

HEADQUARTERS
7707 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER
APO 757

SECRET

61 FINAL INTERROGATION REPORT No 130

Date: 13-11-46

DAR-51021
13 Dec 1946

FRISONER SS. Capt SOMMER, Hans, SENNER, Herbert, STEPHAN, Hans

War Dept

SOMMER, formerly with the SD in France and Italy, worked for the French Intelligence Service after the war and was sent to Spain, where he was engaged by the Spanish Intelligence Service. He has information of the new Spanish Intelligence and of attempts of former GIS personnel to evade repatriation from Spain by emigrating to Argentina.

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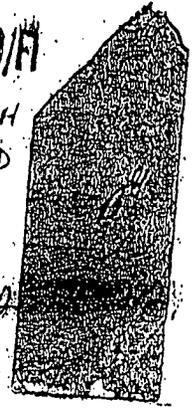
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1. REFERENCES

USFET MIS. Center CI-PIR/138, dtd 30 Sep 46

2. PERSONAL DATA

- a. SURNAME: SOMMER
- b. CHRISTIAN NAME: Hans
- c. ALIASES: SENNER, Herbert and STEPHAN, Hans
- d. ~~DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:~~ 26 Jun 14 in NOTTORF (near KIEL)
- e. NATIONALITY CLAIMED: German
- f. OCCUPATION: Merchant
- g. RELIGION: Protestant
- h. DESCRIPTION:
 - (1) HEIGHT: 1.71 m
 - (2) WEIGHT: 140 lbs
 - (3) BUILD: medium
 - (4) FACE: oval
 - (5) HAIR: brown
 - (6) EYES: brown
 - (7) PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES or DISTINGUISHING FEATURES: None
- i. LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS: Calle Velasquez 134, MADRID
- j. LANGUAGES: German, French, Spanish, English, some Italian
- k. FATHER: Theodore SOMMER, KIEL
- l. MOTHER: Anna SOMMER nee ROESCHMAN (53), KIEL
- m. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: None

3. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- a. SOURCE OF PRISONER INCLUDING ARRESTING AGENCY: Direccion de Seguridad, MADRID
- b. ACCEPTED ON RECOMMENDATION OF REQUEST OF: G-2 (CIB) USFET
- c. DATE OF ARRIVAL: 22 Aug 46 from CIE 76, ASPERG.
- d. RESUME OF ANY REPORTS AND/OR DOCUMENTS SENT IN WITH PRISONER: SOMMER's report on his intelligence activities, written at CIE 76.
- e. RESULTS OF NAME CHECK AGAINST PERSONALITY CARD INDEX: Pink Cards 648 and 47229
- f. BRIEFS UPON WHICH PRISONER WAS INTERROGATED: Briefs from the Office of Military Government for Germany, APO 742, Exploitation of German Archives Branch, dtd 31 Jul 46.

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- e. NAMES AND UNIT OF INTERROGATOR: Louis FISCHER, WD Civilian, 7707 MIS Center, APO 757.
- h. PRISONER'S ATTITUDE AND REACTIONS: Seemingly cooperative.
- i. EVALUATION OF PRISONER'S RELIABILITY: Not reliable. The information given by SOMMER appears to be genuine, but various considerations make its 100% accuracy doubtful.

4. REPORTa. Prä-GIS Career

- 26 Jun 14 Born in NORTOFF, Germany, where he remained until May 1933. Finished high school at RENDSBURG in 1932.
- 1931 Joined the HJ.
- May 1933 Worked for the Paul Kunat export firm in HAMBURG.
- October 1934 Went to HOLTEAU, near KIEL; where he found work as a clerk in the Arbeitsdienst.
- June 1935 Joined the NSDAP. Went back to NORTOFF and stayed with his family, working in his father's bank.
- October 1936 Joined the Wehrmacht and was sent to HALLE for an English language course lasting eight weeks. Spent a week in LONDON on furlough.
- December 1936 Stationed at PASEWALK with the 2 Sig Bn (attached to the 2 Inf Div of STETTIN) as a radio operator.
- October 1938 Discharged from the Wehrmacht as ROA (Reserve Officer Candidate). Went to live with his family, which had moved to KIEL. Unemployed until May 1939.
- May 1939 Called into the 48 Sig Bn in BRESLAU as a sergeant. Fought in Poland.

b. GIS Career

- April 1940 Through the efforts of Helmyth LOOES, whom SOMMER had met in PASEWALK in 1936, he was requested by the SD after an exchange of letters between SOMMER and LOOES, who worked in Amt III, BERLIN. SOMMER was discharged from the Wehrmacht and reported to SS-O/Stuf Heinrich BERNHARDE of Amt VI, where he was given three months of intelligence training.
- July 1940 Sent to PARIS, where he was attached to the German Consulate as as Amt VI Deputy under the guise of an assistant to the Cultural Attache. He had four agents, who furnished him with information on political, Free Mason and ecclesiastical matters. Promoted to SS-U/Stuf and later to SS-Q/Stuf.
- October 1941 Jailed by the SS for having a French fiancée. Began sentence at FRESNES, later removed to BERLIN.

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April 1942 Released and re-employed by Amt VI. Sent to the German Consulate at Marseilles, where he had 20 agents who kept him informed on matters pertaining to Switzerland and Spain.

September 1944 Went to BERLIN because of the invasion of Southern France. Assigned to the German Consulate in SAN REMO, Italy, as an Amt VI Deputy in charge of 30 agents collecting information on Italian internal affairs.

April 1945 Went to NICE and contacted the French Deuxieme Bureau (French Intelligence Service) as to possible employment with them.

August 1945 Started to work for the Deuxieme Bureau and was sent to Spain. Arrested at the border and interned.

February 1946 Freed by friends and proceeded to MADRID to begin his intelligence work.

April 1946 Rearrested at the request of the US Embassy in MADRID. Had flown to Germany.

c. SOMMER's Connection with the Deuxieme Bureau

It was in October 1941 that SOMMER allegedly first became aware of the narrow-mindedness of the Nazi regime. He could not grasp why, for having a French fiancée, he was classified as unworthy to hold a responsible job and even jailed. This infringement on his personal liberty and freedom of movement made him realize that something was amiss with what he believed was a just war waged by Germany against the Allies. At the same time he recognized the insincere game Germany was playing with France. Having lived in France and knowing the mentality of the French, he suddenly lamented their short-sightedness in not perceiving how Germany was duping them. He felt obligated to his fiancée and to his conscience to make amends and decided to shed his affiliations with the GIS and the SS. SOMMER claims that he intended to join the Deuxieme Bureau immediately upon his discharge from prison in April 1942, but, aware of the omniscience of the GIS, he dared not attempt it. His first chance came in February 1945 while he was Amt VI Deputy in SAN REMO, Italy, when a French agent by the name of SOLETTI was arrested by the Germans on the Franco-Italian border. SOMMER succeeded in having SOLETTI released in his custody and dispatched him to NICE with a view to establishing relations for him (SOMMER) with the Deuxieme Bureau. Because of the intervening collapse of the Italian front, nothing further came of this connection.

SOMMER withdrew with the German troops from SAN REMO towards GENOA in April 1945, left the troops at SAVONA and reached NICE about May 45. His colleagues of Amt VI, SAN REMO, Werner NEISSER and Guy DELIOUX, went with him. Once in NICE, SOMMER contacted an old friend, Paul KOEHLER, living at PACOMAS (nr CANNES) and learned from him that he (KOEHLER) was now a member of the Deuxieme Bureau and could bring SOMMER in if SOMMER so desired. SOMMER agreed, under the stipulation that French citizenship should later be provided for him. KOEHLER indicated that this would be an easy matter. NEISSER and DELIOUX also decided to join the Deuxieme Bureau.

The following day SOMMER met the Deuxieme Bureau Chief of NICE, who was known to everyone only as Le Capitaine. Nothing definite was decided at this meeting, however, as the Regional Chief at Marseilles, Commandant Georges HENRY, was expected momentarily in order to pass on all applicants. SOMMER was approved and was to go to Spain via TOULOUSE. NEISSER was to go to Italy via NICE and DELIOUX's territory was to be Switzerland, with headquarters in LYON.

When SOMMER arrived in TOULOUSE, he was put up at the Hotel Terminus, using the false French carte d'identite made out to Hans STEPHAN which had been given to him by the Deuxieme Bureau in NICE. According to plan, SOMMER reported to the Commissaire de la Securite Militaire where he was told to sit tight until the

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arrival of Monsieur LEON, the Deuxieme Bureau's Branch Chief at PERFIGNAN. When LEON arrived, accompanied by his deputy, Monsieur MICHEL, SOMMER was taken to CARBONNE, put in a hotel, and told to remain there for another four weeks to await further instructions. In case of emergency he was to call PERFIGNAN or get in touch with the Captain of the Gendarmerie, who would notify MICHEL.

Three weeks of idleness passed before SOMMER was ordered to proceed to CARCASSONNE about 1 Jul 45. He met LEON and MICHEL in a private house near the RR station. For his immediate task, he was instructed to go to Spain and there to contact old German Abwehr and SD agents. He was to tell them that he had escaped from SAN REMO and now wished to be of service to them, preferably in France, as the one place intimately known to him. LEON wanted the names and addresses of German and French agents who had formerly operated between MARSEILLE and BORDEAUX and were still not arrested by the French.

As LEON was fully convinced of the existence of the remnants of the GIS in Spain, employing French nationals, it was also to be SOMMER's task to uncover them and under some pretext bring them back to France.

The possibility of SOMMER's joining the Spanish Intelligence Service was also touched on by LEON. This plan was only to be used if all others failed. LEON told SOMMER not to worry too much about the Spanish Intelligence Service, which he termed fumbling and impotent. SOMMER received no schooling on the present Deuxieme Bureau and its methods, but was told to go ahead and operate on the basis of his many years' experience as an Abwehr Officer. It was understood that SOMMER was not to be a paid agent, but he did receive 20,000 pesetas from LEON as expense money. According to SOMMER, his motives for joining the Deuxieme Bureau were personal and not monetary.

LEON informed SOMMER that he could be reached through Paulina ALTUVEZ, Calle Villadornat, BARCELONA. All the letters sent through this address were to bear the signature "Juan", but no replies would be sent to SOMMER. On 10 Aug 45 LEON drove SOMMER down to the border town of PUIGCERDA, at which point he was to enter Spain.

LEON, counting on the inefficiency of the Spanish Government, believed that SOMMER, as a former intelligence officer, would encounter no difficulty whatsoever in Spain and should therefore be able to report back to PERFIGNAN with the desired information within six weeks. LEON's miscalculation, however, resulted in the arrest and detention of SOMMER by the Spanish at Camp Miranda from August 1945 until February 1946. It was relatively easy for SOMMER to send letters to LEON through ALTUVEZ, because many people entered and left the camp without being searched.

When SOMMER was finally released from the camp, he went to MADRID to carry out the long-delayed mission for the Deuxieme Bureau.

d. The Alleged New Spanish Intelligence Service

SOMMER came to Spain under the false French carte d'identite of Hans STEPHAN. It was supposed to explain his success in reaching Spain after a flight from SAN REMO via France. When he was arrested at PUIGCERDA, SOMMER revealed his real identity, which LEON had told him to do. It was a necessary step, because SOMMER was known in Spain as a GIS agent and his future plans made it imperative for him to be recognized.

When SOMMER was released from Camp Miranda in February 1946, he went to MADRID. His attention was first called to the matter of a New Spanish Intelligence Service through a meeting with a former agent of the Central Abwehr Agency in France, Raymond HEVARD, ~~ANDRE~~, ~~PAILLARD~~, now living in MADRID. HEVARD had been sent to Italy by Mil Amt in March 1945, had been overtaken there by the defeat of Germany, had infiltrated into the Italian Partisans as a Spanish Loyalist, and had then escaped to Spain. He is married to a Spanish woman and took an active part in the Spanish Civil War on FRANCO's side. On his arrival in Spain in February 1946, HEVARD ran across the Spaniard PENA, whom he had known in the Central Abwehr Agency in France.

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not working for Spain. I.S.

PENA told HEVRARD that his friend VICENTE was forming a new Spanish Intelligence Agency in agreement with FRANCO. VICENTE is a Falange leader and is in close contact with FRANCO in his capacity as head of the Falangist Servicio de Investigacion e Informacion, an organization serving internal security. VICENTE proposed to FRANCO that an intelligence service on an entirely new basis be formed. He believed that the Servicio de Informacion Militar, an army information service, had proved a failure, that its officers were corrupt, and that it was regularly penetrated by enemy intelligence. He thought that after the downfall of the Axis Powers, Spain was fated to play a leading role in Europe and would therefore need an efficient intelligence service. His plan was approved and the necessary funds made available. The sum must have been considerable, since VICENTE paid HEVRARD, who had been hired as an agent, 8000 pesetas monthly plus expenses and the other agents were receiving 5000 pesetas, an unheard amount in previous Spanish intelligence circles.

As his first priority project, VICENTE applied himself to building up a net in France and North Africa, together with the establishment of contact with possible German and Italian resistance movements. Using the methods used by the Germans, he intended to integrate his people regularly into the Spanish Foreign Service, plant agents in Spanish embassies and consulates, and make use of the Falangists already in the service of the government. He envisioned the use of many former Axis agents of Spanish nationality and made some of his men take diplomatic courses and examinations for future assignments. Juan de ARENZANA, son of the Spanish Consul-General in MARSEILLE, remarked to SOMMER that these future intelligence agents, passing as diplomats in the eyes of the world, would destroy whatever reputation Spain might still have in other countries. VICENTE repeatedly high-pressured the Foreign Office to make the diplomatic examinations easy for his men.

SOMMER had only one interview with VICENTE, shortly before his second arrest in April 1946. He gave SOMMER the impression of being a man of exceptional energy and capability, and a convinced Falangist and idealist who was stubbornly set in his political outlook. VICENTE was unable to recognize the de Gaullist rightist tendency in present-day France, but insisted rather on helping and making use of the French collaborationists now living in exile in Spain. Some of these people were:

<u>MOYNIER, Yves</u> , <u>MAGNIER, Gilbert</u>	- BARCELONA
<u>FUTRAU, Adrien</u>	- BARCELONA
<u>RICHYRE, Jose</u> - SEE P 9	- BARCELONA
<u>RECHOU, Paul</u>	- MADRID
<u>VOINEAU, Robert</u>	- MADRID
<u>GUICHARD, Guido</u>	- MADRID
<u>BOBO, Michael</u> , LARA	- MADRID
<u>VENAILLE, Andre</u>	- MADRID
<u>AUGUSTINE, (fnu)</u>	- MADRID

SOMMER believes that AUGUSTINE succeeded in bringing two agents, QUEYRAT and MAQUON, into VICENTE's service.

For the building of the organization in France, HEVRARD was brought forward by PENA and received identity documents bearing the Spanish name of GALLARDO from VICENTE. HEVRARD is an agent of many years' experience, is very careful in his work and recruits his agents from the fertile field of French emigres, which he knows very well. He has already installed wireless stations in SAN SEBASTIAN and BARCELONA and a net is soon to extend to France, covering TOULOUSE, MARSEILLE, BORDEAUX, LYON, PARIS, RHONS and LILLE. As radio operators, HEVRARD intends to

use old Abwehr agents, known to him through his past connections with that organization. Preparations were also being made for intelligence coverage of most of the other European and American countries.

While in BARCELONA, HEVRARD had already succeeded in establishing contact with a commissaire (name unknown) of the Securite Militaire who was to be transferred from MARSEILLE to PARIS. This commissaire offered to collaborate for money. VICENTE approved the spending of this money and when SOMMER was arrested, HEVRARD had just come from BARCELONA to close the deal: HEVRARD brought SOMMER together with VICENTE and an agreement was worked out whereby SOMMER should go to France. It was planned to have him go through Switzerland. SOMMER's idea was to set up radio stations with trained personnel and work together with the Deuxieme Bureau, thereby assuring the control of the whole net, while at the same time ostensibly collaborating with the Spanish. When the wireless net was in operation, SOMMER was to inform VICENTE on the following matters:

1. French troop concentrations on the French-Spanish border from BORDAUX to the Mediterranean.
2. The uncovering and removal of Spanish Loyalist groups now based in France.
3. Establishment of contact with French anti-Communist elements not satisfied with the present French regime.

Another plan of VICENTE's was to have a strong organization in North Africa fostering unrest among the Arabs against the French. He wanted quick results in order to justify his brain-child and its large expenditures to FRANCO.

SOMMER never had a chance to return to France and see LEON and MICHEL again. Before he was arrested and brought to Germany, he wrote them one letter through the Barcelona address advising them of his work. He also claims that no one in Spain knew of his connection with the Deuxieme Bureau and that he enjoyed the full confidence of VICENTE. Owing to the short time SOMMER was in Spain, he had no chance to learn the identity of VICENTE's other German collaborators. VICENTE was known to prepare a monthly progress report of his findings, which went to FRANCO as a secret report. Shortly before SOMMER's arrest, he had a glimpse of one of these reports.

e. The Departure of Former GIS Officers from Spain to Argentina

SOMMER was interrogated on the above subject, but in view of the fact that his stay and associations with various groups in Spain were limited to a few weeks, his information is sketchy.

SP added
SOMMER did not know about the departure of these former Abwehr Officers until he went to visit HORCHER in MADRID during the latter part of 1945. HORCHER is a well-known restaurateur, part-owner of the famed Cabaret Maxime in PARIS. He was active in the Abwehr for many years and was later employed by Amt VI. In 1944 Amt VI planned to open a new restaurant in CANNES, along the same lines as Maxime's, managed by HORCHER, which was to have been used as an intelligence gathering agency. The Hotel Martinez was being considered for the purpose. While in Southern France SOMMER was introduced to HORCHER in MARSEILLE and was told to make the necessary arrangements. The Hotel Martinez was owned by an Italian of that name, who worked for the Italian Intelligence Service until 1943, when he switched over to the GIS. SOMMER last saw MARTINEZ in MILAN in the latter part of February 1945. He is believed to be in Switzerland at the present time. Nothing ever developed in connection with this proposed deal between HORCHER and MARTINEZ, so HORCHER went to MADRID and opened a restaurant there situated at 6 Calle Alfonso XII and it is now a rendezvous for Axis Intelligence personnel.

After SOMMER's release from Camp Mironda, he went to HORCHER, who informed him of his earnest intention to go to Argentina instead of returning to

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Germany. This was to be accomplished through a certain REUTER, an Argentine citizen who had been employed in PARIS during the war as an agent of Amt VI. This Argentinian was used by Amt VI to recruit likely contacts for the GIS among the Latin Americans living in France. SOMMER knows of two of these agents, MARTELL, the Argentine Consul in MARSEILLE, and a Cuban, Anibal de ROSA, who were rounded up by REUTER.

According to SOMMER, REUTER was caught when the American troops marched into PARIS in 1944, but after some six weeks' internment he talked himself free on the basis of his Argentine citizenship. REUTER was in contact with HORCHER from December 1944 until February 1946, at the end of which month he succeeded in embarking for BUENOS AIRES. REUTER had some difficulty with navicerts, but in the end he managed to get away safely. HORCHER told SOMMER that he had asked REUTER to look around in BUENOS AIRES for a suitable building in which to install a restaurant.

When HORCHER informed SOMMER of his intention to go to Argentina, SOMMER sensed immediately that something important was going on. Since Gen KRAMER, H/Staf FULEBS, Obst/Lt FUCES, O/Lt MOLL and quite a number of other officers in active service were hiding in Spain (SOMMER claims that he had a list with addresses of hidden officers which he destroyed when arrested by the Spanish police) and since SOMMER had found it impossible to contact them at that time, he got in touch with ESCAT, a Frenchman and former member of the Action Francaise and the editor of the magazine "Je Suis Partout" in PARIS. ESCAT is known as an active pro-German Frenchman and had the closest contact with the German General Staff and with the Foreign Office. He was arrested during the war (1939-1940) in PARIS and put in a concentration camp because of his pro-German feelings. After the armistice, ESCAT appeared in leading positions. In December 1944, ESCAT, together with his wife and two of his co-workers (names unknown to SOMMER), were sent to MADRID by plane with a special mission. There was a general rumor to the effect that ESCAT, by order of the German Foreign Office, was to sound out the Allies on the possibilities of a separate peace. Now, however, SOMMER is convinced that ESCAT's true mission was an entirely different one, possibly that of financing the Germans who were already in Spain and those who would have to hide there in the future. ESCAT had allegedly received large sums of money in BERLIN for just that purpose.

The course of action planned by SOMMER was to contact ESCAT in order to find out the names and the addresses of German officers and intelligence personnel and through them uncover the whereabouts of some French nationals working with the GIS.

SOMMER knew ESCAT from France and met him again in MADRID through his intimate friend, Robert VOINEAU, in whom ESCAT had absolute confidence, having known him for many years. Before the planned meeting with ESCAT, VOINEAU informed SOMMER that he had very good news from VICENTE. VICENTE had given VOINEAU the confidential information that now, after PERON's victory in Argentina, the plan concerning the departure of Germans for that country had taken a tangible form. The problem of securing false papers in order to deceive the Allies had already been solved. VOINEAU gave SOMMER estimates that between 150 and 200 Germans were to be shipped from CADIZ to Argentina, a few at a time. The first shipment would start in August or September 1946. SOMMER's presumptions on this were further confirmed by HORCHER.

At the meeting with ESCAT, which took place in a small restaurant in MADRID about 27 Mar 46, SOMMER proceeded carefully on the subject of Argentina. ESCAT told SOMMER that he had known PERON for many years and that they were close friends. ESCAT did not go any further into his friendship with PERON, but gave the impression that at one time or another he had been in Argentina and that the friendship had started there. SOMMER believes that ESCAT had been in communication with PERON through the Argentine Embassy in MADRID. During the meeting, ESCAT told SOMMER that he himself would undoubtedly leave for Argentina soon. SOMMER does not know whether or not he did actually go there. The conversation was interrupted at one point by a phone call for ESCAT. When he returned he said, "Still another one who cannot stay in hiding any longer. Everybody is asking when things will get going." This remark confirmed SOMMER's opinion that

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ESCAT might be leading the departure of Germans for Argentina. ESCAT is known to be an extremely careful and intelligent man. SOMMER did not feel at the time that he could safely probe too far into the subject of Argentina, inasmuch as this was his first meeting with ESCAT and it might have raised doubts and suspicions. After the conversation ESCAT questioned VOINEAU on SOMMER's reliability, which VOINEAU assured him to be 100%.

St. Paul
SOMMER had arranged another meeting with ESCAT for the coming week, but in the meantime he received a letter from an Abwehr agent, Hans MARTIN, © Juan MARTIN. He was active in FIGUERAS as a German agent until March 1945, at which time he became the German Red Cross representative. At the end of 1945 he was warned by his Spanish friends to go into hiding, because the Allies wanted to extradite him. He hid in BARCELONA and presumably remained there, since SOMMER was asked to reply to his letter through Antonio RUIZ © Tiza Recomir 6, BARCELONA, or through a certain KUHN, Letra B, Calle Molins Rey, BARCELONA.

St. Paul
In this letter, MARTIN informed SOMMER that friends had arrived at his hiding place and that they were all making preparation for a trip to their friend PERON, to start in two months. He also advised SOMMER to hide, as the pressure of the Allies was increasing every day. He therefore proposed that SOMMER join him in BARCELONA. A few days after this letter, SOMMER received another one from José TICHEYRE, a Frenchman who had been an Abwehr agent in PARIS and who was sent to Spain at the beginning of 1944. He worked in Spain together with López MORENO, a member of the Spanish Intelligence Service and now of the Spanish General Staff. The last known address of TICHEYRE is 58 Ronda San Antonio, BARCELONA. In the letter TICHEYRE also mentioned his intention of going to Argentina.

At the second meeting with ESCAT about 10 Apr 46, there was talk about hiding the German officers, especially Gen KRAMER, who, betrayed by a German, had just managed to be brought from his hiding place in MADRID to the rural estate of a Spanish officer. It was mentioned that all those Germans who gave the American authorities information were known to these men in hiding and to the Spanish and were listed on a black list. It was further stated that proper measures had been taken and that the situation could be regarded as safe. The problem of Argentina was not touched upon that night, because the meeting took place in a much-frequented locale and had to be brief. *Julius*

ESCAT's group, consisting of political fanatics joined together by a common bond of friendship extending over many years, is not an easy circle to penetrate. SOMMER feels himself fortunate to have been able, as a newcomer, to gain knowledge, little as it is, on the Argentine question.

This entire group is also closely tied up with the Spanish authorities, police and army. Any member of this group wanted by the Allies is being warned ahead of time by the Spanish police, giving him time to go into hiding. SOMMER is firmly convinced that in back of the whole Argentine scheme there is a well-considered plan to quietly create a central German intelligence agency with the assistance of the Argentine government. No other country is trusted as much by the Fascists as Argentina. These Fascist circles are of the opinion that the relations between the Allies will grow steadily worse and that another war is inevitable. They would take the greatest possible advantage of such a situation to realize their own hopes.

SOMMER could not attend the proposed third meeting with ESCAT, because he was arrested. In the prison of Carabanchel he met Stanf Miquel ESQUERRA, Spanish citizen in the Waffen SS who had seen action with the Blue Division which fought on the Eastern Front. ESQUERRA also mentioned Argentina, having heard something on the subject through his wife when she had visited him. *Julius*

f. French Collaborationists Now in Italy *ead*

During his work with the GIS in MARSEILLE and later in SAN REMO, SOMMER had many opportunities to observe the infiltration of former French collaborationists into Italy. This observation was augmented by information received by him from SS-Stubaf GOHL, Amt VI Chief in MILAN.

In August 1944, during the German evacuation of France, many leading figures of the French collaborationist groups, together with a great number of other members, withdrew to Germany with the retreating German troops. An estimated 5,000 Milice (Militia) members, 6,000 PFF (Partie Populaire Francaise) members and several smaller groups boosted the aggregate figure to 15,000. These so-called French refugees constituted a much sought-after reservoir of potential material for the Abwehr and Amt VI.

^{FNU} DORNIOT, Chief of the PFF, Joseph DARNAND of the Milice, Margot BUCARD, leader of the Fascist "Francistes," and Marcel DEAT of the RNP (Rassemblement National Populaire) were approached by Abwehr officers, who had already made plans for the use of these Frenchmen. They were to return to their native land and engage in intelligence work for the Germans. The party chiefs agreed to the plan with the proviso that transportation was to be assured by the GIS and, once the agents were back in France, that they should be permitted to take up the reorganization of their respective parties. The plan was approved by SCHELLENBERG, Chief of Amt VI. SOMMER claims that the 15,000 Frenchmen in Germany did not comprise 10% of the Fascist-minded open collaborators still living in France. It would have been an easy matter to undertake reorganization with a receptive body of such magnitude, especially since countless other French people were not too enthusiastic over losing their homes and other possessions as their price of liberation. In Germany it was decided to send agents back to France via Italy, through INNSBRUCK, VERONA and MILAN, instead of through Alsace-Lorraine, thereby reducing the chances of apprehension. The Amt VI offices in MILAN, TURIN and SAN REMO were instructed to look out for these agents and assist them in every way possible. SOMMER met some of them in September 1944 and April 1945. (He was in charge of the "Tosca" group - known as "Tosca" group.)

The Milice, possessing the most capable men of all the collaborationist groups, had an agency in VISSBADEW under the leadership of two former French officers, DEGANS and FILIOL, who selected prospective candidates and instructed them in future work. Both DEGANS and FILIOL had formerly acted as liaison officers with Amt VI. Another office of the Milice was established in MILAN under KNIPPING.

The PFF maintained an office and wireless school near CONSTANCE on Lake Constance in charge of BARTHOLEMY, who also had a small office in MILAN. Still another office was in SAN REMO, operated by the former PFF Chief Pierre PETIER. The office in SAN REMO was equipped with wireless devices.

At the end of the war in May 1945, BARTHOLEMY had about 40 or 50 finished agents in Italy who never had a chance to be set up in France. Among these agents were leaders of the PFF, many of them chagrined at being stranded in Italy. Some of them were equipped with radios and all of them had automatic weapons and large sums of money.

In addition to the aforementioned agents, more than 400 other members of the party were brought to Italy during January 1945. Practically all of the above-mentioned 15,000 Frenchmen in Germany were living on the German economy, already taxed to its capacity, so it was convenient and expedient to relieve the burden by dumping these people on their relatives in Italy, after establishing the fact that relatives in Italy did exist. They were not schooled in intelligence and were to play subordinate roles in France. It is SOMMER's opinion that because of their Fascist-minded political outlook, their knowledge of the Italian language, and connections gained through their relatives, the continued presence of these men in Italy constitutes a perpetual hazard to an orderly peace.

The same situation is true with the Milice. In February 1945, DARNAND and 800 of his followers arrived in MILAN with the idea of establishing an independent brown maquis group to fight alongside the Brigada Nera against the Italian Partisan groups. Later on, the same group was to fight the Allies in France, with special attention paid to sabotage and the disruption of oil lines between MARSEILLE and the front. That no more than 800 came to Italy out of the 5,000 who entered France was due to the fact that 3,000 of them joined the SS Infantry Division Charlemagne and another 1,000 were put in war plants.

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No more than approximately 15 agents succeeded in reaching France. They were transported under cover of darkness in small speedboats from SAN REMO to their destination, SAN RAPHAEL. According to SOMMER, the other agents are still in hiding in Italy. Because LEGANS, FILIOL and GONBART, a good friend of DARNARD and a regional chief of the Milice, were former members of Eugene DELONCLE's Cagouards (former pro-Fascist French party) and as such were in contact with the Italian Intelligence Service in 1936 and 1937, specifically with BARANCO and FETINATI, SOMMER assumes that these contacts are now being renewed.

Marcel BEAT with his entire staff is supposed to be in Italy still.

Joseph GARETTE, leader of the Jeunesse Europeenne, a collaborationist youth movement, is known to be in Italy, as well as about 15 of his staff, all of whom were trained by two Amt VI agents (names unknown to SOMMER). GARETTE's main mission in France was to reorganize the youth group and fight the Allies in the area around the Pyrenees.

PALMIERI, a former agent of the PARIS Abwehr office, came to Italy about the first week in March 1945, accompanied by five men, including a certain COTY, a restaurateur in PARIS. This small group is of Corsican descent, speaks fluent Italian, and arrived in MILAN with false Swiss papers. Their last address was MILAN.

SOMMER estimates the number of trained French agents now hiding in Italy to be about 100, with approximately another 1,400 active political collaborationists scattered throughout Northern Italy. Knowing the mentality of these people, SOMMER is convinced that their work did not end with the cessation of hostilities and that some clandestine activity must be going on.

5. CONCLUSIONS

SOMMER came to this Center under the name Herbert SENNER and the interrogation proceeded according to the knowledge brief, with SOMMER seemingly co-operating 100%. It was not possible at this Center to check the veracity of his information. Even now, although in possession of the French data on SOMMER, which hardly differs at all from our version on the general intelligence aspect, although it shows discrepancies in SOMMER's real name, birthplace, and other pre-GIS data, it should be borne in mind that he still may be withholding information from us.

When confronted with the new evidence, SOMMER readily admitted that the name SENNER, as well as all the other details of his pre-GIS career, were given to him by Amt VI at the time he joined them. He was told to forget his real name completely and to be known only under the name SENNER.

When SOMMER joined the Deuxieme Bureau, he revealed his family name, but at CIE 76, allegedly because of harsh treatment, he decided to withhold the truth. At this Center, in spite of self-admitted satisfaction with the treatment, he still concealed the true facts. SOMMER claimed that he feared complications, solitary confinement, and a prolonged stay in this Center, if he revealed his real name.

SOMMER as a personality is not to be considered reliable, but his information as given in this report is seemingly genuine. He is shrewd, calculating and opportunistic. He is ready to work for his former enemies and at the same time professes to be a nationalist. At all times he is ready to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare.

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6. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In compliance with the automatic arrest policy, SOMMER should be interned, unless recommendations are made by US Intelligence agencies to exploit his contacts.

LF/HC/rh

For the Commanding Officer:

John Heinig
JOHN HEINIG
Capt AUS
Chief, CI Section

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ANNEX I

THE STORY OF STEVENS AND BEST

Prisoner: SS-O/Stuf SOMMER, Hans

SD men in France and Italy

SOMMER's version of this story probably does not differ greatly from the facts already known, but considering that Dr FISCHER himself related the entire story to SOMMER, it may perhaps add information, however small, to the history of this kidnapping.

When SOMMER came to PARIS in July 1940, one of the four agents under him in Amt VI was Dr FISCHER, a man about 50 years old, whose appointment to the Paris office of Amt VI was not so much a recognition of his talent, as a reward to FISCHER for his conscientiousness.

FISCHER was the editor of a Catholic paper in Germany until 1933 when, realizing the anti-Catholic tendencies of the NSDAP, he left Germany and settled in France. In the next few years his emigre life took him to many countries before he finally reached Holland in 1938. At this time homesickness overtook him and he decided to return to Germany. Not knowing what kind of reception he might encounter there after his voluntary exile of many years, FISCHER thought it necessary to do some service for his country, thereby assuring his re-entry into Germany.

He concocted a fantastic story about an underground movement in Germany and presented it to STEVENS and BEST, the leaders of the British Intelligence Service for Western Europe, in THE HAGUE, Holland. FISCHER proved to them that he was an anti-Nazi by having been away from Germany since 1933 and after gaining their confidence proceeded to draw a picture of a wide movement embracing people from all walks of life. STEVENS and BEST, sensing something big, apparently swallowed the story and gave operational directions to FISCHER, who simply wrote a letter to the ND office in BERLIN explaining the whole matter and asking their help in making the hoax look like the real thing. A certain CHRISTENSEN was sent to Holland by the ND with a list of alleged personalities engaged in the underground movement (most of them were fictitious, but some real names of higher Wehrmacht and Party people were included, in order not to arouse suspicion in STEVENS and BEST). FISCHER introduced CHRISTENSEN as one of the leaders of the movement and in the ensuing conversation it was decided to establish direct radio contact between BERLIN and THE HAGUE for quick communication. A radio station was put in operation by the ND and a disguised officer was sent to BERLIN in charge of the station. He was arrested and forced to transmit material handed to him by the GIS. In the meantime, German intelligence agents made frequent trips to Holland and consulted with STEVENS and BEST. The agents always presented themselves as Wehrmacht officers of the underground movement, while trying to obtain information from the British which they could use to their advantage. STEVENS and BEST still suspected nothing. The GIS played a cagey game and soon suggested that they might meet some high leaders of the movement at the border town of VENLO, because the continuous flow of people between Germany and Holland might become suspicious and could easily jeopardize the success of the movement. Unsuspecting, STEVENS and BEST traveled to VENLO, where in a designated house, they were arrested by German troops and taken to Germany.

The Netherlands General Staff knew about the contact STEVENS and BEST had with the bogus German underground movement and, while not opposing it, they viewed the negotiations with scepticism. When this meeting took place at VENLO, the Netherlands General Staff, suspected foul play, dispatched some troops to the border, but events moved too rapidly for them to go into action and prevent the arrest and removal of the two men.

SOMMER claims that STEVENS and BEST subsequently gave the GIS a thorough and precise picture of the entire British Intelligence set-up.

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ANNEX II

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND REYNAUD

Prisoner: SS-O/Stuf SOMMER, Hans

SD man in France and Italy

Late in 1939 O/Stuf LORENZ was sent to Italy by Amt VI with the task of reaching France as soon as possible. At that time the GIS possessed no intelligence data on France and was unable to provide LORENZ with even one agent's address. Handicapped by such odds, LORENZ succeeded in reaching PARIS with a false Swiss passport, but with bona fide visas obtained in Italy. One evening, strolling in the Bois de Boulogne, he engaged a young girl in conversation in the course of which she mentioned that she was a telephonist in REYNAUD's cabinet. In the ensuing conversation, much to LORENZ's surprise, she told him about a telephone conversation between CHURCHILL and REYNAUD which had taken place several days previously, in which CHURCHILL gave his consent to a plan to partition Germany. She allegedly overheard the entire conversation at the switchboard. LORENZ, with this good piece of chance information in his possession, returned to Germany, where the whole matter was widely propagandized. LORENZ received the Iron Cross for this piece of work.

SOMMER claims that Amt VI gained tremendous prestige with this one chance item alone, but in reality had very little intelligence success until the arrival of SCHILLENBERG, under whom Amt VI became a smooth running organization.

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ANNEX III

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WIRELESS INVASION-NETS IN FRANCE

Prisoner: SS-O/Stuf SOMMER, Hans

SD man in France and Italy

At the beginning of January 1944, Amt VI ordered a wireless invasion-net to be established in France in order to be posted on the moves of the Allies. Commissioned for the jobs were Stubaf LANG, O/Stuf KOENIG and O/Stuf Werner NEISSER, all of Amt VI, BERLIN. SOMMER at MARSEILLE was ordered to give all the assistance he could in this undertaking. French collaborators with technical knowledge were recruited and given a course in wireless operations at Maison Laffitte, PARIS, but this school later moved to Holland. According to SOMMER, stations were actually installed in TOULON, ARSEILLE, MONTPELLIER, TOULOUSE, BORDEAUX and PARIS. Because of the relative danger these station-operators constantly faced, they were supplied with large sums of money and gold. There were some stations installed in other localities too, but SOMMER is unable to identify them, with the exception of two stations on the French-Spanish border, at SAN SEBASTIAN and FIGUERAS. After the occupation of France by the Allies, only the MONTPELLIER and PARIS stations still operated, as well as the two Spanish stations, which were maintained by former members of the Spanish Blue Division. One operator is named LARTIQUE, still lives in SAN SEBASTIAN and is known to have hidden his radio equipment.

This invasion-net was the greatest failure of the GIS, according to SOMMER. Its members were not carefully selected and, after being installed in a locality, many disappeared with the money. Some others just sat idly by and did no broadcasting, because it was too dangerous.

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ANNEX IV

PENETRATION OF THE SPANISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Prisoner: SS-O/Stuf SOMMER, Hans

SD man in France and Italy

The following plan is SOMMER's idea. He thinks that the Spanish Intelligence Service can be penetrated by contacting VOINEAU and FRECHOU, Frenchmen when SOMMER knew in SAN REMO.

After VE day VOINEAU and FRECHOU (See Annex V) escaped to Spain, because they feared punishment if they stayed in France. They would both like to make their homes in Argentina, and SOMMER thinks that if they were approached by the US with concrete assurances of their eventual departure to South America, they would reveal all they knew about the Spanish Intelligence Service. Both are trusted by VICENTE (Chief of the SIS) and are high enough in the organization to be able to give the most detailed information on the entire set-up.

SOMMER proposes to write a letter to FRECHOU telling him to have the utmost confidence in the bearer and in what he has to say. FRECHOU could be reached through an old friend of SOMMER's Juan de ARENZANA, Calle Vésquez 134, MADRID, or through Fermus ARNILLAGU, Paseo de la Florida 189 (or 198), MADRID. The letter is a business associate of FRECHOU's father.

Great caution must be exercised when trying to contact FRECHOU and VOINEAU, as VICENTE has an organization founded on people who are always spying on each other and who are well-enough schooled in intelligence work to be able to spot an enemy agent on sight.

An alternate plan which might produce better results is the following: In a letter* to FRECHOU or VOINEAU, SOMMER would propose that they be sent to Italy by VICENTE in order to strengthen the connection between the Spanish Intelligence Service and the Fascists. A meeting could be arranged in MILAN with much less danger than in Spain, using the same method. With this plan, not only the Spanish Intelligence Service would be uncovered, but also a possible Fascist underground movement.

* The letter would go either to SOMMER's fiancée or VOINEAU's wife, both of whom are in PARIS, and would then be delivered personally to the Spanish Consul-General, Juan de ARENZANA's father, in MARSEILLE, who in turn would take the letter to FRECHOU or VOINEAU.

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ANNEX V

PERSONALITIES

Prisoner: SS-O/Stuf SOMMER, Hans

SD man in France and Italy

1. Personalities Mentioned in the report

AUGUSTIN, (fnu) ^{see p. 11} Milice member Abwehr agent Spanish Intelligence agent

Present Address: Unknown. Last seen in MADRID. Born: 1901 1.66m
oval face prominent cheekbones dark brown hair blue eyes

Career: Went to Germany in August 1944. Flew to Spain in June 1945.
Arrested and interned at Camp Miranda, Spain, until January 1946. Went
to MADRID and joined the Spanish Intelligence Service.

ARMOND, (fnu) Milice member Spanish Intelligence agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1912 1.86m slender dark brown
curly hair oval face

Career: Tradesman. Worked on the Westwall. Enlisted in the French SS
and fought on the Russian front as an U/Stuf. Captured by the British.
Got to Spain and joined the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Misc: Wife living in TOURS, France.

BARANCO, (fnu)

Present Address: Unknown. Last seen in MILAN. Born: 1901 1.82m
oval face black hair dark complexion

Career: With the Italian Intelligence Service at NICE since 1933 with
the Italian Consul-General. Liaison man between the Cagoulards and the
Italian General Staff. In MILAN after June 1944.

Misc: Married.

BARTHELEMY, (fnu) PPF member

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1894 oval face bluish eyes dark
brown hair

Career: Had a leading position in the PPF. After DORIOT's death, it
was rumored that he took over the PPF.

LE CAPITAINE Chief of the Deuxieme Bureau in NICE

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1904 1.70m dark blond crewcut
hair blue eyes slender prominent cheekbones

COTY, (fnu) Italian Intelligence agent Abwehr agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1891 1.76m oval face grayish hair

Career: Owns a restaurant in Rue Wagram, PARIS. Connections with the
Paris underworld. Also a dope peddler.

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DEGANS, (fmu) Deuxieme Bureau agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1906 1.66m oval face black hair brown eyes squat figure

Career: Former member of the Action Francaise and later a prominent leader of the Cagoule in Southern France. Fought with the French Army in 1940. Milice member after 1941. Made the leader of General Intelligence.

Misc: Married. Very clever man.

DELIOUX, Guy Amt VI agent from 1940 to 1945

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1912 1.78m oval face curly blond hair blue eyes

Career: Former member of the Action Francaise and later of the Cagoule.

Misc: Wife lives in PARIS.

DDDO, Michael ^{sel p. 4} & LARA Amt VI agent from 1944 to 1945

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1914 1.74m oval pock-marked face brown eyes dark blond hair

Career: Fought with the French Army in North Africa. Volunteered for the anti-Bolshevist Legion in 1941. Promoted to Lt and became an agent of Amt VI in 1944. Sent to SAN REMO in February 1945 and went to France in a speedboat in April 1945. From France he flew to Spain, was imprisoned, was released, and joined the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Misc: Wife and child live in PARIS.

LESCAT
ESCAT, (fmu)

Present Address: Unknown. Probably MADRID. Born: 1891 1.74m stocky build curly gray hair neat dresser

Misc: Wife lives in MADRID.

ESQUERRA, Miguel Standf in the Spanish Waffen SS

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1908 1.84m oval face blond balding hair slender figure

Career: Took part in the defense of BERLIN and was given the will of Gen FAUPEL, the former German Military Attache in MADRID, who committed suicide. Is a fanatical follower of FRANCO.

Misc: Wife living in MADRID.

MILLIOL, (fmu)

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1902 1.76m oval face medium build black hair

Career: Was one of the founders of the Cagoule. After the Cagoule was disbanded, he flew to Spain and offered his services to FRANCO. He volunteered for the Deuxieme Bureau in 1939 and worked in Spain until 1940 for that organization. He was arrested by the Spanish in 1940 and was released through German intervention and returned to PARIS. Joined the MSR (Mouvement Sociale Revolutionnaire). Arrested by LAVAL in 1943, but was released by DARNAND and began to work for the Milice. He is a confirmed Fascist.

Misc: Wife living in PARIS. SECRET

Car
FRANCOU, Paul Deuxieme Bureau agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1918 1.74m oval face black hair beard

Career: Member of the Cagoule. Fought in the war until the middle of 1940 and then became a Deuxieme Bureau Officer in NICE. After the closing of the Deuxieme Bureau, he worked in the Milice Intelligence. Went to Germany and then to Italy and was arrested by Amt VI, but escaped to Spain through France in April 1945. Now working for the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Misc: Wife living in TULLE, France.

H
GARETTE, Joseph Amt VI agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1914 1.82m oval face black hair brown eyes

Career: Member of the Action Francaise and later a Cagoulard. As an agent for Amt VI he searched for talent suitable for Amt VI work. In August 1944 he went to Germany with some of the followers of the Jeunesse Europeenne where some of them were trained for intelligence work and then sent to Spain.

Misc: Wife and one child living in NIMES, France.

H
COMBERT, (fnu)

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1898 1.74m oval face greyish hair

Career: Old member of the Action Francaise. Volunteered for the French Army in 1939 and became a captain. Became a Regional Chief in the Milice in 1941.

Misc: Excessive drinker.

H
GUICHARD, Guido PPF member Amt VI agent Spanish Intelligence agent

Present Address: MADRID. Born: 1914 oval face very wavy black hair

Career: Became a member of the PPF in 1941. Was arrested on the charge of helping to assassinate DORMOY, the former Socialist Minister of the Interior. Set free in 1942 for lack of evidence. Worked for Amt VI in France and later in Spain. Dropped for being inefficient and joined the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Misc: Wife living with him in MADRID.

See page 5
HENRY, George Commandant

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1.78m oval reddish face dark blond hair

See page 5
HEVRARD, Andre, @ GALLARDO Abwehr agent Spanish Intelligence agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1913 oval face long nose dark blond hair

Career: Fought with FRANCO in the Spanish Civil War. Went to Obst/Lt RUDOLPH in PARIS in 1940 and was trained in wireless operation. After working four years in Franco, he withdrew to Germany with the Abwehr and was sent to Italy in March 1945. He infiltrated into the Italian Maquis and was sent back to France as a red Spaniard and finally went to Spain, where he joined the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Misc: Wife and one child living in SANTANDER, Spain.

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HORCHER, (fnu)

Present Address: MADRID. Born: 1893 1.74m oval face balding blond hair

Misc: Wife and two children living with him in MADRID.

KNIPPING, (fnu) Regional Chief of the Milice

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1896 1.75m angular face prominent cheekbones balding blond hair blue eyes

Career: Career-officer in the French Air Force. After the Armistice he became a close friend of DARNAND. Became Regional Chief of the Milice in MARSEILLE and later deputy to DARNAND in PARIS.

Misc: Wife living in PARIS.

KOEHLER, Paul Amt VI agent Deuxieme Bureau agent

Present Address: PAGOMAS, Spain. Born: 1907 1.76m blond hair blue eyes

Career: Lived in PARIS after 1924 and worked for the Pernod Co. Joined Amt VI in 1939 and was dismissed in 1942 for drinking. Joined the Abwehr and was sent to NICE in 1944. Joined the Deuxieme Bureau at the start of 1945.

Misc: Lives with a woman named Gil BAUGNIAS in PAGOMAS.

LEON, (fnu) Deuxieme Bureau Chief of PERPIGNAN.

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1.78m grayish close-cropped hair lantern-jawed brown eyes military bearing

Handwritten initials

MARTIN, Hans, @ Juan

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1904 1.78m balding dark blond hair robust appearance

Misc: Excessive drinker. Wife living in FIGUERAS.

MARTINEZ, (fnu)

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1886 oval pale face balding black hair stutters

Misc: Married.

Handwritten initials

MATHEI, (fnu) Former Consul-General of Argentina in MARSEILLE

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1891 1.78m grayish hair stout full face

Career: Studied in Germany and Italy. In LONDON with Argentine Diplomatic Corps; sent his information to the GIS and IIS without compensation, purely from sympathy with Fascism. Was known to be in contact with REUTER. Transferred from MARSEILLE, allegedly at the request of the US Consul-General there, to VALENCIA, Spain, as Consul.

Handwritten initials

RESA, Hannibal de GIS Agent in Spain Cuban

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1886 1.68m oval face gray hair

Career: Feared internment because of Cuba's entry into the War and offered his services through REUTER to Amt VI of the RSHA; sent to Spain where he proved a failure.

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MICHEL, (fnu) Deputy Chief of Deuxieme Bureau in PEPPIGNAN

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1910 1.70m oval face black hair wears hornrimmed glasses

MOYNIEF, Anne GIS Agent in Spain

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1906 1.76m oval face brown hair blue eyes wears very elegant dresses

Career: Wife of Yves MOYNIEF, whom she met in PPF circles. In 1940 accused of taking part in assassination of DORMOY, sentenced to two years in jail. After her release became an Amt VI agent. At present she works for VICENTE in BARCELONA, supplying him with information on the French colony there, under cover as an entertainer at a Cafe.

MOYNIER, Yves, (MAGICIER, Gilbert) GIS Agent in Spain

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1913 1.80m Slavic type face reddish blond hair

Career: Former member of Action Francaise and Cagoulo, arrested when latter was disbanded and obtained amnesty by joining French Army in 1939. Joined PPF and became agent for Amt VI in 1942. Sent to Switzerland to establish contact with de GAULLE's Intelligence office in GENEVA, but failed in this mission. Fled to BRUSSELS with his wife in 1944. In July 1945 they went to Spain. Interned at Camp Miranda and after release went to BARCELONA in January 1946.

NEISSER, Werner Deuxieme Bureau Agent Austrian

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1913 1.80m oval face blue eyes reddish blond hair

Career: Ski teacher in France. Became agent for Amt VI in 1939. In October 44 placed in Sabotage group and sent to SAV RENO to facilitate its entry into France. Later entered Deuxieme Bureau.

Misc: Has a wife in MILAN.

QUEYDAT, (fnu)

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1901 1.70m oval face grayish hair

Career: Leading member of PPF in North Africa. Came to France in 1942 as member of the Party's Directorium. Joined French SS in 1944 and later captured by the British. Escaped to Spain with AUFOND and interned at Camp Miranda; freed through intervention of VICENTE.

Misc: May be sent back to North Africa by VICENTE as an expert on Arabic matters.

PALMIERI, (fnu) Dancer Corsican

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1910 1.68m oval face blue eyes dark brown hair

Career: Lived in PARIS where he was well known in gangster circles and arrested several times. Became Abwehr agent in 1941 and recruited numerous characters of the underworld for the organization.

Misc: A shrewd and dangerous man, last known to live in MILAN with his friends and mistress.

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PENA, (fnu) Agent of the Spanish Intelligence Service

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1906 1.68m oval face curly dark blond hair

Career: Old follower of FRANCO's Falangist Party. Until 1944 with Spanish Embassy in PARIS, he worked at the same time for the Abwehr. Went to Germany in 1944 and escaped to Spain at the end of the war. Since he was well acquainted with French affairs and had good contacts with former collaborationists, VICENTE employed him to recruit French agents among the refugees streaming into Spain at SAN SEBASTIAN. He has great influence and access to substantial funds in Spain.

Misc: Speaks French with a strong Spanish accent.

PETIER, Pierre

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1906 1.68m oval face curly dark blond hair

Misc: Speaks fluent Italian. Has a wife in NICE.

PETINATTI, (fnu) Agent for the Italian Consulate-General in MARSEILLE

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1902 1.75m oval face black hair

Career: Returned to Italy late in 1943 and allegedly maintained contact with the Spanish IS.

Misc: Married.

PUTEAU, Adrien Agent for Spanish IS

Present Address: Unknown. 1.80m long face prominent nose dark brown hair

Career: Former member of the PPF. From 1942 until August 1944 Abwehr agent in MARSEILLE. Then went to Spain and was interned at Camp Miranda. Released in January 1945, he first worked for Lopez MORENO in BARCELONA and was then engaged by VICENTE.

Misc: Speaks French with a typical Mediterranean accent.

REUTER, (fnu) Parisian-banker and GIS Agent

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1891 1.68m black hair

TENAILLE, Andre Agent for Spanish IS

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1908 1.80m long face grayish hair

Career: A former Cagoulard and good friend of DELONCLE with whom he was arrested in 1938. Released in 1939, he volunteered for the French Army. After the armistice he became a leading member of the newly formed MSR (Mouvement Sociale Revolutionnaire). Received an assignment in DIJON by the Abwehr and was trained as wireless operator. Built a radio station in the Ardennes in August 1944. Escaped to Spain after the war, and after a brief stay at Camp Miranda, he found employment with VICENTE.

Misc: Has a wife in PARIS.

GONZALEZ VICEN
VICENTE, (fnu) Head of Spanish IS

Present Address: Unknown. 1.82m oval face black hair slender

Career: Violent Falangist. Founder of FRANCO's now IS and leader of the Servicio de Informacion e Investigacion.

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VOINEAU, Robert Journalist and Agent of Spanish IS

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1911 1.80m oval face black hair

Career: Fought with the French Army as a Lt in 1939-1940. In 1943, he received an important post from DARNAND in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1944, escaped to Germany and later was in Spain, employed by VICENTE.

Misc: Clever man and confirmed Anti-Communist. Comes from a military family, his father still being a Colonel in the French Army.

2. List of Personalities not mentioned in Interrogation Report

BAGRATION-MOUKHRANI Sr, Prince (fnu) Georgian

Present Address: Unknown. Last seen in CANNES. Born: 1881 1.78m oval face greyish hair

Career: Considered spiritual leader of Georgians among emigre circles in France.

Misc: Married and has two children.

BAGRATION-MOUKHRANI Jr, Prince (fnu) Georgian

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1902 1.84m oval face black hair

Career: Married into Italian royal family and supplied GIS with information through PETROW. Went to BERLIN frequently to discuss his family's re-instatement in Georgia after the German occupation of the Caucasus.

BAGRATION-MOUKHRANI, Princess (fnu) Georgian

Present Address: Unknown. Last seen in MADRID in April 1945. Born: 1901 1.72m oval face black hair

Career: Sent to Spain by PETROW in 1943.

Misc: Married to an Englishman.

BASTIANI, (fnu) RSHA Agent in MARSEILLES French

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1881 1.76m oval face bald

Career: Colonel in the French Army and Commandant of MAINZ after World War I. Being retired he joined Amt VI for purely financial reasons. On friendly terms with PETAIN and visited VICHY frequently.

Misc: Married. Probably still lives in NICE with his wife.

BONNARDEL, (fnu) RSHA Agent in MARSEILLES French

Present Address: Unknown. Born: 1912 1.82m oval face blond hair

Career: Employed with US Consulate in MARSEILLE until 1942. Then, after German occupation of MARSEILLE, he offered his services to Amt VI from fear of reprisals for his former affiliations and also for financial reasons. He was sent to Switzerland to penetrate the US Diplomatic Corps, but failed. After April 1944 he suffered from tuberculosis and was too sick to be employed.

Misc: A bachelor, he lived in MARSEILLE with his mother.

BRANDES, Otto Intelligence Officer in German Embassy in BRUSSELS

Misc: Directed activities of Belgian Amt VI agents. After German occupation of France, he headed purchasing office of the Wehrmacht in PARIS, called Binkauf's Organisation Otto. This office also served as an intelligence gathering agency.

CHANEL, Mme. (fnu) Owner of the great perfumery in PARIS

Misc: Made frequent trips to Spain in 1943 and 1944, allegedly in the service of the GIS. German Border police were instructed to assist her in every way and even delivered money to her in MADRID.

CHAPAZ, (fnu) Bicycle merchant in GENEVA Swiss

Misc: In 1942, leader of illegal Communist Party in Switzerland and also worked for RIS. Tried to obtain information on workings of US and British Intelligence Service in France for the Russians.

DELFIN, (fnu), & BAUER RSHA Agent Belgian

Present Address: Unknown. Last seen in Carrabanchel prison in MADRID in April 1945. 1.72m oval face brown eyes black hair

Career: Worked for Amt VI from 1937 under direction of German Military Attache in BRUSSELS, after he had been refused a commission in the Belgian Army. Became most important GIS Agent in Belgium and said to have played an important part in surrender of Fort Eben Emael. Arrested by Belgian authorities in May 1940, but released after armistice and went to BORDEAUX. Then went to PARIS to work for the purchasing office of the ~~German~~ (see BRANDES) and maintained the largest German Intelligence network in France. Having received schooling in wireless operations in Germany, he went to HENDAYE (on the Franco-Spanish border) to handle radio communications; and later to SAN SEBASTIAN. In July 1944, after the merging of the Abwehr with RSHA, he was denounced to the Spanish police as the result of intrigue, and arrested. DELFIN's extradition was demanded by Belgium, Holland, France, England and the US. To forestall this extradition, DELFIN proposed to Martinez CAMPOS of the Spanish General Staff that he be allowed to set up his remaining wireless net in France for the Spanish General Staff. Before VE day, the Spanish General Staff gave DELFIN a list of names, complete with addresses and photographs, of leading Spanish opponents of the Franco regime and requested him to liquidate them. DELFIN believes that the Spanish Government will never let him be extradited, for fear that this information might become known to the Allies.

DJASHTAVILLI, (fnu)

Career: Sent to Turkey in charge of eight agents. Assassinated in MARSEILLE with wife in September 1944.

GIRAUD, Jacques Amt VI agent Member of the Action Francaise

Present Address: Presumably MARSEILLE. Born: 1908 1.62m oval face blond hair

Career: GIRAUD became a partner in his father's real estate business. He was involved in a law suit when he had a love affair with another man's wife. GIRAUD was sent to Amt VI by Charles GAUDIOT, head of MSR (Mouvement Sociale Revolutionnaire) in unoccupied France. He told Amt VI that he was working for the British Intelligence Service, but would play a double agent and work for Amt VI if they would squash the indictment against him. He produced some questions, allegedly from the British Intelligence Service, dealing mostly with troop movements they wanted to know about. GIRAUD was engaged by Amt VI at MARSEILLE in 1942 and told to continue his associations with the British and feed them false information prepared by Amt VI. He never disclosed his contacts with the British, but did mention a French middle-man. He was very friendly with the Turkish press attache in VICHY and obtained valuable information on the Turkish stand in the war. GIRAUD stayed with Amt VI until June 1944 when he joined the French Army as an officer.

KELLER, Pater Dr Peter Benedictine monk Amt VI agent

Present Address: Unknown. Perhaps in the Montserrat Monastery near BARCELONA. Born: 1906 1.66m oval face curly blond hair wears glasses

Career: KELLER is a member of the Benedictine order and was Abbot of its only monastery in Germany. He worked for the Abwehr in STUTTGART as far back as 1936, mostly on Near East and Italian questions. He was transferred to Amt VI in July 1940 and was sent to PARIS. His intelligence duties were the penetration of high ecclesiastical circles in France and the gaining of any intelligence material available in his talks with the clergy. He was also to maintain liaison with the Benedictine monastery in MONTSERRAT near BARCELONA, as Sir Samuel MOASE, the former British ambassador to Spain, often went there to visit his close friend, the abbot of the monastery. KELLER also made frequent trips to ROME in order to obtain information on the missions and talks of the Special American Ambassador Myron C. TAYLOR with the Vatican. Prof STOLZ of the Vatican was one of the sources. KELLER was quite friendly with the confessor (nu) of PETAIN and LAVAL who very indiscreetly conveyed some of the confessions to KELLER. KELLER influenced Cardinal BAUDRILLART, head of the Institut Catholique in PARIS, to such an extent that he became a rabid Germanophile and the protector of the Anti-Bolshevist League. The same influence was exerted on Cardinal SUHARD.

Misc: Speaks fluent German, Italian, French, Arabic and Hebrew. Has a mistress, but is often seen in the cheapest brothels.

SP
July 4/44
KUTSCHMAN, Walter SS H/Stuf Border Police Commissioner of HENDAYE

Career: He and Mme CHANEL of the famous perfumery made frequent trips to Spain in 1943 and 1944, allegedly in the interests of the FIS. On one occasion, KUTSCHMAN was told to deliver a large sum of money to Mme CHANEL in MADRID. In August 1944, he was ordered to the Russian front, but fled to Spain, where he had formerly fought with FRANCO in the Civil War. He was arrested and is believed to be in Camp Miranda in Spain.

SP
July 4/44
LAFORD, (fnu) Press Attache at the Vichy French Embassy in MADRID
Amt VI agent

Career: In September 1944 LAVAL entrusted LAFORD with the organization of a relief agency in Spain for the French collaborators who had to flee there. He was given five or six million pesetas, part of which he gave to the collaborators and part of which he kept. He is believed to be in Spain still, hiding in a little fishing village.

SP
July 4/44
MARTIN, Ludwig Amt VI agent

Present Address: May be in BARCELONA. Born: 1908 1.62m oval freckled face curly blond hair blue eyes

Career: Was a member of the Intercommerciale, a large trucking agency in France which was liquidated in May 1943. Joined Amt VI as an unpaid agent and was sent to BARCELONA to observe the politics and tendencies of the South American diplomats. He was dropped by the GIS when the repercussions of the Intercommerciale became too great and was ordered to go to Germany, but disobeyed and stayed in BARCELONA.

SP
July 4/44
Misc: Married to Baroness KOPPEL, a white Russian. Has Panamanian citizenship