

## Summary

### **Jiří Bašta:**

#### **Agent REPO – A Writer in the Employ of the Communist Propaganda**

Tomáš Řezáč (1935–1992) came from a writer's family closely connected with the Communist regime. Without being pressed, he became a secret collaborator of the State Security Service. In 1968 he emigrated, together with his wife, to Switzerland where, a few years later, to redress his „blunder“, he began to work as the agent of the 1<sup>st</sup> Department of the FMV (Federal Ministry of the Interior) under a cover name REPO, gathering intelligence from among the top exile representatives, for the benefit of the totalitarian Czechoslovakia. In 1975 he was recalled to the ČSSR, where he played a main role in the series of propaganda and disinformation campaigns. Finally, he was transferred to the Counter-Intelligence Service of the StB (State Secret Security). Under order, he compiled a slanderous book on A. Solzhenytsin, by publishing an article on V. Havel he joined the Anti-Chartists campaign (with legal repercussions) etc. There are 11 Appendices published in the book: the extracts of Řezáč's newspaper articles and dialogues as well as extracts of responses of the exile.

### **Petr Hrubý:**

#### **Agent JÁNSKÝ – An Australian in the employ of the StB and KGB**

Ian Milner (1911–1991), an Australian and a British subject of New Zealand origin, began his career of a Soviet spy at Melbourne in 1944, under a cover name BUR. From 1947 he continued his activities as an intelligent agent for both the Soviet and Czechoslovak espionage, in his position at the UN Secretariat, on his business trips in Europe, the Middle East and in Asia. He terminated his career in Prague in the years 1950–1968, as agent of the Ministry of the Interior, under a cover name JÁNSKÝ. He worked for the StB here at the British Embassy. He was useful for his contacts with Anglo-Saxons in Prague and with the Czech nationals travelling abroad but mainly as a person who informed on his colleagues and students at the Charles University where he was a lecturer. His collaboration was highly valued. His leftist-oriented Australian colleagues backed him up, considering him a victim of the Cold War.

### **Jan Kalous: General Šejna – An Object of Interest of the Military Counter-Intelligence**

The study deals with the circumstances of the defection of Jan Šejna (1927–1997), the former highest political General of the Czechoslovak Army, and with the subsequent interest of the State Security Service in his person. During the 1950s and 1960s, Šejna, thanks to his political contacts (contacts with the son of President Antonín Novotný a close bond between him and General Lomský at the MNO, Ministry of National Defence), built up a privileged position in the ČSLA (Czechoslovak People's Army), being its rising star. In 1956 he became Chief of the Secretariat of the MNO, in 1963 the Chief Secretary of the Main Committee of the KSČ (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) at the MNO. In October 1967 he was promoted to the rank of General. In February 1968, he emigrated to the USA, for fear of the criminal prosecution in connection with his „dubious“ transactions (his nickname „Clover Seed General“ related to Šejna's involvement in frauds with clover seeds). There were also speculations about his personal participation in the planned military action of the army, to support President Novotný, in the first weeks of 1968. In 1970 Šejna was sentenced in absentia to 10 years in prison (the ČSSR unsuccessfully requested the USA to extradite him), to the forfeiture of his property and loss of all of his official titles and decorations. In the West, Šejna gave a lot of interesting facts, but of a doubtful value. In the USA, Šejna worked as a CIA analyst. Šejna should be judged as a prototype of an opportunist and a schemer brought up by the Communist party.

**Prokop Tomek:  
Agent LIGHT – a Secret Agent in the British Secret Service**

The study attempts to map out in detail the life and activities of Karel Zbytek (1902–1962), one of the most prominent agents of the Czechoslovak Communist Intelligence. Zbytek, originally a teacher, was active in The Czechoslovak Resistance. Abroad during the Second World War. In June 1948, after the Communist takeover in Czechoslovakia, he emigrated to Great Britain, where he worked, from 1949, at the Czechoslovak Intelligence Office (a part of British Secret Service). On 5 May 1956, probably for financial reasons, he offered his services to the Czechoslovak Communist Intelligence, disclosing practically the whole British Intelligence network operating in Czechoslovakia. Thus he had become one of the most prominent agents of the Communist Intelligence Services in the West in Post World War II period. In October 1957 the CIO was dissolved, but the British then most probably did not reveal the source of disclosure. Zbytek then lived as the owner of a hotel in Southern England until his death in August 1962. The case of agent LIGHT was only publicised by a Czechoslovak Intelligence agent Josef Frolík, after the latter had emigrated to the West in 1969. The study also tries to confront Frolík's account of the case with the preserved archive materials.

**Prokop Tomek: Josef Frolík – The Man in the Wrong Place**

The study is devoted to the personality of Josef Frolík (1928–1989), the agent of the Czechoslovak Communist Intelligence. Frolík had worked for almost 17 years in the service of the Ministry of the Interior, emigrating, under dramatic circumstances, to The West in summer 1969. There he provided the American authorities with a lot of surprising information on the activities of the Czechoslovak Intelligence, on the background and structure of the Czechoslovak Security Services, part of which he published in a book form. In Czechoslovakia, he was sentenced to death in absentia in 1976. His revelations are still a source of speculations regarding their reliability. The study also examines some of Frolík's concrete statements. For the first time, some other former agents of the Czechoslovak Intelligence who emigrated to the West after August 1968 are introduced here.

**Patrik Virkner: Agent LEV – an Agent in the Exiled ČSSD  
(Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party)**

Jaroslav Hodač (1906–1978) was a long-time member of the ČSSD who had contacts with many important representatives of the party. In 1954, in connection with a series of stage-managed trials with former Social Democrats, the StB got its eye on him. On the basis of „compromising materials“ and fear of eventual legal recourse, he was persuaded to collaborate with the StB (as agent with a cover name LEV). Several people were later arrested or sentenced to prison on the basis of his reports. Since 1955, Hodač was instructed and prepared by the Intelligence to „emigrate“, with the aim of acting as agent, among the top ČSSD exile leaders. He successfully performed his job until 1961. After return back, he was used to various propaganda presentations (press conferences, newspaper articles). As agent, he worked for the last time in 1972.