

TOP SECRET CONTROL

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA
SSU, WD MISSION TO AUSTRIA
APO 777

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: Vienna, Austria
SCI/A

Field Hq. File No. LVX 231

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| REPORT MADE AT: | DATE: | PERIOD COVERED: | MADE BY: |
| Vienna, Austria | 9 May 46 | Present | DD 110 |

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| SUBJECT: | STATUS: |
| Interrogation Report of Michael PINES, ● Stefan JANECEK, former NKVD Captain and former Major in the Polish Security Troops (Lublin). | pending. |

REFERENCE: Project SYMPHONY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

COMMENT:

1. Subject was arrested on 25 April 1946 by the CID USFA in Vienna, along with CONDUCTOR and many others, when all of the Jewish DP camps in Vienna were raided. Subject was held for possession of firearms, but was later released.
2. CONDUCTOR had previously indicated that Subject had most interesting material to give, and stated that soon he would make Subject available to DD 110. CONDUCTOR spoke to Subject before the interrogation and instructed him to answer all questions that were put to him.
3. During and after the interrogation Subject became so nervous that he was hardly able to control himself. Consequently, as soon as was physically possible he was transported to the American Zone, Austria, and then later to the Munich area. There he will be with his wife and will have temporary protection. CONDUCTOR has stated that he will assume complete responsibility for Subject's conduct and presence. As soon as some of the leads produced in the report have been checked and traces have been made from all interested stations, Subject will be re-interrogated. Thereafter he will be allowed to make his way to Palestine along with other Jewish refugees.
4. Subject's comments concerning his work in the Underground in Vienna (See paras 21-36) are most consistent with the files held by this office:

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Dr. BUMBALLA, para 27, was President of the "O-5". Source Wieser, K-28.

Dr. SAVIC, para 29, was, according to LSX 187, "one of the members of the KPJ (Yugoslav Communist Party) who, during the German occupation, were deported to concentration camps by the Gestapo, and did not return to their country. They remained in Vienna with special tasks of the OKKPJ (Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party). He collaborated with the NKVD in Vienna."

Arnold FREDLICKSEN is undoubtedly Harald FREDERIKSEN, American, also indicated by K-28 as one of the "O-5" contacts in Vienna. He is presently employed as a translator by AMGUS in Berlin. Berlin office, please check.

Major SCHOLNOK, para 32, may be Oberleutnant SCHOLIK of the "O-5" who dealt with the Eingreifverbaende (Operational Units), or Major SZOKOLL of the "O-5". Both of these men were connected with the "O-5" attempt to contact the Russian Headquarters by radio at that time. Of the group of which they were a part at that time, most were captured, shot, and their corpses hung on the bridge of Floridsdorf, Vienna.

Colonel Michael SMIRNOW, @ KULIKOW, paras 20, 21, 24 -27, 31 - 33, may well be the same as two names which we have in our files. In a report dated 27 July 45 from SCI/A Linz, Austria, one Wladimir SMIRNOW @ Wladimir KULIKOW is shown as working with the Russian DP Delegation in the Bismarckstrasse 1, Linz, Austria. Further information indicates that he was supposed to have been in the employ of the SD Linz during the war. He is described as 25-30 years, 1m72, slim build, black hair, tatoo of a woman's head under right or left fore-arm. Note: This DP Delegation has been gone from Linz for many months, and the same name does not show up on the DP lists of any other Russian unit in Austria. Although the above description does not fit that mentioned in para 24, it hardly seems possible that one Russian working for the Germans, or penetrating them during the war in Austria could have had one and the same name, and alias.

5. Other traces concerning the individuals mentioned in this interrogation will be made in and around Austria and forwarded as an Appendix to this report at the earliest possible time. All stations please make traces and comments soonest.

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A. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO CONTACT

1. On 25 April 1946 a raid was made by the combined CID and MP forces of the US Troops in Vienna on all the Jewish DP camps. (See LVX 228). The Subject was arrested on the suspicion of being the possessor of a small caliber pistol and ammunition. CONDUCTOR having identified him as a former captain of the NKVD and of the Polish Security Troops, DD 110 sprung him from jail and interrogated Subject in CONDUCTOR's apartment. He will be brought back to his permanent address in Munich where he will be kept for any future interrogation while continuing to work as an UNRRA doctor in a Jewish DP camp. CONDUCTOR has indicated that he will assume responsibility for Subject.

B. CAREER TO BEGINNING OF POLISH-GERMAN WAR

2. Subject was born in Zawierce, Upper Silesia, on 2 September 1918, the scion of perhaps the most famous Jewish family having produced many rabbis, professors and some novelists of reknown. He finished the gymnasium in his home town in 1933 and then went to the University of Warsaw where he did two semesters of pre-medical studies and at the same time two semesters of mathematics (1934). Subject already worked in the Communist Party as a high school student and in 1934 was expelled from the University owing to a scandal involving a few professors.

3. In 1936 he studied three months in Vienna on a student exchange basis. While at the University he followed a course for medical reserve officer of the Polish Army and at the end of his studies received the brevet of officer in the Polish Sanitary Corps. He then left for Pisa where he studied medicine for one half year and returned to Warsaw where he continued his medical studies which he finished in 1938.

4. From 1938 until 1939 he successively worked in the University Clinic in Warsaw, made a three months' stage in the Childrens' Hospital in Krakow and finally wound up in the Cziecirtka Jesus Hospital in Warsaw where he stayed until the out-break of the war (September 1939).

C. ACTIVITIES IN THE POLISH ARMY

5. On 1 September 1939 he was mobilized as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Polish Medical Corps and was successively attached to the 37th Uhlans and the 11th Infantry Regiment. He retreated with those regiments and after the two weeks' defense of Warsaw he was taken prisoner on 29 October 1939 near Tomaszow-Lubelski, sent to the concentration camp for PWs at Zamoszcz from where he escaped after six weeks.

D. IN HIDING

6. In December 1939 he returned to Warsaw where he worked in the Ambulance Work under Dr. ZOLLOVETCHER in the Jewish Community and stayed there with the Jewish Community until the walls were erected around the ghetto.

7. As a student in the gymnasium, Subject had already worked actively in the Communist Party with his youth and home-town friend GONULKO who was the cell leader in the gymnasium, and with another friend Antek KOZUCH (now a Colonel in the Polish Army commanding an Infantry Division). As the Communist Party was forbidden, they were all members of the PPS (Polish Peoples' Party) working underground and recruiting members for the secret Communist organization. At the University he worked in the Jewish student club POCHADNIA (the Torch) which also was a camouflaged Communist organization.

E. WORK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTISANS DURING THE WAR.

8. Until 1941 Subject met a number of Communist friends and although he burned to work against the Germans his colleagues told him that there was no official Communist organization working against the Germans.

9. As soon as the walls were erected around the ghetto in Warsaw, he went to fetch his family and brought them to their home-town, where they were later killed (May 1942). In the meantime Subject continued to work as a medical doctor. Once in May 1942, grieved by the departure of his parents, he went to see his old Communist friends, but nobody was at that time working conspiratorially. A few murders were committed but nothing was organized on a large scale.

10. In the meantime Subject had heard that the AK, (ARMJA KRAJOWA) -- Army of the Country -- a branch of the London Poles, had already begun working actively. Subject had hidden his parents with a friend, a lawyer named LOREK, who was at that time already working with the AK and distributing propaganda surreptitiously.

11. Towards the end of 1942 Subject received a courier from the new leaders of the AL (ARMJA LUDOWA -- the Peoples' Army), which had been founded on foreign soil by BERLINK who was a Lieutenant Colonel of Polish origin who taught previously in the Moscow Military Academy, and who was the Chief of the Polish Section of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in Moscow. Apparently the General Staff of the AL had been formed already on Polish soil and was holding its first secret meeting.

12. Subject arrived at the house at No. 4 Walla in Krakow, and there he met the following conspirators:

a. VITOLD (read name), now a General and the Chief of the Polish Police Militia;

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b. KUBA (conspirational name; real name unknown), who was the chief of Staff of the Warsaw AL.

c. ZENON (real name KLISZKO) who is now the organization leader of the PPR, the Polish Communist Party.

d. SIERPINSKI (real name), now the head of the Lublin Polish Intelligence Service (Odjel Intelligenski).

13. The main mission of this conference was to elect a number of staff leaders for the General Staff of the AL and for the Silesian Army of the AL. The following persons who were present were elected to the following functions:

a. ROLLA (real name ZYMIERSKI), Chief of the AL, is now Marshal of the Polish Army.

b. KLISZKO was nominated his Staff Chief.

c. KARTSZANOUSKI, Secretary of General Staff of AL.

d. Marion SPYCHALSKI (real name) was nominated Deputy to ZYMIERSKI. Is now the Head of the SMERSCH Department (counter intelligence) of the Polish Army, with the official title of Deputy Commander of the Polish Army for Political Affairs with the rank of Division General. The present address of the office is on Pilsudski Street, Warsaw.

e. TVARDY (real name Stanislaw STENCEL) was elected operational chief of the AL for the Upper Silesian area. Is now a Major and commands a battalion in the Polish Army.

f. TATAR (operational name; real name unknown), became TVARDY's Deputy. Is now a captain of the Polish Security Service in Kattowice.

14. There were seven or eight other men of whom Subject remembers only PANURY (operational name) who became the Chief of the AL in the Krakow Silesian area. Subject was elected his Deputy.

15. Subject then returned to the woods in Krugo-Silesia area and began organizing the AL there. His operational name was STEFAN. He successively roamed with his staff in the impenetrable woods near Proshkow, Krakow, Miechow, Savko, etc., All this time the real chief (PANURY) stayed in Krakow directing the operations.

16. The AL in Upper Silesia was sub-divided into 12 districts which had their own staff, and in turn, commanded their own groups. By 1943 the AL in the Silesian area numbered 5,000 to 6,000 men and showed its strength in April 1943 when it robbed the Dresdener Bank in Krakow in broad daylight. In

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one year it could boast of 2,000 sabotage acts. The chief meeting place was in a grotto in the Slavkov-Miechow, woods. As mentioned before, the Chief and at the same time the Staff Chief was the above named PANURY. Subject was his Deputy. The operations chief was VIZEK (Operational name; real name forgotten), who is now in the Polish Intelligence Service under SPYCHALSKI, and has the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel. Further functions were occupied by

- a. TVARDY who was the operational Chief for the Silesian coal mine region.
- b. Mieczeslaw MAKIELLA who was in charge of the courier service and who is now a Major on the Staff of the Second Infantry Division.
- c. PROCH (real name unknown), another operational staff member.
- d. BYK (real name SKRZESZEWSKI) who was the Personnel Chief and travelled around a lot, and who organized the groups. He is now Deputy Govenner of Lublin.
- e. JURNE (real name Felix JUR) also an operational officer; he is now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service in charge of the Gouvernement of Dombrova-Silésia with headquarters at Kattowice.
- f. The Personnel Chief was JURKOWSKI (real name) who is now a Colonel in the Polish Army and leads a very important section in the Ministry of Public Security.
- g. YUROVITGH who was the Liaison Officer sent by the General Staff of the AL from Warsaw to this staff, and who is now a Colonel and Personnel chief of the Ministry of Public Security in Warsaw.

17. At the end of 1943 Russian officers numbering about thirty, either parachuted in or travelled back and forth between Subject's headquarters and the Russian front lines.

18. Communications were generally only by couriers. The staff on which Subject was had a radio receiving set but no transmitter. Only the sub-regional staff in Chestochow had a receiver-transmitter.

19. Subject had brought his parents to the Ghetto in Savierce, but this was entirely "cleaned out" by the Germans in the end of 1942. From then on Subject lived only for revenge and has been carrying his blood thirstiness against the Germans to an almost fanatical and demented pitch.

20. On 9 March 1944, Subject's "Regiment of Partisans" was almost entirely wiped out in a surprise attack by the Germans; he and a friend hid in a small house near Slavokv for three months. He lived there under such dire physical conditions and in every moments' fear of being discovered, that he finally per-

persuaded the farmer's wife to travel to Warsaw to the General Staff of the AL. She came back with false papers for Subject and with a certain number of instructions from the General Staff. Subject was to make his way to Vienna and there contact a certain Russian Colonel Michael SMIRNOW, who was directing a net of agents in Vienna right under the noses of the Germans. He was also given a number of "safe addresses", one of which he remembers, that of "Count CARTINI", in the VI or VII Bezirk.

F. WORK IN THE VIENNA UNDERGROUND

21. Subject arrived in Vienna on 6 June 1944, quite regularly with his false Aryan papers made out to Stefan JANEZCEK, a medical doctor. He reported like every other foreign worker to the Arbeitsamt and was first sent to a foreign worker sifting camp in the XII Bezirk. He accidentally met a girl called Nadia POLITSCHUK, whom he heard calling "Count CARTINI" on the telephone. He told her that he knew CARTINI also, and she helped him pass the inevitable medical examination, which would have revealed him as a Jew. POLITSCHUK was working in the camp as an interpreter. Later Subject discovered that she also worked for SMIRNOW.

22. At the Arbeitsamt he was told to report for work at the Medical Chamber, then at the DAF; there he was told to report for work at the Allgemeine Krankenhaus on the Alserstrasse, after having been given a professional examination.

23. At the Krankenhaus he was placed in the surgical section and was soon quite accustomed to the routine. He had a private room at the hospital.

24. Being an old conspirator, he could not easily remain doing only his medical work. He soon began to think of contacting SMIRNOW. He knew that the latter, a Colonel in the NKVD, was living at the Russian workers' camp of the Siemens Halske factories in the X Bezirk under the name of KULIKOW. When for the first time he tried to speak to KULIKOW, he was not given the opportunity and it took him days until he finally could exchange a few words with him. Like all conspirators, KULIKOW pretended to know nothing of Subject's chiefs, but after a second and a third guarded interview, finally admitted that he knew POPLJSKY, the Chief of the AL Staff and then was shown the recommendation which Subject had brought from his Polish Chiefs. KULIKOW then sent Subject home and told him that he would be contacted by one of his messengers later.

Description of SMIRNOW: tall, face disfigured by small-pox; a Georgian from Kuybishev; about 46-48 years old; black hair, thick nose; hoarse voice; longish face; did not stay long after the Russians arrived in Vienna. Subject saw him as a Lt. Colonel; he may now be a General.

25 25. Soon KULIKOW's messenger arrived with the following mission:

 a. Subject was to help any of KULIKOW's men who were being persecuted by the Germans to disappear, by taking them into the hospital as patients under a false name and keeping them there until the danger was over. He was also to hide all weapons passed along to him by the Russian organization.

 b. He was to make contacts with the "O-5" organization (Austrian Resistance) and try to obtain intelligence from them.

26. In Subject's hospital was a young officer, Toni NIRENBERG, who was escaping military duties by pretending to be a psychiatric case. This man soon brought Subject in contact with some medical officers -- students of a students' company working in the hospital who were members of the "O-5". NIRENBERG and the medical students soon brought Subject into contact with an Oberleutnant KISCH, who was working on the General Kommandatur. KISCH later periodically began providing Subject with a lot of military information, which Subject in turn passed along to KULIKOW (SMIRNOW).

27. NIRENBERG also brought Subject into contact with Dr. BUMBALLA, the leader of the "O-5", who also provided him with intelligence to be passed to SMIRNOW.

28. Subject also remembers another Russian colonel who worked as a foreign worker in the camp in the X Bezirk. His real name was Wassili GAWRILLIN. Another Russian colonel, with whom Subject was in contact was one TSCHARASSIA. Subject does not remember what their exact functions were. He did not see them very often.

29. Soon Subject on his own began gathering around him a little organization of doctors and nurses, who would be trained in conspirational work and be ready for the day the Russians would arrive in Vienna. His main helpers were Dr. SAVIC, Dr. MICHALOVIC and Dr. SMODLAKA, now Deputy Foreign Minister in Yugoslavia. To these Yugoslavs were added a few other foreigners, among them an American, who had been stranded here; a certain Arnold FREDRICKSEN; and a few nurses. Weapons were hidden for "The Day" and information collected and passed along.

30. Another task on which Subject worked was organizing the Rossauerlaender and the Stift barracks garrisons in such a way that they would be surrendered to the Russians without a fight. Subject asserts that they had officers there who were willing to surrender the garrison without any trouble.

31. A very peculiar story is told here by Subject: he tells that he came into contact with an old member of the Austrian Communist Party, a Czech woman called Tilda HREDLICKA, who apparently was in direct contact with the Russians through a Russian officer, Captain Mischka TOLJAKOW, who acted as a messenger. HREDLICKA also worked with SMIRNOW. When the Russians arrived in

Vienna, TOLJAKOW was arrested by the Russians, thrown into the Marokaner Kaserno; and then he disappeared. HREDLICKA also was arrested and both were accused of having worked with the British Intelligence Service. Later HREDLICKA was released and allowed to return to her native Prague. She sometimes comes to Vienna, when she stays at the following address: Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 3, apartment 16, Staircase 2, bei MENSCHNIK. She is now an embittered Communist.

32. Subject asserts that SMIRNOW had radio communication with his Russian chiefs through a radio which he had given to one Major SCHOLNOK who had hidden the set in a bunker near the Reichbruecke. One day, about two weeks before the Russians entered Vienna, a patrol discovered SCHOLNOK working the set and without further ado hung him up on the railing of the bridge.

33. Subject thus worked independently from SMIRNOW, on a certain number of conspirational matters and continued to serve SMIRNOW as a safe address for his persecuted agents. In the last days of March, when the Russians were in the immediate neighborhood of Vienna Subject stressed to SMIRNOW the necessity of contacting the Russian Intelligence Service and providing them with the latest information. SMIRNOW asserted that he could not leave now and sent Subject. The latter easily crossed the lines to Atzgersdorf, reported to the Russians and soon was led to the Russian Headquarters. He met a soldier in a blue soldiers combination, who turned out to be Colonel WEISSMANN of the SMERSCH Section of the Russian Headquarters. He made his report and WEISSMANN told him to go back and have SMIRNOW continue his work, while Subject was to prevent the use of the Allgemeine Krankenhaus by the SS as a fortress against the Russians. Subject then returned to Vienna.

34. As soon as the SS tried to take the hospital to make a stand there, Subject organized his own "forces" and defended the hospital so well that the SS never were able to take it or even to enter it. He later participated in street fights and was one of the first to cross the Danube Canal during the street fights.

35. As soon as the Russians cleared street after street, Russian agents appeared from their hide-outs and reported to the different SMERSCH and other NKVD and NKGB units, leading them to SS hide-outs and giving them valuable information of immediate use.

36. Subject claims that his activities during the days of the fight for Vienna were later described in glowing terms in an article of the Viennese newspaper "Neues Oesterreich" of 15 May 1945.

G. SERVICES WITH THE NKVD IN THE IXth BEZIRK

37. As soon as the Russians were established in Vienna, (about May 1945) Subject, pushed by his hatred for the Germans, thought that the Russians did not do enough to arrest them all and decided to call upon General BLAGODATOW,

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the Military Governor of Vienna, who had his headquarters in the Bellaria. All in all Subject had four conferences with the General; in these talks the following assisted:

General TRAFNIKOW (BLAGODOTOW's Deputy)
Colonel PIETROW, of the NKGB, and chief of all the NKVD services in Vienna
Colonel PIERERWINE, of the NKVD; chief of the Polit.Odjel (Political Section)
Captain (now Major) ORLOW, of the NKGB, chief of the investigating sections, who had his office in room 59 of the Bellaria.
A Major of the NKGB, who had his office in the NKGB headquarters at Parkring 21.

38. Subject asserted right from the start that there should be a large scale action to clean the town of the Nazis, and began unfolding such a grandiose plan with such enthusiasm that BLAGODOTOW asked whether he would like to become the Chief of Police of Vienna. He also told Subject to write his Curriculum Vitae and to give a few references (Subject gave SMIRNOW and GAWRILLIN). He was told to come back in a few days.

39. Some days later a Russian Lieutenant fetched him and brought him again to the Bellaria. There BLAGODOTOW asked whether he knew of any underground SS organization and whether Subject could find a plan of the Viennese catacombs. (Subject had a good friend in the Viennese Police, a certain VITHOLM, whose wife was the head nurse in the hospital, and he decided that was the man who was to help him find those plans.) Subject could not find the plans immediately but managed to secure a list of all the 31 entrances. BLAGODOTOW asked how much material and how many men Subject would need to undertake his nazi cleaning action and when Subject had explained that he needed about 300 or 400 men and about 20 autos, BLAGODOTOW said that since Subject was not an Austrian he would not be able to make him the chief of police of Vienna and then asked him to come back in a few days.

40. He was not called back, but went there the next day and gave BLAGODOTOW the plans of the entrances of the catacombs and told him that the only plan left in Vienna of the catacombs was in a safe in the construction office of the Vienna Town Hall. It was during this third interview that suddenly Colonel PIETROW asked whether he knew of any British agents who were in Vienna and whether he could locate them; both questions Subject answered negatively. BLAGODOTOW then charged Subject with the complete elaboration of a plan to rid Vienna of the Nazis and to come back with it as soon as it was ready.

41. Subject, with the help of his friend VITHOLM, and with the legal aid of a Russian officer (the Judge Advocate of Vienna, Colonel BRAMBERG), finally drew up his plan, which he brought to BLAGODOTOW.

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42. The General was quite enthusiastic about the plan and then asked Subject whether he would like to join the Russian Army. When Subject said he would, as long as it was to kill Nazis, he was asked whether he knew the XI Bezirk (the one he had been living in for a year). Then BLAGODOTOW decided to make Subject a Captain in the NKVD, and conferred upon him the badge "for courage", and the "Red Star".

43. After a number of formalities, such as passing a close political examination by the officers in the "SEKRETNA KOMNATA", Secret Section of the NKGB (located in the Bellaria), and being issued his police and Army papers and his uniform, he finally reported to his new functions in the Liechtenstein Palace.

44. Subject describes here that "reported" was rather relative a term. Nobody received him. He was not given any directives or any orders. He just went ahead and began working. Subject's own section was the Polit.Odjel (Political section of which he was the head). There was also a SMERSCH Section, headed by an Army Captain called TSCHOJNACKI. The head of both sections was the NKVD chief of the IX Bezirk, Major Alexei ALIUJSCHIN, an old NKVD man and an old Communist.

45. The Polit Odjel, political section of the NKVD for the IX Bezirk, was composed of Subject, and five to six officers (Subject, who is in a rather bad state of mind, was not able to give their names, and their descriptions are not considered much use alone). Most of the officers were not real NKVD officers but regular Army detached for such work. They wore either civilian clothes or Army uniforms of sorts. There even was a very badly wounded Air Force officer, who was not able to do much. There were about ten or twelve soldiers and four civilian cars. No mission was ever given. Subject had to create his own procedure. Viennese citizens would arrive with denunciations and then an officer or two with some soldiers in a car would be sent out to investigate or arrest. Interrogations were made by Subject or another officer, who spoke fluent German. After an interrogation of sorts the prisoner would be sent to the prison in the Spanische Reitschule, and the report of the interrogation was sent to Colonel PIETROW in the Bellaria. Nothing was ever heard of the prisoners or of the affair after that.

46. Next to Subject's section there was a Smersch Section or rather an "OO section". It was composed of the above-named Captain TSCHOJNACKI (see para 44), a one-star Lieutenant, (name forgotten), and another one-star Lieutenant, a Jewish man named OSTROWSKI (tall, strongly built, was from Dniepropetrovsk). Their work was to apprehend Russian deserters whenever they could get hold of one. But their main mission was the political surveillance of Subject and his officers. Apart from that this "OO Section" did not do a thing.

47. Subject asserts that there was not counter-intelligence section in the IX Bezirk (Contra-Svietka of the NKVD). There was one in the Bellaria, however.

48. The fourth section of the NKVD was also missing in the Bezirk, namely the "Sekretna Komnata" (Secret Chamber), of which nobody knew. This too, was in the Bellaria.

49. Sometimes Subject received the visits of inspectors. He received the Chief of the Personnel Section of the NKVD (Naszielnik Odjel Kadra), Colonel ZOLOTWIN a few times. ZOLOTWIN had his office in the Bristol Hotel. He asked first about the work, whether Subject had discovered any signs of an underground SS organization, what arrests had been made, and so forth. Then the conversation would turn to a discussion of the officers. Subject was asked what he thought of ALIUJSCHIN, whether he drank, whether he took bribes, whether he sent big packages home, etc. Subject was also asked to report on his other officers and the conversation generally ended with the Colonel asking whether Subject had a good bottle of schnapps. Then the Colonel would leave.

50. Once BLAGODOTOW inspected the headquarters and was very displeased because the security was not sufficient. He was displeased at several purely military lapses. He then disappeared after taking a big car which Subject had picked up recently.

51. Subject expressed himself rather bitterly about the activities of his officers who only thought of drinking and looting and sending such large packages home as they could. He himself, a convinced Communist and a fanatical Nazi-hater, worked only on tracking down Nazis, sending out informers, and staying up day and night interrogating them until he could extract confessions.

H. NOTES ABOUT NKGB OFFICERS AND UNITS IN VIENNA

52. The following are a succession of short notes gathered from Subject about NKGB units and personalities whom Subject met during his activities as an NKVD Captain between May and July 1945 or during his second visit to Vienna in December 1945. They are necessarily disconnected.

53. Subject emphasizes that the NKGB people who were hated by the Army people were always located away from any ordinary Army Kommandatura. They always occupied unobtrusive billets guarded by a soldier, generally they wore civilian clothes and did their work and arrests all night. They never were responsible to the local Army commanders but either they directed their communications to their chief in Baden or directly to Moscow. Subject could never find out what section the officers belonged to, whom he knew as NKGB people. The Army people called the fanatical NKGB people "Sobniaks" (the Specials). Whenever an officer or a man tried to work in an NKGB function in an Army unit, everybody tried to sabotage his work or at least tried to collaborate as little as possible although everyone was in mortal fear of them.

54. Subject asserts that every officer or soldier whose unit's Army Post Number begins with A-20 is an NKGB man depending directly from the NKGB staff in Vienna.

55. Subject once met a member of the NKGB counter-espionage section who had his headquarters in the Sacher Hotel, a certain Captain MAKHAROV (May 1945).

56. Near the General Post Office there was another NKGB section whose commander was a Major SZERPORUSCHKIN. This Major was a very old intelligence officer with white hair, white eyebrows, about 40 years old, strongly built, thick-set, medium height (June 1945).

57. Another officer he met once was a Lt. Colonel of the NKGB who was in the NKGB staff then located in the Bristol Hotel, who was in the staff directing both the espionage and the counter espionage section. He is Jewish, has white hair, is very tall, about 52 or 53 years old, wears a pince nez, walks with a stoop, is a very nervous smoker.

58. Another officer Subject once met was a Major ALEXIEW, about 35 to 40 years old, whose billet and office was in a house in Doebbling (note: according to Subject's vague descriptions of the house, it seems to be one of the villas now occupied in Doebbling by a few Russian generals, guarded by NKVD troops).

59. Subject, when he was first commissioned, was interrogated for two hours in the Central Kommandatura on the first floor in Room 21 by two officers of the most secret section of the NKGB called the Sekretna Komnata (Secret Chamber) whose exact functions he could never ascertain. He only affirms that nobody even in the NKGB knows what their functions are. The two officers of the above-named section examined him closely as to his past activities, his political background, and asked every detail about the men he worked with in Poland and in Vienna.

60. Subject once met an NKGB Colonel named KRUMSKOY, who was a direct emissary of the NKGB staff in Moscow. He was at a certain time the commander of the NKGB and NKVD forces of the city of Graz.

61. When Subject first left Vienna before the Russians entered the city and contacted the Smersch officers in the Russian headquarters, he met an NKGB Colonel named GELFAND. He was one of the top Smersch people of the Third Ukrainian front. Like most Smersch officers he wore a simple soldier's overall without any insignia. Later Subject befriended him and visited him in his private billet on the Vickenburggasse 14, Apartment 5, VIII Bezirk. GELFAND proved to be a good and very pious Jew from Moscow. This was rather astonishing in an NKGB man. He is tall, has a Jewish crooked nose, black hair, black eyes, between 40 and 45 years old (June 1945).

62. Once Subject captured a high ranking SS officer and absolutely wanted to execute him but Colonel PIETROW said that the man was wanted by the highest authorities in the Smersch, and took him to a small house outside of Vienna. Directions: past the Wienzeile, straight ahead to the Naschmarkt and then through the Margaretenquartel until you leave Vienna. It was a small one-family house, guarded by one soldier. There he met a man dressed in soldier's overalls, with an artillery cap of which the cap insignia had been removed so that Subject could not see whether he had a field or a general braid. Physical description: shaven head, energetic face, roughly hewn; very tall; blue eyes; is a great Russian, originally from Moscow. His name is either TULSKI or TUSCHICK. Subject suspects that he was the commander of the entire Smersch of the Third Ukrainian Front. Subject thinks that he had the rank of General as he saw a number of Colonels give him papers to sign. Subject saw that the man not only signed with his signature, but also pressed upon the letters the well-known NKGB stamp (with one star on each side of the hammer and sickle insigne). This stamp the man carried in a little metal box. His adjutant was Captain ZAMOGEW, a Georgian from Tiflis, who was of medium size, wore a small Charlie Chaplin mustache and also wore a soldier's overall with an artillery cap. On the man's staff was one Lt. Colonel ZLOTUI of Polish descent who was small, had flat feet, and lisped. ZLOTUI wore an infantry cap (June 1945).

63. There was a special staff of the NKGB at Park Ring 21. This staff was entirely independent from the Central Kommandatura in the Bellaria from the NKGB sections in the Bristol Hotel and the Imperial Hotel. They only received their orders from Baden. They went there to have conferences and even fetched their gasoline and food from Baden. They never worked during the day but had their conferences at night. The house was guarded by a single Russian soldier. This staff had an "OO" mission. The chief was a Jewish NKGB Major whose name Subject never knew. Apart from that there was a young, tall, and fat Captain and two three-star Lieutenants. The mission of this section was the fight against White Russians, the capture of WLISSOW men and counterespionage against Russian emigre organizations. They employed a great number of Russian and emigre informants. The head informant was an emigre Russian named Wladimir BABUSCHKIN. This man was originally from Zagreb, is tall, black hair, brilliant big eyes, has an exceptionally fat nose and poses in Vienna as a student in medicine. He always wears a blue suit.

64. When Subject was in the Polish Security Troops he was told by the chief of the intelligence section of the Ministry of National Security, Mrs. BIRSTINGER (see para 74) that the Russians had a special NKGB section in Vienna which worked against the emigre Hungarians. Also that there was an anti-MIHAILOVIC section which worked against the Chetniks in Austria. He never contacted these sections. But he did contact the anti-London Polish Government when he came to Vienna for the second time in December 1945. He was brought there by the President of the Lublin Polish Repatriation in Vienna, a Warsaw Jew named STEIN who had adopted a Polish name here. The section at that time lived in the house at Widner Hauptstrasse 104. It was commanded by the NKGB

Major KUNIETZ, who was a Jew and had on his staff two Captains, one three-star Lieutenant and one one-star Lieutenant. KUNIETZ can easily be identified as having an exceptionally large head and stuttering horribly. The section had a number of informants who had penetrated the AK people in Austria. The chief of the informants was a certain DOMBROWSKI and he had two helpers whose names Subject did never receive (he knows that they live on the Fleischmarkt). Their main work was done in the emigre Polish student organization in Vienna "Ognisko". This anti-London Polish section seemed to do an enormous lot of excellent work. When Subject was there they had arrested a number of AK agents who were on their way into Poland in a repatriation train and had found AK identification papers, intelligence requirements, some arms and some propaganda.

65. In June 1945 Subject met a special NKGB mission who came directly from Moscow and were looting the topographical and cartographical institute of the Albertgasse, Vienna VIII. This institute possessed an enormous lot of dies of monies which the Austrian mint made for all kinds of national banks in the Balkans. The mission took them all away. They apparently were in a great hurry and took every map, every coin, every die and every specimen of money from the institute, catalogued them and sent them away to Moscow. They worked until late at night and were always guarded by a strong force of NKVD troops. There were in this mission a certain Colonel KRAJESKI, Captain SCHAPIRO, and two other Colonels whose names Subject never could ascertain.

66. Subject, on his second visit to Vienna in December 1945, met an old friend of his, an Army Officer called Captain Gregory BIELAJEW, who had been drafted into the "OO" because his brother was a big shot in the NKGB. This BIELAJEW was a 24 year old teacher from Kuybischew. BIELAJEW took him to the 25th Bezirk (Mauer), to a street which is either the Mittulgasse, or the Valentin-gasse. The entire street was heavily guarded by Green Hats (NKVD troops), and nobody was allowed without previous interrogation by an "OO" officer. BIELAJEW told Subject that Major General SCHERBAKOW of the NKVD had his staff and service there. The functions of his staff were counter-intelligence against the English, the Americans and the French. Not only the officers were there but also the billets of SCHERBAKOW and his staff officers.

67. Subject had a good Jewish friend who was a Major of the NKGB and who had his private apartment in the Wollzeile in the house of the night club "Simplicissimus". The name of this officer is Simon KRONSTADT. He still lives there (December 1945).

68. Subject had another good friend in the NKGB, a certain Jewish Major LANDADEJEW who may now be a Lieutenant Colonel and who has his office in the Central Kommandatura on the Bellaria on the Second floor, immediately to the right as soon as one reaches the floor.

I. RETURN TO POLAND

69. On 6 July 1945 a general order reached the IX Bezirk Kommandatura that all Soviet officers of foreign nationality had either to be sent home or to adopt Soviet citizenship. Subject, who was disgusted with the way the section which he commanded was operating and profoundly hurt in his feelings by the completely mercenary attitude of his colleagues and subordinates, decided not to remain in the Soviet Army and asked for his demobilization papers. He was given a march order to Warsaw. Before that he reported to BLAGODCTOW, the Russian Military Governor of Vienna, and asked him for a letter of recommendation. When the General, who was quite willing to make one in the most glowing terms, wanted to know to whom it was destined and heard that it was for the leaders of the PPR (Polish Communist Party), he became more reluctant. There was a very strict rule that no Army commander or Soviet official can put in writing any recommendation which would designate anyone as a Communist or as a collaborator in any capacity to the Soviet Army. Finally the General compromised by not addressing the letter to the PPR but to anyone concerned in which he stated that Subject had been a fervent servant of the Soviet Army and that he warmly recommended him as a friend of the Soviet Union.

70. Subject left Vienna in the second week of July 1945, and arrived in Kattowice on the 15th. Very soon he found his fiancée who like him had fought as a partisan in the AL during the war. He was completely without means, so he had to depend on a friend and colleague, a medical doctor who put him up for a while (his salary as a NKVD Captain was only 800 Schillings base pay plus 400 schillings allowances per month).

71. After two weeks he could not sit still any more. Driven again by his hatred for the Nazis, he wanted in some capacity to wipe them out. He also began being informed of the many anti-Jewish manifestations fostered by the AK and the NSZ bands who were working against the present Government.

72. Still wearing his Russian uniform, he reported to the Central Committee of the PPR located at Stalin Allee 2, Warsaw, where he met his old friend the Vice Premier GOMULKINE. He had a good deal of difficulty entering the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which was heavily guarded. Finally he managed to see his old conspirational comrade "ZENON" (real name KLISZKO), who now is the chief of the Personnel Section in the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Later, around August 10, 1945, he was accidentally entering a meeting of Communist medical doctors, and to his great astonishment met a number of very old friends. Among them was Sigmund GRUNEERG, the present Minister of Health, who immediately wanted to give him the job of Deputy Minister; Kamil WARMANN, the Director of the Personnel Section in the Ministry of Public Security (Ministerstwo Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego), the present Polish Gestapo; SZYER-PINSKI, also an MD, who was a Departmental Chief in the same Ministry. When Subject told that he wanted to be taken up as a member of the PPR, two of them volunteered to act as godfathers and an appointment was made to have two of them give in writing a letter to ZENON whereby they recommended Subject as a member of the Central Committee of the PPR.

73. Subject, an old fighter and a sworn enemy of the Nazis and the Fascists, absolutely wanted an active job with the Ministry of Public Security where he was sure that he could do the most good. After having received a membership card in the PPR, he went to the building of the Ministry, which is situated at #2 on Sygmunđ Toyska in Prag, a suburb of Warsaw. He had quite a lot of difficulty entering the heavily guarded building but after many telephone calls to extension 112 (personnel department), he finally was allowed to see a personnel officer, one 1st Lieutenant YURKEVITSCH. Although this officer wore a Polish uniform, Subject still saw that he actually was a Russian. The man spoke very broken Polish. YURKEVITSCH, after having heard Subject's application for work in the security troops, told him that he had to have a recommendation from the Central Committee of the PPR.

74. At a later day Subject contacted his old friend WARMANN, who worked directly with Witold RADKIEWICZ, the Minister of Public Security, and the latter together with Felix KACZANOWSKI, the Director of the Polish Red Cross, went with Subject to ZENON who, after quite a lot of difficulty, finally gave him an official letter of recommendation to the Security Ministry. ZENON explained that he was willing to give any kind of letter for Subject to any kind of organization but that he had scruples about a recommendation to the Security Ministry. This was the first time that Subject heard that the Security Ministry was a rather hot spot and that it was not the Communist organization which it was supposed to be. ZENON explained that the Ministry was penetrated by all kinds of Fascists, NSZ and AK people, and was one of the most dangerous organizations in a land full of turmoil. In a private conversation WARMANN even expressed his disgust with his job as department chief and told him quite frankly that he wanted to quit and that Subject was perfectly welcome to his job. The letter was finally drawn up and not only did ZENON recommend him for an important job in the Security Police but also for the rank of Major in the Polish Army. Subject explains here that four organizations had the right to propose their members to ranks in the Polish Army. They are the Central Committee of the PPR, the NKGB, the Polish Intelligence Service (camouflaged under the name of Department for Political and Economical Questions -- "Department Dlaspraw Polityczwo Wichowawczych") headed by his old conspirational friend Marion SPYCHALSKI, who had his headquarters in Wlogy, a suburb of Warsaw (near the railway station), and the Marshal of the Polish Army, ZYMERSKI, or his direct representatives.

75. With the letter which was not addressed to the Personnel Section of the Ministry of Public Security, but to the Liaison Officer of the PPR, (Mrs. BRISTINGER (also chief of the Intelligence Service in the Ministry), he went again to the Ministry and handed it over to the woman in question. Subject describes Mrs. BRISTINGER as an old Jewish Communist fighter, about 40 years old, very intelligent and rather beautiful. Subject remarks here that there were quite a number of women in the intelligence section of the Ministry. He remembers another old Communist fighter, Mrs. MARKOWSKY, who is also a Jewess. Mrs. MARKOWSKY evaluated intelligence reports as a member of the Intelligence Section.

76. Mrs. BRISTINGER having approved Subject's application, then sent him to a military examining commission where he would be interrogated and tested as to his capabilities. He spent three days there passing a long political, scientific and military examination (both theoretical and practical). The commission was presided by an old Army Colonel named ZAJOHCEK. During the examination he had to answer a questionnaire composed of about 280 questions, which practically covered all information which he could possibly give about his life. Subject passed the examination very easily and on the Army Order of the Day of 26 August 1945 he was given his commission as a Polish Army Major.

77. Subject then reported back to WARMANN who appointed him the chief of the Security Police for the Department of Danzig.

J. DANZIG

78. Subject arrived in Danzig in the beginning of September 1945 and immediately went there to the headquarters of the Security Troops located in a technical school in Wrzeszcze near Danzig. When he arrived there he took the job off the hands of Major Wicek BRZINSKY (real name Solomon BORNSTEIN). The latter from then on became his deputy.

79. When he arrived there he saw that the entire headquarters and the organization of the Security Troops was in a complete turmoil. Administration was bad, papers were never drawn up, and the interrogations that were made were often conveniently lost. Communications were very bad with the sections; reports which the sections had to write periodically were sometimes never sent. Even when they were written, they either never reached headquarters, or if they did, were worthless. The top men in the sections were practically all Jews and fervent Communists. As their lives were constantly threatened, they all had shed their Jewish names and had adopted Polish names. Subject did not have to take a new one as already during the war he went as Stefan JANECEK. Attempts on the lives of the security troops were frequent and nobody every went in uniform or unarmed. All sections were badly directed, or even acted without any central directives from the Danzig headquarters.

80. Subject asserts that for the entire Department of Danzig which numbers one and a half million inhabitants, he headed a force of Security Troops which numbered between 20,000 and 25,000 men. The entire Department of Danzig had been sub-divided into 40 districts, each of which had a unit of the Security Troops. The organization of Subject's Security force looked something as follows:

a. 40 investigation, searching and interrogation sections, one in each district. There was a section chief in his headquarters for the central direction of these sections who was in turn responsible for directives from Subject. Their mission was to arrest Nazis, SS members, NSZ people and AK members. They also placed security agents in vital industries, investigated

murders, interrogated political criminals and after closing the investigation handed the cases to the state attorney for prosecution. The 40 sections numbered all in all 800 to 1000 men. They wore either military uniform or civilian clothes and had at their disposal a certain number of automobiles. Unfortunately for them gasoline was always a big problem and when raids were made, they sometimes were held up for lack of fuel. The investigation sections had the right to call in the police militia, the regular Army, and even the Russians when they wanted or when the Russians wanted to collaborate.

b. An armaments section which was always stocked with rifles, pistols and ammunition to be issued to the members of the Security Troops.

c. A polyclinic. This section which was a completely independent and autonomous department had proved necessary. Sabotage against the members of the Security Troops was so great that when one security man was wounded in a fight and brought to a hospital other than his own, he sometimes was given poison or the wrong medicine and thus cleanly killed off. Later sabotage became so great that even the director of this clinic was killed by the AK.

d. An economics section which bought all the food for all the members of the Security Troops, directed and supervised the mess halls and refectories. This section also had a special force which intervened in economic disturbances such as strikes, economic sabotage, etc.

e. An Intelligence section which was the Second Bureau of the Security Troops. This section was led by a civilian, Josef KUZWIAK. It numbered 200 or 300 men and was territorially sub-divided into 10 local district sections. Its mission was mostly defensive intelligence and prevented the penetration of AK and NSZ members into the organization but also sent penetration agents into the underground movements of the NSZ and AK. A third mission was the surveillance of the political parties and the collecting of political intelligence. Subject also thinks that it surveilled all the members of the Security Troops. In other words, it was the equivalent of an "OO" section.

f. One Sonder-Abteilung (Special Section). This section's mission was to serve as riot squad and was heavily armed with pistols, rifles, grenades, and sub-machine guns. It had only four light armored cars at its disposal. The force which was housed in a special barracks near the headquarters was always ready at a moment's notice to take care of any armed emergency. It was composed of about one thousand picked men.

g. A school for security personnel only headed by an old Communist Partisan, Yanek ROSEMARIN.

h. A personnel section.

i. An organization section or staff section.

- j. A censorship section for newspapers and periodicals.
- k. A postal censorship section, which was in turn sub-divided into a military censorship section and a civilian censorship section.
- l. A prison section which supervised and administered all the prisons in the Department of Danzig.
- m. A war crimes section.
- n. A section for the prosecution and investigation of black marketeers and smugglers.

81. Most of the communications with the Ministry of Security in Warsaw was done by correspondence or over the telephone. But the most important and the most urgent communications were handled by a small radio station operated by the investigations section.

82. The entire headquarters were so administered and organized that they were completely autonomous from the outside. Food, clothing, arms, ammunition, transportation (only 40 automobiles for the entire force), were all provided. Even the men who thought that they were in danger could live in the headquarters and were provided with dormitories.

83. The first thing Subject did was to make a thorough inspection of the headquarters to reorganize the sections, to enforce more discipline and to coordinate the work of the different sections. In this he was helped by the "Liaison Officer" of the NKGB one Colonel KULIKOW, who had his office next to Subject's. It is to be noted here that every department and section chief had a Russian officer as a Liaison Officer next to him. Officially their jobs were to act as go-betweens between the sections of Subject's organization and the corresponding sections in the NKGB headquarters in Danzig. KULIKOW, like the other Russian NKGB Liaison Officers, did not materially interfere in the daily routine administration of the headquarters, but he was always watchful and Subject thought it was a good policy to inform him of all major developments. He instructed his section chiefs to do the same. All cases involving crimes by Russian soldiers, by White Russians, and by Ukrainians of the Banderas, were immediately referred to KULIKOW who had the proper section of the Danzig NKGB take over. KULIKOW also served as a go-between between Subject and the Head of the Danzig NKGB, one Colonel Ivan MALIKOW (one-eyed). Subject felt that KULIKOW was actually there to watch him and to see that he did his work properly. Otherwise the Russian did not materially interfere in Subject's work. Although there was cooperation between them, he always felt that the Russian and his chiefs did not exactly trust him and his organization, which they considered too well penetrated.

84. Subject had a number of matters which he generally cleared with the NKGB Colonel MALIKOW or with the Colonel's deputy, MALININE, a Major, as for instance the taking over of factories previously occupied by the Russians,

coordination on searches for SS bands in the department of Danzig, the department of Volksdeutsch which had to be executed by the Police Militia, organized by Subject, but previously approved by the NKGB. Subject had been told that if a certain action was too big for him or for his force to handle, he could call upon either the Police, Militia, upon the Polish Expeditionary Force (the Polish Army organized in the Soviet Army) or on the Soviet troops. In practice it did not always turn out that way. Sometimes the Russians collaborated; sometimes they dismissed the matter with a curt "that's your job".

85. The main fight and the main missions of Subject's organization was the fight against the NSZ (the National Fighting Forces -- Polish Nationalist Underground Army) and the AK (the London - Polish Underground Army). Although Subject's organization had a number of agents in NSZ and AK circles, they still were not sure whether they had been penetrated themselves by members of the two afore-mentioned underground movements. The most work was provided by the continued large and small scale sabotage acts by those two organizations. They took all kinds of forms from the falsification and adulteration of medicines and costly drugs to the stealing of trainloads full of furniture, arms and ammunition. Once members of the NSZ stole a trainwagon full of money (Polish) which was transported to Lublin from Moscow where it had been printed. All in all, about 800,000,000 zlotys disappeared. A few weeks later the black market in Danzig was in a ditch because people paid any prices for any kind of goods. A check and a few raids discovered an NSZ cache of a few million zlotys, part of the money stolen previously. Another time a raid fingered by an informant discovered a force of about 100 NSZ people in a small village with their own headquarters and a fund of \$400,000 in US currency. Members of the NSZ would requisition goods and weapons from government stores, either in Polish uniforms or in Russian uniforms. They would take away everything they could in drugs marked with Russian markings and only later would they find out that they were NSZ men.

86. Subject's work never ended. A daily work would generally end at two o'clock at night. Everybody who was either an avowed Jew or had taken a Polish name to hide his descent, constantly received threatening letters. Slowly but surely the sabotage acts increased in such a systematic way that a sort of psychosis began overpowering the key personnel of the Security Troops. The sabotage acts from being frequent but not organized took on a smooth, well-ordered aspect. Subject had the impression that a well-trained underground staff was organizing the work very systematically. Wounded members of the Security Troops would be so badly treated they they would die if placed in other hospitals than the headquarters polyclinic. The head of this polyclinic was killed off by NSZ people in Polish uniform. One day Subject's deputy BRZINSKY stepping out of his car in front of the security headquarters was shot down by a number of men in Polish uniform who disappeared. The attempt was so well organized that they never could catch the murderers. Subject began feeling that wherever he fought, he always was one step behind the NSZ and AK. He was guarded day and night but still three or four times a week he found a threatening letter on his desk telling him in substance "Jew, you will die as your deputy did. Clear out." He always had the impression that he was surrounded by NSZ and AK agents.

87. After BRZINSKY's death, Warsaw sent him a new deputy, a Communist called VITKOWSKY (a Gentile). Subject always thought that the latter was an NSZ man but although he had him tailed day and night by members of the Intelligence Section, he never could find any proof against him.

88. The Russians in the persons of KULIKOW and MALIKOW became more and more uninterested in Subject's problems. Subject felt a strong anti-Semitism pervading the members of his headquarters. The chiefs of other security troops headquarters were never very cooperative unless he showed his most secret identification as a special envoy of the Central Committee of the PPR. Jewish pogroms and murders committed on Jews were not investigated or so investigated as not to apprehend the murderers. More and more the region of Danzig was being occupied by tremendous forces of the Russian Army. Forty or fifty thousand Russian soldiers guarded the port of Danzig and nobody was allowed to enter.

89. Another example of the futility of his work was provided when one day Minister RADKIEWICZ called together all the departmental chiefs of the Security Troops to give them new directives on the work of the Security Troops. This was a few weeks before the general elections in Poland. RADKIEWICZ told them that the elections were to be forced in order to point to a general election of the Communist and Communistically inclined parties. That Poland could not live without the USSR and that one day it would take its place in the European confederation of Soviet Republics. More and more orders arrived from Warsaw to collaborate with the Russians. After the speeches by RADKIEWICZ more and more Polish troops appeared in the Danzig area. The Polish Army officers in the uniforms of the Polish Expeditionary Force could easily be recognized as disguised Russian officers.

90. After one of those meetings in Warsaw Subject had a long private talk with his old fighting comrades of the AL in one of their apartments. There his Jewish colleagues told him of the threatening letters which they received constantly, of the insecurity of their lives owing to the many murders, of their fear of a too great interference of the Russians in their political and administrative activities. Apparently the same fear psychosis which had been mastering Subject had also taken hold of all of his Jewish Communist friends. Notwithstanding the bad situation most of them thought that it would be better to remain in Poland and stick it out than to flee and seek a home in America or in Palestine. But the women played very heavily on the sentiments of their husbands. When he returned to Danzig Subject's wife's influence was such that he decided to leave the country.

91. He reported again to Warsaw and asked his chief, Kamil WARMANN for a two weeks' leave to restore his shattered nerves. He then took his wife and his few belongings and left immediately for Vienna without using the regular emigration transports. (December 1945). He arrived in Vienna in December 1945. He lodged with a friend who was a former colleague in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus.

92. On 5 December 1945 Subject went with his wife and a few Austrian friends to the Casino Oriental on the Paters Platz, Vienna I (International Zone). Suddenly three Russian MPs entered the night club, headed straight for Subject's table and pointing their sub-machine guns toward him, asked for his papers. This peculiar behavior highly disturbed Subject as apparently the Russians had been informed about him. While he argued with them the Russian NCO sent one of his men to the Central Kommandatura in the Bellaria and came back with an NKVD officer whom Subject knew personally. This looked sufficiently serious to Subject to tell his former colleague bluntly that he had left Poland because he was a Jew, that Jews were being again persecuted in his homeland, and that he wanted to make a new life in Palestine. To his surprise the NKVD officer shouted "Shut up! -- You are a deserter and a spy for the British." As Subject saw that this really became serious, he sent away his wife and friends and told the officer that he would follow him quietly. As soon as he was led out of the night club, he grabbed his overcoat, slipped through the door and began running. Then began one of the fiercest man-chases in Subject's history. He was twice wounded in the leg by sub-machine bullets but still managed to outrun his pursuers and was taken by some Austrian civilians to the Allgemeine Krankenhaus where he was treated discreetly by his former colleagues. With the help of his wife he managed to obtain a four-language pass and after five days left Vienna for Salzburg.

93. In Camp Mulln in Salzburg he met a distant cousin of his, Zwi PINES (one of CONDUCTOR's men) who managed to have him included in a Jewish transport to Munich. Subject, after looking for a while for work, then took up the job of medical officer of the Jewish DP camp at Pocking and later came to Munich where he was the medical doctor of a Jewish DP camp. His permanent address in Munich was Gruenwalderstrasse 227.

94. Subject never gave any sufficient reason why he came back to Vienna. He asserted that he came back here because his wife had recognized the man who had informed on her and had her placed in a concentration camp. There is some evidence that Subject wanted to report to the Viennese State attorney and to the Public Prosecutor in order to apprehend the man. But no explanation was given why he was in possession of a Polish 22 caliber Duo-pistol, and 25 rounds of ammunition. Two explanations can possibly be offered here: 1) Subject, a convinced anti-Nazi, came here to take justice in his own hands and kill the man whom he thought had betrayed his wife; 2) Subject, now a fanatical member of CONDUCTOR's organization, was told by CONDUCTOR to execute either in Austria or in Budapest someone who had betrayed or harmed CONDUCTOR's organization. Evidence for both suppositions point to the possibility of the two simultaneous actions.

K. CONCLUSIONS

95. Subject had been arrested in the raid in CONDUCTOR's DP camp at Frankgasse 2, Vienna IX, under the suspicion of being the owner of this pistol. DD 110 managed to spring him in order to obtain the information contained in

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this report. He will be transported to the US Zone and from there sent to the Munich area for as long as may be deemed necessary. CONDUCTOR has given DD 110 every assurance that the man will remain at his Munich area address as long as he might be of any use to DD 110.

96. Subject was interrogated in CONDUCTOR's private apartment and kept there until his transfer to the US Zone of Austria. He appeared in a mental turmoil and only the most patient and painstaking interrogation could possibly result in the information contained in this report. Subject is horribly afraid of the Russians and does not even dare any more to walk in the streets of Vienna for fear of being killed by a former colleague in civilian clothes.

97. Any discrepancies in this report are not due to Subject's unwillingness to talk (CONDUCTOR, who has a great influence on him, as on all his men, ordered him to be frank with DD 110) but to the complete unnerved state of mind of Subject.

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