

ACTIVITIES SINCE OUR LAST MEETING

Since our last meeting I have concentrated on the American Military Administrative installations of the field staff of Verdun in order to obtain admission to all the other installations of the armed forces in Europe. My report will therefore have little spectacular character. Therefore, I request that this be studied thoroughly since there are possibilities for successful collaboration. Through this report you can see that intelligence activity is closely bound to financial possibilities; that is, if one is sitting in the saddle, intelligence can flow in an ever-increasing intensity. Comments on this report are made at the end.

Brochures on New Weapons Produced in Western Europe

I have just a little to report in this field because I can approach a weapons firm only through the obtaining of material. Since I could obtain brochures only by alleging that I wanted to show these brochures to Indonesians, the firms consulted have not undertaken to help me since most of them know that business talks with AURT (Indonesian Military Staff) come to nothing. It would be dangerous just to request these firms for brochures because suspicion would arise immediately.

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

Advanced Headquarters Verdun

Intervening of Relations with Lt. Col. Emmett W. Cox
Chief of Military Police

Handwritten: ✓
Baker
2624

I have approached an officer acquaintance of mine, Lt. Col. Cox, who
now directs the MP's at H.Q. I now have close relations with
The reason therefor is that this officer can bring me in contact with
General, Chief of the KP group in Europe, based in Fontainebleau, France
Paris, Naples, Madrid and so forth. I invited the Colonel and his
wife and son to join me for the Easter vacation. They were in Europe
for three days during which time I took them all over and tried during
this opportunity to reason the Colonel into political discussions which
would tend to create closer relations. Result of this invitation
was that he invited me and my wife to visit him in Verdun.

Handwritten: 745
L.S.
1/1/44

Visit to Verdun

May 6 May

I made a trip to Verdun and stayed three days at the apartment of General
Maurice Commander (since six weeks) of H.Q. The Colonel, who lives
with his wife and two sons, 5 and 13, in Hotel Bellevue, has permission
to occupy the General's apartment since his new chief is awaiting his
family from America in June. He therefore asked the General for permission
to invite me and which was granted. Later I will have an opportunity to
become acquainted with the General who was away on a trip and who returned
shortly thereafter on the fourth of May. I had an invitation to a
conference on 21 May concerning housing difficulties of the US troops
in France.

On my arrival on the third of May I called the Colonel, about 1400 hours; he was off work and picked me and my wife up at the railroad station in his P.K.W. (Cadillac) and took us to his own home. In the apartment I made the acquaintance of his private secretary, Capt. Van, who was about 45 years old, an officer who accompanied him in Korea.

Notes on Colonel C.

I wish to make the following remarks:

Lt. Col. C. joined the Army as a volunteer in 1942. After training of about six months at the Military Police school he was sent to England where he was stationed as Lt. with an MP Airborne Company and participated in the Normandy-Landings. He was liaison officer between MP and Air Police Units in France (Fronteinatz), was captain and came to Brussels May 1945 where he was Chief of the American MP's in Brussels for six months. In 1946 he returned to US for training and some months later sent to Nagasaki. He then stayed in Japan for five years, worked for General MacArthur in Tokyo and then sent to Seoul at the breaking out of Korean War. In Korea he organized the PW Camp for the North Koreans and was promoted to Major. At the end of the war he returned to America where he participated in prolonged training in the Military Police School. Also there he obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree in U. S. History at the University of Kentucky where he studied for two years. Finally he was Commanding Officer of the MP's in Fort Knox in Kentucky and sent to France in October 1956. Col. C. is a Republican, Kentucky Colonel, Knight of Columbus, and was made a full colonel in 1948. He is anti-communist and had something to do with the questioning of returning pro-communist US PW from Korea, and studied psychological warfare.

Meeting With French Officers

On the third evening the colonel invited some French officers with whom he had become acquainted years ago at an Arab celebration (the end of the Pahnadan). The 22nd Tirail Infantry Regiment, which is practically made up of North African soldiers and white officers is at Verdun, Capt. Stolz, Chief of the Gendarmerie Nationale in the department of Verdun, and a French doctor, Deville. The doctor informed me that the first battalion was to be transferred to Algeria about the tenth of June where it would be committed to combat against the Freedom Fighters. I asked the general if the North African soldiers were reliable and he told me that his battalion would be absorbed by a white regiment and would be committed only in operations involving entire regiments. Capt. Stolz related that he was in perpetual contact with Col. C. since the perpetual traffic of American truck convoys through Verdun towards Germany brought about new problems which required close collaboration of the American and French MP's with the Gendarmerie Nationale. Stolz observed that the Gendarmerie Nationale did not have enough personnel, since large contingents had been committed to Algeria and that the steady increasing sabotage in Alsace and Lorraine by the MA living there was a menace that required constant surveillance of this group.

Alarm Drills

on 29 April 57 a drill was required for the entire area of the advanced H.Q. (up to Orleans) in order that the officers and men would be placed in alert status I. This drill, which was ordered by Gen. Fleming, was a complete flop. The placing of the troops, planes, trucks and so forth in alert status took about 50 minutes. Therefore Gen. Fleming decided to have another alert drill completely unannounced and as a matter of fact on the fourth of May at 0559.

As I learned later, Col. G₁ was awoken at 0559 punctually by the MP bugler. He returned at 0700 and related that this time, the entire drill, from "bed to helmet", for the entire area of the Advanced H.Q. took 29 minutes. The General was exceptionally pleased by this drill. While the colonel prepared my breakfast, as a good host, I asked if such drills had any other purpose other than practice. He said that the Pentagon probably had a reason to have recently ordered this type of drill. He informed me that these drills had defensive character and that by a "real alert", withdrawal of H.Q. to southern France could be expected. For the purpose of potential withdrawal of H.Q. there is a special air field of the US Army about 16 mile. from Verdun which I later saw casually. This airfield is called "US Army Rosellier" and lies on the highway Route Nationale 3, a little past the Fort of Rosellier, to the right as one drives from Verdun to Nems, directly on Route Nationale 3, in the triangle (see map Michelin 57) Nationale 3-D.S. 3-D.159. The MP's of the H.Q. have at their disposal three large Sikorsky helicopters and one transport plane type "Flying Boxcar". From this airfield the files and administration of the H.Q. will be transported to the rear in case of a real serious alert. I have taken the trouble to find out how the troops will be transported. Relating thereto he told me:

The 37th Transport Headquarters Command

This transport group, led by Col. Martin, in case of a withdrawal, is responsible for the transportation of the troops in the Verdun region, together with a group called "Chicago Center" (truck park) which lies near the Verdun railroad station, and the supply dump of the U.S. Army. The 37th has a large supply of tractors and trailers which are responsible for the transportation of troops in France and Germany. The main mission of the 37th is the transportation of material from the Port of Bordeaux to Baumholder, Germany, where the largest storage camp of the U.S. Army in Germany can be found. This command, which is a completely new running transport system, amounts to about 800 trucks (for the most part GM trucks) with M52 trailers, 40 ice coolers, 10 tons, for transportation of perishable items (refrigerated trucks) and 150 transport trucks. The entire personnel amounts to 1500 men.

Subordinate Units of 37th

37th Command consists of two transportation highway groups, four battalions of twenty companies. The 37th, whose trucks cover about two million KM monthly, as its mission the transportation of not only the U.S. Army but also of the NATO organization. Through collaboration with the Army and the U.S. Syndicat des Transportes, the 37th has developed a system that for six months has been very effective and has made possible the saving of oil, personnel, and materials. This new system is called "Intersectional Line Haul Relay System" and is based on the principal of transporting of trailers from one relay station to the next, at a distance of 1000 KM each, which for a truck amounts to one trip a day. These relays in the French-German area amounts to seven in number. The distance between two relays is called "LOCs" (Lines of Communication). They are found in :

France: Bussac
Chateau-Roux
Orleans
Tours

Germany: Mannheim
Kaiserslautern
Ludwigsberg

At each relay one finds the "take over Commandos", that is, that at all times there are truck drivers with their trucks at these places, who take over the trailers immediately and drive to the next relay without delay. Each relay is an individual organization with its own rolling stock, and where one can find large gas stations, garages, eating and billeting places, where arriving trucks can be taken over and immediately uncoupled and recoupled; and actually about 200 an hour. The returning driver can simultaneously take back material coming out of Europe bound for America, or return the empty trailers assigned to Bordeaux. The personnel saving consists of the truck drivers arriving at the relay in the afternoon for example, can return immediately with a fully loaded truck. The truck which he left behind will be taken over by a man on the following day, etc.

The solution of the problem of the responsibility of a Garrison Command for Material that is being sent forward but belongs to him is handled as follows: The trucks are no longer subordinate to the commander of one or another area, but are responsible to the Trailer Control Board Administration at the Orleans headquarters. The relays are responsible only for the support and dispatch of the trailers and the trucks belonging to the relay. Each transport is followed at Orleans by telephone, so that a complete picture of all the trucks at any moment can be given. It can be foreseen how much material in the next ten months will be transported so that sea transport from the US can know simultaneously how long they will be held up in Bordeaux. Another advantage of the system is that with a restricted distance, the largest possible number of trucks can be mobilized in alert status in the shortest amount of time, so that the "Vital life line" can be allowed for in case of a withdrawal. Units of the AP, independent of the 37th, can on short notice borrow one or several truck companies from the H.Q. in Orleans. The particular alert status for these purposes will be taken over by about 50 trucks and 150 trailers. Another reserve of personnel and materiel is available in Lussas, in case of an urgent movement of unloaded goods in the port is needed, caused by arrival of several marine transports in the harbor. Col. Cox is concerned with this business in so far that the NP's take over the command of truck convoys in cities. They supervise the traffic. The NP's are the only unit that can detain a convoy, return them to the departure point, and so forth, according to the prevailing need. Truck drivers who are underway, and who have trouble, can or must report to the NP's.

(Only obtainable in France)

(Addresses of MP Units)

<u>Angoulême</u>	Bracens; Annr. Bracens Civil 1818; Ausbreitungszimmer (Extension) 3.
<u>Bar-le-Duc</u>	Plage Georges-Robineau Annr. Bar le Duc Civil 409.
<u>Bordeaux</u>	Rue Rolland Annr. Bordeaux Civil 48.24.79. Ext. 115
<u>Captieux</u>	Le Poteau; Annr. Captieux Civil 41; Ext. 627
<u>Chatellerault</u>	Saint Vetre Annr. Ingrandes Civil 10; Ext. 102
<u>Chinon</u>	Saint-Benoit Annr. Assy-le-Rideau Civil 130 Ext. Chinon Mil 127
<u>Fontainebleau</u>	Caserne Lariboisiere; Annr. Fontainebleau Civ. 3401; Ext. 40/140
<u>La Rochelle</u>	La Lou Annr. La Rochelle Civil 4911; Ext. 882
<u>Metz</u>	Caserne Colin Annr. Metz Civil 3661-3662 Ext. 27
<u>Nancy</u>	Caserne Thierry, Rue Sainte Catherine; Annr. Nancy Civil 9647
<u>Orleans</u>	296 Rue du Faubourg Bannier; Annr. Orleans Civil 4611; Ext. 8577-8030
<u>Paris</u>	Quai Gallieni 3; Annr. Paris Civil Longchamps 2072/2074 oder Seine Support 327
<u>Paris</u>	Blockhouse Annr. Balzac 5400 (siehe Bericht)
<u>Perigueux</u>	Bas Chanaiers Annr. Perigueux Civil 140; Ext. 102
<u>Poitiers</u>	Caserne Abbeville Annr. Poitiers Civil 2587 Ext. 7281
<u>Rochefort</u>	Caserne Treville; Annr. Rochefort Civil 140; Ext. 127

<u>Saint-Jean-d'Angely</u>	Saint Jean d'Angely Anar. Saint Jean d'Angely Civil 198; Ext. 09
<u>Saint Savin</u>	Bussac Anar. Bussac Civil 08; Ext. 627
<u>Toul</u>	Camp American Anar. Toul Civil 498; Ext. 55
<u>Verdun</u>	Caserne Maginet; Verdun Civil 800; Ext. 7227

Air Police Units in France

<u>Chamblay Air Field</u>	Chamblay Civil 32
<u>Chateauroux A. F.</u>	Chateauroux Civil 1990/1901/1992/1993 Ext. 833
<u>Chaumont A. F.</u>	Civil Chaumont 900/776
<u>Dreux A. F.</u>	Dreux Civil 794/795
<u>Etain A. F.</u>	Etain Civil 149/150
<u>Evreux A. F.</u>	Evreux Civil 1191/92/93/94
<u>Laon</u>	Laon Civil 900
<u>Merignac A. F.</u>	Merignac Civil; Bordeaux Civil 44.64.91/44.64.92
<u>Moulins A. F.</u>	Moulins Civil 1301/1302
<u>Paris Orly Field</u>	Paris Orly Field, Fort Royal 5141.
<u>Phalsbourg/Sarrebourg A. F.</u>	Phalsb. Sarreb. 900
<u>Toul A. F.</u>	Toul Civil 52.07.70
<u>Buzy A. F.</u>	Buzy Civil 17

PARIS, BALSAC 5400 is the largest telephone exchange in France. It lies in the center of the city between Etalle Avenue and Avenue de la Grande Armee, and is known under the name of "Paris Military". On this switchboard is also the number of General Herdstadt, Commander of the NATO Forces. Calls for the Council of the North Atlantic Pact (Spaak), pass over the switchboard internationally. The exchange, which is handled by 24 French female operators, handles about 22,000 calls a day. The exchange employs three American officers, eight soldiers, thirty-five operators, and two French specialists in electronics.

The exchange has 90 long distance lines which can be handled simultaneously. Of these 90 are eight so-called "Red Lines" which run to the offices of Nordstadt, Spaak, the French Defense Minister, and the Commanding General of the French Army. These eight lines are most secret and undetectable. The number of connected American Military phone numbers is about 850 in Paris and surrounding area. The materials for this exchange are of French make; same as those found in the French telephone system.

Working Quarters of the MP's

I had the opportunity on Sunday 5 May to visit the MP quarters at the Verdun H.Q. As I will show the quarters lie on the first and second floors of the last block of the Maginet Barracks, opposite the main gate. I will come back to the two secret rooms which lie in this building. In the first story of this building is the following: a large room with three departments. In the outside room are four tables; two for the two corporals, secretaries of the Colonel; one for an American private secretary; one for Captain Van, private secretary of the Colonel; and two side rooms, the first for Col. C., the second for his deputy, a Lt. Col. in the Infantry. Next to these rooms is a small secret room that we will designate as letter A. Opposite both rooms lie a large four-window planning room, where six people sit, of which one is a captain, one a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and one French secretary. In this room one can find a wall map about 5 by 4 meters. This large map shows the entire strength of the USARMC. Advanced Headquarters at Verdun, that is, about up to Orleans. Information about the air fields, supply dumps, barracks, tent camps, tank units, and so forth is clearly indicated. Photos of this would be possible, in case I had the instructions and materials. The map shows all of the traffic junctions, with information on the accidents that have taken place being shown in red, blue or black pins, with injuries in red, damage to materiel in blue, and black indicating traffic deaths.

A large number of small cards show the accidents in the various points of France subordinate to the headquarters, with all the additional details of the American defense works in these areas. This card system instead of statistics shows clearly that the American street traffic has increased greatly during the past six months (39%) and that through the new traffic inspection measures undertaken by Col. G. the accidents have decreased by 46%. One small card changed daily shows all the accidents and crimes of the military that took place the preceding day. On another wall one finds the crime statistics of the American Army (Sector Verdun H.Q.). Also here is a large reduction (39%). All the types of crimes (theft, murder, robbery with murder, seduction, sodomy, black mail, smuggling and currency irregularity) with at least one crime per type. Only bygamy is lacking. The psychology of crime by the American soldier in France (espionage is not given) is worth noting. The Army Chaplains (Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) come to the conclusion that most crimes are caused for sexual and alcoholic reasons, and this brings one to the most important concern of the Army, namely, the quartering. I will be conducting further talks in Verdun; later in Fontainebleau, concerning the solution of the quartering of American soldiers and officers. Next week General Fleming will invite me to a new basic discussion about the problem, since I represent here the Flemish construction firm (trailers and prefabricated houses) De Coene-Kertryk.

Quartering Problems

The American Army has ordered 5000 stone houses to be constructed by a French firm. They are to house about 20,000 people. Of these 5000, 700 should be built in the area near Verdun. The French have not yet begun this construction although two months have elapsed since the order and they are insisting upon 10% more profit. According to our Belgian specialist, the Americans will not have these homes in completed form for two years. On the other hand, the French firms are not in a position to engage in the tendering of proposals for trailer and prefabricated houses. The U.S. Army must therefore face the problem which only the Belgian industry is capable of solving in the near future. In solving these problems the Americans must deal with the French Army and the government, wherein they encounter many unpleasant circumstances.

When it comes to talking about the increase in the American occupation forces in France and Germany, the quartering problem becomes a catastrophe, since, in the present situation, they can not even provide quartering for officers and men. This also brings as a result:

- a) Voluntary resignations by professional officers, even those having an auspicious chance for a shining military career.
- b) Voluntary refusal of non-commissioned officers and officers of the sending of their families to them, since quarters cannot be offered.
- c) Complaints about having to live alone which includes danger of rape and running after women.
- d) Unhealthy living conditions in the American family which (even in the case of colonels) sometimes amounts to four people living in two hotel rooms.

K. P. Office Space - Second Floor

In the second floor on the left one finds a two-room secret section opposite a four-window room which is subdivided into three sections. These three sections consist of the investigation section of the Military Police. Here interviews of accused individuals take place (with the exception of espionage cases, which are handled in Fortainobleau). The largest of the three rooms has three desks, and here all the interview protocols and other documents are drawn up by one officer and two sergeants. A side room contains the storage room, where one finds only pistols, steel helmets, electrical equipment, and so forth.

LIE DETECTOR

The third room has something special. Here one finds the lie detector. This rectangular room is completely set off with white curtains. The white uniformity of the room is altered only by one large mirror. In the center of the room are two soft chairs, one desk and a lie detector. The technique of the detector is certainly known to you through the descriptions in magazines. It examines the system of three reactions, chest, arm and finger.

The use of the machine is undertaken by a specialist with the rank of captain. The apparatus, results of which are not recognized by American laws, is used for the interrogation of accused and accuser in cases where both parties insist upon their position, for example, when girls allege they were assaulted by U. S. soldiers. Tests by the machine can be undertaken only by permission of the patient. In a serious case the apparatus cannot be used, since the testing can be only in the presence of a lawyer in which case the lawyer would advise his client against submitting to the test. Other interrogations also take place here. Interesting is the mirror. The backside of the mirror opens into a small room which one does not see, but through which one can see into the interrogation room and take pictures. In this white room there are two floor apparatuses, which can record the entire interrogation on tape.

Secret Rooms

According to orders of the Supreme Commander of USARMC in Europe, taking effect on the first of May 1956, the MP department of all the H.Q. are responsible for the security of military secrets of the H.Q. For this reason there are two secret rooms which have to be prepared (in Verdun already prepared), admission to which is denied to all including the commanding general without permission and presence of the Chief of the MP's. In Verdun Col. G. has the keys to both rooms and in his absence he gives them to his deputy.

I have entered both rooms.

First Floor

Small room, formerly the colonel's room. One long table upon which is a register of convictions at H.Q. On the wall is a large map of France with a demarkation line of the H.Q. areas and detailed information of each defense point (American and French) in France. A large foot locker, where the documents concerning the details of each American defense work

END REPORT.

Second Floor

Large Secret Room

Four windows, three next to each other; the fourth in the back wall. The walls are completely covered with drapes. Also the windows are covered so that no one can see in from outside. In the room there are four drafting tables or boards and five desks. Miscellaneous cabinets and safes. A large wall map is to be placed in this room, on which will be shown all the NATO-defense works in Europe, including Spain and North Africa, and all necessary details on the distribution of NATO forces in Europe, including those to be placed at the disposition of H.Q. at Verdun. Here, however, for security reasons, not shown. All secret documents of the staff of Verdun are assembled at 1700 hours in case they are in other departments, for storage for the night. The security responsibility includes also the supervision of all of the offices of the H.Q., control of visitors (those expected and unexpected) and all other questions concerning the security of the forward H.Q.

Comments:

In view of my connections at Verdun, it can be said that a development of my very intimate relations to senior American officers is completely possible. The showing of the secret rooms by Col. G., the invitation to the home of the commanding general, etc., are according to my view points that prove that I have taken the right approach to the American gentlemen. From these relations in Verdun it will be completely possible, should I have the necessary capital and photographic apparatus, under the pretext of business trips to the American camps, to move about completely free. As I already have given you to understand, I have with the most limited means obtained the best access to the H.Q. I would like to add that Col. X. has invited me in the month of August to undertake a vacation trip with his and my wives. The results of this trip would be a good point, since through the senior MP wedge, a contact point with all USAREUR departments could be realized.

Conversation with General Robert J. Fleming, Jr.
Army Brigadier General

On the 27th of May, Lt. Col. E. W. Cox called me in order to inform me that the quartering problem of the Americans of Verdun would be discussed, and informed me that Gen. Fleming, within a short space of time (probably ten days) would request my presence in Verdun in order to discuss with him the possibilities of constructing trailers with the US troops. I will accept this invitation since in this way I will come in contact with officers of the Fontainebleau Headquarters. Also I have already informed the General that it would be complete folly for the Americans to rely on French help in the question of construction of houses, and that they should figure that according to Belgian experts, such a construction plan could not be completed in two years.

Contact with North African Leader

A Belgian lawyer named Jean Simon, known to me as anti-communist and anti-American, came to me a few weeks ago with the information that Moulay Merbah, one of the leaders of the Mouvement National Algerien, a freedom movement somewhat similar to a USA Colonial policy, was to come to Europe from New York, where he was active as a journalist at the United Nations, and, since he had been expelled from Switzerland since the Col. Mercier affair, would travel first to Germany and later to Spain.

Simon, who is a friend of the leader of the Algerians on Wallonia, came to me with this request: Since I formerly advised the Egyptian military attache in Madrid on various points on weapons, that I should advise the Algerians and provide them with offers of supplies of weapons. I told S, whose friend wanted to speak to me in Belgium, I should refuse such a meeting since there are hundreds of French agents in Belgium, and since Belgian security services help the French in the surveillance of Algerians within the country. On the 26th of May, Simon came with the information the Algerians would be agreeable in principal to a meeting in Madrid. On the 4th of June they will make known on which day a meeting in Spain will be possible. The purpose of this meeting will be to see how many weapons could be sent to the African scene of operations. I have declared myself ready to make the trip to Madrid in case (1) cost is paid for my trip in advance and (2) a guarantee that I will be able to deal with Merbah himself.

SECRET

SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT B TO HQS-42198

Firms and Individuals Involved in East-West Trade

*See, att
likely
trade*

✓ 1. (fms) d'HOLLANDER; resident of Brussels, rue de Naibroek 61; member of a group which finances the transport of strategic items to Iron Curtain countries.

✓ 2. O. F. HEINICH; resident of Brussels, Place Leon Jacquet 1; civil engineer; born in Hungary; came to Belgium in 1934; interested in the purchase of weapons; has done business with Hungary with exchange items; has permanent contact with representatives of the Skoda Works.

✓ 3. Dr. Hubert KRIEGER; economist-banker residing in Wiesbaden; ex-commercial attache of the West German Embassy in Brussels, left in 1955 because of pro-Commie sympathies; interested in trade with the DDR; friend of Otto JOHN.

✓ 4. S. H. Th. KMAST; resident of The Hague, Lange Vyverberg 20; deals in nickel and brass with Poland and the Soviet Union; maintains office in Dusseldorf in the Rhein and Ruhrbank building.

X 5. Gustaaf MAES; resident of Gent, rue Paul Fredericks 1; chemical engineer; Commie; fought with Tito during the war; speaks fluent Russian; involved with the RIS in Spain during 1953/54. *Belgian Desk has contact some time, a search but cannot be identified*

✓ 6. (fms) MENTION; Director of the Societe LIMATSI, Brussels, rue Zenoobe Grasse 48/50. claims to represent the Russians in the purchase of tungsten and cobalt.

✓ 7. (fms) MAERSCHALK; resident of Brussels, Avenue de la Toison d'Or 23; financial advisor; advises several Antwerp firms on the possibilities of clandestine trade with Poland and the USSR.

✓ 8. TRAYS TRIST LTD; directors are (fms) WILHELM and (fms) LAMB; firm is located in Brussels, rue d'Assaut 3; one of most important dealers with China.

*numerous
contacts
Poss: X9*

✓ 9. (fms) COULON; resident of Brussels, rue d'Assaut; deals in metals with Poland and Hungary. *Communist*

✓ 10. J. VALENIA; resident of Brussels, rue du Kagasin 1; claims to work as advisor to the Russian Embassy; has made big money in nickel and brass with the Soviets.

✓ 11. Alexander WAXMANN; resident of Brussels, rue du Beaulieu 11; VALENIA's direct partner. *See Cold, A. Wagmann, Ferris*

✓ 12. Henri van DEMERSSEL; director of the Societe Agental, Antwerp, Meir 12; sends strategic goods to Indonesia for transshipment to China.

✓ 13. (fms) VANDERLAF; director of the Nederlandse Grondstoffen Onderzanding, Rotterdam, Melislaan 6; well known for East-West trading. *not in 55 dir*

Distributions:
2 - EE
2 - CGS

Checked Riff, Ind. Reg,
Desks, + Library

SECRET

SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT C TO NINA-42138

at N C 6 Dayton for trace

List of Brochures and Handbooks Obtained by Source Which He Promises to Pass to KGB if Approval Obtained

1. The Driver's Handbook for France, published by Headquarters USAFSEC Communications Zone, APO 98, US Army. A G 7.293 PA. Received from Identity 1. Date of publication not given. The appendix of this handbook contains a listing of all military police units and air police units in Com. Z. giving the address and telephone number of each military police unit and telephone number of each air police unit.
2. A booklet entitled Driving in Europe, published by the Provost Marshal Division Headquarters USAFSEC. Date of publication not given. Received from Identity 1. Contains advice on international road signs and safe driving practices with cartoon illustrations.
3. Descriptive illustrated brochure on the Beretta automatic pistol, caliber 6.35, Model 418. English language. Date of publication not given.
4. A pamphlet on instructions to be observed for the perfect working of automatic arms in caliber 22 long rifle and caliber 22 short. (Beretta automatic pistols and automatic rifles.) English language. No date of publication listed.
5. A descriptive folder on the Beretta sub-machine gun, model 38/49 containing listings of parts with pictures. English language. No date of publication.
6. A descriptive folder on the Beretta Olympic small bore rifle, caliber 22 long rifle. English language. No date of publication.
7. A brochure published in 1953 by Beretta in the English language picturing all their current models of shot guns, pistols and rifles.

(The foregoing Beretta brochures were obtained by source at the Beretta plant in 1953 when Subject was doing some exploratory work on arms procurement.)

8. A descriptive pamphlet on the anti-personal mine A.U.S.-50/5, written by engineer Renato Serlini. Per source, the Italian firm VULCANIA located in Brescia, Italy, explosive manufacturers, fills this mine for the US Army in Italy. English language. No date of publication given. Source obtained this pamphlet from the VULCANIA firm during 1953 while on the trip mentioned above.
9. A descriptive brochure on the Belgian firm TELECOM, manufacturing and researching firm in the field of tele-communications, located at 2, rue Vergote, Brussels, Belgium. This firm does contract work for the Belgian armed forces and other major Belgian governmental departments. English language. No date of publication. Obtained by source from the firm.

SECRET

not passed

SECRET

SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT C TO MOBA-42136
Page 2

10. A descriptive brochure on the ADASA sub-machine gun produced by the Aramento de Aviacion, S.A., Antonio Maura 8, Madrid, Spain. English language. No date of publication given.
11. A factory prospectus on the production of plastic explosives for military purposes. Published by the Internacional de Transacciones Comerciales S.L. (I.N.T.M.A.C.O.) located at Avenue Jose Antonio 68, Madrid, Spain. Spanish language. Prospectus in four typewritten pages.
12. A descriptive brochure published by the Spanish firm COINTRA, S. A., whose central offices are located at Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 6, Madrid Spain. Spanish language. The firm offers a wide range of specialized work in metal stampings, special machines and paints. Also can make bomb and mine casings.

(The Spanish material above was obtained by source from Identity 4 who asked source if he could find anyone in Belgium interested in investing in Spain.

13. A descriptive booklet on the "Mitraillette Ran," a sub-machine gun produced by the firm S. A. Repousmetal, 11 Petite rue du Moulin, Anderlecht-Brussels, Belgium. French language. No date of publication. (Source alleges that this gun was originally developed by the French and that the plans for the gun were stolen from a Colonel FLAVIER, who was chief of the French Military Ballistics Section after World War II. The Belgian thief, name not known to source, peddled these plans to Repousmetal who, after determining that the plans were stolen, obtained permission from the French to manufacture the gun. However, after developing prototypes, they were never able to sell this weapon and it was not mass-produced. Source obtained the brochure on this gun from the Repousmetal firm in 1953 when he was dealing with the Egyptians on arms procurement. The Egyptians were not interested in the gun.)

Distribution:

2 - SS
2 - C/S

SECRET

SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT D TO SCRA-42198

LIST OF IDENTITIES

- Identity 1:** Lt. Colonel Everett W. COX, Provost Marshal, Advance Section, Communications Zone.
- Identity 2:** Captain Van BUREN, subordinate officer in Provost Marshal Office, Advance Section, Communications Zone.
- Identity 3:** Brigadier General Robert J. FLEMING Jr., Commanding General, Advance Section, Communications Zone.
- Identity 4:** M. Jean BERO, 49 years of age, lives Brussels, Belgium, Rue Barwin 26. See BELN 1640 for further data.
- Identity 5:** Moulay MERBAH, a leader of the National Algerian Movement. See BELN 1640 for further details.

Distribution:

2 - EE
2 - COS

SECRET