD.

d. Bulganin and Khrushchev should be enthusiastic about Rome since Italy has the largest Communist Party in the West. On their next visit to that city, they will certainly also make a formal visit to the Pope.

e. Svetlana Kaganovich, Stalin's daughter and daughter-in-law of the present Soviet Deputy Minister-President, has received letters from thousands of Soviet school children asking if she preferred to have her father's body removed from the mausoleum in Red Square, Moscow.

f. Item on the possible discovery of a gas which will divert the continental winds. According to a directive concluded at the 20th Party Congress, the Soviets urgently want such an invention in order to turn aside the dangerous impact of Western balloons with enlightening material.

g. During their visit to England, neither Malenkov, Bulganin nor Khrushchev visited the British Communist Party leader, Pollitt. It is not clear whether they had misplaced his address or if the independence of the British Communist Party was to be demonstrated.

h. Thirty cities in the Soviet Union which carried Stalin's name will have their names changed.

i. Grotewohl who no longer knows where he stands with the rulers must also concern himself now with the private affairs of his employees. An example of this is given.

j. Marshal Tito received an unexpected favorable reception in Stalingrad, the city which carries the name of the man who caused the break between Moscow and Belgrade.

k. Khrushchev maintains that Stalin murdered his second wife.

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1. The director of the Moscow Bezirk of the Communist Party is no longer sure of Khrushchev's favor. He criticized her recently for not using her influence to win young women for the opening of the new lands in Siberia.

m. The Soviet ambassador in Paris hinted in a speech to the French Minister-President that relations between Red China and the Soviet Union are so strained that Moscow wants to avoid if possible any complications in world politics.

5. "Horizont" is a publication which capitalizes on the astrological approach and is designed to appeal to the remnant petit bourgeoisie in East Germany among whom astrological predictions are very popular. ICCASSOCK employs as a consultant for this edition a bonafide astrologist. The one copy of this edition read by the reviewer contained:

a. An article on Bulganin's and Khrushchev's visit to England which describes the cool reception they received in that country as compared to that received by them in India. It mentions Khrushchev's tactlessness and threats which awakened no fear in the British people but only astonishment over the Soviet leaders' boorish manners. The article states that the position of the stars was favorable to England and unfavorable to the Soviets. The visit showed a step forward in that it gave the Soviet leaders an impressive lesson that they cannot gain in the West by threats of take-over power.

b. An article on Johannes Becher showing the sign of the Zodiac under which he falls and warning him about his future.

c. Other articles and a chart on predictions according to the stars.

6. "Von Mars zu Mars" is a reprint of "lonely hearts" ads from Western publications. It is distributed by mail to the DDR with the aim of encouraging correspondence between East Germans and the West. Some of the "lonely hearts" persons are listed as living in Canada, Alaska, Italy and the U.S. Berlin Operations Base has stated that though it is realized that most of the DDR responses inspired by this publication will go directly to the individuals placing the ads, it was thought that ICCASSOCK's notional marriage agent might receive some East German requests for assistance or counsel. ICCASSOCK

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has put out as many as two of this edition in one month.

7. "Die Sprechstunde" is a publication which offers a type of medical advice to the reader. Only one issue of this publication has been prepared to date by LCCASSOCK. The main theme discussed in the publication is the "managerial illness" which the speed of modern life and pressures of work have brought upon individuals. It indirectly develops the theme that ~~though~~ this "managerial illness" (which ~~is~~ in Marxian thought is the result of the capitalistic way of life) ~~is~~ is a prevalent illness among persons employed under the Communist system. The edition points out methods to avoid this disease (longer vacations, better foods, etc.) - the remedies suggested are not generally available to the East German readers.

## C. Other activities being engaged in by LCCASSOCK ARE:

1. Development of readers correspondents in the target area: LCCASSOCK writes individual letters to East Germans who have reacted to its publications and have written to the Aquator Verlag or cover addresses used by the Project. LCCASSOCK has opened a file on about 225 reader correspondents. From January to April 1956, 121 of letters of this type were written by LCCASSOCK.

2. Satellite mailing operations: LCCASSOCK is sending DDR publications (from the DDR) to residents in other Soviet Bloc areas. Berlin Operations Base has stated that exchange of publications between the satellites is not generally permitted or desired by the Communists.

3. Special operations - LCCASSOCK plans to continue to put out publications on matters of special interest. For examples, LCCASSOCK produced several editions on the Berlin "Espionage Tunnel", one of which lampooned the seriousness with which the Soviets regarded it, and an edition on Jazz directed to the segments of the population in the DDR who have shown interest in this type of music.

## V. Staff Personnel of LCCASSOCK:

Appended to this report as Attachment A is a list and descriptions of LCCASSOCK staff personnel who are on record in Headquarters files. A listing of staff employees submitted with the LCCASSOCK monthly German report for May indicates that Headquarters records on staff personnel are not complete. This report (see Attachment B hereto) lists 32 employees whereas headquarters only has files on 19 persons. Unfortunately the LCCASSOCK list only gives cover names which cannot except in a few

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instances be matched with true names. Where true names and cover names are known they are shown in Attachment B. The individual salaries of the staff employees are also not clear from headquarters records since in some cases they were not included in PRQs and in others they appear to have changed since the submission of the PRQs. Total salary for the IGCASSOCK staff as shown in the May German report is approximately \$2993.00 per month.

## VI. Cover

A. The cover of the IGCASSOCK is that of an advertising and public relations firm (Werbebüro Cramer) with offices in West Berlin. This firm is listed with the Berlin administration. The IGCASSOCK staff members are listed as regular employees of this firm and declare their full salaries for tax purposes. Insurance and retirement payments are made regularly.

B. The former father-in-law of principal agent Marbach, (father of MARBACH's first wife), a wealthy West German industrialist and a close friend of MARBACH is prepared in event of scrutiny of IGCASSOCK finances by West German authorities (i.e. tax or monetary offices) to state that he and his friends have financed the IGCASSOCK organization without claiming tax deductions. This is a practice which is common in Germany when persons contribute to political organizations. For unofficial queries regarding IGCASSOCK support, MARBACH claims that he indicates it comes from anonymous donors, such as German industrialists, his former naval contacts, the Kaiser Ministry, etc.) There is some evidence that Marbach has told some individuals that he is receiving U.S. support. IGCASSOCK has been revealed as a U.S. sponsored operation to key officials in the Kaiser Ministry and in Gehlen's organization.

C. The editorial office of IGCASSOCK is overt and carries the name Werbebüro Cramer. The distribution office is separate from the editorial office and is located in another building. No outsiders are permitted to enter this premise. All meetings with distribution cut-outs are held outside the IGCASSOCK installations. Delivery cars are rented and changed frequently. The security officer uses the premises of a friend's tavern with a built-in tape recorder for special debriefing cases.

D. The major publications of IGCASSOCK are attributed to the Aequator Verlag, a notional publishing house, and are printed by an outside printing establishment. For security reasons, the IGCASSOCK special issues are printed on a small press located in the IGCASSOCK distribution office and generally are attributed to an individual (various cover names and addresses are used on these).

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## VII. Distribution Personnel and Activities:

A. In the past and up to about a year and a half ago, most of the LCCASSOCK distribution was done by hand. LCCASSOCK operations were suspended in June 1954 due to doubts concerning the security and the distribution capacity of its nets. Limited production was resumed in September 1954 after LCCASSOCK had made a survey of its distribution assets and submitted information on its nets. Based on this survey, German Mission Headquarters authorized continued distribution by some of the nets and termination of the others. Seven of these nets are still distributing LCCASSOCK large format main publications. Six of these nets still perform hand distribution but the other net is selling the LCCASSOCK products to East Germans at the Berlin sector borders. LCCASSOCK has received a license to sell its publications. A number of the LCCASSOCK distributors earn their living by distribution activities and intelligence collection and in addition to their work for LCCASSOCK, engage in such activities for other anti-Communist organizations. Appended to this report as Attachment C is a list and description of the project's nets, as taken from the 1954 survey. Information on sub-distributors is very sketchy and is not included in the attachment. LCCASSOCK each month submits a voluminous German report on its operations which includes reports on distributors. For the purposes of this review, these reports were not studied with the exception of the May and June reports since the others have been retired to archives. It must be pointed out that these reports probably have included more up-to-date information on distribution nets. LCCASSOCK is relying very little on hand distribution (see "D" below) and is distributing most of its products by mail.

B. The pony edition and some of the large size editions of LCCASSOCK's main publications and all of the special targetted editions are being mailed to the DER by various individuals in West Germany. This mail is being sent from Hannover, Karlsruhe, Hagen, Dusseldorf, Goettingen, Frankfurt, Moringen, Otternhof, Tutsing, Wulfrath, Dortmund, Leidenscheid, Kiel, Buhlertal and Munich. LCCASSOCK has also indicated it has a mail distribution point in East Berlin. The publications are packaged by LCCASSOCK and sent by post to the West German mailers. Arrangements for this mailing were completed by the LCCASSOCK security officer and liaison man. A June 1955 dispatch from Berlin Operations Base stated that LOBBES, the security officer, during a trip to West Germany had recruited five persons in five different cities as mailers. Two of these persons have one helper a piece. All these individuals, listed below, are friends or former contacts of employees of LOBBES: no other information is available on them than is given:

Guenther RUSCHKE, architect, Dusseldorf, Ahnfelder 81

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Hans GATTOW, Goettingen, Hersbergerlandstr. 18

Dr. Ernst TEICHMANN, Augsburg, Klianstr. 1

Dr. Otto LANGE, Frankfurt/Main, Theodor-Stormstr. 8

Theo MAIER, Hannover, Fedbielski Str. 8

LOBBES made another trip to West Germany later and recruited additional mailers but no information on their identities is available (this may also have been given in the German monthly reports, however). ICCASSOCK has collected DDR mailing addresses through various means, such as telephone books which indicate occupations of the individual, advertisements in DDR newspapers and magazines, from letters written to the Aquator Verlag or to other ICCASSOCK cover addresses shown on its publications, etc. As of July 1956, this mailing list contained 15,780 addresses. The project maintains card files which separate addressees into various categories (occupational, party affiliations, etc.) for purposes of pin-point mailing.

C. ICCASSOCK uses a number of methods to check on its hand and mail distributors. Special technical devices are used on tear sheets and questionnaires which readers are requested to return by mail. These include (1) marking the tear sheet and questionnaire with a specialized typographical error or a number, and (2) enclosing a cheap East German postcard with a number of pin-holes, both of which permit identification of the responsible distributor when the tear sheet, questionnaire or post card are returned to ICCASSOCK. In addition each shipment of material given to the DDR sub-distributors is accompanied by a control letter which is mailed to a West Berlin cover address by the sub-distributor from his area of operation. The sub-distributors have also been asked to take photographs of actual distributing operations which must include street signs of the city where distribution took place. Some physical checks have been made to determine that sub-distributors actually pick up the ICCASSOCK material from the net leaders and take it into the DDR or East Berlin.

D. Following is a list of the number of publications which ICCASSOCK has distributed from January to June 1956, which also shows the method of distribution:

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	<u>Mailed</u>	<u>Hand</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt	14,132	7,000	2,000
Die Kurve	7,576	9,100	1,400
Die Frau	11,386		100
Fernschreiber	13,072	8,000	1,000
Nachrichten Aus Deutschland	14,855		
Horizont	6,450		
Von Mars zu Mars	731		
Sprechstunde	1,535		
Tunnel and Tunnel/Bauer	18,233		
Klatsch	4,957		
SED/Lagerbericht	836		
Total:	93,763	24,100	4,500

E. It is evident from distribution reports that ~~██████████~~ publications are not being distributed immediately after they are being produced. In some instances, distribution is spread over a period from one to five months. For example, 447 of "Fernschreiber #3" printed in September 1955 were distributed in January 1956 and 503 in February 1956, 542 issues of "Die Frau" printed in December 1955 were distributed in April 1956, and 5,016 copies of "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" printed in January 1956 were distributed in April 1956. Also the list of distribution in D above shows that the 20,000 copies of the main publications printed during the six month period have not all been distributed. The ~~██████████~~ June monthly German report indicated that at the end of the May reporting period (25 May 1956) 24,756 copies of publications remained on hand and the following remained on hand at the end of the June reporting period (25 June 1956):

Die Frau #2	-	13,064
Wochenblatt #2	-	184
Wochenblatt #23	-	9,084
Die Kurve #5	-	7,249
Die Kurve #6	-	15,350
SED Lagerbericht	-	414

In addition to this balance, ~~██████████~~ <sup>IBEN(1)</sup> will probably produce in the following month 20,000 copies of a main edition and probably several special numbers. LCCASSOCK has indicated that its mailers are working at full capacity and it is assumed that the hand distributors are being given as much material as they can securely and efficiently handle. It then appears that LCCASSOCK is producing beyond its capabilities to distribute. This has particular significance in view of the recent Berlin Operations Base request to increase production. It also must be pointed out that all

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Identity (1)

of the [redacted] main publications, with the possible exception of "Die Frau", contain material which loses some of its force if it is not presented while the matters are of current interest. ICCASSOCK has also been bundling up back editions and sending them to DDR functionaries and editors with the notation "For your files." The thinking behind this is that if the censors discover the material they will believe the addressee has been regularly receiving [redacted] publications. Not too much material is being disposed of in this manner and it probably does not mean an over-production but represents only a natural overage in printing. In June 1956, 109 bundles of archives material were mailed by ICCASSOCK. However, this operation may put a burden on the mailers to the detriment of distribution of current editions.

IDENT (1)  
F. In the June monthly report [redacted] indicated that of the 103,463 editions mailed since January 1956, 966 returns from readers had been received by the end of May. The 966 returns include real reactions and control letters and cards. This report also states that up to the period that has been checked (probably through April) regarding control returns, 24.7% of these have been received. (Note: The 103,463 figure does not agree with the total mailing figure shown in "D" above. The reviewer is unable to explain this discrepancy.)

VIII. Effectiveness:

IDENT (1)  
A. The effectiveness of [redacted] present efforts are difficult to judge. Past operations have produced some reactions from official DDR sources as follows:

IDENT (1)  
1. A 24-page booklet entitled [redacted] was published in 1956 in two editions by the [redacted]. It was reportedly distributed in SED Central Committee meetings and at SED Party conferences. The booklet contains photographs of the semi-overt [redacted] offices in West Berlin, true and cover names of many of the staff employees including the principal agent, and accounts of actual [redacted] operations up to late 1954. The material for this booklet probably came from a former member of ICCASSOCK who defected to the East.

IDENT (1)  
2. When [redacted] was falsifying "Die Frau von Heute", the official DDR magazine published first a "letter to the editor" and then a lead editorial denouncing the ICCASSOCK falsification.

IDENT (1)  
3. The East Zone press denounced the [redacted] falsification of a letter by Johannes Becher as a forgery.

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B. LCCASSOCK has pointed out the following as evidence of effectiveness of its present efforts:

1. The following number of readers (called "customers" by ~~██████████~~) have indicated by letter or returned questionnaire that they would like to continue to receive LCCASSOCK material (these figures apply to the period from 1 January 1956 through 25 June 1956):

Die Frau	59
Die Kurve	37
Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt	23
Fernschreiber	24
Horizont	3
Von Herz zu Herz	8
Sprechstunde	2
Tunnel	8

In addition to these "customers", ~~██████████~~ receives some letters each month from persons who have written after previously reading publications, some letters from individuals who consider LCCASSOCK material unfavorably and some unsigned questionnaires.

2. The fact that ~~██████████~~ main publications are being sold to East Germans.

3. ~~██████████~~'s editorial staff has been collecting for the past six months and including in its monthly German reports examples of what the staff submits are East German press attempts to copy the style and techniques of LCCASSOCK publications.

4. The East German press has been publishing numerous articles denouncing superstition and astrology which ~~██████████~~ attributes to its introduction of these subjects in its editions.

5. The DDR provincial press published a series of "exposes" of a Western gossip ring which is being used to recruit espionage agents.

6. An article appearing in a ~~██████████~~ edition contributed by a free-lance journalist, ~~██████████~~, on her trip to Poland that coincided with the Poznan riots brought forth a rebuttal from a Polish referent in the DDR 21 July 1956 "Wochenpost".

7. The minority newspaper for Germans in Hungary, "Freies Leben", reprinted a medical article, in toto, from the May "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt".

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I Security

IDEN (1)

A. A number of East German recipients of [REDACTED] material have complained to West German authorities about the questionnaires which accompany the propaganda. These are supposed to be filled out by the readers and mailed back to West Germany or West Berlin. Some recipients feel that ICGASSOCK is endangering them by mailing the propaganda questionnaire to them. According to the April 1956 Status Report, the BfV was investigating ICGASSOCK in answer to these complaints and approaches have been made to CIA from official West German sources in an attempt to discover what can be done about the [REDACTED] problem. The report states that it is possible this situation will result in an official investigation by the FEDREP Government of the commission which is now investigating other CIA-sponsored anti-Communist organizations in West Berlin. No further information on this investigation is available at present.

IDEN (1)

IDEN (1)

B. Because of the nature of [REDACTED] activities, i.e. dissemination of anti-Communist propaganda in the East, it is believed that repercussions in the event of compromise would not be very great, particularly since key West German officials have been briefed on CIA support of the project.

II. Comments

IDEN (1)

A. [REDACTED] activities have altered considerably from the concept of the project according to the Project Outline. In recognition of this, German Mission Headquarters advised on 27 September 1956 that it had suggested that Berlin Operations Base draft a new Project outline to indicate precisely what the project is at present and how Berlin Operations Base feels/desires that it should be developed in the near future.

IDEN (1)

B. No attempts will be made by the reviewer to make recommendations on this project. It is felt that such recommendations can only be made on the basis of an evaluation of [REDACTED] propaganda efforts in relation to the present objectives of the [REDACTED] psychological warfare effort in East Germany. The reviewer is not able to make this evaluation. For this reason, fairly complete descriptions of the various items produced by [REDACTED] are presented in

KUBARK

IDEN (1)

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paragraph IV. The reviewer's comments on these publications is as follows:

1. "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" and "Die Kurve" are newspapers which would appeal to a variety of readers because of the diverse subjects which they cover. Both of these publications contain editorials and articles which ridicule the Soviet leaders, DDR Communists, and other Communists, point out the truth about Communist aims and policy, articles which show the hardships and disadvantages of life in the East as compared to that in the West, the insecurity of life under Communist rule, and articles regarding Western aims and policy and on foreign affairs in general. It is felt that these two editions are the best of the ~~main~~ main publications because of their general appeal and due to the number of topics which can be discussed in them.

2. "Fernschreiber" is a publication which would probably not appeal to the general public but would be of interest to the more intellectual element of the DDR. This edition favorably compares Western aims, policy and activities to those of the Communist. It is felt that this edition counteracts the propaganda put out by the Communist and gives the reader an insight into the view of all Western peoples.

3. "Die Frau" - The material presented in this publication could conceivably influence East German women to demand more equality of rights, an increase in consumer goods, a better standard of living and more direction of the family, and make them dissatisfied with life under the Communist regime. It is felt however that the material presented in this magazine is a very subtle type of propaganda which may not produce the desired reaction. It is believed that this publication would be more effective if it included some material directly attacking the the East German regime.

4. "NAD" is a publication which gives bits of information which point up the advantages of life in the West compared to that in the East, and the economic advances in West Germany. It also includes some derogatory information on Communist leaders and activities. It is felt that the propaganda appearing in "NAD" could as well be included in "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" or "Die Kurve". Therefore, unless "NAD" hits a target group which would not be susceptible to "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" or "Die Kurve", it would appear more worthwhile to the propaganda effort to increase production of the latter two editions rather than publishing "NAD".

5. "Klatsch" - It is felt that this publication does very little to influence the readers against Communism. This type of edition does not lend itself to any forceful presentation of propaganda.

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6. "Horizont" presents derogatory information on Soviet leaders and Communist policy. Here again it is felt that this material could be presented in "Das Illustrierte Wochenblatt" or "Die Kurve" and there is no need for a separate publication, unless it hits a specific group.

7. "Von Herz zu Herz" - Although the encouraging of correspondence between individuals in the East and West may have merit, it is felt that this may not properly be a task of CIA.

8. "SED/Lagerbericht" - It is felt that this edition presents hard-hitting anti-Communist propaganda and that it is the best of the ICCASSOCK special numbers.

9. "Die Sprechstunde" - This publication also employs a very subtle type of propaganda which might stir up resentment among East German readers against the regime because of the lack of facilities available to them to combat illnesses. On the other hand, it might cause resentment against the publisher for suggesting remedies which are not available.

C. ██████████ has built up a mailing apparatus which can be considered as fairly successful. It is still using hand distribution to a limited extent but apparently considers that only a few of its present editions lend themselves to this type of infiltration. One check made on sales distribution indicated there were proportionately more returns from it than from hand distribution of the same material. Unless, however, ██████████ is able to distribute its publications immediately following their printing, some reduction in production appears in order.

D. The administrative staff of ICCASSOCK has increased considerably in the past years. An estimate as to whether a staff of this size is necessary can only be made after the evaluation of ██████████ propaganda effort has been accomplished. More details on the staff members should be obtained from ██████████ to complete Headquarters' records and to permit operational clearances to be obtained for those individuals who have not been cleared.

[ ]  
RE/EVALUATION

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ATTACHMENT "A"

LCCASSOCK STAFF PERSONNEL AS SHOWN IN HEADQUARTERS FILES

1. Karl Heinz MARBACH, principal agent and head of LCCASSOCK, and former German Naval officer, was a free-lance journalist following the war until he started producing falsifications for the FEDREP Ministry of All German Affairs. Full operational clearance was granted for MARBACH on 24 July 1951.
2. Hans Wilhelm LOBBES, is liaison man, security officer and consultant to German authorities for LCCASSOCK. LOBBES, a former German criminal police officer due to participation in the 20 July plot, worked after the war as a reconstruction worker and salesman. He was then employed by the Food and Agriculture Section of OMGUS and later as a chief investigator in the Economic Affairs Division, HICOG Berlin element. He first received operation clearance from CIA under the REDCAP project which used his services in connection with debriefing refugees for leads. Full operational clearance for LCCASSOCK was granted to LOBBES on 13 November 1953. His salary does not come from the LCCASSOCK allotment.
3. Horst Wilhelm BREE was formerly employed in an editorial capacity for LCCASSOCK but is now a free-lance journalist for the project. BREE in the past worked as a printer's representative, office manager, and general manager and representative for various publishing houses. He also has had extensive experience in photo-laboratory work and was employed as a free-lance journalist with "Der Tag". Full operational clearance was granted for BREE on 25 November 1953.
4. Wally S. K. FEDDERSEN is employed as a secretary for LCCASSOCK. She did office work for the British from 1945 to 1947, was employed in a clothing store from 1948 to 1954 and as a secretary in the Berlin office of the "Neue Ruhr Zeitung". Full operational clearance was granted for FEDDERSEN on 11 March 1955.
5. Charlotte Maria HAMANN works as a translator, bookkeeper and press analyst for LCCASSOCK. She was employed in 1939 and 1940 as a case worker in the employment office in Bruex; from 1940 to 1942 as secretary for the German security police; from 1942 to 1944 as secretary in the Bruex police praesidium and from 1946 to 1952 as business manager of the Vereinigung der Gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe, Polleben. HAMANN was unemployed from 1952 through 1955. PRQ Parts I and II have been received on HAMANN but clearance has not been received as yet.

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6. Ulbrich HEINEMAN-RUFER is an editor for LCCASSOCK. He was in the German Army from April 1943 until the end of the war, was an editor for the Mosiak Verlag, Berlin in 1951 and 1952 and for the "Neue Zeitung", Berlin from August 1952 to February 1955. HEINEMAN-RUFER was arrested in Berlin in 1945 for high treason but was not prosecuted since he escaped. Full operational clearance was requested on him by Berlin Operations Base on 12 December 1955 but it has not yet been received.

7. Hans-Joachim HEISE is distribution chief for LCCASSOCK. He was a regular German Army officer from 1938 to 1945, a carpenter from 1946 and 1947, and completed his studies for a diploma as a building engineer and architect from 1947 to 1950. HEISE worked as a real estate salesman from 1949 to 1954. Full operational clearance was granted for HEISE on 1 October 1954.

8. Kurt G. M. LENGNICK is cashier and assistant to the LCCASSOCK bookkeeper. He was employed as a construction engineer in Turkey, Latvia and France before 1930, was an officer in the German Army during the war and worked as an engineering for the Himmel and Papesch construction company, Berlin/Lankwitz from 1945 to 1950. He was unemployed from 1950 to 1955. PRQ Parts I and II were submitted in June 1956 but operational clearance on LENGNICK has not yet been received.

9. Minna LUDTKE works as a cleaning woman for LCCASSOCK and has been in this job since 1950. No information is available on her past employment. PRQ Parts I and II were submitted on 24 February 1956 but clearance has not been received as yet.

10. Ella MARBACH, mother of Karl Heinz MARBACH, is used by LCCASSOCK as a safehousekeeper and messenger. She was the owner of an independent garage in Kolberg which was confiscated by the East regime. Ella MARBACH has no regular employment at present. Full operational clearance was granted for her on 26 October 1954.

11. Renate E. MARBACH is a free-lance journalist who contributes to LCCASSOCK publications. She is the ex-wife of Karl Heinz MARBACH and has been employed as an editor of the Union Verlag, Berlin-Mitte, the Deutschland Verlag, Berlin-Charlottenburg, and the newspaper "Der Tag". She is presently a correspondent for various West Berlin newspapers. PRQ Parts I and II have been submitted on Renate MARBACH but clearance has not yet been received.

12. Ernst E. MARQUARDT is office and distribution chief for LCCASSOCK. He was a professional soldier in the German Army and worked in the East Zone from 1947 to May 1949 when he fled to West Berlin. Until August 1953, he worked as a mason, road worker and laborer for several companies in West

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Berlin. Full operational clearance was granted for MARQUARDT on 25 October 1954.

13. Brigitte U. RANFT is employed as a secretary in the LCCASSOCK editorial office. This is her first employment. Full operational clearance was granted for RANFT on 20 May 1955.

14. Guenther O. R. SCHMIDT assists the LCCASSOCK security officer in handling of distribution activities. He worked with the Berlin criminal police from 1935 to 1937, the RSHA from 1939 to 1941 and the Grenz and Abwehrdienst in 1942 and 1943. He was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and was released in 1945. SCHMIDT was a prisoner of war from May 1945 to November 1946. From 1946 to 1950 he worked as a ski instructor in Austria, a private detective for a Berlin firm and for the British, and as a hotel manager. In 1950 SCHMIDT was arrested by the Surete and sentenced to eight years for wartime RSHA activities. He was released in 1955 and was employed for one month by the Office of Visit Approvals in the FEDREP Ministry of Interior, Bonn. PRQ Parts I and II were submitted on 9 March 1956 but operational clearance has not yet been received.

15. Horst G. SCHNEIDER is an editor and interpreter for LCCASSOCK. He was a clerk in a Berlin firm from 1949 to 1952, worked for the Investigating Committee for Free Jurists from 1952 to 1953, and has been a free-lance journalist for "Tarantel", "Fortschritt", "Abendpost", "Kruier" and other publications. PRQ Parts I and II were submitted in December 1955 but operational clearance has not yet been received.

16. Werner H. SIMMERMACHER is an editorial assistant for LCCASSOCK. He was in the German Army from 1938 to 1945, was a reporter for the weekly magazine "Sie", Berlin, from 1947 to 1949 and has worked as a free-lance journalist for "Die Neue Illustrierte", "NWDR" and "Die Welt". He also was employed as a functionary in the "Haus der Zukunft", Berlin and as a staff member of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists from May 1952 to May 1953. Full operational clearance was granted for SIMMERMACHER on 24 November 1953.

17. Erika K. SOMMERFELD is a secretary for LCCASSOCK. She worked for the Luftwaffe Ministry until 1945. After 1945, she was in business with her husband until his death in May 1953. Full operational clearance was granted for SOMMERFELD on 25 April 1955.

18. Erich VOSSLOH is chief of the LCCASSOCK printing office. He was a PFC during the war and was allegedly arrested in 1945 by the MVD as a "big Nazi". He served time from October 1945 until August 1948 in Pankow, Hohenschoenhausen and Sachsenhausen. VOSSLOH had been a Hauptgefolgschaftsfuehrer in the Hitler Jugend and a member of the NSDAP. From 1949 through 1954, he worked in printing firms as a printing master, a composing room foreman and producer of dummies. Full operational clearance was granted for VOSSLOH on 27 July 1956.

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19. Paul O. H. ZAHL is presently employed in menial tasks for LCCASSOCK but may become business manager for LCCASSOCK if he is found competent and suitable. He was in the German Army from 1939 to 1945 but was in a military hospital from January 1942 to 1945. He was the manager and owner of a children's book publishing house and store until his flight to West Germany in 1953. FRQ Parts I and II were submitted on 3 August 1956 but operational clearance has not been granted.

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ATTACHMENT "B"

LIST OF LCCASSOCK EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES AS SHOWN IN THE LCCASSOCK MAY 1956  
GERMAN REPORT

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Monthly Salary in DMs</u>
<u>GRAMMER</u> (Karl Heinz MARBACH), head of LCCASSOCK	1,000
<u>KLATT</u> (Werner SIMMERMACHER), chief editor	1,000
<u>WOLGAST</u> (Ulrich HEINEMANN-RUFER), deputy to the chief editor, assistant to the editor of Aquator publications, editor of "NAD" and the Gruene Reihe series, English translator and evaluator of English press.	890
<u>SANDER</u> (probably Horst SCHNEIDER), assistant editor of Aquator publications, editor of "Klatsch", evaluator of foreign press.	690
<u>CHRISTMAN</u> , secretary to GRAMMER, assistant editor of Aquator publications, editor of "Sprechstunde", evaluator of Russian-DDR press, translator of Russian, Ukrainian and Latvian.	600
<u>LANGE</u> (Kurt LENGNICK), administrator of funds, photocopy work.	500
<u>BORN</u> , clerical worker and deputy to FISCHER	400
<u>GOLTZ</u> (Gunter SCHMIDT), director of office which handles correspondence, hand distribution, etc. Handles sales of Aquator publications and hand distribution delivery. Has direction of mail control system.	300
<u>KLINGER</u> (Charlotte HAMANN), bookkeeper, evaluator of foreign press. Czech and Polish translator, handles correspondence to and from foreign countries.	350
<u>BRANDT</u> (Brigitte RANFT), works with correspondence to and from readers, assists in mailing office.	320

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<u>WEBER</u> , clerical worker	300
<u>HEINZE</u> , in editorial staff, statistical comprehension of the problems of Cramer-Werbung, evaluation of certain areas of the DDR Press	750.10
<u>FUCHS</u> , director of hand and mail distribution office. Assistant to editors on all technical questions.	750.10
<u>SEBALD</u> , printer, general clerical assistant in mailing office	570
<u>FISCHER</u> , director of mailing office	400
<u>SCHUBERT</u> , secretary in CRAMER's office, assistant editor for "Die Frau" and "Fernschreiber", and editor for "Von Herz zu Herz". Administrator of petty cash fund.	400
<u>SCHAAF</u> , clerical worker	278
<u>PRAST</u> , clerical worker for matrix	268
<u>SCHNEIDER</u> , clerical worker (absent due to a heart condition)	278
<u>BECKMAN</u> , management of address cards	260.65
<u>BUSE</u> , clerical worker	232
<u>BUCKSCH</u> , stenotypist in the secretariat of newspaper distribution and evaluation, etc. Handles telephone exchange and assists in correspondence office.	232
<u>BOEHME</u> , concerned with matters of control of mailing operations.	232
<u>BITOMSKI</u> , duties not given	263
<u>LUDWIG</u> , duties not given	610
<u>BLANKENBERG</u> , clerical work connected with preparation of control letters and assistant in the mailing office	not given

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<u>ZAHL</u> (Paul ZAHL), volunteer worker, may later be used as office manager of the Aquator Verlag.	not paid
<u>KORB</u> , compositor and assistant in print shop and mailing office	not given
<u>LUEDKE</u> (LUEDKE, Minna), cleaning woman	not given
<u>HANSEN</u> (Renate MARBACH), free-lance journalist	Receives fixed monthly fee of DM 400 from LCCASSOCK plus ad hoc remuneration for her written contributions.
<u>PROBST</u> (Horst BREE), free-lance journalist	not given
<u>ECKENER</u> (Hans LOBBES), consultant, security officer, Liaison man to authorities.	not given

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ATTACHMENT "C"

LCCASSOCK HAND AND SALES DISTRIBUTION NETS

1. Net III - Leader of this net is Heinz JAEGER, born in Kositz/Ruppin, now living in Berlin/Schoenberg. He had to flee the East Zone in 1950 because of resistance work and received recognition as a political refugee. JAEGER has overt employment and is not exclusively dependent on his distribution and intelligence collection activities. He was the leader of the former VPO (CAPROBOSCIS) distribution group ELBING and presently is cut-out to VPO group STETTIN. JAEGER has seven sub-distributors who allegedly can infiltrate material into the following areas: Halle-Leipzig, Merseburg, Rathenow-Brandenburg, Weissenfels-Magdeburg, Dessau, Wittenburg-Erfurt, Senftburg-Cottbus and Potsdam. Net III can reportedly distribute 3,000 copies of regular issues and 1,500 copies of purely theoretical numbers. The LCCASSOCK May 1956 German report indicated that Net III was given 300 copies of "Die Frau" and 2,400 copies of "Wochenblatt #23" to infiltrate. In June 1956, this net performed no distribution activities for LCCASSOCK. In January 1955, JAEGER introduced the LCCASSOCK distribution staff to three of his contacts in the Soviet Zone.

2. Net V - Leader of this net is Walter SEGEL, born 25 June 1917 now residing in Berlin/Tempelhof. He allegedly fled from the East Zone because he was engaged in activities for the FDP Ostbuero. After his flight, SEGEL became a member of the FDP but left this organization shortly thereafter to become a leader of the DP Ostbuero. He has stated that he was connected with the Gehlen organization and also appears to have ties with the Kaiser Ministry. He has eight sub-distributors who infiltrate material into East Berlin, the Harz (Blankenburg, Wernigrode), Magdeburg, Potsdam, Brandenburg, and Ruhland. This net reportedly can distribute 1,000 to 1,500 copies of LCCASSOCK publications. The May 1956 German report indicates that SEGEL received 200 copies of "Die Frau" and 1,600 copies of "Wochenblatt 23". In June 1956 no distribution was accomplished by Net V for LCCASSOCK.

3. Net VI - Leader of this net is Dr. Horst MASTMANN, born 12 February 1927, now residing in Berlin/Dahlem. He was director of the Hochschule and a member of the LDP. MASTMAN used to distribute LCCASSOCK material when he was in the Soviet Zone. He had to flee not because of this but because he was caught compiling statistics for the Free University. After his flight, he bought a newsstand which he later sold but which helped him to complete his state examination. Both he and his wife are PHD'd and his wife is now teaching. MASTMAN had three sub-groups distributing for him - Group Potsdam, Group Eisenach and Group Schmalkalden - the last group however severed contact because of the irregular amounts

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of LCCASSOCK material. Net VI reportedly can infiltrate 1,500 copies. According to the May 1956 LCCASSOCK German report, MASTMANN was given 200 copies of "Die Frau" and 800 copies of "Wochenblatt #23". No distribution was carried out by this net for LCCASSOCK in June 1956.

4. Net X - Leader of this net is Ernest FROBEL, residing in Reinickendorf, who is head of an upholstery shop in a SPD trade school for youths. He is a left-of-center socialist and one of the leaders of the Roten Falken, a social democratic youth organization. FROBEL is an author and publisher of leaflets and publications which appear under the notional name "Die Deutsche Linke". He is a leader of the international socialistic youth activities and also works with the "Neue Zeitung" and the "Kongress der Freiheit". FROBEL only accepts material for distribution which expresses dialectic-pure Marxist sentiments and states quite frankly that he is not interested in propagating the FDP or CDU. LCCASSOCK material is delivered to him at the "Schaffende Jugend" home in Spandau and his boys pack it for distribution. FROBEL claims to have 78 sub-distributors in addition to groups which distribute in Zwickau, Halle, Erfurt, Pankow, Muggenheim, Blankenfelde, Buchholz, Landsberg bei Halle, Weimar, Berna, Glienicke, Falkensee, Potsdam, Birkenwerder, Lehnitz and Oranienberg. He indicated that his net could infiltrate 1,500 to 2,000 copies of LCCASSOCK publications. The May 1956 LCCASSOCK German report indicated that FROBEL had been given 100 copies of "Die Frau" and 400 copies of "Wochenblatt #23". In June 1956, no distribution was carried out by this net for LCCASSOCK. FROBEL has introduced the LCCASSOCK distribution staff to sub-distributors from the Soviet Zone.

5. Net XIV - This is actually not a net but a singleton distributor, Hermann WEGNER, head of the Farmers' Section of the "Investigating Committee of Free Jurists". WEGNER contributes to LCCASSOCK editions since he is the recognized expert on farm questions in the DDR. Because of his work, he has a sizeable number of visitors from the DDR. He passes out copies of LCCASSOCK to these visitors. In May 1956, WEGNER received 200 copies of "Die Frau" and 600 copies of "Wochenblatt #23". No LCCASSOCK material was given to him in June 1956.

6. Net XV - Leader of this net is fnu SCHRAGE-GROBEN, living in Berlin/Lichterfeld, who is a leader of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Vertrieben Landwirte. He passes out copies to visitors (mostly farmers) from the DDR and has a few friends who will take up to 300 copies. His main area of distribution is practically the whole area of Brandenburg-Mark. His distribution capacity was reportedly 1,000 copies. In May 1956, he was given 200 copies of "Die Frau", 1,000 copies of "Die Wochenblatt #23" and 150 copies of "Die Kurve #5". This net received no material from LCCASSOCK in June 1956.

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7. Net XVIII - Leader of this net is fnu ZANDERS, living in Berlin-Spandau, who formerly was a Ministerialrat in Potsdam. After the war based on direct orders from the SPD, he stayed in Potsdam as a "sleeper" in the administration. In 1951, he was forced to flee and received political recognition in West Berlin. ZANDER is now employed in a responsible position in the Bezirkamt Schoeneberg. He has seven sub-distributors who infiltrate material in Potsdam, Brandenburg, Kleinmachnow and occasionally in Cottbus. In May 1956, LCCASSOCK gave ZANDERS 100 copies of "Die Frau" and 400 copies of "Wochenblatt #23". No material was given to him in June 1956.

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