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HIHI (OSS) CHAIN
Review of Chain - 1942 (HIHI)
By

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C.S.S.

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(Mademoiselle) Suzanne Bertillon
26 avenue Marceau
Paris
Elysee 76-42

On 1 July 1941 I was appointed chef censor 2d class in the foreign press section of the Ministry of Information at Vichy.

My new position afforded me the opportunity to enter into daily relations with representatives of the American press. A modern Christopher Columbus, I discovered America in Vichy - a circumstance which I considered most fortunate. I had to do with intelligent and conscientious newspapermen whose articles and cables reported the true spirit of France, of a France that had not accepted defeat, nor, above all "collaboration" with the enemy.

I made every effort to make their assignment more easy by abstaining from cutting any of their texts that dealt with the struggle against the enemy, so that a short time later the collaborators Pietri and Devries obtained my dismissal.

Among the American journalists I had been particularly attracted by Miss Virginia Hall, the accredited correspondent of the New York Post, and had formed a friendship with her.

In June 1942 she decided to go to Lyon and asked me to become her unofficial Vichy correspondent.

Until November 1942, I sent her a weekly report on all political and other information that I was able to collect (M. Louis Marin, deputy from Nancy, was informed by me of my activity and continually supplied us with the most useful information). Furthermore, I wrote the most detailed press reviews on every subject which might interest the American public (French industrial and

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agricultural production, financial situation, etc.).

After 11 November 1942, I asked M. Louis Marin to try to get me into the American intelligence service, since I distrusted the French 2eme Bureau, several members of which were of doubtful allegiance; moreover, the service itself was closely watched by the Germans.

January 1943 found me quite discouraged; I felt useless and more than ever devoured by the desire to serve.

It was at this time that one morning I received a visit from two unknown young women (one was Mademoiselle Michelin - a friend of M. Truc - the other was Madame Cirrera). They told me that they had come from Miss Hall, gave the pass-word which she and I had used for quite some time, and asked me if I would like to work for the Americans. Since I am suspicious by nature, I asked them several questions - the Gestapo was installed in Vichy and used a thousand tricks in order to ferret out patriots. But, to cut a long story short, I accepted their offer and was handed a memorandum which dealt with military matters. Before leaving, Mme C. and Melle M. told me that I would soon receive news of them. The memorandum gave me some food for thought - I had received no special training in the procurement of military information. Nevertheless, I was firmly resolved to succeed. Perched on my bicycle, I rode through the surroundings of Vichy only to discover that from a military standpoint, there was absolutely nothing of interest to report.

The small Rhue airfield and the young German recruits did not represent anything of great importance.

I went to Clermont-Ferrand to see a person who might become an agent; unfortunately she turned out to be stupid and scared. I took advantage of this opportunity to visit Clermont and observed many things; unfortunately they were of secondary importance. I began to realize with anxiety that I was taking on

the responsibilities of a job for which I had not the slighted training. Nevertheless, I jotted down everything that I had observed.

The days went by and I did not receive any news from "Mouquette" (this was the password). I began to think that I would hear nothing more of the whole affair when I received a note asking me to be at Marseilles on that same day (which I could not possibly do) or at Toulon on the following day. The note gave the exact address and requested me to telegraph an affirmative answer c.o. general delivery at Marseilles - which I took good care not to do.

I took the train on the same evening and arrived in Toulon at the appointed hour. There I found Melle Michelin and Alphonse Cazals (Lina Cirrera's brother) at the house of one of their friends, a Madame Bataille. I gave them the insignificant notes that I had jotted down. They gave me more detailed instructions and reimbursed me for my travelling expenses (2,000 francs).

I told them that I had some connections in le Puy which might be useful and they gave me the name of M. Bonette, 16 rue Vacon, Marseilles.

We separated without planning another appointment. I asked them to abstain from sending me telegrams, since the German police read and inspected all telegraphic communications; I also asked them to be extremely cautious with their correspondence.

More than a month went by before I received any communication. During this time, I went to work, gathered information from several sources and kept an eye on the countryside from my bicycle. In the meantime, M. Louis Marin continued to give me very valuable information.

Finally, after some time had elapsed, I received a money order for 2,000 francs, and a letter which asked me to come to the Cafe Paul at Toulouse at three o'clock on a certain day at the end of the week.

When I arrived at the appointed place I found M. and Lina Cirrera whom I asked to step outside the cafe since I was afraid that some member of the Gestapo

might be inside the cafe spying on us. We went to the Cirrera's hotel and conversed in low tones in their room. I asked our friends to tell Melle Michelin never again to send me a money order, since post-offices kept records of such transactions.

Cirrera gave me 10,000 francs and told me to get in touch with my friends at le Fay, to find an agent and to go to Toulon and get in touch with Madame Lucienne Fouques (a friend of Truc and of Melle Michelin) whose address he had misplaced. Cirrera asked me to get the address from Mme Bataille and gave me the addresses of Dr. Chauvin, Dr. Guimesanne, of Blanc, Colombe and a baker by the name of Astier who lived at Cannes (all friends of Truc and Melle Michelin).

Cirrera explained that my assignment was the establishment of a chain of information - chain 1942 of which he was the chief. It was he who assumed the perilous mission of crossing the border and carrying the mail.

The Cirrera couple struck me as being extremely likable. They were people of humble background, but had great dignity and a simple courage. Both were Spaniards (she had become a French citizen). He spoke French with some difficulty nevertheless, we understood each other perfectly.

Ramon Cirrera gave me another 10,000 francs for Lucienne Fouques and an intelligence objective.

It was lucky that we had not remained in the little cafe. When I passed near there again I learned that the place had been raided. It was a narmor escape since the German police had asked to see the papers of all the customers.

Some time later I went to Toulon (March 1943). Unfortunately Madame Bataille was away on a trip, and it was she who had Lucienne's address. I decided to pay a visit to everyone of our correspondents. I began with Dr. Guimesanne who received me immediately. The password was "Bouquette". A decent man, a little shaggy and not, as I had hoped, a man of staunch purpose. He gave

me some rather vague information, some unconfirmed rumors. I realized immediately that in view of his undecided character, he would only be of slight use to us. I also went to see Blanc and Colomb, but neither of them were at home. I ended my round of visits with Dr. Chauvin, I found him to be intelligence, energetic, quick-witted and resolute. He gave me some key information. Some of it was confirmed, some observed and some from very reliable sources. He was very eager to help us in the most useful fashion and also - and I must emphasize this point - a most unselfish fashion, for reason of pure patriotism. We understood each other perfectly. He knew Lucienne and telephoned her immediately (since she was a nurse, he asked her to come to his place to pick up some phials).

Lucienne arrived and from the very first I saw that she was intelligent,, energetic and devoted. I gave her the 1,000 francs which pleased her very much. I explained to her that she would have to get in touch immediately with our correspondents in Toulon, as well as with the baker, Astier, who lived at Cannes on the Antibes road. I gave her the intelligence objectives and added that I would notify her by post-card of the date of my return: that the text of the card would be "Bon souvenir" signed "Camille" and that the date of my arrival would be the date I used on the card.

Lucienne lived at No. 2, rue Augustin Daumas.

"I will give three knocks on your door, one strong and two light." Lucienne was to distribute the intelligence objective and collect the Toulon reports. This would allow me to gain a lot of time and also to explain matters more thoroughly and, if necessary, discuss them.

I returned to Marseilles where I was staying with my cousins, Monsieur and Madame Maquaire, to whom I had explained my work. My cousins promised to help me and to let me stay with them as often and as long as necessary. This was very kind of them, since at that time Marseilles was suffering from an almost complete

lack of food; they never permitted me to pay them anything for my board and keep. They lived in a very attractive house in the middle of a parc (167 Avenue Clot-Bey, Bonneveine), opposite the Parc Boraly.

I wanted to find a regular correspondent in Marseilles, but this proved very difficult.

I started out to take the street-car all around town, but lacking experience in such matters I was unable to draw plans of the pill-boxes and fortifications I saw and had no way of evaluating their importance.

When I returned to Vichy I attempted to find a correspondent at Clermont-Ferrand. I had been given some addresses, but I discovered that the individuals at these addresses only mouthed patriotism. They detested the Germans, but their hatred was not great enough to permit them to jeopardise their safety. They were scared...

At Vichy, the Chief of personnel of C.F.I., Monsieur Guy Pfeiffer, was a friend of mine. Pfeiffer was a militant gaulliste, but cautious, very very cautious. Nevertheless, Pfeiffer had connections in Clermont. He traveled there several times and for several months transmitted to us some very interesting information. Then he was seized by panic and refused to continue to help us.

From Vichy I went to le Puy where I immediately found the most devoted and selfless support. First, there was the deputy mayor of le Puy, Monsieur Pebellier, anti-collaborationist, militant pro-Ally from the start who, in his capacity as mayor, was in a position to give us the most useful information; this he never failed to do. Not only did he inform me of troops movements, but gave me the names of German officers, reported on the state of the airfields, on industrial production, on German requisitions, on the morale of the Boche officers, etc. Moreover, he made it possible for me to meet Monsieur Badini, the architect of the port of Marseilles.

Monsieur Pebellier's friend, Monsieur Soulier, pharmacist (largest pharmacy

in le Puy) completed the information I obtained from M. Pebellier by adding important details.

Pebellier and Soulier served us faithfully, completely selflessly and often in the most useful fashion.

At le Puy I stayed with my cousin Melle Homery, which permitted me to avoid registering at a hotel.

From le Puy I left for Perpignan - a disagreeable trip, since I had to wait for the train to Narbonne in the Nimes RR station from midnight until 4 a.m. and change trains at Narbonne for Perpignan early in the morning.

At Perpignan I found my friends the Cirreras staying with some women relatives who lived at No. 4 rue Lluçia; with them was Alphonse Cazals (madame Cirrera's brother). They were nice enough to ask me to have lunch with them and afterwards I gave them the reports which, this time, were considerably better than the last.

We arranged to meet at Perpignan every 10th and 25th of the month.

I seem to remember that it was on this day that Cirrera gave me 50,000 frs. not for myself personally, but for the chain in general.

On my way back I stopped at Ales where my aunt and my first cousin, Andre Eichart, had taken refuge. When Andre learned what type of work I was engaged in (I could tell him, knowing him well), he begged to become part of the chain. I gave him the registration number 5-3 and asked him to establish a network in the entire Rhone Delta. He agreed, and I appointed him sector chief.

Since the Germans forced civilians to guard the railroads at night, Andre had become friends with railroaders and workers; these connections proved to be very useful later on.

On my way I stopped at le Puy in order to collect some additional information, and in Vichy Louis Marin was collecting the information which might be of interest to me. It was he who told me of the armored units that were circulating in Marseille:

I arrived in Marseilles early in April; I believe that it was at this time that I got in touch with Monsieur Badani who gave me information concerning the submarine bases that the Germans were planning to build- particularly information on the projected base at Enveaux, I reported this immediately.

A friend of my cousins the Maquaires, Monsieur Lanversin, put me in touch with Monsieur Boglione, engineer of the chamber of commerce, who, from this moment, and in the most selfless manner, informed me on the state of the Germans' morale, their requisitions of cranes, etc., machines and, in particular, on the important submarine base of Mourepiane which was then being built. In shifts of 2,000 each 4,000 labourers worked day and night on this construction. It was Boglione who gave me the plan of the base and indicated to me the most important targets (pylones), it was he who advised me on the best possible moment for bombing the base. He told me that this should be done before the cement had dried, but not before the work was quite advanced so that long months of work would be destroyed.

The bombing took place at the appointed time, hits were scored directly on the targets as indicated, and this enormous construction plan which had been in process for 18 months was destroyed.

In addition to this he gave me a quantity of other indications which proved to be very useful. But neither Boglione nor Badani could become A agents. They were too busy and also too specialized; my organization in Marseilles was far from giving me complete satisfaction. It was necessary to act with the greatest caution, choose someone who knew enough about these matters to take over the general management of the organization. My cousins the Maquaires helped me in my search and introduced me to some shipowners, but to despite their hatred for the Germans, the fear these latter inspired in them constituted an obstacle; I still do not know if these individuals knew nothing of if they were afraid to talk. It was maddening to me such slow headway.

I returned to Toulon where Luccienne had done admirable work. Dr. Chauvin had given her some very interesting documents, and she had gone to see the baker at Cannes who in an illegible handwriting did the best he could. Dr. Guimesanne proved to be incompetent, engineer Blanc was afraid and did not dare to give us the plan of the Toulouse base that he had promised. On the other hand, Colomb was supplying us with very interesting information. I had asked Lucienne to memorize all names and addresses because we had to be prepared for the worst misadventures. I had also asked her never to write anything in a note-book, because so many patriots had been arrested as a result of some agents' practice of keeping written lists.

My cousins the Maquaires gave me the address of one of their cousins who lived in Montpellier. This was a Monsieur Gaston Poulain who agreed enthusiastically to help us. For several months he unselfishly supplied us with valuable information. One day, however, the Gestapo searched his house. They found nothing (despite the fact that he was hiding a Refractaire), but after this they watched him so closely

that he notified us that he would not come to see us until further notice.

Andre Eichart (53) joined me at Montpellier; in the meantime he had done good work and had begun to build up a unit that extended as far as Avignon. He had formed a friendship with a railroader of the important Nimes RR station who consequently supplied us regularly with the schedule of all German trains (hour of departure, number of cars, nature of freight and, whenever possible, the description of markings and insignia). In addition, this railroader kept us informed on the movement of troops and supplied us with the description of tactical insignia. His work was always greatly appreciated by our friends in Barcelona who asked us repeatedly in their letters to congratulate him on his work. This agent was killed during the liberation. He is survived by his widow, a small child and an old mother whose sole support he was. Would it not be possible to give her some small measure of help? Eichart has transmitted the records to Colonel Schoonmaker (sic) and I myself submitted a copy to Mr. Cassady.

I left with Eichart for Perpignan in order to introduce him to Cirrera with whom he got along famously.

For a period of about three months the chain, still in its formation stage, functioned with the regularity of a clock. On the 10th and 25th of every month I met Cazals or Cirrera at Perpignan where we exchanged our reports.

But late in June 1943, letters and money failed to come from Barcelona four times in succession. All I had left at the time were 15,000 frs. A marriage in the family of near kin was to take place in Paris early in July and I could not under any circumstance avoid attending the ceremony. I notified Cazals that I had made arrangements with Lucienne and that she would bring the reports, but that I could not continue to work blindly without instructions and nor, alas, without funds, because traveling was expensive. Cazals told me that as soon as the mail arrived from Barcelona he would send me a postcard on which would be written "affectionate thoughts" and would carry the date of the day on which he expected me in Perpignan.

I left for Paris and remained there for ten days.

Here I would like to say something in parenthesis. As I stated above, I went to Toulouse every two weeks; there I would see Lucienne. One day in May 1943 I arrived as usual and saw Lucienne in the company of a young man wearing dark glasses. She introduced the young man to me as Jean Bollot, a friend of Monsieur Truc who had asked me to present greetings to all his Toulouse friends whose addresses the young man carried with him. He told me, moreover, that he had a radio transmitter and that he worked for Chain 3503. Unless it was absolutely necessary for the sake of our work, I was very reluctant to establish relations with other chains and refused to exchange any information with them. I was always afraid of possible indiscretions. Jean Bollot who was very loud and talked too much. He was conspicuous and vain, spent money with both hands and showed too great an interest in our chain. Furthermore, despite all my efforts to shake him off, he never left me alone with Lucienne, but stuck to us like a leach and kept offering to be of service to us.

I told Lucienne frankly that I was very displeased with this new acquaintance and admonished her for having introduced me by my real name. She admitted that I was right. I advised her to be careful and to see him infrequently.

Ballot was certainly not a bad fellow, but he was young, inexperienced, a braggard, a "meridional" and bound to commit enormous stupidities.

When I returned to Vichy I found a note from Lucienne telling me that she had accomplished her mission. The note was, of course, couched in veiled terms. But I continued to remain without news from Cazals and Cirrera and this made me quite anxious; I was afraid that they had run into some bad luck. The July 1943 passed in this manner.

Nevertheless I continued to work and collect information. I had almost exhausted my funds.

One morning, feeling particularly worried, I heard a knock on my door. I opened the door and saw a stranger about thirty years old. He asked me if I was Melle B. and gave the password. He had come from the United States Embassy in Madrid. Disturbed over my silence, the Embassy had sent him to obtain news of me. His pseudonyms were Raymond Sate, Emile and Willy. He had been sent to give me 50,000 francs. He also told me that my personal monthly remuneration would be 20,000 francs (including traveling expenses) and that he was to explain the code to me. I liked Raymond Sate very much, he was discreet, intelligent, active and resolute. He gave me many useful instructions about editing my reports, explained the various information echelons and left me his address in case I should need something.

He would have liked to use our mail, but I explained to him that I did not have any news of my contacts; he suggested that I notify him in case this situation should continue (in a pre-arranged code, naturally) and told me that he would make arrangements to put me in touch with other individuals. He left that same evening telling me that he would return at some later undetermined date.

In the meantime I had been watching a young employee of the O.F.I., 22 year old Henri Martell (1). We took our meals at the same modest restaurant and ate at the same table.

One day I asked him to accompany me outside; we walked along the middle of the road in order to prevent anyone from overhearing our conversation. I asked him some questions which he answered satisfactorily. Consequently, I asked him to work with me and he accepted with enthusiasm. I engaged him at 5,000 frs. per month and I never had any reason to regret it. It was he who became the famous agent 13-1. He formed cells of sub-agents in all the ministries; these cells proved to be ex-

(1) Pierre Marzelieres

tremely devoted to us. Furthermore, Martell had friends in the Police force, and among the railroaders. It was he who maintained liaison with Clermont-Ferrand. As an official of the CMI, he was the first to read the secret and confidential telegrams that came in from all corners of France. Between July 1943 and January 1944 we were in a position to furnish the most interesting and valuable information on everything that went on behind the scenes in Vichy (reports from prefects, factory production, sabotage, bombing results, foreign affairs, troop movements, etc.). It was he who furnished us with the first information on the "winged torpedo" emplacements which I have reason to believe were no other than VI emplacements. In short, Martell proved to be an agent of the highest quality. With the advent of September his service had expanded greatly and cost as 20,000 frs. per month.

Martell usually came to see me at 11 p.m. I gave him the key to my house so that his comings and goings would not attract attention. He would bring me the important documents which had been stolen from the ministries and I would copy them during the night. He would return at 8 a.m., pick up the documents and put them back in their respective places in the ministries before the employees and the office heads arrived.

It was when I had begun to work with Martell that early in August 1943 I received the long-awaited card signed Alphonse.

I left immediately for Marseilles. My cousins the Maquaires had moved from Marseilles to Paris and I went to stay in the house of their friends, Mr. and Madame Lanversin. They were absent from Marseilles at that time and had kindly placed their house at my disposal. Unfortunately they lived at quite some distance from the center of town, a circumstance which, in that torrid heat, constituted an added burden.

Thanks to Mr. Boulain of Montpellier, I had made an extremely interesting

acquaintance in Marseille. This was Mr. Camille Ernst, former prefect, who at that time had an important position in the Marseilles Mairie. Not only did Mr. Ernst give me information in an intelligent and selfless manner, but he introduced me to Mr. Mace, a remarkable and intelligent police commissioner. I would meet him in Mr. Ernst's office where he would give me his reports. In his position Mr. Mace was in constant touch with the Germans and gave me valuable information on several occasions. Unfortunately Mr. Ernst was arrested by the Germans in September or October 1943. He was deported to Germany and is probably in the Weimar camp. Commissioner Mace has disappeared.

From Marseilles I went to Toulouse to see Lucienne. I knocked on her door according to our prearranged signal but no one answered. I sat down on the stairs, thinking that she had not yet returned from work. I had been waiting for about 15 minutes when an old lady descended that stairs from a higher floor and said "Are you waiting for Mme Lucienne?.....Oh, Lord, Lord!"

"What has happened to her?"

"I cannot tell you ... No, I cannot say anything, it's terrible, terrible!"

Since the old lady refused to say anything more and it was impossible to get anything out of her, I went to a lower floor where a colleague of Lucienne's lived.

She told me the Italian police had arrested Lucienne as well as all our other friends, Dr. Chauvin, Dr. Guimesanne, Colomb and Blanc, that is, all of Mr. Truc's friends, which constituted a disturbing coincidence. My suspicions immediately fell on Jean Bollot. These suspicions were later justified. Bollot's largesse with money had aroused the suspicion of the Italian police who arrested him and searched his apartment where they found the list of names that Truc had given him. The list contained all the names and addresses of the persons involved.

The Italians also searched Lucienne's place, stole several objects, but found neither names, addresses, or documents. However, as a result of Blanc's, Astier's and

Guimesanna's indiscreet talk, they kept her in prison. She was set free in June 1944 and was clever enough to divert the suspicions of the Italian police from me.

Lucienne's neighbor told me that the Italians had learned that I was to visit Lucienne on 24 July and set a trap for me at her place between 24 and 26 July. By a blessed coincidence I happened to have run out of funds at that time and was not able to make the trip - thus escaping the trap. The neighbor found my postcard in Lucienne's mailbox and had had the foresight to burn it. Since I found the city of Toulon rather unhealthy for me, I took the first train to Marseilles, very worried about my Toulon unit which would have to be reorganized as quickly as possible.

In Marseilles I inquired about Bonetto (another of Truc's friends) and learned that he, too, had been arrested.

After a stop-over at Ales, I nevertheless went to Toulouse with Eichart where the Cirreras had made an appointment with me at No. 8 rue du Senechal. I gave them all the reports that Martell had placed in my care.

Back in Vichy I went to see my friends, Mr. and Mme de Watteville-Berkheim, who had connections in Toulon. They knew of my activities and had encouraged me in my work. They told me to go and see Mr. Pottecher, an Alsatian writer who had taken refuge at Toulon and lived on Cap Brun. I followed their advice and found Mr. Pottecher to be a very old man living an extremely retired existence. Despite the oppressive heat he offered to accompany me to the house of a friend who lived some few kilometers from there. He assured me that I could place my confidence in this friend, a Dr. Puy.

Dr. Puy appeared to be very intelligent, very likable and completely devoted to our cause. Among his clientele there were several persons who could be very useful to us. I suggested that he organize the Toulon service and he

accepted my suggestion with enthusiasm. He became one of our most zealous and active agents, and although he supplied us with very detailed and very regular reports he never accepted a cent for himself. (I reimbursed him for the money he spent on gasoline and travel.) He asked me to distribute the sum I would ordinarily have paid him among his agents, many of whom had large families to support. As a result of his generosity Puy's agents were somewhat better paid than others (on the average I paid a good agent 5,000 frs a month - Puy's agents received 6,500 francs and sometimes 7,500 francs.). Dr. Puy worked with us until the liberation. We never had anything but praise for his work. He supplied us with maps, plans and important and exact data on submarine bases - in short he was a very excellent agent.

I thanked my friends the Wattevilles warmly and asked them if they knew anyone in the small towns of the Rhone Delta. They gave me an introduction to Mr. Schlumberger at Arles (spinning-mill owner). The latter received me very amiably and promised to find some person who would be better qualified to organize a unit than he himself.

At this time (early in September 1943) my trips were organized as follows:

I left Vichy (generally on Monday) on the 18:20 train, arrived at Marseilles at 06:00 and spent the day there. I went to see Bogeione, Ernst and Badani who all lived in different parts of the city; at this season the heat was tropical, and I myself lived at Bonnevaie. The following day I would take the 10:20 to Toulon where I would spend the day since there were no trains to Marseilles until 20:00. The day after my return to Marseilles I spent the day at Arles and on the fourth day I left Marseilles at 06:45 (this necessitated getting up at 05:00) and arrived at Montpellier at 10:00. There I would meet Eichart at Gaston Poulain's and we would take the train again at 14:30; we changed trains at Narbonne where we waited one hour for the train to Perpignan. We would arrive at Perpignan toward 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, meet the Cirreras or Alphonse Cazals and take the

the 22:45 train in total darkness. We would arrive at Narbonne at midnight where we would wait for the Bordeaux express which arrived at 02:00 crowded to the bursting point.

We almost always rode to Nimes standing in the corridor of the train. We would arrive at Nimes toward 05:00 and at that epoch there was a train for Vichy which left Nimes at 05:25. When Eichart was not with me I would stop at Ales at 06:18 and take the train to Vichy at 15:50. I would arrive home completely exhausted at 1 o'clock in the morning, but happy to have accomplished my mission successfully.

Whenever the package of documents was too voluminous, I would wrap it carefully in newspapers and be careful to have a piece of bread peeking out from among the wrappings. I would place the package in the luggage rack above the head of a traveling companion in order to be able to say, if necessary, that I had never seen it before, and in order not to have anything on my person or in my luggage in case I was searched. The precaution was necessary during the Narbonne-Perpignan trip because on this stretch every passenger was searched by German police, who, through some miraculous coincidence, never showed any interest in me.

I made it a rule never to avoid the German poldiers, and voluntarily sat in the same compartment in order to and converse with them. I speak German fluently, and it was in this fasion that I learned of the results of the air attacks on Dusseldorf and Berlin. I made mental notes on their clothing, on their hopes and on the state of their morale - they attempted to forget their troubles by drowning their worries in alcohol.

I forgot to mention that for several months I made stop-overs at Lyon between two trains. Here I would go to the headquarters of the French police at No. 35 rue St. Jean to see my old friend Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the

technical police laboratories. A former student of my uncle, Alphonse Bertillon, Dr. Locard was firmly pro-Ally. On several occasions he gave me some information - interesting, although of secondary importance.

At this epoch I left Vichy at 04:00 on a slow train in total darkness. This continued for several months, namely from January to June 1943. Then one day, greatly agitated, Dr. Locard told me that he was being closely watched by the Germans and that my visits constituted a danger for him as well as for myself and begged me to discontinue them. I respected his wish and ceased my visits. At Arles I went to see Mr. Schlumberger several times, but just when this connection was about to have some practical results, Mr. Schlumberger was arrested. He was set free, but continued to be too closely watched by the German police to be of any use to us; furthermore, it became dangerous to visit the immediate vicinity of his house.

In October 1943, my cousin Madame Mortemard de Boisse returned to Marseilles to live. Her house was at No. 10 impasse des Peupliers in the Prado and much more centrally located than the house of my friends the Lanversins. In return for a small remuneration, she permitted me to make her house my headquarters. I had frankly admitted the nature of my activity to Madame Ginette Mortemard de Boisse. She asked to be admitted into the chain and was registered as agent 79 and served as recruiting agent. It was she who discovered "Rascasse" and Leo Negre (12-5) whose acquaintance I made during that period.

Leo Negre was assistant leader of the Marseille police orchestra and had served 15 years in the army. Despite the fact that he had been no more than an NCO, he was cultured and very intelligent. The very first evening he showed me on the map the place where a 305 gun was camouflaged at the exit of the Nerte tunnel.

Leo had a large circle of acquaintances in Marseilles in the most divergent milieux. I assigned him to the organization of a Marseilles unit and gave him a free hand, certain that the work would be well done under his leadership. I

I never had any cause to regret this. He recruited Rascasse and other agents whom I did not wish to know.

My cousin's apartment was convenient because I could receive my agents there, and whenever necessary, invite them to lunch, or put them up as house guests (I had forbidden them all to stay at hotels in order to avoid any record of their visits to Marseilles).

I was very eager to organize a Nice unit which would survey the coast as far as Toulon. It was in this hope that I went to spend a few days with my friend the Marguise de Brantes (Ousteroun-Vence estate) whose two sons were prisoners in Germany. Mme de Brantes was ardently pro-Ally and passionately anti-Vichy. She kept me informed on troop movements at Vence where tank units and SS units were stationed. Furthermore, she told me of several places in the woods where heavy and light artillery had been placed. I verified all this information by going to these points on my bicycle.

I had been given some addresses in Antibes and vicinity, but although these people claimed to be convinced patriots, I unfortunately was not favorably impressed by them. They were rather frightened, not very quick-witted and extremely interested in the money angle; I dropped this contact and I think I was right.

In Vence, however, I had found a correspondent in the person of Monsieur Olivier, editor of the Eclaireur. On several occasions Monsieur Olivier gave us some interesting information and never accepted a sou from us.

Upon my return to Marseilles I asked Leo Negre, whose wife was the niece of the dean of the Antibes parish, to move heaven and earth to find me an agent who would be capable of setting up an organization in the Nice area. I also alerted my cousin Eichart at Ales. For reasons of security we had decided that he and I would alternate in carrying the mail to Perpignan in order that the same person would not be seen too often in the small railway station.

In the meantime Martell had greatly expanded his organization in Vichy; he had found correspondents in Lyon and in Grenoble and was busy effecting a considerable extension of the chain. He furnished me with key information.

Until January 1944 the chain worked as regularly as clockwork. At this epoch I had another visit from Milly who brought me some new funds. These were very welcome and all the more so since the rapid expansion of our organization demanded larger and larger monthly payments. I was very careful with our funds; I wanted our agents to be paid so that they would feel obliged to report regularly - the volunteer agents had a tendency to work as amateurs - but I did not want them to be paid too highly; first, because I did not think this reasonable, and also because I did not want them to indulge in expenditures which were not compatible with their station in life and which would have made them conspicuous and subject to surveillance (vis: Jean Bollot).

In January 1944 Leo Negre introduced me to Jean Dargennes,⁽¹⁾ recommending him warmly and assuring me that he was capable of doing fine work in the Nice sector. I was extremely hesitant; Dargennes seemed so very young (he was 21) and it was a great responsibility. However, since he immediately gave me some excellent information, I gave him a chance and met him at Nice with Leo. Eichart had given me the address of a boardinghouse whose proprietor, Madame Maupas, was one of his intimate friends. She was also courageous and resolute. I went to see her and asked her to take Dargennes as a boarder without registering him (Dargennes, who had broken his work contract with the Germans and carried false papers, wanted to escape the investigations of the S.T.O. [Service du Travail Obligatoire - Forced Labor Draft] at all costs). She agreed to give him room and board for 70 frs. a day and in case the police showed too much curiosity to claim that he was her orphaned nephew. I gave Dargennes the number 41 and even before I returned to Marseilles he gave me some magnificent reports. He asked me for a typewriter, two bicycles and the wherewithal for a new suit of clothes which the poor boy visibly needed. I had

not had time to return to Vichy and had made an appointment to meet Martell in Marseilles. He brought me some remarkable documents and told me that he was about to establish liaison between Chain 1942 and the Pas de Calais on the one hand and the port of Brest on the other. This was on Saturday, 22 January 1944. We made an appointment to meet in Vichy on Tuesday 25 January. On that day, moreover, he was to tell me who would be most qualified to take his place in case something happened to him (alas, we had always to be prepared for such a contingency) and to introduce him to me.

He also told me of his intention of establishing a cell in the Militia where, he said, one of his good friends had been placed. I forbade him categorically to have anything to do with that mob of gangsters. He assured me, however, that there was absolutely no danger, that he could vouch for his friend and that through him we would be informed of the activities of this riffraff and would be able to save our friends when they were in danger. I begged him to use the greatest caution. That same evening Martell took the train to Vichy. On the following day I, too, left Marseilles and stopped at Nimes where I had some other cousins who desired to help us. (Unfortunately they proved to be unwilling to go through with it; however they put me in their house several occasions). I found Eichart at their house where I had made an appointment to meet him. I gave him the mail (he was extremely interested in the reports of 41, as well as in the documents I had received from Martell). Martell left for Perpignan that same day and I returned to Vichy from where I had been absent for three weeks.

On Tuesday 25 January I waited in vain for Martell and learned on the next day that he had been arrested - betrayed over to the Militia by his famous friend,... It was an enormous loss for the chain - a loss from which it never recovered. Martell (13.1), whose real name was Pierre Marzeliere, was tortured but never betrayed anyone; he never mentioned our chain.

He admitted that he was one of the leaders of the N.A.P. (cells in the offices of the public administrations) and that he belonged to the Resistance for patriotic reasons.

I suspect him of having worked with other chains and often questioned him on the subject. He assured me that he never gave us anything but first-hand information. Unfortunately he is at present interned in Germany - probably in the camp at Weimar. Even his mother does not know his exact address.

I had told Martell that if worst came to worst and he was caught and tortured and could not hold out under the torture the best way to avoid mentioning his comrades would be to recite the names of French Gestapo auxiliaries a list of whose names, addresses and descriptions he had once given me. There was no dishonor connected with giving the names of such scum by saying that they were playing a double game, since these individuals themselves were responsible for the betrayal and torture of Frenchmen. A few days after Martell's arrest three of these miserable individuals were arrested and later set free.

Deprived of Martell's information, the chain lost one of its most previous trumps; I tried to fill the gap, but at that time a wave of panic was sweeping Vichy -- and I am cautious. Among my friends there was Madame Leon Renier, wife of the Director of the Havas Publicity Agency; she tried to give me some information, but her best stroke came when she introduced me to the Brouty family. Mr. Fernand Brouty is director and owner of the bookshop and Editions Artheme Fayard. The Brouty family rendered the greatest services to the chain subsequent to the latter part of January or the first part of February 1944.

Through is large circle of personal friends Monsieur Brouty was well informed on political matters and others that were confidential or unpublished. In addition Mr. Brouty agreed to be the treasurer of the chain. Since, as a result of his own

business activity, he handled large sums of money, the sums I entrusted to him passed unnoticed when he deposited them in the bank. I myself would not have been able to make these deposits without being conspicuous. I kept only very small sums of money at home. My room was always prepared to undergo a search at any moment, and the small sums I kept there were not in any way compromising.

Since poor Marzelieres (Martell) had been arrested, Melle Brouty offered to take his place as my deputy. To some degree she took my place when I was absent and maintained liaison with Clermont-Ferrand where she had some reliable and devoted friends. It was through her and through Madame Brouty that I received such information on the Aulnat airfield, on the work in progress in the Michelin and Bergougnan factories, on the results of bombings, etc.. Melle Brouty introduced me to an astrologer and fortune-teller, Madame Andre, 11 rue des Deux Marches; Mme Andre, militantly pro-Ally, had a son who was part of a large Maquis organization. She was the recipient of the confidences of the entire town and memorized all the information which interested us. However, she never revealed the names of her customers. Several times she gave us very interesting indications, in particular on the location of certain German radio transmitting stations.

In addition to this, Melle Brouty made several trips to maintain liaison with Paris where I had sent her to get information on the chemical factories and where she had several well-placed friends. Not only did she never accept a centime, but even refused to be reimbursed for her traveling expenses and other outlays. She worked with as much zeal and devotion as a regularly subsidized agent. Often, when I did not have time, she copied reports on the typewriter; I had bought a beautiful machine which was later stolen from me by the Germans.

Thanks to Madame Brouty's kindness I bought another one for the Nice unit where I had recruited some ten agents whom he had trained and whose work may well be

qualified as magnificent. I had also bought Marseilles and Nice several bicycles with the funds of the chain.

With the advent of March 1944 the trains began to run very irregularly. There was no longer any direct train connection with Toulon; in order to see Dr. Puy for half an hour (I always went to see him during his consultation hours in order not to compromise him) I had to spend the entire day there. I took advantage of the opportunity to saunter along the port and the Mourillon, but having never received the specialized instruction which would have made these walks really profitable, the notes I made were only of slight value. When I engaged Dargennes (41) who was only twenty-one and appeared to be seventeen, I feared that his youth would attract the attention of the German railway police and, on the recommendation of Dr. Puy, I engaged a liaison agent by the name of Louis Degil. He maintained liaison between Nice, Toulon, Marseilles and other points when necessary. This was a good move, because Degil, a wounded veteran of the First World War, decorated with the Medaille Militaire, good-natured and harmless-looking never aroused the curiosity of the boches. On the other hand, poor Dargennes was searched several times. What saved him was the fact that he had no papers on him. It was Degil who had the papers, but he had been careful to sit in another compartment.

Although Degil was an excellent liaison agent, orderly, quick-witted and punctual, I found out somewhat late (at the end of May) that where money was concerned he was inclined to confuse "his" and "mine". From that moment on I gave him only the money of his own monthly pay. He did not like this very much, but I told him that the organization had changed.

Since my cousin, Mme Mortemard de Boisse, had shown some nervousness concerning our movements in and out of her house and feared that these movements might attract a disturbing surveillance, she asked us to meet at Dr. Morels, a dentist at No. 2

cours Pierre Puget in Marseille, who was reliable, discreet and fiercely pro-Ally. It became necessary to notify Dr. Puy in veiled terms and send Degil with a letter. In order to show the type of correspondence we exchanged, I am copying the text of the letter I wrote on the subject:

My dear Colleague.

I have examined the patient you sent me; his case is annoying. I have spoken of this to our colleague Morel (2 cours Pierre Puget) who has consented to confirm my diagnosis. Will you please send your patient on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning; I will be present at the consultation. My respects to Madame Puy.

Cordially yours, Dr. R. Bertrand

P.S. Remind your patient to bring his Wassermann and his last X-Ray pictures.

Is it possible to imagine a more innocent text?

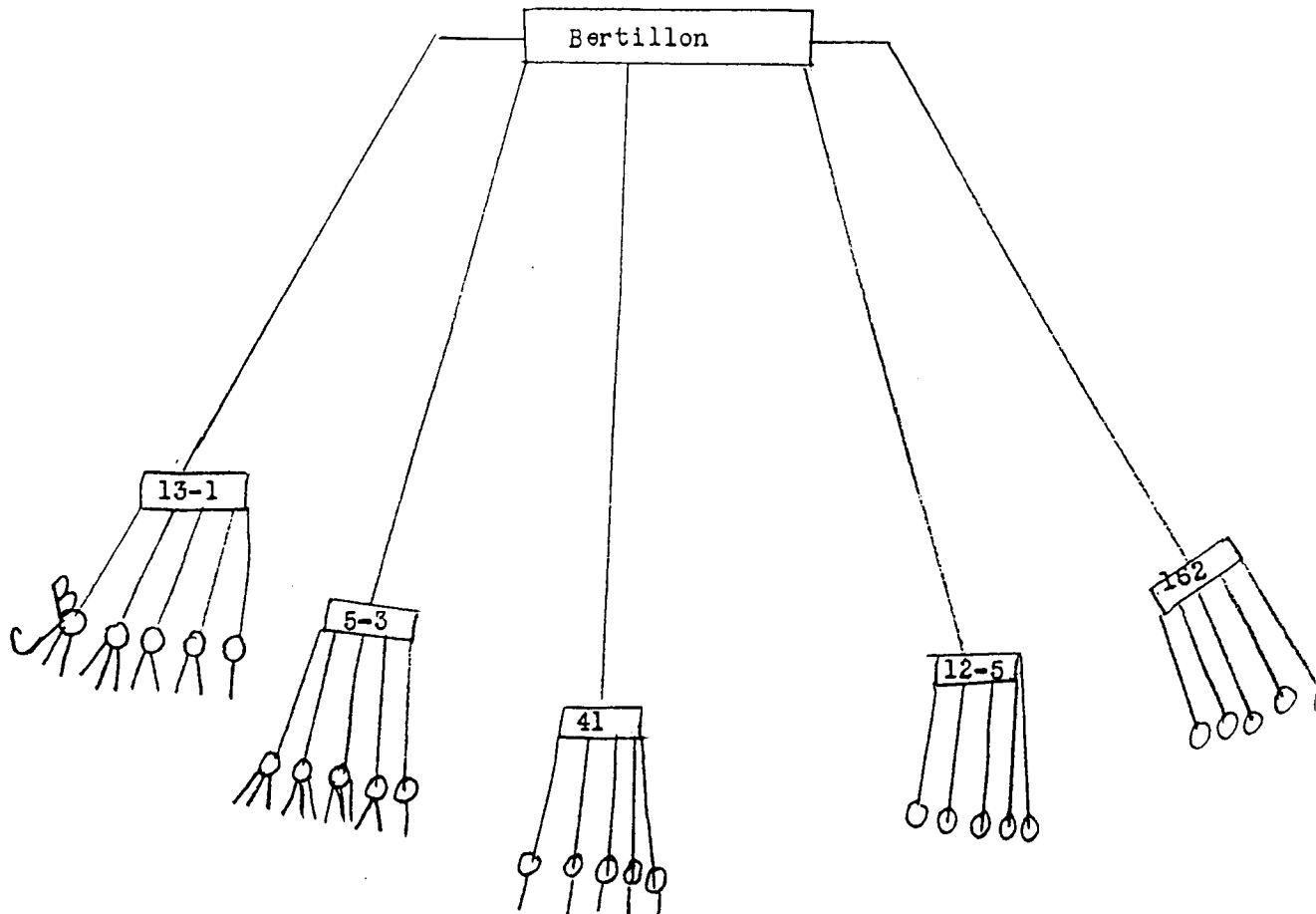
For several months and despite the changes in the train schedules which became more and more irregular, the chain worked with the regularity of an automaton. I arrived at Morel's at 10 a.m. on Tuesday every 15 days; there I met Dargennes and Degil and we exchanged our reports and I paid them their salary for the documents. When they did not have any documents (this happened twice and I flew into a violent rage) I refused to give them their money. This rule worked with admirable results.

I also became angry if the documents they brought were of secondary importance, if they did not answer the questions which had been given to the agents, or if they were not definite enough.

At 13:30 I would go to see Negre where I proceeded in the same fashion and on the following morning I would leave my cousins house at 5:30 carrying my Tyrolian sack.

Since the trains were not yet running I would walk some of the way. I took the 06:45 train (called the Bordelais) and would go by Eichart's, either to give him my mail or to pick up his.

At that time the chain was organized in the form of a pyramid, as I had wished it to be. The following sketch describes its basic organization:



At the summit of the pyramid was I, seconded by Melle Brouty; then came the four principal agents, the A agents who, theoretically, did not know each other. As a matter of fact, only Dargennes and Negre were in touch with each other. On the basis of this set up I did not have to memorize more than five names and five addresses and there existed none of these lists of agents which caused so many arrests and sentences.

In their turn, the A agents (selected with such care that men of such value exist only in the proportion of one in five thousand) each chose four or five B agents who, in turn, recruited 3 or 4 C agents if necessary.

As a result, I was never in touch with the B agents who did not know my identity, and the A agents did not know the C agents. Secrecy was better preserved in this set-up where every agent knew only his immediate superior in the hierarchy and did not know his colleagues. Since Dargenne's reports were the most interesting and since he devoted all his time to the chain, I rewarded him by increasing his salary to 10,000 frs. a month, and appointed him inspector-general of the Mediterranean coast. He was enormously proud of this. And because he had proved that I could trust him I gave him the names and addresses of the A agents, so that he could get in touch with them. At that time an active collaboration was necessary and bore the best possible fruits.

Well acquainted with the unit, Dargennes had hit upon the good idea of dividing it into "stationaries" and "itinerants". The "stationaries" remained on the spot and made gradual notations of troops movements in the important centers, as well as fortifications, gun emplacements, etc. The "itinerants" traveled in ^{observed} trains or on bicycles and what went on along the roads; they drew plans and profiles, as well as plans of the beaches and neighboring fortifications.

In addition to maps and plans, Dargennes had bought a collection of post-cards of the coast and indicated the position of weapons and fortification on these photographed landscapes.

After reading it I always gave Dargennes the questionnaire from Barcelona; we would study it together and divide it according to regions; then we would classify the questions according to series in order to give them to those agents who were best qualified to deal with the individual subjects.

Between trips to the South, I would often go to Paris, either to find new correspondents or to bring back maps of Holland, Northern Germany, etc. of which I had a few at home or which my friends would give me. These trips too supplied me

with interesting information.

Between March and June 1944 the expenses of the chain were as follows:

Dargennes Unit:	30,000 frs. per month	
Puy Unit	: 20,000 frs. per month	
Negre Unit	: 25,000 frs. per month	
Eichart Unit	: 40,000 frs. per month	(I am not quite sure of this figure because Eichart received his money directly from Cirrera. I must add that Eichart's integrity is above question).
Myself	: 20,000 frs. per month	(including traveling expenses)
	plus 20 to 25,000 frs. as a reserve fund (typewriters, bicycles, emergencies, small bribes, etc.)	

In Vichy I had a young friend, Georges Verpraet (22 years of age) whose two uncles had been shot by the Germans and whose father had been condemned to die. He worked for a press agency and often gave me interesting articles to read, in particular an article on leather production and one on river navigation.

Until May everything went very well. Unfortunately our courier Ramon Cirrera notified me that crossing the frontier was becoming increasingly dangerous. The Germans had trained some extremely ferocious dogs. One dark night Cirrera had been attacked by one of them and owed his life to the fact that in his youth he had wished to become a fullfighter; he had whipped out his knife and struck the dog in the heart before the animal could make a sound. But he had had a bad moment

During a period of 18 months Cirrera crossed the border every two weeks. Sometimes he made the crossing even more often, since he also went to get the mail that arrived from Barcelona. This is how he would be notified of the arrival of the mail: Cirrera lived at Bourg-Madame and had some cousins who lived on the opposite side of the border, in Puigcerda, Spain. When the mail arrived from Barcelona, the family in Puigcerda hung up the wash, consisting of large white sheets, in the garden. Armed with a pair of binoculars, Cirrera scanned the horizon every day; from his window he was able to see his

cousins' garden. When he saw that the sheets had been hung out he left the same evening, crawling through the countryside for one kilometer and fording a river on the other side of which was Spain. This he did even in the coldest weather. The return trip had to be made by the same route and the same dangers faced once again.

One day while he was carrying our mail to Spain, he noticed that he was surrounded by German soldiers. He barely had time to bury the papers and continued his walk with an air of innocent nonchalance toward a farmhouse he knew.

The Germans were watching him and stopped him. They searched him and insisted that he explain his presence in that vicinity. "You can see for yourself" he said, "that I am going down to that farm to get some milk for my new-born granddaughter" (this latter detail was true). The Germans were suspicious and insisted on accompanying him; however, since the farmer was an old friend, the incident had no unpleasant consequences.

Another time, at Toulouse, just as I had given Cirrera the reports at the station the Germans found something to criticize about our friend's Spanish papers and ordered him to strip and submit to a search, Cirrera answered with a smile that he would be very glad to comply and began to unbuckle his belt. This magnificent display of sangfroid saved him; the Germans stopped insisting on a search and allowed him to pass. But these adventures were very unpleasant for poor Cirrera.

As for Alphonse Cazals, he was in mortal fear of being discovered at one station (La Tour de Carol) located on the demarcation line of the forbidden zone.

However, neither Cazals nor Cirrera were ever discovered and Cirrera, in particular, always gave proof of courage and daring.

It was either late in April or early in May 1944 that Negre notified me that he had alerted one of his intimate friends, Commandant Roy, former air force officer, who held an important position in the Marseilles police organization.

By means of Lambert coordinates Commandant Roy showed me the location on the General Staff map of a landing strip that was not under observation by the Germans and of whose existence they were unaware. This was the famous "Mexico" landing strip of which the commandant gave me a detailed plan, disposition of trees, etc... This strip was to be very useful at the time of the landing of Allied troops. It was Commandant Roy who showed me how to send an unknown envoy to see an agent; a piece of printed paper is torn into two parts - one half is given to the agent and the other to the envoy. When the envoy arrives with his piece of paper the agent has only to compare it with his half and see if it fits - its the best possible and surest way of introduction.

Commandant Roy was very eager to work with us but unfortunately he was promoted and was transferred to Pau. This city was located at quite some distance from our field of action; moreover, rail traffic at that time was becoming increasingly irregular.

We had been looking for a permanent agent at Perpignan. Dargennes had recommended one of his friends who worked at Perpignan Mairie (Late in April 1944). I found him to be well-intentioned but, unfortunately not very intelligent or quick-witted; I was afraid he would constitute a danger rather than an efficient help. When I returned to Perpignan two weeks later he had done nothing and was full of fears. I dropped him.

Through a friend, Melle Kiryako Roques, I obtained another address in Prades. Cirrera had just made an appointment to meet us in Prades on 25 May 1944. This was an added complication because it necessitated changing trains at

Perpignan and the line was very closely watched. Eichart was kind enough to offer to accompany me. We had to be doubly cautious this time. We divided the documents between us and lined the inside walls of our thermos flasks with these papers. We carried deceit so far as to add a little hot coffee to the flasks. The remainder of the documents - the mail had been especially heavy this time - I placed in a small package of provisions, carefully wrapped in newspapers.

Since I was coming from Marseilles, I met Eichart at Nimes. He had taken the precaution to establish an alibi for his trip to Prades and has supplied himself with the necessary papers (he was allegedly going to Prades to order an invalid's wheel-chair; a client of his had suffered a stroke of apoplexy and Eichart had a letter of introduction to the director of the factory). He had done well to take this precaution. On the train we prudently occupied two different third-class compartments. The German police passed through the train and examined each passenger. The Germans did not fail to subject Eichart to a long interrogation. He explained his business with the most matter of fact air. The police passed on without him giving him any further trouble. When the Germans arrived at my compartment they arrested a young man who stammered a confused explanation. When I was about to leave the train, holding the precious package in my hand, the police asked to see my identity papers which I handed them with my most engaging air. They examined them for a long moment while my heart was beating a wild tattoo and my face retained its angelic smile. The police returned my papers to me without any further questions.

Cirrerera was waiting for us at the Prades station. He took us to the opposite side of town to the house of one of his relatives. There he said good-bye to us and explained that, in agreement with Barcelona, he was leaving the service because the Germans were watching him too closely.

Eichart and I were consternated. We begged Cirrera to cross the border just once more, because the reports we had brought with us were very important. Furthermore, I requested that in view of the difficulty of communications, we be given a three months advance which would permit us to continue our work and our trips. Cirrera promised that he would receive this. He gave us the mail from Barcelona which contained a letter requesting us to find letter drops in Toulouse, as well as landing fields where radio transmitters could be dropped to us. I asked for a month's time to get this organization in working order.

I put the Barcelona mail back into our thermos flasks; I was heartbroken; it was too late to use the address that had been given me, because our train left in half an hour and no one in Prades could put us up for the night. Furthermore, I felt an atmosphere of suspicion all around us; in short, I found the place so unhealthy that I judged it prudent to leave immediately. I was quite furious with myself for having failed to take advantage of the opportunity of getting in touch with the person whose address I had been given.

Eichart and I got back onto the train. Since we had two hours to wait in Perpignan, we took advantage of this time to review the situation. We decided that Eichart would go directly to Toulouse and stay there until he found a letter drop. He had some friends in Toulouse at whose house he would be able to stay. I planned to return to Marseilles and set up our new program.

We separated in Narbonne and each continued on what was to be a dreadful trip for both of us. I had to stand in the corridor during the entire trip. However, this trip was nevertheless not so bad as the time when I travelled standing on the running board of the train between Tarascon and Marseilles and arrived looking like a chimney sweep.

The following day, as soon as I had left the train, I alerted Negre and Dargennes asking them to get into touch as quickly as possible with the neighbor-

ing Maquis in order that our drop points might be protected.

On Saturday 27 May 1944 came the great air attack on Marseilles which I watched from a terrace. It was an exultant symphony but also an infernal massacre. A series of bombs fell on a house twenty meters away and pulverised the firemen's barracks. 5,000 persons perished, among them some of my personal acquaintances. Since there were no more trains, I was obliged to remain in Marseilles for some days. Dargennes had told me that he was becoming increasingly worried about his safety; that the Gestapo had never been more active, and that he had to have some false papers certifying that he was a repatriated prisoner. I decided to go to Puy and ask Mr. Pevellier to help us. I asked Dargennes to accompany me. This proved to be quite an adventure. After waiting half an hour in the blazing sun I was promised a seat if the train left from the Arenc station, the St. Charles station was out of commission. This meant being at the station at 5 a.m. because of the great crowd that would be taking the train.

All went well as far as Lyon where we arrived four hours late in the Brotteaux station - since there were no more trains I spent the night there. At 2 a.m. there was an air raid alarm (this lasted from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.). On the following morning there was a 6 o'clock train for St. Etienne - La Terrasse. But there I found that there would be no train for Le Puy before 7 p.m. because the tunnel had been blocked by a successful act of sabotage. We were forced to go to a station 15 km beyond Etienne to catch another train. I went there on a bicycle and arrived at Le Puy exhausted at 1 am.

Monsieur Pebellier promised that he would make the greatest possible effort to straighten out the matter, but that it did not depend entirely on him.

When Dargennes arrived after a long and exhausting trip, all would have gone well if Dargennes, who usually was very discreet, had not almost given the show away. I "bawled him out" thoroughly and thanks to the bookshop owner

Bahecker we received some information on the nearest Maquis. Because they distrusted women, I sent Dargennes to see the Maquisards and told him to join me at Vichy where I had to return without delay. Barcelona had notified me that they were sending me a secret agent whom I was to instruct on the location of the letter drops. It took me more than 48 hours to get back to Vichy which is only 175 km from Le Puy. I had left my bicycle with Dargennes so that he could reach the Maquis. In Vichy I found a letter which Eichart had sent me by messenger. The letter contained the location of two letter drops which he had found; one was in the Toulouse area at a point which would be very easy to indicate and my choice fell on this one. Eichart called it "Marguerite". The letter was couched in the following terms: I am happy to announce that Franck's wife has been delivered of twins, Marthe and Marguerite. The joys of family life are ours. I sent my reply within an hour.

Please congratulate Franck. According to the photo, Marguerite seems more intelligent than Marthe. I will bring Franck two metal thermos flasks to keep the twins' milk warm, etc.

I was awaiting the arrival of the agent from Barcelona in order to give him the plan of the cemetery of Toulouse and fix a date for dropping the mail. On the morning I received a visit from "Jacqueline" who told me that the plan to use this type of mail drop had been abandoned and that she was bringing me the address of a "live" mail drop. This was the "Pierre" bar at No. 46 rue Periole, Toulouse from where the mail left three times a week. Our chain would have to send at least one batch of mail per week. I had lunch with Jacqueline and accompanied her to the train. We planned to see each other again in Vichy when she returned from Paris and I would give her some mail. Unfortunately she could not tell me at what hour to expect her. Melle Brouty had not stopped working while I was gone and I, too, had collected some informa-

tion. I slipped all these notes into a copy of "Signal" and took then to the 5 a.m. train. Since it was impossible to know in advance how late the train would be, I returned to the station every two hours. The rail traffic was extremely irregular. Finally, I found Jacqueline in the evening and made an appointment to meet her in Toulouse on 5 or 6 July.

I alerted all agents by means of open postal cards on which was written "Bons Souvenir - 3 Juillet" and arrived in Marseilles 48 hours late as a result of a train delay.

I found everyone extremely discouraged despite the magnificent military successes of the Americans - the most prodigious exploit since the creation of the world. I was angered by the fact that instead of following my instructions everyone had worked according to his own ideas and the reports that I collected were meagre and of secondary value.

I went to Ales where Eichart, on the other hand, had done some serious work. At that time there had been some extensive sabotage between Nimes and Toulouse and traffic was completely interrupted. This sabotage had been very damaging to the Germans. Eichart offered to go to Toulouse in my place, because it was impossible to know when the trains would run. I was in a hurry to return to Vichy where I had engaged a new liaison agent in order to guarantee delivery of the mail once a week. Moreover, Melle Brouty had established direct contact with the Maquis and was on the point of establishing a guarded drop area, as well as a radio transmitting station. Consequently, I accepted Eichart's offer. I returned to Vichy under the most difficult conditions, since the rails were cut on all sides, the tunnels blocked, etc. By going through Lyon, my return trip lasted three days. On 10 July toward 10 a.m. I arrived tired out in Vichy. I found the Gestapo installed in my room. They had been waiting for me for three days and nights. They had searched everything and stolen as great many things as a revenge for having failed to find either papers, money, names or addresses.

They had stolen my beautiful typewriter!

They surrounded me and started to escort me to the "maison Charrol", the headquarters of the German secret police. On the way I suddenly remembered that in my pocket I had a small, but extremely compromising, paper (instructions to be transmitted to the new agent whom I had not been able to meet). Without being seen by the Germans, I succeeded in tearing up the paper behind my back. Happily so, because I was searched from head to foot. However, nothing was found on me. I had been denounced to the police by the curate Paquito, deputy of Roland, chief of "Jacqueline's" chain.

I was locked up for three and a half days in solitary confinement in an airless and lightless cell. The cell was located in a cellar and I was charged 50 frs. for board and room per day! After this I was transferred to the Moulins prison to a block cell (free of charge) and discharged by mistake on 21 August, as were almost all the other prisoners (except the Jews and 50 hostages). The following day the Gestapo were again searching the town in order to recapture the discharged prisoners.

I had been forewarned of this cruel measure, and as soon as I arrived in Vichy I fled to Cusset where I remained in hiding at the house of my friends the Broutys until the day of liberation.

P.S. During the time that the Germans were encamped in my room, Melle Brouty, certain that I had returned, came to tell me that her mission in Clermont had been entirely successful. She had no papers on her person. The Germans searched her and locked her up....

History of Chain 1942 in the Marseilles Sector

In September 1943, approximately, I was invited by the Countess Mortemarel de Boisse to assist at a tea on the pretext of playing some music.

In the course of this tea-party I was introduced to Mademoiselle Suzanne Bertillon joined us and offered me the opportunity to fight for my country. This is how I learned that Suzanne Bertillon was Christine No. 25 and that she was already receiving military information on the construction work at Marseilles through her cousin Madame de Boisse and through a friend, Monsieur Paul Isnard, who was later to serve under my orders as Paulus Rascasse No 3/521.

During this meeting, I immediately drew the plan of the demagnetizing plant installed in the Vieux Port (Marseilles) and on a Michelin map pointed out the exact location of a rail-mounted battery. After receiving exact instructions concerning my assignment, I went to work immediately.

My first collaborator was my step-son, Henri Roubert, pseudonym Rene Bon and registered in the organization as 7/29. His task was to observe the greatest possible number of tactical insignia on the enemy vehicles that circulated in Marseilles. I also put him to work drawing plans and maps.

In November, I got in touch with one of my best friends, Pierre Nobilo who became Jean Noiron, No 14/15. I appointed him as my assistant sector chief. He immediately got in touch with employees of the S.N.C.F. (Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer), with trainmen and conductors. He obtained some excellent information on train schedules and convoys, as well as on the location of road construction and military construction, on camouflaged terrains and on airfields. He undertook personally to survey the entire Marseilles coast, from Pointe Rouge to l'Estaque, the plans for which were supplied to us as soon as they were executed.

He furnished information concerning the departure of three ships loaded with arms for Spain, as well as the information concerning the distribution of maps of Spain to German troops stationed in the Istres region. He attached great importance to the ground construction in the city and to the description of the tactical signs on enemy vehicles in the region. The part he played at the time of the battle of Marseilles will be described further on.

In the period between September 1943 and 1 January 1944, the Marseilles chain was composed as follows:

Leon Negre, known as Louis Vermeillet - No. 12/5 Sector Chief
Pierre Nobilo, known as Jean Noiron No. 14/15 Deputy Sector Chief
Henri Roubert, known as Rene Bon No. 7/29
Paul Isnard, known as Paulus Rascasse No. 3/521
Louis Degil, known as Louis de Tavel who was introduced to me as

the individual who transmitted the mail.

During this period the chain supplied information on the enemy order of battle, plans of the various German constructions, information on highway, maritime and rail traffic, as well as information on aviation.

During the second half of December, Christine 25 expressed the wish to establish a sector in Nice. She asked me to find a person who would be capable of directing such an organization.

Using Nobilo as an intermediary, I got in touch with his brother-in-law whom I introduced to Christine 25; she immediately entrusted the Nice sector to him.

Early in January 1944 I went to Nice with Christine in order to complete the organization of this sector. I had planned to introduce her to a person who would serve as a letter drop and whose house would be a meeting place. Unfortunately she was Jewish and could not accept our proposal since she feared that the fact that she was Jewish might cause us trouble.

On 12 February 1944 I went to Perpignan with Jean Dargennes in order to get in touch with two of his friends. We found one of his friends, but missed the second one. Fortunately for us, since we heard some time later that he had placed his services at the disposal of the Germans.

Late in February, I got in touch with Pierre Morel, known as Emile Rouc No. 8/521. This agent had given me various information on the policies pursued by the Germans in Marseilles and information on the enemy's military organization near Allauch, as well as the plans of the Marseilles sewers.

During the battle of Marseilles, Emile Roux placed two motor bicycles and an unlimited amount of gasoline at the disposal of the chain.

In April, I contacted Francois Bergaentzle, known as Marius Durtal No. 2/521. This agent, as Alsatian by origin, spoke both German and English. Since he had an entree to German circles, he proved to be^a valuable auxiliary. He was registered at the German Institute in Marseilles and supplied us with reports on enemy morale. It was through him that I was admitted to the German Institute as a freshman. This gave me the opportunity to move about among the Germans and observe the situation at close range. Finally, this agent got a position as interpreter in the Feldkomandantur and obtained the information which was transmitted to the 3d Infantry Division of the United States forces, at the time of the attack on Marseilles.

In May I got in touch with Auguste Giuge, inspector of the Surete, who was attached as a bodyguard to Monsieur Mathieu, regional superintendent of the Marseilles Police. During his many trips Giuge observed road traffic and the location of various troops. These observations he would transmit to us. He kept me informed of the changes among the German personnel in contact with the French authorities.

He had made up and gave to us a list of the Gestapo agents of the P.P.F. of the German police. This list was delivered to the office of the du 2eme Bureau of the 3 eme D.I.A. during the night preceeding the capture of Marseilles.

Also in May, I recruited five new agents for the chain who are:

Paul COLPMB	Mle	4/521
Auguste FRANCO	"	5/521
Victorian POURRIERE	"	6/521
Gustave AUBERNON		
Emile TRAIZ	"	7/521

All five were placed in charge of different sections of Marseilles, with the job of locating and of entering on maps all preparations of the enemy for the battle of Marseilles.

Our chiefs in Algiers or in Spain having asked for information on airfields in the region, I contacted one of my friends, POUSSARD Edmond Matricule 1/521 who was in charge of personnel in the painting firm called "LE SOLEIL", 35 rue Vacon at Marseilles, and who was charged with the camouflaging of most of the airfields in the region.

Through Poussard I was able to obtain all the plans of the airfields at Nimes, Salon, Les Milies, Lenfant, Montfavet, Les Chanoines near Arles and some information concerning Istres and Marignane, as well as Orange and Valence.

In order to get fuller information concerning these plans, I placed the agent Isnard with the "Le Soleil" company through the intermediary of Poussard. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to obtain a work transfer for Isnard from the German placement office. We obtained the transfer by bribing one of the German employees attached to this service.

As an employee of the company, Isnard procured samples of aviation gasoline, details on the gasoline supply for these fields, information concerning the location of fuel dumps, defense batteries, and barracks, as well as information on the number

of planes, landings and take-offs, the type and number of planes undergoing repairs.

The entire chain continued to function in this way until 27 May 1944 on which date Marseilles was subjected to a heavy air attack.

On this date Christine No. 25 came to Marseilles to notify us that we would have to change our manner of transmitting the reports, because the courier who had been taking the reports into Spain had refused to continue doing this.

She returned on 5 July to tell me that she was leaving for Toulouse. No sooner had she returned to Vichy when she disappeared. It was not until quite some time later that I learned through Jean Dargennes that she had been arrested.

Christine gone, we received no more instructions and it was decided that henceforth the sectors would be independent and that Jean Dargennes would take care of liaison and coordination between the various sectors.

After the Normandy landing on 6 June 1944 I realized that a landing in the South of France would be effected soon and decided to collect the greatest possible amount of information, to make notes of my observations, to indicate them on maps and, if possible, to give them to the troops who would arrive to liberate Marseilles.

The Part Played by the Marseilles Sector of Chain 1942 in the Operations
Which Led to the Liberation of Marseilles.

On 11 August 1944 Dargennes arrived at Marseilles. Together we contacted some elements of the Resistance Movement (FFI). Jean Dargennes procured a closed car. Through Morel we were sure of 2 motorbicycles and gasoline.

21 August.

During 21 August 1944 we remained in touch with our agent Giuge at the Marseilles Prefecture. We made contact with police superintendent Mathieu who was resolved to give us every possible help and placed weapons at our disposal. We never had a chance to use them because they were released to FFI elements.

On that same day, at 14:30, I sent Morel to get the last information that Bargaentzle would be able to transmit from the Feldkommandantur of Marseilles (Commander, General Major Boie). The circumstances under which this information was transmitted to the intelligence captain of the 3rd D.I.A. will be described further on.

At about 16:30 Morel and Negre were within range of enemy fire during the battle which was beginning to rage in the center of Marseilles; particularly in the rue d'Aix, where they were under fire from a heavy machine gun as they sped to Boulevard des Dames to get the latest plans concerning the Marseilles defenses.

Dargennes, with Colomb driving, crossed the battle area around the Prefecture in order to make a last-minute contact with Giuge and give him the arms which had been released by Central Police Headquarters (Commissariat Central).

In the course of the evening everybody succeeded in returning to the command post which I had set up at Bois Luzy.

22 August

In the morning, Dargennes, Colomb, Pourriere and Aubernon left by car to reconnoitre in the city and evaluate the situation. During this trip they were again under fire.

Toward 10:30 I decided to post the agent Aubernon on the road which runs from 3 Lucs to Marseilles and told him to get in touch as quickly as possible with the 7th Algerian Infantry Regiment which was attacking in the area.

Aubernon left toward noon to carry out his mission.

At 14:00 we decided to apply the same procedure on all the roads to Marseilles. At 16:00 Aubernon left from St. Julien and went over the hills to a spot called les Olives. En route he observed that there was strong enemy resistance at the Chateau Rampal.

Toward 15:45, having contacted the commander of the 2d Bn of the 7th Algeria Infantry Regiment, Aubernon asked the commander to send a message to the General Staff. Then he informed the commander of the enemy resistance with which the latter would have to deal. After this he returned to St. Julien, proceeded to the front line of the advancing troops where he introduced himself to the commander of the 1st Bn of the aforementioned regiment and reported his observations. This permitted the 1st Bn to neutralize the enemy position at the Chateau Rampal and clear the way for the advance of the 2d Bn.

Toward 21:00 the agent Aubernon returned to the command post and stated that he had crossed the lines and contacted an officer of the 7th Algerian Infantry Regiment.

We organized a convoy which included 2 escort cars manned by members of the FFI of the Bois Luzy sector, 1 liaison motor bicycle driven by Morel and Jean Dargennes' car in which rode Dargennes, Aubernon, Roubert and Negre.

In one of the FFI cars was a German prisoner called Dvorak who claimed that he knew where the Germans had hidden the documents that they had stolen from the various ministries. On 23 August 1944, between 10:00 and 11:00 this prisoner was placed in the custody of the officer in charge of the 2eme Bureau (intelligence) of the General Staff of the II French corps at Perrefeu.

Completely blacked out, our convoy left Bois Luzy toward 11:00 o'clock and crossed the lines at Beaumont. At about 11:30 we contacted the commander of the 3d Bn of the 7th Algerian Infantry Regiment, told him who we were and received the following reply: "The information that you are bringing me does not concern me; I have orders to push on to the quais by the shortest possible route, but I would like you to take the information to the regimental intelligence officer who is with the Colonel at St. Pierre les Aubagnes."

The convoy continued on its way in the dead of the night, we drove through areas in flames and arrived toward 1 o'clock in the morning at the command post of the Colonel of the 7th Algerian Infantry Regiment.

We presented ourselves to Captain Grozzi who was in charge of the regiment's intelligence service and showed him all the documents. He asked me to let him keep some which he considered very important with regard to the attack on Marseilles, and to proceed to the 3rd Algerian Infantry Division command post located on the Chibron estate in order to transmit the information which would be useful to that echelon. First, however, he showed us a plan of attack and asked us to correct any possible errors and add any new detailed information we might have.

We immediately corrected an error concerning the location of the Prado flame throwers. The convoy arrived at Chibron toward 3 in the morning. When we arrived we sought out Captain Antonenco and Lieutenant Colonne to whom we explained the reason of our mission. We gave him (Colonne) our reports and he immediately telephoned to Captain Grozzia and requested that he send him all the documents we had left with him; however, he asked him to make excerpts immediately of all the information he himself might need.

We stayed at the command post of the 3d Algerian Division (on the Chibron estate) from 03:00 to 06:00. I worked with Lieutenant Colonne and Dargennes explained the details to Captain Antonenco.

Toward 07:00 the latter went to report to the general in command of the division, taking with him the maps, papers and information which we had given him during the night.

On the advice of Captain Antonenco we left the command post for Pierrefeu in order to contact the services of the 2eme Bureau attached to the General Staff of the II French Corps.

We arrived at Pierrefeu toward 11 o'clock, placed the German prisoner in

charge of the competent personnel and gave the German documents to the officer in charge of the 2eme Bureau of the General Staff of the II French Corps.

After having lunched in the quarters of the 2eme Bureau we departed for Brignoles in order to contact our commanders in the U.S. 7th Army. We arrived at Brignoles at about 17:00; there we made the acquaintance of Major Crosby who welcomed us in a very friendly fashion; we gave him a verbal report of all we had done during the night.

We left 7th Army Headquarters at 7 P.M., but on the advice of Major Crosby, who informed us that the area was not yet quite safe, we slept at the FFI post at Roquebrussone.

We arrived at the Bois de Luzy Command Post in the morning of 24 August at about 10:00. I had left Nobillo 14/15 at the command post so that he would be able to give information to all the units who needed it.

On 23 August, Nobillo 14/15 had contacted the artillery battery commanded by Captain Dorson. He had assigned a man to guide Dorson through the city and point out possible targets. On the same evening, Nobillo established liaison with Sergeant St. James of the intelligence detachment of Colonel Chapuis, commander of the 7th Algerian Rifle Regiment. As the advance progressed, he gradually re-established contact with those of the dhain's agents who had been cut off inside the city.

On 24 August, the intelligence detachment of the 7th Algerian Rifle Regiment called us and maintained liaison with us in order to obtain gradual information on the principal enemy defense positions and the means of destroying them. Among other things, we furnished the intelligence detachment with details and plans for the batteries operating at Racati, Merlan and Notre Dame de la Garde.

We warned them of the fact that the Germans were organizing a strong defense in the Quartier du Panier.

On 25 August, Morel and Bergaentzle went to get the plans of the Marseilles sewers on the rue du Docteur Escat where some isolated enemy elements were still resisting and rendering access to the street difficult. These plans were brought to the 2eme Bureau of the 7th Algerian Artillery Regiment and given to Sergeant St. James by Colomb. Colonel Chapuis seemed to be greatly interested in them.

During this last period of the chain's activity, agent Isnard, who had been unable to reach us, joined in the battle with a group of FFI and killed 29 Germans.

Negre and Bergaentzle had both been registered as students at the German Institute and had succeeded in winning the friendship and the confidence of the institute's director, Dr. W. Eschmann of the University of Berlin, as well as of his wife and his secretary, Miss Ingeborg Brandt. With a mutual friend, Monsieur Batrat, we had invited them to tea parties, pre-luncheon appetizers (aperitifs) and persuaded Dr. Eschmann to stay in Marseilles in spite of the arrival of the Allies, in order that he might broadcast anti-Hitler propaganda over the air. Dr. Eschmann had accepted and was resolved to go through with it, but on 24 August toward 13:00 he was forced by the Gestapo at the point of a gun to leave Marseilles he left by car in the direction of Avignon. This departure having taken place on 24 August at about 13:00, it is very possible that Dr. Eschmann did not get out of the Rhone Valley, but is still somewhere between Marseilles, Aix and Avignon.

I wish to draw attention to the names of those who, on the night of 22/23 August, took part in the trip through the lines in order to transmit information to the units that were attacking Marseilles.

Negre Leon	12/5
Dargennes Jean	41
Aubernon Gustave	7/521
Morel Pierre	8/521
Roubert Henri	7/29

I also wish to draw attention to the work which was done at the Bois
Luzy command post by 14/15

In addition, I wish to state that until approximately 20 August 1944
most of the agents working for me did not know each others' identity and only
learned of it at the time of the battle for the liberation of Marseilles.

Marseilles, 1 September 1944

Negre, Leon 12/5
Sector Chief for Marseilles

List of the Agents of the Network 1942- (HIHI)

Notes and evaluations by the leader of the network.

The names of the agents who were killed or deported are underlined, as well as the names of those who were imprisoned and liberated.

The name of the agents who worked without pay are marked with asterisks.

Alphabetical List of the Agents of Network 1942

A

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Amedeo - Nice | P.2. p. 49-50 |
| 2. | Astier - Toulon | P.2. p. 46 |
| 3. | Aubernon - <u>Marseilles</u> | P.1. p. 24 |

B

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 4. | Badani | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.O. p. 33 |
| 5. | Barat | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.O. p. 35 |
| 6. | Beuchey | Nice | P.O. p. 55 |
| 7. | Bencini | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.I. p. 24 |
| 8. | Bergaentzle | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.I. p. 24-25 |
| 9. | Berges | Bourg Madame | P.O. p. 18 |
| 10. | Berthier | Toulon | P.2. p. 42 |
| 11. | Bertillon | Vichy | P.2. p. 5 |
| 12. | Blanc | Rhone | P.O. p. 39 |
| 13. | Blanc | Toulon | P.O. p. 45 |
| 14. | Boglione | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.I. p. 25-26 |
| 15. | Boisse (de) | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.I. p. 26-27 |
| 16. | Bonneto | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.2. p. 19-20 |
| 17. | Brantes(de) | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.O. p. 55-56 |
| 18. | Brouty F. | Vichy | P.I. p. 11 |
| 19. | Brout G. | Vichy | P.I. p. 10 |
| 20. | Cauvin | Nice | P.O. p. 56 |
| 21. | Cazals B. | Bourg-Madame | P.2. p. 16 |
| 22. | Chauvin | Toulon | P.2. p. 45 |
| 23. | Cirrerera R. | Bourg-Madame | P.2. p. 15 |
| 24. | Cirrerera T. | Bourg-Madame | P.1. p. 17 |
| 25. | Colbomb | <u>Marseilles</u> | P.1. p. 27 |
| 26. | Collomb | Toulon | P.2. p. 46 |
| 27. | Constantin | Vichy | P.O. p. 11-12 |

attach 1 To XAAZ- 28301

D-E

28.	Degil	Marseilles	P.2. p. 20
29.	Eichart	Rhone	P.2. p. 36
30.	Ernst	Marseilles	P.2. p. 20-21-22-23

F

31.	Fanciola	Nice	P.O. p. 26
32.	Fouques	Toulon	P.2. p. 43-44-46
33.	Franco	Marseilles	P.1. p. 27
34.	Fromentin	Vichy	P.O. p. 12

G

35.	Gastaud	Nice	P.1. p. 52
36.	Gauthier	Toulon	P.2. p. 42
37.	Genas	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 40
38.	Giraud	Nice	P.1. p. 54
39.	Giuge	Marseilles	P.1. p. 28
40.	Gordolon	Nice	P.2. p. 50
41.	Grau	Bourg Madame	P.O. p. 18
42.	Giumesanne	Toulon	P.2. p. 46
43.	Guitard	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 40

H

44.	Henry	Nice	P.1. p. 52, 53, 54
45.	Hercux	Nice	P.O. p. .
46.	Hervey	Vichy	P.2. p. 5-6-7

I

47.	Isnard	Marseilles	P.2. p 23
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L

48.	Lallement	Rhone Delta	P.1. p.37
49.	Lanversin	Marseilles	P.O. p. 33-34
50.	Laporte	Rhone Delta	P.1. p. 37-38
51.	Laure	Nice	P.O. p. 56
52.	Lepage	Nice	P.2. p. 51
53.	Lioter	Nice	P.O. p. 57
54.	Locard	Lyon	P.O. p. 60

M

55.	Maquaire C.	Paris	P.O. p. 61
56.	Maquaire J.	Marseilles	P.O. p. 34
57.	Marcadet	Rhone Delta	P.1. p. 38

58.	Marin	Vichy	P.2. p. 7-8
59.	Marseliere	Vichy	P.2. p. 8-9-10
60.	Mazzez	Marseilles	P.2. p. 24
61.	Maupas	Nice	P.2. p. 54-55
62.	Morel Dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Marseilles	P.L. p. 34
63.	Morel, P.	Marseilles	P.1. p. 28-29-30

N

64.	Negre	Marseilles	P.2. p. 18-19
65.	Nicolas	Nice	P.O. p. 57
66.	Nicolet	Nice	P.2. p. 51
67.	Nobilo	Marseilles	P.1. p. 30-31

O

68.	Olliver	Nice	P.O. p. 58
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P

69.	Pebellier	Le Puy	P.1. p. 59
70.	Pfeiffer	Vichy	P.O. p. 13
71.	Pignolet	Nice	P.O. p. 58
72.	Poulain E.	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 40
73.	Poulain G.	Rhone Delta	P.1. p. 38
74.	Pourriere	Marseilles	P.1. p. 31
75.	Poussard	Marseilles	P.1. p. 32
76.	Puy (Dr.)	Toulon	P.2. p. 48

Q

77.	Quinio L	Toulon	P.1. p. 47
78.	Quinio P	Toulon	P.1. p. 47

R.

79.	Reynaud	Rhone Delta	P.2. p. 36-37
80.	Ricquer	Toulon	P.1. p. 48
81.	Ridder	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 39
82.	Roubert	Marseilles	P.1. p. 33
83.	Rouveyrol	Rhone Delta	P.1. p. 38-39
84.	Roy	Marseilles	P.O. p. 34-35

S.

85.	Soulier	Le Puy	P.1. p. 60
86.	Sparagna	Toulon	P.2. p. 48

V.

87.	Verpraet	Vichy	P.O. p. 13
88.	Vissiere	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 39
89.	Vuillemin	Rhone Delta	P.O. p. 40

W.

W

90.	Watteville D	Vichy	P.O. p.14
91.	Watteville R	Vichy	P.O. p.14

No table of special designations

The following are the names of agents who were recruited during the last days of the chain's activity:

92.	Mme Billiard	Vichy	P.2. p. 63
93.	Mme Brouty	Vichy	P.O. p. 63
94.	Mr. Crambon	Vichy	P.2. p. 63
95.	Mem Eichart	Vichy	P.2. p. 63
96.	Mme Reynaud	Rhone Delta	P.2. p. 64
97.	Mr. Coste	Vichy P.1.	P.2. p. 62
98.	Mr. Gay	Marseilles	P.O. p. 62
99.	Mme Leon Renier	Vichy	P.O. 62

List of the Agents of Chain 1942 (HIHI) G2 S.S.

Leader of the Network: Mademoiselle Suzanne Bertillon
26 Avenue Marceau
Paris 8eme
Telephone: Elysees 76-42

Vichy Sector

Central Headquarters of the Chain: Residence of Melle Bertillon, 14 rue Germot,
Vichy

Agent P.2.

1. ^{1.52- P.1.} Suzanne Bertillon; Born 23 June 1891, Paris 83m3; known as Christine and Vichy II. Identification: 1942-2-5; Melle Bertillon was imprisoned in Moulin from 10 July to 21 August 1944.

Chain 1942 operated in the department of Allier, Puy-de-Dome, Haute-Loire, Alpès-Maritimes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhone, Vaucluses, Gard, Herault and occasionally in Isere, Rhone and Drome.

The chain began its operation in January 1943 and continued its activity until France was liberated.

None of its agents betrayed the chain - several were arrested (Bertillon, Marzelieres, Ernst, Lucienne Fouquet, Pebellier, Dr. Chauvin, Benetto, Guimesanne, Colomb, Astier, Blanc and Hervey). Three of the chain's agents were killed (Reynaud, Lepage and Cordalon).

2. ^H Hervey (Francis); born 7 January 1891 at Guerande (Loire Inferieure), 2 rue du Four, Batz-sur-Mer (Loire Inferieure); known as ^H Hubert; recruited by Pierre Marzelieres, his first cousin. Marzelieres assigned Hervey to various liaisons tasks throughout France. He travelled around France continually, in order to confirm certain information which had been received; they were dangerous missions,

which he carried out with courage and without faltering. He worked for chain 1942 from July 1943 to January 1944 (until Marzelieres was arrested). He was arrested by the Gestapo in March 1944 and interned in the Buchenwald concentration camp where he was beaten and starved. He has just been liberated). Hervey also belonged to SuperNAP. He worked for my chain without pay.

Undercover Activities from 14 July 1943 to March 1944

Hervey Francis - pseudonym Hubert, residing at the above address certifies that the following statement is correct:

On 14 July 1943, through the intermediary of Marzelieres, Hervey enlisted in the Resistance movement (network 1942 H.I.H.I.) whose leader was Mademoiselle Suzanne Bertillon, residing at 26 Avenue Marceau, Paris. Until Marzelieres' arrest in January 1944, Hervey worked directly with him. Hervey's mission was to maintain regular liaison between Paris and Vichy and various corners of France.

On the basis of information obtained by Hervey, two munitions trains were blown up in the Mainteneon railway station, causing great damage. In addition, Hervey learned that the Germans were manufacturing a kind of winged bombs (undoubtedly V-1) in the Houilles quarries (Seine-et-Oise) and reported this fact.

When Marzelieres was arrested (January 1944), Hervey was in contact with agents of the St. Nazaire region with whom he was negotiating for the procurement of the plans of the St. Nazaire submarine base.

Hervey took part in the transport of arms, drew up false identity papers, ration cards and personal and military documents in order to protect the Refractaires from the S.T.O. (Service du Travail Obligatoire- Forced Labor Draft) and in order to help Resistance groups.

In addition, Hervey worked with Mr. Maurice Negre (Olivier) (SuperNAP). He acted as liaison agent for this group to which he devoted all his time after

Marzelieres' arrest. He was arrested by the Gestapo in the Etoile district of Paris on 6 March 1944; on this same occasion many of his SuperNAP comrades were also arrested.

Paris 6 June 1945

P.S. Arrested on 6 March 1944 - confined in the Fresnes prison until 27 July 1944, transferred to Compiègne where he remained until 17 August, at which date he was sent to Buchenwald and later assigned to a labor unit.

Hervey was liberated by American forces on 1 April 1945.

3. (President) Louis Marin, former Minister, Deputy from Nancy, member of the chain recruited by me - member of the Consultative Assembly, member of the Institute (Institut de France).

Born 7 January 1871 at Faulx (Meurthe)

Present Address: 95 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris

In Vichy Mr. Marin was the backbone of the Resistance and rendered the most valuable possible services to the auxiliary chain. We had known him for many years and ever since June 1943, at which time we had become the semi-official Vichy correspondent of the American newspaperwoman, Miss Virginia Hall of the New York Post, he had never ceased keeping us informed of all political affairs that were developing behind the scenes in Vichy. His information invariably proved to be correct. Through his personal relations he was in constant touch with important members of the diplomatic corps, as well as with members of the Resistance in the principal ministries. He also furnished us with valuable military information.

He proved to be a most intelligent and devoted guide in our search for information (several times he permitted us to use him as a letter drop). At times he would use clandestine or direct methods to forward urgent messages. When the courage of others faltered he had a magnificent way of bolstering their morale - he had the faculty of engendering enthusiasm in others. In brief, he helped the chain with every means at his disposal until the time of his flight to London (March 1944) at which time he barely escaped being caught by the Gestapo. Whenever we were at a loss or hesitant, we went to see Louis Marin from whom we always received the best advice. We have the greatest admiration for him and hold him in very, very high esteem.

4. ^HMarzelieres (Pierre); pseudonym ^HHenri Martel; born 20 June 1921 at le Pouliguen (Loire Inferieure), at present an inmate of the Buchenwald concentration camp; identification; 13 - 1. Deported from Compiegne on 26 April 1944; recruited by me.

Mother's address: Madame Vrel, 81 rue du Commerce, Tours.

Marzeillieres had a position as editor with the O.F.I. (Office Francais de l' Information); he was the first to see and read the incoming telegrams; it was he who gave the orders for the mission to be executed.

Marzelieres joined the chain in July 1943 and immediately revealed himself as an excellent agent. He showed us all the secret O.F.I. telegrams that were of interest to us. It was through him that we learned of the first depots of "winged bombs" which undoubtedly were V-1 bombs. He created Resistance cells

in all the ministries, including the P.T.T. (Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones) and, the railroads. These agents reported the text of all important documents to him. It was thanks to him that within a very short period the chain was able to accomplish very important work on the basis of military and political information applied to it and also through very detailed reports on the work that was being done in the factories (number of workers, production, sabotage, etc.). In addition, Marzelieres had established permanent liaison with Lyon, Grenoble, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tours. Although only twenty-two, Marzelieres proved to be a remarkable leader and organizer. At the time of his arrest he was about to establish permanent liaison with Brest and Calais. With Vichy at the center of this ramification, such liaison would have given the chain an enormous spread. We had asked Marzelieres to choose a deputy among his most capable agents and introduce him to us so that we would be able to go on working in case Marzelieres had a stroke of bad luck. But Marzelieres was arrested on the very day on which he was to bring us his carefully selected deputy. It was the militia that had denounced him (January 1944). The chain was never able to recover from the blow of losing Marzeilieres. We lost not only a remarkable agent, but a splendid patriot, full of courage and initiative. Because of his devotion to the cause and his intelligent zeal, Marzeilieres deserves the highest possible award. He occupies a very high place in our esteem. Furthermore, we wish to add that Marzelieres himself was personally unassuming and regarded his services as simply his elementary duty. He thanked us several times for having "made his life so thrilling". (We do not have Marzelieres' list of

agents; he had many and will indicate them when he returns, which we hope will be soon); Marzelieres belonged to the SuperNAP group.

Vichy Agents P.1.

1. Mademoiselle^H Brouty (Ginette); pseudonym^H Rolande.⁽⁶⁾ Identification 1815.
Bachelor of Arts. Recruited by me; born on 17 January 1916, Paris 16eme;
spinster.

President address; 75 Avenue Foch, Paris (16 eme)

Melle Brouty joined the chain in January 1944, immediately after Marzelieres' arrest. She acted as my deputy until the liberation of France. She helped us copy the useful documents that were loaned to us for a few hours. Once a month, she acted as liaison with Paris and once a week with Clermont-Ferrand where she had organized an information center. In short, she rendered us regular and most useful service. Unfortunately her parents considered her too young to be charged with missions in the South of France. In June 1944 Melle Brouty established liaison with the Clermont Maquis which placed its radio transmitter and guarded drop areas at our disposal. Since, at that time, communications were becoming increasingly difficult, she came to transmit this good news to us verbally (according to our instructions);. When she arrived she found the Gestapo in my room. Trapped, she was arrested, cleverly evaded their close questioning, and released that evening. However, the Gestapo continued to follow her every minute. On the following day she was again arrested and released when I myself was arrested as I returned home from a mission.

2. P.l. ^HBrouty (Fernand); editor and owner of the Artheme Fayard book-store; recruited by me; born 27 September 1885, Paris 8eme; married; one daughter;

Editor of Candide, Ric et Rac, Rose-France, etc.

Present address: 75 avenue Foch, Paris 16eme.

Father of Melle Brouty; through his relations Monsieur Brouty was able to obtain much interesting information for the chain.

He offered to disguise our constant trips to the South of France as reporting trips for Candide. He acted as the chain's treasurer and it is because of his help that the Gestapo did not find one centime at the chain's headquarters (neither did they find one name, address nor document). When we were released through an error from the Moulins prison it was at the home of Mr. and ~~Mme~~ Brouty in Cusse that we found refuge and were able to escape pursuit by the Gestapo. During our detention Mr. and ~~Mme~~ Brouty moved heaven and earth to obtain our release; they succeeded in obtaining for us an alleviation of the hard prison regime. Neither Monsieur nor Melle Brouty ever accepted any reimbursement of the expenses they incurred during the trips they took in the service of the chain. Excellent agents in their individual spheres of activity, they never failed to give proof of coolness in trying circumstances of courage and enthusiastic and vigilant patriotism.

Vichy Agents P.O.

1. ^HConstantin - Weyer (Maurice); writer and winner of the Prix Goncourt; born 24 April 1881 in Bourbonne (Haute-Marne); Married; two children aged 21 and 22; recruited by me.

Present address: 63 avenue Victoria, Vichy.

At a time when it was very dangerous to declare oneself gaulliste, Mr. Constantin-Weyer did not fail to do so openly and engaged in an obstinate war

against the Vichyites. As soon as he learned that I was working with the Strategic Services, he passed me a quantity of information. Most of this information confirmed information we had already received or classified it as being of secondary importance. However, one day he came to the small restaurant where we took our meals and brought me the plan of a large camouflaged German fuel dump in the Marcenat forest and showed me its location on the map. Several times he tried to recruit agents for us in the small towns in the South of France; his intentions were good, but unfortunately the agents were already too well known by the enemy to be of use to us.

2. Fromentin (Madame Andree).. Astrologer and fortune-teller (by cards); born 10 March 1894 in Bordeaux; 1 son aged 27; recruited by Melle Brouty.

Present address: 11 rue des Deux Marches, Clermont-Ferrand

Mme Fromentin joined the chain in May 1944. Enthusiastically patriotic and in a position to know many things through her professional activity, she gave Melle Brouty many interesting tips, in particular on the location of German radio transmitters.

It was she who put Melle Brouty in touch with the Clermont Maquis; Mme Fromentin's son was a member of this Maquis group and vouched for our reliability. If we had not been arrested at that time, this contact would have produced magnificent results. Melle Brouty arranged to have the news of "Christine's" arrest broadcast over the Maquis transmitter in order to notify our American friends.

3. Pfeiffer (Guy); Born 24 June 1915 in Perpignan; bachelor; recruited by me. Present address: 21 rue Lamarck, Paris 18eme. Joined the chain in February 1943 and left it in May 1944.

The information that Guy Pfeiffer furnished us during these three months was greatly appreciated by the American services. At the time he was chief of personnel in the O.F. I. and as such traveled to Clermont-Ferrand several times a week. In Clermont-Ferrand he had a well-placed friend, but unfortunately this friend was forced to change his residence and Pfeiffer was perhaps afraid of compromising himself - in short - he notified us in May 1943 that he would no longer help us. We were indignant, but we must admit that Pfeiffer remained a friend of ours and was completely discreet.

4. Verpraet (Georges); born 24 November 1921 in Fourmies (Nord); at present editor with L'Aube, 49 avenue de l'Opera Paris 1eme; recruited by me.

Verpraet's two uncles had been shot by the Germans in Bruxelles and his father was condemned to death (Verpraet himself succeeded in escaping). He was Gaulliste and was disgusted with his work in the Inter-France agency where he suppressed all the telegrams that might have harmed our cause. He joined the chain in September 1943 and gave us some information of secondary value. However, he wrote two remarkable reports; one on the leather industry during the Germany occupation and one on river navigation. These two reports were greatly appreciated by the American service. He continued to give us tips until the liberation of France. He was arrested by the Gestapo on his way to see me and released after my arrest. He gave the German police some very clever answers.

(BARON) de ^H WATTEVILLE-BERKHEIM

5. Baron and (Baroness) de Watteville-Berkheim; 36 avenue Henri Martin

Paris 16eme; born 19 August 1881 in Croissy - sur- Seine (Seine et Oise)
37 July 1887; recruited by me.

Three children, born, '8, '12, and '18.

Both are admirable citizens of France. One of their sons was killed in May 1940, another son and a son-in-law are with the army of Delattre-de-Tassigny. We may add, that they were totally ruined by the war. Their Villa in Toulon was razed to the ground by the Germans and their property near Colmar, the Chateau de Schoppenwihe was completely pillaged and then destroyed by bombings. In adversity they showed astounding fortitude; they never complained and strengthened everyone's courage through their unfailing faith in ultimate victory. They helped us in the most intelligent fashion, putting us in touch with Dr. Puy in Toulon at a time when all the members of the chain recruited by the Americans had been arrested. They introduced us to Monsieur Pierre Schlumberger in Arles; unfortunately, he was arrested and was unable to serve the Strategic Services.

Mr. and Mme de Watteville owned a radio to which they listened every night waiting for allusions to Mexico or "les rosiers sont fleuris" (the rose bushes are flowering) to be inserted in the personal messages. During our detention they wrote and sent money to the Moulins Red Cross, asking this organization to help us. They joined the chain in August 1943 and worked for it until the liberation. On several occasions they supplied us with some information of secondary interest.

Summary of the Vichy Sector

P.2. Agents.....	4	
P.1. " 	2	
P.O. " 	5Total: 11

The P.2 agent Marzelieres, at present deported, had a group of about 20 sub-agents

whose names we naturally do not know, since our chain was established in a pyramidal form (see sketch).

We knew only the A agents who, in turn, recruited B agents whom we did not know. The agents were not acquainted with each other.

Sector Bourg-Madame

This sector was composed of agents who carried the reports into Spain and by the agents who helped them.

P.2. Agents.

1. M. Cirera (Ramon); born 16 May 1911 in San Juli de Cadanola (Province of Barcelona) merchant.

Address: Bourg-Madame (Pyrenees Orientales)

Identification: 1942-1942

Nationality: Catalanian - Spanish

Recruited by the Americans.

Joined the chain as early as November 1942 at the time when Vichy broke off relations with the United States. On the request of Mr. Trux, a friend of the Americans, he crossed into Spain in January 1943. He carried out the most dangerous missions with unfailing courage and daring. For 18 months Cirera crossed the frontier four or five times a month. He would take reports to Puigcerda and then return to France. The following week another batch of reports would arrive from Barcelona in Puigcerda with the instructions issued by the Americans. Cirera used remarkable ingeniousness in effecting the crossing of the danger zone between Perpignan and Bourg-Madame. He succeeded despite many ticklish moments; once the Germans used dogs against him, but he was able to kill the animals. Another time they requested him to submit to a search, etc. As a result of his coolness, his courage and his daring, Cirera foiled their attempts to keep him.

In the coldest possible winter weather he crossed the border every week. Up to his waist in icy water, he forded a river; its coating of ice was too thin to support his weight. In order to reach this river, Cirera had to crawl through the fields for almost a kilometer in order to avoid being seen by the Germans while he was carrying his precious bundle of reports. He successfully carried out all his innumerable missions. On all occasions Cirera gave proof of a faithful devotion, failing which the activities of the chain would have been paralysed. On several occasions the American mail was delayed; Cirera did not hesitate to advance money from his personal funds (80 to 100,000 frs) so that the activity of the chain might not be impaired.

He was always scrupulously honest and touchingly kind. It would be a personal favor to me if the French services were to give him the highest possible reward. Although Cirera is a Spaniard his actions are worthy of the most high-minded Frenchman, and we cannot find enough words of praise to express our appreciation of his admirable conduct. In June 1944 Cirera was forced to cease his activities as liaison agent; the Gestapo was keeping too close a watch on his movements.

2. Cazals (Alphonse); born 16 July 1916 in Bourg-Madame (Pyrenees Orientales; farm owner; recruited by the Americans;

Address: Bourg-Madame; French citizen; recruited by the Americans.

Cazals is Cirera's brother-in-law; he was Cirera's faithful and devoted assistant. In order that Ramon Cirera might not be seen too often in Perpignan and Toulouse where we had friends and where he used to meet, Cazals would occasionally come to these meeting places in his stead.

Less audacious than Cirera and also less intelligent, he was nevertheless a very fine man. Once he was almost apprehended by the Germans but succeeded in evading them unharmed. On several occasions it was Cazals who carried the mail to Spain, crawling through the fields and fording the river. This is all the more to his credit since he has no taste for adventure and was afraid of this type of mission. Nevertheless he always carried them out successfully. There can be nothing but praise for Alphonse Cazals and, if possible, a little ribbon for his buttonhole.

P.I. Agent

3. M Cirera (Therese); ^(MME.) born 11 April 1913 in Bourg-Madame; married; one child;
Address: Bourg-Madame.

Recruited by the Americans

Madame Cirera is the wife of Ramon Cirera; it is she who came to see me in Vichy one morning in January 1943 to propose that I form a chain of information for the American Strategic Services. In the course of their 18 months of activity in the chain Mme Cirera often accompanied her husband to Perpignan and Toulouse. On these occasions she would carry the mail to Bourg-Madame, since women were less closely watched by the Germans than men. On more than one occasion Mme Cirera was extremely helpful in aiding us resolve difficult security and safety problems. She did much work for the chain and copied last minute reports which I would dictate to her.

Until her daughter was born (January 1944), she continued to give proof of an unassuming devotion to our cause. She encouraged her husband in his work for the chain, in spite of the anguish she experienced during the nights of his absence when she heard the sound of gun fire from the German police. Mme Cirera

is courageous, intelligent and warm hearted.

P.O. Agents

1. Madame ~~X~~ Grau; born 24 February 1892 in Puigcerda (Spain); a Spaniard by marriage; widow.

Address: Bourg-Madame

Recruited by Cirera.

Madame Grau is the aunt of Alphonse Cazals and Mme Cirera. Between June 1943 and April 1944 she gave us the free use of her apartment at 8 rue du Senechal in Toulouse for our clandestine meetings. Trembling with fear that we might be caught, she always prepared a snack for us. There was room for us to spend the night.

2. Mademoiselle Antoinette ~~X~~ Berges; born 9 July 1919 in Barcelona; spinster.

Present address: 19 rue du Marechal Foch in Perpignan.
Recruited by Cirera.

A cousin of Cirera, she loaned us her apartment in Perpignan, 4 rue Licia, for our meetings with Cirera between February 1943 and May 1944; each time she prepared a snack for me.

Marseilles Sector

P.2. Agents

1. ~~X~~ Negre, Leon; born 20 September 1908 in Ales

Address: 10 Boulevard des Dames, Marseilles

Recruited by Madame Mortemard de Boisse (see further on)

Chief of the Marseilles sector. Joined the network in September 1943. At that time Negre was assistant leader of the Marseilles police band. As an agent,

Negre's devotion, intelligence and daring were admirable. His 15 years of experience as a member of the regular army were a valuable asset for the chain. He proved to be an excellent leader and organizer, well versed in the techniques of the procurement of information.

He surrounded himself with capable co-workers whose work he directed with admirable competence. It is impossible to enumerate all the services that were rendered to the chain by Neon Negre. He supplied the chain with maps, plans, reports on troop movements, reports on bomb damage, plans of airfields, battle order, etc. All information was kept up to date, the least changes in the situation were immediately reported. The placing of even the smallest pillbox or gun was immediately indicated on the map. When the Franco-Allied forces landed in Southern France he organized an expedition through German lines (car riddled with bullets) in order to place the plans of Marseilles in the hands of the French and American commands. These maps showed every German defense position, as well as the most vulnerable points of German resistance. With this action he rendered a great service to the cause of liberating France (even the Americans have admitted this). He was an excellent comrade, always in good spirits, always ready to help, always fair to his subordinates; I have never had reason to cease to congratulate myself on having enlisted the services of Leon Negre. He served his country well, and the chain is proud of him.

2. ^HBonetto (Edouard); address: 22 rue Paradis, Marseilles; recruited by sub-Prefect Truc (see further on); T dragon (sic) 68 65; born 26 July 1884 in Marseilles.

Bonetto was a friend of Mr. Truc (formerly an agent of the Americans and

recommended by them); I did not choose him. He rendered us some services of secondary value between July 1943 and July 1943 at which time he was arrested and released by the Gestapo. An honest fellow, rather shrewd and very Gaulliste. We would have classified him as P.O. if he had not been arrested. On the whole, rather mediocre.

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3. ²⁶²
^{H. DEGIL}
*Degil (Lucien); pseudonym Louis; born 28 January 1892 in Narbonne (Aude)
address: 241 boulevard d'Arone, Marseilles; recruited by Dr. Puy (see further on).

Degil acted as liaison agent, was devoted and quick-witted. A disabled veteran of the last war, he had been awarded the Medaille Militaire. Degil is a man of the people and touch and despite a painful phlegmon in his foot always refused to interrupt his service. He undertook some dangerous missions. It was he who regularly carried the mail from Nice to Toulon. However, we also assigned him to other missions which he always carried out successfully and promptly. He always arrived punctually at all meeting places. When all traffic was interrupted after the air attack on Marseilles, he succeeded in getting a seat in a Gestapo truck in order to bring back a particularly urgent batch of reports!!! When last heard of, he was lying ill and penniless in a hospital in Valence. We suspect that in regard to financial matters there were some irregularities in his accounts; however, this cannot be proved positively.

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4. ¹
*Ernst (Camille); born 29 September 1900 in Selestat (Bas-Rhin)

Address: Chateau d'Effiet (Puy-de-Dome)

Recruited by Gaston Poulain.

An Alsatian by origin, Camille Ernst, former Prefect of Montpellier, occupied an important position in the Marseilles Mairie at the time we made his acquaintance

through the intermediary of Mr. Gaston Poulain (September 1943). Until November 1943, Mr. Ernst continually supplied us with the most useful information. In his office we would meet Police Commissioner Masse (sic) (of whom we have lost sight and whom we are having traced by Mr. Negre).

In November 1943, Mr. Ernst was brutally arrested by the Gestapo, incarcerated in a prison in the South of France and deported to Germany in June 1944. Since that time his wife has received absolutely no news of him.

An extremely fine man, entirely devoted to the Allied cause.

Remarks on the activity of Mr. Camille Ernst in the Resistance Movement:
June 1940. Secretary-General in the Meuse Prefecture; in this capacity he was in constant touch with the occupation authorities.

He sabotaged all construction of German troop installations (requisitions etc...) hindered their attempts to seize factories, food supplies and gasoline supplies. Organized passive resistance among the rural population with regard to the delivery of wheat and other agricultural produce.

14 July 1940. Arrested by order of the Feldkommandant of Bar-le-Duc on the pretext that he had flown the French flag at half mast on the Prefecture and, orders to the contrary, had the population to assemble before the Monument to the Dead at the foot of which the Prefect himself had deposited a wreath.

15 July. Brought before the German war tribunal and sentenced to ten days in prison and to a 10,000 frs. fine for having manifested anti-German feelings. After having served his sentence, he was ejected from the occupied zone and escorted by car as far as the demarcation line between occupied France and the Free Zone, but first he was forced to witness the confiscation of his fortune (500,000 frs. in foreign securities), his car and all that remained of his house.

November 1942. Secretary-General of the Marais Prefecture at the time the Germans invaded the southern zone.

Issued false identity cards to hundreds of persons, to escaped prisoners, Alsatian and Luxembourgian deserters from the German army, foreigners who had served in the Foreign Legion, to Jews who were in danger of being arrested and deported - all in order to save them from the German police.

As a result of this activity, numerous young men were able to reach Spain and from there North Africa, aided by an organization with whom Ernst was in contact. Organized the camouflaging of stocks of weapons, munitions, gasoline and military vehicles in the department, in order that they might later be placed at the disposal of the A.S. (Armee Secrete).

Maintained constant liaison with Resistance organizations in the Herault (Professor Teitgeu, the present Minister of information; Prof. Courtier; the leaders of the M.U.R. (Mouvement Unis Resistance) and N.A.P. He always informed these organizations in good time of arrests, raids and investigations being planned by the Police superintendent and the regional Prefect and kept them informed regularly of political, administrative or military measures that might affect them. February 1943. Arrested by the police superintendent by order of Bousquet, Secretary-General of the police department, and on request of the Montpellier Gestapo chief and charged with the issuance of false identity papers; released ten days later, but relieved of his functions by the Minister of the Interior. April 1943. Reclassified Councillor of the Prefecture in Marseilles and in this capacity appointed director of the administrative services of the city of Marseilles on 1 April 1943.

Continued to serve the Resistance movement and maintained close liaison with the responsible chief of the Marseilles sector. Mr. Flandre; never stopped supplying administrative and military information to the Armee Secrete and to the various French Resistance groups and the British and American organizations with which he was in contact.

17 November 1943. Arrested as he was leaving the city hall by the chief of the political section of the Gestapo in person and incarcerated in the "Petites Beaumettes" prison in Marseilles. His personal car was confiscated and his apartment completely sacked (cash, radio, camera, clothing, linen, jewelry, etc.). Suffered bodily illtreatment when arrested and charged on five counts:

1. Issuance of false identity papers.
2. Activity as leader in the Resistance movement.
3. Liaison with the Armee Secrete and communist groups.
4. Collaboration with foreign secret services.
5. Cognizance of the location of secret arms depots.

17 November 1943 - 16 May 1944: Petites Beaumettes prison in a cell of the "grand scout" (sic)

16 May 1944 - 16 June 1944: Grandes Beaumettes prison.

16 June 1944: Transferred to Compiègne.

2 July 1944; Deported to Germany to the Dachau concentration camp and finally to the reprisals and labor camp in Allach from where he was liberated on 1 May 1945 by American troops.

5. Isnard (Paul). Pseudonym Rascasse, Paulus; born 26 May 1904 in Toulon.

Present address: 60 Boulevard Bompard, Marseilles;

Recruited by Mme Mortemard de Boisse.

An extremely active, extremely quick-witted agent, daring and courageous, a man of very humble origin, but resolute and totally devoted. Negre placed him in different organizations which were working for the Germans. He rendered us the most valuable services. At the time of the liberation he brought down the

29 boches (Croix de Guerre FFI). The Americans took a liking to him and sent him on three dangerous missions. He was caught by the Germans three times, escaped three times and carried out his missions most satisfactorily. His activity increased his self-esteem. He expressed his happiness to us in a most touching way. A picturesque type of man, filled with zeal, whose conduct is beyond praise.

6. ^(ENU)
Massez - Police Commissioner, recruited by Camille Ernst.

I kept my appointments with this agent in the office of Mr. Camille Ernst. On several occasions he passed us written reports containing extremely interesting particulars. Massez was well-informed (After Mr. Ernst's arrest I lost trace of Massez and have just learned that he and his family were deported to Germany; consequently I am placing Massez on the P.2. list) I believe, moreover, that Massez worked without pay for several undercover organizations. There is no description of him available - his entire family has been deported.

P.1. Agents

1. ^(X)
Aubernon (Gustave); born 8 April 1907 in Marseilles; married and has 7 children.

Present address: 76 rue de la Republique, Marseilles

Recruited by Leon Negre.

The information concerning this agent (whom I do not know personally) was supplied by Mr. Leon Negre who thinks very highly of him.

Aubernon is a professional soldier (adjutant) and has been in active service for 17 years. He is the head of a family of seven children the oldest of whom is seventeen and the youngest (twins) 2 months. Aubernon joined the chain in

May 1944 and obtained several reports on enemy construction in Marseilles, as well as other valuable reports (see citation): Negre has recommended him for the Croix de Guerre a l'Ordre de la Division.

1 a) At the outset of the battle of Marseilles, Aubernon drove a car through the combat area around the Prefecture in order to take some arms to agent Giuge. On the following day he was again under fire while on a reconnaissance patrol through the city, which he undertook in order to evaluate the general situation.

2. ~~1~~ Benciini (Dino), born 13 October 1914 in Leghorn (Italy); married, one daughter born 1939.

Address: c/o Leon Negre, 10 boulevard des Dames, Marseilles.

Recruited by Amedeo.

Jointed the chain at the time of the liberation; Italian. He drove the car in which Negre and Amedeo crossed the German lines in order to take exceptionally interesting documents to the French and American commands.

3. ~~1~~ Bergantzle (Francois) ; born 12 March 1902 in Ste Marie aux Mines (Haut-Rhin); married, no children.

Present address: 81 Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles

Recruited by Negre.

The information on this agent was furnished by Negre, Sector Chief) Bergaentzle has been in active service for 20 years (see citation on divisional recommendation). He joined the chain in April 1944. Bergaentzle is Alsatian and speaks German. He obtained a position as interpreter in the Feldkommandantur and was able to procure valuable information (see citation on divisional recommendation and attached document - History of Chain 1942 in the Marseilles Sector.

Extracts from the Negre report on the Marseilles chain - professional master sergeant:

In April 1944, Negre got in touch with Bergaentzle, pseudonym Marius Lurtal, identification: 2: 521. This agent spoke English and German. A native Alsatian, he was a valuable auxiliary since he had an entree to German circles. He was registered with the German Institute as a freshman; this gave him the opportunity to frequent this German milieu and evaluate the situation.

Bergaentzle entered the Feldkommandantur as interpreter and was able to obtain the information which was communicated to the 3d Division at the time of the attack on Marseilles. During the attack he carried out difficult liaison missions by motorcycle.

A conscientious and intelligent agent, a firm patriot, Bergaentzle was a valuable collaborator for his chief.

4. ^WBoglione (Rene); born 10 May 1899 in Juju (Argentine Republic); married, no children:

Present address: 51 rue St. Savournin, Marseilles.

Recruited by Mr. de Lanversin.

(Personal agent). In his capacity as an employee of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, Boglione was very useful to us. One of his most valuable contributions was the plan of the great submarine base at Mourepianne on whose construction 4,000 men had worked for 18 months. I copied the schematic plan on which Boglione showed me the most vulnerable targets (corner pylons, etc.). It was he who notified us of the most propitious moment for an air attack on the base. he explained that the base should be attacked before the cement was dry, but not

until the work had advanced so far that the destruction would mean a major loss to the enemy. As a result of this advice, the destruction was a veritable catastrophe for the Germans. Eight days after I had sent the plan and his indications to Barcelona the air attack was carried out. It was a complete success; all the pylons were destroyed. Boglione also furnished us with information about ships, which he obtained from a diver friend of his. He gave us a large quantity of reports on the morale of German officers and men, reports that were based on his own observations. In short, his collaboration was extremely valuable; he worked for us without remuneration.

Boglione is a man of moral stature and high integrity. In his position he had to be particularly cautious and, as a result, he was accused of not having participated in the Resistance movement by an individual who desired his position. Boglione was threatened with dismissal and the case has not yet been settled. I would be grateful if "France Combattante" would send him a written attestation as rapidly as possible. Boglione joined the chain in April 1943. In April and May 1944, he was unfortunately always away on a trip when I went to see him in his office. Since I had given him my word that I would not reveal his connection with the chain to anyone, I never told Negre that we had an agent in the chamber of commerce.

5. (Madame) Mortemard de Poisse (Genevieve); born 9 September 1902 in Marseilles; married.

Present address: 10 Impasse des Feupliers, Marseilles.

Recruited by me.

(My cousin) Subsequent to September 1943 I always stayed at her house during my visits to Marseilles; it is also at her house that I was quite free to receive my agents or study possible candidates for the chain.

Mme de Boisse was a first-rate recruiting agent; it was because of her and on her express recommendation that I made the acquaintance of Leon Negre and Rascasse (Paul Isnard). On several occasions Mme de Boisse offered our agents who were passing through Marseilles the hospitality of her house; I had forbidden my agents to stay at hotels. It was at her house that I would hide the reports before I left for Perpignan. At the time of my arrest, Mme de Boisse had recruited a very intelligent agent in Aix-en-Provence. Mme de Boisse played a major role in the chain. She recruited excellent agents (it was Negre, recruited by Mme de Boisse who, in turn, recruited Amedeo, the famous agent 41). An added advantage was the fact that we could arrive at her house at any time. She also introduced me to some industrials who gave me information. She ran errands for the chain in the city of Marseilles.

6) Collomb (Paul); born 4 July 1911 in Marseilles; 2 Children, born '33 and '36. Peace Officer.

Present address: 71 rue Terusse, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre (this data was furnished by Negre; I do not know the agent personally).

He was assigned to procure information on the enemy's preparations for the battle of Marseilles and indicate them on the map. Collomb joined the chain in May 1944.

7. Franco (Auguste); born 22 July 1917 in Marseilles; married; one child, peace officer.

Present address: 5 rue de l'Eveche, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre for the same conditions as the above.

Joined the chain in May 1944; his mission was to find and indicate on

maps all information on end locations of enemy preparations for the battle of Marseilles. This document was extremely useful to the Allied commands.

8. Giuge (Auguste); born 16 March 1912 in the Principality of Monaco; married; one daughter; police inspector.

Present address 15 avenue du Prado, Marseilles

Recruited by Negre

Adjutant T.D. (sic) (Negre's notes). Negre recommended Giuge for the Medaille de la Resistance with a very eulogistic citation. He had already received two regimental citations (1939-40). As a result of a frightful error, Giuge was imprisoned by the Marseilles Purge Committee (Comite d'Epuratation). Negre moved heaven and earth and finally succeeded in effecting his release. Negre's notes praise Giuge highly. Giuge joined the chain in May 1944.

He was attached as body-guard to the General Police Superintendent of Marseilles, Mr. Mathieu. In the course of his numerous trips with Mr. Mathieu, Giuge made observations which he communicated to us, on road traffic, the location of various enemy troops and kept Negre informed of the various changes among the German personnel that was in touch with French authorities. He had a list compiled of all Gestapo agents, members of the P.P.F. and the German police. This list he passed on to us. It was later placed in the hands of the intelligence officer of the 3rd Division (3eme D.T.A.) during the night preceding the capture of Marseilles. Giuge armed three combat groups at the time of the liberation of Marseilles; he himself joined the fighting and made some prisoners.

9. Morel (Pierre); born 15 November 1921; married; two children. Present address: 11 rue du Docteur Escat, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

Naval mechanical engineer (see divisional citation); I am attaching Morel's report on his previous Resistance activity. We know him only slightly, he is extremely likeable. He joined the chain in February 1944.

Naval Officer	Citation	Resistance
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"Under the Vichy Government Morel Pierre, professional navy officer, accepted a position as Peace Officer in the National Police Force in January 1943 in order that he might take advantage of his position as aide to the Police Commander of Marseilles to serve the interests of his country. Despite enemy surveillance and the constant danger of arrest, he worked strenuously to keep a maximum of young men out of the S.T.O. (Service du Travail Obligatoire-Compulsory Labor Service) either by enrolling them - even illegally when necessary - in the police service, or by a systematic sabotage of the official notice to appear for induction in the labor service for work in Germany. This was done by the intentional loss of information, badly, or incompletely addressed envelops, etc., in short, only 1% of the notices ever reached their destination.

When the Germans learned of this small percentage they were enraged. With much patience and very adroitly, Morel diverted their suspicions to imaginary trails and despite the visits of agents provocateurs and members of the Gestapo, continued to work for the Resistance while under enemy orders. In order to neutralize Morel's activity, the Germans were finally forced to organize a super police system with the help of the Militia and the P.P.F. (Parti Populaire Francais). Morel was transferred to another service. Despite this, he wished to continue to serve his country, and in February 1944 he joined Chain 1942- H.I.M.I. he operated in enemy-occupied territory and supplied us with navy maps, information concerning maritime traffic, the military organization of the enemy in the

vicinity of Allauch, etc. and various reports on enemy policies in Marseilles. At the time of the battle of Marseilles, Morel placed two motorbicycles and all the gasoline necessary at the disposal of the chain. He had been able to get his hands on ten motorcycles, despite German vigilance.

Morel volunteered for a dangerous mission and, giving proof of a total contempt for danger, he succeeded in crossing the enemy lines at Beaumont in the night of 22/23 August and in spite of the fact that he was repeatedly under fire, he drove a liaison motorbicycle as escort of the chief of the Marseilles sector. This permitted his chief to establish contact with three successive Allied commands during the night. He was able to place the plans of the Marseilles sewers, where there were some isolated guns, into the hands of the intelligence officer of the 7th Algerian rifle regiment.

On a motorbicycle, and despite the danger, he continued to carry out various difficult liaison missions during the battle of Marseilles.

A magnificent patriot, courageous and devoted, Morel had always placed his duty as a Frenchman above any personal considerations."

10. Nobilo (Pierre); born 18 September 1920; married.

Present address: 61 avenue Marechal Foch, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

A friend of Negre in the police orchestra; a valuable and devoted collaborator; joined the chain in November 1943.

A professional sergeant, he has been on active duty from 6 years; acted as deputy chief of the Marseilles sector. Joined the chain in November and immediately contacted employees of the S.N.C.F. (trainmen, conductors and clerks) and obtained excellent information on train schedules, convoys, as well

as on the location of road construction and military construction. He also obtained information on camouflaged airfields and personally inspected the entire coast of Marseilles - from the Pointe Rouge to l'Estaque; the plans of these constructions were supplied gradually as they were executed. He supplied information on three ships carrying a cargo of arms for Spain and communicated to us the information that maps of Spain were being distributed to the German troops stationed in the Istres area. On 23 August 1944, at the time of the battle of Marseilles, Nobilo established communications with the artillery battery commanded by Captain Dorson to whom he assigned a guide who led the captain through the city of Marseilles and showed him the most interesting targets. That same evening he established liaison with sergeant St. James of Colonel Chapuis' information service. Colonel Chapuis was the commander of the 7th Algerian Rifle Regiment. As the battle proceeded, he gradually reestablished contact with those of our agents who had been cut off inside the city. On the morning of 24 August, Nobilo remained at the Command Post of the chain at Bois-Luzy in order to be on hand to give information to any unit that might need it.

An extremely active agent, intelligent, devoted and courageous, Nobilo did not spare himself in the service of his country.

11. ¹²Pourriere (Victorien); born 26 September 1921: married.

Present address: 104 Chemin de Cassis, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

A friend of Negre, peace officer and butcher. Joined the chain in May 1944.

His task was to find the location of enemy defenses and indicate them on the map of Marseilles. This work had to be very precise, required much research, but rendered invaluable service. On 22 August 1944, he patrolled the city under fire in order to evaluate the situation.

12. Poussard (Edmond); born 4 December 1904 in Liege (Belgium); married; one child and one illegitimate child - 1940.

Present address: Welcome Bar, 173 avenue du Prado, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

Chief of personnel in a commercial camouflage concern. It was he who obtained a position for Isnard with this company and transmitted to us the plans of six airfields (their camouflage and all the details that the Allies considered of interest) and information on four other airfields. Joined the chain in May 1944.

Chief of personnel in the "Le Soleil" paint company, 25 rue Vacon, Marseilles which had been commissioned to camouflage the airfields. Poussard furnished the detailed descriptions of the airfields Nimes, Salon les Milles, L'Enfant, Montfavet, les Chanoines near Ales and some information on Istres, Merignanne, Oranges and Valence. In order to obtain more precise information, Negre, the Marseilles sector chief, caused Isnard (Rascasse) to be employed by the above company. Previously, we had sent him to work in the Todt organization where he had done admirable work. When he went to work for the "Le Soleil" company it became necessary to obtain a release for him from the Todt organization. This was done by bribing a German employe of the German labor services.

While he worked for the "Le Soleil" company, Isnard procured samples of German aviation gasoline, particulars on the gasoline supply of the airfields, location of fuel dumps, defense batteries, location of troop barracks, number and type of planes undergoing repairs.

Roubert (Henri); born 2 June 1928 in Nice; bachelor;

Present address; 10 boulevard des Dames, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

Fifteen year old Henri Roubert was the youngest of the chain's agents, but very intelligent and very capable. Since October 1943 he had continually furnished us with data on tactical German insignia; it was due to his well-ordered, clear and precise data that the Allies were informed of the troop movements in Marseilles proper. Roubert also drew some magnificent plans for us, as well as a very detailed map of the sea bottom at Marseilles. He took part in the action at the time of the liberation of Marseilles. Young, spirited, very conscientious and resolute, Roubert is preparing to enter St. Cyr. He is the step-son of Negre who has instilled in him the desire to follow an army career. Roubert joined the chain in September 1943.

P.O. Agents

1. Badani (Daniel); born 19 June 1914 in Vincennes, married.

Present address: 5 rue des Tresories de France, Montpellier

Recruited by Pebellier and Soulier.

At the time of our activity, he was architect in Marseilles and had been recommended to me by Pebellier and Soulier of Le Puy. Badani gave me most valuable information on the German plans for the construction of submarine bases (in Vaux, etc...) and construction details of the large base of Mourepiane.

-
2. Lanversin (Francois) de; born 7 September 1886 in Marseilles; married; 3 daughters aged 21, 22 and 30.

Address: La Sabine, Bonneveine, Marseilles, recruited by me.

3. Maquaire (Julien); born 9 August 1887 in Paris; married; 2 children aged 29 and 33.

Present address: 9 rue Victorien Sardou, Paris 16eme.

Recruited by me.

Mr. Maquaire is my cousin. Between January and July 1943 I stayed at the Maquaires' during each of my visits to Marseilles where they were living at that time. Director of the Grands Travaux de Force et d'Electricite, Julian Maquaire regularly transmitted information to me which, although of secondary importance from a military standpoint, was interesting with regard to the sabotage that was being practised in these concerns. Maquaire has held a reserve commission in the army for ten years.

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4. Dr. Morel (Charles) ; born 28 July 1885; married; two children - born '8 and '10.

Present address: 4 cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.

Recruited by Madame Mortemard de Boisse.

Dr. Morel is a dentist and it was in his office that my small group would hold its meetings. Furthermore, Dr. Morel served as a mail drop for about six months.

-
5. Commandant Roy (Pierre) (has now been promoted to Lt. Col.); born 4 March 1896 in Decize (Nievre)

Address: 24 rue Lamblardie, Paris 18e me

Staff: Saintes (Charente-Maritime).

Recruited by me.

Attached to C.H. (sic) in 1914-1918; wounded twice.
wounded twice in 1939-40
wounded once in 1945.

1914-1918 two citations
1939-1940 2 citations
1945 1 citation

Roy is a friend of Negre. Although he had formerly been in the air force, at the time of the chain's activity, he occupied an important position in the Marseilles police department. Roy was a man of steel, fiercely pro-Ally. It was he who informed us of the location and transmitted to us the plan of an unguarded German landing strip which proved to be most valuable and the time of the liberation. The Commandant also placed police inspector cards at our disposal; these we reproduced and distributed among our agents. Later, transferred to Pau, he was too far removed from our sphere of activity for the establishment of regular communications, between March and April 1944. Enlisted and was incorporated into active service in the air force on 11 January 1915.

6. H Barat(Edouard); born 7 December 1895 in Lille (Nord)

Present address: Vielle-Chapelle

Aided Leon Negre at the time of the Allied landing. No description available.

Summary of the Marseilles Sector

P.2. - 6 of which 2 deported and emprisoned.
P.1. 13
P.O. 6.....number of agents: 25

Sector of the Rhone Delta

P.2. Agents

1. Eichart (Andre-Georges); sector chief; born 5 July 1909 in Paris

14eme. Present address: 10 bis rue Vavin Paris 9eme (sic) probably oeme.

Recruited by me.

Eichart is my first cousin and by profession a dentist. He proved to be a first-rate agent, devoted, unassuming and remarkably intelligent. He organized his sector remarkably well and in the short period between February 1943 until the liberation, he never ceased supplying us with the most exact information - key information on the industrial and mining area of Gard. Once a month it was he who carried the mail and gave it to Cirera, one day he even took the trip with a fever of 39° (centigrade). I always stayed at Eichart's house when I went to Ales. Eichart deserves to be commended without reserve. At present he is serving in the medical detachment of the 2d Lecberc Divison as a Lieutenant. He has held a Lieutenant's reserve commission for ten years, has served all his periods of military service (his dream is to be promoted to captain). I had named Eichart my successor in the chain - in case I should disappear. However, when this happened, traveling had become almost impossible.

2. Reynaud (Lucien); killed; born 31 October 1911 in Saint-Ambroix (Gard); His widow, a midwife, lives at 10 rue du Cloitre, Arles.

Reynaud was recruited by Eichart.

Reynaud did magnificent work. As an employe of the S.N.C.F. (Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer) in Nimes, he began in March 1943 to supply us regularly with the schedule of all the German trains that operated through Nimes, giving us rates, time of arrival and departure from the Nimes station, direction

of the trains and the marking on the last car of every section. Furthermore, Reynaud made daily notes on the troops movements in Nimes and gave us a detailed report on all activity. His reports were neat, legible and precise - in short, he was one of our best agents, one of the most devoted. Reynaud was killed by German machine gun fire at the time of the liberation as he was returning home on his bicycle.

We have supplied the American authorities with two affidavits concerning his death and have written to his widow in order to procure a third one for submission to the French authorities.

Reynaud leaves a widow and a son born posthumously, as well as an old mother (a very decent soul) ; he had been supporting her as well as his wife. Eichart has given them 5,000 francs out of his own pocket. Something should be done for this family without delay.

1. ~~W~~ Lallement (Georges); architect; born 5 May 1907 in Avignon; married; 3 children. Present address: 15 rue Saluces, Avignon.

Recruited by Eichart.

Since April 1943, this agent had regularly given Eichart all data concerning the town of Avignon; of particular value was a very detailed plan of the German telephone system, as well as his very useful information on the airfields in this area.

2. ~~A~~ Laporte (Ulysse); born 21 September 1901 in Uchaud (Gard); married; employee of the S.N.C.F. in Sete.

Present address: 15 rue Saluces, Avignon.

Recruited by Eichart.

Agent recruited by Lucien Reynaud; in Sete he was engaged in the same work for us as Reynaud in Nimes. Worked very conscientiously and devotedly.

3. Marcadet (Pierre); born 1 June 1922; in Porte-Ste-Marie (Lot-et-Garonne)
Present address: St. Nicolas, St. Romain (Lot-et-Garonne).

Recruited by Eichart who has this to say about Marcadet:

A leader of the Maquis and a man of courage and decision. He procured arms and explosives by force from the Salindres factory and from the Militia. He and his men blew several locomotives that were to be taken to the Germans in St. Julien des Fumades near Ales (Eichart took part in this operation). With intelligence and devotion, Marcadet supplied our chain with information and airfield map. He joined the chain in October 1943.

-
4. Poulain (Gaston); born 28 August 1903; married; 2 daughters born '40, '44.

Art critic. Present address: 5 rue Lauriston, Paris

Recruited by me.

At the time he joined the chain he was living in Montpellier and for one year furnished us regularly with useful battle order information from Montpellier and information on the Frejeordes airfield. On several occasions, Eichart and I stayed at his house. He also introduced us to transient Maquisards who passed us interesting information. He was forced to cease his activity after the Gestapo searched his house and placed him under special surveillance.

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5. Rouveyrol (Janine); born 29 October 1912 in Rousson (Gard); spinster;
office employees.

Present address: Salindres (Gard).

Recruited by Eichart.

Eichart has the following opinion of this agent: Janine Rouveyrol was an extremely active and devoted recruiting agent. She spared neither time nor trouble to find agents for our chain. She often worked under dangerous and critical conditions.

She undertook all missions and liaison work without pay.

P.O. Agents

1. Mme Blanc (Anita); born 1 December 1909 in Marseilles; married; 2 children born '34 and '38.

Present address: Rue d'Aquitaine, Nimes

Recruited by Eichart.

A militant patriot, she sheltered refractaires on the estate where she managed an orphanage. Furnished us with such information on the region as she could collect. Saved many workers from the S.T.O. (Service du Travail Obligatoire-compulsory labor service) and many patriots from German prisons.

-
2. (Mademoiselle) de Ridder (Paulette); born 3 August 1914 in Paris; nurse.

Present address: Clinique de Bangon (Gironde)

Recruited by Eichart.

A militant patriote, Melle Ridder helped us find new agents and gave us information.

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3. (Madame) Vissiere (Suzanne); born 7 January 1915 in Lyon; steno-typist, married; two children, born '34 and '44.

Recruited by Eichart

Worked for the chain in the same capacity as Melle de Ridder.

4. Vuillemin (Robert)

Present address: 3 rue Raymond Leyrisse, Ales (Gard)

Recruited by Eichart

On several occasions he gave us information concerning factories; very patriotic.

5. Genas (former engineer in the Salindres factory)

Recruited by Eichart; no description available.

We have lost all trace of him; our letters have been returned to us.

6. Guitard (Louis); born 26 May 1923 in Montpellier.

Present address: 6 rue Franceze de Cazelly, Montpellier

A friend of Gaston Poulain. Worked first with the P.T.T. (Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones) and then as chauffeur for the Germans, at which time he gave us valuable information concerning gasoline transports. Diverted 3,000 liters of gasoline for the benefit of the Maquis; as a result of this exploit, he was forced to go into hiding; very young, spirited and enthusiastic.

7. Poulain (Elizabeth); born 23 November 1911 in Paris 8eme.

Present address: 6 rue Franceze de Cazelly, Montpellier.

Recruited by me.

Elizabeth Poulain is the wife of Gaston Poulain. A militant patriot she completed the information supplied by her husband by editing his reports. Remarkably intelligent and cultivated, she could have done more if she had not had two very small children, and had not been without domestic help.

Rhone Delta - P.2: 2 - P.1. : 5 - P.O. : 14 agents

Toulon Sector

P.2. Agents

1. Docteur Puy (Louis): Sector Chief; born 23 December 1911 in Avignon;
Present address: 82 route du Cap Brun or avenue de Medicis (same villa),
Toulon. Recruited by me through the intermediary of my friends the Mattevilles.

A first-rate agent, devoted and courageous, Dr. Puy always worked without pay. He organized his sector methodically and precisely. He continually furnished key information concerning the port, the arsenal, submarine bases, mined roads, fortifications, airdromes, etc.. Among his patients he recruited some very good agents (we always had every reason to consider ourselves fortunate to have enlisted his services -- except on two occasions when the mail arrived too late.) Dr. Puy is pleasant, very cultivated and has a most prepossessing personality. He served the chain without sparing either time or trouble.

2. Berthier (Jean), born 17 September 1921 in Toulon.

Present address: S.P. 79.607 B.F.M. 501, St. Charles a Grasse.

Recruited by me.

A young man sent to me in Paris by the doctor; He carried out his missions regularly, especially with regard to the Toulon arsenal. Following January 1944 he worked regularly for the sector. He has enrolled in the Surete and would like to be sent to Germany with the security forces and retain his assimilated rank.

3. Gauthier (Georges); born 24 February 1914 in Collobrieres (Var), C.O.

Dr. Puy, 82 route du Cap Brun, Toulon

Recruited by Dr. Fuy who has the following opinion of him: A go-getter, courageous and trustworthy. He undertook to carry out dangerous missions without flinching. He surveyed the Hyeres-Toulon region in order to locate the coast artillery positions. Was always punctual and a hard worker. A fine upstanding workman, motivated by a fine ideal.

4. (~~Madame~~ St Fouques (Lucienne Marguerite) ; born 10 September 1899, Paris 173m3; present address: 2 rue Augustin Baumas, Toulon. Has one daughter Mme Gisele Penteville, 5 rue Louis Blanc, Oran.

Mme Fouques was recruited by sub-Prefect Truc who worked before my time for G-2 and the Strategic Services. (November 1942 to January 1943)

Admirably devoted and courageous, Mme Fouques collected the Toulon and Cannes mail from February 1943 until the end of July 1943. Brought the mail to Perpignan once early in July 1943. She was always discreet, precise and punctual. Arrested on 17 July 1943 by the Italian police, she was interned in various Italian prisons and liberated on 13 June 1944. Mme Fouques has great daring, a magnificent spirit and cleverly diverted the suspicions of the Italian police. They found neither documents, nor names, nor a single address in her apartment. Despite threats, Lucienne did not talk. But in spite of my repeated requests by letter, she has not yet sent me the description of her unit, nor her own; her refusal was couched in rather insolent terms - Truc's influence, no doubt.

When in January 1943 the Americans requested me to form chain 1942 H.I.R.I, they told me of six agents in Toulon, recruited by sub-Prefect Truc de la Seigliere who was absent from France between November 1942 until the time of the liberation of France (first in Spain and later in Algiers). I

immediately got in touch with the persons that had been indicated to me and did not judge them generally capable of giving me really interesting and important information (with the exception of Dr. Chauvin). Nevertheless, Toulon was a most important center, and since I knew no one in that city I asked Mme Lucienne Fouques to collect the mail every two weeks. This she did very conscientiously and with perfect punctuality. We worked together from January 1943 to July 1943. At that time Mme Fouques had been requested by me to take the reports to Perpignan to our chief of liaison, Cirera. I was obliged to go to Paris and Mme Fouques accomplished her mission completely satisfactorily on 10 July 1943. On 17 July the six Toulon agents were arrested by the Italian police, as a result of an indiscretion committed by a friend of sub-Prefect Truc de la Seigliere and deported to Italy where they were liberated in June 1944.

I saw Madame Fouques in September 1944 and asked her to write a report on the activity of the sub-chain and on her period of captivity in the Italian prisons and continued to exchange friendly letters with her.

She did not write the requested report and when, in March 1945, I sent her the papers to fill out with a note of explanation. She replied that she, as well as the other agents, had received orders not to return them to me and that Mr. Truc considered himself the chief of network 3306/3309 and intended to keep under his orders the agents that he had recruited. She added that he would be disqualified if he responded to my request.

Furthermore, when the Americans sent Mme Fouques a large certificate of commendation, she refused it in rather discourteous terms (we have transmitted this answer to Capitaine Leger).

When we asked Commandant Cassady and Colonel Schoonmaker, as well as

other officers of the American information service, about sub-Prefect Truc, they stated frankly that because of his personal vanity they had had trouble with him and did not consider themselves very fortunate to have enlisted his services.

I sent an explanatory letter to Dr. Chauvin, hoping that he would understand my point of view better than Mme Fouques.

This is how the matter stands at the present time. Since I have not received an answer, I will cease to try to do anything for these agents who, with the exception of Dr. Chauvin, did only mediocre work from the point of view of the procurement of information.

5. Dr. Chauvin, 4 boulevard Megre, Toulon.

Recruited by Truc. A first-rate agent, active, quick and intelligent. From February 1943 to July 1943 he supplied us with a large amount of important information. In July 1943 he was arrested by the Italian police, imprisoned in Italy and liberated in June 1944. He never talked and sustained Lucienne's courage. We do not have his records and have forgotten his address.

6. Blanc (Albert) c.o. Mme Fouques; recruited by Truc.

Worked at the Toulon arsenal; rather fearful, supplied us with some information of slight importance. He was to supply us with a plan of the Toulon waterfront, indicating the location of ships, defenses, etc.....fear constantly made him delay the delivery of this plan. In July 1943 he was arrested by the Italian police; he did not conduct himself well, became a burden to Lucienne. We would not have given him a classification if he had not been arrested. We do not have his personal record.

7. ~~H~~ ^(FNU) Astier, baker

Present address: 65 route d'Antibes, Cannes (N.M.)

Recruited by Truc

From February 1943 to July 1943 he gave us regular information on fortifications and batteries. Was arrested in July by the Italian police. His conduct was not commendable - he became a burden to Lucienne. He was released in June 1944. We do not have his personal records (would have been classified P.I. if he had not been arrested or if he had continued to give us information.

8. ~~H~~ ^(FNU) Colomb, c.o. Mme Fouques; recruited by Truc

Worked in the Toulon slaughterhouse. A good patriot, he gave us information between February and July 1943, but without regularity. Arrested in July 1943 by the Italian police. His conduct at that time was courageous and dignified. He did not talk. Colomb was released in June 1944. We do not have his personal record (we would have classified him P.O.)//

9. ~~H~~ ^(FNU) (Dr.) Guimesanne (Philippe Vincent Joseph). c.o. Mme Fouques, 30 rue Maurice Berteaux les Mureaux (Seine et Oise); born 13 May 1883 in Perpignan; 4 children.

Recruited by Truc.

Dr. Guimesanne was patriotic but frightened; once he gave us some information of secondary value, a rumor. Was arrested in July 1943 by the Italian police. (We would not have classified him if he had not been arrested (Navy, honorary chief medical officer Ch. L.H. (sic)

1. Quinio (Louis); born 19 August 1902 in Toulon; bachelor.

Present address: chemin de la Providence, Toulon

Recruited by Dr. Puy who writes the following statement about him: A most conscientious and intelligent collaborator, he helped us constantly. Risked his life in order to confirm the authenticity of certain information. It was he who had been designated to take Dr. Puy's place as sector leader in case the latter should disappear. He never received any sum of money for his work.

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2. Quinio (Paul); born 17 November 1900 in Bastia (Corsica); married;

3 sons, born in '26, '27 and '31.

Present address: 1 Quai de Saint Ouen, St. Denis (Seine).

2 Recruited by Dr. Puy

Chief engineer of the Societe d'Electricite de Paris, brother of Louis Quinio. Used his authority to introduce some of our agents into the various departments of the Arsenal Maritime. Through his intermediary we obtained all the documentation on ship movements. Every time he came to Toulon he had a valuable contribution to make. The information which he procured was always extremely important. Furthermore, his activity in Paris was extremely useful to us. Finally enlisted voluntarily in the Far Eastern Army.

Quinio furnished Dr. Puy with all the information he could collect on the state of the French electric system (bombing possibilities, effects of damage, vulnerable points, installations to be spared in view of their future usefulness, etc...) as well as information concerning the French fleet (this information was collected in Paris, Vichy and Toulon). He introduced Dr. Puy to some of his friends who were in a position to facilitate the survey of the Mediterranean coast.

3. ~~11~~ Ricquer (Regis); born 23 April 1919 in Marseilles; married.

Present address: 63 rue Terusse

Recruited by Dr. Puy. We have no information concerning this agent, except that he was a devoted worker and worked regularly. He is by profession a pharmacist. Made his records available to us.

4. ~~11~~ Sparagna (Felix); joined the chain as a P.2. agent in January 1944.

Present address: rue Sergent Guerini- Impasse Gay-Lussac, Toulon.

Recruited by Dr. Puy.

He watched enemy movements from the train and from the road in the Toulon area. Carried out this assignment with scrupulous care - he even slept on the railroad bed in order to note down all the night trains. Joined the chain as a P.2. agent in January 1944.

Toulon Sector - P.2.:9 - P.1. : 4 - 13 agents

Nice Sector

(This sector was established in January 1944)

F.2. Agents

1. Amedeo (Joseph) sector chief; born 6 November 1912 in Nice; pseudonym Jean Dargennes;

Present address: 9 rue d'Autun, Nice.

Recruited by me through the intermediary of Leon Negre.

Dargennes was an exceptionally capable agent, thoroughly versed in the techniques of the information service. Of all our agents, Dargennes did the best work and procured the most useful information (plan of the Mediterranean coast, kilometer by kilometer, including the location of even the smallest pillbox, the smallest machine gun emplacements; detailed maps of the beaches; it is said that the tactical plans for the American landing operations were based on Amedeo's maps (very confidential information); his reports on troop movements were kept up to date day by day; he supplied descriptions of the fortified line which ran through Brignoles and Gardennes, etc. etc..) It would take pages and pages to describe all the important work done by Amedeo. We received an enthusiastic letter commending this agent from the American command, and the U.S.A. Consulate in Barcelona received a cable from Washington congratulating Amedeo on his work. Amedeo's position had been a difficult one. He was a fugitive from the S.T.O. (Service du Travail Obligatoire) and the Gestapo was looking for him; furthermore he carried false identity papers and had no ration cards. It is a miracle that with his youthful appearance he was not arrested. We must add that he always showed a military punctuality at all our meetings, and that he formed and trained a remarkably capable unit, teaching his comrades to draw plans, etc. etc. We have nothing but praise as far as his work is concerned - he can be praised for this

unreservedly. With Leon Negre he took an active part in the defense of Marseilles. But unfortunately, his conduct where his civilian life is concerned do not deserve the same praise. Vain and boastful, Amedeo now believes himself to be the reincarnation of Napoleon. His demands discouraged and disgusted the Americans he seemed to consider that nothing was quite good enough for him. He has shown Leo Negre and Andre Eichart, who sheltered him and cared for him, the blackest ingratitude. In short, he deserves a lesson, but he also deserves a job where he could render valuable service. At present he is living with his parents at No. 9 rue d'Autun in Nice, penniless and jobless. He would like to join the Far Eastern Corps after a training period in an officers training school.

2. ~~11~~ Gordolon (Jean); born 31 July 1923 in Nice;

Present address: 24 rue Theodore de Banville, Nice

Recruited by Nicolet (see further on)

Joined the chain on 1 June 1944 and was attached to the Hyeres subsector; he supplied military and political information on the Germans. At the time of the Allied landing (15 August 1944) he was in Nice and contacted the local Resistance (Pascal group). On 28 August 1944, this group engaged the Germans in combat. The Germans fired on Gordolon who, attached to the "corps franc", was acting as liaison with the F.T.P.F. (Lenoir) (Franc-Tireurs Partisan Francais) who were occupying the town-hall. Mortally wounded as he was crossing the rue St. Francois de Paule (Abdominal wound), he was first taken to the St. Roch hospital and then transferred to a clinic where he died on 31 August 1944. Gordolon was courageous and devoted, a very fine man.

~~3~~ Lepage (Gilbert); born 29 March 1907 in Evian-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie)

Address: Villa Valentine, rue Sere de Rivières, Hyeres (Var)

Recruited by Amedeo

killed in action on 18 August 1944 at the age of 35. NCO in the reserve artillery. Magnificent morale, a great sense of duty, exemplary courage. Lepage was willing to make any sacrifice for the sake of victory. He joined the chain in March 1944 and rendered outstanding service. At the time of the Allied landing he crossed the German lines in order to carry very important information to the French troops. The documents were found on him and were used by the 2d French Command. He was killed while he was carrying out his mission.

His widow desires to obtain a position as superintendent of a school for enlisted men's children. Her status should be assimilated to that of a war widow. Mme Lepage has no resources.

4. ~~N~~ Nicolet (Robert); born 7 September 1924 in Saint Maxime (Var)

Address: 16 rue Cadei, Nice

Recruited by Amedeo who aide he was.

Joined the chain in January 1944; Chief of the Hyeres sub-sector, he supplied us with the plans of the German constructions and pill-boxes which the Wehrmacht had built between Hyeres and la Londe. He surveyed the enemy's constructions and movements with excellent results. He often carried the mail between Toulon intelligence between Toulon and St. Raphael, on the Cotes des Maures, as well as in Savoie and in the Alps. He kept a check on the Hyeres and Draguignan Kommandanturen. He recruited his entire unit himself. At present he would like to serve in the army and be assigned to the engineers; possibly as volunteer in the Far Eastern Expeditionary Corps.

P.I. Agents

1. Gastaud (Rene); born 15 December 1917 in Juan-les-Pins (Alpes Maritimes); bachelor.

Address: 43 rue Trachel, Nice.

Recruited by Amedeo

Military status: class of 1935; commissioned; platoon leader in 1939-40; (POW in Germany for 18 months); escaped.

Decorations: Medaille de Combattant 1939-40; Medaille des Evades.

Joined the chain in January 1944. Received a special assignment as chief of the Nice sub-sector. In March 1944 was sent on a special mission along the Durance, and to the Paris center in May and June 1944.

This agent proved to be very useful through the quality of the information which he furnished us.

He would like to receive an assignment in one of the services of the D.G.E.R. (sic) preferably in Paris, or in a C.O.A. (sic) or General Staff.

2. Henry (Robert); born 7 January 1922 in Paris 15eme; bachelor.

Address: 12 avenue Edouard-Vaillant, Pres-St-Gervais (Seine).

Recruited by Amedeo

Military status; Class of 1942; regular army soldier since February 1942; Cadre school. Joined the chain late in March 1944; furnished military, political and industrial information on Paris and vicinity. Recruited two agents (Meroux and Benchev). Did good work.

Would like to become an officer in the regular army and enroll for courses in a military school.

In conformance with the orders he had received, he proceeded to observe everything that might be of military importance.

He concentrated his activity in particular on Paris and the Parisian area, although some missions were carried out in the provinces (S.E.).

Number of men assigned by him to permanent duty for the procurement of information: 2

Enumeration of some missions:

1. The maintenance of constant liaison with a Parisian administration where he was able to see the records and obtain complete lists of all German garages and repair shops in Paris. Spotted several vehicle parks in the Parisian region (Location, importance and quality of the equipment, number of guards, etc..)
2. Received orders to investigate the probable manufacture of poison gas through the same Parisian administration; was able to make the acquaintance of some industrials who were working for the Germans (gas-mask manufacturers) and learned that large orders has been received from the General Staff. By comparing the aforementioned reports with reports received from an agent, was able to draw the logical conclusions.
3. Reconnaissance of fuel dumps; in particular, a thorough study of the fuel dump of the Societe Francaise des Carburants Jupiter in St. Ouen. As a result of this reconnaissance was able to make exact map indications of the location of the fuel reservoirs and the fuel tank depots. Drew up a plan of attack for the destruction of same.
4. Made a study of the Paris defense system - spotting of blockhouses, anti-tank defenses, etc. as well as of the security measures in factories and other installations (high tension wires on the enclosing walls, sandbag construction, etc..)
5. Investigation leading to the confirmation of the existence of subterranean factories in the galleries of the Paris underground.

6. Discovery in Seine-et-Marne of a depot of bombs for the airbase at villaroche.

7. Numerous missions to the N.E. suburbs in order to reconnoitre the V-1 launching ramps (as well as for the purpose of obtaining information on their manufacture) and the ammunition dumps.

All documentation concerning these missions (reports, plans, photographs) has been destroyed. Therefore, it is impossible to indicate the exact dates. Furthermore, it must be added, that this activity was enormously hampered by the lack of liaison.

Written in St. Denis on 2 January 1945

Signed: Lieutenant Henry (Robert)

No. 85

3. H Giraud (Josette); address: 13 avenue Fragonard, Nice

Recruited by Amedeo

Joined the chain in January 1944, established information cells in the Youth Secretariat in Nice, and supplied the chain with general information.

4. M Maupas (Marguerite); born 28 March 1907; divorced;

Address: 48 rue Herold, Nice

Recruited by Eichart.

At that time (January 1944) she ran a family boardinghouse and agreed to give Amedeo room and board without registering him as a boarder with the authorities. Later she acted as a mail drop and was assigned to various liaison missions. When our agents came through Nice she put them up free of charge. She hid several Jews and fugitives from the Compulsory Labor Service in her house. Recently

patriotic and pro-Ally. She was imprisoned for one month by the French police on the charge of having "given lodging to Jews". She aided the sector financially; we still owe her 22,000 francs.

She would like to be enrolled in the health services (specialized nurse, radiography, X-rays and radium). Formerly employed in the Institut Pierre Curie. In case it is not possible to place her in such an institution, she would like to work in the Army welfare services.

P.O. Agents (continued)

1. ^HBeauchey (Maurice); optician; 30 boulevard de Charonne Paris.

C.o. Robert Henry, 2 avenue Edouard Vaillant, Pres-St. - Gervais (Seine).

Recruited by Robert Henry.

Joined the chain in March 1944; not very active; supplied information to Robert Henry.

2. ^HMarquise de Brantes (^H"arguerite, nee Schneider); born 31 December 1876; married; 2 sons; 24-12 (1900 and 29-1-1904) (Sic)

Address: Domaine de l'Oustaroun, Vence (^HAlpes Maritimes).

Recruited by me.

A militant patriot and enthusiastically pro-Ally: Her two sons were prisoners, one a captain (Croix de Guerre 39-40) was a POW, the other a commandant and former military attache in Lisbon, played a leading part in the Resistance movement and was secretly arrested and held incommunicado by the Gestapo and deported to Germany. Marquise de Brantes, whom we have known for a long time, offered us the hospitality of her house on several occasions during our various missions to the Nice sector. She always reported everything of interest in the vicinity to us (camouflage of ammunition depots,

fortifications, troop movement, "and in particular the munitions depots of an armored SS regiment"). We would bicycle through the countryside in all directions in order to have a close look at the installations she had considered important.

She also pointed out the persons who were not to be trusted - in short, she worked so well for the good cause that she was almost arrested by the Gestapo. She was warned in time by the French police commissioner and was forced to flee immediately.

Mme de Brantes has a great deal of courage and fire.

3. Cauvin (Pierre); address: c.o. Joseph Amedeo, 9 rue d'autun, Nice.

Recruited by Amedeo; age 17.

Joined the chain in June 1944, he furnished interesting military information and information on the German itinerary.

4. Laure (Fernand); born 1 November 1913 in Brignoles (Var)

Address: 9 rue Gambetta, Hyeres (Var)

Recruited by Amedeo.

Joined the chain late in May 1944; worked in the Hyeres sub-sector and furnished interesting information on the region.

5. Fanciola (Jacques); born 2 October 1923 in Royan (Charente-Maritime)

Caserne Montcalm CIFTA (Nimes)

Address: 99 boulevard Carnot, Nice

Recruited by Marc Pignolet (see further on)

Joined the chain in April 1944 and furnished information on German ship movements, in the Nice area. Would like to prepare for a military school and

receive a certificate attesting to his underground activity.

6. Heroux (Maurice) 18 rue des Poissonniers, Paris.

Administrational secretary.

Address: C.o. Robert Henry, 12 avenue Edouard Vaillant, Pres-St. Gervais,
Seine

Recruited by Robert Henry

Joined the chain in March 1944; not very active; collected information for
for Robert Henry.

7. Liotier (Paul); born 9 April 1923 in Peyraud (Ardeche)

Address: 7 rue Emile Combes, Grigny (Rhone)

Recruited by Amedeo.

Military status: Class of 1943, recruiting area 1'Yonne; enlisted 1 March
1942; wishes to follow a military career; Cadres School, highschool education;
intelligent. Liotier was on a convalescent leave when he joined the chain in
April 1944. His specialty was the procurement of information on German
communications and rail transports, as well as on the factories of the area (Rhone)
that were working for the Germans. He would like to be given a certificate attest-
ing to his underground activity.

8. Nicolas (Raymond) c.o. Robert Nicolet, 16 rue Cadei, Nice.

Recruited by Robert Nicolet (F.2.)

Joined the chain in June 1944; employed as worker in the Todt organization
in the War Department, he furnished some military information of secondary im-
portance.

9. ^{FNU} Ollivier; insurance agent

Address: Vence (Alpes Maritimes)

Recruited by me.

A fine patriot and editor of the Eclaireur de Nice at that time; Ollivier gave Amedeo and myself some excellent information on German morale, on enemy defenses and on troop movements. We have written to him several times since the liberation, but our letters have remained unanswered. We do not have his personal records.

10. Pignolet (Marc); born 1 May 1924 in Saigon

Address: 72 boulevard Francois Grasso, Nice

Recruited by Amedeo; Pignolet himself recruited Panciola.

Military status: class of 1944. Joined the chain in April 1944.

Collected information on the German rail transports. Would like to prepare for military school. Would also like to receive a certificate attesting to his clandestine activity.

Nice Sector - Agents P.2.:4 plus P.1. :4 plus P.O. : 10 = 18 agents

Le Puy Sector
P.2.Agents

1. H. Febellier (Eugene); deputy; born 3 November 1897, Le Puy; married;
2 children, 23 and 26 (sic) born in 1923 and 1936; address: 1 place du Martourat,
Le Puy.

Recruited by me.

Since Mr. Febelloir was both Mayor of Le Puy and owner of a popular hosiery store, he was in a good position to collect information for me. Although Mr. Febellier voted for Marshal Petain in 1940, he never ceased being Gaulliste for one minute nor placing all his hopes in an Allied victory. I have known Febellier for a long time; he is well educated (received an engineer's diploma from the Ecole des Mines), very intelligent and has always been a patriot. Aided by the Bishop and various Le Puy prefects, he helped the Jews, the refractaires and the Maquis as much as it was in his power to do. He was imprisoned for 33 days by the Gestapo in the Clermont-Ferrand prison and treated without any consideration. His imprisonment took place at about the same time as mine. However, the two arrests were not related. He joined the chain in February 1943 and never failed to give us information whenever we visited Le Puy. He gave the most interesting and useful information on German morale, gave us the names of high officers (which brought about the identification of the regiments stationed in the town), collected information on troops movements, on the slightest incidents, on airfields, status of the factories, German requisitions of metal and agricultural produce etc... I introduced us to Mr. Badani of Marseilles and procured false identity papers for Amedeo. He warned us against certain personalities and sent us on a fictitious mission which permitted us to renew our permit to reside in Vichy. Very devoted. If he had not been imprisoned we would have classified him as P.1.

P.I. Agents

1. Soulier (Andre); Pharmacist; born 1 February 1875 in Polignac (Haute-Loire)

Address: Place du Plot, Le Fuy

Recruited by me.

Conseiller General: As far back as 1940, carried out a secret and intelligent distribution of General Cochet's clandestine pamphlets. Completely anti-boche he never doubted the Allied victory. He confirmed and completed the information supplied by Rebillion whose intimate friend he was. We kept us informed of the number of hospitalized Germans, of their ailments, their wounds, their morale and gave us a quantity of useful military information. A fine patriot, devoted and kind, he was the first who mentioned the information that Badani was in a position to give us and also helped us to obtain a renewal of our permit to reside in Vichy. It would give him the greatest possible pleasure to receive a certificate of his activities. We joined the chain in February 1944.

Miscellaneous SectorsP.O. Agents

1. Dr. ~~XX~~ Locard (Edouard), director of the technical police laboratory

Address: 35 rue Saint Jean, Lyon

Recruited by me.

In his position Dr. Locard was well informed about the German police and the Lyon Gestapo, as well as about the hospitals. For 6 months he furnished us regularly with information. He worked for us from March 1943 to October 1943, but had to discontinue his activity at that time, since he was being too closely watched. He did not fill out the forms submitted to him, claiming that he also belonged to another organization and had already filled out a form for them. It was he who informed us of the existence of a fleet of peculiarly shaped fast

German motor boats on the Rhone and Saone rivers; this information greatly interested the American Strategic Services.

2. Maquaire (Claude); born 30 July 1889 in Paris, 15eme; married.

Address: 8 rue Ernest Gresson, Paris.

Recruited by me.

My Cousin Maquaire, engineer in the gas meter plant, kept me regularly informed of his dealings with the German engineers and the sabotage activities he organized in his plant.

Le Puy and Miscellaneous Sectors

Agents: P.2: 1 plus P.1. : 1 plus P.O.: 2 = 4 agents

TOTAL NUMBER OF THE AGENTS OF CHAIN 1942 (H.I.H.I.)

	P.2.	P.1.	P.O.	Total
Vichy	4	2	5	11
Bourg-Madame	2	1	2	6
Marseilles	6	13	6	25
Rhone Delta	2	5	7	14
Toulon	9	4		13
Nice	4	4	10	18
Le Puy	1	1	2	4
	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>90 agents</u>
plus	4	plus 1	plus 3	
	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>35</u>	

Pierre Marzelier used a large number of agents but since he has been deported, we do not have his documentation on the subject. He will complete it when he returns.

Other Agents

Coste(Michel) address: Aux Capucins, Poligny; born 21 September 1914, Champagnole (Jura). Recruited by Chambon.

Worked for the chain from July 1943 to late in January 1944 (date of Marzelieres' arrest). Collected military information, information on troop movements in the Jura, especially along the Swiss frontier. Supplied information on the construction and progress of the Tavaux (Jura) airfields, air traffic, did research concerning possible drop areas. Investigated the activities of the Todt organization in the Jura; was able to inform us on the quantity of lumber taken by the enemy; made a survey of rail traffic.

Coste will supply us with his personal data. Was almost arrested twice and both times succeeded in making a narrow escape. Member of the regular army.

Gay (Auguste Pierre) born 21 November 1913 in Marseilles; married; one daughter born in 1939;

Address: Camp Clary Le Cabot, Marseilles.

Recruited by Negre.

Joined the chain in February 1944; member of the police force.

Mme Leon Renier; born 20 September 1896 in Paris.

Address: 42 avenue Charles-Floquet, Paris 7eme.

Recruited by me.

On several occasions she gave us interesting political information; militant patriot; gave us the names of Gestapo informers.

P.2. Billiard (Mme) Paulette; born 13 June 1920 in Etrepilly Seine et Marne)
70 rue de Voisins, Claye-Souilly (Seine et Marne)

Recruited by Harvey - see Annex 1 Page 1.

P.2. Brouty (Mme) Fernand; born ^{H. NEE} Suzanne Fayard /22 October 1899 in Paris.
75 Avenue Foch Paris 16eme

Recruited by me.

Permanently in touch with Clermont-Ferrand, she never failed to give us interesting information on the Michelin factories and the Bergougnan plants, as well as information on the entire industry of the region.

On several occasions she collected interesting information for us on the Aulnat airfield. Warned us against several suspicious persons.

Moved heaven and earth to effect our release from the Moulins prisons. Upon our release she received us in her home at a time when the Gestapo was again looking for us. Very devoted, an ardent patriot, gaulliste since 1940.

P.2. Chambon (Albert); born 21 January 1909 in Chalons-sur-Marne.
68 rue Gay Lussac

Recruited by Marzelieres; French consul, see Annex VII

P.2. Eichart ((Mme) Sylvain); ^{H. NEE} nee Felicia Schultze, 14 August 1882 in Warsaw;
10bis rue Vavin, Paris 6eme

Recruited by me.

As liaison agent she carried out several missions between Ales and Nimes, Ales and Vichy. She made copies of the documents and reports that were to be distributed to various agents. When our liaison agents of the information service

passed through Ales she put them up in her house and fed them without accepting any reimbursement of the expenses she had incurred, despite the great difficulty of obtaining food in that unfavored region.

She aided her son (chief of the Rhone Delta sector) intelligently and devotedly. She devoted her entire time to this activity.

P.2. Raynaud (Mme) Lucien; born Monique-France Daufes Maison d'Enfants (Childrens' home) S.N.C.F. (Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer) Pernand-Vergelesses (Cote d'Or) Villa Chainey Lannac near Ales (Gard; born 9 January 1922, Paris, 15eme. Recruited by Lucien Reynaud.

Widow of Lucien Raynaud who had assigned her to observe the all German truck, vehicle and troop traffic through Mimes; to note the tactical insignia of the pennants and all indication that would lead to the identification of the units that passed through or that were stationed in the city. She began this work in February 1943 and continued her activity uninterruptedly until July 1944, one month before the birth of her child. Her husband was killed on 28 July 1944. She kept very close and precise records of what she had observed and noted 1) the hour and date of observation, 2) the exact location, 3) the direction, 4) the type of vehicle and 5) design and color of the tactical insignia.

Every evening she would recopy the rail traffic reports and schedules which her husband had rapidly jotted down during the day. On several occasions our superiors asked us to transmit to her the most flattering words of praise for the clarity and excellent presentation of her work and the conscientious way in which these very important reports were compiled. She devoted all her time to this work.

Note on Monsieur Guitard.

The undersigned, Guitard Louis Marcel, born 26 May 1923 in Montpellier

(Herault), orphaned during the war of 1914-18 (sic), Government ward, certifies to the truth of the following statements:

Joined the Resistance in August 1943 and served under Monsieur Gaston Poulain, Montpellier agent of the American Office of Strategic Services; (registered as 1942 to 15) was a member of the Resistance from the 1st trimester of 1949 (sic) to the liberation and one of the most active in the city.

Participated in forging identity cards and ration cards for members of the Maquis, for Refractaires and Jews.

Served as information agent and liaison agent between Mr. Poulain and various Resistance leaders, notably Mr. Palloc, the departmental leader of M.U.R. (Mouvement Unis de la Resistance). At that time the undersigned was a telegraph operator and was in a position to collect a certain amount of information and to transmit this information by day as well as by night.

Undersigned also worked for the M.U.R. welfare service in 1943.

From April to October 1943, the undersigned supplied information directly to Mr. Alfred Saquilar (Severe or Seriere), secretary-general of the N.A.P. national committee.

In July 1943, the undersigned was placed in the Youth Camps (Chantiers de Jeunesse) in Aguessac. When informed that the deportation of his group to Germany was imminent, the undersigned found a pretext to ask for a furlough and did not return to camp after the expiration of his furlough.

On 26 July 1943, the undersigned took a position as driver with the Afrika Korps (Kriegsmarine) and was instructed by his superiors (Mr. Poulain and Melle Suzanne Bertillon, chief of the 1942 H.I.H.I. Chain) to collect information and whenever possible, to engage in sabotage. He was told to collect information on the movements of high German officers, on the organization of convoys, on

the state of the airfields and on military constructions, to sabotage as much equipment as he could (tires, tank trucks, etc...) One day, the undersigned found himself in sole charge of a tank truck whose trailer was filled with gasoline. He drove the truck beyond Nîmes to a designated spot where he placed the truck at the disposal of a leader of the Aigoual Maquis. After this exploit, he naturally did not return to his garage but stayed in hiding in Montpellier for several weeks.

In October 1943, the undersigned was transferred to work under the orders of Commandant Bareau (Jean Capel), who was killed by the enemy on 28 May 1944. Undersigned worked for Bareau as a liaison agent. Took part in the founding of the Bir-Hakeim Maquis and participated in the first operations: salvage of material of the Montpellier police superindendence for national welfare, food and arms supply to the Maquis formations holding out in the mountains. Late in December 1943, Coucy, Commandant Bareau's lieutenant, was arrested. Informed of this arrest, the undersigned was able to warn the Commandant and his staff, notable Dr. Mallet, executive offiver of the Toulouse police superintendence, just in time and they hastily left Montpellier. The undersigned nevertheless continued to keep in touch with the Bir-Hakeim Maquis of which he continued to be a regular member until June 1944.

In the meantime, the undersigned was the object of a search by the French police (the famous "brigade Marty") as a result of the aofrmentioned operations and because he had been the cause of Commandant Bareau's and Dr. Mallet's escape; the German police were looking for him for several reasons and the Chaintiers de Jeunesse wished to find him and charge him with desertion. As a result, he was forced to go into hiding for some time and later succeeded in reaching Aveyron where he took part regularly in the transport of arms.

The undersigned subsequently joined the Villiers Maquis and at the time of the liberation was attached to the Bertrand Maquis and was for some time assigned to guarding POWs in Saintes. Together with the officers with whom he had done undercover work (captain Gaveaudeau and Lieutenant Pierre) he was called to the Police Superintendence of Aveyron - South where he remained until October 1944. In the meantime he had signed a regular enlistment in the army and was appointed on 17 October 1944 to the permanent Military Tribunal in Mende and, when this tribunal was dissolved, to the permanent Military Tribunal of the 16th command area.

In October 1944, the undersigned was recommended for the Medaille de la Resistance by Mme Demangel (Lieutenant Pauline), at present regional chief of AFAT for the 16th command area.

Montpellier 29 May 1945

PAULETTE
PAULETTE
TC
Mme Paulette Billiard, nee Leconte. (Pseudonym: Carmen, Pierrette)

Born 13 June 1920 in Atrepilly (Seine et Oise)

Address: 14 rue la Tremoille, Paris (8eme, C.A.V.E. (sic)

and 70 rue des Voisins, Claye-Souilly (Seine et Oise).

Joined the Resistance on 20 December 1943 and was introduced by the liaison agent Hervey (Hubert) to Marzelieres (Martel) who was working for Chain 1942 (H.I.H.I.) whose chief was Melle Suzanne Bertillon, 26 avenue Marceau Paris.

All the information that could be collected was passed on the Harvey. This is how part of the reports on the manufacture of the winged bombs in the

Houilles (Seine-et-Oise) quarries was transmitted by Mme Billiard.

She acted as liaison agent directly under the orders of Hervey who sent her to Vichy on one occasion. When she was returning from this mission, she was stopped by the Germans at the demarcation line in Moulin. They ordered her to show her identity papers, searched her traveling bag, inspected her identification etc. However, the boches never thought of looking inside the folded newspaper which she carried under her arm and which hid a very important batch of reports.

In addition, she was introduced to Roger who worked with Negre (Super-Nap; pseudonym Olivier) and became sub-liaison agent for this group. On 15 January 1944, she became the secretary of the M. Lagrange (a native of the Landes region).

She arranged for the forging of identity and ration cards for fugitives (Refractaires) from the compulsory labor service and for Resistance agents. After the arrest of the Negre group (Parmentier, Paul, Savitch, Lionnel, Hubert Dominique, Marie-Jeanne, etc.) on 6 March 1944, she was transferred to the BL-Ville group through the intermediary of Louise (secretary of Mr. Chambon (Blanc) (sic)).

She acted as liaison agent with Noelle (group chiefs: Jacquemain and Charcot). Despite the fact that repeated air alarms, traffic interruptions, closed underground stations made travel difficult, she always kept her appointments punctually.

She was denounced to the police and as a result the French police searched her apartment. The police inspector in charge of the search, Monsieur Romand, asked her to leave the apartment and never put foot in it again without his authorization. He returned to her all the papers that had been found in the apartment (identity cards, ration cards, circulars, clandestine newspapers, etc. and asked her to destroy them or find another hiding-place. He kept her informed of the course of the investigation of her case.

She followed Inspector Romand's advice and went underground for three weeks

after which period she resumed her work with the B.L. On the day following her return, this group was arrested in Montparnasse (Jacquemain, Dominique, Lucie, Alpha)..

It was then that Mme Billard returned to the provinces (Seine-et-Oise) where she worked with the 4th FFI group of Livry-Gargan (Andre Vannes and Marcel Bontemps) and established communications with F.U.J.P. (sic) (Lagny - Annet-sur-Marne). Mme Billard collected information concerning the location, dimensions and disposition of roads and bridges, high tension cables in the vicinity, contacted the "Jenness-Petain" group of Annet-sur-Marne, and it is through the efforts of Mme Billard that this group joined the Lagny FFI when the Allied troops arrived.

Written in Paris on June 19, 1945

Monsieur Chambon (Albert); born 21 January 1909 in Chalons-sur-Marne; French Consul: married; 2 children.

Address: 68 rue Gay Lussac, Paris, 5eme.

Invalided out of the army as Class 2, he enlisted voluntarily in September 1939 for the duration of the war. Served as Class 2 with I Light Infantry Battalion (Depot of Bruyeres, Visges) then as officer candidate in April 1940, commanded a platoon of the 26th Light Infantry Battalion in which capacity he earned the Croix de Guerre.

After his discharge from the army he was sent to Tangier as Vice-Consul; where his actions and his hostile attitude to the Axis powers caused him to be recalled to France in July 1942 on the request of the German Embassy in Paris.

As soon as he returned to metropolitan France he joined the Resistance movement as a member of Super-map which assigned him to the task of forming Resistance cells in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In view of the confidential telegrams and reports sent abroad by Vichy representatives and of the communications which

the occupation authorities addressed to the various official services of the Vichy Government, Chambon was able to organize a powerful information service whose work was completed by detailed military information on the state of the German armies (strength of forces and materiel); this latter information was gleaned from the documents of the Vichy Zeme Bureau.

On the request of the Algiers Government, Chambon furthermore compiled notes relative to current information concerning domestic and foreign political problems and wrote articles for the clandestine press on foreign politics. At the same time he participated in the organization of the secret army in the Allier Department.

About to be arrested by the Gestapo, he left Vichy on 30 September 1943 and continued the struggle in Paris where he directed the edition of a daily information bulletin, as well as an organization of secret listening posts.

In view of the expected Allied landing he accepted the post as C.N.R. delegate for the Angers region in April 1944. Arrested on 10 May 1944 by the Gestapo, he was held incommunicado in the Fresnes prison for three months and deported to Buchenwald in 17 August.

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