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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2001 2008

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 FEDERIMAYER and Theresia ZETTLER. He was reared by strangers until his mother married one Isidor MANHART. He had a step-sister Sofia 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 MEdling where he looked up one Josef HOLZER in Maria-Ennsdorf, Südtirolerstr. 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/Nürnberg 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, Hagenmüllergasse 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 Liesing. 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, Rüdengasse 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 Setztanz, Sudentangau, 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 TUEBK from Muenchenberg, a German PFC Egon MENKE from Bremen, and a Luftwaffe Captain Holkan 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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