

APPENDIX A

FUNKSPIEL STALINGRAD

1. Florian SVOBODA and Franz GINSTL, Soviet radio agents, were captured by the Germans after having parachuted into Austria on 20 February 1945. SVOBODA, cover name KRON, was born 12 November 1916 in Vienna. He was a type-setter by profession, German citizen with the rank of Lieutenant in the German Army. His parents were Florian and Aurelia, last known to be living at Klopstockgasse 29, Vienna 17. Florian SVOBODA was captured by the Russians at Stalingrad on 31 January 1943. Following his capture he attended an ANTIFA School in Krasnogorsk until 6 December 1944. At the school he was approached by a Soviet Colonel and Lt. Colonel to undertake a mission in Austria with Franz GINSTL as his radio operator.
2. Franz GINSTL, cover name BERG, was born 6 October 1915 at Christkindl near Steyr. He was the illegitimate son of Friedrich WOLTER and Anna GINSTL. He was working as a private tutor when he was drafted into the Austrian Army, later the German Army. He was captured by the Russians at Stalingrad on 31 January 1943. Both GINSTL and SVOBODA were 1st Lts. at the time of their capture, GINSTL in the 243rd Assault Gun Unit and SVOBODA in the 767th Infantry Regiment.
3. GINSTL also attended the ANTIFA School in Krasnogorsk. The school was directed by a Red Army 1st Lt. PARPOKOFF. The teachers for the Austrian prisoners attending the school were FISCHER, Ina, from Graz, Peter WIEDEN from Vienna, and FINK, Ann, from Vienna. GINSTL was also approached by a Red Army officer at Krasnogorsk regarding a mission to Austria. He was given no opportunity to refuse.
4. Although both GINSTL and SVOBODA were at the camp at Krasnogorsk, they did not meet until they were taken to Saltiskovkaia, about 30 km. east of Moscow. GINSTL also received radio training at the latter location. SVOBODA was the captain of the team and GINSTL the radio operator. They were ordered to transmit by radio information on vehicle identification, troop movements by rail and vehicle through Vienna, all information on the preparations for the defense of Vienna, morale of the population. The team was to have been dropped at Woebling, northwest of St. Pölten but the jump actually occurred at St. Egidien instead of Woebling on 14 February 1945.
5. GINSTL and SVOBODA were separated at the jump since GINSTL's parachute caught in the top of a tree and he had difficulty extricating himself. They had previously agreed to meet in Vienna and did so on 17 February 1945. SVOBODA went to the address of his sister-in-law, Anna WITTEL, Nietzscheplatz No. 2, Vienna 16, where GINSTL met him. GINSTL returned to St. Egidien to retrieve his radio set and the Germans arrested him on the spot where he had buried the set. SVOBODA was picked up at his sister-in-law's residence.
6. SANITZER's group determined that GINSTL and SVOBODA had been dispatched to obtain military information and a play-back operation was instituted with the team.
7. Besides the teachers named above in the camp, GINSTL also identified a group which was concerned with the "Free Germany" movement. They were: 1st. Lt. REIHER; Dr. WOLFF, an emigrant from Stuttgart; Major BERG; Captain STOLZ; 1st Lt. HUBER; Lt. LOHMANN. (It is believed that the latter were all Reichsdeutsche).

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8. GINSTL and SVOBODA also had received instructions for a rendez-vous in Vienna. GINSTL maintained that the instructions were for use only in event radio communication failed whereas SVOBODA claimed that the team was to identify itself to its assigning officer when the Red Army entered Vienna. The instructions were as follows:

An "unknown" person was to be met at the left corner of the Holy Saviour Hospital, Dornbachstr. Vienna 17, on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month at 1600 hours. The "unknown" would ask, "Where is Hotel Alseck?" and whichever member of the team was at the rendez-vous would reply, "I believe on Alseckstr.; I am going there directly." The team member was to wear as identification a black band on his little and ring finger, carry a yellow book in his left hand and a newspaper in the left-hand pocket of his jacket or over-coat. For exchange of information the gravestone on grave No. 20 in the twenty-fourth row of group No. 147, near the third gate of the Central Cemetery was to be used.

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APPENDIX B

RINAGEL/MATUSCHEK

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1. The Soviet agents RINAGEL and MATUSCHEK were apprehended near Dreiflugen by the Germans on 15 February 1945. MATUSCHEK was killed at the time of the arrest and only RINAGEL could be interrogated by the FUNKABWEHR staff.

2. Karl RINAGEL was born 12 February 1918 in Vienna, son of Anton and Anna nee LETZ who resided at Heimbürgerstr. 48, Vienna. He was single, Roman Catholic, private first class in the German Army and former P/W in the USSR. In the German Army RINAGEL had been trained as an airplane radio operator and assigned to a JU 88. On his first mission against the Soviets, the plane was shot down and he and the rest of the crew taken prisoner on 22 June 1941.

3. RINAGEL was moved from a camp near Lemberg to a camp in the Ukraine and finally was taken to the Ela-Buga Camp No. 95 about 400 km. Northeast of Kasan. At the latter camp he remembered an instructor named NOVAK from Berlin who gave lectures consisting of Communist propaganda. From Camp No. 95, he was taken to a small house in the forest 20/30 km. outside of Moscow where he was billeted with seven companions who had offered to serve communism. The names of the seven were: Karl KRAUSCHNECKER, PFC, book printer from Vienna, later deceased; Rolf DIESSING, PFC, office worker from Berlin; Heinz PRIEMER, PFC, tradesman from Berlin; Guenther HEIDELBERG, Non-Com. air force radio operator from the Rhineland. RINAGEL and HEIDELBERG received radio training from a Red Army 1st Lt. whom RINAGEL described as a German in Soviet uniform.

4. For unexplained reasons the radio training was stopped and the entire group shipped to the Krasnogorsk Camp, near Moscow. There RINAGEL attended the ANTIFA school and remembered one Comrade FISCHER who was an instructor. Next he was taken to Comel with Felix SCHEUER of Hamburg and Hugo BERGMANN. In Comel he worked on the production of pamphlets to be dropped on the Germany Army. His teachers were a Soviet Captain, "Comrade VIKTOR" and a woman, 1st. Lt., "Comrade DINA".

5. RINAGEL was moved from place to place until September 1944 when his radio training was resumed in the vicinity of Moscow. He also met Josef MATUSCHEK, his team captain, at that time. The training lasted until the end of December. The team was furnished with forged documents: German Army pass and mustering-out papers; identity card; a pass for the Herman Goering works and other industrial passes. RINAGEL was assigned the code name RINDER, and MATUSCHEK the name MACEK. The forged documents were made out in the names of Karl POLLINGER and Anton RIEDL. The drop occurred at 2200 hours, 14 February 1945. The arrest was attributed to a girl who saw the team hiding their parachutes and equipment. Their mission was to proceed to Vienna and transmit by radio information on new railway lines, rail traffic, lines of defense, morale and attitude of the population. A play-back operation was planned for RINAGEL.

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APPENDIX C

HILDEGARD RIESS
FUNKSPIEL TIGER

1. Hildegard RIESS was born 19 January 1921 in Vienna, daughter of Adolf RIESS, a laborer, and Julianna. Adolf RIESS was arrested during the uprising in Austria (date not mentioned, presumably 1934) as a Social Democrat. Hildegard was taken to Prague and her brother to Brno by the "Rote Hilfe". From Prague Hildegard was taken to the USSR under the auspices of the directress of the "Rote Hilfe" where she was placed in a home for Austrian children. Upon completion of her schooling she worked in a factory where she met and married Bosin TSUNENYA, a Bulgarian, in 1940. A daughter was born in December 1940.

2. Hildegard claimed that although her husband was a Soviet national she herself did not have Soviet nationality. Consequently when an order was issued for all foreigners to leave Moscow, she and her child moved to the vicinity of Astrakhan and from there to Aktyubinsk in Kazakhstan. During the journey her child contracted typhus and died. Her husband was killed in the war during February 1942.

3. Hildegard had a step-brother and a brother of her step-mother also in the USSR. Both were accused of Trotskyism and arrested by the NKVD in 1937. In 1944 she was summoned by the NKVD. She was reminded of the "kindness" shown her in the children's home, of the shadow hanging over her from her stepbrother's arrest, etc., and then it was suggested that she could take care of the whole situation by undertaking a job for the NKVD. The only alternative left her was to be sent to Siberia. She accepted and reported to a doctor, representative of the NKVD, in Moscow at the beginning of July 1944. For five months she received radio training in a private house in Moscow. During this period she was allowed no contacts except with the doctor, her radio instructor and the woman who brought her food. Upon the completion of that training she was taken to an air force base for theoretical instruction in parachute jumps. She made on trial jump from a balloon at an altitude of 300 meters with fifty other students. Following that she received a three day course in enciphering, instructions in security regulations concerning her radio and training.

4. Hildegard then took the necessary oath and was given the following identity documents:

- a. Identity card for a "Reichsdeutsch" made out to Hildegard HARTMANN, nee SEIFERT, born 19 Jan. 1921, Vienna; bank employee, card number M 024639, issued by the president of the Vienna police, Schmels Police Station.
- b. Record of having reported to the police.
- c. Birth certificate.
- d. Baptismal certificate, issued by St. Martin's Church.
- e. Marriage certificate for Lt. Rudolf HARTMANN and Hildegard SEIFERT issued by the registrar's office in Vienna.

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f. Death notice for Captain Rudolf HARTMANN, on the staff of the 11th Infantry Division.

5. In addition to the above documents, Hildegard was shown a directory of the city of Vienna in which a Rudolf HARTMANN was listed. His address, she recalled, was Mannhartgasse 4. She was also instructed to write down the addresses and names of other people living in the same building so that in case of arrest by the German police she could use this information as corroborative testimony. She recalled the following names: NEMEZKY, FRAUEHART, FRISCHKO, HACKENBERG, BECK, HOSOFF.

6. Two days before Hildegard left Moscow her radio teacher and two other NKVD officials arranged a so-called farewell party at which she was introduced to the other two members of her team, Eduard KUMMER, captain of the team, and one FERDINAND. Both of the latter were Austrians, had fought in Spain with the Communist forces, were prisoners in France and later sent to the USSR as exchange P/Ws. During the course of the evening, the targets for the team were stated as follows:

- a. To collect information about the so-called "Sixth Column".
- b. To confirm or assure industrial sabotage within Austria.
- c. To report new laws and regulations.

The "Sixth Column" was said to be a newly organized and illegal group within the Nazi Party including the really loyal adherents of the Party and HITLER, which, in case of occupation by the Soviets or Western Powers, would work clandestinely to affect a coup-d'etat for the National Socialists. Hildegard's team was to identify the leaders of the group in order that they could be executed when the Soviets occupied Austria. Hildegard was also ordered to transmit information on the above targets to Moscow at her prescribed sending hours.

7. Hildegard's team was not to be parachuted into Austria but to cross the border illegally. Consequently they were taken by plane to a partisan airfield at Zvolen (Altsohl, Slovakia) and by car to a near-by village where they joined a partisan group. The staff of the group consisted of the following:

- a. Colonel Victor ALEXANDROVICH, an alias, real name unknown: Ukrainian, colonel in the NKVD, about 170-172 cm. tall, thick-set, ca. 32-35 yrs. of age, straight blond hair, combed back, light eyes, wore dark blue winter uniform of the NKVD. No identifying marks. His mistress, IANA, was also with the group.
- b. Major Jefim ALEXANDROVICH: Jewish, Major in the NKVD, ca. 30 yrs. old, approximately 1.68 cm tall, very fat, black curly hair, small mustache, wore dark blue uniform and light yellow boots. On his upper lip below the nose was an open wound which apparently was not healing.

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- c. Major, NU: Ukrainian extraction, ca. 27-30 yrs. of age, 169 cm. tall, well built, dark blond hair, wore civilian clothes consisting of dark blue suit and black boots.
- d. Slovak, NU: Ca. 180 cm. tall, very heavy-set, dark blond, slightly wavy hair, grey eyes, small mustache, limped favoring right leg, wore Soviet military, dark blue blouse, knee-length stockings of dark blue and black boots. Apparently occupied a high position.

In addition to the above there were about eight other officers, five radio operators in the group. The radio operators were four men and one woman, all Russians. The medical staff was composed of one doctor and four nurses. They were well armed and had several airplanes at their disposal.

8. Hildegard's team moved from group to group of the partisans working their way toward the Waag river. A leader of another group was the Jewish captain Vladimir IVANOVICH. During this period Hildegard communicated with Moscow announcing her team's arrival at various partisan camps and receiving instructions. Moscow forbade the partisan groups to communicate with each other, all communication had to be through Moscow. At the crossing of the Waag river the team encountered fighting and Hildegard's two Austrian companions ran away. She could not follow them and after wandering around for several days was picked up by a German scouting unit.

9. Hildegard stated that during the crossing of the Waag the batteries for her radio set were lost and that she had not been in communication with Moscow since then. She also claimed that she was not given any names or addresses in Vienna but the team had been instructed to develop their own contacts among the population by using former friends and relatives.

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APPENDIX D

GREGOR KERSCHE, ALOISIA (LOUISE) SOUCEK, HILDEGARD MRAZ (MRAZ)

(FUNKSPEIL LENDWURM)

1. On 3/4 January 1944, three members of a Comintern team were arrested in Vienna by the police, Gregor KERSCHE, Aloisia SOUCEK and Hildegard MRAZ. The team had been dropped by parachute in the vicinity of Warsaw on 27 June 1943 and travelled to Vienna in July 1943. SOUCEK and MRAZ were the radio operators, KERSCHE the captain of the team. The two women had attempted to re-assemble and repair their radio apparatus but claimed that they had been unable to make contact with Moscow although they had received Moscow's call signal.

2. Gregor KERSCHE, alias Johann PIRKER, born 11 May 1892 in Sutschach, Klagenfurt district, formerly an Austrian citizen, machinist by profession, was the son of Rochus KERSCHE deceased and Margarethe, nee STANGL, living near Klagenfurt. He was one of eight children. Of his brothers and sisters he reported that Helene MODRITSCH, nee KERSCHE, lived near Klagenfurt; Theresia SCHNEIDER, nee KERSCHE, apparently was living in North Italy; Barbara GANSER, nee KERSCHE, address unknown; Josef KERSCHE, butcher, probably lived in Sutschach; Albert KERSCHE, farm laborer, probably lived in Sutschach.

3. In 1914 Gregor KERSCHE became a member of the Social-Democratic Party. During World War I, 1917, he was taken prisoner by the Russians and became a member of the Communist Party. From 1917 until 1919 he was a member of the P/W Committee and recruited for the Russian Army or Red Army among the P/Ws. He returned to Karnten in 1919 and worked for the Communist Party in political recruitment. From 1929 until 1935 he worked on the Central Committee of the CP in Vienna as director of the Rural Section. He returned to Russia in 1935 where he worked as a reporter in the Provintern (Trade Union International) in Moscow. From that time until he was given his agent assignment at the end of 1941 he was employed in Odessa. KERSCHE had married Katharina MESCHAK in 1921 in Austria and married for the second time, 1937, in Odessa, Anna Prokofebna DULDIER.

4. From the end of 1941 until the middle of 1943 KERSCHE attended the party school in Ufa near Moscow. On 27 June 1943 he with his radio operators, SOUCEK and MRAZ took off by plane from Moscow and landed by parachute near Warsaw. From Warsaw he traveled by train via Breslau to Vienna, using the name of Johann PIRKER. Arriving in Vienna about 10 July 1943, he established contact with Irma MACHALEK, Koppreitgasse 10, 4th Fl, Door 5, Vienna 12, and with Rosa MEKISKA, Kernstr. 17, Vienna-Rodaun, where SOUCEK and MRAZ were living. KERSCHE ordered the two women to assemble transmitting and receiving equipment in order to establish communication with Moscow. KERSCHE, himself, had orders to collect and organize Communist Party groups and build up the "Austrian Freedom Front" (Free Austria?).

5. Aloisia (Louise) SOUCEK, nee JAROSCH, alias Ernestine ANDESNER, was born 8 February 1908 in Vienna; father Johann JAROSCH, locksmith, deceased; mother Magdalena nee WAHLSCHLAEGER, deceased. Parents had resided at Eduard Fischer-Gasse 239, Vienna 21. She had the following sisters and brothers:

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Anna SCHMIDGUNST, nee JAROSCH, Vienna 21, Magdeburgstr. 19/13; Ernst JAROSCH, locksmith, Vienna 21, Erzherzog Karlstr., Apt. house; Leopold JAROSCH, in the German Army in 1944; Johanne PEISMANN, nee JAROSCH, died in Russia in 1942.

6. Aloisia SOUCEK was trained in business school in Vienna and in 1929 married Josef SOUCEK, an electrician, residing at Vienna 21, Furrbrandgasse 19. She went to Russia alone in 1932 through DITTOURIST and her husband followed her in three months. In Russia she worked as a typist and secretary in the Marx-Engel Institute and in the Austrian Section of the Lenin School. In October 1941 she attended the radio school in Nagornoy, near Moscow, until March 1942 when she was transferred to the radio school in Ufa. Her training continued there and in Moscow until she departed for the mission in Austria on 27 June 1943. Her assignment to Austria had been given her by FUEFNBERG, the representative of the Austrian Section in the Comintern. All three, KERSCHE, SOUCEK, and MRAZ were given their orders by FUEFNBERG and KOPLERIG. SOUCEK was trained in radio operations and cipher and told to remain the house in Vienna to transmit the information collected by KERSCHE. She took part of her set with her to Vienna and then attempted to assemble the missing parts through Irma MACHALEK, Rosa MEKISKA and the latter's husband Rudolf MEKISKA, a bus driver for the ROB (sic).

7. The radio courses taken by SOUCEK were arranged by the COMINTERN and the head of the radio school was a Russian named GELFANT. Technical instruction was given by two Russians, Sasha PETROV and Viktor SOLOVIOV. Morse was taught by LAPTEV and NOVOSELSKI. Among SOUCEK's fellow students were seven Austrians whom she knew by code names: Petya ANDRE whose real first name was "Ferdl"; VANYA nicknamed "Negro"; TOSHIA, real name Anton SCHLOEGL; Willi; PAULA, real name was KLAPPER; Hildegard MRAZ. In addition there were five Poles: STASJA (female), HERMANN, WAZEK, KARSKI, FRIEDMANN, KATJA (female); three Spaniards: PEDRO, CARMEN, KONTSCHA (female); five Frenchmen: MAURICE, JEAN, ROGER, DEJEAN, BEINARD; three Czechs: FEDJA, VOLODJA, NIKITIN; one Slovak: BORZOF; one Greek: KOSKJA; three Rumanians: KOWROW, WASSILEWA (wife of KOWROW), RAJA KISSELEWA (female); one Hungarian: ANJA; four Finns: WOLKOW, PETROWA (female), ANJA (female), one, name unknown; three Bulgarians: ANDREYEV, PAVLOV, PETSHEV. (The above names appear to be all code names with the exception of SCHLOEGL, KLAPPER and MRAZ. However, there is no way of distinguishing).

8. Hildegard MRAZ, nee BEINTINGER, alias Margarethe EUCHGRADER, was born 5 September 1911 in Siebenhirten near Vienna. She was the daughter of Johann BEINTINGER, mechanic, deceased, and Johanna, nee RETEGHY, residing at Breitenfurterstr. 153, Vienna 12. Her sisters were: Friederike BEINTINGER, and Johanna BEINTINGER, both living with the mother at Breitenfurterstr. 153. Hildegard MRAZ was educated in Vienna at the business academy in Hamerlingplatz and the University. On 1 March 1934 she went with her fiance Lorenz MRAZ to Czechoslovakia. In April 1934 she and MRAZ went to Russia where they were married in August 1934. Lorenz MRAZ worked in the Seventh Printing House in Moscow, attended the University of the West and went to Spain as a "volunteer" in the Red Spanish Army in 1936. He returned in 1939 and while he was away Hildegard MRAZ worked in the Marx-Engel Institute in Moscow. They both remained in Moscow until 1941.

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9. The middle of September 1941 Hildegard MRAZ started radio training in Nogornye (presumably identical with Nogomoy) near Moscow. October 1941 she, with the rest of the school, was evacuated to Ufa and returned to Moscow in April 1942. During this time she received radio training. She trained until the time she departed for the mission in Austria. FUEFNBERG and KOPLINIG, members of the Section (sic) of the Communist Party, gave MRAZ and her partner SOUCEK their assignment, i.e. to establish radio contact with Moscow from Austria and transmit intelligence collected by KERSCHE. Hildegard MRAZ stated that KERSCH's assignment was to establish connections, not only with Communists, but also with Social Democrats and anti-Hitler elements, in order to carry out sabotage in factories, railway and military installations.

10. MRAZ claimed to have made a trial jump once before she parachuted into Poland with SOUCEK and KERSCHE, on the night of 28 June 1943. Partisans received the team and assisted them in traveling from the village where they landed, to Warsaw where they were hidden (no names given of contacts in Poland). On 18 July 1943 they travelled to Vienna and MRAZ stayed with the EXSTER Family, Sagedergasse, "Garden Colony", Vienna 12. She moved to the FREISINGER family, Breitenfurth No. 200, Pöllretzerwiese Settlement, and stayed for two months. On 20 September 1943 she went to Graz and lived with the ROSCHITZ family, Graz-Andritz, Bachgasse 6, for three weeks, then with Mrs. ZECHMANN in Gradwein and the GREINZ family in Gradkorn. Then she moved to Vienna and stayed with MEKISKA in Rodaun. She was arrested while living with the SMITLY family in Kappellfeld, Brunnengasse.

11. In the radio school MRAZ gave the following names:

Instructors: GELFANT, a Russian and director of the school;
IAPTEV taught Morse; Alexander PETROV taught
theory of Morse; SOLOVIOV gave shop instruction.

Students: Austrians:
Aloisia SOUCEK, code name MICHAELOVA
Hermine KLAPPER, code name: Paula LECHNER
Hans SCHEICHENBERGER, code name VANJA
Ferdinand GOTTHARD, code name PETYA
Willi HOEHL, code name VITIA
Anton SCHLOEGL, code name TOSHA
Josef WIERLAENDER, code name Andre
Other nationals
GERADI, code name, a Berliner
Sepp CHAMOV, code name
Kate ROMANOVA, code name
Franz KLEIN, Sudeten German
VOLDYA, code name, a Czech
BORZOW, code name, a Slovak
NIKITIN, code name, a Czech
Dragan SITNJANSKI, code name, a Slovak
Rumanians, all code names: KOTROW, WASSILJEWA
Kiselewa RAJISSA

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Hungarians, presumably code names: Stefan
BERGER and wife, Vera BERGER
Carpatho-Ukrains: Anja KASINSKAJA
Finns, code names: VOLKOV, MAKAROV, Anna
NIKOLAYEVA, PETROVA
Poles, code names: KARSKI, HERMANN, NATZEK,
Katja FRIEDMANN, STRASJA
French, code names: MAUFICE, ROGER, JEAN,
BERNARD DEJEAN
Bulgarians, presumably code names: ANDREJEN,
PALON, PETSCHEN
Greek, presumably code names: Kostja IWANOW

12. MRAZ was designated as the assistant radio operator with SOUCEK as the chief operator. They were given considerable instruction in repair of radio sets and provided money for the purchase of tubes and spare parts. They were admonished to change location frequently. When the two left Warsaw they took only parts of their sets with them in order to pass the baggage inspection on the trains. Mrs. MACHALEK was supposed to have furnished them with a receiving set. The key book for their cipher was "Education Dictionary" by Wilhelm HEHLMANN, published in Leipzig in 1931 by the Alfred KROEMER Verlag. They were also provided with a key poem as a reserve in case the book were lost. SOUCEK and MRAZ were never able to assemble and repair their equipment in Vienna to the point where they could transmit although they were able to pick up their call signal from Moscow.

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APPENDIX E

ALBERT HUTTARY and JOSEF ZETTLER

(FUNKSPIEL ROTE MAUER)

1. Josef ZETTLER, alias Anton NIEDERMAYER, was born 21 September 1904 in Wolferding, Lower Bavaria, the illegitimate son of Josef FEDERMAYER and Theresia ZETTLER. He was reared by strangers until his mother married one Isidor MANHART. He had a step-sister Sofie MANHART and step-brother Wilhelm MANHART of whose whereabouts he claimed to be ignorant. After living with various families as a child (no names) he worked at different jobs, including his uncle Jakob ZETTLER's inn in Kaufbeuren as an errand boy. In 1929 he was a laborer in the Adolf Mine in the Aachen region from where he went to Holland. He stated he "emigrated to Holland because he belonged to the Communist Party" (no dates). In January 1934 he was arrested and deported to Belgium where he lived in Antwerp and Verviers. Arrested again he returned to Holland and lived in Amsterdam in the "Indian Quarter" with one Wilhelm van der VEEN. In 1936 he went to Spain where he served as a non-com in the 11th Brigade. Wounded in April 1937, he was transported to Russia in May 1937.

2. In Russia he applied with one Peter JANSEN for a Kolkhoz and was sent to the Karl Marx Kolkhoz at Engels in the Volga Republic. There he remained until the outbreak of war in 1941 when he went to Tomsk as a "repair fitter" in an electrical lamp factory until August 1942. At the beginning of August 1942 he was introduced to a man named MORIZ whom ZETTLER assumed to be an NKVD representative. MORIZ requested ZETTLER to work for the Soviet Union either as a soldier or an agent in Germany because of his command of German.

3. ZETTLER was sent to Gorki and given radio training in a forest camp outside of the village. The training lasted three months and then he was taken to a private residence in Moscow where he met Albert HUTTARY. The two of them worked under one SASHA sending practice messages. SASHA also issued them their equipment. At the beginning of January 1943 ZETTLER and HUTTARY were sent to Murmansk and from there transported by warship to England. They landed at Scapa Flow and went to London by rail where they remained for three weeks in a hotel. During this period they were under constant surveillance and never allowed to leave the hotel without an escort. Next they were taken to a country house, again constantly surveilled. They waited in the country until 6 January 1944 before they took off for their mission in Austria. During that time ZETTLER tried to establish radio contact with Moscow but was denied permission by the English because he would not give the English his cipher system. Before they left for their mission, a Russian named NIKOLAI visited them and gave them 15,000 RM, radio tubes, baggage containing underwear, food etc., an automatic pistol with ammunition, ration cards, poison tablets, sleeping pills and energy pills.

4. HUTTARY and ZETTLER were dropped near Unterwaltersdorf, south of Vienna. HUTTARY jumped first and ZETTLER, due to a strong surface wind, was blown into the water. It required two hours for him to free himself from the parachute and in spite of searching he could not find the parachute which had his baggage, containing the food, clothing, spare radio parts etc. ZETTLER also could not locate HUTTARY. He travelled cross-country on foot for nine

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days before he reached Mddling where he looked up one Josef HOLZER in Maria-Enseredorf, Sdttirolerstr. 15, an address given him by HUTTARY. HOLZER was not home but his wife who had been warned by HUTTARY of ZETTLER's possible arrival, gave the latter board and lodging. A policeman who checked the house the next night was satisfied with ZETTLER's papers which indicated that he worked in the Augsburg/Nurnberg Machine Factory but objected to Frau HOLZER's taking in a stranger during her husband's absence. Therefore Frau HOLZER gave ZETTLER the address of PAULS family, Vienna III, Hagenmullergasse 22. ZETTLER, in his excitement misunderstood the name and could not locate the family. From Frau HOLZER, ZETTLER also learned HUTTARY's real name; he had known him as "Rudolf" or "Albert" previously. ZETTLER thought HUTTARY was living in Vienna on Richard Wagnerstr. and hunted in vain for him but could not find a street by that name. Finally he located HUTTARY's parents in Brunn am Gebirge and for the next four weeks was given shelter with MUELLER, HUTTARY's uncle.

5. Before the take-off from England, ZETTLER had been given a package by NIKOLAI with orders to bury it near Vienna at a marked spot and communicate the location of the spot to Moscow. The package was sealed and was not to be opened until contact with Moscow was established. ZETTLER presumed that money and crystals were contained therein. He gave the package to MUELLER to bury by the boundary marker 16/17 on the path between Brunn am Gebirge and Liessing. MUELLER, however, kept the package along with ZETTLER's money. MUELLER and ZETTLER also returned to dig up the latter's buried radio apparatus (apparently ZETTLER had his radio apparatus with him during the jump). This was given to MUELLER for safe-keeping.

6. On 16 or 18 February 1944 HUTTARY found ZETTLER and gave him the address of Franz KOUBEK, Vienna 3, Rddengasse 6, where he would receive further addresses. ZETTLER stayed two days with KOUBEK. HOLZER came to visit at KOUBEK's address and took him to the Kobler Hotel on Johnstrasse to meet Eugen TATAR and wife, who were to provide ZETTLER with new quarters. Through KOUBEK, ZETTLER became acquainted with a certain Paula HOCHMEISTER, Vienna 21, Stadlaw, Bahnhofstr. 22. He lived at that address for a month during which he started having an affair with a friend of HOCHMEISTER, one Anna WUNDSAM, residing at Vienna 21, Kagran, Meissnerstr. 3. ZETTLER was arrested at WUNDSAM's residence on 31 March 1944. He had not been able to establish radio contact with Moscow during the time he was in Austria.

7. Albert HUTTARY, code name "MAURICE" or "MORIZ", was born 30 December 1908 in Settanz, Sudentengau, glass-blower by profession. He was the son of Adolf and Karoline nee BAYER. He had one brother, Adolf HUTTARY. His brother was in the army but when home lived with the parents in Brunn am Gebirge (near Vienna), Kreuzgasse 11. Albert HUTTARY was trained as a glass-blower and worked at that profession until 30 May 1940 when he was called up for the army. In December 1938 he had married Pauline FUCHS and moved to Richard Wagnergasse 6 (presumably Brunn a/Gebirge).

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8. HUTTARY was taken prisoner by the Russians on 30 April 1942 near Yakovenkovo. When questioned regarding his political opinions by the NKVD representative, he stated that he had been an active member of the Communist Party (no indication as to whether this was true). This statement caused the NKVD to suspect him of espionage and he was placed in a prison instead of being treated as a P/W. After three months of solitary confinement, he was put in a cell with a German Lt. Georg TUERK from Huebnberg, a German PFC Egon MENKE from Bremen, and a Luftwaffe Captain Holan von BUELOW from Koenigsberg. After about a month with the latter group HUTTARY was taken to a private residence and kept under NKVD surveillance. He was finally requested to work for the Communist Party in Vienna. His assignment was to report to Moscow via radio on the political situation and attitude of the population. ZETTLER under the alias NIEDERMAYER was introduced to him and he was asked whether he would be willing to work with ZETTLER. When he agreed to that, the two of them remained in the house in Moscow for some time. About January 1943 ZETTLER and HUTTARY were taken to Murmansk from where they travelled by ship to Scapa Flow, and then to the hotel in London. After several days they were taken to the country where they waited until 6 January 1944 to leave by plane for Austria. During that period ZETTLER instructed HUTTARY in Morse and in receiving, on the orders of a Russian representative (name unknown to HUTTARY).

9. HUTTARY landed near an airfield in Austria and located the parachute with the equipment dropped with the two agents. He buried the radio equipment in the woods near Muenchendorf and travelled to Brunn a/Gebirge to his parents home. About 10/11 January he went to see his friend HOLZER in Maria Enseredorf, Suedtirolerstrasse 15 and asked the wife of the latter to assist ZETTLER. ZETTLER found HUTTARY about the middle of January and was sent to HOLZER. HUTTARY dug up his buried radio equipment and hid it in the air raid shelter of his parents' house. He was arrested on 31 March 1944 at which time the radio was also found.


10. Neither ZETTLER nor HUTTARY provided names of their Russian instructors.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Austrian State Police Files		RI FILE NO.	Not Classified
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE
		EE/A	No Date
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO. EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>This Microfilm is a reproduction of the Austrian State Police Dossier on <u>Johann SANNTZER</u>. It contains depositions, statements, investigative reports and legal documents collected from 1946 to approximately 1952. This record material contains denunciations, and statements concerning the activities of Johann SANNTZER during World War II as a German Intelligence Service officer.</p> <p>This particular microfilm reel was obtained from CIC in 1955 when CIC pulled out of Austria and turned their entire photographic records over to this agency.</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2001 2008</p>			
EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) (2)(A) Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(B) Methods/Sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2)(G) Foreign Relations <input type="checkbox"/>		Declassified and Approved for Release by the Central Intelligence Agency Date: 2001	
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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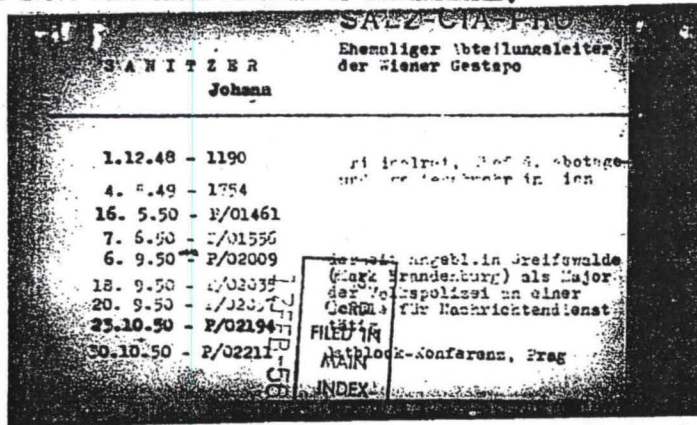
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
SANITZER, Johann		RI FILE NO.	SALZ	CIA	Pro 1
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE
		RI/AR			No Date
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
	5 March 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
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PERTINENT INFORMATION

The above referenced material is UNTRANSLATED.



SANITZER, Johann
Ehemaliger Abteilungsleiter der Wiener Gestapo

14.11.50 - P/02280
29.11.50 - P/02368
12. 3.51 - P/02761

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- 2) Auch im Kreise der ehem. engeren Mitarbeiter SANITZERS weiss man nichts ueber dessen jetziges Geschick. Es konnten keinerlei Anzeichen einer angeblichen Werbungsaktion SANITZERS unter dessen ehem. Mitarbeitern festgestellt werden.
- 3) Die Moeglichkeit, dass S. von den Sowjets in irgendeiner Form fachlich verwendet werden koennte, war im Kreise der ehem. Kriminal- und Staatspolizeibeamten Gegenstand von Erwaerterungen, doch handelte es sich dabei um reine Kombinationen bzw. Vermutungen.
- 4) Alle Faelle, in denen von einer angebl. Taetigkeit SANITZERS die Rede war, erwiesen sich bei naeherer Ueberpruefung als leeres Geruede.
- 5) Es konnte jedoch eindeutig festgestellt werden, dass die sowjethoerige NL des Dr. SLAVIK behauptete, mit SANITZER in Verbindung zu stehen. Es handelte sich dabei offensichtlich um ein Propagandamanoeuver mit dem Ziel, in den Kreisen der ehem. Polizeiangehoerigen Fuss zu fassen, bzw. diese Kreise fuer die Ziele der NL geneigter zu machen. Den Beweis fuer seine Verbindung zu SANITZER konnte Dr. SLAVIK trotz wiederholter Aufforderung nie erbringen.
- 6) Nach einigen Anzeichen scheinen oestliche ND tatsaechlich mit dem Namen SANITZER operiert zu haben, und zwar vermutlich mit dem Ziel, Verwirrung in die Reihen des Westens zu bringen und dessen Aufmerksamkeit in eine bestimmte Richtung abzulenken. Die Reaktion gewisser westlicher Zeitungen duerfte den Intentionen des Ostens entsprechen haben.
- 7) Die Geruechte- und Legendenbildung um SANITZER ist schon seit einigen Monaten voellig abgeflaut. Neuere Entwicklungen konnten nicht beobachtet werden.

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Translation of MAVA-7817

Rudolf Oster, the last criminal secretary of the Gestapo-Leitstelle of Vienna, born 20 september 1902 in Vienna; Austrian citizen, catholic, married; address: Vienna I, Nibelungengasse 8, entered into the duty of a security officer in the year 1927. In Aug 1, 1931 he transferred to the police officials' corps; he served in the security bureau and in the commercial police. In 1932 he joined the Nazi party and continued his activities in this party even after the outlawing of the organization in the year 1933. He worked faithfully for the Gestapo intelligence during the so-called illegal time while in the Vienna State police; in gratitude he achieved "Abkommandierung of Austria in 1934. He also belonged to the SA and the police of the CSS with the rank of Schar or Oberscharfuhrer. After the occupation of Austria by German troops in March 1938, Oster became Gestapo-Leitstelle Vienna. He worked in the Referat II c IV A 1b (A monarchist peculiarly working on Habsburg affairs). Oster who has always been a nationalist was a rabid follower of the Nazi ideology.

On August 30, 1946, Oster was arrested by Abteilung I for treason, under the war criminals' definition, by the peoples court of Vienna. In the succeeding time he was sentenced to one year, for illegalities and false registration, in prison; no confiscation of property was included in the sentence. This sentence was, however, through rendition of a decision by Austria's highest court found to be null and void, Oct 1, 1947, Zl. Vg 1e Vr 4050/47 - Hv 919/47, because part of the law under which Oster had been sentenced had been repealed. His classification in the lists of former national socialists resulted in his being marked as "Incriminated."

Therefore Oster was discharged from his government position on Oct 7, 1948 under gem. para 18b of the law of treason 1947. Oster put in an appeal against this registration as "Incriminated" before the first "Instanz" (a type of court) this was, however, ~~was~~ not accepted. After that Oster, against this decisional classification, appealed to the "Appeals Commission" whose decisions on classification of former Nazis has not up to now been held valid.

His wife Helene Oster nee Moser, widow of Pawlik, married to Oster since May 3, 1941 owns in Vienna I, Wiesinger street 1 a Cafe, which she inherited from her first husband. The marriage has resulted in three children whose ages are from four through seven. This coffee house has been, for a long time, been the meeting place of former or pensioned police officials. After considerable inquiry one can state that the propaganda under the guidance of Dr. Slavik's Nationalist League has had an especially strong effect on the disgruntled police officials. A section of the ex-police officials is most certainly engaged in intelligence work for the Nationalist League, which is in close contact with the communist intelligence service. The pay of these agents is 1,500 Schillings per month. It can readily be said that Leutgeb criminal police official came, without a doubt, from Yugoslavia only a few months ago. Leutgeb, as a result of the revamping of the Yugoslav secret police has achieved a high position, has use of a PKW (a make of car), and oversees a staff of agents. All circumstances show that he has contacted Oster. Many months passed, during Leutgeb's stay without

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results. Then the ex-police officers were told by the Nationalist League that in the event of a communist inspired coup d'etat, they would be placed back in their former positions dependent upon time served in state service. It was not promised, however, that they would again receive executive duties, that was to be decided in the future. In this report it can be stated, through the circles that have access to factual information and many sources, that the ex-criminal prosecutor of the Gestapo, Johann SANITZER is soon expected in Vienna. He is now working in Berlin, or in the East zone of Germany; and is the head of a school for East Germany secret services. It was further discovered that Sanitzer was approached by the American intelligence service during his arrest in L. G. Vienna, in order to win him over. He agreed to work but insisted on the condition that his activities would not be against Austrian citizens; the American IS did not make this concession, forcing Sanitzer to decline. Further information has shown that a proposal to send a number of the ex-police officials to school in Germany has not met with success. It has been up to now impossible, even with the most thorough official inquiry, ~~not possible~~ to discover the names of the ex-police officials. Finally, it was necessary to approach one of the ex-police officials and to use bribery in order to gain his confidence.

In summary it can be stated, since all facts bend in this direction, that Oster is working for the pro-communist intelligence service of the Nationalist League. He, on the surface, seemingly earns his livelihood through his wife's Coffee house, which in fact is frequented only moderately. Nevertheless he is supposed to possess wealth which is out of proportion to his actual income. His true occupation are different business activities than his wife's Coffee house.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Lt. Jack TAYLOR, USNR	RI FILE NO.	Caserta	Commo Op 1
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	RI/AR	DATE 13 Mar 1945
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
DATE PROCESSED 11 March 1957	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>OSS MEMORANDUM:</p> <p>"We wish to assure you that, upon review of all the material available on this case, X-2 Branch is of the certain opinion that Lt. TAYLOR did not act as a double agent for the Germans nor did he operate his set for them even under duress. The reference made to TAYLOR as a W/T agent in the Interrogation Report of <u>Johann SANITZER</u> of the Vienna Gestapo we believe to be merely wishful thinking, on SANITZER'S part.</p> <p>....."</p>			
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(7-44)

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- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
DuPont Mission	RI FILE NO.	Caserta OSS	Pro 13
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
	RI/AR		30 May 1945
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
	11 March 1957		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. 1
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Analyst Note: The above referenced Archives Project contains an account by Lt. Jack Taylor of DuPont Mission of his arrest and subsequent questioning by <u>Johann SANITZER</u> of the Vienna Gestapo office. The entire statement is too lengthy to incorporate in this dossier and is merely referred to.</p>			
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE. 1 MAY 56

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2001

Duplicate

HEADQUARTERS
COMPANY A, 2677 REGT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512 U. S. ARMY

~~SECRET~~

30 June 1945

INTERROGATION OF JOHANN SANITZER

ARREST OF LT. JACK TAYLOR OF OSS

c.s. At the beginning of November 1944, the Aussondienststelle Wiener Neustadt was informed by the wife of a railroad worker that an unknown man (who was later identified as the father of the agent ULSAMER) had visited her house. This man brought greetings from the agent GUSCHLBAUER, who had previously been friendly with the railroad worker's daughter. The man had said that GUSCHLBAUER had been dropped by parachute in the neighborhood (Neu-siedler Sec, 13 October 1944). The man said that they had no w/t set and that they tried in vain to contact another group. The unknown man had asked whether the railroad worker would be able to smuggle the group on a freight train and enable them to leave for Yugoslavia. GUSCHLBAUER would come within a few days to get the answer.

At that time SANITZER knew that a group had been dropped in the vicinity but did not know that they were sent by the United States Government. He thought they might have been French and been sent by a North African group.

and
cel The man who visited the railroad worker indicated that he was an active Army officer, although he wore civilian clothes, and this made him conspicuous. GUSCHLBAUER was very easily arrested because he had said, some time before, that he was the son of a director of a glass factory located in Sudetenland and also that he had been stationed at an airbase near Aschberg. This enabled SANITZER to get his name and a complete description of his person.

and Armed with the information given by the railroad worker's wife, SANITZER's men occupied the worker's home to await the eventual return of GUSCHLBAUER. He arrived there in the company of B. SCHER.

cel SANITZER received the news of the arrest of the two men while he was at a conference; he rushed back to Wiener Neustadt. From the preliminary interrogation he heard that two other men of the same group were hiding with a stonemason, named KAUFMAN, in the latter's house at Stieg Neusiedl in the Burgenland; that they were hiding in the hay loft and that every night they walked around and washed themselves in a little annex. SANITZER proceeded there in company of a number of men from the Aussondienststelle Wiener Neustadt. To prevent loss of life on both sides, he posed with his men as wood engineers of the Organization Todt, told the mayor that he has come to engage all possible masons and carpenters, and ordered all these tradesmen to appear before him. When KAUFMAN arrived, SANITZER dropped his cover and ordered him to deliver the two Americans to him without bloodshed. KAUFMAN first denied everything, then had to admit the truth. In the evening, SANITZER and his men hid in the annex, and soon TAYLOR arrived. TAYLOR was later found to be wearing his uniform under a light summer-civilian suit. Then SANITZER and his men rushed them, there was

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a fight and everybody got bruised. ULSHNER was not allowed to use his weapons.

TAYLOR was taken to Wioner Neustadt by S.NITZER himself; the others were brought there the next day. S.NITZER discovered with astonishment that he had arrested an American officer. S.NITZER, according to the working method of his section, wanted to take away TAYLOR's uniform in order to prevent him from using poison, if he had some, or from destroying any documents which he might have hidden. TAYLOR hesitated, then finally allowed the uniform to be taken away from him. .. "neutral" suit was given him.

After the arrest, the team's signal plan, about fifteen crystals and two one-time cipher pads were found in the hay loft. B.SCHER later admitted that he had given other cipher-books to his father. S.NITZER immediately noticed that at least one message had already be transmitted as some pages were missing from the code-books.

The same night TAYLOR and S.NITZER arrived in Vienna. The other agents arrived there the next day. S.NITZER had already sent a flash message to RSHA in Berlin, reporting the group's capture.

The OKW Funkueberrachungsstelle Wien and the Polizei Funkesstelle Wien had been informed of the arrival of the agents, and their respective commanders Flieger-Hauptmann H. FESLNER and Polizei-Hauptmann GROTE arrived to look over the w/t material.

TAYLOR refused to answer the simplest questions before his uniform was returned to him. In the morning, S.NITZER sent TAYLOR's uniform to Dozent MEYER, head of the medico-legal Institute of Vienna University, where TAYLOR's uniform was scientifically examined and then immediately returned to him.

As soon as his uniform was returned, TAYLOR had his first interview. S.NITZER admitted that TAYLOR never "talked," nor did ULSHNER. But GUSCIBLNER and B.SCHER were described by one of S.NITZER's men as having "talked like a book."

TAYLOR spoke a little about himself, said he was a dentist from Los Angeles and a radio amateur. H. FESLNER even remembered having corresponded with him by radio before the war. TAYLOR said he had volunteered to fight against Japan and had been in the Coast Guard. Later he had been transferred to Egypt and then to Greece, where he commanded some transports on a little island. Later he had been ordered to jump into Austria with his men.

S.NITZER confessed he never received a clear picture from TAYLOR about his actual mission, but that he was not too concerned about it, because GUSCIBLNER and B.SCHER had "revealed" that they were to look for and prepare landing-places for the planes of American missions, who would contact the Russians during their advance. TAYLOR denied any knowledge of all this and stood by his oath of allegiance as an officer not to reveal ~~not to reveal~~ any military secrets. For the same reason, not many questions were asked TAYLOR about the w/t part of the mission; the two experts examined the material without the aid of TAYLOR and his men.

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The other men were not questioned personally by S.NITZER. A complete report was written down, signed by the arrested men and forwarded to RSH., Berlin. S.NITZER claims he did not question T.YLOR, as his employees did interrogate the other members of the team, but that he simply reported the capture of T.YLOR to Berlin without having T.YLOR sign the "protocol." RSH. immediately complained that T.YLOR had not talked enough. They also asserted that he must be identical with a certain English Captain T.YLOR, who was a sabotage instructor with Tito's Partisans. S.NITZER thought that was erroneous and so informed RSH..

GUSCHLEUER, B.SCHER, ULSNER, and also ULSNER's father were handed over around January 1945 to the Wehrmacht (Kriegsgericht - XVII Luftgau) for high treason and S.NITZER asserted that he never heard about them again.

As for T.YLOR, he was placed under house arrest on the fifth floor of the Gestapo building. As soon as he complained that he was supposed to do menial work, such as cleaning latrines, etc., S.NITZER said he gave orders that he had to be treated as an officer and that he be given food from the officer's mess. During air raid alarms, house prisoners had their hands and feet tied to prevent escape, but that was not done to T.YLOR, whom S.NITZER took to an air raid shelter instead.

Soon T.YLOR asked S.NITZER whether he could transmit a message to Bari, saying that he was well treated and that only military targets should be bombed in the Vienna area. For this service T.YLOR demanded that his men be treated as he was. S.NITZER asserted that T.YLOR was under the delusion that he was being treated as a regular POW. According to International Law, S.NITZER said, T.YLOR was a spy, whether he was in uniform or not, and his men were deserters and guilty of high treason. What S.NITZER had in mind was to keep T.YLOR and perhaps exchange him against a captured German spy. S.NITZER refused T.YLOR's request but said that he would transmit it to his commanding officer. The commanding officer, who gave S.NITZER considerable latitude, told him to discuss it with Berlin.

A few days before Christmas 1944, S.NITZER reported to Berlin, and among other things talked over T.YLOR's case with KOPKOW, the IVa2 referent of the RSH.. KOPKOW informed S.NITZER that a new edict from HITLER had ordered that all officers belonging to "foreign missions" were to be shot. S.NITZER later learned that the officers of the "Czech Mission" were shot. S.NITZER did not take this seriously and proposed to wait. He emphasized that he never proposed that T.YLOR begin a Funkspiel (controlled broadcast).

B.SCHER and GUSCHLEUER had previously admitted that a second American group (i.e., the DILLON team of OSS, HEDTO) was to be dropped around the Katschberg, in Carinthia. They had revealed that one of the agents was named STEINWENDNER and that another was only known under the name of GEORGE, but they gave a complete personal description of the latter.

S.NITZER decided to begin a funkspiel anyway. He informed the two DE/stations of the Vienna area of the situation and asked them to listen in on a

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certain number of frequencies. Soon the DF stations informed him that Bari had called but that it was too weak to be deciphered.

In January 1945 Berlin asked what was happening with the project "Mississippi" (code name given by S.NITZER to the T.YLOR funkspiel.) S.NITZER informed that that Bari still had not called, but that he was going to take the STEIN-WENDNER group in hand personally, try take them prisoner and try to work out a funkspiel with them. If this succeeded, S.NITZER planned to contact Bari under T.YLOR's call-sign, tell them that he ("T.YLOR") had contacted the second group, that he had no w/t set, and ask Bari to drop another set.

Sanitz?
and
S.NITZER was unable to go to Carinthia himself, but he sent one of his men to see whether any trace of STEINWENDNER or of his family could be found in the vicinity of the Katschberg. The employed found no trace of them. S.NITZER was quite friendly with BERGER, the head of the Klagenfurt Stelle, as they had worked together in Vienna, where BERGER had been "Kommunisten-referent." S.NITZER then sent all the material he had on T.YLOR and his group on to BERGER and instructed him to keep his eyes open. (S.NITZER had been appointed chief and adviser of all the Funkspiele in the Ostrark, and had the right to order Berger in this case.)

and
During the month of February S.NITZER received a routine report of the arrest of the American Carinthia group. A little later, HANESLUKE, the chief of the GSW Funküberwachungsstelle Wien, informed him that his Klagenfurt subordinate, Luftwaffe Oberleutnant PLEUTZ, had reported that a Funkspiel was going on in Klagenfurt that that it was badly played, without imagination, and that Bari was practically certain to be suspicious. S.NITZER immediately asked BERGER to transmit all the texts of the Funkspiel. Around 3 or 4 April 1945, BERGER, during an official visit in Vienna, submitted the texts, but the situation was such that S.NITZER found no time to look them over; and when a general destruction of official papers was ordered on 5 April, S.NITZER also destroyed the Klagenfurt papers.

At the beginning of March 1945, a greater part of the Morzin-Platz building of the Gestapo was damaged and S.NITZER moved his radio-station, his ciphering personnel and the "better agents" (who were conducting Funkspiele) to the Mossner villa. T.YLOR was also transferred there, as he had promised not to try to escape.

and
In the middle of March, UMBENHAUER, a Russian agent, informed S.NITZER that T.YLOR had approached him with a proposal to escape together. That, and the fact that T.YLOR was assiduously studying German, made S.NITZER suspicious and he had him transferred back to the house-prison of the Gestapo at the Morzin-Platz.

and
Around the end of March the leader of the house-prison, Ober-Inspektor LUCKL informed Sanitzor that all house-prisoners were to be transferred to Mautauson, as their detention in the Morzin-Platz prison had become difficult, owing to repeated air raid alarms. S.NITZER asserted that before he allowed his

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special prisoners to leave, he wrote a special note on their transfer sheet, ordering the Mauthausen people to allow them to have the privileges of smoking, letter-writing and studying. LUCKL returned from Mauthausen with a message that the Mauthausen people did not want TAYLOR because he was in uniform, and that possibly he should be transferred to a regular POW camp. From then on, SANITZER asserts that he did not know any more whether TAYLOR was in a POW camp or in the civilian section of Mauthausen.

Around 6 May 1945, SANITZER tried to go to Mauthausen to see where TAYLOR was; but he could only go as far as Anstetten, and was told that the Americans had overrun Linz and Mauthausen.

WHAT SANITZER THINKS OF THE SIGNAL PLAN, CODEBOOKS, SETS.

SANITZER asserted that he had already seen a signal plan similar to TAYLOR's in the possession of an English agent and that it was very easy for him to read it. HANNESBAUER was an expert on English communications and found no difficulty at all in understanding it. SANITZER thinks that the signal plan was better than the Russian ones, as it contained a QSI, QSY, and a guard channel.

SANITZER does not think too highly of the one-time pad such as TAYLOR had. He immediately saw that TAYLOR had already written one message and the imprint of the clear text had left a mark on the virgin pages. SANITZER had these pages photographed and quickly thereby learned both the clear text and the enciphering method. SANITZER thinks that a memorized key (something like a little poem, as the British had) is much better.

(Quite a lot of intelligence was found on TAYLOR when he was arrested, which awaited transmission to Bari. This intelligence had been gathered by SANITZER's father; this explains why the latter had been arrested.)

About the w/t set: GUSCHLEBAUER and BASCHEK had given SANITZER a fairly good description of the set. It was everybody's opinion that THIER's set had become stuck in the bomb-bay of the plane. Later on, in April 1945, a set which was recognized as American was found in the Greater-Vienna area and thoroughly examined by HANNESBAUER and GROTTE, although it was rather badly smashed.

WHAT SANITZER KNOWS ABOUT ALLIED TEAMS IN SLOVAKIA

SANITZER knows of only two teams sent into Slovakia, but does not know whether they were OSS teams.

1. At the end of December 1944 a combined British-American team, consisting of a British officer, a U. S. officer and some Slovaks were caught near Banska-Bistrica, and SANITZER heard about them. SANITZER had to go to Pressburg frequently in order to supervise the training, as w/t agents, of about nine Ukrainians, who were to be sent behind the Russian lines. There he frequently met Ober-Inspektor LUDWIG, the Pressburg subordinate of HANNESBAUER. The Allied agents were caught by a KAT-group who had posed as Partisans. LUDWIG was to interrogate them about their sets and signal plans, etc., but before he could complete their interrogation, the Allied agents were sent to Mauthausen.

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2. Around January-February 1945 a U. S. noncom named KRISHAN (?) was arrested in the company of five airplane crew-members somewhere in Slovakia. They were all dressed in civilian clothes, which they explained by saying that they had been in Partisan territory and that the Partisans had stolen their uniforms. A signal plan had been found on one of them and they had all been sent to the OKW Funkueberwachungsstelle for interrogation by HANFESB.UEL. It was not known then who had been in possession of the signal plan and the arrival was expected for some time of the man of the Thierlmayer division (a punitive SS division), who had made the arrest. He identified KRISHAN as the owner of the signal plan. The other men were sent to a POW camp. KRISHAN was then interrogated for quite a while, and finally "liberated" in April.

DF-ing AND INTERCEPTION OF OSS MESSAGES

The DF stations in Germany had for quite a long time located the OSS radio station at Adriane (?). The RSHA regularly circulated all messages it had deciphered and which were exchanged between OSS headquarters and missions attached to Partisan Headquarters. SAMITZER regularly learned about the "frictions" encountered by the OSS officers at the Partisan Headquarters, etc. He remembers the names of two officers: a Major LINDSAY and a certain KAHUSAK (?).

During his regular visits at the RSHA, SAMITZER says he saw a table of organization of OSS. He knew that agents were dropped by the Italian Section (Bari) into Austrian and Southern Germany, and that London dropped agents in the rest of Germany. Agents from Italy left from the Brindisi airfield.

SAMITZER especially remembers the name of a "Captain" CULPIN, who was the Chief of the section which sent agents into Austria.

JULES KONIG,
Captain, SC

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE						
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Progress Report for June 1945		RI FILE NO.	Wash	Reg	Int	113
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.				DATE
		LS-010-630				1 July 1945
ANALYST		DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	
C		11 March 1957				
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
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PERTINENT INFORMATION						
Headquarters, Company A. 2677th Regiment, OSS, APO 512, U.S. Army						
"....						
3. <u>Tactical Intelligence</u> . The prize catch this month for Capt. Von Ripper was <u>Mr. Johann SANITZER</u> , the Gestapoman who captured Lt. Jack Taylor of the Dupont Team. An extensive interrogation of SANITZER by X-2 revealed extremely valuable information.						
"...."						
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3826
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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Headquarters
Co. "A", 2677 Regiment
Office of Strategic Services

SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

July 1945
LSX-33

SUBJECT: Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna,
Section IV 2.

1. Subject was arrested on 7 June 1945 in Salzburg, Austria, and has since been undergoing a very extensive interrogation.

2. SANITZER was recognized by the GIS as one of the leading Double Agent operators in the Gestapo, and has shown in his interrogation to have a most extensive knowledge both of DA procedure and Allied Intelligence Services.

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Zurich?*

3. The Russian, French and British "Funkspielen" that are mentioned in detail in this interrogation are only a few of the many cases which he has handled. They are illustrated, however, as being representative of types of "plays" and are not all in which he was engaged.

4. Subject was not too familiar with the organization and procedure of the GIS monitoring services (See appendix D), but insists that voluminous intercept reports were correlated and distributed weekly by the OKW Funkverkehrwachung Stelle indicating what he thought was almost a complete "break" of all Allied military and agent traffic.

5. SANITZER was entirely familiar with the so-called, "one time pad", and, although he is no code expert, was of the understanding that it either was or could be broken by the GIS. The only actual Allied W/T traffic indicated (other than Russian) is that mentioned in appendix F, concerning the British Funkspiel "Thence" Major Faithfull of ISLD (Under Colonel Lockhart) Klagenfurt, came to Salzburg to interrogate the Subject on the British agent Mac Cranford. (See appendix F). He indicated at that time, that all of the messages revealed in that appendix were sent to "the other agents" on "one time pads". Thus if the original ISLD messages are checked, and knowing that the other that the other agents mentioned were not controlled, one can easily determine the truth of Subject's thoughts on the "pad".

6. This interrogation report will be distributed only to G-2 USAF, London, Washington, Weisbaden and Rome until further notice from X-2, London.

7. Subject is of no further interest here, but will be held in Salzburg until further notice is received from X-2, London.

E. P. BARRY,
Major, MI,
C.O., SCI/A.

Distr:

G-2 USAFA (1)
X-2 London (4)
Washington (2)
Weisbaden (1)
Rome (1)

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EXEMPTIONS
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

July 1945
LSX-33

SUBJECT: Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna,
Section IV 2.

A. Biographical Data.

1. Born: 13 October 1904 at Hundsheim, Niederdonau, Bezirk Bruck.
2. Father: Johann SANITZER, born 1887 at Zementdorf, Niederdonau. Present address unknown.
Mother: Theresia, nee REICHEL, born 1879 at Salzburg. Present address Gasthof zum Anker, Kleinarl.
3. Wife: Anna, nee GROEGER, born 25 July 1906 in Vienna. Now lives in Kleinarl at the farm of the peasant PASHUGGER.
- Children: Helga, born 5 July 1932. Same address as mother.
4. Sisters: Anna BUCHBERGER, born 1908, teacher, now lives in Kleinarl.
Brother: Elsa FOLTENEK, born 1912, now lives in Munich.
Hermann, born 1906. Presently in Italy with German Army.
5. Speaks: Latin, Greek, Hebrew. Denies knowledge of English.
6. Personal Description: Height: 180 cm
Weight: 80 Kgrs
Hair: Brown, sleek, brushed back
Eyes: Blue
Face: Pink
Nose: Long, thin, bony
Mouth: Large, full lips
Build: Thin, long
Speaks: Quickly and nervously with an authoritative voice.
7. Memberships: Joined the NSDAP in 1931; membership number somewhere between 600000 and 700000. Joined the SS in 1938. Claims this was automatic as member of the police. It should be noted that the law, requiring members of the Austrian Police to join the SS was not put into effect until 1944. Final rank, Hauptsturmfuehrer. Does not recall number.
8. Decorations: Silberne Verdienstmedaille - 1934.
Kriegsverdienstmedaille I and II with swords.
9. Education: Attended 5 classes at the primary school at Brettensee bei Marchegg, Niederdonau. Attended the Gymnasium in Vienna (Humanities), finished in 1923. Attended five semesters at the Philosophical Faculty Vienna. Since Subject had no income while attending the University he was forced to work in between time. Subject's parents were divorced in 1926, which broke up his home, so Subject left the University and took a job with a pharmacist. Subject also began studying chemistry. This, however, proved to be too full a schedule, and he gave up both projects in 1928 and joined the Vienna Police.
10. Documents found on SANITZER.
 1. Christening certificate (Taufschein)
 2. Police registration certificate (Polizeiliche anmeldung)
 3. Certificate of studies at the Gymnasium, Vienna III.All other documents had been previously destroyed by the prisoner.

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B. Service with the Vienna Police.

11. Subject entered the Vienna Police Service on 1 January 1928. As he knew SCHUBER, the then Police President, he was promised a commission, but it never materialized. In 1930 he was transferred from his apprentice job to the Technische Abteilung, on the basis of his knowledge of chemistry. The mission of this section at that time was to find a chemical weapon for use against disturbances; this they found in Chloracetophenon. When the Subject entered the Police, he took a special police training during the first two years while also serving on the force as a regular policeman. From December 1929 until June 1930 he served as a patrolman in the X Bezirk.

12. The Technical Section at this time was just becoming interested in radio communications. Radio was just being introduced into the Vienna Police then, and since there were no W/T operators available, the Technical Section, under the direction of Ing. DOMASKI, whose secretary Subject had become, was charged with the training of these operators.

13. In 1934 DOMASKI became technical adviser to the Generaldirektion der Offentliche Sicherheit, Abt. I, and the Subject succeeded him in his old job. Subject continued in this job until the Anschluss.

C. First Service with the Gestapo Vienna.

14. In 1938 Subject was offered the chance to attend a Police Officers School in Munich, but refused on the grounds that he wanted to become an administrative officer. Consequently, about March 1938 he was transferred, as Oberwachmann, to the Gestapo, Vienna, Referat II C (Legitimism, Reaction, and Opposition). His chief, at that time, was Dr. Hubert KERN. The chief of the Leitstelle was Stubaf. Franz Josef HUBER.

15. In September 1938, Subject became ~~ante~~-Assistant (the equivalent of Polizei Inspektor), and attracted the attention of his chiefs by finding a silverfox fur belonging to a woman who knew Mrs. Goering and had made quite a political issue of the theft. The Subject solved the mystery and arrested the thief, an SD Sonderagent. On the grounds of these activities he was told to direct his aspirations into the field of criminology. This the Subject did, but was first subjected to two years of schooling and practice. Subject, was thereafter, placed in the different Reforate of the Gestapo and in some sections of the Kripo.

16. Subject reported in August 1940 to the Fuhrerschule der S.D. in Berlin, at the Schlostrasse I, commanded by Obersturmbannfuhrer HELLWIG. This course lasted until April 1941. Courses studied were: Criminology, criminal tactics, criminal technique, Abwehr, police laws, Weltanschauung, criminal psychology, criminal medicine, etc.

17. April 1941, subject returned to the Vienna Leitstelle as a Kriminal Kommissar (supernumerary) and became the aide to the Referent, Regierungsrat Dr. Josef AUENGER whose section was charged with the repressions against rumor-mongers and the indictments against insulters of Gauleiters and higher personalities.

D. Service with the St. Poelten Aussendienststelle.

18. At the beginning of August 1941, subject was transferred to St. Poelten to replace the ailing chief of the Aussendienststelle, Kriminalrat NIKOLL. When the latter did not seem to recover, subject was appointed

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permanent chief of the stelle. The activities of this AUST were mainly concerned with anti-communist work.

E) Service with the Vienna Gestapo, Referate IIg and IVA2.

Further
Further
19. In February 1942, the IIg referat in Vienna lost its chief and subject applied for and received the appointment. Activities of this referat included: sabotage, Schutzdienst (protection of high officials during their travels), false police officials, weapons and ammunitions, false papers and attempts on the lives of officials (Attentate).

The entire staff comprised ten men. Subject's assistant Kriminal Kommissar MOROWITZ, was in charge of the Schutzdienst and a certain ANTON BROEDL did the sabotage inquests. All the rest of the activities were directed by subject himself.

20. In May 1942, the entire Leitstelle was rearranged and new numbers were given to the different Referate. Subject's Referat was given the designation IVA2. MOROWITZ and his Schutzdienst became a separate Referat, numbered IVA5.

Subject retained his former activities, but two new ones were then added: Abwehrbeauftragte (industrial CI service) and W/T agents.

There was really not too much to do in the beginning. There were no real sabotage cases. BROEDL still had a lot of work, since all fires had to be investigated for a possible sabotage cause.

As for weapons and ammunitions, the only cases investigated where those brought to his attention by denunciations.

N.C.
As far as false political documents were concerned, subject emphasizes that this was generally linked with intelligence activities, in which case Referat IVA3 would take over. The only case subject remembers is that of the alleged British agent MESSNER, the general manager of the Semperit Rubber Company who later was shot. Afterwards, when the Gestapo building was partly destroyed by bombs, Subject requisitioned MESSNER's villa in the Hasenauerstrasse, 61, Vienna XVIII, and used it to house his W/T station and his "better agents".

F. First "Funkspiel" with the Russians: "Quartiermacher Eins" (Cover Name).

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Refell
21. Around May or June 1942, information was circulated to the effect that Russian agents had been dropped in Eastern Prussia. One of them, the former Communist Reichstag representative, KOENNEN, was arrested. KOENNEN was accompanied by a W/T operator, who was shot during the arrest. A complete signal plan and a W/T set were found on the agents. After his arrest, KOENNEN described a certain number of agents, who were dropped or were to be dropped later on; amongst them he named a certain MANNDORF and a Josef BOERNER. The latter was found and arrested in Vienna by Subject.

22. BOERNER was found in possession of a signal plan, but said that he had hidden his set somewhere in Eastern Prussia. Subject accompanied him there and succeeded in recovering the set. He reported his find to the RSH and was ordered to report with his prisoner to Berlin.

(Questioned on the reason why he accompanied BOERNER himself to Eastern Prussia, Subject declared that first there were very few people in his referat, that he wanted to make the most important arrests himself, and, lastly that he did not want to give the impression to his subordinates of sitting behind his desk and sending them out on dangerous missions).

It appeared that BOERNER's mission was to secure military and political intelligence and to furnish weather reports, according to a previously arranged

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code.

23. Subject and his prisoner reported to Kriminal Direktor Horst KOPKOW, head of the IV2b section of the RSHA (See Appendix A), then located at the Prinz Albertstrasse, Berlin. For both KOPKOW and Subject, the arrest of an enemy W/T agent was a new occurrence and they tried to make use of the man for some sort of a counter-intelligence work. They finally decided to persuade the agent to begin a series of false radio-messages with his Russian chiefs. BOERNER agreed and SANITZER was ordered back to Vienna and told to begin a "Funkspiel", to which the code-name "Quartiermacher Eins" was given. BOERNER, having explained the signal plan which was found on KOENNEN, KOPKOW decided to begin a similar "play" with the KOENNEN circuit and call it "Quartiermacher Zwei".

24. The aims of the two officials in beginning "Funkspiele" were: 1. to prevent the dropping of new agents in an area, where the Russians thought that the previous agents were safe. 2. to attract the dropping of new Russian agents, whenever the Gestapo wanted it. 3. to be fully informed of all intelligence requirements of the NKVD. 4. to be informed of the troop-movements and the locations of Russian radio-stations. (Subject explains that near the end of the war, he knew exactly which route the Russians were taking, as they freely gave their locations to their "agents").

25. Subject, after his return to Vienna with BOERNER, did not want to begin his "play" before he had apprehended PANNDORF, as he feared that the latter might be informed somehow of the "play" and would tip off the Russians, through his own channels of communication. Berlin, on the other hand, began its "play" immediately. (July 1942).

Name?
BOERNER had confessed that he had been instructed by the NKVD to contact the 5th, 15th and 25 of the month a cut-out in the woods near Mearane, near Chemnitz. This cut-out, a woman, was arrested by Subject and three previously prepared postal cards were found on her. The Berlin addresses, mentioned on the postal cards were checked, the houses searched and PANNDORF was arrested in one of them.

26. Subject began his radio-play with BOERNER and his set on August 1st, 1942. A room on the fifth floor of the Gestapo-building was used as radio-center. This was the first time, that the Leitstelle ever used radio as a means of communication. Up to this date only the telephone was used and if ever the necessity arose to use some radio-communication, the radio-net of the Vienna Police had to be used.

BOERNER during his transmissions was watched by a man from the Polizei Funkmesstelle Wien, a regular police man, personally known to Subject. III of the 1st Vienna provided Subject with the necessary military information; mostly "cold" information of troop movements. The political intelligence was drawn up by Subject himself after having been submitted for approval to IV2b, Berlin. In the beginning, Subject also sent some weather reports, but was severely reprimanded for this, as this constituted a case of high treason. Contacts were made twice and thrice a week, at night. Because of atmospheric conditions, the transmissions were rather lengthy, sometimes four or five hours for a few hundred groups.

27. Subject was told to report his radio-traffic to the Vienna DF-unit. He informed the OKW Funkueberwachungsstelle, Vienna, C.O. Captain HANNES BAUER, situated in a villa at 13 Maxingstrasse in Hitzing and which was charged with the monitoring and DF-ing of radio-traffic outside the Reich. He also notified the Funkmesstelle Wien der Ordnungspolizei Vienna, C.O. Hauptmann GROTTE, situated at the Steinhausrikasse, Marokanergasse, Vienna

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III, which monitored and DF-ed all radio-traffic inside the Reich. (See Appendix D.).

Later, everytime Subject arrested an Allied radio-agent he would inform the leaders of the two units, who would assist him in the technical interrogation and would make their own inspection of the sets, the codebooks and the signal plans. (See Appendix C).

7-2 G. Funkspiel "KRONE" (Cover Name)

28. Soon BOERNER, on Subject's instigation began asking for help, as he had allegedly lost contact with PANNDORF. About the end of October 1942, the Russians informed BOERNER that they would send a man, called Emil KAMMLER.

Further
This KAMMLER had been a professor at the Leningrad Higher Institute of Physical Culture. He was recruited by the NKVD, together with his mistress Viola SANDROOS, a Finnish girl who had returned to her native Latvia from the USA, in company of her father. The couple had already accomplished an intelligence mission for the NKVD, before the German aggression in Latvia, where they posed as language teachers. A few months before the war, the couple had settled in Reichenberg on another intelligence mission. Contact was to be held with an official of the Russian Embassy in Berlin. At the outbreak of the war, KAMMLER, a German citizen was forced to join the German Army, while his "wife" stayed on in Reichenberg. As soon as he could, the man deserted and reported to the NKVD in Moscow.

KAMMLER was dropped in Eastern Prussia and joined his "wife" in Reichenberg. He left his W/T set to her and proceeded to his rendez-vous in Vienna with BOERNER.

(A comical note: All "BOERNER" had arranged with the Russians was a rendez-vous somewhere in Vienna, at a certain date and hour (1700). The Russians had understood 0700. This caused Subject's employees to miss KAMMLER the first time, but they arrested him the next day at 0700).

Later on, Viola SANDROOS was enticed to come to Vienna and was arrested. As Subject thought that two "plays" were enough in Vienna, the SANDROOS woman was sent to Prague, where she was "persuaded" to begin a "play" of her own.

who
In December 1942, BOERNER, who up to now, had been given some liberty was incarcerated in the House Prison on the 5th floor of the Gestapo-building. A Hamburg Stelle had also given some liberty to a double agent and the latter had escaped. Consequently, all Stellen had been ordered to deprive the double agents of their liberty.

H. Funkspiel "Burgenland" (Cover Name).

29. In February 1943, a new group of NKVD agents was arrested. It consisted of KOEHLER, alias KONRAD and a woman Emile BURETZKY, who was to operate the W/T set. KOEHLER had been chief organizer of the Communist Party of Austria between 1938 and 1938. He left for France after the Anschluss and from there finally emigrated to Russia.

The two agents of this group had left Russia over Munkacs for England and had been, later, dropped from England by a RAF plane. (Subject explains that there were two such cases during all his activities with Russian agents). KOEHLER was caught first. He had stored in one leg-pocket of his jumpclothes a bottle of cognac. The cognac had spilled during the drop and some blood-hounds used by Subject had picked up the trail. Later the parachutes were easily found. Actually the team was caught because of "apartment trouble".

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referred to
Lindworm?*

(See Appendix B, para I). The Russians needed alternative current to operate their sets and, as there were very few quarters in Vienna provided with this kind of current, it became relatively easy to supervise these quarters and arrest any suspicious person.

The team also was "persuaded" to cooperate with the Gestapo. The project bore the name of "Burgenland".

I. Funkspiel Alpenrose. (Cover Name)

30. In April 1943 the first "Schutzbund children" were caught. After the Republican Schutzbund insurrection (12 February 1934) a certain number of children of arrested Schutzbund-members were adopted by the Russian Government and transported to Russia. A part of those children were trained as agents by the NKVD.

Zurber

The first man was Ernst DORFEGGER, @ KERNMEYER. One of the numerous check-ups done by all police organizations for Subject was that all persons who claimed to be deserters who claimed to have escaped from Russian prison were automatically checked by Subject. DORFEGGER, although 21 years old, had shown at the Vienna railway station membership card of the Hitler Jugend. As he appeared much older than 17 years, he was referred to Subject, who recognized a Russian agent and "easily-persuaded" (sic) him to begin a funkspiel for him, which Subject called "Alpenrose".

uh

"Quartiermeister Eins" was then transferred to Munich. Subject thought that there were already too many plays in Vienna.

Boerner

"BOERNER" and "BORETZKY" began to have some contacts together in order to let the "ZENTRUM" of the NKVD hear about it.

Name?

31. Immediately afterwards "Quartiermacher Eins", "Quartiermacher Zwei" "Burgenland" and "Krone" were broken. This is how it happened. A woman-agent of the NKVD had been arrested in Frankfurt. In order to persuade her to cooperate with the Gestapo, she was informed of the plays Subject put on. She agreed to play and was given a policeman to make and send her messages. She easily seduced the man and he slipped in a message to the NKVD, telling the real situation. From this moment (June 1943) all plays were stopped, except "Alpenrose".

Zurber

32. "Alpenrose" went very well (until the very end). It was so successful that it allowed Subject to discover a Russian agent in OBERREGIERUNGSRAT DR MAJ LEBOUTON, who was on the staff of REICHS-TELEKONNEN-AMT of Posen (August 1944). Another rather important agent under the name of "FRANZ" was caught through Alpenrose. Subject does not remember too much about him.

J. Komintern Funkspiel Lindworm. (Cover Name)

33. The end of January 1944 three agents who were sent directly by the Komintern were arrested. The chief was a certain Gregor KERSCHE and women W/T operators Louise SOUCEK and Hildogard NRAZ.

KERSCHE was previously Landwirtschafts Referent of the KPOe, who went to Russia in the 30's and was then employed by the Profintern. NRAZ was an employee of Radio Moscow. Subject does not remember what SOUCEK's background was.

They were badly equipped, had no para-clothes, and had to jump without previous para-training. They were not armed, nor had they the abundant equipment, which all real NKVD carried with them (See Appendix B). They

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obscure
did not possess an abundance of documents, like the NKVD agents, but were in possession of large amounts of U.S. dollars, like all Russian agents. They did not have any safe addresses, as the women had quite a number of relatives in the Vienna area.

They were dropped in August 1943 in Poland. The women buried their sets and all three travelled to Vienna. As soon as they arrived in Vienna, the women began assembling a set, the spare parts of which they obtained through friends. They soon began sending and transmitting the Russian recognition signals. This interfered with Subject's plays and he notified the monitoring stations. (The women sent on the same wavelength as Subject's double agents).

34. In the meantime Subject had begun to assemble a file on all the agents, who might possibly be dropped in the Reich. All captured agents were thoroughly questioned on everything they had seen in the training areas of the NKVD, etc. As quite a number of them were former German or Austrian communists Subject had even their photographs and personal descriptions, from previous police files. He kept it up to date by adding the names and descriptions of other sections received and by destroying those of agents arrested or killed. Subject checked M's files and thought that the interference in Vienna must come from NR4Z. He had the family of the woman checked and asked the Censorship people to give him all censorship extracts of their correspondence. This caused NR4Z to move from one apartment to the other; it made her sufficiently suspicious to be arrested January 1944. The others were soon arrested too.

As the set was buried in an area then occupied by Polish guerrillas it was never recuperated, and Subject "persuaded" them to begin a play on a "Jack" set he had in reserve.

This play was really a feather in the cap of Subject. At the time, it was generally supposed that the KOMINTERN had been dissolved. That this proved to be untrue, was shown by the traffic Subject obtained with DMITRIY himself and with KOPIENIG, the leader of the Austrian section of the KOMINTERN. In their signed messages they gave direct instructions to KERSCHE about his missions, etc.

Apparently KERSCHE's mission was to observe the political fluctuations and to profit in them by building up some kind of a resistance movement consisting of local Austrian workers, and not of foreign workers. He was supposed to do this through a few selected cut-outs. Those cut-outs which he had managed to assemble were, "of course" (sic) arrested with him.

One of the women began a play in Vienna, under Subject's supervision. Moscow told the other woman to proceed to Graz and investigate the possibilities of an underground movement there. Subject began feeding the KOMINTERN some political information and also some specific political material from Graz as if it came from the Graz woman. He also gave them some military information. In order to obtain some real communist information, Subject had to obtain it from the "Communist Referat" of the Leitstelle.

During all previous plays the NKVD had simply acknowledged the messages and relayed some intelligence requirements. But the KOMINTERN went further and provided Subject with some interesting political tidbits to be used by KERSCHE. They told KERSCHE of the constitution of the Austrian legion with TITO's Army, something which was not generally known, anyway not by Subject.

Subject one day informed the KOMINTERN that he had contacted a communistically-inclined group of Wehrmacht officers and what would they like him to do? The KOMINTERN must have been suspicious because they radioed back: "Tell me the name of the grandfather of your wife". KERSCHE, of course was able to answer this question. The "Communist-Referat" was promising

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to provide Subject with a man, who would pose as such a contact, but somehow the scheme never materialised.

Subject began losing interest in the play, first because he says that he was only interested in military intelligence, secondly because he had to check with and rely upon the Kommunisten Referat for all his material and they were not too eager to help.

Notwithstanding this the "Lindwurm" play went on until the very end of hostilities (April 5, 1945) and "KERSCHKE" and the two women were liberated by Subject two days before the Russians entered Vienna.

K. Funkspial Rote MAUER, (Cover Name).

35. This concerned another NKVD group, transported over MOURMANSK to England and finally dropped by a RAF-plane, around February 1944. It consisted of a former Viennese communist called HUTTARY and his W/T operator, ZETTLER, from Bavaria. HUTTARY was a soldier in the German Army who had deserted and was recruited by the NKVD. ZETTLER had fought in the Spanish Civil War and had left for Russia afterwards.

They had been partially equipped in England where they had to wait nine months before being dropped. Their sets were Russian. They had received previously some jump-training (two or three jumps). Curiously enough HUTTARY had, as usual with these agents, a complete set of papers, but instead of using a false name, these were made out in his own real name.

While they waited for their drop in England, HUTTARY had learned how to send and had been equipped with a signal plan.

Their drop was rather unfortunate as they landed about 200m away from a German airfield in Greater Vienna. They got away and managed to hide in town.

HUTTARY was already in Subject's files, which contained at this time several hundred names and descriptions. They were arrested because of "apartment trouble" (having to look for an apartment that was sufficiently high up to enable them to send and that also had A.C., of which there was very little in Vienna).

They were arrested and were "willing" to begin a play for Subject. First Subject tried with ZETTLER, who apparently had lost his signal plan and said that he had memorized it. But that never worked out well. Then Subject began with HUTTARY and his written signal plan and that went all right. The usual military and political information was fed to the NKVD; Subject received it through the same channels. Weather reports at that time were not demanded anymore.

36. By this time Subject began having difficulties in obtaining all the information he needed to feed the Russians. There was no list anymore to give him some (middle of 1944) and only IC of the Wehrkreis XVII gave him some, with reluctance. At times they refused to give him any at all, owing to some news black-outs. Then they told him to go out and get it himself. Subject then fitted one of his own men out in an Oberfeldwebel uniform and sent him out exactly as any Russian agent would have done, and ordered him to look for the information which the Russians were demanding, and which the IC refused to give him. In this manner Subject obtained a lot of information and could see for himself how much an agent could pick up. He then submitted the information to IC, who would transmit it to Berlin for agreement. This caused an enormous delay (sometimes a week) and the information was then too "cold" to be transmitted to the Russians. Generally Berlin would cut the material to about one per cent of what Subject submitted them.

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Later on, when the Russians drew nearer to Vienna, they wanted to increase the contacts from a few a week to daily ones and that embarrassed Subject even more. He had to begin using his imagination. He had his man sick then had him say that he was forced to report to the police for registration, which led eventually to his induction, then to his discharge, owing to some physical defects, etc., etc.

L. Funkspiel FELIXDRE (Cover Name)

37. This group consisted of the agent ANGERMANN, a Viennese and his W/T operator KENNEDYKNECHT. These men were dropped on Witsun 1943. They were found out because of bloody stains on a 20 RMK banknote (See Appendix B, para. VI E).

These two agents did not belong apparently to the same section of the NKVD as the previous agents. To begin with, their mission was sabotage and attempts on the lives of higher officials. Then their messages were to be sent to "DIREKTOR" of the NKVD, (The other NKVD agents addressed their messages to "ZENTRUM"). The "Zentrum" men had to repeat their messages time and time again, until they were received perfectly by Moscow. The new agents had a signal plan, but they never had to repeat their messages and messages of over 50 groups were not allowed; nor were they asked to repeat them if they were not letter-perfect.

ANGERMANN was already in Subject's files. They were in German Army uniform. A denunciation came in when a paratrooper had been seen looking for an apartment. A search was made and ANGERMANN had been arrested at his father's house. ZETTLER managed to escape to the Swiss frontier and was arrested there. He tried to shoot one of Subject's men at the time of his capture.

A sum of about 6000 RM was found in ANGERMANN's father's place. A certain amount of German explosives (regular TNT), explosive caps and safety fuse was found in Felixdref in a cache; also a German machine pistol. Contrary to the other agents set which was a "Jack" set, theirs was a DENSUR set.

Their mission, as already stated, was to commit sabotage and to murder a certain number of Nazi personalities, each of which had been designated by a number. Hitler was one, Goering two, Subject does not remember who was number three, but ERLDUR von SCHIRACH was four. They were supposed to execute their mission by recruiting their own agents amongst former Spanish Civil war veterans(?) and former Republican Schutzbund members.

They were also "persuaded" to cooperate with Subject. The latter began his play by saying that he had contacted some members of the Schutzbund and was going to perform some sabotage. At this particular time, the ammunition factory ENZESFELD burned down. Subject knew that it was caused by some negligence, as his section was doing the sabotage investigation. He informed Moscow that this was the work of ANGERMANN, but Moscow answered that they were not particularly interested in sabotage and that number four was to be done away with (Baldur von SCHIRACH). The RSHA thought that this would be a very good propaganda means, but KALTENBRUNNER feared that his rival SCHIRACH, might gain too much popularity through this stunt and he opposed it violently. Moscow insisted that no radio traffic was to be had with them until SCHIRACH was killed so the play finished there and then.

ANGERMANN committed suicide in January 1944. Subject published a notice in the papers that a Russian agent had been discovered, killed by handling explosives, which he was going to use for terroristic deeds and that a man of

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the description of KENNERKNECHT was seen in his company. Then they transmitted the story to Moscow and Moscow wanted the entire contents of the article transmitted to them; Moscow then ordered KENNERKNECHT to go into hiding for a while. Later Moscow asked whether KENNERKNECHT could possibly do something all by himself. (By this time Subject had already known that Moscow did not send any "help" to agents anymore. Berlin wanted the play stopped and KENNERKNECHT was ordered shot (for his attempted shooting of one of subject's men).

M. Funkspiel "THEISS", (Cover Name)

38. In November 1944 a new type of agents were dropped. They were sent by a FRONTAUFKLAERUNG TRUPP of the Russian Army. The group consisted of a man in Russian Major's uniform named Warner UNBEHAUEN, another called Paul WERNKE and a third whose name Subject does not remember.

39. UNBEHAUEN had been a German Oberfeldwebel, and was divisional w/T man in France. (The best w/T man Subject ever saw). He could receive and transmit 120 groups easily. He had been taken prisoner around Leningrad and then volunteered for work with the NKVD. He had been trained at Camp No. 27 (see Appendix B, Para. V). He had previously done some missions for the Russians. The agents who had seen him in Camp 27 thought he was a bona fide Russian Major. The case of UNBEHAUEN was interesting in this was that UNBEHAUEN said that as soon as he was through with this mission he was to go back and join a Lieutenant Colonel in a mission against the Americans(?).

40. This Frontaufklaerungs-group was dropped in Hungary. The third man of the group had given himself up, and soon the two others were caught.

By this time Subject was considered as the expert of Funkspiele against the Russians, by the RSHA and had been given the supervision of all Funkspiele in the areas of the XVII and XVIII Wehrkreise. He was told to go ahead with the new Funkspiel.

41. Subject began his Funkspiel by saying that he had secured a new signal plan from the Germans. Actually he had gone to IC of the Wehrkreis and they had made a new one and had it drawn up, printed and photographed in Dresden, after many consultations with Berlin. Then Subject asked Moscow to send a man to fetch it. A rendez-vous was made in Vienna. This Russian emissary really arrived but as it was Sylvester evening, Subject's men may have drunk too much and missed him. He never turned up again. Subject at this time was absent from Vienna, and learned about it after his return.

42. This mishap put Subject in rather bad spirits. He tried to contact the Russians again and now came up with a new proposal. He was to present the Russians with a new gasmask filter, with which IC had provided him. The idea was to induce the Russian industry on to some false track. But now the Russians did not want to send a man anymore and told "UNBEHAUEN" to send a man to the Russian lines and even told him where to penetrate them. IC was reluctant to put a man at Subject's disposal for this task but, after a long delay finally offered a young Slovakian, 17 years old, for the job. Subject did not think too much about the advisability of sending a youngster to certain death and the plan did not go through. (20 March 1945).

N. Organisation of the IV 2 Section of the Stapo-Stelle Vienna as of March 1945.

42. Direction of the entire IV2 Section:

a: Referent: Kriminalrat Johann S. NITZER.

b: Second-in-command: Kriminalrat Adolf ANDERLE.

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- c: Assigned Leading Assistant: Kriminalkommissar zur Probe SCHINDLER.
44. Section IV2a: (Sabotage, weapons and ammunition, political falsehoods attempts on the lives of high officials)
- a: Officer-in-charge: Kriminal Inspektor Karl GLUCK
- b: Members: Kriminal Sekretar Johann FLEISCHLACKER.
" Karl HERZOG.
" MICKSTEIN.
" Heinrich NIKISCH.
" SEIBT.
45. Section IV2b. (Funkabwohr).
- a: Officer-in-charge: Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER.
- b: Search-group: Kriminalsekretaer Anton BROEDL.
Kriminalsekretaer Josef WIMMER.
Kriminalsekretaer Josef BRUNHOELZL.
Kriminal Ober assistent Johann BACHER.
Kriminal angestellter Hans OFENBECK.
Kriegsdienstverpflichtiger Walter BIHLO.
- c: Interrogation group: Kriminalsekretaer Wilhelm WEISS.
Kriminalsekretaer Johann HEINDL.
Kriminalsekretaer Johann GUTTNER.
Kriegsdienstverpflichtiger Anton ENZELBERGER.
- d. Funkspiel group (later housed at 61, Hasenauerstrasse):
1. W/T operators: Kriminalobersekretaer Karl LAAS.
Polizeisekretaer MUELLNER.
Revierhauptwachtmeister Karl KRONES.
Revierhauptwachtmeister STOCKINGER.
2. Encipherings personnel: Ing. Karl LANGER.
Kriminalsekretaer BART.
Kriminalsekretaer VOELKHOFER.
Kriminalsekretaer GETTINGER.
Kriegsdienstverpflichtiger Boris TSCAUTOW.
(also the Russian interpreter)
3. Supply of materiel: Kriminalangestellter Hans SMIREK.
4. Sundry personnel: Chauffeur POENTNER.
Waffen-SS FISCHER (guard).
Waffen-SS POSCH (guard).
Cook and housekeeper Franziska PFEIFFER.
0. The last two months of Subject's Activities.
46. In the beginning of March 1945, the offices of the Gestapo became so damaged that subject had to requisition the villa of a certain MESSENER, who had been shot as an alleged British agent. Until then Subject kept in some rooms on the fifth floor of the Gestapo-building the following allied agents: KERSCHE, SUCEK, NRAZ, of the Funkspiel "Lindwurm" BOREZKY of the Funkspiel "BURGENLAND" KERNEMEYER of the Funkspiel "Ilpenrose" UNBEHAUEN of the Funkspiel "Theiss" a married couple of the Funkspiel "Tiger" Lt Jack TAYLOR (U.S.), Hildegard RIES, and Emil FUCHS.
47. Besides these agents who were lodged and fed in the Villa, Subject

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established there his cipher-personnel and his W/T operators.

48. All police personnel had already received orders since 1944 to allow the enemy to surround Vienna and to fight it out with the Russians. Subject had received the order to try to persuade some Russian double agents to collaborate with some Gestapo people to penetrate the Russian lines and from there send messages to the Frontaufklarungs truppen. Subject finally managed to build the four following groups:

1. Soucek, Kersche and Subject;
2. NRAZ, and Subject's deputy-referent, Kriminalrat AND RLE
3. BORETZKY KERNEYER and another employee, Anton BROEDL.
4. UNBEHAUEN and another employee, Hans SMIRECK.

Characteristically all W/T operators were to be women.

49. The 3rd of April a certain number of agents, who were also lodged at the villa were transported elsewhere; GINSHL and SVOBOD. (classmates of Lt. TAYLOR OSS), the Ukrainian couple of the Funkspiel Tiger, Hildegard Ries, FUCHS had already been transferred to Salzburg.

50. Subject had quite a lot of difficulty in obtaining all supplies for the eventual missions and had to resort to personal acquisitions for tobacco, food, etc., and to requisition for a little ammunition, handweapons, and a few trucks.

51. The 3rd of April Vienna was declared a fortified city and the following day was spent evacuating the women of Subject's employees.

52. The previous day Subject had sent a W/T operator with his Funkmeister Karl MAASS to Krems, and from there the Funkmeister was to proceed to Salzburg where he was to establish a communications center. He had already assembled all the W/T sets and had received the necessary cipher systems from the RSHA.

53. The 5th of April Subject was ordered by his chief to transfer his Referat to Florisdorf and to send an employee there immediately as installation personnel. In the evening Subject informed his agents and his employees of the new situation and ordered them to meet him in Florisdorf the next day with all the sets and the equipment. As for the agents they were told to proceed in requisitioned cars also to Florisdorf under the guidance of Subject's housekeeper.

The next day Subject didn't find most of his people in Florisdorf. Apparently some shooting had been going on in town, the rumor had been spread that the Russians were there and everybody had scattered. Of the entire group only UNBEHAUEN had remained and the housekeeper.

54. The 8th of April, Subject was again told to move and ordered his few remaining people to proceed to Zwettelin on the Niederdonau. Two days afterwards he brought his people back to Krems. The 12th he contacted the chief of Ic of the Heeresgruppe, Oberstleutnant Count RITBERG and his A.O. N.C. (class) (Abwehroffizier) Captain Dr. STECHER, with whom he had had frequent relations during his previous activities. The next day Subject heard that the same RITBERG had been shot for trying to flee the country. Subject decided to transfer his group to Salzburg, as the German army had declared Tyrol as a fortress to be held. Around the 20th one of his most trusted employees, Anton BROEDL, and two trucks, left for Salzburg. Subject sent his Funkmeister MAASS again to Krems to establish some communications between

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BRODL and himself. He even made a special cipher-system for the occasion. (Nothing ever came out of this communications system). Subject in the meantime remained in ZWETTEL. UNBEHAUEN then volunteered for a mission against the Russians. Subject's chief agreed and Subject left on the 21st of April to Eberswarter to the Frontaufklaerung I to get the necessary documents and a Russian Major's uniform. He returned and after some discussions moved again with his few remaining people to Gars am Kamp. UNBEHAUEN left for Ried in Surkreis accompanied by SHIRECK, but although he had the uniform and the papers from the Frontaufklaerung he had not received any papers from the I-Frontaufklaerung Kommando as they considered him "politically unreliable". UNBEHAUEN had to return to Gars and insisted that he wanted to penetrate, as quickly as possible, into the Russian lines. This made Subject rather suspicious and he ordered SHIRECK, who was supposed to be UNBEHAUEN's toammate to prevent him from leaving.

55. On May 6, Subject was ordered to report to the IC of the Heeresgruppe Sud, quartered at Waidhofen on the Ybbs, and was informed that the entire Eastern Front had collapsed and that all troops had been ordered to surrender to the Germans. The next day Subject, UNBEHAUEN and SHIRECK went to Krems and talked the situation over. UNBEHAUEN then proposed to leave with Subject's housekeeper, Franciska PFELFFER, with whom he had some relations, and was given a W/T set and a call sign FRA, while Subject would use the call sign ANI. He also received the necessary crystals. In case the word "KOMMIE" (come) was given by UNBEHAUEN they all would meet at Krems. UNBEHAUEN also was given an identification card with a blank in the place of his name, because Subject did not want to know under what alias UNBEHAUEN was going to operate. The next day Subject sent his chauffeur to Krems to inquire where the commander of his Stelle was, but soon the chauffeur returned with the news that everybody had fled. Subject ordered a general exodus and proceeded towards Marbach where he arrived in the evening on the frontier of Upper Austria near Baumkopf. Subject advised his men to surrender in uniform to the Americans, which they refused. Then Subject proceeded with his chauffeur in an attempt to encounter some Americans to whom he wanted to surrender. They waited in Prigarten for two days (10 and 11 May 1945). He finally arrived in Kleinarl where his wife was quartered. As soon as the Americans arrived he fled now with his wife and child. Subject tried to obtain the authorization from some American Unit to report to Salzburg but was refused. He then registered with the local police and was arrested after BRODL, his best man, had been arrested (7 June 1945).

P. Interrogator's comments.

56. Throughout all the interviews with subject, the latter has shown a complete willingness to talk about his former activities. He seemed to display a certain professional pride in the thoroughness of his work. He repeatedly emphasized that all major decisions were entirely of his own and that as far as the activities of the Referat are concerned only he could be made responsible, and that he was ready to suffer the consequences, if any, resulting from them.

57. Subject wants to give the impression that he considered his leadership of the IVa2 Referat as "his front line duty", exactly as any other German Army officer led his combat unit in the field.

58. Subject tried to interpolate in his narrative a certain number of stories, to prove his clemency towards the communists and his "correct" treatment of a certain number of Allied agents. He even went as far as asserting that he did not execute several orders from his superiors in the RSHA to shoot a number of captured agents.

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59. Subject repeatedly expressed his fear of being handed over to the Russians of whom he does not expect any clemency, of course.

Towards the end of the series of interviews, subject became more and more nervous and appeared to be in a highly tense and apprehensive mood.

Q. Note.

60. The "Funkspiele" in this interrogation report are not all the plays subject has conducted during his leadership in the Iva2 Referat. They are mainly typical plays showing either the technique of radio-deception plays of the Gestapo or typical intelligence missions sent by different Russian intelligence organizations. Subject affirms that at one time about 45 (forty-five) plays were conducted throughout the Reich and the occupied territories, either directly by the RSHA or by different Leitstellen. Amongst them were plays with Russian agents (the majority), Polish plays, two French plays, one or two British plays and one U.S. play, and some Czech plays.

How many can be elaborated on.

61. Interrogation by Captain Jules KONIG.

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Detailed Interrogation of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2b

APPENDIX A. * The IV2a and IV2b sections of the RSH.

1. These two sections were named IVa2, the head of which was then Kriminalrat Horst KOPKOW. It was sub-divided in two sections about the beginning of 1943:

IV2a: whose mission was to prevent: attempts on the lives of officials, sabotage, political falsehoods and the concealing of weapons and ammunition. It was this section which made the technical investigation of the attempt on the life of HITLER in July 1944.

IV2b: which occupied itself with W/T deception plays (Funkspiele) and searches for parachute agents. It was this section with which SANITZER had the most contacts.

2. The tasks of the IV2b section were manifold:

a: Supervision of Funkspiele throughout the Reich and in the Government General. Funkspiele in occupied territories were played by the Wehrmacht and did not fall in this section's competency. A huge list of Funkspiele was prominently displayed in KOPKOW's office, and was his pride and joy. SANITZER suspects that KOPKOW sometimes deliberately inflated this list to exaggerate the importance of his work. Subject received this impression when he saw a Funkspiel that he had only proposed to KOPKOW and which had not yet been begun, being listed as a full-working spiel. KOPKOW reported the activities of this section directly to HITLER. Subject remembers having seen a huge album, adorned with many photographs, typewritten in especially large type, which was submitted to the Fuehrer himself.

b: In general IV2b gave general instructions about the Funkspiele, general lines of conduct concerning searches for parachute-agents and the exploitation of intelligence gathered from the interrogation of Allied agents. Every six or eight weeks a general meeting was held in this section of all the Referente, who were conducting Funkspiele. KOPKOW would give them specific instructions about their Spiele and the different Gestapo-men would exchange technical information about their plays. Subject remembers having given one day a lecture on the "Technique of the Funkspiel" at one of these meetings.

c: The section had a complete "museum" of captured W/T materiel, sets, signal plans, crystals, etc. At one time (Christmas 1944) the section was to publish an illustrated manual containing all known information on Allied W/T materiel, but nothing came of it.

d: The IV2b section in the RSH played a certain number of Funkspiele itself. The only Stapo-stalle who played their Funkspiele independently were: Vienna, Brunn and Prague. All the other spiele were played by specialists sent specially by the Berlin section at Frankfurt, Hamburg and in Berlin itself. The specialists were absolutely independent from the local Stapo-stellen.

e: The section evaluated all information which was gathered not only from the interrogation of the captured agents, but the intelligence which was obtained during the Funkspiel itself. It maintained a file of all captured W/T agents and of all agents which might be expected to be dropped in the near future. As soon as an Allied agent was arrested a teletyped message was to be sent to IV2b of RSH.

f: The section was also charged with the dissemination of technical

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intelligence about allied radio-materiel, radio-procedure and general technical developments. It is from this section that subject received technical information about the new cm-frequencies of the Americans, about an American set which apparently transmitted the dots and dashes on different wavelengths, about the special American W/T key ("bug" or horizontal high speed key).

3. The entire staff of the IV2, RSHA section consisted of about 52 men. (1945). Amongst the personnel of the IV2b section, with which subject had the most to do, he remembers:

a: Horst KOPKOW, one of the youngest Kriminal Kommissars in the Gestapo and, according to subject, an extraordinarily able man. Subject received the impression during his last interview with KOPKOW (January 1945) that the latter considered the situation hopeless and that he wanted to give up his present work and fight in the ranks of German army against the Russians. Subject thinks that KOPKOW has realized his wish and that he might now be in Russian captivity. KOPKOW was head of both the IV2a and the IV2b sections.

b: Kriminalrat Thomas AMLETZER, an aide to KOPKOW for the Funkspiele. Subject thinks that this man might have sought a refuge in Switzerland. He was in charge of all the plays in Eastern Germany and took the personal direction of the plays against the "Rote Kappelle". A personal antagonism existed between subject and AMLETZER, whom subject suspects of having spoiled a certain number of plays, which subject considered very promising.

c: Kriminal Kommissar MUELLER (Christian name unknown), who busied himself with technical intelligence about W/T materiel.

d: Kriminal Kommissar Hans MIKA; very young, took over the direction of the Funkspiele in Austria, from AMLETZER, around the end of 1944.

e: Kriminal Kommissar Hans STRUEBING: Executive officer for all Funkspiele and was especially charged with the executive side of the Funkspiele against the "Rote Kappelle" - It was to him that all information about the arrest of Allied agents was to be teletyped. All further gathered intelligence had to be forwarded to him.

f: Kriminal Oberinspektor SCHOBBER; an administrative officer of minor importance.

g: Kriminal Ober-assistent KLINGER; whom subject only knew because he had received a visit from him in Vienna.

h: Kriminal Sekretar HEISE; worked in AMLETZER's office. Very active. Was in some way busy with Russian agents, but only as an evaluator or intelligence obtained through the Funkspiele.

4. Subject's reticence about the work-methods of the IV2b section RSHA seems to be explained by his relation of the following incident: a special agent from the RSHA IV2b section, then on a mission in Vienna had told a woman acquaintance of his that a number of Funkspiele were played by his office against the Russians. This woman had informed Stalin of the facts, through the Russian Embassy in Sweden. Some minor official had informed subject of the betrayal, during one of his official visits in Berlin. SANITZER had reported this to his own chief, HUBER, who, in turn, related the facts to MUELLER, the chief of the entire IV-section of the RSHA. The latter had severely reprimanded KOPKOW and his men, who from then on were rather reticent about their doings in front of SANITZER.

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Detailed Interrogation of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2.

APPENDIX B. Technique of the Russian Intelligence Services.

A. Sections of the NKVD who sent Agents into Germany.

1. The main section, with which subject came "in contact" was one which was only interested in political and military intelligence. It signed its messages with "ZENTRUM".

ZENTRUM or The Center

Chief of the section was a woman, who wore the uniform of a major in the Russian Army. About 35 years old, medium height, dark hair, of definite Russian origin. None of the Russian agents remembered her name. This woman was apparently married to a well-known member of the Viennese Schutzbund, a certain DOBRITZBERGER(?) from Floridsdorf, Vienna. DOBRITZBERGER(?) was, at the time, leading a group of partisans.

This section sent the agents of the following Funkspiele in "Quartiermacher Eins", "Quartiermacher Zwei", "Burgenland", "Alpenrose", "Haushammerfeld", "Rote Mauer", "Stalingrad", "Rote Moerder" (cover names given by subject).

2. The second section of the NKVD encountered by subject was only interested in sabotage and attempts on the lives of high Nazi officials. Its messages were signed "DIREKTOR". Leader was unknown.

3. The headquarters of these two sections and their radio-stations were located in Moscow by the German DF-units. Clear texts were in German.

B. Section of the Komintern, which sent Agents in.

4. This section, apparently did not send in many agents. Subject does not remember, anyway, many who were captured. The only Komintern team captured was played back by subject under the cover name of "Lindwurm". The Moscow messages were signed KOELENIG (leader of the Austrian section of the Komintern) and DIMITROV (secretary-general of the Komintern). The Komintern sender was much weaker than the NKVD senders and contacts were generally bad, especially on moonlit nights.

5. According to subject, there was a possibility that about 20 "Schutzbund children" (see below) might have been dropped in Tito-occupied territory. One of them, called SANDMANN, was arrested in Klagenfurt (end of 1944). The rest of the group was to go into Styria and from there into Vienna, when conditions were more favorable. Nothing more was heard from this group.

C. Agents sent by the Russian Army (Frontaufklaerungsstruppen).

6. Such agents-groups were either purely German POW's (as in the case of the Funkspiel "Theiss") or a mixed group, consisting of a Russian officer, one or more German POW's or German-speaking nationals (Rumanians, Hungarians, Serbs, etc.) who were to act as courriers and a W/T agent (male or female). Between December 1944 and March 1945, five such mixed groups were captured, according to subject. In one case five personnel-parachutes were discovered but the agents were never found. They were supposedly working in Slovakia.

D. Origin of Agents sent by the Russians.

7. The agents sent in by the NKVD consisted mainly of:

- a: Spanish Civil War veterans, who had emigrated to Russia (BOERNER and PANNENDORF of the Funkspiel "Quartiermacher Eins", ANG HELANN and

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KENNERKNECHT of the Funkspiel "Felixdorf", ZETTLER of the Funkspiel "Rote Mauer").

b: Austrian emigrants: KOEHLER of Funkspiel "Burgenland".

c: Deserters: ANGERMANN of "Felixdorf", HUTTARY of "Rote Mauer" and the members of the Funkspiel "Rote Moerder".

d: German POW's, who became members of the National Committee "Freies Deutschland".

e: Persons, who had contracted some obligations toward the Soviet Union: "the Schutzbund children"; these were children of members of the insurgent Republican Schutzbund in Vienna, who were arrested after the February revolt of 1934 and who had been adopted by the USSR and educated in a special home in Moscow. (Agents of Funkspiele "Alpenrose", "Haushammerfeld", and the woman-agent Hildegard RIES. Another example is provided by Emil KAMMLER, whom the Soviet Union helped in his studies at the Higher Institute of Physical Culture and who later received a chair at the same school. Finally there is the case of the woman-agent Emilie BURETZKY, who was permitted to stay in the Soviet Union, after her husband was shot.

8. As for the agents of the Komintern play, they were all members of the Communist Party of Austria. KERSCHE became a high functionary of the Pro-Intern. SOUCEK was employed at the Lenin school. NRZ worked at the German-speaking transmissions of Radio Moscow.

9. The agents employed by the Russian Army were:

How about NKVD?
a: Members of the National Committee "Freies Deutschland".
b: Volksdeutsche, former members of a national-socialist organization in their country of origin or whose relatives belonged to a similar organization (for instance, a brother with the SS).

E. Schooling and Training.

10. Training of the NKVD agents was divided in two categories:

a: Radio-communications training: this was generally given in a group of bungalows in a suburb of Moscow or in another group of houses in KUSNARENKO(?). Each bungalow housed about five or six agents. Agents of the same nationality were as a rule not put in the same bungalow. They had to adopt a cover name and were expressly forbidden to reveal their private backgrounds. No student was allowed to travel to Moscow while training at the radio school.

A pretty thorough schooling
The radio-communication curriculum consisted of: sending and receiving (minimum 16 groups per minute); contacts with an unidentified station; trouble-shooting, construction of receivers and transmitters. The course lasted from six to nine months. A three day cipher course was given by NKVD official, previous to the departure of the agent in the field.

b: Intelligence training - each student received individual instruction by NKVD officials in their own quarters. The principal subject was "agent-lore": how to make caches, how to establish a "letter-box", how to "shake a tail" (get rid of surveillance); selection and execution of rendez-vous, etc. A thorough course in diversionary methods (sabotage) was given where the students were instructed in the handling of

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explosives, safety fuse, primacord, explosive caps and the field-expedients for the use of demolitions (for instance, the use of artificial fertilizer, etc.) - practical demolitions were held at a place which agents could not remember. A thorough course in the firing of handweapons was given. Another course instructed agents minutely about the customs and the political and economical situation of the target-country. This was especially destined to students, who had left their own country, in which they were to be dropped, quite a long time ago (for instance, how to register in a hotel, etc.). There was a continuous instructional program about the world political situation. Another subject described thoroughly the organization and the armament of the target-country' army.

In camp 27, this instructional program was still augmented by general instruction on political economics, dialectical Marxism, German and/or Austrian history, Russian history and the history of the Communist Party.

11. Training of agents of the Russian Army (Frontaufklaerungstruppen) was rather short, (about two months) and was held in mobile schools near the front-lines. The main subject was military organization of the enemy. No radio-communication schools were there, as the W/T agents had already been fully trained before arriving there.

12. The existence of Camp no. 27 became known to subject in May 1943 through the Russian agent LANGERMANN of the Funkspiel "Felixdorf". Apparently it was a concentration or holding area for all POW's, who were to be trained as propagandists, Partisans, or secret agents. There were three areas or "zones": area one hold the candidates, while they were generally examined and screened; area two: training area for propagandists; area three: training area for secret agents. The recruiting of candidates for Camp no. 27 seems to have followed the same pattern; as soon as a German had been captured he was before a German officer who was a member of the National Committee "Freies Deutschland". This officer would undertake his first interrogation and endeavour to recruit the POW for the National Committee with the promise of better treatment and many privileges. If the POW accepted he was screened about his possible use in a special mission. If he was thought capable, he was then sent either to Camp no. 27 or to a Frontschool. According to LANGERMANN, the POW was screened by NKVD officials at the headquarters of the Moscow NKVD (in 1943), then housed temporarily in the NKVD jail before being sent to camp no. 27. Later on, the POW was sent directly to camp no. 27 where he was screened in area one. This generally took the form of personal interrogations, denunciations by fellow-prisoners and the observation of the POW's reaction on certain political provocations. While being in area one, the POWs would be "instructed politically" through meetings, anti-fascists clubs, pamphlets, newspapers, etc. This political indoctrination was apparently only done by Russian experts.

13. Parachute training for the agents of the NKVD was held on an airfield in the neighborhood of Moscow. The program consisted of a theoretical course (explanation of the parachute, etc.) and a practical course, consisting of jumps from a mock-up and two jumps from an airplane, flying at a height of about 500 m. A few weeks sometimes elapsed between the two courses.

F. The Mission; Equipment and Documents.

14. On the eve of their departure, the agents of the NKVD were given a mission order, which they had to read, sign and return to their chiefs. This document described exactly what they were to do and contained a clause whereby the agent engaged himself to suffer any possible punishment if he failed in his mission or would betray any secrets.

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15. In the period between the end of their studies and their dropping in enemy country they were housed in private houses in Moscow, held by trusted people from the NKVD. Most agents lived in the house of the widow of a Russian Air Force colonel, who had fallen in the beginning of the German-Russian war. Agents were again forbidden to leave the houses and the others saw to it that no contact existed between them and the outside world.

16. All agents were excellently equipped with documents: Geburtschein, Heiratschein, Nachweise ueber Schulbildung, Partei Legitimationen, Arier Nachweise and the documents necessary for the obtention of the latter documents such as death certificates of ascendants, etc., Arbeitsnachweise, blank papers of the firm where they were supposed to work in order to make themselves some travel-orders, Wehrpass, a number of blank police registration forms, a number of rubber stamps to fake police registration forms. Agents in uniform received a Soldbuch, Wehrmachtfahrerscheine, Urk abscheine and a number of rubber stamps for the falsification of military documents.

17. Subject remarks here that the Russians were unaware of one minor point concerning the Soldbuecher: when Soldbuecher were printed at the printers' and before they received their cardboard wrapper, they were counted by the military inspector. This man generally ran an indelible pencil along the binding to facilitate the counting. Later, when the cardboard wrapping was put on and the Soldbuch had been in use for awhile inevitably the indelible pencil mark would show up faintly through the binding. The Berlin RSHA section IVa2 had cautioned subject to keep this fact a secret and to inspect the Soldbuecher himself for the indication of the pencil mark.

18. All personal documents used by the agents bore false family names, but usually the real Christian name of the agent was used, also the real birth-date. The agent HUTTARY of the Komintern play was the only one whose papers contained his real names and personal background. NKVD agents generally had two sets of false papers in two different names. Subject remarked about this - that carrying such a complete set of papers was rather unusual for anyone and became a little too apparent and absolutely unnecessary. The use of the real Christian name was quite a danger, as the confession of a captured agent and his description of other agents could easily be tied up with the agent to be captured.

19. The agents of the NKVD generally carried a pistol of German make, a dagger and some handgrenades for personal protection after the landing. The agents of the Frontaufklarungstruppen carried pistols, machinepistols, carbines (all of them with silencers), handgrenades and daggers.

20. Signal equipment of the NKVD was of two types:

a: The W/T set "Jack", which came in three parts (rectifier, receiver and transmitter). Self-regulating set. It was possible to use crystals on this set, as did the agents of the Funkspiel "Burgenland" Maximum power: 30 watts. The transmitter was excellent, but the receiver was not selective enough. Both worked on alternating current, only. This set apparently was an American invention, licence of which had been obtained by the Russians. The entire set could be put into a suitcase of the following size: 100cm x 40cm x 30cm.

b: The W/T set, type "Tenscr", apparently also in three parts, self-exciting; maximum strength 6 watts. It was an excellent set allowing perfect contact between Vienna and Moscow. This set could be easily hidden in a large size briefcase. Also an American invention.

Both sets could only be activated by alternative current. They necessi

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tated an antenna of about 20m of ordinary copper wire.

21. Agents of the Russian Frontaufklaerungstruppen were equipped with a W/T set of the type "Sever". The set came in one part, had a power of 3 to 4 watts, was self-excited and was powered by dry batteries. It was a good set of particularly robust construction. Its dimensions were such that it could easily be hidden, without its batteries, in an ordinary briefcase.
22. All agents were amply provided with spare tubes and spare parts.
23. Agents of the Funkspiele "Burgenland" and "Rote Mauer" (sent over Mourmansk to England, and dropped by a RLF-plane) were equipped with British fliers' clothing (without labels), rubber para-helmets, cuffs and gloves. Characteristically these two teams jumped with camouflaged parachutes, while the NKVD agents dropped from Russian planes used parachutes of rather poor quality white silk. The Komintern-team was the worst equipped; they were not even in possession of cover-alls and KERSCHKE had to borrow a training suit from his teammate SOUCEK, for the jump.
24. The agents, who jumped in civilian clothes, had cut the Russian or British labels out of their suits and had German or Austrian labels sewn in the lining, (rather clumsily). The trade-mark was scratched off the Russian soap and the Russian labels on the batteries were not cut away but a blank piece of paper had been glued over them, which immediately attracted the attention of any alert police official.
25. The signal plan, carried by the agent, was generally in the form of a micro-film of the size of half a postage stamp. It was always sewn somewhere in the agent's clothes. This was a more convenient way of carrying it than the signal plan of the allied agents, which was of the size of a crystal and quite conspicuous. The Russian agent could easily destroy his signal plan, after capture. This was done by the W/T agent of the Funkspiel "Roter Moerder", who after his capture took the signal plan out of his necktie and threw it in a latrine under the eyes of two gendarmes.
26. NKVD agents carried large amounts of Rmk (up to Rmk 20,000), and always a certain amount of U.S. paper dollars (between 100 and 500). Peculiarly enough, many of the German banknotes bore bloodstains, as they had been taken from German wounded or dead. This gave a clue to the capture of the agent ANGERLANN, who had given a sum of money to his father for safekeeping; this led consequently to his own arrest. The agents of the Komintern team were the worst equipped again as they only carried a few thousand Rmk. and only 200 U.S. Dollars.
27. The NKVD agents had with them a certain amount of concentrated food for eight days, generally of British origin. Quite a number of agents were found in possession of exaggerated quantities of falsified Reise-Lebensmit-karten. For example the agent KAMMLER, was found in possession of 180 Kgrs of meat coupons, butter coupons for 120 Kgrs, and bread coupons for over 200 Kgrs. Later on, the NKVD did not give its agents any more coupons but gave them more money, to allow them to buy their food on the black market. Apart from this, most agents carried some medicines (stimulants - for example, German-made Pervitin, some anti-pyretics, etc.).
28. Agents of the Russian Front-aufklaerungstruppen were equipped with food for so many weeks as they thought that they would have to live in the country before being joined by their own troops. "Quellbrot" and pork-fat were their staple foods.

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29. NKVD agents carried poison in the form of tablets, surrounded by a rubber wrapper (about five times the lethal dose), which could be easily concealed between the teeth and bitten through at the opportune moment.

30. Further equipment of the agents consisted of: compasses, Russian General staff maps (especially the Frontaufklarungstruppen agents), no cameras, generally no secret inks. Only the Komintern team was found in possession of a secret ink formula on a special kind of microfilm. According to KERSH this ink had been newly discovered by the Russians, it did not contain any silver bromide layer, nor any bromide grain and could thus be made as small as possible; thus a full typewritten page could be reduced to a microfilm, the size of a pinhead. Subject ordered a thorough, scientific investigation be held by Dozent Dr. MEYER, head of the legal-medical institute of the University of Vienna. Only in one case was a camouflaged shaving-brush found.

31. On the team of the Funkspiel "Burgenland" a special chemical was found in a glass ampulla, with some self-destructing device attached to it. This ampulla was attached to the parachute and was used to throw off the scent of the bloodhounds.

G. Dropping Points.

32. a: From Russian planes: In Eastern Prussia (agents of the teams "Quartiermacher Eins", KALLER, "Alpenrose", "Haushammerfeld") - In Poland (agents of the plays "Polindorf", "Lindwurm", "Tiger") - In Hungary (the agents of the groups "Theiss", and "Jaldheim") - In lower Austria or Burgenland (the agents of the Funkspiele "Stalingrad", "Roter Mcorder", "Bisamberg" rpt "Bisamberg", "Lepoldtsberg", the agent DORI, a group of six men from the Russian Frontaufklarungstruppen).

b: From RAF planes. - In Burgenland (the "Burgenland group"), in greater Vienna (the "Rote Mauer" group).

H. The Apartment Question.

33. The greater part of the Russian missions failed because of the apartment question. Before being dropped the NKVD agents received some safe addresses. Most of them, however, were rather antiquated as they had been collected before 1936 by the Vienna office of the Intourist and the Russian Commercial Attache.

34. Amongst the addresses where agents were to report was the one belonging to a lawyer, Dr. Napoleon BICHARY, of Prinz Eugenstrasse, 2 Vienna IV. Dr. BICHARY had been a rather high official at the Ukrainian Embassy in Prague, when Ukraine was still independent. Later he left Ukraine, traveled through the Soviet Union and finally installed himself in Vienna as a lawyer. He was known to have had close connection with the following persons, who were mainly celebrated for their role in the ill-begotten Kapp-Putsch and their further unusual destinies: Lincoln TREBITSCH and Colonel BAUER, who was to die in China, after having been a military adviser to the Chinese Government. This circle, which had also close connections with LUDENDORFF, made quite a lot of propaganda for better relations with the Soviet Union. In the 1930's BICHARY became unofficial legal adviser to the Soviet Commercial Mission.

The agents of the Funkspiel "Burgenland" received the order from the NKVD to contact Dr. BICHARY on all legal matters, which they did. It was

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quite apparent that the NKVD considered BICHLRY as quite an important person since "ZENTRUM" instructed the agent of the Funkspiel "quartiermacher Eins" to tell Dr. BICHLRY to contact a NKVD official in Istanbul. Unfortunately Dr. BICHLRY was at that time in jail for collusion with the agents of the group "Burgenland". As far as subject knows, Dr. BICHLRY was in the concentration camp of Dachau at the end of the war.

35. The NKVD unsuccessfully tried to couple a Viennese agent with another who had no relatives or connections in Vienna. The Viennese was to provide some safe abode for the team, through his connections, but was forbidden to contact his relatives. (A rule to which no agent held himself). The agent, who had found a safe abode (favorable situation on high level, apartment provided with alternative current, etc.), rapidly became quite a thorny problem to his host, who ran the risk of being executed for harboring a foreign agent (Faidbeguenstigung). For this reason the host generally tried to find another quarters for the agents at some member of a similar communist organization, which sooner or later exposed the Russian agents. If the agent tried to hide with some relatives, he was soon exposed as those relatives sooner or later were put under observation.

I. The Financial Question of the Russian Intelligence Missions.

36. Around the middle of 1943, the further financing of the Russian intelligence missions was solved by the simple procedure of the agent visiting a place, indicated by "Zentrum" where they received a certain amount of money, or the agents were told to take a certain sum from a cache, somewhere in Vorarlberg, in the neighborhood of the Swiss frontier.

37. During the summer of 1943, "Zentrum" instructed the agents of the Funkspiel "quartiermacher Eins" to visit a certain address, where a woman was to hand them a certain sum. This woman, Margarete SEIDLER, Vienna II, Herminengasse 10, was the sister of a former custodian of the Art-Historical Museum, named BUSCHBECK, who had emigrated to London. The woman who was immediately interrogated could convincingly prove that she had not received any money to transmit to anyone else. (It may be noted here that the address, given by "Zentrum" was wrong as the woman had moved quite a long time ago.). A few weeks afterwards, "Zentrum" instructed the agents of the Funkspiel "Alpenrose" to get some money from the same woman, again without avail.

38. A little later, the monitoring units of the OKV, were able to intercept and decipher a series of messages exchanged between "Zentrum" and a certain station in Swiss territory. This is what they learned: "Zentrum" informed the Swiss group that the "man from Vienna" had contacted the "woman in Vienna", that the woman had moved and that she was not in possession of the sum, which (---) (alias of the Swiss man) was to have handed her. "Zentrum" asked the Swiss man to explain this. Simultaneously, "Zentrum" ordered the Swiss agent to have a Russian agent (woman? man?) apparently belonging to the Austrian aristocracy, contact the inner circle around the Prince of Liechtenstein, in order to accomplish some intelligence mission. The Swiss man answered that the woman was lying and that contact would be made with the Liechtenstein group. — A new message from "Zentrum" then informed the Swiss man that a new man had contacted the Vienna woman and was now convinced that the woman had never received any money from the Swiss man. "Zentrum" practically accused the Swissman of having withheld the money.

39. The Swiss police was informed of this traffic and apparently had taken some precautions against him. The RSHA then demanded that the Swiss police

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look for a Hungarian, called RADLO, whom the RSHA suspected of being the leader of the Russian agents group in Switzerland. RADLO was known to have tried to leave for Hungary. A little later the RSHA was informed that RADLO was again operating in Switzerland.

40. Subject tried to get a complete picture of these money transfers and after a certain time was able to piece the following picture together: The "Swiss man" was identified as a certain Manfred von GRIMM, who was living with his mother in Davos, in rather strained financial conditions. He was the son of the late Consul General of Austria in the Netherlands, the retired General GRIMM, and a nephew of Mrs. SEIDLER, from whom the Russian agents were to receive the money in Vienna. The RSHA possessed quite a voluminous dossier on GRIMM, as the latter had tried to organize an Austrian Intelligence Service before 1938 without having received any official permission. After 11 March 1938, GRIMM had fled to Switzerland and had apparently joined the British Intelligence Service. He played some leading role amongst the Austrian aristocracy in Switzerland and was known to agitate in favor of the legitimistic cause. He claimed to be an intimate friend of Otto von HABSBURG.

41. Further identification between "the Swiss man" and GRIMM was made by an agent of the RSHA, who noted that as soon as the "man from Switzerland" was asked to contact the circle around the Prince of Liechtenstein, GRIMM began to renew his acquaintance with a friend of the widow of the late Prince of Liechtenstein, a woman called Maria GLUESER, in Vaduz. GRIMM had told her to come and see him frequently in Zurich as his sojourn in Vaduz might cause his arrest. GRIMM's acquaintance certainly served only the purpose to allow the Russian agent from the Austrian aristocracy to continue his or her intelligence work. It appeared later that GRIMM worked for both the British and the Russians, under the cover of the legitimistic movement.

42. Another time, the agent of the Funkspiel "Quartiermacher Eins" was instructed to take a certain amount of money out of a cache in the Vorarlberg. The man, who had established the cache then denounced an Alsatian named BLUN, who was arrested. This BLUN had been working for the Intelligence Services of the Entente during the first world war and had still close connections with the British Consulate in Zurich. From this inquest it was learned that GRIMM was a British agent and simultaneously a Russian agent. It could not be established whether there were any arrangements between BLUN and GRIMM concerning the cache in the Vorarlberg and the financial arrangements in Vienna. Neither was it established who was the Russian agent belonging to the Austrian aristocracy.

43. The Russian agents were to account strictly for the money they had received. Every agent received a monthly pay of 400 to 600 Rmk., but was allowed to reimburse his travel expenses. All other moneys were to be used as pay for sub-agents or were to be held at the disposal of the NKVD.

J. Radio-Communication with Moscow.

44. Contacts were made generally on a frequency band of 30 to 70 meters. Originally fixed call-signs were used, but later these call-signs were changed daily, established according to a certain scheme, involving a pre-arranged phrase. The signal plan foresaw that either Moscow or the agent would call for five minutes on the main frequency. If no contact was established, then the calls were repeated on the secondary frequency for another half hour. But there always existed a possibility of calling each other outside the foreseen hours, by simply QRX. The QRX or QRY were not encoded.

*Radio-Communication
message from
Lubomir
Simon agent - reports
Oct 1940 - 1941*

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45. The procedures used included: the regular Q-signals, the international amateur code and the international amateur conventional phrases.

46. The heading of the message contained: the call sign, an urgency signal and a number group. The classification of urgency follows:

- CK : ordinary message.
- RDO: urgent.
- GR : number of groups followed by the digits.

K. The Russian Cipher System.

47. The cipher system used by the Russians was double transposition. The ground phrase was generally an ordinary key-phrase, whose characters digits or certain parts of phrases were changed into numbers. Nulls were used to fill in the 5-groups. The enciphering was done with the aid of a previously arranged book. The final enciphering was obtained through so-called "false additions" between the ground key phrase and the transposed text (omitting of the other parts of the groups and retaining of only the last digits). The final results were transcribed in five letter groups. Only in one case was an arbitrary grouping of the final results demanded. The groups which indicated which page and which line were used in the book for enciphering purposes were generally repeated in the beginning and the end of the message (see example below)

The clear text was generally German except in the case of the Komintern group where Russian was used, although all concerned knew Russian rather badly, they were Austrians and knew German perfectly.

L. Example of a Russian Cipher.

48.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
12	16	31	36	61	65	81	85	13	17	32	37	62	67	82	86	14	18
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	.	/	:	+	Par	thesis	equal			
34	38	63	68	83	87	15	19	35	39	64	84	89		69			

$\frac{+}{-}$ sign to be used in front of digits

EXAMPLE:

B I N G U T G E L A N D E T .
16 13 67 81 63 38 81 61 37 12 67 36 61 38 35.

Formation of a further key-phrase : using a pre-arranged group, for instance 27385

2	7	3	8	5	2	7	3	8	5	2	7	3	8	5
B	I	N	G	U	T	G	E	L	A	N	D	E	T	.
16	13	67	81	63	38	81	61	37	12	67	36	61	38	35
-2	-7	-3	-8	-5	-2	-7	-3	-8	-5	-2	-7	-3	-8	-5
14	6	64	73	58	36	74	58	25	7	65	29	58	30	30

49. Construction of the transposition with the aid of a certain book and a key-number: book: Kurt Lasswitz's "Auf zwei Planeten". Used text: Page 129. Fourth line, beginning with the following words "Da man dem Apparat auf ein und dieselbe Stelle eingestellt hielt ... " Key-number 2457.

- 50. Construction of the transposition: a. construction of a new alphabet.
- b. construction of the numbers-basis of the transposition text until numbers

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of four digits are obtained and connecting it with the proper letters. (circled numbers in the annex). Counting up to the following digit or until the next space marked with the digit nine. The intervals are being filled, beginning with the figure 21 (digits surrounded by a square) by the decade numbers of the key-number. C. construction of three transposition columns, number one columns constructed out of the key-number, column number two out of column number one and column number three out of column number two:

1 plus equals 3 35 3 plus 5 equals 8 83 8 plus 3 equals 3 14, etc, etc.
3 plus 2 equals 5 8 plus 5 equals 13 1 plus 3 equals 4

Construction of the transposed cipher through use of the transposition text:
"Da man den apparat"

1. D from column I is 95
2. A from column II is 83
3. M from column III is 40
4. A again from column I is 35
5. N from column II is 13
6. D from column III is 32, etc, etc.

51. c. final result of the enciphering:

Clear text : B I N G U T G E L A N D E T
Key number : 16 13 67 81 63 38 81 61 37 12 76 36 61 38 35
Plus the
new number : +95 +83 +40 +35 +13 +32 +07 +13 +14 +40 +48 +14 +64 +83 +85
"false addition" tens are not put down.

Final text put in five letter groups:

01960 71676 60887 44150 03402 51110

52. Annex to the Explanation of the Russian Cipher:

	COLUMN ONE	COLUMN TWO	COLUMN THREE
a.	12	35	83
b.	13	47	18
c.	14	59	43
d.	33	95	49
e.	37	07	74
f.	38	19	09
g.	39	21	34
h.	41	34	71
i.	22	46	06
j.	23	58	31
k.	24	60	62
l.	25	72	91
m.	26	80	86
n.	27	92	13
o.	28	04	48
p.	29	40	48
q.	30	52	79
r.	31	64	04
s.	32	76	39
t.	33	56	17
u.	34	68	42
v.	35	70	74
w.	36	82	02
x.	37	94	37
y.	38	06	62
z.	39	18	92

D	A	M	A	N
35	12	62	
D	E	N		
A	P	P	A	R
86				

Numbers obtained:
2 4 5 7

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Detailed interrogation of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2.

APPENDIX C. Gestapo Counter-Measures against Russian W/T Agents.

1. Material Necessary for the Search.

- a. Subject first stressed the necessity of adequate file system: 1. an agent file with the names and descriptions of all persons, who, according to the confessions of arrested agents, were being or had been trained by the Russians and who were ready for a mission. 2. a photographic file. - 3. a file of deserters. This file consisted of the names of all German deserters, who were supposed to be good Russian agent material because of their political background; 4. a file of relatives or political friends of persons who might be expected to be sent into the Reich by the Russians.
- b. Secondly, it was necessary to equip the units charged with the eventual searches (Aussondierstellen der Staatspolizei, Hotelkriminalbeamten, Heeres- und Zugstroufen, etc), with the necessary material: i.e. suitable point files of photographs, personal descriptions, etc.
- c. Thirdly, the proper training of the Police, Army and border Patrol units who were constantly conducting searches, by means of lectures and the distribution of pamphlets concerning information on the proper methods of search.
- d. Lastly, it was absolutely necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the enemy's intelligence services and techniques. This was accomplished mainly by interrogations, constant liaison with other Dienststellen and by the interception of enemy W/T traffic and their subsequent exploitation.

2. The General Search.

- a. Subject was constantly in direct communication with the intercept room of the Luftwaffe and was thus automatically informed as soon as an airplane was observed.
- b. As soon as an airplane was seen circling around a certain area, a general alarm was sounded as it became likely that it dropped agents. A thorough search was made with the help of the Gendarmerie, the Landwacht, school-children, police dogs, etc., for objects left behind by the agent.
- c. All railroad stations between the dropping place and the next important town were immediately occupied for checking purposes.
- d. Information about the dropping of agents was then sent to all police stations to be passed along to the Hotelkriminalbeamten.
- e. The same information was passed to all hospitals, in case the dropped agent was wounded and had sought medical help.
- f. Finally a particular thorough observation was instituted of the known communist groups.
3. The individual search.
 - a. As soon as a dropping point had been discovered a thorough criminological

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search was made of the area. If, for instance, a crash-helmet was found, it was thoroughly checked for hairs which might give additional detail to the personal description of the pursued agent. At the same time all eye-witnesses were assembled and questioned.

- b. A discreet surveillance was made of all friends and relatives of persons suspected of being dropped. This was done by employees of subject, disguised as gas- or electrical power company employees, which allowed them at the same time to make a search of the suspected house. If the house looked suspicious, the employees arrested the occupants.
 - c. A technical W/T search was then made by the OKW Funkueberwachungsstelle and by the Funkmessstelle of the Ordnungspolizei, who would comb the suspected area with DF-cars. These units would at the same time establish fixed DF-stations, in areas where previously agents had found it easy to transmit. These fixed DF-stations were equipped with registration material for the automatic recording of W/T traffic.
 - d. If the agents had been located, they would be arrested by employees disguised as railroadmen, cable-layers, air-raid precaution men, etc. so as to avoid loss of life on both sides.
 - e. As soon as the agent had been arrested, he would be given a complete change of linen and clothes, so as to avoid a possible suicide attempt or the destruction of valuable microfilms.
4. The Funkspiel.

- a. The aim of the Funkspiel was fourfold: 1. to avoid that the Russians would send an agent where they thought that the previous one was safe. 2. to arrest other agents. (when new drops were demanded from the Russians). 3. The obtaining of valuable intelligence by knowing the Russian intelligence requirements. 4. the Funkspiel permitted the Germans to send disturbing news to the Russians.
- b. The technique of the Funkspiel was tailor-made to the circumstances. In the beginning the Russians would dictate the sequence of the Funkspiel by repeating their intelligence requirements and subject would then adapt his plan accordingly. Later on subject would try to dictate his wishes to the Russians (at a certain time subject wanted to transfer a Funkspiel from Graz to Vienna and he suggested the transfer to the Russians until they ordered him to do so).
- c. Careful camouflage of the Funkspiel was observed through: 1. for instance when Subject informed the Russians that a certain agent had moved from one place to another, one of his employees actually registered with the police at that address under the captured agent's name; when a safe address was given, subject never gave the address of V-Leute, but had an employee of his actually contacted unsuspecting people, who really thought that they were going to harbor agents.
- d. Information sent to the Russians during the Funkspiel was always authentic if "cold". The only exception was the specifically disturbing information, which Subject had to transmit on orders of the RSHA. The military information was given to subject, first by III of the 1st Vienna, later by Ic of the Wehrkreis Kommando XVII, after proper authorization by RSHA. When the thus given information was not enough to be transmitted to the Russians, subject was obliged to send out

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use of his own employees to gather the information. Subject then submitted the obtained information to the RSHA through Ic. It would come back sometimes after one week, and about 99% of it would be blue-pencilled. Single, generally known intelligence items were given more frequently by the RSHA.

- e. The writing of the message was entrusted to the double agent, in order to conserve the "personal touch" and at most times the agent was allowed to send himself in order to have Moscow note his personal rhythm of sending ("fist"). This was judged highly dangerous by the RSHA, but desirable by subject for camouflage purposes.
 - f. A certain number of office aids were used in the playing of the Funkspiele: 1. a list of addresses provided to the Russians, in order to avoid repeating an address already given. 2. a "Funkspielbuch" in which a complete record was kept, in story form, of each play. This book has never been completed and was destroyed by subject before his flight. 3. a radio log, containing day, hour, length of transmission, call-signs (in the case of changing call-signs) frequencies used, etc. This log was also destroyed by subject.
5. Generalities about the Funkspiele.

In the beginning of 1945, the RSHA directed or played itself about forty-five Funkspiele. As far as subject can remember, Funkspiele were played in the following places: Vienna, Brunn, Prague, Berlin, Koenigsberg, Dantzig, Verona, etc. He thinks that some more were played in Posen or Thorn in Hamburg and a French one in Southern Germany. All the others were either Russian, Polish or British.

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Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SAMITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV 2.

Appendix C. Interception of Allied W/T Traffic in South-Eastern Germany.

A. Organization of the Monitoring Services.

1. The task of monitoring Allied W/T agent traffic was divided amongst the Ordnungspolizei, charged with the monitoring of stations within the Reich and the Government General of Poland, and the monitoring units of the German Army, charged with the same task, but for traffic outside the Reich.
2. The Ordnungspolizei had a central unit in Berlin and many sub-units all over the Reich.
3. The monitoring Units of the German Gen. Hqrs. (OKW Funkueberwachungsstelle) has also its central unit in Berlin and many sub-units. The regimental commander in Berlin was Major von BAFI. The South-East was monitored by the Funkueberwachungsstelle Sued-Ost, (commander Hauptmann HANNES BAUER). Vienna, which had many sub-stations in Athens, Sofia, Budapest and towards the end of the war also in Graz, Klagenfurt and Presburg.
4. Later on, the different monitoring units began specialising and the Ordnungspolizei began only monitoring Russian agent-traffic while the OKW Funkueberwachungsstellen supervised only the British and the American traffic.
5. The Russian circuits were called WNA-lines (after the call-sign of the first intercepted Russian agent-circuit), the British lines bore the number 51, while the American lines were designated as 58-lines. Individual circuits were then further numbered: "51-23" would thus designate the 23rd intercepted circuit of a British agent.
6. According to the DF-units, the central British receiver was located in Bari, while the central American receiver was in Adriana, somewhat south of Bari.
7. Since it is relatively easy to distinguish between individual circuits owing to their idiosyncrasies (the "fist" of the sender, the rhythm of the transmission, etc.) and since the DF-units could easily locate the different places of the transmitting agents, it became relatively easy to draw a general picture of the Allied agent-traffic. A map showing these locations was added to the monthly activities report, issued by the OKW Funkueberwachung.

B. Monitored Circuits.

8. The following radio-nets were monitored, intercepted and broken by the Funkueberwachung:
 - a. A certain number of 51 and 58 circuits, originating from Tito-occupied territory.
 - b. A very interesting and politically extremely well-informed Polish circuit with a central station in Istanbul.
 - c. A Czech circuit with a central station in Istanbul.
9. The ciphers of these circuits were apparently broken by the Research section of the Ministry of Aeronautics (Forschungsamt des Luftfahrtministeriums). The interested sections of the Gestapo regularly received the clear texts of the intercepts, through the intermediary of the RSHA (Amt Mil.). Subject asserts that he received these intercepts until March 1945, that is, as long

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as there was direct communication between Vienna and Berlin.

C. Examples of Intercepted Messages.

10. A series of intercepts from Tito-country contained the traffic between some Allied missions with Tito and their Headquarters in Italy. Subject only remembers the name of a Major LINDSAY, who was later relieved by a Major C. HUSAC. The latter's headquarters were apparently in Rosental, in Carinthia, towards the end of the war. The intercepted messages contained mainly complaints from the Allied missions about handicaps put in their way by the Tito-men and more specifically by the political commissars.

11. Some messages concerned infiltration of agents. Subject remembers the case of a group of British agents operating in the Vienna area who operated only on "letter-boxes" and who were assured by their headquarters that they would receive a W/T set. Later intercepts showed that these headquarters were never able to keep their promise.

12. In another case, a "safe address" was mentioned, namely the farm of a widow in Southern Styria. This farm was then observed by the IV3a section of the Stelle Salzburg.

13. Another message mentioned that "Mac and Harry had been dropped blind in the Kor-alpe". Subject was later informed that this message concerned the British captain Cranford Mac and his teammate Rudolf STUHLHOFER. Subject was to use the Mac-set for his Funkspiel "Themse" (see appendix E).

14. When the German Paul POEMERL, a British agent, was dropped and arrested in the Laibach area, the intercepts of a "51" circuit contained a message to all other British agents, whom POEMERL had known, ordering them to cease all activities and disappear, as the prisoner had confessed and had thus endangered the missions of his comrades. Subject adds that to his knowledge, POEMERL was still in prison in Vienna when he left the town.

15. In February 1945, a message was intercepted announcing the constitution of a Yugo-Slav committee of Liberation in Graz with the exact names and professions of the leading committee-members.

16. Other messages mentioned courier-communications between Southern Styria and Graz. One courier who was frequently mentioned, was a certain KORBFLICHTER(?).

17. Still another message contained the news of the arrest of a certain number of Stapo employees of the Stelle Graz, which the latter nailed as a fantasy.

D. Generalities.

18. The entire collection of intercepts was rather voluminous and finally constituted a large book. Many names were mentioned.

19. Subject does not remember more details about these intercepts, as the area covered was not included in Wehrkreise XVII and XVIII, his professional territory. But as he foresaw the possibility of many of these agents moving north into his territory as the war proceeded, he appointed a special employee to collate them and evaluate them for possible use. All these were destroyed before leaving Vienna.

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Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann S. NITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2.

Appendix E. The Funkspiel "Fata Morgana" (French Agents).

1. In the evening of April 4, 1945, Subject received from the Luftgaukommando XVII a parachute and a bundle, dropped the same afternoon on the territory of the village of Neusiedl, in the neighborhood of the Neusiedlersee. The contents of the package were immediately examined and the following objects were found: a. A military letter (Feldpost brief) from a girl addressed to "Josef SASSO, Feldpostnummer". b. Some erotic pictures, signed BREZINA. Although Subject thought it very unlikely that agents would leave their "visiting cards" in parachute bundles, he still ordered his employees to send a circular wire to all Dienststellen, whether they knew of two men of these names.

2. Two hours afterwards, the Aussendienststelle Wiener Neustadt announced that a certain Josef SASSO from Winzendorf, Kreis Wiener Neustadt had been arrested and condemned to a term in prison for participation in a communist youth movement in 1940. After his imprisonment, SASSO had been inducted in the German Army, assigned to a disciplinary company, sent to North Africa, where he had deserted and run over to the Allies.

3. Subject immediately proceeded to Winzendorf in company of two of his best men, Anton BROEDL and Hans POTZINGER. He actually found SASSO in his parent's home. During the inevitable fight SASSO shot POTZINGER through the heart, but was arrested after a rather eventful chase. On SASSO's indications, subject proceeded the same day to the home of the carpenter BREZINA in the Rotzergasse, Vienna XVII, where he arrested SASSO's teammate Karl BREZINA..

4. The following picture could be assembled from the joint declarations of the arrested agents: Both had deserted in the area of Monte Cassino and were transported to a POW camp in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal. There a fellow-prisoner named Justus GUTTERMAN, a veteran of the Foreign Legion, had recruited them for the French Intelligence Service.

5. The two men were transported to Algiers, where they were to receive their agent-instruction. SASSO was trained as a W/T operator, while BREZINA received some superficial intelligence training. BREZINA mostly was instructed in the recognition of German airplanes, as the team's mission was the reporting of airplane production in the Wiener Neustadt area. Jump-training was held on an airfield in the neighborhood of Algiers. It consisted of jumping from a mock-up, from a high platform and two jumps from an airplane, flying at 500m. Cipher training was given by the code-instructor. The cipher was a double transposition. The signalplan was similar to the British and American one (already well-known to the Funkabwehrabteilung der OKW). It consisted of three call-signs, which could be used either horizontally, vertically or diagonally, an enciphered QRY, a pre-arranged QRY and a special signal for frequency-change.

6. The code-instructor transported them to Tunis, whence they flew to Bari, with a halt in Naples. As the weather conditions were rather unfavorable, they had to wait until the next moon-period. They were finally dropped from a RaF-plane, piloted by a Polish pilot, stationed in Brindisi. (20 March 1944). Their W/T set (apparently a British Mark VII) was dropped in the Neusiedlersee and subject's searches were not successful in finding it.

7. The agents had been instructed, that in case they lost their W/T set, they were to write two POW-cards to themselves at an interval of two or three weeks. The text used by SASSO, on subject's instigation, ran as follows: "Marie, a common friend, was unfortunately drowned during a boat-ride in the Neusiedlersee". At the same time, the writer of the message, who was supposed to be a very good friend of SASSO's, informed him that he was about to be

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inducted into the German Army and asked him to write to a certain address, until the "friend" would be able to give him his APO-number. It had been previously arranged that the French chiefs were to inform this "address" how they were going to drop a new set or when a cut-out was to bring a new set to the address mentioned.

8. As SASSO had killed an agent during his arrest, the Reichsfuehrer SS had ordered Subject to execute both agents and their families. Subject wanted to impress interrogator with his feelings of sympathy for BREZINA and his family and relates that BREZINA made such a good impression on him that he decided to spare him. Instead of accomplishing the execution, Subject informed the RSHA that he was about to begin a funkspiel under the cover name "Turnis". The RSHA did not insist on the execution as in the meantime news had arrived of the arrest of the Uffz. Justus GUTTERMANN, who had recruited SASSO and BREZINA.

9. On June 1, 1944, the Frontier post of Bruck a. d. Kertha delivered a German noncommissioned officer, suffering from a severe legwound at the office of Subject. This prisoner had given himself up to the Gendarmerie in Frauenkirchen, explaining that he had been dropped during the preceding night from a RAF-plane in the neighborhood of Frauenkirchen. The following objects were found on his person: an authentic and only partly falsified Soldbuch in his real name, about Rmk 60,000, a w/T set (of the type "Polonaiso", invented by a Polish engineer) and a number of miscellaneous things: coffee, tea, silk stockings, etc.

10. When GUTTERMANN was confronted with SASSO and BREZINA by one of Subject's employees, he was immediately recognized by them as their recruiter. But, as no previous interrogation was taken from GUTTERMANN, the latter was on his guard when he saw the two others arrested and tried to tell his story accordingly. In general, his story corresponded with the ones told by his comrades. Subject was rather surprised when GUTTERMANN related his mission: apparently there existed an extensive intelligence net throughout South-Eastern Germany, mainly directed against the British, Americans and Russians, which was only to be activated after the end of the hostilities. Until then he was to send from time to time some report on his activities and only send actual reports, when they concerned objects of the highest importance, for instance, new weapons, etc. Subject thinks that the entire story given to him by GUTTERMANN, which could not be proved, might have been a fake and that his only real mission was to contact SASSO and BREZINA. GUTTERMANN would never have given himself up had he not suffered his serious legwound. He was sufficiently intelligent to try to tell a story which could not be broken by anyone. Only one fact spoke in GUTTERMANN's favor: while he was in the POW-camp at the Suez-canal, he had confided to a German medical officer that he was going to volunteer for the French Intelligence Service so that he might go back to Germany. This medical doctor had later been exchanged and confirmed GUTTERMANN's story when he was interrogated by Subject.

11. As the interrogations of all three did not allow Subject to have a complete picture of the French intelligence requirements, he decided to start a Funkspiel, to which the covername "Fata Morgana" was given.

12. Subject hoped that the French would instruct GUTTERMANN to contact SASSO and BREZINA and thus confirm Subject's suspicions about GUTTERMANN's real mission. Subject's expectations were not realized. The Funkspiel began quite normally, but the French made no mention of the SASSO-BREZINA team. They were very interested in the news of a possible new intelligence net. In the beginning 1945, they changed their previous attitude of reticence and suddenly ordered GUTTERMANN to transmit urgently all information about the

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Russian advances in Burgenland and the German defensive measures. As a reward and a control (whether the French thought that the play was real), Subject began asking for a supply-drop, which was granted by the French. The latter asked for the indication of two areas, where no flak was present in a radius of about 50 Km. A light-signal was arranged to announce the drop the same night and the BBC-signal "Anatole" was arranged. All these arrangements actually went through, but unfortunately Subject's men came too late to the dropping point. A second drop was arranged for the next moon-period but by that time the area was occupied by the Russians.

13. April 5, 1945, the day that the Dienststelle was to be moved to Florisdorf, Subject's employee, who was specially appointed to guard GUTTERMANN reported to his chief that the prisoner had approached him with the demand to transmit a real message to the French, "since everything was lost anyway". Subject states that he had asked the RSHL to release GUTTERMANN around Christmas 1944, but that now he had him put in jail (he had been on parole until now). GUTTERMANN was later transported to Florisdorf by subject's employees and was lost in the general chaos.

14. Now Subject wanted to expose the Funkspiel, but the signal plans were in Salzburg as was all other material. A courier who was sent there to get the signal plan never reached Subject.

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Detailed interrogation of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2.

APPENDIX F. Funkspiel "Themse" (With British Agents).

1. Subject was informed in the late summer of 1944 by the Landwacht of Weitz that they had arrested an English captain in possession of papers, designating him as Cranford M.C. He had admitted being a British W/T agent. His destroyed set was actually found somewhere in the neighborhood of his dropping point.
2. Subject immediately sent his only English-speaking employee to the Stapo Stelle Graz, where Cranford M.C. was held. His intention was to induce M.C. to begin a Funkspiel, under the supervision of the Graz Funkueberwachungs-kompanie, and then to see whether it would be interesting enough to transport the "play" to Vienna, later. The employee, on his return to Vienna advised Subject to transport M.C. to Vienna, not because Vienna offered more chances of success for the Funkspiel, but because the Graz people were not capable enough to execute it satisfactorily.
3. Subject then teletyped a demand to the RSHA to allow him to begin a Funkspiel with M.C, which was immediately granted, and the order was given to Graz. Unfortunately Graz replied that M.C. had committed suicide the same morning, and had swallowed some cyanide hidden in a button of his uniform. His clothes were searched, after his death, and the following objects were found: two steel-saws, 3 or 4 full-size compasses, several compasses camouflaged in buttons, three gold coins and a staff-map of Styria. No motive could be found for the suicide. The British officer was to be given some neutral clothes that same morning and it was supposed that he had profited from the last occasion to escape from a certain destiny. M.C. had only been interrogated hastily and no interrogation report had been made available. The only thing which was known was that the cipher system was a double transposition, the basis of which was well-known English school-song. But the method of building the recognition-groups and their place in the enciphered message was unknown.
4. The Funkueberwachungs-Abteilung der OKW possessed some excellent cipher-experts, who had specialised in English double-transpositions. Subject then decided to begin a Funkspiel with the aid of those experts, after having received the approval of the commanding officer of the Funkueberwachungs-Abteilung. The aim of this Funkspiel was to be purely preventive; Subject wanted to move the play later on to Vienna in order to avoid the further dropping of British agents in his own area.
5. There were a few difficulties to this project: first, subject knew nothing about M.C.'s mission; secondly it was not known whether M.C. had had a teammate. During the preceding weeks a certain number of personnel and cargo-parachutes had been found in the neighborhood of Hartberg. The contents of the dropped bundles indicated that they were destined to British agents, who, Subject supposed, were the installation personnel of M.C.'s team.
6. In order to visualize what the British Intelligence Service required, Subject began digging in the material given to him by the intercepts of the "51" and the "58"-lines. (See Appendix D). He arrived at the conclusion that what was demanded principally was information of political nature, especially liaison with resistance groups. He thus began transmitting political intelligence. This was quite easy for Subject as he practically received no military information from the Wehrmacht.
7. The first message contained practically no information. As Subject

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did not master the English language, he had the message, made by himself in German, translated in English by two soldiers of the Funkuebrwachungstelle, Vienna, both of them experts in the English language, one of them being a Studienrat and the other a businessman who had been in England for many years. The Bari-transmitter answered immediately, but the message could not be deciphered in the beginning. Finally after many trials and tribulations, the following clear text was obtained (Subject cites from memory):

"God dam! is this message really from you; it is absolutely illegible! If it really originates from you, then you have placed the recognition groups at the wrong places and built them erroneously. This is the way you should have built them etc., etc."

8. The British themselves thus helped Subject over the first cliff. He had his interpreters provide him with a hearty cuss-word and, as far as he can remember sent the following message:

"To hell with this damned cipher. You know quite well that I am weak in this sort of thing! Thanks for the lesson and will try to do everything correctly from now on. Have arrived well. Have made good connections with a priest and some French POW's, from whom I expect many advantages in my future work..."

9. Bari answered as follows:

"We are very glad that you have well arrived and that you have made such good contacts. But be careful, as you know quite well that you and Harry are momentarily the only group working for us in Austria!"

10. This message was of course invaluable to Subject because it showed that Mac had a teammate named Harry and that it was the only British team in Austria. But on the other hand he suspected that his subterfuge had been seen through and that the last part of the message had only been inserted to induce him in error.

11. In order to see whether he had been induced in error by the British about "Harry", Subject then proceeded to Graz where he managed in a rather complicated way to arrive at the conclusion who Harry really was. It was the workman Rudolf STUHLHOFER, from St. Peter near Graz, who had been taken prisoner by the English, on the Italian front. He had been previously condemned quite a few times for vagrancy, theft and similar actions.

12. Subject then sent the following message to Bari:

"I am now in Harry's company. Have been separated from him but met him at the pre-arranged meeting-place. The addresses given by him are not to be used, as Harry possesses a very bad reputation and nobody wants anything to do with him."

This satisfied the office in Bari. It should be said here that a little later, Subject received an intercept saying that "Mac and Harry have been dropped blind in the Kor-alpe".

13. The Referat IV3 (General Counter-Intelligence) had a Vertrauensmann (informant) who was known under the alias "Pilot". This informant had been condemned to a certain term in prison because he had tried to contact the Allies (Verbindungs-aufnahme mit dem Feinde). While in prison he had met

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the Yugo-Slav count ORSICH-SLAVETISCH, who had been imprisoned for high treason (he had had some connections with a logistimistic organisation). "Pilot" had presented himself to ORSICH as an Allied W/T agent. ORSICH thereupon informed "Pilot" that he was a member of an Austrian Resistance Government which sought recognition from the British, and asked "Pilot" whether he could establish the necessary contact with the British. "Pilot" answered affirmatively. Subject was contacted and decided to include this in his Funkspiel. There was one difficulty in that ORSICH demanded that "Pilot" include in his message to the British a special phrase, namely "The Rose will bloom again", which was to be transmitted through the Austrian transmission of the BBC.

14. Subject hesitated to transmit the ORSICH message as his new Funkspiel was too young yet and tried to find some other circuit which would transmit the "Pilot" message. He was informed of a Funkspiel in Verona, but this Stalle refused for some reason. Subject was thus forced to inform Bari of the facts about ORSICH and asked for the re-transmission of the BBC-phrase, which was granted. Bari emphasized that subject would not contact too many civilian circles but to try to meet some socialists. "Pilot" had also contacted some communist group through the indications of ORSICH. This group was headed by a cobbler named STROHMSTAND. There were apparently some frictions between the ORSICH group and the STROHMSTAND group. The latter called the former "a white-collar government" and wanted to have "Pilot" ask British recognition for themselves. Only for this they asked "Pilot" to have Bari demand the Austrian transmission of the phrase "Bombs fall from the sky", if recognition was granted. Subject informed Bari of the new developments and Bari actually had the sentence "Bombs, etc." transmitted over the BBC.

15. The consequences of the transmission of the "Bombs, etc." phrase were that "Pilot" became the center of a group of persons or small resistance movements, amongst them a group which operated an illegal printer's shop. Even the Swedish consul, who apparently had tried to contact a Russian W/T agent in communication with Moscow, suddenly discovered that he really was anglo-ophile and tried to contact "Pilot"....

16. The competency of this work was not Subject's but belonged to the Referat VIIa. This Referat thought that it was time to intervene against the two groups as the members of the ORSICH-group were known to intend shooting the Commander of the Sipo-S.D., SS Brigadefuehrer FUBER, while another member of the same group, Oberstleutnant DRACON, commander of the Security forces of Vienna-Semmering, was suspected of wanting to shoot eleven of his officers in case of a British airlanding in order to join his troops with the British. Subject stated that he was violently opposed against any measures against the resistance groups, as it would have endangered his Funkspiel.

17. In the meantime, Bari had ordered its "agent" to transfer his activities from Styria to Vienna, and informed its "agent" that it wanted this transfer because the "Vienna group" did not exist anymore, but that certain connections still existed, which could be utilized by the "agent".

18. Since Subject's Funkspiele-plan had been thwarted through the activities of the Referat VIIa, he was obliged to raise some difficulties after having moved to Vienna, hoping to get quicker in touch with the Vienna connections. Subject immediately received the information that this group was situated in Zielersdorf, the petroleum country in the neighborhood of Vienna. The search for this group could unfortunately not be made as the Russians were already before Vienna.

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19. Subject used this Funkspiel to enquire from Bari about a certain British officer, a former Viennese Jewish lawyer, named Kurt GLAUBER, who was arrested in Vienna in February 1945. This GLAUBER asserted that he was a British agent and that he had been dropped in September 1944, in the Tistyan area. According to his declarations, the W/T agent who was supposed to be his teammate had not dared jump at the last moment. The airplane had also missed its target considerably as the original printouts to be Jaenserdorf in Lower Austria. Subject asserts that the declaration of GLAUBER could not be verified, and since he wanted to treat him as an officer, he asked for verification from Bari. The latter informed him that the enquiry had been transmitted to London. GLAUBER had been transferred to the concentration camp of Mauthausen at the end of March 1945, with many other prisoners of the Gestapo.

20. The interruption in Vienna of the Russians did not enable Subject to continue to lead this Funkspiel personally. He transmitted its direction to the commander of the Funkbeobachtungsstelle in Vienna, enclored him to send some general information about the progress of the Russians. It is thus possible that some messages were transmitted on this line, without the knowledge of Subject.

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Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV 2.

APPENDIX G: Arrests in Vienna of some Personalities Implicated in the Plot of July 1944.

1. Subject was able to re-construct the actions and inquests against some personalities who were implicated in the plot of July 1944 against Hitler and as far as he can remember, this is the sequence of events.

2. At around 1900 on the 20th of July 1944, an urgent teletype message arrived on the desk of the Chief of Staff of Wehrkreiss XVII, staff-colonel ODRE. It originated from the office of the Commander of the Home Army, Generaloberst FROMME, situated Bendlerstrasse, Berlin, and contained approximately the following message:

"A clique of party-leaders, who have forgotten their duty and their honor have thought that time had arrived to stab the fighting front in the back, and to grab the reins of power. In order to prevent this criminal plot all power is hereby concentrated in the hands of the Wehrmacht....." Some general instructions followed, for instance about the regulations in occupied territories, etc. The center of this action informed everyone of the constitution of a Heimatfuehrungstab, situated in the Bendlerstrasse, Berlin.

The message was apparently signed FROMME.

3. Colonel ODRE immediately contacted his chief the General of Armored Troops, General von ESEBECK, who was in charge of Wehrkreis XVII, while the actual chief, General SCHUBERT, was on an inspection tour. He also informed the Town Commandant of Vienna, General SINTZINGER, and the members of his staff.

4. In the meantime a new message had arrived, in which the following orders were given:

a: The arrest of all Reichs and State ministers of the Reichstatthalter, the Regierungspraesident, the Gauleiter, the Kreisleiter, the Hoehere SS and Polizeifuehrer, the chief of the Stapo-stellen, the Police-president, Kriminal and Schutzpolizei were left in liberty.

b: The liberation of all political prisoners from the concentration camps.

c: Occupation of all public buildings, Post-offices, railroad stations, etc.

d: The conclusions of the message stated emphatically that all acts of revenge and unjustified acts were to be avoided. The acts of the new government were to differ favorably from the terroristic measures of the old regime.

The telegram was signed by different people, amongst whom Subject can remember von WITZLEBEN and STAUFFENBERG.

5. General von ESEBECK only read these messages rather fleetingly as he thought that this action originated from Hitler himself and that it was another purge in the style of the 30 July 1934. It is possible that he forgot to read or misunderstood the orders about the different arrest of

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of Reichsministers and the liberation of political prisoners from concentration camps. This was quite in keeping with his character, as he made the impression of being a distraught person (his officers called him derisively a "bureau-general").

6. Colonel CODRE, after his staff-officers had appeared, summoned the Town Commandant, General SINZINGER, read the text of the telegrams and ordered him to arrest the Police-president of Vienna, SS-Brigade-fuehrer GUTZMANN and the Kreisleiter of Vienna, SINZINGER, after the return to his office, (situated at the Universitaetsstrasse II, Vienna IX) summoned GUTZMANN under some pretext, had him disarmed and arrested. He did not succeed in arresting the Kreisleiter, as the revolt had failed already.

7. After SINZINGER left CODRE's office, the latter summoned the following persons, under the pretext of a conference concerning the measures to be taken in connection with the now revolt:

- a: the aide to the Gauleiter of Vienna, Dr. SCHLITZ (SCHLITZ was absent from Vienna.
- b: the Regierungspräsident GRUBER, who replaced the absent Dr. JURY.
- c: the Koehar SS and Polizeifuehrer, SS-Gruppenfuehrer QUERNER.
- d: the senior officer of the SS, a Standarten-fuehrer (name forgotten).
- e: the chief of staff of the Schutzpolizei, Oberstleutnant FRIDIN.
- f: the Chief of the Stapo-Leitselle Vienna, SS-Standartenfuehrer Dr. MILDNER.
- g: the latter's second-in-command, SS-Obersturbannfuehrer, Oberregierungsrat Dr. EBNER.
- h: the Propaganda-Chief, who was not invited but appeared anyway, out of pure curiosity.

8. Colonel CODRE informed the gentlemen about the new situation. Since the Schutzpolizei and the Waffen-SS were now subordinated to the Commandant of the Wehrkreis, CODRE ordered the police-chief to return to his office and to take all measures to maintain peace and order. He demanded all information which QUERNER could give him about the concentration camps in Vienna area, (QUERNER was later sent to Central Germany, as punitive measure for having given the information). Then the different dignitaries were kept under rather loose guard by some Wehrmacht-men.

9. In the meantime a third message had arrived from the Heimatsfuehrungsstab. It was announced that the news that HITLER had not been killed during the attempt on his life was entirely false and that he was actually dead.

10. A fourth message appointed the former chief of the Abwehrstolle XVII, Count MARON, as the liaison officer of the Heimatsfuehrungsstab to the Wehrkreis XVII, and that the former social-democrat Mayor of Vienna, Karl SEITZ and the former Landeshauptmann for Lower Austria and former Minister of Agriculture, REITHER, were appointed political delegates.

11. General von ESEBECK was having some suspicion now about the legality of those actions and ordered CODRE to contact the Bendlerstrasse in Berlin. CODRE contacted STAUFFENBERG by telephone. The latter confirmed the legality of the orders and ordered them executed as soon as possible. The general-alarm was given by CODRE, under the phrase "Walkuere" and all public buildings were immediately occupied. The execution of the "Walkuere"-alarm was not possible in the other parts of the Wehrkreis as the cipher officer who had to make the message was not to be found at his post, a situation which was typical of Vienna.

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12. Von ESEBECK was still not convinced of the legality of the different orders, notwithstanding STAUFFENBERG's assurances and he decided to telephone Berlin again. There he contacted HOEPPNER, who was rather nervous at the telephone which aroused ESEBECK suspicions more and more, (it was generally known that HOEPPNER had been discharged from the Wehrmacht, for cowardice). ESEBECK decided then to contact the Fuehrer-Hauptquartier and was able to speak to General Feldmarschall KEITEL, who finally gave him the right information. Immediately after the conversation with KEITEL, ESEBECK released all the prisoners after having informed them of the real situation and having apologized for their detention.

13. A little later a fifth message arrived signed FROMME, where he said that he had assumed again the command of the Home Army, after having been prevented by a few revolutionary officers to exercise his functions during a few hours.

14. The conclusion of this revolt was made by HITLER who had FROMME arrested and proclaimed himself chief of the Home Army. FROMME, according to subject, had a somewhat dual role in those events. Immediately after his "release" he ordered a certain number of officers shot who apparently knew too much about his real role. Later, it seems FROMME was arrested and executed.

15. As Subject was also Refertent for "attempts on the lives of higher officials", he remained in his office as soon as the radio-message was broadcast about the attempt on the life of HITLER. He ordered that all messages concerning a repressive action against the plotters be submitted to him immediately as he knew from previous experiences that it was usual that the frontiers would be closed and that general searches would be ordered. About 2300, when Subject decided to go home, as nothing had happened, he met at the office of the duty commissar, the Oberregierungsrat Dr. EBNER, who had just been released from his "prison". The latter informed Subject of the real situation and ordered Subject to arrest immediately SEITZ and REITHER. This took quite a while, as REITHER lived in Langenrohr near Tullin.

16. In the early morning of July 21st, after his return from the arrest of REITHER, Subject was ordered by his Section-chief, Dr. Otmav TRENKNER, to ascertain whether Count MAROGNA-REDWITZ, who had been transferred to Berlin, was in Vienna and to have him arrested. Subject met MAROGNA in his villa of the Boecklinstrasse, Vienna II, and brought him back to the Stapo-stelle. Apparently all indications were against him. He had been relieved of his command (AST XVII) and had been transferred to Berlin, where he became the subordinate of STAUFFENBERG. He had left Berlin on the eve of the 20th of July and as soon as he had arrived in Vienna had looked up CODRE and ESEBECK, without a special reason for his appearance there. It is Subject's suspicion that he appeared there only to announce his presence in Vienna, in case the revolutionary officers would need him when the message naming him liaison officer to the Wehrkreis XVII would reach Vienna. A secretary of his successor in Vienna, Oberstleutnant ARMSTER, had reported that MAROGNA had used the direct Berlin line in ARMSTER's office to call oberst BERNARDIS, a trusted man of STAUFFENBERG, and had asked him how long he was to stay in Vienna, whereupon BERNARDIS told him to wait another day. In any case, MAROGNA denied any participation in the plot.

17. On 21 July a message arrived from Berlin ordering the arrest of MAROGNA, SEITZ and REITHER. There was apparently a reason or reasons for the arrest of MAROGNA, but as Subject thought that none existed for the arrest of the two others, he suggested to Berlin that they be liberated, which was refused.

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18. The RSHA had, in the meantime, created a "Sonderkommando 20th July" for the persecution of all the plotters. This new organization, under the leadership of SS Oberführer PANZINGER, ordered Subject to arrest General von ESEBECK, SINZINGER and CODRE. Another message even ordered the arrest of Oberst ARMSTER, the successor of MAROGNA. Reasons for the arrests were not given. (Sometime later Subject was informed that amongst the papers found on STAUFFENBERG, was found the nomination of ARMSTER as liaison officer to the Wehrkreis XVIII).

19. Berlin further ordered the arrest of Count BERCHEM, of a Oberstleutnant whose name Subject does not remember, and of captain ERHARDT, leader of the famous Erhardt-Brigade which had participated in the Kapp-Putsch. The arrest of the two last officers was explained because they were special friends of MAROGNA's and that they might have known about the plot, although Berlin had nothing to substantiate these suspicions. No reason was given for the arrest of ERHARDT.

20. It was now possible to incriminate MAROGNA without having specific proof of his conversation with BERNARDIS. Subject demanded Berlin to arrest and question BERNARDIS, which never materialized. Since there was no other incriminating material against ARMSTER and ERHARDT, Subject decided to travel to Berlin and take up the matter there. There he met the officials who were in charge of the different cases: the SS Sturmbannführer WOLF who made the inquest on MAROGNA, the SS Obersturmbannführer and Ober Regierungsrat Dr. Alfred TRUNKER (of Munich - no connection with the Vienna man). As Subject did not receive any incriminating material from them and, as he refused to further prosecute the case without it, he was told to bring MAROGNA and ARMSTER to Berlin. Subject asserts that he also tried to obtain some decision on the other prisoners (SBITZ, REITNER, ESEBECK, SINZINGER, CODRE) but to no avail as the Gestapo, SS Gruppenführer MUELLER, had reserved for himself the right to decide about the liberations.

21. Subject emphasizes the special situation of ERHARDT. The official in charge of his case was a Kriminalrat SADER, who was rather embarrassed, when Subject asked him point blank why ERHARDT had been arrested. He said that immediately after the 20th of July some high official, whom he did not remember, had put a note in his hand ordering him to have ERHARDT arrested, without stating any reason. When Subject explained that he could not hold ERHARDT on such flimsy grounds, SADER forbade him expressly to talk about it as the higher official might still appear somewhere. SADER finally compromised by ordering Subject to bring ERHARDT to Berlin and to clear the matter himself.

22. As far as the inquest against Count BERCHEM was concerned, Subject was advised by the Sonderkommando to inspect a voluminous dossier concerning the prisoner, which was kept at the SD-Hauptamt at Bernau. Subject states that he actually read that dossier but did not find anything which could possibly incriminate Count BERCHEM. Subject knew BERCHEM as a brilliant conversationalist, who had his connections with the Pope and the British Royal House, and who kept an open eye on everything. Subject knew that BERCHEM had at different times talked rather freely about some errors in the prosecution of the German foreign policies and about the German conduct of the war. An intimate friend of the prisoner regularly informed (the Gestapo) about it. As soon as Subject came back to Vienna, he had all the prisoners transferred to Berlin, except Count BERCHEM.

23. Subject stated that the following facts came to his knowledge after he had them transferred to Berlin:

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24. In September or October of 1944, Subject was informed by the RSHA that MAROGNA had confessed to having been previously informed of the plot and to have traveled to Vienna because he knew he was going to be named the liaison officer to the Wehrkreis XVII. Any such knowledge was denied by BERCHEM, but steps taken by Subject to have BERCHEM released were vain.

25. In the beginning of 1945, Subject received the visit of the Countess MAROGNA, who asked Subject to allow her to take her belongings from her villa as she intended moving to Bavaria. Subject answered that he could not allow her this, until a court had examined her husband's case, whereupon the Countess informed him that MAROGNA had been executed on the 11th of October. Subject immediately contacted Berlin, who confirmed the news.

26. As far as ARMSTER is concerned, Subject can only relate that he met one day in Berlin RSHA officers-mess, the official who was in charge of ARMSTER's case, Oberregierungsrat Dr. Alfred TRENKER. The latter told him that ARMSTER had confessed that he had once received an envoy of STUFFENBERG. TRENKER concluded that he had undoubtedly received some news of the plot from this envoy.

27. The most tragic destiny was given to CODRE. The latter was a Ritter-Kreuztraeger and made an impression through his cutting attitude and his sarcastic remarks on his prosecutor, Dr. TRENKER. The latter was so antagonized by CODRE, that he managed to have CODRE sent to Mauthausen as a Prisoner of class III (the worst kind).

28. ESEBECK and SINZINGER were discharged from the Wehrmacht, freed, again arrested and again freed. SEITZ and REITHER were freed after a few months and had to reside forcibly in some town in Central Germany. As for BERCHEM, he was freed by Subject after a series of fruitless demands for liberation, around Christmas 1944.

29. Subject adds that there were a number of rumors in Berlin about the real background of the revolt. One rumor was more fantastic than the other. Subject just remembers that somebody explained that the real instigator of the entire plot was Admiral CANARIS, the leader of all the WITEN, and that CANARIS had prepared his revolt since 1934(1). Another rumor affirmed that the plotters had their connections and ramifications over a certain number of WITEN to some Russian quarters. Another affirmed that there was a direct connection between the Bendlerstrasse and the already mentioned "Rote DREI".

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Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2.

APPENDIX H. Description of Personalities.

1. Franz Joseph HUBER:
SS-Brigade Fuehrer und General Major der Polizei.
about 45 years old; 178 cm high, slender, brown brushed back hair,
dark eyes, hooked nose, short-clipped moustache; well-rounded gestures;
suffers from agina pectoris.
2. Oberfuehrer HELLMIG:
about 50 years old; 170 cm high; stocky; dark blond brushed back hair,
beardless, domineering.
3. Dr. Josef AUENGER:
Regierungsrat.
around 45 years old, 170 cm high, slender; drooping, rather careless
attitude; dark, rather sparse hair; short-clipped moustache. Mongolian-
looking.
4. Dr. Hubert KERN:
around 40 years old; 168 cm high; slender; dark, brushed back hair;
wears glasses; fleshy nose. Left the Police in Vienna since 1939 and
became Landrat somewhere in the West.
5. Kriminalrat Adolf ANDERLE:
41 years old; around 175 cm high; stocky; became slimmer in the last
years; stooping attitude; drags his feet slightly; broad face; brushed
back hair - blonde and wavy; rather protruding eyes; deep wrinkles.
6. Kriminalrat Franz MORAWETZ:
58 years old; around 180 cm high; stooped attitude; thin, narrow face;
dark, sparse hair, parted in the middle - mixed with grey; bushy eye-
brows; short-clipped moustache.
7. Kriminalkommissar zur Probe SCHINDLER:
around 35 years old; 180 cm high; thin, rather loose frame; blonde hair
parted in the middle; somewhat protruding upper-lip; boardless.
8. Kriminalsekretar Anton BROEDL:
39 years old; 178 cm high; slender, stiff posturo; brown hair (artificial-
ly waved); light brown eyes, slightly curved, sharp nose; sharp, mark-
ed features, beardless.
9. Kriminaldirektor Horst KOPKOW:
around 38 years old; looks 33 years; boyish face; about 185 cm high;
brown, brushed back hair; wears glasses; very vivid in his gestures,
beardless.
10. Kriminalrat Thomas APLETZER:
around 38 years old; around 170 cm high; slender; dark blond, brushed
back hair, with strong and deep bald spots above the temples; slightly
curved nose in narrow face; beardless.
11. Kriminalkommissar MUELLER I (KOPKOW'S aide):
around 35 years old; 182 cm high; slender, sportive figure; blonde brush-
ed back hair; blue eyes; high-pitched voice; beardless.
12. Kriminal Kommissar MIKA:
around 35 years old. around 175 cm high; rather fleshy face; dark,

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sparse, brushed back hair; wears glasses; wide, red face.

13. *ger* Kriminal Obersokretaer HEISE:
around 50 years old; about 175 cm high; slender; blonde, brushed-back hair; narrow face; healthy complexion; beardless.
14. *ger* Kriminal Oberassistent KLINGER:
around 30 years old; 190 cm high; wide shoulders and relatively small head; dark, brushed back hair; somewhat curved nose.
15. *ind* Hauptmann Hannes BAUER:
around 40 years old; 178 cm high; big, sportive figure; dark blonde, brushed-back hair; wide face with healthy complexion; the filmstar type; ingratiating attitude.
16. *ad* Hauptmann GROTHE:
around 35 years old; 175 cm high; big, slender; narrow face; dark blonde, brushed-back hair; sharply notched nose; protruding, large ears; big mole on left temple.

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 SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2001 2006

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE						
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT			DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Attached Interrogation Report of <u>Johann SANITZER</u>			RI FILE NO.	Wash	Reg	
			DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE	
			IS-015-309		9 Aug 1945	
SOURCE CRYPTONYM		DATE OF INFO.		EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	11 march 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>OSSC MEMORANDUM FROM: LT. Comdr. Milton Katz</p> <p>TO: Lt. W.T.M. Beale</p> <p>"1. I assume that Perry has a copy of Taylor's report, which flatly contradicts a number of SANITZER's statements concerning the treatment given to Taylor.</p> <p>2. I assume that the portions of the report which deal with the German estimate of, and experience with, OSS signal plans, and the alleged RSHA interception and deciphering of certain OSS radio dispatches, have been or will be brought to the attention of the Communications Branch."</p> <p>Analyst Note: The Interrogation Report referred to above is located in Archives under the designation of Caserta-SI-Pro-24.</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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 Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE							
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT			DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Preliminary Interrogation Report of Oberst Karl WIESER, Kommandeur des Meldegebietes Vienna			RI FILE NO.	Wash	Reg		
			DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
			LSX-38			13 Aug 1945	
SOURCE CRYPTONYM		DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION				
APPROVED	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE			
	11 March 1945						
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PERTINENT INFORMATION							
<p>"....</p> <p>28. Theoretically the KM Vienna was to coordinate its activities closely with Stapo Vienna, but in reality the connection was a very loose one, according to subject, since the interests of the two services lay in entirely different fields.</p> <p>The subject only knew personally the following Stapo personnel, and these only slightly (almost solely through social contacts):</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Krim.-Rat SANITZER (arrested)</u></p> <p>.....</p> <p>...."</p>							
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. →			[]				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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 SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2E
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2001 2006

The Black Book

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3 April 1946

TO: SAINT, Austria
FROM: SAINT (DH-136)
SUBJECT: Johann SANITZER

1. Reference SAIZ #638.
2. Attached is additional brief for further interrogation of SANITZER.
3. Will you please cope?

Enclosure (1):
As in Para. 2 above.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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Field Hq. File No. LX 280

14 May 1946

which - Books

TO: SAINT WASHINGTON DE - 156
FROM: SAINT AUSTRIA 30,01
SUBJECT: Johann SANITZER
REFERENCE: LX 55 and X-4270

1. In answer to your questions in para 4, a,b,c,d, the following is suggested. Reread LX 55 and special interrogation report of SANITZER prepared for SI Austria. Special Interrogation entitled, "Interrogation of SANITZER, Johann. Arrest of Lt. Jack TAYLOR." When these two have been carefully reread you will see following:

- a. SANITZER denied that he ever used TAYLOR in a DA-play, but states that he was making plans for same.
- b. SANITZER knows nothing definite about the DUPOIN mission under that name, but that may have been the Funkspiel carried on in Klag-enfurt by Luftwaffe Oberst. FIENITZ.
- c. SANITZER knows nothing about the DANES-HOUSEBOAT mission under that name.
- d. See the SANITZER report for all he knows about OSS.

2. It should be pointed out that this office had little original information concerning the SI missions mentioned above. Consequently, during the entire SANITZER interrogation SI Austria was kept informed and supplied this Branch with the necessary background material. They have expressed their satisfaction concerning the information received from SANITZER and stated that they were able to piece together most of the history of the other missions. Perhaps SI Austria has not passed this information on to Washington. Suggest that SI Washington request answers to their questions from Ulmer in Vienna.

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Vienna 1
Files 1

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Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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TR 17362

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. *LSX...392*

Date Rec'd SA *..8.-27.-46*

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. <i>F B M</i>	<i>2237</i>	<i>29/8</i>		<i>EMW</i>	<i>←</i>
2. <i>Williams</i>		<i>AUG 29 1946</i>	<i>20/8</i>	<i>EMW</i>	
3. <i>Miss Wislow</i>				<i>AW</i>	
4. <i>Williams</i>	<i>2237</i>	<i>OCT -1 1946</i>		<i>EMW</i>	
5.		<i>FEB 20 1947</i>		<i>m.f.</i>	
6.					
7.					
8.					
9. <i>Miss</i>					
10. <i>Yonkers 1019</i>					

For coding + indexing names. Cal + ind

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPT. ON 302
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE AC
DATE 2001 2006

[Handwritten signature]

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
Officer Designations should be used in To column.
Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: *2001*

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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LSI 392

7 August 1946

TO: SAINT
FROM: Saint, AUSTRIA 00110
SUBJECT: Johann SANITZER

- ced*
1. Reference is made to your X4921 re Subject.
 2. A copy of Special Interrogation entitled "Interrogation of SANITZER, Johann, Arrest of Lt. Jack TAYLOR" is inclosed as requested in paragraph 3b.
 3. SI Austria was unable to advise as to distribution of the report.

Distribution:
2 Washington (1 Incl only)
1 Vienna
1 Files

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Manfred von GRIMM		RI FILE NO.	200	6-1	65	2
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		XX-12466			29 Aug 46	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
DATE PROCESSED		DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
18 March 1957						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
<p>TO: Saint, Washington</p> <p>FROM: Saint, London</p> <p>".....</p> <p>The interrogation report (.... LSX-33) on Johann SANITZER, the Amt. IV A 2 official from Vienna contains a certain amount of information about various not very important links which existed between German double-cross operations in Austria and the personnel of the Rote Drei. SANITZER refers in particular to a certain Manfred von GRIMM, son of the late Austrian Consul General to the Netherlands, The only point of interest is, that according to SANITZER, GRIMM was not only a Russian agent but was also working on behalf of the British Intelligence Service.</p> <p>....."</p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2001 2006</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.				➔		

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE. 1 MAY 56

SECRET

(7-44)

- (2) Exemptions Section 3(b)
- (2) Privacy
- (2) Methods/Sources
- (2) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
GIS/Russia	RI FILE NO.	32	5	3	y58
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	REL - 124		DATE	18 Nov 46
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
8 March 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.				

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Source: Interrogation Reports, GI Warroom Reports.

"1. In accordance with WASH 2787 and Intelligence Brief No. 6 of 12 September 1946, we are forwarding the following list of interrogation reports relevant to the subject of the above referenced briefs.

....

SANITZER, Jan (Wash from Austria)

LSX-33

...."

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 367, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-46)

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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FORM NO. 33-6
DEC 1947

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

To: VIENNA ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 4 MAR 49
 CONFIRMATION: FBI (1-2) OUT 77425
 INFORMATION: AQSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A 23-380-5

WASH 0135

*o SANITZER,
Johann*

TO: VIEN

CITE: WASHF

IN CONNECTION WITH STUDY TO BE POUCHED IN NEAR FUTURE, REQUEST YOU INDICATE WHETHER YOUR FILES CONTAIN LSX-932, 7 AUGUST 1946, AND LSX-33, JULY 1945. SANITZER INTERROGATIONS.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE 4		MAR 1957	

OPERA

RMD/CD

R. HELMS

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD: 1414Z 5 MAR 49

SECRET

COPY No. 1

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- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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FORM NO.
DEC. 1947 35-5

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 8 MAR 49
 ACTION: FEM (1-2) IN 25618
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (I) 60A AR-380-5

o SANITZER,
John

VIEN 2478

TO: WASHF

CITE: VIEN

RE WASH 0135 (OUT 77425).

HAVE LSX 33. THIS IS ONLY SANITZER INTERROGATION ON RECORD
HERE. REQUEST CLARIFICATION OF OTHER REFERENCE. LSX NEVER
REACHED 900 SERIES.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE	4	MAR	1957

TC 172 8 MAR 49

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- (2) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

COPY

FORM NO. 35-6
DEC 1947

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE NO.

To: VIENNA ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 11 MAR 49
 CONFIRMATION: FBM (1-2) OUT 77838
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

SANITZER, Johann

WASH 0507

TO: VIEN GITE: WASHF

RE VIEN 2478 (IN 25618) WASH.0135 (OUT 77425)

NUMBER IS LSX 392; COVERS SANITZER INTERROGATION ON ARREST OF LT. JACK TAYLOR OF DUPONT MISSION, OF 7 AUGUST 1946. TAYLOR WAS OSS AGENT DROPPED INTO AUSTRIA, ARRESTED BY SANITZER, LATER SENT TO MAUTHAUSEN. APOLOGIES.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE		4 MAR 1957	

UPEHA

RMD

R. HELMS

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD: 0300Z 12 MAR 49

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 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

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FORM NO. 35-5
DEC. 1947

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA
TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS
ACTION: FBM (1-2)
INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), GRD (6)

ROUTINE
#14 MAR 49
IN 26695

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

'SANITZER,
Johann

VIEN 2511
TO: WASHF CITE: VIEN
RE WASH 0135 (OUT 77425) AND 0507 (OUT 77838)
NO COPIES OF LSX 392 DTD 7 AUG 46 AVAILABLE VIEN.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

* DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX
DATE 4 MAR 1957		

TOP SECRET 19 MAR 49

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Franz GUSCHLBAUER		RI FILE NO.	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE
		MAVW-1484	27 Sept 49
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
18 March 1957			
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. 1		
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
DISPATCH TO: Chief of Station, Vienna			
FROM: Chief, foreign Division M			

3. [redacted] should also like to remind you that Johann SANITZER of LSX-33, according to [redacted] now is in the hands of the Soviets, had Subject well identified as an American agent. We merely call this to your attention as a factor to be considered when arranging the meetings between [redacted] and Subject."			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		[redacted]	

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

(7-44)

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
<u>re Johann SANITZER</u>	RI FILE NO.	32 7 U	30-24
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	(?)	DATE Feb 50
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
DATE PROCESSED 14 March 1957	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
A document for the above classification could not be located by this analyst.			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	➔		

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-44)

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

MAVA-4717
10

rgang — Nr. 29

Preis: 40 Groschen

Wiener Kriegsverbrecher

Samstag, 4. Februar 1950

wird

hoher Beamter der

Ostpolizei

MAR 4 1963

INDEX

Encl. 1

[]

Wien, 4. Februar. (WP.) Als im Oktober 1949 der ehemalige Gestapo-Chef Otmár Trenker-Trnka vor dem Volksgericht stand, hätte der einstige Untergebene des Angeklagten, der ehemalige Kriminalrat der Gestapo Johann Sanitzer, als Zeuge erscheinen sollen. Sanitzer war, wie erinnertlich, im Jänner vorigen Jahres von einem anderen Volksgerichtsenat zu lebenslänglichem Kerker verurteilt worden. Seine Vorführung aus der Strafanstalt Stein an der Donau zum Trnka-Prozess erwies sich überraschenderweise als unmöglich.

In der Verhandlung wurde dann mitgeteilt, daß sich Sanitzer nicht mehr in Stein befindet, sondern schon vor geraumer Zeit von sowjetischen Organen aus der Strafanstalt weggeholt worden sei. Die österreichischen Behörden hätten über das weitere Schicksal des „Lebenslänglichen“ nichts mehr erfahren, doch hieß es schon damals, daß seine Lage eine weit bessere geworden sei als die eines Sträflings. Aus Deutschland sind nun Meldungen eingetroffen, wonach Sanitzer eine wichtige Stelle in der deutschen Ostzone innehat.

bereit, und so findet der Umstand, daß die „Lebenslängliche“ Haft des einstigen Gestapo-Büttels ein so rasches Ende fand, eine eindeutige Erklärung.

Bei Fachleuten spielt die Vergangenheit keine Rolle

Dafür, daß sich sowjetische Stellen die Dienste Johann Sanitzers, des ehemaligen Gestapofunktionärs, gesichert haben, gibt es zwei Gründe. Man kann von ihm erfahren, welche Personen während des Naziregimes freiwillig oder nach Marterungen durch die Gestapo zu Verrätern wurden, andererseits gilt Sanitzer auch als ein gewiegter Fachmann, dessen Spezialgebiet die Entschlüsselung von Geheimkodes ist.

Wenn die Sowjets Fachleute brauchen, dann spielt deren Vergangenheit keine Rolle. Dies erfuhren auch ehemalige Soldaten, die während des Naziregimes in einer Wehrmachtdienststelle „scharfen Verhör“ unterzogen worden waren. Der Offizier, unter dessen Leitung die scharfen Verhöre vorgenommen worden waren, war nach 1945 für seine ehemaligen Opfer unerreichbar. Sie mußten feststellen, daß er bei einer sowjetischen Behörde Dienst verhehe.

Auch Sanitzers Vergangenheit fällt nun nicht mehr ins Gewicht. Der einstige Kriminalrat, der als Oberwachmann im Jahre 1938 zur Gestapo kam, verschaffte sich dort die ersten Sporen dadurch, daß er der ehemaligen Sekretärin des Reichskaisers Karl wieder zu ihrem Silberfuchs verhalf. Diese Sekretärin war eine Freundin Emmy Görings, und so mußte der Fall ganz besonders sorgfältig behandelt werden. Sanitzer gelang es festzustellen, daß sich ein höherer Berliner Polizeibeamter den Silberfuchs angeeignet hatte.

Während des Krieges war Sanitzer auch Spezialist für die Verhöre mit Fallschirmspringern. Die Erfolge, die er nicht nur durch die barbarische Behandlung der Gestapo-Häftlinge, sondern auch durch seine Begabung für die Entschlüsselung von Geheimkodes erzielte, verhalfen ihm zu einer raschen Karriere.

Es gelang ihm des öfteren, durch Verwendung solcher Kodes den Abwehrdienst der Alliierten irrezuführen und sich durch raffinierte Täuschungsmanöver wichtige Nachrichten zu verschaffen.

Für einen Mann, der so talentvoll und so rechtschaffen ist wie Johann Sanitzer, hat die deutsche Ostpolizei mancherlei Aufgaben

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAYA-4717

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna *NY*
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Johann SANITZER

DATE: 6 February 1950
Attention

RECORDED
MAR 21 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

pe

** Soviet Zone Police under East Ger. Govt*

1. Attached is a clipping from the Weltpresse of 4 February 1950 which states that subject now holds an important post with the Eastern Zone Police, Germany. The article also points out that subject is an expert in the cracking of ciphers and codes and that during the war in 1944 he attempted to play back Allied agents.

2. SANITZER, who was sentenced to life by an Austrian Peoples Court, was removed by the Soviets about a year ago from the Austrian Federal Penitentiary in Stain, Lower Austria, where he was serving his sentence. It was SANITZER who, during the war, interrogated the DuPont Mission consisting of Lt. Jack TAYLOR, USNR,

Attachment

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RI/MS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RI/Files	<input type="checkbox"/>

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

INDEX

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SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

Encl
ret. by Austrian Govt
FORM NO. 51-28
APR 1947

32-7-30-34

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: *2001*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

TOP SECRET

13 August, 1950 - S (LA/XI/a)4/24.

SUBJECT: Intelligence Nets in Austria - Intelligence source Ing. Richard
KAUDER, Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 30.

Ing. Richard KAUDER reported to AEW people that he has been offered the
a Soviet Russian line (Linie) but that he has repeatedly refused (to use it.)

KAUDER is visited weekly by a Frau Leni PROCH, Flomberg am Mondsee, wife
of PROCH Walter, who is at present in the Landesgericht Vienna I. PROCH was
an SS-SD man or a Gestapooberturmfuehrer abd has been in prison for five
years and two months without being brought to trial. His lawyer is Dr.
ALTMANN.

PROCH was a collaborator of SANITZER, head of Abteilung IV (ND) of the
Stapo headquarters in Vienna. He was known to have had (during the war ?)
radio contact with Soviet agents who were parachuted in. He was released
from the prison at STEIN by the Soviets after his trial and now holds a
high position in the People's Police in the DDR.

Some days ago Frau PROCH stated that her husband had received news
"from S.", by which she meant SANITZER.

There is a possibility therefore that a contact exists between SANITZER
and KAUDER through Walter PROCH.

(Source 1- Nr. 220)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2001

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STRENG VERTRAULICH

Ergänzung 6:
13. August 1950.- S(1A/XI/a)4/24.

Betr.: NACHRICHTENNETZ in OBERÖSTERREICH - Nachrichtenquelle Ing. Richard
K a u d e r, Salzburg, Schwarzstr. 30.
Bezug: ho. lfd. Berichte.

Der laufend gemeldete
Ing. KAUDER Richard, Salzburg, Schwarzstr. 30.
äußerte sich gegenüber ABR-Leuten, dass ihm schon wiederholt eine sowjetruss. Linie angeboten worden wäre, an jedoch immer abgelehnt hätte.
Nun verkehrt bei ihm allwöchentlich Frau
PROCH Leni, Plomberg am Mondsee wh.,
die Gattin des im Landesgericht I Wien einsitzenden
PROCH Walter,
der SSSD Mann oder Gestapoobstersternführer war und seit
5 Jahren und 8 Monaten sitzt, ohne dass man ihm den
Prozess gemacht hätte.
Sein zuständiger Rechtsanwalt ist
Dr. ALTMANN.
P r o c h war Mitarbeiter des
SANITZER
Leiter der IV. Abt. (ND) der Stapelstelle Wien,
der bekanntlich ein Funkspiel mit den von den Sowjets
abgesetzten Fallschirmagenten unterhielt, von dem
Sowjets nach Aburteilung aus der Strafanstalt Stei
geholt wurde und nun in der DDR eine höhere Stelle inner-
halb der Volkspolizei bekleidet.
Frau P r o c h erzählte vor einigen Tagen, dass ihr
Gatte Nachricht "von S." bekommen habe, womit Sanitzer
gemeint wäre.
Es liegt nun nahe, dass von S a n i t z e r über Walter
P r o c h unter Umständen irgendwelche Fäden zu K a u -
d e r laufen ? !

(Quelle: I - Nr. 22e)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SECRET

PTR (CIE)

Handwritten initials

V-Mann Erhard Focke hat von S. v. S. (siehe Bericht v. 24. 9.) das Angebot erhalten, nach Deutschland zu S. n. i. t. z. e. r zu gehen und für ihn zu arbeiten. Focke, dessen Schmuggelgeschäfte immer sehr erfolgreich gehen und der auch von einem gewissen Adolf P. e. t. s. c. h., V.D., aus Braunsau, Manshofen wh., (Partei) beim CIG wegen Verdachtes der Beteiligung für die W.F. - (weil sich Focke eben wegen des Schmuggelgeschäfts in Ostdeutschland aufhält) angeklagt wurde und vom CIG überwacht wird, ist, wenn es ihm möglich sein wird, das Angebot anzunehmen.

75

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

Das Wochenblatt
 Nr. 35, 24. Aug. 1950

Staatspolizeinformativ

Wien. In gewissen Kreisen vertrieben. Der langjährige Chef der Gendarmerie, Major Sanitzner, der wegen eines Volksgerichtshofes zu lebenslänglicher Verurteilung verurteilt wurde, wurde aber befreit. In Wien. In gewissen Kreisen vertrieben. Der langjährige Chef der Gendarmerie, Major Sanitzner, der wegen eines Volksgerichtshofes zu lebenslänglicher Verurteilung verurteilt wurde, wurde aber befreit. In Wien. In gewissen Kreisen vertrieben. Der langjährige Chef der Gendarmerie, Major Sanitzner, der wegen eines Volksgerichtshofes zu lebenslänglicher Verurteilung verurteilt wurde, wurde aber befreit.



Sonderabteilung in Bantzen. Sanitzer gilt als Spezialist für Spionageabwehr. Seine „verschärften Verhöre“ sind berühmt gewesen. Es wundert uns, daß man nun im Lande der besten Polizei auch schon solche Spezialisten importieren muß. Unsere Zeit hat Gnade ohne Maß für jeden Verbrecher, wenn er richtig verwendet, der neuen Flagge wertvoll erscheint...

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SECRET

NAVY-6342

Chief, Foreign Division M
Chief of Station, Vienna

21 August 1950

Attention: []

Operational

Article from Wiener Kurier

The attached article from the 19 August 1950 number of the Wiener Kurier should be of interest to you. We have asked [] to determine the source. He believes it is Franz GYHUS, but has not yet confirmed this.

Attachment: Clipping

- 1 - [] of attachment
- 1 - []
- 1 - [] file

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001-2008

ORIGINAL FILED IN - 67-0-460

SECRET

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~~67-0-460~~

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 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

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Kriegsverbrecher Sanitzer

wirbt Wiener

Gestapokollegen für

Ostpolizei an

Wien, 19. August (Eigenbericht). Der „Herr über Leben und Tod“ aller Wiener während der Zeit der Naziokkupation Österreichs, der ehemalige berüchtigte Kriminalrat der Gestapo-Einstellstelle Wien, Johann Sanitzer, bemüht sich, wie verlässliche Quellen erklärten, seine früheren Amtskollegen um sich zu scharen, um die Wiener Gestapo in der Ostzone Deutschlands wieder aufzubauen.

Johann Sanitzer wurde bekanntlich von den Sowjets aus der Strafanstalt Stein, wo er seine lebenslängliche Kerkerstrafe für Kriegsverbrechen verbüßte, befreit und zu einem leitenden Funktionär der kommunistischen deutschen Ostzonenpolizei gemacht.

„Spezialist für „verschärfte Verhöre““
Wie ein Gewährsmann einem Vertreter des „Wiener Kurier“ erklärte, hat Sanitzer, der Spezialist für „verschärfte Verhöre“ auf dem Morzin-Platz war, durch einen Vertrauensmann einigen ehemaligen Mitarbeitern seiner Wiener Dienststelle das Angebot gemacht, zur Mitarbeit bei der deutschen Ostpolizei in die

Prominenter SED-Führer nach Westdeutschland gekommen

Berlin, 19. August (WK). Wie der nordwestdeutsche Rundfunk gestern Abend laut Reuters meldete, ist der Vorsitzende der SED von Tübingen (Sowjetzone), Heinrich Hoffmann, kürzlich nach Westdeutschland geflohen und hat wichtiges Dokumentenmaterial mit sich genommen.

Sowjetzone Deutschlands zu kommen. Es ist bekannt, daß dieses Angebot mindestens sechs ehemaligen Wiener Gestapobeamten zugänglich ist, die in der Zwischenzeit ihre Volksgerichtsstrafen wegen Verbrechen nach dem Kriegsverbrechergesetz abbüßt haben. Als Überbringer dieses Angebots soll ein Delegierter Ostdeutschlands beim letzten kommunistischen „Friedenskongreß“ in Wien fungiert haben.

Die Bedingungen, die dieses Angebot enthielt, waren äußerst verlockend: Als Monatsgehalt wurden den ehemaligen Gestapobeamten dreitausend Ostmark und freies Quartier garantiert für eine „im wesentlichen von früher vertraute Arbeit“. Die Dienstleistung, so hieß es, erfolge in der unmittelbaren Umgebung Sanitzers, der sagen ließ, „sein Einfluß sei so groß, daß er Positionen verschaffen könne, an die zur Zeit in Österreich nicht zu denken sei“.

Diejenigen unter den ehemaligen „Kollegen“ Sanitzers, die sich für dieses Angebot interessierten, sollten sich an einen Offizier der Sowjetkommandantur in Urfahr wenden, der „nähere“ Auskünfte erteilt und für die Ausreise sorgt.

Die sechs ehemaligen Mitarbeiter Sanitzers sollen, wie verlautet, das an sie gerichtete Angebot ihres früheren Chefs abgelehnt haben. „Besondere Verwendung“ im Spionagedienst

Wie der Gewährsmann erklärt, soll Sanitzer in der Stadt Bautzen ein Spezialkommando leiten, wo er Personal für „besondere Verwendung“ ausbilden soll. Diese „besondere Verwendung“ soll in Spionage- und Spionageabwehrdienst bestehen. In diesem Zusammenhang ist interessant, daß sich in der Nähe der Stadt Bautzen einige der berüchtigten Zwangsarbeitslager befinden, aus denen den Uranbergwerken der Umgebung Arbeitskräfte zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Für die Aufgaben im Rahmen der kommunistischen deutschen Ostzonenpolizei dürfte Sanitzer jedenfalls der richtige Mann sein. Von ihm sagte der Vorsitzende in seinem Wiener Volksgerichtsprozeß in der Urteilsbegründung, daß seine Taten ein Rückfall in die Barbarei und in mittelalterliche „Foltermethoden“ waren. Er wurde vom Volksgericht im Jänner 1949 zu lebenslänglichem Kerker verurteilt.

Es dauerte jedoch nicht lange, bis ihn die Sowjets noch im gleichen Jahr aus der in der russischen Zone gelegenen Strafanstalt Stein holten. Die Öffentlichkeitsfahrt von der Befreiung Sanitzers durch die Russen, die er als Zeuge in einem Volksgerichtshofprozeß aussagen sollte, das Gericht „musste“ damals auf die Aussage Sanitzers verzichten und die überraschte Öffentlichkeit erfuhr zu ihrem Er-

staunen, daß der Gestapomann Sanitzer gerade jener Macht, seine Freiheit verdankte, die sich sonst bei jeder Gelegenheit an der Verdammung der Nazifaschisten nicht genug tun kann.

REUTERS

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

28/8/50

SUBJECT:- SANITZER, Rudolf, former chief of the SD-Deciphering Section, Vienna.

His connections with SLAWIK and his Contacts in Austria.

It is well known that Rudolf SANITZER, after receiving a sentence of life imprisonment from a People's Court and supposed to serve his sentence in STEIN, was released from prison by the Russians and taken to Vienna. (Mödling).

The Russian Element felt that an organization like the former SD is necessary in the "Democratic Republic" (East Germany) and SANITZER was charged with forming an intelligence service. (Abwehrdienst.) He began his work in April, 1950 in BAUTZEN. SANITZER himself lives in WEDMAR. Two former SD-colleagues from Vienna- their names are being learned- are working for him in the immediate vicinity.

SANITZER applied to SLAWIK for more collaborators. Immediately before his departure for East Germany, SANITZER contacted a Dr. HÜBER. Information from the Meldeamt shows a Dr. HÜBER, now living in Linz, Siedlung 73, Konradkaserne. He was born 14/1/1892 in GRÜNBERG and his previous address was Vienna XIV, Seravagasse 6. He is registered as having been a Nazi party applicant. (Note- The above information about HÜBER was grossed out on the original document before the photostat was made.) Dr. HÜBER, who is in bad financial straits, accepted SANITZER's offer.

Another of SANITZER's contacts is in Vienna, a certain Anton HASLINGER, who lives in Petersdorf bei WIEN, Walzenstrasse 7. HASLINGER has known SANITZER since 1938.

In SALZBURG, SANITZER's contact is a SLAWIK man, Gustav STANEK. STANEK was sentenced to serve 14 months under the KVG (War Criminal Law ?) and was pardoned in the middle of July, 1950. STANEK served his sentence in Linz in

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- 2 -

the VOEST forced labor group. STRANEK during the war belonged to the "Frontaufklaerung." After his release from prison, STANEK was employed at the Non Stop Kino in SALZBURG as a worker. At present STANEK rents the bicycle stand at the Non Stop Kino and lives from his earnings there.

More information follows.

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Streng vertraulich

28.8.50

Zahl:
Betrifft: Sanitzer ^{Johannes} Rudolf, ehemaliger Chef der SD-Dechiffrier-
abteilung Wien, -Verbindung zu Slawik und Ver-
bindungsstellen in Österreich.
Bezug: ohne.

*
Allgemein bekannt ist, dass Rudolf Sanitzer, nachdem er von einem Volkgericht zu lebenslänglichen Kerker verurteilt worden war und in Stein seine Haft verbüßen sollte, von den Russen abgeholt und nach Wien gebracht wurde. (Mödling) Hierüber wurde erfahren.

Das Russische Element hält die Organisation einer dem ehemaligen SD ähnlichen Formation in der Demokratischen Republik für notwendig. Hiermit wurde Sanitzer beauftragt. S. begann im April 1950 in Wien seine Arbeit, den Aufbau eines Abwehrdienstes. Sanitzer selbst hat seinen Sitz in Weimar. Zwei ehemalige Mitarbeiter aus der Zeit des SD in Wien, die Namen werden erfahren, -arbeiten auch jetzt wieder in der nächsten Umgebung des Sanitzer.

Um weitere Mitarbeiter hat sich Sanitzer an Slawik gewandt. Unmittelbar vor seiner Abreise nach Ostdeutschland zu Sanitzer steht

Dr. HUBER

, der seit in Lins. - Laut Meldesamt: Dr. Gustav Huber 14.1.1892 in Grünberg geboren, letzter Aufenthalt Wien XIV. Seravagasse 6, derzeit wohnhaft in Lins, Siedlung 75, Konradkaserne. Registriert als ~~SS-Mitarbeiter~~.

Dr. Huber, dem es finanziell sehr schlecht geht, hat das Angebot, zu Sanitzer zu kommen und für ihn zu arbeiten, angenommen.

INDEX

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Eine weitere Anlaufstelle des S a n i t z e r in Österreich befindet sich in Wien und zwar ist der dortige V-Mann des S. ein gewisser

* HASLINGER Anton, Petersdorf bei Wien wohnhaft, Walsenstrasse 7.

H a s l i n g e r kennt den S a n i t z e r schon aus der Zeit vor dem Jahre 1938.

In Salzburg ist die V-Stelle des S a n i t z e r ein Slavik-Mann und zwar

* STANEK Gustav. Gustav S t a n e k war wegen KVO zu 14 Monaten verurteilt worden, wurde Mitte Juli 1950 begnadigt. Seine Haft verbrachte er in Linz im Arbeitseinsatz VORST. S t a n e k gehörte im Kriege der Abteilung "Frontaufklärung" an. Nach seiner Ha tentlassung war S t a n e k im Non Stop Kino Salzburg zuerst als Hilfsarbeiter tätig. Derzeit hat St. den Fahrradstand des Non Stop Kinos gepachtet, von welchem Ertrag er lebt.

Weitere Berichte werden folgen.

345/hj

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28/8/50

FOR THE CHIEF

Informant Erhart FOCKE has received an offer from STANEK (see report dated 28/8) to go to Germany and work for SANITZER.

FOCKE, whose smuggling business is steadily growing worse, has been denounced to the CIC by an Adolf PETSCH, a Volksdeutsch from Czechoslovakia, BRAUNAU and RANSHOFEN, for suspected activities for the Communist Party (because of his smuggling activities FOCKE is frequently in Eastern Germany) and is under surveillance by the CIC. FOCKE will accept SANITZER's offer if he can.

Article from DAS WOCHENBLATT,
No. 35, 24 August, 1950

Vienna- It is reported that the former chief of the Gestapoleitstelle in Vienna, SANITZER, who received a life sentence from an Austrian People's Court and was later freed by the Russians, is looking for candidates for the German Secret State Police among his former employees. He himself is at present the chief of a special section in Bautzen. SANITZER passes as a specialist in counter intelligence. (Spionage Abwehr.) His trial is now behind him. (?)

We wonder that in the country with the best police force it is already necessary to import such specialists. In these times there is mercy for each criminal if he appears worthy to the new flag (Russians). (?)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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*Frome G1S officials in touch with Communist intelligence service
Sueyner Hiller*

^x
Rudolf O s t e r, zuletzt Kriminalsekretär
der Gestapo-Leitstelle Wien, am 20.9.1902 in Wien geb.,
Österr.Stbg., rk., verh., in Wien 1., Nibelungengasse 8
wohnhaft, wurde im Jahre 1927 in den Dienst der Wr.Sicher-
heitswache aufgenommen. Am 1.8.1931 wurde er in das Kriminal-
beamtenchorps übergeleitet und versah seinen Dienst im
Sicherheitsbüro und bei der Wirtschaftspolizei. Bereits
1932 trat er der NSDAP bei und setzte seine Betätigung für
diese Partei auch nach deren Verbot im Jahre 1933 fort.
Er betätigte sich insbesondere für den Nachrichtendienst
der GESTAPO während der sogenannten Verbotszeit, wobei
ihm besonders seine im Jahre 1934 erfolgte Abkommandierung
zur Österr. bzw. Wiener Staatspolizei zugute kam. Er gehörte
ausserdem der SA und der Pol.SS mit dem Dienstgrad eines
Schar- oder Oberscharführers an. Nach der Besetzung Öster-
reichs durch Deutsche Truppen im März 1938 wurde O s t e r
der Gestapo-Leitstelle Wien zugeteilt. Er versah im Referat
II c IV A 1b (Legitimus mit der besonderen Verwendung
für Habsburgerangelegenheiten) Dienst. O s t e r, der von
jeher national eingestellt war, war ein überzeugter Anhänger
der nationalsoz. Ideologie.

Am 30.8.1946 wurde O s t e r von der Abteilung
I weg. Ver. d. Verbr. nach dem KVG. festgenommen und dem Landesge-
richt Wien (Volksgericht) eingeliefert. Er wurde in der Folge-
zeit wegen Illegalität und Falschregistrierung zu einem Jahr
Kerker, jedoch ohne Vermögensverfall verurteilt. Dieses Urteil
wurde jedoch über Beschluss des Obersten Gerichtshofes, da
das Gesetz zum Nachteil des Verurteilten angewandt wurde, auf-
gehoben und das Verfahren gegen Oster mit Beschluss des Volks-
gerichtshofes Wien vom 1.10.1947, Zl. Vg 1e Vr 4050/47 - Rv919/47,
endgültig eingestellt. Seine Verzeichnung in den Listen ehem.
Nationalsozialisten erfolgte als "Belasteter". Dementsprechend
wurde Oster am 7.10.1948 gem. § 18b des Verb. Ges. 1947 aus dem
Staatsdienst entlassen. Gegen die Registrierung als Be-
lasteter legte Oster Beschwerde bei der ersten Instanz ein,
die jedoch abgewiesen wurde. Nachdem Oster auch gegen diesen
Bescheid Berufung einlegte und seine Beschwerde sich dzt. bei

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der "Beschwerdekommission" befindet, ist der Bescheid der Registrierungsgestelle f. Nationalsozialisten bisher nicht rechtskräftig.

Oster, née Mosca

Seine Gattin ~~Helene~~ *geb. Moser*, verw. Pawlik, mit der Oster seit ~~3.4.1941~~ verheiratet ist, besitzt in Wien 1., Wiesinger - str. 1 ein Cafe, welches sie aus ihrer ersten Ehe erbe. Der Ehe entstammen 3 Kinder im Alter von 4 bis 7 Jahren. Dieses Kaffeehaus ist nun seit geraumer Zeit der Treffpunkt ehem. oder swangslänfig pensionierter Kriminalbeamter. Nach umfangreichen Erhebungen kann darüber berichtet werden, dass unter diesen gemassregelten ehem. Polizeibeamten, besonders die Propaganda der unter der Leitung des ha. vorgemerkten Dr. Slavik stehenden "Nationalen Liga" gewirkt hat. Ein Teil dieser ehem. Polizeibeamten hat sich zweifellos dem Nachrichtendienst der Nationalen Liga, die ja in engen Kontakt mit dem komm. Abwehrbüro steht, verschrieben. Die Bezahlung dieser Agententätigkeit beträgt monatlich 1.500.--S. Es konnte in diesem Zusammenhang auch einwandfrei ermittelt werden, dass sich der ehem. Kriminalbeamte Leutgeb vor einigen Monaten tatsächlich von Jugoslawien kommend in Wien aufgehalten hatte. Leutgeb ist dem Erhebungsergebnis zufolge beim jugoslawischen Geheimdienst in gehobener Position, verfügt über einen eigenen PKW und ist ihm ein Stab Agenten unterstellt. Allen Anschein nach hatte er auch mit Oster Fühlung genommen. Die von ha. geführten Erhebungen über Leutgeb bzw. über dessen angebl. Aufenthalt in Wien verliefen vor Monaten ergebnislos. Den von der Nationalen Liga angeworbenen ehem. Polizeibeamten wurde versprochen, dass sie im Falle einer kommunistischen Machergreifung unter Berücksichtigung ihrer bisherigen Dienstzeit wieder in den Staatsdienst eingestellt werden. Es wurde ihnen jedoch nicht versprochen, dass sie wieder Exekutivdienst versehen werden, sondern wurden ihnen leitende Stellen im Arbeitsamt u.ä. in Aussicht gestellt. In diesem Zusammenhang kann auch berichtet werden, dass den angeführten Kreisen informatorisch Nachrichten zugehen, angebl. aus mehreren versch. Quellen, dass der ehem. Kriminalrat der Gestapo B... in kurzer Zeit in Wien erwartet werde. Er befindet sich dzt. in Berlin, bzw. in der Ostzone Deutschlands und ist Leiter eines Schnlungskurses des ostdeutschen Sicherheitsdienstes. Des weiteren wurde vertraulich ermittelt, dass auch der amrk. Nachrichtendienst an Sanitzer während seiner Haft in L.G. Wien herange-

*Arbeitsamt
d. Wiener*

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-3-

treten sei, um ihn für sich zu gewinnen. Sanitzer soll einer eventuellen Betätigung jedoch nur mit dem Vorbehalt, dass sich seine Arbeit nicht gegen Österr.Staatsbürger richte, zugestimmt haben, jedoch soll ihm der amerik.Nachrichtendienst diese Konzession nicht gemacht haben, worauf Sanitzer angeblich ablehnte. Weitere Erhebungen ergaben, dass man den von der Nationalen Liga angeworbenen ehem.Polizeibeamten auch den Vorschlag machte, Schulungskurse in Ostdeutschland zu besuchen, jedoch soll dieser Vorschlag bisher auf Ablehnung gestossen sein. Es war jedoch bisher, trotz eingehendster Erhebungen, nicht möglich, die Namen der betreffenden ehem.Polizeibeamten zu ermitteln. Im Übrigen wäre zur Anwerbung eines staatspolizeilichen Konfidenten aus den angeführten Kreisen ein Geldbetrag notwendig, der nicht aufgebracht werden konnte.

Zusammenfassend kann berichtet werden, dass alle Anzeichen tatsächlich dafür sprechen, dass sich Oster für den prokommunistischen Informationsdienst der Nationalen Liga betätigt. Er bestreitet seinen Lebensunterhalt offiziell wohl aus den Einnahmen des seiner Gattin gehörenden Kaffeehauses, das im übrigen nur bescheiden frequentiert wird, soll jedoch einer vertraulichen Mitteilung zufolge über Barmittel besitzen, die in keinem Verhältnis zu seinem Einkommen stehen. Seine dt.Beschäftigung besteht in versch.geschäftl.Tätigkeiten im Cafe seiner Gattin.

21.9.1950.

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		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		MAVA 6745			2 Oct 50	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
DATE PROCESSED		DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
6 March 1957						

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

DISPATCH TO: Chief Foreign Division M

FROM: Chief of Station, Vienna

"...."

17. There have been several reports that Dr. Johann SANITZER, former Vienna Gestapo official, is working in East Germany for the Soviets.

"...."

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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Page No.

FROM: BERLIN ROUTINE
 To: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 4 OCT 50
 ACTION: FDM (1-2) IN 43787A
 INFORMATION: DSO (3-4), FDW (5), STC (6), IID (7), S/C (8-9-10)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

BRLN 3372

Sanitizer, Johann
CORRECTED COPY

TO: WASHF, VIENF, ^{Johann} INFO: KARLF CITE: BRLNF

REQUEST TRACES ~~FM~~ ^{Johann} SANITZER, KRIMINAL KOMMISSAR STAPO VIENNA
1943, REPORTEDLY WORKING FOR STAATSSICHERHEIT'S MINISTERIUM D.D.R.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE	7	MAR	1957

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TOR: 14212-6 OCT 50

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TO: 5 OCTOBER 50
ACTION: SPECIAL OPERATIONS IN 43764
INFORMATION: BRLN
ADSO (1-2), FDM (3-4), STC (5), IID (6), S/C (7-8-9)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

KARL 9945

SANITZER, Johann

TO: BRLNF **INFO:** WASHF **CITE:** KARLF

RE: BRLN 3372* (IN-43787)

FORWARDING LSX-33, 1945 DETAILED INTERROGATION JOHANN SANITZER.

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1649Z 5 OCTOBER 50

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		VIEN F 4453 (IN 43872)		6 Oct 50
SOURCE CRYPTONYM		DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
DATE PROCESSED		DISSEMINATED IN	DATE	
12 March 1957				
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PERTINENT INFORMATION				
CABLE FROM VIENNA				
"HAVE NO INFO ON <u>SANITZER</u> NOT AT HQ."				
REF BRLN 3372 IN 43787				
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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Johann SANITZER		RI FILE NO.	Not Classified
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7331 (IN 44608)	11 Oct 50
SOURCE CRYPTONYM		DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
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PERTINENT INFORMATION			
CABLE FROM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
REF BRLN 3372. IN 43787			
1. STATION FILES REFLECT LENGTHY REPORT ISX-33 DATED JULY 45 BASED INTERROGATION JOHANN SANITZER, GESTAPO, VIENNA, SECTION IV 2. JOHANN SANITZER BORN 13 OCT 1904.			
2. AWAITING SMOOTHER REPLY ON SANITZER, FNU."			
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PAGE No.

To: BERLIN, KARLSRUHE ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 17 OCT 50
 CONFIRMATION: FDM (1-2) OUT 69647
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), STC (5), IID (6), S/C (7-8-9)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

WASH 17386

SANITZER, Johann

TO: BRLNF INFO: KARLF CITE: WASHF
 RE: BRLN 3372 (IN 43787) - Request for trace

VIENNA PRESS REPORTED JOHANN SANITZER GIVEN HIGH POSITION DDR POLICE. WAR CRIMINAL REMOVED BY RUSSIANS FROM STEIN PRISON. CLEVER UNSCRUPULOUS GESTAPO OFFICIAL DURING WAR. CODE BREAKING EXPERT. SHREWD IN HANDLING CAPTURED AGENTS. PLANS REBUILD ORGANIZATION SIMILAR TO VIENNA GESTAPO.

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 SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3020
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DATE 7	MAR 1957

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

1004Z 17 OCT 50

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

17 October 1950

Chief, KOB
COS

Current Activities of the former Kriminalrat
Johann SANITZER
NOX-4-23074, LSL-33 (July 1945), BRLE-3372 (IR-43787A) *Request traces*

1. There is some evidence, though inconclusive, that subject may be in the employ of the DER State Security Service. After a perusal of the attached interrogation report, I am struck by certain facets in his career which suggest why the Soviets may have taken an interest in his person:

a. He belongs to that small and very selective group of Art IV ~~W/~~ experts among whose major exploits ranks the EQUAL case.

b. He specialized in Russian cases. As you may recall, the members of the Sonderkommando Panowitz charged with the Paris end of EQUAL were never found and must be presumed in Soviet hands. In this connection, the theory that the RIS may have succeeded in a major penetration of IV 2b has been advanced.

2. I consider the question of subject's current occupation sufficiently important to warrant an investigation as to his whereabouts. In contacting former colleagues in the West (as he is alleged to have done) he is liable to concentrate on members of his inner circle, whose proficiency he can assess on the basis of personal observation. The names of the RSHA staff personnel assigned to IV 2b in Berlin are listed in Annex A of LSL-33. The personnel of IV 2 of the Stepo-Stalla Vienna can be found in paras 42-45, ibid.

3. To realize that it may be a time-consuming process to establish the present whereabouts of former IV 2 personnel. With the facilities of the German police Sachdienst at our disposal, however, it should not take too long to ascertain whether they are still in Germany. (I understand that Kriminalrat *KOPAC resides in the U.S. Zone).

Distributions:

- 2-KOB (attach)
- 1-COS (attach)
- 1-ADM
- 1-ADM
- 1-VIS
- 1-VIS
- 1-VIS

CLAS

DOWN GRAD
FOR D. C.

To: KOB

Your action. Please
copy posted. Jm

1950 - For info
SFF

GBTS-346
COPY 1 of 4

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
Johann SANITZER		RI FILE NO.	Not Classified	
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		DATE
		SALZ 638	(IN 343260)	20 Oct 50
ANALYST		DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
		12 March 1957		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
CABLE FROM SALZBURG				
<p>"1. <u>JOHANN SANITZER</u> IS NOW IN CAMP ORR, SALZBURG.</p> <p>2. AVAILABLE FOR ANY QUESTIONING YOU DESIRE."</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2001-2006</p>				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. ▶				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-44)

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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USAGE

MGLA-4190

Encl. 11

P/02194

AUSTRIA

23.10.1950 (P/02194)

Subject: DR. SLAVIK AND THE EAST BLOCK CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

Date of Report: Middle Oct. 1950

Date recvd.: 23.10.50

HH 7

1. The following information comes from a conversation held by HH 7 with Dr. Adolf SLAVIK.

2. Dr. Adolf SLAVIK expects new directives for his work from the conferences at the East Block Conference in Prague. The latter was connected with a Kominform meeting. On Friday, 20 Oct. the Delegation of the Central Committee of the KPOe departed and will bring him his directives. SLAVIK indicated that it concerned the establishment of a tactic intended for East Germany and the Soviet Zone of Austria.

3. Dr. SLAVIK was especially impressed by the information he apparently received that Gestpo-Kriminalrat SANITZER and his "trusted colleagues" were in charge of the security measures at the East Block and Kominform Conferences. SANITZER was reportedly until the present being used as a teacher for the Anti-Sabotage and secret radio or the so-called radio play-backs (he was recently in Lemberg for this reason); the Prague assignment was the first practical job for SANITZER. SLAVIK saw in this a great change not only for SANITZER but for the entire Eastern-oriented group of the former Nazis.

4. Dr. SLAVIK stated that the mechanism for maintaining the public and party security in CSR is actually under the Russian control and also German because the Czechs are not regarded as reliable enough.

(Translated from the German)

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2) (A) Privacy
(2) (B) Methods/Sources
(2) (G) Foreign Relations

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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X AAZ-24228
ÖSTERREICH
23 Oktober 1950
23.10.1950 (1/02194)

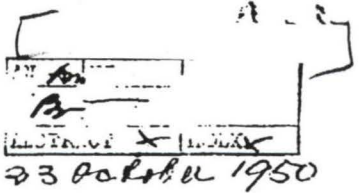
Betr.: DR. SLAVIK UND DIE OSTBLOCK-KONFERENZ IN PRAG

Zeit des Vorgangs: Mitte Oktober 1950
Eingang hier : 23.10.1950

HR 7

1. Die folgenden Informationen stammen aus einem Gespräch von HR 7 mit Dr. Adolf SLAVIK.
2. Dr. Adolf SLAVIK erwartet von den Verhandlungen der Ostblock-Konferenz in PRAG, die auch mit einer Kominform-Tagung verbunden gewesen sei, neue Direktiven für seine Arbeit. Eine Freitag, den 20.10., abgereiste Delegation des ZK der KPÖ werde ihm diese Weisungen überbringen. SLAVIK deutete an, es handle sich um die nähere Festlegung einer Taktik, die für Ostdeutschland und für Österreich, zumindest die Sowjetzone, die gleiche sein werde.
3. Besonders beeindruckt zeigte sich Dr. SLAVIK von der ihm angeblich zugekommenen Information, dass die Sicherheits-Vorkehrungen bei der Ostblock- und Kominform-Konferenz dem ehemaligen Gestapo-Kriminalrat SANITZER und seinen "bewährten Mitarbeitern" anvertraut worden seien. SANITZER sei bisher lediglich als Lehrkraft für Anti-sabotage-Bekämpfung und für den geheimen Funkdienst einschliesslich der sogenannten Funkspiele verwendet worden (zuletzt habe er sich in dieser Eigenschaft in LEMBERG aufgehalten); die Prager Betrauung sei der erste praktische Einsatz SANITZERS; er erblicke darin eine grosse Wendung nicht nur für SANITZER, sondern für den ganzen östlich-orientierten Teil der früheren Nationalsozialisten.
4. Dr. SLAVIK behauptete sogar, dass der Apparat für die öffentliche und die Partei-Sicherheit in der Tschechoslowakei im wesentlichen unter der Kontrolle russischer, aber auch deutscher Funktionäre stehe, weil die Tschechen als nicht genügend verlässlich gelten.

ES 207



 23 Oktober 1950

SACZ-CIA-Proc-1

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 SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 2528
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

SECRET

Security and Temp

From: Vienna, Austria Report No: NAV-2216 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 4 in German No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: [] Approved By: []

Distribution: By copy to: Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: [] References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

We are forwarding you the attached Austrian police reports on the activities of Rudolf SAMITZER, former Polizeirat assigned to the Vienna Gestapo.

Subject: Activities of Rudolf SAMITZER

Date of Information: August 1950

Date of Report: 7 November 1950

Evaluation: F-3

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Encl.

Classification

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FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN 670-505

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2P

XAAZ - 24309
ÖSTERREICH
14 November 1950
14.11.1950 (P/02280)

P

Betr.: UNSTIMMIGKEITEN ZWISCHEN "NATIONALER LIGA" UND KPÖ

Zeit des Vorgangs: Anfang November 1950
Eingang hier : 13.11.1950

HH 7

- 1. HH 7 erhielt die folgenden Informationen unmittelbar aus dem engsten Mitarbeiterkreise SLAVIKs.
- 2. In der letzten Zeit haben sich die ersten Spannungen und Unstimmigkeiten im Verhältnis zwischen "Nationaler Liga" und KPÖ ergeben. Es handelt sich im wesentlichen um zwei Fälle:

- a- Die Frau des oft genannten Gestapo-Beamten Kriminalrat a.D. Johann SANITZER erhielt vom Gericht und vom Finanzministerium ihre Möbel aus der beschlagnahmten Wohnung ihres Mannes in WIEN VII., Schottenfeldgasse 89, zugesprochen. Die Wiener KP veranstaltete vor dem Wohnhaus zusammen mit KZ-Verbandsmitgliedern eine Demonstration und verhinderte die Abholung der Möbel. Andererseits distanzierte sich auch der Wiener Magistrat von Frau SANITZER, aber vornehmlich deswegen, weil ihr Mann bei der Ostpolizei und beim sowjetischen Geheimdienst tätig ist. SLAVIK und sein Kreis sind über das Vorgehen der KP gegen Frau SANITZER verärgert, da SANITZER Verbindungsmann der "Nationalen Liga" in der Ostzone Deutschlands ist und mit SLAVIK auch persönlich befreundet sein dürfte.
- b- In dem Ort DÜRNKRUT in der Nähe des nieder-österreichischen Erdölgebiets wurde eine sozialistische Versammlung überfallen, mehrere sozialistische Funktionäre verletzt, der Bürgermeister des Ortes niedergestochen. Die Aktion hätte von der örtlichen KP durchgeführt werden sollen, da sie aber dazu zu schwach war, wurden auf Ersuchen der KP Mitglieder der "Nationalen Liga" als Stosstrupp zum selben Zweck abgeordnet.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Diese Leute wurden von der österreichischen Sicherheitsbehörde verhaftet und werden jetzt von der KP verleugnet und fallen gelassen.

3. Ausser diesen konkreten Fällen sind auch noch allgemeine Verstimmungen zu verzeichnen: So schreibt Dr. SLAVIK die Verzögerung der von ihm bei den Sowjets beantragten Entlassungen verurteilter ehemaliger Nationalsozialisten aus der Strafanstalt STEIN den Intriguen der KP zu, während die Anhänger SLAVIKs unter dem Eindruck der Tatsache, dass sie bei den jetzigen Entlassungen im Gefolge der Streikunruhen oft noch schärfer aufs Korn genommen werden als die eigentlichen KP-Mitglieder, ihre Abneigung deutlich kundgeben, für die KP die Kastanien aus dem Feuer zu holen.

4. Aus der Verstimmung könnte sich eine innere Vertrauenskrise bei der "Nationalen Liga" und eine beträchtliche Störung ihres Verhältnisses zur KP entwickeln. Doch bemüht sich SLAVIK in der Erkenntnis der Abhängigkeit der "Nationalen Liga" von den Sowjets um eine Lösung, die für die Besatzungsmacht akzeptabel ist. Er möchte erreichen, dass die KPÜ von den Sowjets angewiesen wird, sich gegenüber der "Nationalen Liga" loyaler zu verhalten.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

VIA: Air pouch
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. WETA-4807

SECRET

TO : Chief, FDW

DATE: 14 November 1950

FROM :

SUBJECT: GENERAL-

SPECIFIC: Johann SANITZER

Reference: LCND-7389; MGBA-7060

Source: Jackbox
1N-46074

1. []-7389 reported the results of a name check on subject with Jackbox.
2. The source has now furnished more recent information which has come to their attention and which is as follows:
3. On 19 August 1950 the "Hannoversche Presse" (SPD paper Hannover) quoted a report by the HQ Austrian Police that SANITZER (or SANNITZER)—referred to as former head of the Gestapo in Vienna—had asked six of his former colleagues to join him in the Soviet Zone of Germany and participate in duties similar to their work during the war years. This report went on to say that he had been sentenced after the war to life imprisonment but was later released and went to Germany where he was now stated to hold a high position in Bautzen with the "Volkspolizei"
4. In September 1950 a report was received to the effect that SANITZER was a leading official in the DER Ministry of State Security and was intending to go to Western Germany in the near future to contact a number of people there."

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MAR 1949

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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XAAZ-21935
DEUTSCHLAND
ÖSTERREICH
29 November 1950
29.11.1950 (E/02368)

IP

Betr.: OSTPOLIZEI-WERBUNGEN SANITZERS UNTER BETEILIGUNG
DER "NATIONALEN LIGA"

Zeit des Vorgangs: Ende Oktober 1950
Eingang hier : 29.11.1950

PP 1

1. Die folgende Information stammt von einem Gewährmann, der mit dem Hauptvertragsmann der SLAVIK-Gruppe für das Bundesland Tirol, Heinrich PEDIT, geb. am 23.9.1909, wohnhaft in Schwaz/Tirol, Franz Josefstr.1, in direkter Verbindung steht. PEDIT dürfte im Besitz eines der in nachstehenden erwähnten Schreiben SANITZERS sein.

Frühere von der hiesigen Berichterstattung gebrachte Informationen über SANITZERs Ostpolizei-Werbungen werden durch die jetzt vorliegende Meldung bestätigt.

2. Der frühere Kriminalrat der Gestapo in Wien, Johann SANITZER, jetzt angeblich Leiter einer Spezialabteilung der Ostzonen-Polizei, wendet sich schriftlich an ihm bekannte ehemalige Angehörige des SD und der Polizei, soweit sie belastete Nationalsozialisten sind, insbesondere an solche Personen, die gemäß einem Ministerratsbeschluss auch dann, wenn sie Nachsicht der Sühnefolgen auf dem Gnadenweg erhalten haben (§ 27 Verbotsgesetz 1947) kein Recht zum Bezug einer Pension vor Vollendung des 50. Lebensjahres haben.

3. SANITZER lädt die betreffenden Personen ein, sich der Volkspolizei der Sowjetzone zur Verfügung zu stellen; sie würden in diesem Fall den gleichen Dienstrang und eine diesem Rang entsprechende Verwendung wie vor dem Jahr 1945 erhalten.

4. Über die Durchführung der Reise in die Ostzone Deutschlands enthält das Schreiben offenbar aus Sicherheitsgründen keine näheren Angaben. Personen, die der Einladung SANITZERs zu folgen wünschen, sollen sich, soweit sie in den westlich besetzten Zonen ansässig sind, an der Demarkationslinie bei dem diensttuenden sowjetischen Offizier melden, der informiert sei und für den Weitertransport Sorge tragen werde. Personen, die in der Ostzone wohnen, sollen die Verbindung mit der örtlichen Gruppe oder der nächsten Gruppe der "Nationalen Liga" aufnehmen, wo sie weitere Weisungen erhalten werden.

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ABSTRAKT	<	INDEX <

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

cd = FILE
e-l-R.W.
George Young I reports
report?
24 May 1949
was he
cc BIS file

TO: B.H.J.
Fr: E.H.

attach.
Mava-7174
1 Dec. 50

Here are the three items that you requested me to cover when I spoke to you after meeting Col. REID :

e x tra / led

a) George YOUNG and his staff all operated in uniform from their offices in the Schoenbrunn Palace when the SIS commenced operations in Vienna during the Summer of 1945. YOUNG wore the uniform of a Lt. Col. until the Spring of 1946. Greengrocer and Greengrocer/1 both visited YOUNG at his office where he was introduced to them as Lt. Col. YOUNG of the B.I.S. Cyril ROLLO also commenced operations in Vienna as a Major and in uniform. Later, in the Spring of 1946 he wore a civilian uniform with an ACABRIT patch and passed himself off as a member of the Civilian Control Unit. Sometime during 1947 he began to wear civvies.

b) PETERLUNGER was formerly Greengrocer/1's deputy. Greengrocer/1 is responsible for PETERLUNGER's appointment to replace DURMEYER. The two men are on the best of personal friendship terms and G/1 respects PETERLUNGER's administrative ability and initiative. He has criticized PETERLUNGER for being naive in intelligence matters and also for being somewhat gullible in accepting information from untried sources on its face value.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

c) Greengrocer/1 thinks that the Soviet I.S. will employ SANNITZER in an intelligence capacity if a shooting war starts between the East and the West. SANNITZER specialized in d/a operations against the Soviets during the war. He was highly regarded by his superiors in the Gestapo for his success in controlling and playing back Soviet agents who operated with w/t sets in Austria.

Sannitzer was abducted from the prison at Stein during February by the Soviets.

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DATE 2008

AIR

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NAV-W-3011

VIA _____
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. _____

Chief of Station, Vienna

1 December 1950

SECRET

Chief, FDM

TO

DATE

Operational

FROM

Report - Activities of Johann SANITZER

Reference: GENERAL
 NAV 2216
 SPECIFIC

1. We should like very much to know, if can tell us, who is the source of the referenced Austrian Police report on SANITZER and his connections with the SLAVIK group, KAUDER-KLATT, etc. No subsecure indication is given on the report itself.

2. The information is interesting in the sense that it is perfectly logical for SANITZER to try to recruit his former colleagues on behalf of the Soviets, whether or not this particular report is accurate in all details.

3. If has any other information about this sort of goings-on, e.g. what former colleagues of SANITZER's known to him might be susceptible to recruitment, we should be very glad to have it.

4. SANITZER was one of the best known GIS figures in Austria. Therefore it puzzles us that report gives his name as Rudolf when it is actually Johann SANITZER.

SECRET

ENC 10 NAV-W-2216

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INTELLIGENCE

DEC 18 1950

INTEGRATION DIVISION

(Releasing officer)

DH
CDH (Coordinating officer)

(Authenticating officer)

OPERA

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CHIEF, FDM

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

16-51221-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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DATE 2006

Greengrocer/1 *Sanitizer*
ad

Der ehemalige Gestapobeamte S a n i t z e r, der zu einer
langjährigen Gefängnisstrafe verurteilt wurde, wurde aus der
Strafanstalt Stein am 2.2.1949 von den Russen weggeholt.

16.3.1949.

It is the opinion of Greengrocer/1 that the Soviets
plan to use SANITZER in an intelligence capacity.

attach wava - 7174
Dec 50

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EXTRACT

MASA-138

28 December 1950

PROGRESS REPORT - December 1950 - []

11. Grapser 9 was asked to provide information on the contacts and friends of REICHRATH, a CIC informant, of Leo MAIER, Ignaz MAIER and BRITSCH of the Linz Police. The information was requested in order to clarify ~~Gras~~ [] connections with various Linz Police officials (see MAVA-7168). REICHRATH's investigation, incidentally, will be largely academic because of his departure for permanent resettlement in Australia is imminent. [] so questioned [] on the activities of SANITZER, subject of MAV-2216 (see MAV-W-3011). [] could offer no new information at the time but said he would check with FOCKE, fnu, in Braunau. FOCKE is a former associate of SANITZER's with whom the latter still maintains contact and who may know identities of the former SD and Gestapo men likely to accept SANITZER's offer. Apparently FOCKE is the subsource of the original report.

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Plan GERE		RI FILE NO.	6	4	5	405 (Bc)
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		MAVA-7373			5 Jan 1951	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
DATE PROCESSED		DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
6 March 1957						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. 1				
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
DISPATCH TO: Chief, Foreign Division, M						
FROM: Chief of Station, Vienna						
"1. We have asked Greengrocer 1 to investigate the background of the persons mentioned in reference memorandum (MAVW-2624) with the following results:						
....						
c. Gregor KERSCHE, Mechanic, born 11 June 1892 in Leutschach, Carinthia Austrian citizen, No formal religion, married, was registered as living in Vienna IX, Sechsschimmelgasse 7/2/15 from April to June 1933. A previous address for him was Vienna IX, Giessergasse 6. Since 1933, KERSCHE has not registered as a resident of Vienna, and his present whereabouts are not known. KERSCHE was at one time a secretary of the KPÖs. The Vienna police files list a record of his arrest in February 1933 on suspicion of complicity in a murder.						
2. The files of G-2 contain The name of Gregor KERSCHE is mentioned in connection with ISX-33, dated 1 July 1945, subject, Detailed Interrogation Report of <u>Johann SANITZER</u> , Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV 2."						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODOSEXEMPTION 302B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006						
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		[]				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-44)

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F

s/c-1946

Chief of Base, Salzburg

9 January 1951

Chief of Station, Vienna

Operational

Johann SANITZER

1. Attached is one copy of MAVN-3201, an incomplete study of Johann SANITZER's organization and his Funkspiele. Would you please have G-2 traces made on the persons whose names are underlined in red and return the attached as soon as possible.

2. We have the impression from MASA-1064 that SOB has a copy of LSI-33. Could you return that copy to us. We will return it whenever you need it.

3. You may be interested in knowing that the Johann FLEISCHACKER who worked for [] in 1949 (MASA-1064, Para 3) was in touch with our Maurois in 1948 and was also involved in an attempt to sell diverted American copper to USIA through [] in April 1951. He was also involved in an attempt to sell CIC on supporting a Czech resistance group in December 1951. (See MAVA-10049).

[]

- Distribution:
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 SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE
 DATE 2006

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[]

This cross-reference contains pertinent data on the document and copies of the document are not available for examination.

Station number of document: MAVA-7382 (Operational Matters Austria)
Date of document: 9 January 1951
Title of document: Operational Matters Austria
Document to be filed in: 6-6-2-3227
Cross-reference to be filed in: []
Excerpt of pertinent information:

OSS Report LSX, dated July 1945. Subject: Detailed Interrogation Report of Johann SANITZER, Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV 2. para 13, mentions Lt. Col. CODRE or KODRE, Heinrich.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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LSX
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MAVA-7382
Operational Matters Austria
9 January 1951
6-6-2-3227
[]

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
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	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE	
	MGBA-7760	10 Jan 51	
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
	8 March 1957		
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PERTINENT INFORMATION			
DISPATCH TO: Chief of Station, Vienna			
FROM: Acting Chief of Station, Karlsruhe			
"....			
3. We have been informed that subject, like <u>SANITZER</u> , occupies a leading position in the DDR State Security Service.			
...."			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

Chief of Station, Vienna

7 February 1951

Chief, Foreign Division M

Operational

Johann SANITZER

REFERENCE:

LSI-33

1. Two years ago, February 1949, a study was begun at headquarters of the interrogation of Johann SANITZER, former head of Gestapo, Vienna, Section IV2, as contained in LSI-33. The purposes of the study were to be: a) utilization of the information contained in the interrogation on Soviet operational techniques in connection with our current operations, b) possibility of obtaining SANITZER's release from the Austrians in order that he could be interrogated in more detail on certain points which are not explained in LSI-33, c) possibility that SANITZER's experience in working against the SOVIET IS might be exploited. During the examination of LSI-33 certain captured German documents came to light which had never been read in connection with SANITZER. The documents proved to be translations from the German of the preliminary Vienna Gestapo interrogation of agents apprehended by SANITZER's men. Therefore it was contemplated forwarding resumes of the documents as Appendices to our study of LSI-33.

2. With work pressure in other fields steadily increasing, the SANITZER study was shelved in June 1949, when [redacted] informed us that the Soviets had abducted SANITZER from the Austrian prison and that nothing further was known of his fate. Subsequently we learned through the newspaper articles forwarded by you with MAVA-6342, MAVA-4717, that SANITZER was reportedly holding a post in the East German Police. Now, as you are aware, the German Station is interested in him and has requested information.

3. Both the Station and headquarters are to blame for not having exploited the SANITZER lead or taking advantage of the man's experience and knowledge of the Soviet IS. We now have to face the fact that we allowed the G1S officer most experienced in running counter-espionage and double-agent operations against the Soviets to slip out of our hands with only a cursory interrogation, and may have to cope with the problem of countering operations which SANITZER may mount and run under Soviet direction against us. It is well to remember that SANITZER also apprehended American (DISPOUT Mission of OSS), British and French agents. He is well aware that BLOCH and BRICELLYDEAR were OSS agents, as pointed out in paragraph 3 of MAVA-1154. We therefore believe that the SANITZER materials and the information contained in the captured German documents retain their importance and have to be followed up in detail not only to protect ourselves against possible future SANITZER-directed

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operations, but as general background information on Soviet techniques, methods etc. in Austria. Your improved rapport with GREENGROECER should be most helpful in the process.

4. SANITZER stated in LSX-33 that he had built up a comprehensive file on Austrian Communists, "Schutzbundkinder", etc. The file contained information on the relatives and families of the latter. Through a careful surveillance of the families, SANITZER identified and apprehended many of the agents. Hildegard KRAZ is an example. LSI-33 contains no information as to the fate of those files. They should have been - and may yet become - the "Bible" for our counter-intelligence and -espionage operations against the Soviets in Austria. The first target in our tardy exploitation of LSI-33, therefore, is to determine the existence and location of SANITZER's files.

5. The Austrians had SANITZER in custody from 1945 until 1949 at which time the Soviets abducted him. The Austrians, specifically GREENGROECER/1, must be aware of the preliminary interrogation conducted by the Americans. With SANITZER working for the Soviets, all objections to a discussion of the matter with GREENGROECER/1 have been eliminated. He should be thoroughly questioned regarding SANITZER's files and Austrian interrogation of SANITZER during the 1945-49 period. SANITZER's knowledge of Soviet operations in Austria during the last war is as valuable to GREENGROECER/1 as it is to us and he should be willing to cooperate with us in exploiting it, if he has not already done so for his own purposes.

6. This point is supported by a memo dated 24 May 1949 from [redacted] to [redacted] forwarded to headquarters in a batch of GREENGROECER/1 raw reports under LWA-7174 of 1 December 1950, which contains the following paragraph:

"Greengrocer/1 thinks that the Soviet I.S. will employ SANITZER in an intelligence capacity if a shooting war starts between the East and the West. SANITZER specialized in D/A operations against the Soviets during the war. He was highly regarded by his superiors in the Gestapo for his success in controlling and playing back Soviet agents who operated with W/T sets in Austria. SANITZER was abducted from the prison at Stein during February (1949) by the Soviets."

7. There is no indication that the matter was pursued by the Station with GREENGROECER/1. In our opinion GREENGROECER/1 intended to give you an indication of SANITZER's importance for counter-espionage operations when he passed along that item. He also did not mention SANITZER, apparently, until the Soviets had abducted him. We therefore believe that some Austrian exploitation of SANITZER had taken place.

8. One of the first items to clear up with GREENGROECER/1 if your relations with him are sufficiently advanced, is the extent of British interest, past and present, in the whole case. SANITZER stated that two of the Soviet teams apprehended by him, KOEHLER/BORETSKY and HUTTARY/ZETTLER, had been trained in England and dropped from RAF planes. (Appendix E attached hereto describes this period of HUTTARY/ZETTLER's training in more detail.) ZETTLER stated that the British would not allow him to establish radio contact with Moscow unless he gave them his

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cipher. He claims that he did not do this. However, whether he did or didn't, there are two definite possibilities we must consider: a) the British brought the Soviet teams under control during the staging period in England; b) the British immediately checked into the agents' activities etc. upon occupation of Austria. LSX-33 also states that Major FAITHFUL of the BIS interrogated SANITZER on MAC CRANFORD, the British agent apprehended by SANITZER. (There is no indication that anyone from the SCI Unit A of OSS was present during the interrogation.) Finally [redacted] stated that the British requested information from you some time ago and that they were provided with excerpts from LSX-33 on MAC CRANFORD. The above leads us to the conclusion that the British have been interested in SANITZER and probably investigated leads obtained from his operations. It is hoped that GREENROCKER/1 will be willing to provide you with detailed information on any action or interest on the part of the British.

9. The next step to be taken is to ascertain the whereabouts and activities of SANITZER's former staff of Section IV 2b (Funkabwehr) of Stapo Stelle Vienna as of March 1945. The personnel of that Section were the individuals concerned with SANITZER's double operations. Following is the list known to us, you may have more complete information:

a. Officer in Charge: Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER

b. Search-Group:

- ✓ 1) Kriminalsekretär Anton BRÜDL: born about 1905, 178 cm. tall; slender; rigid posture; brown hair; light brown eyes; sharp nose; marked features; clean-shave.
- ✓ 2) Kriminalsekretär Josef WIMMER
- ✓ 3) Kriminaloberassistent Johann BECHER
- ✓ 4) Kriminalangestellter Hans OFFENBECK

c. Interrogation Group:

- ✓ 1) Kriminalsekretär Wilhelm WEISS
- ✓ 2) Kriminalsekretär Johann REINDL
- ✓ 3) Kriminalsekretär Johann GUTNER

d. Funkspiel Gruppe: (Radio Play-Back Group):

1) Radio operators:

- ✓ a) Kriminalobersekretär Karl MAAS
- ✓ b) Polizeisekretär BUELLNER, fnu

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- ✓ e) Revierhauptwachmeister Karl KRONES
- ✓ d) Revierhauptwachmeister STOCKINGER, fmu

2) Cryptoanalysis Personnel:

- ✓ a) Ing. Karl LANGER
- ✓ b) Kriminalsekretär BARTL
- ✓ c) Kriminalsekretär GETTINGER
- ✓ d) Kriegsdienstverpflichteter Boris TSCAUTOW (Russian interpreter)

3) Services Personnel:

- ✓ a) POENTNER, fmu, (driver)
- ✓ b) FISCHER, Waffen SS (guard)
- ✓ c) POSCH, fmu, Waffen SS (guard)
- ✓ d) PFELFFER, Franziska, SANITZER's housekeeper and mistress of UNERHAUEN, Soviet agent.

✓ e. Hauptmann Hannes BAUER: Commanding Officer, OKG Funküberwachungsstelle Sued-Ost, located at Viaona XIII, Maxingstrasse; expert on Allied cipher systems. Born about 1905, 178 cm. height; athletic build; dark blond hair, brushed back; wide face; handsome. Traces: Various British reports mention one Oberleutnant, later Hauptmann, Hans BAUER, who in 1944-45 was a radio expert attached to RSHA/VI in Athens Greece. He was very successful in the interception of British radio agent traffic in Greece.

✓ f. Polizeihauptmann GROTTE: Commanding officer, Polizei Funkstelle Vienna. Narodnarskaserna; expert on Allied radio techniques. Born ca. 1910, 175 cm. tall; slender, narrow face; dark blond hair, brushed back; protruding, large ears; large mole on left temple.

✓ g. ^{Heinrich} BERGER, fmu: Kommunistsreferent of the Stapo Stelle, Vienna; later head of Stapo Stelle Klagenfurt.

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h. LAENDER, fmu:

According to Lt. Jack TAYLOR of the OSS DUPONT Mission, he was a Feldwebel, wearing civilian clothes, who "handled double agent W/T traffic" at Gestapo HQ, Morsinplatz, Vienna. Viennese, former construction engineer; was with German Army in Paris until liberation; married French woman.

i. Dr. MEYER:

Head of Gerichtsmedizinisches Institut at University of Vienna. Collaborated with SANITZER in scientific examination of captured enemy equipment.

10. In addition to the above names contained in LSI-33 which are of interest to us, you will note that Dr. Napoleon BICHARY of Prinz Eugenstr. 2, Vienna IV, is mentioned as the individual whose name was given the Soviet agents by their case officers as a useful legal contact. BICHARY is obviously identical with the individual of the same name who has appeared in the POND XI case: POND XI and ESTERHAZY contacted BICHARY in an attempt to gain the release of ESTERHAZY's child from Soviet custody; DE KORANYI was also in contact with BICHARY concerning the release of Hans von MAUTHNER from the Soviets.

11. Appendix B, para. 1 of LSI-33 mentions one DOBRETZEERGER, former member of the "schutzband", husband of a Red Army Major, and residing in Floridsdorf, Vienna, during the last war. It does not seem possible that this DOBRETZEERGER is identical with Professor Josef DOBRETZEERGER known to you. However, the matter should be checked.

12. LSI-33 is sadly lacking in technical information on the actual operational methods of the Soviets. Some of this is supplemented by the captured documents, in which the recruitment, training and dispatch of the individual agents is fairly well covered. However, since the documents are only the preliminary interrogations of the individual agents, they do not provide us with details on the actual play-back operations nor on the agents themselves. As you will note there are no physical descriptions. More important, there is no indication of the ultimate fate of the agents. For example the agent UNBEHAUEN of "Funkspiel THEISS" is quoted as saying that as soon as he was through with his mission in Austria he was to return and undertake a mission for the Soviets against the Americans. That brief bit of intelligence is not elaborated. The only possible lead which could be used in tracking down UNBEHAUEN would be Franziska PFELPFER, cook and housekeeper for Section IV2b, who was also UNBEHAUEN's mistress. The last statement on UNBEHAUEN in LSI-33 reported the two still together.

13. The captured documents make it appear that the teams of SVOBODA/GINSTL and RINAGEL/MATUSCHEK were dispatched by the Soviet military intelligence or GRU. Hildegard REISS definitely stated that she was recruited by the NKVD. KERSCHKE/SOUCEK/MRAZ apparently were recruited and trained by the "Comintern". SANITZER commented, pages 7 and 8 of LSI-33 that the Comintern team was badly equipped as compared to

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the NKVD teams. Another interesting piece of operational information in the documents is the list of names of Austrians working in Russia. We suggest that the list provided by Hildegard WRAZ in Appendix D of Austrian students in the Soviet radio school be carefully checked.

14. The report of Lt. Jack TAYLOR of the OSS DUPONT Mission adds something to the SANITZER interrogation and the captured documents. When TAYLOR was ill in the Villa where SANITZER housed his agents engaged in radio play-backs, Aloisia or Louise SOUCEK nursed him. SOUCEK gave TAYLOR her sister's name and address, unfortunately not included in TAYLOR's report, and also told TAYLOR that SANITZER had asked her to work with him "underground after the new government was formed". She quoted SANITZER as saying "Communism is the practical application of the National Socialist ideological theory". It should also be noted that SANITZER chose SOUCEK and KERSCHKE to work with him as a group to penetrate the Russian lines and send messages to the German Frontaufklarungs Truppen. Apparently this was not carried out inasmuch as SANITZER claimed that KERSCHKE, SOUCEK and WRAZ were "liberated" by him two days before the Russians entered Vienna. We would guess that the three remained to greet the Red Army. Based on TAYLOR's statement and on his own selection of SOUCEK for a mission with him, we presume that SANITZER had some confidence in SOUCEK. Therefore any leads regarding her post-war activity should be interesting in view of the fact that SANITZER is again operational in the intelligence world.

15. The information contained in the attached appendices should not be passed to GREENGROGER/1 until you are certain that he has given you an adequate accounting of his own and the British interest in the case. If GREENGROGER/1 has the SANITZER files the attached will probably add little except to confirm the success of SANITZER's methods; through surveillance based on the files of the "schutzbund kinder", Austrian Communists and their families, etc., he was able to identify an agent when the latter appeared in Austria. If he does not have the files the attached should be of considerable value for GREENGROGER/1. When you have notified us of the outcome of your preliminary conversations with G/1, we will consider passing to him in sanitized form the information contained in the captured documents.

16. In the meantime and entirely independent of GREENGROGER/1, we suggest you check all names from ISX-33 and the attached Appendices in your own and D/G-2's records. In view of SANITZER's alleged re-appearance in East Germany under Soviet auspices, the possibility that he might make contact with members of his former staff becomes most important. If any of his former group are in the employment of American units in Austria, interesting operational possibilities occur: complete interrogation to ascertain whether the individual was in contact with SANITZER during the latter's imprisonment or after the Soviet abduction; if not, whether the individual could be used now to penetrate SANITZER's present activities. However, first and most important is to determine whether any members of the former Section IV2b of Stapo Stelle Vienna are employed or used by any of the Western Occupation Forces.

Attachments:

Appendices A thru E

cc. Kar Saru

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

Indicate pertinent case document title

Station number of document

MAS-A-244

Date of document

8 February 1951

Title of document

Operational - Heinrich BERGER

Document to be filed in

6-6-2-3267

Cross-reference to be filed in

Excerpt of pertinent information

Subject: Heinrich BERGER

When [redacted] asked whether Subject served under SANITZER, Johann in Vienna, Subject dryly replied that he had been SANITZER's superior. Discussing briefly the SANITZER case, Subject expressed the opinion that SANITZER had not been a Soviet agent during the war, nor was he ever a Communist. In BERGER's opinion, SANITZER merely preferred the East. Subject spoke highly of SANITZER who has been most successful in his playing back of captured Allied W/T agents.

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
 - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
 - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

no secret

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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AIR

MOEW- 7974

19 February 1951

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe
Attn: [redacted]
Chief, Foreign Division M
Operational
Former AMT IV 2 Personnel

[Handwritten signature]
SANITZER
File.

REF: MOEA-7060, MOEW-6637

1. In reference 1 (Current Activities of the Former Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER) [redacted] the following statement:

"As you may recall, the members of the Sonderkommando FAUKOWITZ charged with the Paris end of EQUAL were never found and must be presumed in Soviet hands".

2. The staff here at headquarters which has charge of the reports on EQUAL and has completed numerous studies of the case has advised us that this statement is somewhat erroneous, as a comparatively large number of the personnel of Sonderkommando PANDEWITZ were located and debriefed after the war. These included Rolf Werner RICHTER, Waldemar LENTZ, Hans KURFESS, Heinrich REISER (now with ZIPPER), KOPKOW, Walter HARRCKER, and Willy BERG.

3. In reference 2 (Subject: EQUAL - Heinrich REISER), dated 31 October 1950 and sent to Karlsruhe, the above-mentioned staff pointed out that the lengthy studies of interrogations of EQUAL personnel included many who were connected with the Sonderkommando PANDEWITZ. Reference 2 also points out that a copy of the final four-volume "Liquidation Report" on EQUAL published by the British during 1949 was sent to Karlsruhe in January 1950.

4. Although we feel that at least part of this information has come to your attention and possibly provided leads for you in your search for former Amt IV 2 personnel, there is nevertheless the possibility that you have not been kept fully informed. We are therefore taking the liberty of bringing the matter to your attention.

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5. Should the interrogation reports on individuals mentioned in paragraph 2 above not be available to you in the field, we shall procure them from the above-mentioned staff and forward copies to you.

6. [] has just completed a study of the Johann SAHITZER problem for Vienna. A copy of this is also being sent to Karlsruhe.

[]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DISPATCH NO. MASA-369

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division
Attention: _____
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna
SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational
SPECIFIC— Activities of Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER
Reference: MAVW-3201

DATE: 29 March 1951

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MAR 21 1963

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RI/REG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RI/Files	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Given below is a translation of USAGE report P/02761, dated 12 March 1951, Subject: Alleged Proof of Soviet Employment of Former Gestapo Chief MUELLER.

a. The following report is based on a conversation between HH 1 and (Dr.) Wilhelm HOETTL in Linz on 9 March 1951.

b. The former Vienna Gestapo official Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER approached another former Gestapo official in Vienna through an intermediary in the National League and invited him to come to Eastern Germany where he would be given an assignment in the Volkspolizei, commensurate with his former rank.

c. The Gestapo official allegedly replied that he could accept the offer only if it originated with his former chief in the Gestapo. The Gestapo official reportedly received subsequently a letter from Dresden signed by the former Gestapo officer Heinrich MUELLER.

d. The Gestapo official recognized MUELLER's signature as authentic and accepted a post in Eastern Germany.

e. SANITZER's headquarters is in Saxony but at present he is setting up a Soviet training school in Lemberg; courses specialize in defense against enemy sabotage groups and in the so-called "Funkspiele."

2. Heinrich BERGER, subject of MASA-315, was questioned by the undersigned regarding the Heinrich MUELLER, mentioned in the above report. BERGER stated with definiteness that he knew all ranking Gestapo officials in Vienna during the war, but never heard of one Heinrich MUELLER. In BERGER's opinion, if there ever was a MUELLER at all, he held a subordinate post.

3. The above information forwarded in accordance with para 16 of reference memorandum.

2-Wash. Att.
2-Vien.
2-Salz.files

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

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29 Mar 51

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MASA-369

Extract: MASA-315, 13 March 1951, subj: Heinrich BERGER

1c. Questioned on the SANITZER complex, BERGER pointed out that he left Vienna in 1942 for Prague and later served in Klagenfurt. He, therefore, was SANITZER's superior for only about one year. Most of the members of Gestapo Section IV "b", as listed in MAV-W-3201, were unknown to BERGER and he believes that they joined SANITZER's office after BERGER's transfer to Prague. BERGER remembered Capt. Hannes BAUER from the OKW Funkueberwachung; BAUER is an Austrian, who in 1943 was sent by the Abwehr on a mission to the Vatican. Karl MAAS of the Funkspiel-Gruppe was a North German and is probably no longer in Austria. Johann BECHER is probably id/w the Austrian Criminal Police officer Johann PECHA.

d. Regarding the lawyer Napoleon BICHARY (MAV*W-3201, para. 10), BERGER remembered that he met him in 1937 through Baron Guido COLARD, then an Austrian State Police officer. COLARD, an illegal Nazi, was arrested by the Germans in 1939 for having assisted some Jews and other persons in leaving German-occupied Austria. COLARD was sent to a concentration camp and was released again in 1941 or 42. Sometime afterwards he came again to the attention of the State Police when a W/T message from London was intercepted instructing enemy agents to contact COLARD in Vienna. COLARD, however, managed to survive the Nazi regime and lives at present in Vienna I, Kaerntner strasse. BERGER describes COLARD as a very handsome gentleman, very fond of women, and always in need of money. BERGER believes that COLARD might still be involved in intelligence activities; he and BICHARY were close friends.

4.BERGER indicated that (Julius) BRUNNER, who remained in Vienna throughout the war, knew a great deal more than he about the SANITZER complex. Therefore, the employment of BRUNNER alone might be considered.....

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Extract: MASA-370, 31 March 1951, subj: Heinrich BERGER

5.In the meantime BERGER will contact his former assistant Julius BRUNNER and hopes to meet him in Feldbach or Graz. BERGER promised to ~~submit~~ question BRUNNER on the SANITZER complex and to sound him out on his willingness to engage in intelligence operations.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

AIR

MAA-112

18 April 1951

Chief of Base, Salzburg
Attention
Chief, PSM

Operational
Contact with Heinrich BERGER

Reference: WADA 815, 869, 870, MAV-5-5801

1. We can add little at this stage to your appraisal of the operational possibilities of Heinrich BERGER and/or his former assistant, Julius BRUNNER. We are, of course, considerably interested in any leads to a potential penetration of the SAITZER complex.
2. There is no indication in reference correspondence that local investigations have been made on BERGER and BRUNNER. Vienna and Salzburg. Discreet investigations of their current activities, as well as G-5 and CIC file checks, should be completed before contact with BERGER is intensified, particularly with reference to the possibility that either he or BRUNNER has already been approached by some other intelligence service since his release from prison.
3. Headquarters' traces on BERGER and BRUNNER are contained in LEX-704, a copy of which is attached for your information. MAV 187, which consists of biographical data on members of the anti-Communist Brigade of the Vienna Police, gives no additional information and for that reason is not being forwarded.
4. MAV 187 identifies the HANLINGER mentioned in LEX-704 as Anton HANLINGER, born 1898, member of the anti-Communist Brigade who later served in the Gestapo in Vienna and was interned at Camp Harves Oor. It is interesting to note that, according to a Greater 9 report dated 7 November 1940 (NAV 2216), a certain Anton HANLINGER is in Vienna and in contact with SAITZER.

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5. Heinrich BERGER's statements concerning the ELSTON case are substantially corroborated by a report in our files, dated 23 September 1947, which contains a summary of information passed to the British by the FBI regarding ELSTON's activities. The information is taken from a report dated 13 October 1946, received from Vienna, concerning arrests by the Austrian Police of persons believed to be engaged in Soviet intelligence activities.

6. We have no traces on the other persons mentioned by BERGER as members of ELSTON's net. You will note in LSL-704 that BRUNNER also mentioned this case and named two alleged associates of ELSTON's.


7. Two reports in our files, dated 1944 and 1948 respectively, confirm BERGER's statement that KASILLAR was a member of the Gestapo in Klagenfurt.

8. Reference LARA 809: It seems incredible that anyone who was connected with the Gestapo should have no knowledge of Heinrich MUELLER, chief of Amt IV of the RSHA in Berlin. MUELLER's whereabouts since the war has been a mystery. There have, however, been previous reports that he is working for the Soviets in eastern Germany. BERGER's confessed ignorance of MUELLER's existence would appear to bear further examination.

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Olga FRUEHWALD and Johann FLEISCHACKER		RI FILE NO.	201 84590
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	DATE
		MAYA-8684 (Encl 12)	11 May 1951
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
Thomas W. Beale Jr.	8 March 1957		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO		RI FILE NO. :
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Analyst Note: The above referenced document refers to LSX-33, subject: Detailed Interrogation Report of <u>Johann SANITZER</u>.</p>			
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 			

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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VIA (Specify Air or Sea Pouch)
AIR

DISPATCH NO. WAS-7-125

SECRET

TO _____ DATE 18 May 1951

FROM Chief of Base, Salzburg

MAR 21 1963

SUBJECT GENERAL, FDM
 SPECIFIC Operational
 Reports on Johann SANITZER's activities

Reference: WASA 419, NAV 2216, MAV-7-5011

1. We note that the information in WASA 419 concerning a possible SANITZER-Walter PROCH-KAUER connection is identical with the report forwarded in NAV 2216.

2. In response to our request for additional information on SANITZER's activities as reported in NAV 2216, [] informed us (WASA 136) that [] was taking the matter up with his subsource Erhard FOCKE, evidently the source of the original report. We suggest that Foley pursue this with [] (In view of recent reports on KAUER-KLAFF's activities, we are curious as to the SIS role in the KAUER-PROCH-SANITZER group.)

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RI/INT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RI/Files	<input type="checkbox"/>

EX-102 MAY-29 1951

INTELLIGENCE
MAY 23 1951
INTEGRATION DIVISION
SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Coordinating officer) (Authenticating officer)

OPERA

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CHIEF, FDM

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Johann MICKA		RI FILE NO.	[REDACTED]
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	Enc 26 to MAVA-8684
		DATE OF INFO.	21 May 51
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
[REDACTED]	18 March 1957		
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Interrogation of Dr. Alois JENEBA	RI FILE NO.	6 6 2	3697 (Enc)
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	MASA-567	DATE 27 June 51
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
	18 March 1957		
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PERTINENT INFORMATION			
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3 B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-44)

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Sanitzer

SECRET

AIR

MAVA-8687

27 June 1951

Chief, FIDM
Attention: []
Chief of Station, Vienna

Operational
Walter PROCH

Reference : Sc/1580 and MAS-A-419

1. The information below was obtained from Greengrocer 1.

"Walter Proch, Kriminaloberassistent, born on 20 October 1909 in Teplitz-Schoenau, Austrian citizen, no religious faith, married, arrived in Vienna from Cologne and lived as sub-tenant in Vienna III, Adolf Kirchstrasse 6/1/5. On 2 August 1947 he was transferred from Glasenbach to Landesgericht Wien I.

"Subject joined the NSDAP on 2 December 1930 receiving card number 361.291. Until July 1934 he served as a Blockwart in the local group in Lainz-Speising. He had joined the SA as early as 1929. During the illegal period he was active in the Leopoldstadt local NSDAP group and joined the SS-Standarte 89 in July 1934, becoming an SS-Truppfuehrer by the time of the putsch in July 1934. He was arrested for complicity in the putsch and from 25 July 1934 to 21 December 1936 he was interned in the Woellersdorf concentration camp. On 20 March 1937 he fled to Germany, receiving refugee pass No. 13283, and served as Hauptscharfuehrer at the SS camp Ranis. He received restitution funds from the Nazis and was a Blutordenstraeger.

"PROCH is still in jail and proceedings are pending against him."

2. Because of PROCH's connections with Sanitzer operations we are making arrangements to have him interrogated through [] [] As to SANITZER's present activities, Greengrocer 1 is sure that he is not working for the Soviets. His standpoint will be detailed in a forthcoming memorandum from

Distribution:
Wash 2, Salz 1, Chrono 1, []

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- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

789

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each [redacted] (check mark in sufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: IR	NO. 1175A-618
	DATE

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS				
		REC'D	FWD'D						
1. FDM	2056	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p>FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST</p> <p>X REF FORM FILED IN: 201-5447</p> <p><i>[Handwritten marks]</i></p> <p>LEAD TO DATA 2017</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>3697</td> </tr> </table> <p>INTELLIGENCE JUL 25 1951 REPORTS</p> <p>ABSTRACTS <i>[X]</i> INDEX <i>[X]</i></p>	6	6	2	3697
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FORM NO. 51-10 FEB 1950

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16-41114-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

VIA: _____
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MASA-618

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M
Attention: _____
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 19 July 1951

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: Dr. Alois JANEBA-HIRTLE

Reference: MASA-567, 574 and 607

1. On 14 July 1951 JANEBA informed CIC Vienna that he had important information to convey to the person who had interrogated him on 23 June at CIC Headquarters. _____ subsequently instructed by Vienna to contact JANEBA and he presented himself at JANEBA's apartment in Vienna IX, Servitengasse 4 in the early morning of 17 July 1951. JANEBA submitted the following information:

CIT: Austria, sub suspect Austrian I.S. agent
A. Intelligence Activities of Walter ZUZAN

(1) After his release from CIC custody JANEBA called on Walter ZUZAN's brother, Hubert, at the latter's apartment in Vienna II, Zirkusgasse 29 and complained bitterly about Walter who "had betrayed him to the Americans" which resulted in JANEBA's dismissal from a bookkeeping job with a Vienna firm. (JANEBA was dismissed when his employer read about the arrest in the Communist daily "Der Abend"; clipping is forwarded here-with as Attachment I.) Hubert stated that his brother Walter was a scoundrel, that he did not like to work and that he had cost the ZUZAN family a great deal of money. Hubert, described as not very bright by both JANEBA and Walter ZUZAN, (ZUZAN had mentioned Hubert in his interrogation) continued to say that Walter was involved in 1949-1950 with a dubious person, one (Dr.) BAUER ROSENFELD, who frequently called on Walter ZUZAN when the latter lived with his family in Vienna II. Hubert also recalled that Walter used to get mail addressed to "Dr. GUNDELAR, c/o SUZAN."

(2) JANEBA remembered that one Dr. BAUER ROSENFELD had been employed by Josef LETTL as an informant in 1949. At that time he submitted to LETTL a number of documents purporting to be copies of Soviet notes sent to the Austrian Government pertaining to joint Austro-Soviet exploitation of the Zistersdorf oil fields, and to several other economic matters. The theme of these reports was that the Soviet Government was prepared, under certain conditions, to make concessions to the Austrian Government in the economic field. LETTL showed the reports to JANEBA and requested him to evaluate them in view of German diction and grammar. JANEBA examined

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the reports and adjudged them as "Spie material" (deception information). BAUER @ ROSENFELD was later questioned as to the origin of the documents and stated that he had received them from one Dr. GUNDLER (or GUNDELAR), fnu, who allegedly had an informant in the Soviet Headquarters, Hotel Imperial, Vienna. LETTL subsequently dropped BAUER, who was, however, kept on by CIC as an informant and was transferred to another case officer.

B. The JANEBA-BEGUS Relationship

During his interrogation by ZIZAN stated that JANEBA had mentioned the "BEGUS case" to him, and therefore asked JANEBA whether he had known Dr. Otto BEGUS.

(1) JANEBA met BEGUS while he served as a Naval Officer in Greece. In 1941 in Piræus Harbor JANEBA was injured in the head by fragments of a Germann AA shell and after his release from a Naval hospital was assigned to the Abwehr in Greece. BEGUS was at that time the Chief of the Athens Headquarters of the Abwehr and was sending agents into Egypt and the Middle East. When BEGUS' operations were threatened by a lack of gold coins, which was the only currency agents were willing to accept, JANEBA advised BEGUS to set up a chain of unlicensed casinos where only gold coins would be accepted from the customers. BEGUS complied with this advice and a number of casinos were opened in Greece, supervised by Greek agents of BEGUS. The gold coins thus taken in were used to finance BEGUS' agents. JANEBA saw BEGUS for the last time when both were serving prison sentences in Vienna in 1948.

(2) JANEBA gave the following details of BEGUS' background:

BEGUS is a South Tirolean by birth and was brought up in anti Italian atmosphere. He served in the Austrian police in the early 30's but was dismissed for Nazi activities. Later he went to Ethiopia where he organized army intelligence and became Commander of the emperor's body guard. During the war against Italy he commanded Ethiopian troops in the field and it was on BEGUS' advice, after the fall of Addis Abbeba, that the emperor discontinued further resistance and fled. BEGUS then returned to Germany where he joined the Abwehr.

C. Offers by JANEBA to Perform Missions for U.S. Intelligence

(1) JANEBA went to great length in describing his efforts to make contact with U.S. authorities in Vienna after LETTL's departure. He repeated that he had called several times on CIC and had offered to give a complete story of his fabrication activities. (MASA-567, para 1, A). He had hoped that U.S. authorities would avail themselves of this opportunity to pass build-up material to the Soviets through JANEBA, with a view of using JANEBA later on as a deception agent.

(2) At the present time JANEBA suggested the following missions for himself:

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- (a) An approach, under U.S. control, to the Soviets and/or through Adol[ph] SLAVIK with whom JANEBA is on good terms.
- (b) An approach, under U.S. control, to Dr. Otto BEGUS.
- (c) An approach under U.S. control, to the person or persons, suspected by U.S. authorities to have furnished deception information to the U.S. authorities in Vienna (In the course of JANEBA's interrogation, it had become necessary to make some reference to the [] case).

(3) As a build-up for the operation outlined under (a) above, JANEBA suggested that he be arrested and held by CIC for some time. His arrest would certainly be publicized again by the Communist press. After his release or "escape", JANEBA would inform SLAVIK that he had been pressed into U.S. service while detained, but that he would be willing to tell the Soviets all about his work for CIC. JANEBA thought that, if he were aided by build-up material furnished by U.S. authorities, he could gain the Soviets' confidence and that he could be used eventually for channeling deception material to the Soviets.

(4) When [] pointed out to JANEBA that he was probably compromised in the eyes of the Soviets through the fabricated information he had forwarded to them through ZUZAN, JANEBA replied that he could dispel Soviet suspicions by either blaming the fabrications on ZUZAN, who "distorted bona fide material furnished by JANEBA", or by naming a Foreign Office employee as the source, blaming the fabrications on him. He added that he would be glad to designate as his source any Foreign Office employee whom the U.S. would like to discredit with the Soviets.

D. Miscellaneous Information

(1) JANEBA denied ever having introduced his brother-in-law or anyone else, to ZUZAN as "Count DRETH" (MASA-607, para 2, a). His brother-in-law is furthermore not called JEDLICKA, as reported by ZUZAN, but JURICKA, Hans, and lives in Vienna VI, Hirschengasse 15.

(2) One Dr. Ruediger WURTH, resident of Vienna XIV, Linzerstrasse 400, is a close friend of Walter ZUZAN. WURTH has no income but seems to be affluent. JANEBA believes that he is an intelligence operative.

(3) When Josef LETTL left Europe he gave a German pistol to JANEBA, with a statement to the effect that the pistol had been given by LETTL to JANEBA as a souvenir. JANEBA later mentioned the pistol to ZUZAN and when he met with ZUZAN for the last time in Vienna ZUZAN asked JANEBA to loan him the pistol, because he (ZUZAN) was afraid that he might be kidnapped. JANEBA complied with ZUZAN's request and the letter is still in possession of his pistol. JANEBA suggested that ZUZAN could be denounced to the Austrian Police for illegal possession of a pistol which, besides serving as a basis for searching ZUZAN's apartment, "would fix ZUZAN for at least one year."

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(4) On 12 July 1951, two weeks after JANEBA had returned from CIC custody, his wife Anna was summoned to the Stapo Headquarters in Vienna IX, Rossauerlaende and interrogated for about one hour on her husband's U.S. connections and the reasons for his arrest by CIC. On JANEBA's instruction, his wife told the Stapo that she was not aware of the details of her husband's connections and that she had learned from him that his arrest had been due to a mistake of identity. (A statement by the Vienna Stapo to the effect that Mrs. Anna JANEBA was interrogated at Stapo Headquarters is forwarded as Attachment 2.)

(5) After JANEBA's arrest by CIC, his wife interested "Catholic circles" in his case, which allegedly resulted in representations made to CIC by Major Van Holme, Catholic U.S. Army chaplain in Vienna. JANEBA stated that, had CIC not released him, his friend Dr. Albert MASSICEK, a librarian employed with the National Library (Nationalbibliothek) and close friend of the Papal Nuncio in Vienna, would have caused the Nuncio to take up the matter of JANEBA's arrest with the U.S. High Commissioner. JANEBA explained that back in his Abwehr days, he had rendered valuable services to the Church and has since been on excellent terms with prominent Catholic laymen. (Forwarded herewith as Attachment 3 is a memorandum from mentioning OeVP efforts to interest PETERLUNGER in JANEBA's arrest, which tends to confirm JANEBA's story that he had good Catholic connections).

(6) Questioned again to [] alleged National League connections, JANEBA changed his story and said that he might have confused [] name with a similar sounding name. After his release from CIC detention JANEBA mentioned [] and [] names to several of his Catholic acquaintances and learned that [] was a friend of Dr. Felix WINNER, a Left Wing Catholic, suspected of Soviet contacts. (It should be noted that [] did not instruct JANEBA to investigate [] or []. On the other hand, there is no way of preventing JANEBA from engaging in detective work of his own.)

(7) JANEBA had some contact with [] when the latter was director of Kathpress in 1949. According to JANEBA, [] is now director of the Federal Printing Office, a position corresponding to that of a Chief of Section in a ministry.

(8) While in the Abwehr JANEBA used the pseudonym "JANUSSI" and the name HIRTL (without JANEBA). (We are checking G-2 files for traces on these names.)

(9) Regarding his "study" of the BIRNDORFER family (MAVA-8788, para 3), JANEBA explained that the maiden name of LETTL's mother had been BIRNDORFER and that he had prepared the paper at LETTL's request.

2. [] formed the impression that JANEBA was making up his stories to suit the interrogator. Thus when [] asked him about [] he came up with "traces" on that name; when SANITZER was mentioned, he immediately played up the closeness of his relations with him; when BEGUS was mentioned, he gave a colorful description of his association with

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BECUS in Greece; when it appeared [redacted] might be interested in collecting derogatory information about LETTL, JANEBA promptly accused him of having pre-fabricated the report of the FIGL-DELLEPIANE conversation (MASA-567, para 1, D, (1)). While there is something definitely odd about JANEBA, possibly caused by his head injury, he is certainly not stupid and his mind seems to be unusually suited for the formulation of "Spiel-material", at a moment's notice.

3. JANEBA's offer to engage in intelligence operations (para 2, C above) was rejected by the Vienna station and [redacted] was instructed to inform JANEBA that a complete account of his intelligence activities would be a conditio sine qua non for further intelligence contact with him. This answer was relayed to JANEBA in the afternoon of 17 July and [redacted] strongly recommended to him to admit his complicity in the feeding of fabricated information to U.S. authorities in 1949. He explained to JANEBA that he would not have to fear punishment and that once this old case had been cleared up, U.S. authorities would favorably consider his offer to engage in intelligence operations. JANEBA's answer is indicative of his peculiar way of thinking: He repeated that he had never deceived the U.S. with fabricated information and that there would be no point in admitting something he had not done, especially since the U.S. authorities might find out the truth later and would hold his false confession against him. [redacted] then indicated to JANEBA that he would not visit him again in Vienna. In parting JANEBA reiterated that regardless of the "incomprehensible attitude of U.S. authorities", he would continue to report to CIC such information of interest to the U.S. as may come his way. He explained that as a devout Catholic he considered it his duty to support the West against the Bolsheviks.

4. A check with CIC Vienna revealed that the former CIC informant Herbert ROSENFELD is now located in Salzburg. [redacted] has arranged for ROSENFELD to be interrogated by Robert Crowell of G-2 USFA on 19 July 1951. Crowell has been briefed by [redacted] and [redacted].

5. Further possible steps to bring this investigation to a conclusion are:

A. A further approach to [redacted], in order to obtain additional information promised by her (MASA-574, para 1, c). A telephone call to the office where [redacted] is employed yielded the information that Mrs. [redacted] has married again and is at present on her honeymoon. She is expected to return to Linz on 25 July 1951.

B. Re-interrogation and, if necessary, protracted detention of Walter ZUZAN in Salzburg, if the ROSENFELD interrogation results in confirmation of JANEBA's account of the ROSENFELD-ZUZAN contact.

C. Re-interrogation of [redacted] especially as to his contact with Josef MICHELMAYER, who was reported as a Soviet agent not only by [redacted] in MAV-2737, but also in MGL report 9617 which was forwarded from Headquarters to Salzburg Base as an attachment to MASW-67.

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6. The long conversations with JANEBA permitted [] some insight into the mentality of a deceptionist who sees in every event of high-level diplomacy a source for "Spielmaterial." For instance, during [] last visit with JANEBA, the latter mentioned the current stay of Averell Harriman in Teheran and expressed his keen regret that he had no opportunity to exploit that event for channelling "exciting" deception material to the Soviets which he could have picked up from a "high level U.S. official in Austria." Taking into consideration this peculiar mentality, which is probably common to all persons who depend on their fabricating genius to provide for their daily bread and butter, it seems possible that two such deception artists might have evolved independently the "separate peace theme" as a fabrication topic. However, the similarity in style and mechanics remains inexplicable, as well as, on the other hand, the discrepancy in dates (the [] operation started in the fall of 1949 and the JANEBA-ZUZAN scheme apparently not until March or April 1950). It would be appreciated if a comparison could be made at Headquarters of the handwriting used in [] reports and of JANEBA's handwriting, samples of which were forwarded as attachments to KAVA-8788.

7. Photograph of JANEBA is forwarded herewith as Attachment 4.

2-Wash. Atts.
2-Vien.
2-Salz. files

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(When Filled In)

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Supplementary Information for MGLA-7178		RI FILE NO.	32	6	6	2431
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		MGLA-7746			14 Aug 51	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	8 March 1957					
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PERTINENT INFORMATION						
DISPATCH TO: Chief, Foreign Division M						
FROM: Chief, of Station, Karlsruhe						
"....						
4. The SLAWIK who appears in para. 3 of reference is Rolf SLAWIK. He became known as the leading figure in the Nationale Liga through a political speech which he made at the Gastwirtschaft NEUMUEHLE in Vienna on 10 March 1950. In this speech, made before 300 former SS leaders and in the presence of high MVD officers as well as Red Army officers, SLAWIK said that the former Kriminalrat of the Vienna Staatspolizeileitstelle, Hans SANITZER, now has a leading position in Berlin with the East Zone police. Traces are requested on Rolf SLAWIK and (....) on the Nationale Liga.						
"...."						
<p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>						
<p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN ...ED BY: DIV: CEIG DATE 10/3/57</p>						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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(7-44)

RECEIVED
10/3/57

Funktionär der Dobretsberger Partei verschwunden

WIEN, 7. September (SK).

Mittwoch abend hielt sich der 63jährige Wiener Rechtsanwalt Dr. Napoleone Bihary im dritten Bezirk in einem Partikelokal der Demokratischen Union auf, wo er eine Rechtsberatungsstelle unterhielt und auch als Funktionär tätig war. Er verließ das Lokal, als es dunkel wurde, um sich in seine Wohnung in die Frim-Kagen-Straße zu begeben.

Seither ist Dr. Bihary verschwunden. Er hat in den letzten Tagen nichts auffälliges geäußert und schien völlig unbesorgt zu sein. Dr. Bihary wohnt im Zentrum des Bereiches der Menschenrüberbanden. Viele andere Dinge lassen darauf schließen, daß er von der russischen Besatzungsmacht verschleppt worden ist.

Bihary, der in der Ukraine geboren ist und seine Jugend in der Bukowina verbrachte, kam nach dem Weltkrieg als Legationssekretär der ukrainischen Gesandtschaft, die damals noch von der russischen getrennt war, nach Wien. Er wollte nicht nach Rußland zurückkehren, wurde österreichischer Staatsbürger und eröffnete eine Rechtsanwaltspraxis.

Nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg stellte er sich mit den Russen gut, scheute sich nicht, inmitten der russischen Zone zu wohnen und hatte gute Beziehungen zu hohen Offizieren der Kommandantur der Badener Garnison. Diese

Beziehungen führten dazu, daß er die Repräsentation verschleppter Personen gegen die der russischen Besatzungsmacht übernahm. Seit der Gründung der „Demokratischen Union“ durch Professor Dobretsberger gehörte er dieser politischen Splittergruppe als Funktionär an. Er dürfte auch wesentlich zu dem betont pro-russischen Kurs dieser „Partei“ beigetragen haben.

Repatriierungsangebote

Seit einem Jahr sind die Beziehungen Doktor Biharys zu den Russen getrübt. In dieser Zeit erschien bei ihm ein einflußreicher russischer Offizier und machte ihm in aller Freundlichkeit den Vorschlag, sich repatriieren zu lassen. Dr. Bihary lehnte ebenso freundlich ab, machte sich aber keine Sorgen und hoffte offenbar auf den Schutz seiner zahlreichen Freunde. Diese Hoffnungen dürften unberechtigt gewesen sein. Alles läßt darauf schließen, daß sich die Besatzungsmacht zu einer weniger freundlichen Art der Repatriierung entschlossen hat.

Über 700 Österreicher verschleppt

WIEN, 7. September (APA)

Staatssekretär Graf stellte in einer Rede mit dem Innenministerium seien die Fälle von mehr als 700 Österreichern bekannt, die im Auftrag der sowjetischen Besatzungsmacht festgenommen wurden und seither verschollen sind.

„NEUE ZEIT“, Graz, Nr. 206 v. 8.9.57

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DATE 2006

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NSGA-4868

SECRET

12 Sept. 1951

Chief, FBI
Asst

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

^{MEDICINARI}
Name Trace - ~~Kenneth~~ ~~ROSSER~~ et al.

Re: NSGA-7746 *not rec'd*

1. Hans DANITZER, age about 40, height 1.70m, stocky build, brown hair, dark eyes, married with one child, entered the Gestapo in 1938, prior to that he was a member of the Austrian police force. He was a Sturmabfuhrer and Kriminalrat with the Gestapo in Weiz in 1944-1945. Subject was also the Kriminalrat in Abt IV-2, Anti-sabotage and radio propaganda. (Source: Information cards, Undated, Unvaluated).

2. No information is available on other individuals mentioned in reference.

Dists:

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1-ORR
1-OSD
1-NSA
2-OSD

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

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- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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MAS-A-777

Chief, Foreign Division M
Attention:
Chief of Station, Vienna

12 September 1951

Operational
Dr. Napoleon BINARY

Reference: MAV-W-8201 (para 10); MAS-A-815; MAS-A-804 (para 4)

1. A short notice in the U.S. sponsored "Neue Zeitung", Munich, reported on 10 September 1951 that lawyer Nikolaus BINARY had disappeared under mysterious circumstances in Vienna and had probably been abducted by the Soviets. The clipping from the "Neue Zeitung" is forwarded herewith.
2. "Nikolaus BINARY" seemed to [] oddly reminiscent of Napoleon BINARY, and a subsequent check of the Austrian press yielded a report on the disappearance of Dr. Napoleon BINARY, who according to the U.S. sponsored "Wiener Kurier" of 10 September 1951, vanished on 5 September, after leaving the Vienna offices of the Democratic Union where he had been giving gratuitous legal advice to members of the DU. The article, also attached, further states that BINARY had maintained contact with Soviet authorities and had several times intervened on behalf of persons arrested by the Soviets.
3. In view of BINARY's role as "Special Funds Officer" to the RIS agents in Vienna during World War II, which was well known to SANITZER, and his subsequent activities on behalf of the RIS, his recent disappearance seems peculiar. It occurred to the undersigned that BINARY might have left Vienna voluntarily, possibly to join SANITZER's staff in Eastern Germany, and that the Soviets for some unknown reason chose to create the impression of a suspected abduction. It will be remembered that SANITZER was also "abducted" from the Stein prison.
4. In MAS-A-815 and 804 (Para 4), [] reported on Baron Guido COLAND who had introduced [] to BINARY in 1937 and who was then a close friend of BINARY. [] has since recommended COLAND several times as a target for US intelligence in Vienna and expressed the view that he had Soviet connections.

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NAS-A-777

5. To Vienna: It is recommended that additional information on Baron Guido COLARD, allegedly residing in Vienna I, be procured through Greenberger [] and that he be considered as a possible source of information on the HANITZER complex. If BIRNEY was actually abducted, it would appear likely that Baron COLARD should feel a bit uneasy in Vienna and might be willing to furnish interesting information in return for American assistance in the event that he should become a target of the Soviets.

[]

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2 - Vien
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AIR

MAVA- 4263

Chief, FDM
Attention []
Chief of Station, Vienna

18 September 1951

Operational

Disappearance of Napoleon BIHARY

1. According to an article on page 3 of the Arbeiter Zeitung of 5 September 1951 (which should be in your hands before the arrival of this memo), Dr. Napoleon BIHARY, a Russian-born Austrian lawyer, recently disappeared and is presumably in Soviet hands. You will remember that BIHARY was at one time a target personality (see MAY-W-2630) and that he was connected with the Johann SANITZER case.

2. We are retaining BIHARY'S alim 800 file for whatever use it may be in the future.

[]

Distribution:

- 2 FDM
- 1 BALZ
- 1 Chrono
- 1 B-800

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MICROFILMED
MAR 21 1963
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VIA: _____
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAS-A-815

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M
Attention: []
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 26 September 1951

SUBJECT: GENERAL- Operational
SPECIFIC- Meeting with [] []

Reference: MAS-A-750
[] [] 12.9

1. [] met with [] on 19 September 1951 in a Graz restaurant and [] reported the following on his activities during the past month:

- a. Continuing his efforts to track down SANITZER contacts in Graz, [] contacted Josef STEINER (see paragraph 3, a of MAS-A-750) who stated that about a year ago he had received a letter from SANITZER, through an intermediary in Vienna, inviting him to join the East German police. STEINER did not reply to that letter but remarked to [] that he had not definitely discarded the idea of joining SANITZER's staff one day, especially in view of the worsening economic situation in Austria. When [] said that he might be interested in joining SANITZER himself, and would like to know more about service in the East German police, Josef STEINER promised that he would try to re-establish contact with SANITZER through the former police officers in Vienna, Max KAIBLINGER and (fnu) KAMBA.
- b. KAIBLINGER and KAMBA are known to [] as fanatical Nazis, who participated in the Nazi Revolt of July 1934 and were subsequently sentenced to long prison terms by the Austrian Government. After the Anschluss, KAMBA and KAIBLINGER returned to the police service.
- c. In a Graz cafe, [] met Kaethe GANSTERER, whom he had known during the war as an agent of the Gestapo in Vienna. GANSTERER, about thirty-five years of age, a native of Vienna, comes from a good middle class family but later had affairs with several Vienna police officials which finally led to her employment by the Gestapo as an informant and agent. During the war the "Church Section" (Kirchenreferat) of the Vienna Gestapo used GANSTERER as an intermediary between the Gestapo and Cardinal Theodor INNITZER of Vienna. GANSTERER showed [] a map of prints, showing churches and monasteries in Austria which INNITZER had given her as a present. GANSTERER came to Graz in 1949 and is at present employed as a waitress in a Graz cafe of dubious reputation. GANSTERER knew SANITZER well during the war, and about one year ago, a Graz Kripo

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WAS-A-818

official, name as yet unknown, accompanied by a high-ranking police official from Klagenfurt, name also unknown, called on GANSTERER and the Klagenfurt police official delivered to her a personal letter from SANITZER, inviting her to join SANITZER's staff in Bautzen. According to the Klagenfurt police official, SANITZER was then the police president of Bautzen. [] feels sure that GANSTERER knows the identity of the Graz Kripo official and he hopes to obtain the name at his next meeting with her.

3. [] intends using GANSTERER as a sub-agent, and as a trial assignment, he asked her to visit the restaurant and hotel "Wienerwirt" where Eugenio RICCIOLI is currently residing. GANSTERER complied with [] request and learned from the owner of the hotel that RICCIOLI was in Italy but would probably return to Graz towards the end of September 1951. The hotel owner further stated that RICCIOLI was in contact with one (fnu) TELEKI, a hog raiser, living in or near Kurberg, Styria. TELEKI allegedly exports pigs to Hungary, and [] suspects that he might be an intermediary between RICCIOLI and the mob. The hotel owner also confirmed an earlier report (WAS-A-510, para 5) that RICCIOLI is in contact with one (Countess) (fnu) WREWSKI. [] Comment: The TELEKI mentioned above is probably identical with (Count) Karoly TELEKI, who, however, is not a Communist.)

5. [] expressed himself optimistically about the possibilities of establishing contact with SANITZER in the near future. In addition to pursuing the contact with STEINER, [] intends to call on Hans KASPAR (see para 3 of WAS-A-750) who was reportedly also in contact with SANITZER. [] also believes that GANSTERER, who has excellent police contacts in Graz and Vienna, will be of assistance to him. [] arranged to stay in GANSTERER's apartment whenever it was necessary for him to remain in Graz over night and [] had the impression that [] would not be averse to having an affair with GANSTERER. In order to establish direct contact with RICCIOLI, [] in his capacity as an insurance salesman, intends to call on him upon RICCIOLI's return from Italy, in order to sell him an automobile insurance policy since RICCIOLI allegedly intends to buy a vehicle in Graz.

4. [] also noticed the newspaper reports on the disappearance of the lawyer, Napoleon BIRHART (WAS-A-777) and supplied the attached clipping from the Graz SPOe paper "Neue Zeit", dated 8 September 1951.

5. [] supplied the following background information on Josef STEINER and Hans KASPAR in Graz;

- a. Josef STEINER, born 14 January 1906 in Graz, divorced, address: Hammer-Purgstallgasse 23. STEINER came to Graz from Trofaiach in April 1950 and is at present employed as a driver by the firm Lothar Claderova, electrical appliances, Graz, Kastelfeldgasse 24. STEINER joined the NSDAP in 1951, participated in the Nazi Revolt of July 1934, subsequently fled to Germany, joined the SS and in 1939 became Hauptsturmfuehrer in the SD.

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- MAS*A-815

- NR b. Johann KASPAR, born 12 October 1908 in Vienna, former Kripo officer, divorced, address: Graz, Neu-Hart, Widmannstettergasse 9, c/o Mrs. Baerthaller. In December 1947 KASPAR was sentenced to eighteen months in prison for war crimes. He is at present employed by a coal firm in Graz, name and address unknown.
6. For Vienna: Please ask [] to check the Vienna Police files for background information on Kaethe GANSTERER, Max KAIBLINGER and (fnu) KAMBA. GANSTERER was allegedly imprisoned by both the Austrians and the Soviets after the war.

[]

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2 - Vien
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EXTRACT FROM MASA-815
26 SEPT 1951

Hans KASPAR
who was reportedly also in contact with SAMITZER.

[] supplied the following background information on
Hans KASPAR in Graz;

Johann KASPAR, born 13 October 1906 in Vienna, former Kripo officer,
divorced, address: Graz, Neu-Eart, Widmannstettergasse 9, c/o Hrs.
Baernthaller. In December 1947 KASPAR was sentenced to eighteen months
in prison for war crimes. He is at present employed by a coal firm in
Graz, name and address unknown.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Sanitzer

MAS-A-816

Chief, Foreign Division M
Attention: []
Chief of Station, Vienna

26 September 1951

Operational
Johann BECHER

Reference: MAY-W-3201

1. One Johann BECHER is reported in paragraph 9, b of reference as a former member of the SANITZER staff in Vienna. In a German illustrated periodical, dated September 1951, which came to [] attention in Berchtesgaden, an article appeared pertaining to the allegedly luxurious and leisurely life enjoyed by political prisoners in the Eichstaett internment camp in Bavaria. Among the inmates of the camp, the periodical mentioned one Hans BECHER, a former police officer who betrayed a German resistance movement to the Gestapo.
2. Since there appears to be a good chance that the BECHER interned in Eichstaett is identical with the BECHER who served on SANITZER's staff during the war, it is recommended that he be interrogated by a case officer from the German Mission.
3. Headquarters' traces are requested.

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DATE 2006

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-642

Abstrakt.

att. 642
to MG:UR-7291
jane

Quelle: Neustadt/S., 11.10.51

Betrifft: Ehemaligen leitenden Kriminalbeamten Sannitzer aus Wien, heute angeblich leitender Beamter des SSD in der DDR.

Vor etwa Jahresfrist ging durch die österreichische Presse eine Notiz, wonach der ehemalige Kriminalrat Sannitzer der seinerzeitigen Geheimen Staatspolizei Wien nunmehr in sowjetische Dienste übergetreten sei und in der DDR eine führende Stelle in der Organisation des SSD übernommen habe. In den Pressemitteilungen wurde seinerzeit weiter ausgeführt, Sannitzer versuche einen Teil seiner ehemaligen Agenten aus Österreich als Mitarbeiter in seinem neuen Aufgabengebiet zu gewinnen.

Zu der Person Sannitzers wird bemerkt:

Sannitzer war ehemals österreichischer Kriminalbeamter. Soviel bekannt, Teilnehmer des Juli-Putsches (Dollfuß-Putsch), dann Flüchtling, tauchte er 1938 zunächst als Sachbearbeiter bei der Geheimen Staatspolizei in Wien auf. Bei Sannitzer handelt es sich um einen äußerst aktiven, sehr intelligenten, anpassungsfähigen Beamten von Format. Mit Kriegsausbruch wurde ihm die Leitung des Referates zur Bekämpfung von Sabotage und für Sonderaufträge übergeben. Von diesem Referat wurde in der Fortentwicklung des Krieges auch die Bekämpfung der Fallschirmagenten und der sog. Sabotagesonderkommandos übernommen. Im österreichischen Raum kamen vorwiegend Fallschirmagenten aus dem sowjetischen Raum und in wenigen Fällen aus dem englischen Mittelmeerraum zum Einsatz. Sannitzer gelang es, ein äußerst gut funktionierendes umfangreiches Agentennetz aufzubauen, mit dessen Hilfe er den größten Teil der zum Einsatz kommenden Fallschirmagenten lahmlegen konnte. Es gelang ihm weiter, eine Reihe Agenten "umzukehren" und wesentliche Gegenspiele einzuleiten. Sannitzer galt seinerzeit, insbesondere in den Kreisen der marxistischen Widerstandsbewegung, als der befähigteste und damit auch gefürchtetste leitende Kriminalbeamte dieses Bereiches. Er konnte sein Spiel erfolgreich bis in die Zusammenbruchstage durchführen. Mit Kriegsende kam er in Gefangenschaft und wurde, soweit bekannt, zu 20 Jahren schweren Kerker verurteilt. Während der Haft soll ihm von russischer Seite das Angebot gemacht worden sein, sein Wissen und seine Erfahrungen in den Dienst der russischen Sache zu stellen. Sannitzer habe dieses Angebot auch angenommen.

Nunmehr würde streng vertraulich, aber auf einer sonst in jeder Hinsicht verlässigen Linie, in Erfahrung gebracht, daß Sannitzer mit einem kleinen Stab engster Mitarbeiter im Raum von Plauen sitze und dort für die sowjetischen Dienststellen gegen das Bundesgebiet arbeite.

Die gesamte früher gezeigte Einstellung Sannitzers läßt begründete Zweifel offen, ob er tatsächlich aus Überzeugung in den Dienst der Sowjets übergetreten ist. Es erscheint vielmehr naheliegend, daß er, aus einer Zwangslage heraus handelnd, das Angebot der Sowjets akzeptiert hat. Andererseits muß jedoch bei den Kenntnissen und Erfahrungen des Beamten damit gerechnet werden, daß er eine einmal übernommene Aufgabe auch versucht so erfolgreich wie möglich zu gestalten. Sannitzer verfügt sowohl in Österreich wie auch im Bundesgebiet

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
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über einen außerordentlich großen Bekanntenkreis, der es ihm un-
schwer ermöglichen würde, auch hier wieder ein gut arbeitendes Netz
aufzubauen.

Auf Sannitzer und seine Tätigkeit wird daher aufmerksam gemacht.
Falls hier weiteres in Erfahrung gebracht wird, folgt Nachtrags-
bericht. Gleichzeitig wird um Mitteilung gebeten, was dort über den
Mann bis jetzt bekannt geworden ist.

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MGMA-7291 Att. 642

11.10.51 raw report

....During Sanitzer's imprisonment he received a Russian offer to work for them which he accepted....

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Date: 2001

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AIR

MAS-W-233

23 October 1951

Chief of Base, Salzburg

Chief, FDM

Operational

Traces on Kesthe GANSTERER

Reference: MAS-615

1. Headquarters' files show the following traces on Kesthe GANSTERER, mentioned in the reference:

GEL-4 dated 10 November 1944 lists her as Katherine GANSTERER, one of those whose names appear in the diary of Ludvig BOHLHAMER, former Chief of the Nazi Party in Bucharest.

LSL-171 dated 27 December 1945 states that a Katherine GANSTERER was a former Gestapo agent, described as about 5' 8" tall, blonde, blue eyes, and "elegant", about 35 to 39 years old. Source claims that she was ordered to make connections with British or American intelligence officers.

2. We have no traces on former Police Officers Max KAIBLINGER or (fix) KAMBA.

cc: Vlen

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by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2001

VIA: ATR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. MAVA-9672
(MIL/5406)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M
Attn: DATE: 24 October 1951
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational
SPECIFIC— Johann SANITZER

Reference: MAV-W-3201

MAR 21 1963
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1. We have some personal recollections stemming from 1947, plus sundry post-war information, on Johann SANITZER. In May 1947, I cursorily examined in the USFA CIB office a 30-page handwritten deposition which SANITZER had prepared in his prison cell and had passed on to a CIC representative. In this deposition, SANITZER argued his case and set forth the reasons why he should not be regarded as a war criminal. He cited examples of humane treatment which he had accorded captured Allied parachute agents and ended with an appeal to the Americans for his freedom. All efforts to locate this statement in the local CIC file and in G-2 USFA files have been unrewarding.

2. In December 1949, I learned from [] that SANITZER had "related some interesting facts" concerning his handling of Allied agents when the Gestapo official faced a Vienna court. [] mentioned that he had a copy of the court record in his office and offered to lend it to []. The undersigned refrained from accepting the offer after reasoning that [] might subsequently angle for a reciprocal favor. It is felt that a court record of this kind can be procured by [] from the Austrian Ministry of Justice if its acquisition is deemed necessary.

3. Shortly after SANITZER was mustered out of an Austrian jail by the Soviets in February 1949, Greengrocer 1 opined that the former would be used by the Soviets against the West. Later on, he changed this point of view.

a. In November 1950, Greengrocer 1 affirmed that in a Vienna speech made to prospective constituents Adolf SLAVIK had stated, "You had better prepare for the future. Take out insurance. Side with the Soviets. I know that SANITZER, former Gestapo chief in Vienna is now working for the Soviet East German Police."

b. A month or two later, while engaged in conversation with several confederates in Salzburg, SLAVIK remarked that SANITZER had written to his wife in Vienna and had mentioned that he was living in East Germany.

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RI/MIS	✓
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4. In March 1951, [redacted] queried Greengrocer 1 on the credibility of SLAVIK'S statements. Greengrocer 1 responded, "I don't think that the Soviets would trust SANITZER to work in East Germany. They probably abducted him to deny his use to Western intelligence services. SANITZER'S wife was ousted from her flat, located in the Soviet Sector, at the end of the war. She has repeatedly petitioned the Soviets for permission to remove some cheap odds and ends of furniture from the apartment and has never been permitted to do so. It doesn't seem likely to me that the Soviets would be so inconsiderate if SANITZER were actually assisting them in Germany. A State Policeman chatted with Mrs. SANITZER recently and learned that she had not received any information from her husband since his abduction."

5. [redacted] has mentioned subject's name intermittently in conversations with Greengrocer 1, fishing for his reaction, but has caught nothing which indicates that Greengrocer 1 has recently changed his opinion regarding SANITZER'S status. On 18 October, Greengrocer 1 passed us the following unsolicited report which was dated 4 September 1951:

"Anna SANITZER, wife of the former Gestapo official, Johann SANITZER, is currently employed as a telephone operator at the Hans Malleczek Machine and Tool Factory, III Bezirk, Rechte Bahngasse 30/32. It is understood that she has become resigned to her husband's disappearance but gets upset by recurrent newspaper articles which have been appearing about her husband. It has been independently established that Mrs. SANITZER does not receive mail posted abroad at either her residence, Vienna XIV, Perchtoldsdorf Hochstrasse 34, or at her place of employment."

6. Two enigmatic references must be included in this roundup.

a. In April in an evening session in Greengrocer 1's residence, the latter remarked that he had only academic interest in SANITZER'S fate since he felt sure that the ex-Gestapo official did not represent a present or potential security threat in Austria. In the [redacted] Greengrocer 1 promised to permit [redacted] to read the reports in his SANITZER file, but to date has not done so. Initial reminders brought forth the response that the file had been misplaced. Later queries were politely answered by statements that the file was still missing. This reaction is considered noteworthy because it is the only time to our knowledge that a file has disappeared in the labyrinth of Greengrocer 1's paper apparatus. Equally disturbing, it is the only time that Greengrocer 1 has reneged on a promise. Immediate and obvious conclusions can be drawn:

- (1) The file is actually misplaced or lost.

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(2) The British have the file.

(3) Someone, unknown to Greengrocer 1, lifted the file.

We will continue to probe here in an effort to clarify the status of the missing folder.

b. On a subsequent evening, Greengrocer 1 confided that he is personally in touch with an ex-SANITZER staff member whom "I can see whenever I want to. (Greengrocer 1 implied that he didn't see the person very often.) This man is not now engaged in any intelligence activity. He is living here very quietly. Before the Gestapo Headquarters was destroyed, he managed to hide at his residence carbon copies of some reports from the SANITZER office and he also has retained a large number of personal notes on the work he had been doing." This skeleton of a lead will be played back to Greengrocer 1 from time to time with the intention of seeking out a little more data on the shadowy ex-official.

7. As an attachment, we are forwarding traces on subject copied from local CIC files.

Distribution:

2 - Wash w/Attachment
1 - Salz (PDH)
3 - Vien
2 - Mil

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14 July 1948

SUBJECT: SANITZER, Johann, Gestapo, Vienna Section IV 2.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Reference is made to Top Secret report ISX33 of Headquarters Company "A" 2677 Regiment, Office of Strategic Services, on subject, dated July 1945, describing subject's counter intelligence activities directed against Soviet intelligence operations.

In June 1948 subject expressed the desire for an interview with a representative of a U.S. intelligence, whereupon he was contacted at the LANDESGERICHT jail.

Subject states that the Soviets want to have him transferred into their custody in order to obtain certain information listed below, which could be used to the disadvantage of the U.S. and of Austria. It is noted that an informant of subject, a certain WEIDINGER, who penetrated the Communists for subject, was reported removed from the LANDESGERICHT jail by the Soviets, and that the Soviets have obtained a copy of subject's hearing wherein he explained the military nature of his activities to the Austrian authorities. Subject does not desire to evade Austrian trial, but requests intervention by the U.S. authorities to prevent his transfer to Soviet custody. Subject states he expects to be released in the near future, for he is of the impression his innocence has been established in the hearings of the Austrian authorities. Subject claims no Allied agents apprehended or investigated by his section were executed, as required by German law at that time, and that he was extremely lenient towards persons aiding or abetting foreign agents.

Subject believes his knowledge of the following topics and networks have made the Soviets determined to gain him in their custody, and would make U.S. intervention imperative:

1. Reference is made to the report of OSS, ISX33, listing subject as an expert on Soviet ciphers, codes, Soviet and COMINTERN intelligence operations. The Soviets probably suspect that his experience may be utilized in future counter intelligence operations directed against Soviet intelligence activities.
2. The Soviets presumably are interested in gaining evidence of double roles played by some of their agents known to subject.
3. Subject was in control of a network covering the areas Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Slovakia. This network is comprised of about 100 informants in all strata of society - Communists, aristocrats, priests, and former members of opposition parties. Although subject refuses to disclose their identity at present, such a network is likely to have existed, and it can be expected that subject will surrender the persons involved to the Soviet

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intelligence under duress. These former Gestapo informants, many in key positions, would certainly be susceptible to Soviet pressure, and could easily be compelled to operate on behalf of Soviet intelligence.

4. Subject trained a group (about 30) of UPA (Ukrainian Liberation Army) agents in Bratislava and Vienna for missions behind the Red Army lines. A certain Lipitzky (phonetic), an Ukrainian sent from Berlin by the RSHA, was in charge of these UPA agents. This group arrived safely in Passau upon the termination of the war. The Soviets may fear that this group today is engaged in anti-Soviet underground operations and desire to learn more about this and similar groups.

5. Subject claims the Soviets have discovered that he has knowledge of a group of dissident Red Army officers which maintained contact with the Abwehr during the war. If the following information is proved to be correct, this probably constitutes the strongest argument for U.S. intervention to prevent subject's being taken into Soviet custody.

During the investigations of the 20 July uprising, subject was ordered by RSHA to find the alleged radio contact of the Abwehr with the Soviet Union. Subject states he was able to locate this contact, which was maintained by AST XVII. It was determined that this project was not utilized by the dissident Abwehr to facilitate their revolt but as a source of positive intelligence. The project continued after 20 July under the auspices of the RSHA.

The Abwehr was in contact with a dissident group of high Red Army officers directed by a certain SAMOJEV, chief of the Red Army signal training. Radio contact was maintained under the guise of practice transmissions from four different points in the Soviet Union. Subject recalls one radio operator was located in the Crimea who used the cover name "ANATOLE". Those Soviet transmissions were received by a certain LONGIN, a white Russian immigrant working for AST XVII, first in Budapest and later in Vienna. LONGIN had been a member of the anti-Bolshevik Russian exile movement of a former Czarist General TURKUL. The AST contact to LONGIN was established by a certain KAUDER, alias KIATT, a Jewish operative of the AST. KAUDER had met LONGIN in a Budapest jail, both held for some minor offense. The AST used KAUDER as intermediary to LONGIN in this project until 1944, when KAUDER was removed on charges of graft. After this, LONGIN maintained direct contact with Colonel WIESNER of the AST, a German national now believed to be in Germany.

After the war LONGIN and KAUDER were held by the OSS in Salzburg. Subject believes a successor agency of the OSS is utilizing LONGIN to maintain contact with the dissident Red Army cell around Samojev.

Subject also remembers a newspaper report on the death of KAUDER-KIATT following a car accident, which he considers a ruse to protect KAUDER-KIATT, whom he also believes to be working for the U.S. Intelligence and whom the Soviets

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previously had attempted to kidnap. A certain KNITTEL, the secretary of KAUDER-RIATT, reportedly is working for CIC Gauden.

Note: It is suggested that ESD 22 receive information copy of this report.

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Saintgo

MEMO-11385

AIR

8 November 1951

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe
Attn: SAC
Chief, FDM

Operational

Johann BECKER

REF: MAVU-3801

1. One Johann BECKER is reported in paragraph 9, b of reference as a former member of the SANITZER staff in Vienna. A report from Salzburg, dated 16 September 1951, states that in a German periodical dated September 1951, one Hans BECKER was mentioned as an inmate of the Riechstett internment camp. The periodical referred to Hans BECKER as a former police officer who betrayed a German resistance movement to the Gestapo.

2. The report from Salzburg stated that there appears to be a good chance that the BECKER interned in Riechstett is identical with the BECKER who served on SANITZER's staff during the war. The report further recommended that BECKER be interrogated by a case officer from the German Mission. It is, therefore, requested that appropriate action be taken.

3. Information from a SHALP card, dated 1943, reveals the following concerning Johann BECKER:

Name: Hans BECKER aka Johann BECKER
Rank: SS Untuf and Kriminaloberassistent
Born: about 1912 1.75
Description: 5'9" (1.75 m) tall, fair hair, oval face, athletic figure
Married and has three children
In Amt IV, 4 b since 1938, previously in Kripo, Berlin
As of September 1943, at Stapelstrasse, Vienna.

No other headquarters traces available on Subject.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 39-61-6576

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27 November 1951

TO: [] FDM/Austria
FROM: [] FDM/G
SUBJECT: Activities of Johann SANITZER

1. The following is from MAVA-7817 - encl. 65 - dated 21 Sept 1950 (Source GREENGROCER 1), Title: Former GIS Officials in Touch with Communist Intelligence Service: "In this report it can be stated, through the circles that have access to factual information and many sources, that the ex-criminal prosecutor of the Gestapo, Johann SANITZER, is soon expected in Vienna. He is now working in Berlin, or in the East Zone of Germany; and is the head of a school for East German secret services. It was further discovered that SANITZER was approached by the American intelligence service during his arrest in L. G. Vienna, in order to win him over. He agreed to work but insisted on the condition that his activities would not be against Austrian citizens. The American IS did not make this concession, forcing SANITZER to decline."

2. The following is from MASA-369, 29 March 1951: 1. "Given below is a translation of USAGE report P/02761, dated 12 March 1951, Subject" Alleged Proof of Soviet Employment of Former Gestapo Chief Mueller." a. "The following report is based on a conversation between HH 1 and Dr. Wilhelm HOEPTL in Linz on 9 March 1951." b. "The former Vienna Gestapo official Kriminalrat Johann SANITZER approached another former Gestapo official in Vienna through an intermediary in the National League and invited him to come to Eastern Germany where he would be given an assignment in the Volkspolizei commensurate with his former rank." c. "The Gestapo official allegedly replied that he could accept the offer only if it originated with his former chief in the Gestapo. The Gestapo official reportedly received subsequently a letter from Dresden signed by the former Gestapo officer Heinrich MUELLER." d. "The Gestapo official recognized MUELLER's signature as authentic and accepted a post in Eastern Germany." e. "SANITZER's headquarters is in Saxony but at present he is setting up a Soviet training school in Lemberg; courses specialize in defense against enemy sabotage groups and in the so-called 'Funkspiele.'"

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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3. From MGSA-7060, 17 October 1950, by []
 1. "There is some evidence, though inconclusive, that subject may be in the employ of the DDR State Security Service. After a perusal of the attached interrogation report, I am struck by certain facets in his career which suggest why the Soviets may have taken an interest in his person: (a) He belongs to that small and very selective group of Amt IV W/T experts among whose major exploits ranks the EQUAL case. (b) He specialized in Russian cases. As you may recall, the members of the Sonderkommando Pannewitz charged with the Paris end of EQUAL were never found and must be presumed in Soviet hands." (This statement is contradicted by MGKW-7974, which states that a comparatively large number of the Sonderkommando Pannewitz were located and debriefed after the war). The remainder of this communication suggests only that an investigation should be undertaken to determine SANITZER's whereabouts.

4. WASH 17386, 17 October 1950 reported as follows: "Vienna press reported Johann SANITZER given high position DDR police. War criminal removed by Russians from Stein prison. Clever unscrupulous Gestapo official during war. Code breaking expert. Shrewd in handling captured agents. Plans rebuild organization similar to Vienna Gestapo."

5. You doubtless have all of the above information, most of which has come to the German desk through the Austrian desk. [] states that there has been no actual confirmation of SANITZER's work for the Soviets, nor has there been any mention in any of our DDR materials of SANITZER's name. It would seem to me, purely on the basis of the scanty reports we have, that while it is now impossible to pin down SANITZER's actual position or connection with the Soviets, the supposition that he is working for them in some capacity in East Germany is a fairly good one. The German desk has, however, drawn no conclusions in this matter; hence our judgment amounts to a mere "horseback guess."

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18

Betr.: SANITZER, Johann, ehemaliger Krim.Rat.
Bezug: Dort.Anfrage FS 6 k vom 6.12.51
Quelle: Karteiunterlagen.

1. Johann SANITZER ist gebürtiger Österreicher, 38-40 Jahre alt, 175 cm gross, kräftig, blonde Haare, blaue Augen, längliches Gesicht, grosse Nase, bartlos, starker Zigarettenraucher, spricht auffallend hastig, Wiener Dialekt, Abiturient.
2. SANITZER ist aus der österreichischen Sicherheitspolizei hervorgegangen. Er trat 1938 in die Gestapo über, besuchte 1940/41 einen Lehrgang für Kriminalkommissare an der Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei in BERLIN-Charlottenburg, wurde 1941 Kriminalkommissar, 1943 Kriminalrat. 1942/43 leitete er die neu eingerichtete Dienststelle "Funkgegenspiele". Bei der Gestapo Leitstelle WIEN war er im Dezernat "Ausländer" und im Referat "Fallschirmspringer" tätig.
Beim Herannahen der sowjetischen Truppen 1945 erhielt SANITZER vom Reichssicherheitshauptamt den Befehl, sich mit seinen Leuten überrollen zu lassen und mit der Festung "Alpen" Verbindung zu halten.
Im September 1949 wurde SANITZER durch ein Volkgericht in WIEN wegen Hochverrats, "Verschämfter Verhöre" und Totschlags zu lebenslänglichem Kerker verurteilt, und in die Haftanstalt SEIN/Donau gebracht.

Encl. to MOIA 9795

SECRET

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- 2 -

Hier wurde SANITZER Ende 1949 oder Anfang 1950 durch die Sowjets ohne Begründung abgeholt und soll seither in einer "Sonderabteilung" der Polizei (Vielleicht SSD) in POTSDAM tätig sein. Nach einer anderen Version leitet SANITZER von BAUTZEN aus ein ND-Netz in Westdeutschland. SANITZER soll mit der "Nationalen Front" in Verbindung stehen. Ausserdem unterhält er angeblich Beziehungen zu einem Mitglied der KPÖ in SALZBURG, FRANZ PRIEWASSER, der für ihn ein ND-Netz aufbauen soll.

3. Einer Meldung vom April 1951 zufolge soll sich SANITZER in einem Schweigelager bei LEIPZIG befinden und sich mit wissenschaftlich-polizeilichen Aufgaben befassen und Beurteilungen über ehemalige Mitglieder der Gestapo und des SD abgeben, die durch die Sowjets und den SSD geworben worden sind oder geworben werden sollen.

4. SANITZER gilt als mathematisches Genie und als Fachmann für die Entschlüsselung von Geheimsodes. Er wird als besonders ehrgeizig bezeichnet und soll früher 100% nationalsozialistisch eingestellt gewesen sein.

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see

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MOL-W-12047

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe
FROM : Chief, FDM
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Johann SANITZER

DATE: 18 December 1951

Attention: []

Reference: NSGA-7060, 17 October 1950

1. The Salzburg Base is making an intensified effort to penetrate SANITZER's current activities through an operation now under development, and is anxious to pull together all available information regarding his possible employment with the DDR State Security Service.

2. It is requested that you forward to Salzburg any information that has been uncovered as a result of investigation of the matter in Germany, particularly any conclusions which may have been drawn since the reference was written.

cc - Sals
Vlen

INTELLIGENCE
JAN 7 1952
RECORDS
ABSTRACT INDEX

RELEASING OFFICER
Chief, FDM

COORDINATING OFFICER

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28
JUN 1949

(788)

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F

MTL/6116

Chief, Salzburg Base
Chief of Station, Vienna

9 January 1952

Johann SANITZER

Reference: 812/4829

Forwarded herewith are photocopies of Appendices A through E of MAV-W-1201 which were requested in reference document. Please put the attachment on ice for [redacted] return as he requested this information.

Distribution:

- 2 - Salzburg w/Attachments
- 2 - Wien
- 2 - Mtl

[redacted]

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DATE 2006

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Former Connection With SANITZER		RI FILE NO.	200	7	42	36 (Enc)
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		WASH 23223 (OUT 50581)			17 Jan 52	
ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
DATE PROCESSED		DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
8 March 1957						
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
CABLE FROM HEADQUARTERS...						
"VIEW FORMER CONNECTION WITH SANITZER (MASA 1084 PARA 3) RECOMMEND YOUR BRIEF INCLUDE DETAILED QUESTIONS RE SUBJECT'S ROLE IN GESTAPO SECTION IV 2, OTHER MEMBERS SANITZER'S STAFF KNOWN TO HIM, HIS KNOWLEDGE AND POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT SANITZER'S PRESENT ACTIVITIES."						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006						
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FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 56 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Johann FLEISCHACKER	RI FILE NO.	200 7 42	36 (Enc)
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	VIEN 6784 (IN 15767)	DATE 23 Jan 52
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYST E	DATE PROCESSED 23 Jan 52	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
CABLE FROM VIENNA "CIC RELEASED SUBJECT AFTER CARRIAGE TEST PROVED HIM PATHOLOGICAL LIAR. FAILED NOTIFY US IN TIME FOR SANITZER BRIEF. WE INVESTIGATING POSSIBILITY REARREST THOUGH CARRIAGE INDICATES POOR SUBJECT SUBJECT INTERROGATION."			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	➔	C	J

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VIA: (SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

DISPATCH NO. MQQ-A- 729

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE
Attn: []
FROM : Chief of Station, Frankfurt

DATE: 5 February 1952 7974

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational
SPECIFIC— Johann SAITZER

REF: MGK-W-12047

*For K action
of action need
To Sec. 7
"Comment
U.S."*

1. A look at our files reveals no action taken on MGA-7060, or on our end of the steps suggested in MAV-W-3201. We are at a loss to explain why nothing has been forwarded on this most interesting and important case in the past year, but presume it is the usual complaint "shortage of people". We have a couple of reasonable possibilities to run down some of the desired information, viz. through CIC and through CARAVEL. As you know, CARAVEL is working feverishly on the problem of transferring his office and is shouldering most of the policy load in connection with his particular area of activity, so we don't know how much help we can expect from him immediately. Nevertheless, it is a problem we shall enjoy working on and we will of course forward any information we turn up to Salzburg.

2. We would also like to ask Salzburg to provide us with any information they come across which would help us in investigating the German end of this complex. They should of course indicate information on which we should not act because of the danger of such action on their nascent operation.

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Encl. #9
only
MAVA-10975

SLZ/5209

Chief of Station, Vienna
Attention: []
Chief, Salzburg Base

14 February 1962

Operational
SANITZER Contacts

Reference: SC/1981

1. Our records do not contain any additional information on the personalities mentioned in SC/1981. We are holding reference correspondence for [] who is presently responsible for the SANITZER case.
2. Forwarded herewith, for your retention, is a copy of LSI-35. The original LSI-35 is contained in the Crusler Records Section.

3 - Vien w/l incl.
2 - Salz
1 - HH w/l incl.

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BY AUTHORITY OF	
Name	[] RO #194
Office	E. B. 5H
Date	13 March 1964

G. S. Ross DDP(TSCO) 17 MAR 1962

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DATE 2006

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VIA: AIR
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DISPATCH NO. MAS-H-331

~~SECRET~~ SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

18 February 1950

TO : Chief of Base, Salzburg
EYES ONLY;
FROM : Chief, EE

DATE: _____

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Johann SANITZER

Reference: MASA-1084; MASA-1136; MAV-4262

1. Of the proposals suggested in paragraph 4 of MASA-1136, it is felt that "b" and "c" should be followed up vigorously by [] [] The various steps outlined under "c" probably will be most productive and would soon merit definite priority over "b." As regards proposal "a", it seems unlikely that much could be accomplished by having [] [] contact Gladia SOLYMOSSY.

2. In researching the Headquarters' file material on SANITZER, [] has found a number of reports and memoranda that are not included in the Salzburg file on SANITZER (copies of these will be forwarded separately). On the basis of this new material, as well as a more careful analysis of the old, it appears that there are a number of positive steps that the Salzburg Station can take, in addition to those to be taken by [] [] which would help to clear up a number of old and new unexploited leads. The most rewarding of these steps would appear to be:

a. [] should debrief [] [] thoroughly on the latter's knowledge of SAUNGER and former SANITZER associates. After a mild deluge of reports about SANITZER in August of 1950, [] [] has been strangely silent on the subject. Moreover, the leads that were turned up in his original reports have never been investigated, let alone exploited. Thus, in addition to any additional information or ideas that [] [] may have, special attention should be given to acquiring additional information relevant to the following [] [] reports:

- (1) A [] [] report dated 13 August 1950 and forwarded to Headquarters with MAV-2216. This report stated that SANITZER probably had contact with KAUDER-KLATT through the wife of one Walter PROCH, a former SANITZER associate serving a prison term in Vienna.

CEL
Deputy Chief, E

STG [] STD []
COORDINA [] PTGER []

~~SECRET~~ SECRET
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FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

62-4532
(128)

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18 February 1952

3. It has been determined at Headquarters that (Dr) ^DWILHELM FRIEDERICH, former chief of the GRU in Berlin and a friend and associate of both SAUTZGER and [] (see MAS-1084, paragraph 5-b), now is employed by Stippert. It also is interesting to note that Dr. FRIEDERICH is listed as a character reference by [] in the latter's PRG. This matter should be of special interest to the Railway Station because of the possible implications to the Group complex as a whole.

4. Although it is presumed that G-2 sheets already have been investigated on all of the personalities mentioned by [] in MAS's 1084 and 1136, it would be appreciated if the results of these sheets could be forwarded to Headquarters as soon as possible. It would be mildly advantageous if [] could have the opportunity to run over the results of these sheets before returning to the field.

5. Headquarters holds no traces on either (Dr) Edward ^DWILLIAMS or (Bertr) Emil ^DWOSTIKH. There are also no traces on KLA ^DWOSTISCH. []

cc: Vienna

*Identical information on subjects in this document has been
carded in MAVW-4263, 14 Feb 52.*

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DATE 2001 2006

Sanitzer

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SECURITY INFORMATION

AIR

MAVA-10695

Chief, EE

5 March 1952

Chief of Station, Vienna

Attention: []

Operational

Sanitzer Case - Walter PROCH

Ref: MASA-419, MAVA-8687

1. We were not able to carry out the planned interrogation of Walter PROCH (MAVA-8687), former SS man and member of the Gestapo, who allegedly received a message from Sanitzer sometime in 1951 (MASA-419).

2. In January 1952, PROCH was sentenced to six years imprisonment for war crimes by the Landesgericht, Vienna I. We have gone through the records of this trial, which we obtained through [] and find nothing to indicate that PROCH was connected with the Sanitzer group in Vienna. PROCH served as a Kriminalbeamter in Vienna III from October 1943 to the end of the war and, although his duties are not clear from the records (the trial was largely concerned with atrocities perpetrated in Poland), he appears to have been engaged in pure police work only. It is not likely that PROCH's past experience and abilities as a sports instructor and border guard would have interested Sanitzer.

3. The rumor that PROCH had heard from Sanitzer may be a fabrication (following the sensational newspaper articles) or may be a distorted version of some comment PROCH could easily have made upon hearing that Sanitzer was again at large. We have considered the possibility of interrogating PROCH's wife Helene, who reported the alleged contact with Sanitzer, but now believe that this interrogation be given the lowest priority until further information becomes available.

4. The court records did contain one interesting lead. Original testimony forwarded by various Polish courts was translated in the office of one Dr. Maximilian NACHALSKI, Wien I, Wiesingerstrasse 3, a "gerichtlich besideter Dolmetsch der polnischen Sprache," whose letterhead and official stamps carried a Polish translation of the foregoing legitimation and the following Polish bank reference: Warszawa Bank, PKO. KTO 33 205. The man

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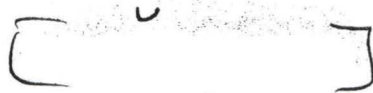
EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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may have connections with Polish business representatives in Vienna, as well as with the Polish political representation. We have started traces on NACHALSKI and would be pleased to receive any information on him contained in Headquarters files.



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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
Gragora Source Identification	RI FILE NO.	21	4 4 350 (Enc.)
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	MASW-350	DATE 6 March 1952
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION
ANALYSIS	DATE PROCESSED 8 March 1957	DISSEMINATED IN	DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. :		
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
DISPATCH TO, Chief of Base, Salzburg			
FROM: Chief, EE			
"....			
2. We did not know until well after the first reports began coming through that 1075-T is Armin REITMEISTER, whose report on the National League Courier mission to the Austro-Czech border (CIC V 24664) was of interest in our study of the SANITZER complex.			
"...."			
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.  []			

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SLZ/5305

Chief of Station, Vienna
Attention: []
Chief, Salzburg Base

19 March 1953

Operational
Johann ~~BECHER~~

Reference: SG/1946 (NAV-W-3201)

1. Given below are the results of Grueler name checks conducted on the persons mentioned in NAV-W-3201, which was attached to SG/1946. Names not listed in this memorandum, but listed in reference, are those on which checks were negative.

a. ~~HANS BAUER~~:

- (1) See copy of Central Index Card attached.
- (11) ~~TOP SECRET~~ British Report No. JIGS/361, M, dated 15 November 1948, Subject: Scientific/Technical Personnel - Austria, states: Dr. Hans BAUER, nuclear physicist; formerly professor at Technische Hochschule, Vienna. Nazi. No recent useful trace is available of present activities.

b. ~~BECHER, Johann~~:

- (1) See attached copies of Central Index Card; OIG Salzburg Report No. S-S-11847, dated 4 September 1947, Subject: BECHER, Johann alias BECHER, Hans, Wanted War Criminal; and copy of MIS memo dated 25 March 1947, Subject: BECHER, Johann, Born 23 August 1911.
- (11) USFA Letter AG 383.6 GBI, dated 27 June 1947, Subject: Disposition of Camp Marcus V. Orr Civilian Internees, Order No. 28, lists Johann BECHER, born 23 August 1911 as one of the prisoners to be transferred to the Austrian Authorities, Vienna VIII, Landesgerichtstrasse 11.
- (11) FWX from CIB to all OIG stations, dated 2 July 1947, states that Johann BECHER, born 23 August 1911 in Vienna, married to Hermine, Rank: Untersturmfuehrer, Allgemeine SS; Home Address: Maximstrasse 4A, Vienna VIII; Former Address: Kleinarl near St. Johann, Land

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6-6-2-4792

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Salzburg, Secretary of Security Police, Vienna; 175 cm tall; 72 kg; blond hair; grey eyes; escaped approximately 2300 hours on 1 July 1947. Method of escape: cut his way out through fence in compound VII on south side of camp.

(iv) See LSX-33, page 12.

c. X BERGER (fma):

(1) See attached copy of Central Index Card on Heinrich BERGER, alias Heinrich WINDER, born 28 November 1896 in Vienna.

d. X BICHARY (Dr. Napoleon):

(1) See LSX-33, page 23.

e. X BROEDL, Anton:

(1) See LSX-33, pages 4, 12, 34 and 46.

(ii) British Report No. 1 SC/CSDIO/SD 33, dated 8 September 1945, Subject: First Detailed Interrogation Report on SS Obersturmbannfuhrer BERG, Dr. Karl, states: BROEDL, SS Stuschef und Kriminalsekretaer. Employed in Referat IV/2/a of the Stapoleitstelle Vienna since 1938. About 1.70 meters tall, broad build. Listed under personalities of Abt IV of the BdS Wien (Stapoleitstelle Wien), including Aussenstellen and Grokos.

f. X DE KORANYI

(1) CIC Vienna Report No. 11753, dated 17 May 1950, Subject: Von MAUTHNER, Hans, Vienna IX, Lischtensteinstrasse 52, RE: Interrogation regarding Detention by Soviets.

g. X DOBRETZBERGER, (Prof.) Josef:

(1) See attached copy of G2 Austrian Branch DF, dated 1 May 1951, Subject: Professor DOBRETZBERGER.

(ii) See attached copy of excerpts from CIC reports.

h. X FINK (fma):

(1) British Report Ib/I/SF/1601/D/3., dated 17 September 1948, Subject: Communist Personalities in Muerssnachlag, Styria, lists a Josef FINK, born 28.2.1896, Wienerstrasse 151, and a Josef FINK, born 7.3.1899, Wienerstrasse 105.

(ii) British Report No. Ib/I/SF/1601/D., dated 1 September 1948, Subject: Communist Party Personalities from Styria, lists a Hermann FINK, born in Burgau, as Ortsleiter and Obmann of Ortsgruppe Burgau Bez. Fuerstentfeld.

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1. FISCHER (fma):

- (1) See attached copies of Central Index Cards on Albert, Aron and Willi FISCHER.
- (11) See attached copy of CIC Lins Report No. L/10997, dated 17 January 1949, Subject: FISCHER, Dr. Karl Josef, alias FISCHER-WEINDL.
- (111) See attached copy of excerpts from G2 records.

j. SIEGL, Franz:

- (1) See LSX-33, page 13.

k. GROTE, fma:

- (1) See LSX-33, page 47.

l. GETTINGER, (fma):

- (1) See attached copies of Central Index Cards on Hans GETTINGER
- (11) See attached copies of Central Index Cards on Alfred and (Fma) GETTINGER.
- (111) See LSX-33, page 13

m. GUTNER, Johann:

- (1) See LSX-33, page 12
- (11) Born 9 December 1910, Sajburg, Neugasse 149, Emmaus. Waffen SS Rottenfuhrer. Recommendation for release to Austrian Authorities, dated 13 June 1947. Johann GUTNER was cleared by War Crimes Branch.

n. WEINDL, Johann:

- (1) See attached copy of Central Index Card.
- (11) See LSX-33, page 12

o. HUTTARY, Albert:

- (1) TOP SECRET OSDIC(UK) Report, dated circa 12/2/45, Title: PW Paper 54, states: "Unteroffizier Albert HUTTARY - A carpenter from Vienna, but a native of Farnitz near Aussig, Sudetenland, aged 31. From his early youth PW belonged to Social Democratic organizations. At the beginning of the thirties he was very active in the Sozialistische Arbeiterjugend, and continued his activities after its dissolution in 1934, when he became a Revolutionar Socialist. In 1939, PW joined the Army and was

stationed in Vienna most of the time, except for a short period on the Russian Front. He was last in Vienna in September 1944. He had been in prison for six months before this, as he was suspected of having sheltered his brother who, according to PW, was a deserter from the German Army, and who had been dropped by Allied aircraft on Austrian soil. PW was active in organizing Left-Wing workers' and soldiers' committees. He is intelligent, and the information he gives is considered reliable."

p. X KERSCHKE, Gregor:

- (1) See LSX-33, pages 7 and 12.
- (11) Report MUR-2-10, dated 4 November 1948, Subject: The 14th Party Day of the Communist Party, lists a Gregor KERSCHKE as being elected to the Central Committee, Communist Party, Carinthia.

q. X KLAPPER, Hermine:

- (1) MUR-2-10, dated 4 November 1948, lists Hermine KLAPPER as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Austria.
- (11) CIC Linz Report No. L/6332, dated 15 January 1948, Subject: KP Austria, Vienna Headquarters, lists Hermine KLAPPER, Chief of the Frauen Referat, Stadtleitung Wien; member of the Mitglieder Frauen Zentral Komitee. She is about 45 years old; 1.68 meters tall; 58 kg; red hair; grey eyes. Very ambitious. Resides at Boecklinstrasse 32, Vienna II.

r. X MAAS, Karl:

- (1) See attached copies of CIC Case No. H-605, dated 1 October 1945, Subject: Karl MAAS, and letter from SCI/A to CIC, dated 4 September 1945, Subject: MAAS, Karl.

s. X MEYER (fnu):

- (1) See LSI-33, page 23.

t. X MUELLNER, (fnu):

- (1) See attached copy of Central Index Card on Franz MUELLNER, born 7 December 1909 in Vienna.

u. X POENTNER, (fnu):

- (1) See LSX-33, page 12.
- (11) See attached copy of Central Index Card on POENTNER.

v. X POSCH, (fnu):

- (1) See LSX-33, page 12
- (11) See attached copies of Central Index Cards on Frans POSCH and Sepp POSCH.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(111) Michael POSCH, born 2 May 1910 in Vienna, ex-policeman who was transferred to the SS in 1942 along with the rest of the police. Later was a cook in SS Mountain Troop School. Address: Neutstift/Tyrol. (This information was taken from a letter written to ECIC by Michael POSCH's wife.)

v. X SCHLÖGL, Anton:

(1) See attached copy of Personal Data Sheet

x. X STOCKINGER (fnu):

(1) See LSX-33, page 12.

(11) See attached copy of Central Index Card on Leopold STOCKINGER.

y. X SVORODA, Florian:

(1) British Report No. DIU/CI/10, dated 5 April 1948, Subject: First Detailed Interrogation Report on XASSIGAL, Heinrich, states: Florian SVORODA of Vienna was known to be one of the students who went to the Political High School at Moscow, which was rumored to train students in sabotage.

Same report also states: SWOBODA, Florian, student at Antifa course at Krasnogorsk Camp 27/II (1 June - 15 September 1944). Previously at Nazi Camp at Yelabuga (?). After the course went for further training to Moscow Political High School (Dec. 44), allegedly for sabotage training. Said to have been prominent Nazi. 2/Lt. in the German Army. Age about 34, married, native of Vienna. About 1.65 m tall, well built, oval face, fair hair. Has several gold teeth in upper jaw.

z. X TSCAUFOW, Boris:

(1) See LSX-33, page 12.

aa. X UNBEHAUEN, (fnu):

(1) See LSX-33, pages 11 and 14.

bb. X WEISS, Wilhelm:

(1) See LSX-33, page 12.

(11) See attached copy of Central Index Card on Wilhelm WEISS, alias PROMLL.

cc. X WIMMER, Josef

(1) Josef WIMMER, born 11 May 1897 in Waizenkirchen. DAF Ortsobmann. Released from Orr 29 October 1946.

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(ii) Josef WINGER, born 3 January 1925 in Peterskirchen. Residence: Thaliskirchen No. 56 near Ried. Was NSKOV-Amtsleiter. Released from Orr because he no longer in arrestable category.

(iii) Josef WINGER, born 21 February 1897 in Simbach. Married to Hermine NEUBACHER. Father: NOVAK. WINGER's alias was NOVAK. SA-Oberstrappfuehrer. SA, NSDAP. Last official address: St. Penteleon, Wiltshut.

dd. SETTLER, Josef

(1) See LSI-33, pages 9 and 19.

2. MAV-N-2301 is returned herewith as requested in 80/1946.

[]

3 - Vien v/incls.
2 - Sals

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SECURITY INFORMATION

[6-6-4174]

SECURITY INFORMATION

AM

NY-4398

14 April 1952

Chief of Station, Vienna
Attention: Chief, IE

Operational
Summary Case

Reference: NY 10695

For your information, Headquarters' files contain no traces on
Mikhail MARCHELSKY, mentioned in paragraph 4 of the reference.

OO: Salzburg

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-2-4565 (en)

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SECRET

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
Johann FLEISCHAKER		RI FILE NO.	6	6	2	4757
		DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.			DATE	
		VIEN 7355 (In 35792)			16 Apr 52	
		SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
ANALYST	DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE		
	6 March 1957					
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE			TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. 1			
PERTINENT INFORMATION						
CABLE FROM VIENNA						
"....						
4. Further station traces FLEISCHHACKER. Possible identical with Johann F member Johann SANITZER's Vienna staff."						
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006						
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔ [] [] [] [] []				

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54
1 MAY 58 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET

(7-44)

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#3

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAS-W-393

CLASSIFICATION

21 April 1952

TO : Chief of Base, Salzburg
Attn: []

DATE: []

FROM : Chief, []

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Grough Operation - SANITZER Leads

Reference: MASA 1497

1. Clearance is granted for [] to pursue the SANITZER leads discussed in Attachments A, C and D of the reference.

2. In connection with a possible trip by [] to Vienna (Att. A), we suggest that you explore the possibilities of a surveillance of his activities during such a visit. We should like to know specifically what guarantees [] would expect for his family before agreeing to undertake this trip (see para 3, Att. A).

3. [] is authorized to make an offer of 500 or 1,000 schillings to Mrs. DEUTSCH (Att. C). While we have no objection to [] following up this SANITZER lead, he should not be permitted to place himself in a position whereby he could be physically picked up by the Soviets if Mrs. DEUTSCH were brought under Soviet control and reported his movements in advance. In the event that the DEUTSCH contact develops further, we would prefer that it be taken over by someone other than []

4. There is no objection to having [] contact SCHIFFER on his next trip to Vienna (Att. d). For your information, we hold no identifiable traces on SCHIFFER.

5. Paragraph 3 and Attachment E will be answered separately.

CC: Vienna

DFI

COORDINATOR

ICATING OFFICER

DF/SC

DF/SC/A

US COPY

CLASSIFICATION

GPO 83-22240

6-7-2003

NO FORN DISSEM