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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. .... F. 6721 .....

Date Rec'd SA ... 12 MAY 46 ✓

~~A-68577~~

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	For'd.		
1.					
<i>How</i>	<i>2281</i>	<i>MAY 24 1946</i>		<i>RAM</i>	
2.					
<i>Child</i>	<i>1108</i>	<i>MAY 27 1946</i>		<i>A</i>	
3.					
<i>Chapman</i>	<i>1117</i>	<i>28/</i>		<i>RB</i>	<i>but this - or some part got - known? Do you suggest RB dissemination?</i>
<i>Beard</i>	<i>1037</i>			<i>J.P.</i>	
4.					
<i>Chapman</i>	<i>1117</i>			<i>do</i>	<i>3-c. From 1940 on</i>
5.					
<i>files</i>					<i>Not interesting - suggest silent summary of previous speech.</i>
6.					
7.					<i>Dissemed 11 June 1946</i>
8.					
9.					<i>Wash. Ag. Int. - 7</i>
10.					<i>Box 13</i>

ABSTRACT  INDEX  
 DATE *SEP 27 1954*

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 DATE 2001 2006

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Report No. : F-6721  
Date of Report : 18 March 1946  
Information : 1938-1943

FRANCE: SAFEHAVEN

Activities of Olian also known as Olianof and Oliansky

The following information was supplied by a reliable source with good business connections in Switzerland, who states that it represents an incomplete resume of a report in the hands of the Swiss police. Source believes that there are serious errors in the connecting link between the various operations - this connecting link would establish the responsibility of all involved. Report F-2173, dated 20 April 1945, stated that Olianof alias Olian, was preparing to return to France with the help of Maitre Lenard of Paris. Further information is being sought.

1938: Olian (Oliansky), a Jew of Latvian nationality, left Paris in June 1938. He owned the little currency exchange windows along the Boulevards. An arrest warrant has been issued against him by the French authorities since 1939. Olian registered himself legally in Switzerland only several months after his arrival, but was not bothered in the least by the Swiss.

A partner of Emile Georges Roge, a Paris banker, Olian owns with him several buildings in Lausanne. No fiscal declaration of his foreign properties can be traced in France during that period, except an interest in the Galbenidian trust (Iraq oil).

Protected in France by : Blum, Moch, Mendes-France, Dormoy.

He employed as a financial agent for various operations on the stock-exchange Pierre Edouard Hentsch (from Carvalle, Switzerland).

Very close to Conrad Hentsch (Swiss) brother of the above and director of the bank Hentsch and Cie.

Since his arrival in Switzerland Olian has made his transactions mostly through the Hentsch bank and in the name of the Hentsch Bank.

1939: Bought the majority of shares of the Banque Veuve Morin, Fons, and Co. in Lyon, which enabled him to begin currency transactions on a large scale. Funds carried from Switzerland to France by Roge and friends ended up in the Hentsch bank.

In addition to Morin (Swiss), Olian placed M. de Watten ville (Swiss) in the bank, and hired Andre Conti (holder of French and Swiss passports),

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as a representative for the bank, travelling between Switzerland and France.

During the same period he bought, payable in Swiss francs, an interest in the Shell-Jupiter belonging to M. Maxime Grammont (French) of the Forges d'Indochine, 32 Avenue de Friedland, Paris.

Olian's request for French nationality was turned down. Has a daughter who studied in England, married to a Jew, one child.

1940: Two months before the <sup>(April)</sup> defeat, Olian arranged for the purchase of various concerns (belonging principally to Jews) in France at a low price in the name of the Hentsch bank of Geneva.

In September he got in touch with Gunsburger & Cie of Basel and created Guba-France, 16 Avenue Victor-Hugo in Lyon. Guba-France is directed by M. Jacques Meyer (French) from Mulhouse (went bankrupt in Mulhouse - 5 years), a man of high morality and trustworthy, who kept his job against his own wishes because of the services he could render the S.F.F. (?) (F.F.I.)

Olian financed various deals of merchandise compensation for Gunsberger and received between 25-35% commission ad valorem. Swiss banks refuse to finance such deals as they involve too many risks.

M. Vieli (Swiss), nephew of the doctor from the Credit Suisse was Gunsburger's and Olian's agent at Vichy.

During this period Conti offered the services of the Morin, Pons bank for all important financial backings. He was deeply involved in several private exchange transactions concerning the Hentsch bank, Lombard Odier (payments made by Gabriel Mercier - Swiss), S.B.S., U.B.S. Gerard de Lortol (Swiss) was also behind these transactions.

The S.B.S. uses Roger Martin (Swiss) in certain cases.

Olian at this time also got in touch with Kern-Brot from S.B.S. in Geneva and arranged for exchange in pesetas for the S.B.S. in Madrid. The beneficiaries were Juan March (Spaniard) and Matas (Spaniard). On October 7 he engaged M. Philippe Daubat as secretary for his business in France.

1941: The Gunsburger case:

At Vichy, Vieli used to buy wholesale sauerkraut, meat, and vegetables/origin. If one had had to wait for payments through the "clearing",

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each transaction would have taken 6 months to materialize and the merchandise would not have been available. Accordingly Olian used to pay the sellers in advance, being covered by Vichy creditors (in the name of Gunsburger) whom he listed with the Fides. On each transaction the profit margins were on the order of 30-40%, of which Olian received the greater part for his services, i.e., 30 million Swiss francs in 1941 and 22 million Swiss francs in 1942.

Through the Morin bank, Olian sent to France money he had bought in Switzerland from the Germans. Conti found him customers. Olian also sent out platinum, gold, and currency (pounds and dollars). Another channel was through Messrs. Hirsch (Swiss), Micheli from Jussey (Swiss) and a certain Moral (Swiss) killed by the Resistance in February 1944.

1942: By buying the majority of shares in the Italian Snia-Viscosa, Olian was able to gain a foothold in the concern in Switzerland. M. Miescher was very happy to sell him his shares for family reasons. The Sopara was formed to camouflage these operations or rather was reactivated for that purpose.

Dr. Streichenberger served as adviser for the whole operation. He made several trips to Paris at the same time, to sell French francs belonging to Olian. One must not forget that the majority of Fides customers are French and that family trusts supply this money. Therefore, it was relatively easy to provide these customers with funds at an interesting rate for themselves and for Olian.

For Ueigy Olian sold through his agents in Lyon products such as insulin-vanillin which were smuggled by devious means.

Through Sandoz digitalis went to Italy and Germany.

Olian's mistress, Eya Gutelli, an Italian by marriage, regained her German nationality by divorce. She is living in Zurich and runs a beauty-shop. Olian bought her a villa and tried to drop her without success. She knows too much about his transactions and does what she likes with him. [She has been reported as belonging to the German intelligence service. In any case] it is at her house that Olian meets Dr. Manser from Zug (Switzerland).

He meets Nicolas Kagann, French Jew by naturalization, who administers Communist funds in Switzerland, and lives with Mme Boulie (French), wife of a Paris industrialist and a great friend of Daubat.

All of Olian's transactions go through Meyer's hands in Lyon. The latter knows everything concerning the transactions connected with Gunsburger, the Morin bank, M. Rosenstock (French, agent for the du Pasquier, Montmollin bank at Neufchatel) and Ernest Woog's transactions (also two passports, French and Swiss). Through his mistress he bought French francs at a low rate

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in Germany and put them on the market.

The Swiss banks, worried to have a serious rival in this illegal market, and desirous to retain it, complained to the Federal Revenue Controller in order to embarrass Olian. The results are known.

He quarrelled with P.E. Hentsch about the Delay fuse. A great part of the bill was paid by Hentsch and Daubat.

He bought several real estate companies in Zurich through the Fides. Through the intermediary of M. Hugli, solicitor in Bern, he took over a Panamanian Company and changed its statutes. The company was used to camouflage his dollar exportations, for if he sent them to America they would immediately have been blocked since he is on the black list.

Bought merchandise in Spain (wool and lamb skins) which were smuggled into France via Andorra. Swiss intermediary: Commerciale et Fiduciaire, 42 Bahnstrasse, Zurich, and in Andorra: Peres from Andorre la Vieille.

Bought through Hentsch & Co. several ten thousands francs worth of American and British stocks without an affidavit, for one fourth of their value, which he deposited in the name of a company administered by M. Charles de Loos (Leusse).

Bought frozen credits in Germany for a low price and sold them to Dr. Mansel (Swiss) from Zug, Coering's personal friend, who unfroze them at their real price, and to Dr. Coesch, lawyer in St. Gallen and Rebstein. Often went to Germany. Made various gold transactions with Wöog in Lausanne.

1943: Roge was arrested by the Germans and imprisoned; Daubat rose in rank and took care of Olian's and Kagann's transactions. Among other things he convinced Dewilder to let Olian unfreeze 5 million Swiss francs (French holdings). M. Guinand (Geneva) who belongs to the chain, tried unsuccessfully to conduct the transaction personally with Maurice Goy. From Zurich Olian managed to have it unblocked in eight days, with a 20% commission. This explains why Olian, since the arrest in France of Dewilder, has been so generous with the de Colmonts (French) who are Dewilder's nephews.

Note: Philippe Daubat's arrival was announced for the 24 or 25 of this month through the words of Jussif.

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AH #1

DECEASED report

COUNTRY : France/Switzerland SECURITY INFORMATION

SUBJECT : Illegal Financial Transactions  
of OLIAN (alias OLIANSKY)

F-6721

ORIGIN : France, Paris

DATE OF REPT. : 8 day 1946

The following information was submitted by a reliable source who states that it represents a summary of a report on subject in the files of the Swiss police. The statements of fact contained in the report have not been verified and should therefore be read with reserve. The chronological outline of subject's activities from 1938 to 1943, as given in the Swiss police records, is as follows:

OLIAN, also known as OLIANOR and OLIANSKY

1938

Subject, a Jew of Latvian nationality, operated several small bureaux de change (foreign currency exchange booths) on the boulevards of Paris. In June 1938 he left Paris for Switzerland where he acquired legal residence within a very short time. Entering into partnership with Emile Georges MOGE, a Paris banker domiciled in Lausanne, subject became joint owner of several Lausanne buildings. No fiscal declaration of subject's foreign-held properties can be found for this period except a reference to his interests in the Gulbankian Trust (Iraq oil). In Switzerland, subject made most of his financial transactions through the Monteah Bank.

1939

Subject's partner, MOGE, and his friends carried funds from Switzerland to France which found their way into the Monteah Bank. Subject bought up most of the Lyon Banque Veuve Morin, Pans et Cie shares, and began currency transactions on a large scale. He then acquired an interest in Shell-Jupiter holdings of Maxime Grammont of the Forges d'Ancochin, Paris.

1940

1. Two months before the collapse (i.e., April) subject negotiated for the purchase of a number of Jewish firms in France in the name of the Monteah Bank of Geneva.
2. In September, subject founded "Cuba-France" in Lyon (18 Ave. Vieter-lingo) through the collaboration of GUNSBURG et Cie, Basle. Cuba-France is directed by Jacques JANK, a native of Mulhouse (Bas Rhin) and said to be of high moral principles.
3. Subject financed various merchandise co-operation transactions for GUNSBURG et Cie, for which he received 25-35% commission ad valorem. A. VINLI was subject's agent in Vichy.

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4. Subject also had a hand in foreign exchange pseudo transactions between SBS Geneva and SBS Madrid, the beneficiaries being Juan MARCH and JATAS, both Spaniards.

1941

1. Subject, using the Morin, Pons bank and Messrs. MISCHE, MICHELI and MORAL as intermediaries, transferred currency (\$ and £), platinum, and gold from Switzerland to France.
2. Through his agent (Viell) in Vichy, subject financed purchases and sales of feedstuffs of Hungarian origin using Gunsburger et Cie cover, netting 30-40% profit on each transaction. For these services subject received 30 million Swiss francs in 1941 and 22 million Swiss francs in 1942.

1942

1. Using Sopara cover, subject bought up Italian Sna-Viscosa shares, acquiring thereby an interest in Viscosa Suisse. Dr. STRICHENBERGER served as advisor in this connection and made frequent trips to Paris in order to find a market for French francs belonging to subject.
2. Subject's financial transactions, on the whole, pass through the hands of Jacques MEYER, director of Guba-France, Lyon, who is an accountant with respect to the Gunsburger, Morin-Pons, Kossnatsch, du Paquier-Sentallin Bank and Ernest Weag deals.
3. Subject bought several real estate concerns in Zurich through FIDES. He also gained control over a Panamanian company through the intermediary of a Bern solicitor named BULLI. This company was later used to camouflage subject's dollar exchange transactions abroad.
4. Subject had Spanish wool and lamb skins smuggled into France via Andorra using The Commerciale et Fiduciaire Suisse (Zurich) and Peres of Andorra-la-Vieille (Andorra) as cover.
5. Subject bought tens of thousands of francs worth of American and British stocks through Hentsch et Cie without affidavit for one-fourth of their value and deposited them with a company directed by Charles de Loos (or Leusse).
6. Subject bought frozen credits in Germany at a low price, then sold some of them to Dr. Mansel de SUD, a personal friend of ROERIG's, who had them unfrozen at their real value. The rest went to Dr. WESCH, a lawyer of St. Gallen and Rebstein.
7. Subject also had dealings in gold with MOUG of Lausanne.

1943

1. Philippe BENEAT persuaded de WILDER to allow subject to unfreeze five million Swiss francs of French holdings. This netted a 20% commission for subject.

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att # 2

IN 23724 (BEAN 2732), 24 April 1960

AKOFINA A.G. signed contract with Swedish Army (Swedish contract CB/1239) by which Army buys 30,000 Thiele time fuses at \$2.98 each on condition clocks set at 55 seconds.

.....

To dispose of approximately a million remaining time fuses, AKOFINA, Hans GASDA, and International Kreditanstalt, Vaduz, formed syndicate 25 March. Vaduz firm front for Michael OLEYAN, now living Milan. Other partners VADUZ firm are Dr. Hans STEIGENBERG, Swiss director of FIDES, Basel, Louis BARTHE, Swiss director Patria Life Insurance, Basel, and OLEYAN's Zurich lawyer, Professor Walther HUG.

OLEYAN promised take charge future sales. Is assisting Societa Commerciale Tirrena PA, Via del Quirinale 22, Rome, who are regular AKOFINA representatives, in preliminary negotiations AKOFINA with Italian government.

Early April Dr. Hans BAUER, Swiss partner AKOFINA, went home with OLEYAN, who introduced BAUER at lunch to son-in-law of Prime Minister DE GASPERI, OLEYAN confident Italians will buy 500,000 time fuses with shell noses at 42 Swiss francs each, of which 10 francs is commission for intermediaries and Italian government representatives.

OLEYAN also confident will soon obtain Italian citizenship through friendship DE GASPERI family and large donations Italian children's homes. Still expelled from Swiss but approximate 15 April visited Lugano clandestinely.

AKOFINA reportedly approached last six months by unidentified Hungarian agents and SATURN AG, Uetzwil 41, Zurich. Latter tried buy Thiele clocks for Czechoslovakia. In past, AKOFINA refused all sales to East but source feels OLEYAN will sell to any one if price agreeable.

Swiss Colonel Von SZINNER (MSB 1747) AKOFINA Director, resigning shortly, official reason personal quarrels with GASDA, but source assumes he fears collaboration with OLEYAN compromising.

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*Sofaberry Rest. 35*

Michel Ollivier

Michel OLLIVIER was born 27 July 1897, in Riga, Latvia, son of Leon OLLIVIER and Anna OLLIVIER, of Russian nationality (Card of Identity 36 24 534.446); he was married in Berlin on 10 July, 1923 to Elisabeth OLLIVIER, born 18 September 1897 in Petrograd, daughter of Fernand and Marie KUBITZKI.

His daughter, Tatiana, born 18 November 1924, in Paris, was recently married in Switzerland.

He is domiciled at 12 rue de Livry, Paris, where he has an apartment, the rental of which is 14,000 Frs. per annum, but he is presently residing at the Hotel des Bergues in Geneva with his family. In the latter part of 1922 he made several trips to Southern France, but did not return to Paris. He arrived in France on 21 December 1923 and lived at the following addresses: 40 bis rue des Filles-du-Caluire, 42 rue Serpollet, 7 rue Dupont, 4 rue du Colonel Lazard and 1 avenue Lemaire 21, 15 rue Friant, Paris.

From 1926 to 1936, he resided at 15 bis rue de Voltaire, 17 rue de l'Amour-dieu, 19 bis rue d'Amour, 20 boulevard Auguste, 49 avenue Rozard and, from 1933 to 1935, 8 rue de Livry, Paris.

He has had various professions. In 1929, he pretended to be a commission agent and had extensive exchange speculations; later he became an associate of the firm Colson-Sauer, 15 rue de Livry, Paris.

More after he was the manager of the Societe Civile Immobiliere (real estate transactions), founded 21 February 1936, appearing on the Commerce register of the Seine under no. 659.754.

His wife who shared her husband's business activity, led a very irregular life; she is said to have had numerous foreign lovers and visited her at her domicile. Prior to 1940, she made numerous trips to Ireland, Germany and Switzerland, under the most varied pretexts.

OLLIVIER also made various trips to Holland, to Berlin, where he stopped at Lutzostrasse 7, and to Switzerland. He was there when the war broke out in 1939, and he was suspected by the Ministry of National Defense of being involved in espionage for a foreign power.

He has been in close contact with Nicolas K... but he does not appear to have had any contact with either of them since...

He was the subject of an expulsion order dated 16 April 1936 (notified 19 April 1936) for exchange speculations, but was permitted to benefit from the regime of quarterly suspensions. This order was cancelled 7 March 1939.

His judicial record is as follows: expulsion order of 16 April 1936, notification no. 627 - 1 month, suspension; 20 Francs - (L. n. 11 November 1923) for violation of monopoly of telegraphic transmissions.

*See Archives Reference*

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ATT #5

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SECURITY INFORMATION

An untranslated enclosure to IR-10351 sets forth the activities of Michael OLLAN from 1923 to 1947. The following summary of this activity which has been translated from the French serves as background data.

a. Michael OLLAN aka OLLANSKY, son of Leon OLLAN and Annie CHAIT, Russian citizens, was born on 7 July 1897 in Riga, Latvia. A Latvian subject of Russian origin, he renounced the latter nationality and in 1947 was considered as stateless. On 10 July 1923, he was married to Elisabeth FREUDENSTEIN, a Russian citizen, born on 18 September 1899 in Petrograd, Russia. A daughter, Tatiana, was born of this marriage.

b. After having completed his studies in St. Petersburg and Riga, Subject founded an import-export company in Riga in 1918. He owned this company until 1922 at which time he encountered difficulties with the authorities of Riga, the nature of which is unspecified. He was imprisoned for some time and later released on 150,000 rubles bond. OLLAN left Riga and went to Berlin where he engaged in various commercial enterprises; late in 1923 he went to Italy and in March 1924 he entered France with Russian passport No. 1327, issued in Berlin on 3 July 1923. After a brief stay on the Cote d'Azur, he transferred to Paris where he lived at 48 Rue des Bulles Feuilles, 48 Rue de Pergolosa, 4 Rue de Colonel Renard, 1 Avenue Alphonse XIII, 48 bis Rue Raymond, 57 Boulevard Suchet, and lastly at 12 Rue de Clivry.

c. At the time of his arrival in Paris, OLLAN was in possession of a sizeable fortune and soon began associating with one GOLDMANSER (fmu), a resident of 15 Rue de Marivaux, one of the best known money changers in Paris who worked on behalf of the large French and foreign banks. In 1926 the French Consul in Riga forwarded information to France which accused OLLAN of illegal traffic in currency and the latter became the subject of numerous investigations, as a result of which an expulsion order was issued against him on 26 April 1926. However, OLLAN was authorized to remain in France by Ministerial reprieve.

d. An investigation, initiated by the presiding judge of the Seine Tribunal revealed OLLAN's clandestine possession of a short wave transmitter with which he broadcast stock market quotations abroad for purposes of speculation. On 19 November 1926, he was sentenced to one month imprisonment and 500 francs fine by the Seine Tribunal. His sentence was suspended. On 9 March 1933, on Subject's request, the expulsion order issued against him in 1926, was rescinded.

e. In 1927 Subject became interested in the purchase and sale of real estate and mortgages and became the manager of the Societe Civile Immobiliere with Headquarters at 2 Rue Malaton, Paris. In December 1935 he purchased the Agence de Transaction et de Garantie Immobiliere, located at 80 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, in partnership with Edouard ROCE, who was also co-owner of the Societe Civile Immobiliere. OLLAN continued his commercial activity in France until 1939.

f. In July 1939, Subject left France for Switzerland via Italy and at the outbreak of the war he was living in Geneva. He moved to Basle where he was still living in 1947. In Switzerland he was in contact with Andre SPINA and conducted the greater part of his transactions through the Fidea Trust Company in partnership with STRUCHENBERG-BARTHE and VON BERG, the latter an attorney for Hermann COERING. Because of an infraction of monetary laws and regulations

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concerning the seizure of foreigners in Switzerland (conducting a lucrative business without prior authorization), OLLIAN was ordered to pay six million Swiss francs to the Swiss Treasury.

In view of these facts, an expulsion order was issued against him by the Swiss authorities on 13 July 1944. Subject appealed this measure and in 1947, a final decision still had not been reached. However, he was under house arrest in Basle for an unspecified length of time.

*the report stated that as a result of* *of OLLIAN*  
From the numerous investigations conducted by the French authorities, various facts emerged:

a. As early as August 1941, Michael OLLIAN was utilized by the German authorities for the purchase of property and equipment in occupied zones.

b. OLLIAN was accused of having engaged in activity in favor of the Germans during the occupation of France and was inscribed in the official list of enemy agents. He was also accused of illegal traffic in gold and currency.

c. OLLIAN was also accused by the French authorities of espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

*the report further stated that*  
d. He was suspected of being an agent of the OGPU, *(Soviet Intelligence)*

While considering OLLIAN as a very capable and clever financier, the French authorities have no concrete proof of his dealings with the Germans nor that his fortune was made in a highly profitable cooperation with them. Three facts concerning OLLIAN are proven:

*particularly*  
a. He was given a suspended sentence of one month and fined 500 francs for the clandestine use of a short wave radio transmitter.

b. An expulsion order was issued against him for illegal traffic in currency.

c. In 1931 he was charged with having operated on the Stock Exchange without authorization.

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Curriculum Vitae of MICHAEL OLJANS

Michael OLJANS, son of Leon and Anna CHAIT (both deceased), was born in Riga (Latvia) on July 27, 1897, of a very well-known and wealthy middle class family.

His father, former Colonel in the Russian Army, inherited, among other things, the most important mill in Russia.

He lived in Riga until 1914, at which time he enlisted voluntarily in the Army, to fight against Germany.

From 1915 to 1917 he attended the Officers' Candidate School in Peteroburg, graduating with the rank of 2nd Lt. in the Artillery. At the same time, he attended the first two years of the University.

In November 1917, he left Russia, occupied by the Communists, and enlisted in the White Army of the North, with which he fought until January 1919.

At the end of the "white war," he moved to Riga, capital of the now Latvian Republic, where he remained until 1921.

In 1921 he moved to Berlin, Germany, where he became interested in banking and financial operations, carrying out a notable activity.

In 1923 he was proprietor of the Von Braunckendorff Bank in Berlin (formerly the property of the old German Ambassador to Rome from 1910 to 1914), and of various other important German industrial undertakings.

On 10 July 1923 in Berlin, he married his present wife, Miss Elizabeth FREUDENSTEIN, daughter of Bernhard and Marie KARLUN, born in Peteroburg on 18 September 1899.

In December 1923, he left for Paris where he remained until March 1940.

In Paris he again engaged in financial activities, becoming interested in big business and banking combines (combinations).

For example, he set up: The Maroccal Establishments of Lyons.

He became partner in the businesses: Peugeot; Generale Industriale Jeany (these) of France.

He was authorized officially by the competent French Authorities, to deal in stocks and bonds on the Stock Exchange in Paris, and on behalf of the most important international banks, etc.

He purchased the property of the Delichor Organization of Paris, which is the largest commercial undertaking in France, etc.

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During 1939 he strengthened his relations and increased his trips to Switzerland, where he had strong financial and industrial interests and where he made his residence at the beginning of 1940.

He remained in Switzerland during the recent war.

The work which he developed in this country was noteworthy. In fact, he figured:

as the largest shareholder of the Banca Montona of Geneva, one of the oldest institutions in the world;

as participant in the Consorzio Chiasso (Sames, CIBA, Geigy, etc.); in the Consorzio Tessile (Soleas of Basle, Swarungach, Visocco, etc.);

as collaborator in all the largest Swiss banks, etc.

Without mentioning the support given previously to philanthropic works in various countries, during his stay in Switzerland:

he created a Centre di Otologia at the University of Geneva (Prof. Franceschetti);

he established the International School of Geneva;

he donated to the Swiss Academy of Medicine, the present seat at Basle (Prof. Gigon).

From Switzerland he moved to Italy, urged by an attraction for this great and illustrious country, which, he is certain, can become the new economic center of Europe, replacing Switzerland in the functions over which it has had a monopoly up to this time.

In Italy, he donated to the institute provided over by Don Carlo Gessati for the Mutilated War Orphans, the Pesone Castle, inaugurated last October by His Excellency Pella and by Donna Francesca de' Gaggeri.

At the present time, he is studying the problem of the Italian motion picture industry for the purpose of transforming it into the largest European industry of its kind.

As is apparent from the attached documentation he has never been interested in politics abroad, and has respected the laws of the various countries which have extended their hospitality to him; he has never been involved with the Courts of these same countries.

s/ Michel OLLAN

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att 7

SECURITY INFORMATION

ASIS-# 2209, 6 July 1950

Translation from a photostatic copy of a statement made by Michel OLIVAN and Don Carlo GNOCCHI before Gabriele MUNDO, Chief Commissioner of the P.S. and Dr. Vincenzo AGHEZZINA, Senators of Milan.

On this day, 4 July 1949, in the Questura of Milan, Mr. Michele OLIVAN, son of Anna CHAIT and Leone OLIVAN (both deceased), born at Riga on 27 July 1897, residing at the Hotel Principe de Savoia in Milan, Latvian citizen, banker by profession, declares the following.

Before the war I met Mr. JONES, an American. In 1947 I saw him again in Zurich, and about two weeks ago I met him in Milan. Since I knew that he was chief of the American Secret Service, I explained to Mr. JONES the difficult position I was in due to the fact that I had no passport and I was often obliged to travel in Europe for my business affairs. My position is that of man without a country, and I am always subjected to lengthy bureaucratic delays.

Mr. JONES promised to help me. In fact, last Saturday, the 1st, when I was at the Hotel Principe di Piemonte in Turin on a business trip, he sent two gentlemen who introduced themselves to me in his name and stated that they were Colonel CROSS, English, and Major J.ITH.

They told me that both my wife and I would obtain Italian passports at once, and also that in about three months the decree to become Italian citizens would be issued.

This surprised me, and believing, obviously, that some illegal money deal was involved, I asked them if and how much I would have to pay for these concessions. The two gentlemen replied that I would not have to pay anything for the passports, but that I would have to contribute the sum of two million lire to a charity institution which they themselves would indicate. They also stated that when I got the passports I, myself, could take them to the Questura and have their authenticity checked. It was understood then that they would telephone me today to tell me the date the passports would be delivered.

In spite of our agreements, my suspicions were aroused. I went to Rome and made a point of checking at the British Embassy to see if the two above-mentioned persons were indeed favorably known at the Embassy. It was confirmed and that they were, but nevertheless I thought it best to make further inquiries, so yesterday I went to see Don GNOCCHI, with whom I had discussed some two months previously the possibility of obtaining Italian passports and citizenship through him in exchange for a villa of mine at Capri which I had given to the Institute of War-Crippled Children of which Don GNOCCHI is director.

I add that I had stated to Don GNOCCHI that if my request was granted I would make another gift of ten million lire to his Institute.

I explained to Don GNOCCHI everything that the two English gentlemen sent to me by Mr. JONES had told me, and he accompanied me this morning to the Questura to see Commissioner AGHEZZINA of the Foreigners' Office and then to see the Questura.

SECRET

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**SECRET**  
SECURITY INFORMATION

According to our agreements, I waited until 1:00 PM for the two men to telephone me and arrange another appointment. But at 1:00 PM they and Mr. JONES came to the Hotel Principe de Savoia and delivered the two passports to me, one made out in my name and the other in my wife's name, issued by the Quotara of Rome and bearing the numbers 1705111 and 1702112 respectively.

Upon receiving the passports I asked when I should pay the two million lire. They replied that there was no hurry; after the decree relative to my Italian citizenship had been published in the Official Italian Gazette, we would discuss the matter again.

At 4:30 PM I went to Commissioner VECCHIONE and then to you to hand over the passports. As requested, I am now making this declaration.

To whom it May Concern: — I have never conducted any informative activities on behalf of the English and American Services or of any other nations, and I am not disposed to undertake any such activities on behalf of anyone.

Read, confirmed, and subscribed to.

OLIVANO Michela

In the presence of the undersigned who affirms his signature as a confirmation of that part of the document which concerns him.

Don Carlo GUOCCHI

Giuseppe MUENDO, Chief Commissioner of Public Security

Dr. Vincenzo AGRISINA, Quotara of Milan

**SECRET**