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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-2 Branch

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Date: August 15, 1944

To: Department of State

Attention: Mr. Jack D. Neal

From: Major Roger A. Pfaff, Acting Chief, X-2 Branch

By: Bernard A. Towell, Liaison Officer

Subject: Analysis of Certain reports about the Spanish Secret Service
and their relations with the Germans

Enclosure: Subject report dated August 4, 1944 - Copy No. 1
X-2 No. X-674

Reference:

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ENCLOSURES

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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SUBJECT: Analysis of Certain Reports
about the Spanish Secret Services
and their relations with the Germans.

X-2 No. X-674

FROM: Office of Special Studies
REPORT No. 8 DATE: August 4, 1944

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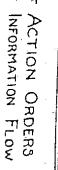
Various secret sources and evaluations, as indicated in the text.

SUMMARY: The material in this report is the result of a study of certain documents which were received between early 1942 and the present time. The paper and accompanying chart describe the three main Spanish Intelligence Services: the "S.I.M.", the "Seguridad" and the "Servicio de Informacion de la F.E.T. de las J.O.N.S.". It should be pointed out that this analysis does not purport to describe the overall workings of the Falange Party, but rather does it restrict itself to the information contained in the documents mentioned above.

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ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN REPORTS ABOUT THE SPANISH SECRET
SERVICES AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE GERMANS

The following report has been written on the basis of several documents which have been received during the last two years. The analysis does not concern itself mainly with personalities, but rather with the organizational structure of the Spanish intelligence and police services that have been put to such intensive use by the Germans. Consequently, many statements that were made in reports a year or more ago may still be true today, particularly when it is considered that there has been no evidence to indicate a change in the general picture of the Spanish secret services.

For the purposes of this study, the paper has been divided into the following sections:

I. Introduction

1. Structural organization of the Falange.
2. Relations of the Falange with the Axis.
3. Falange Intelligence Service.

II. Direccion General de Seguridad

1. Organization and function as designed by Himmler.
2. Intelligence Section.
3. Action Arms.
 - A. Secret Police
 - B. Guardia Civil
 - C. Policia Armada y de Trafico
 - D. Guardia Municipal
 - E. Summary

III. Servicio de Inteligencia Militar

1. Function.
2. Organization. Relations with Seguridad.

IV. The Gestapo in Spain.

V. Overall Organization Chart

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I. Introduction

1. Structural Organization of the Falange.

Since this report does not pretend to be a study of the complete Falange organization, it will only concern itself with such aspects of the movement as affect the general intelligence picture. The most important function of the Falange abroad from the German viewpoint is the attempted domination of the Latin American countries -- the achievement of "Hispanidad". The basis for this desired control is, of course, the fact that many of these lands were formerly a part of the Spanish world empire. It should not, however, be interpreted that the Nazis are philanthropic in their backing of the Spaniards, but rather are they planning to take over the reins of control after Latin America has been mentally subjugated by the Falange. (L/A-1).

Ramon SERRANO SUNER, General FRANCO's wife's brother-in-law, was until September of 1942 the head of the "Servicio Exterior" of Spanish Foreign Service, and head of the Falange. One of his cover titles in this position was "Head of the Superior Council of Spanish Religious Missions Abroad". (G/B-1). The aptitude of this title can be seen from a report which indicated that the resources of the "Servicio Exterior" were supplemented by the efforts of several Catholic organizations in Latin America, such as the "Accion Social Catolica" and the "Liga de Hispanidad Ibero-Americana". (L/C-2). On September 3, 1942, Count GOMEZ JORDANA replaced SERRANO SUNER as head of the Foreign Ministry and General FRANCO himself became head of the Falange. Under the Foreign Minister, the Spanish Consulates direct the activities of the various Falange agents. The Falange Regional Chiefs command a Centurion, or unit of 100 men, which in turn is divided into Decurions, or groups of 10 men. The Decurion is made up of two basic operating units of five men. (G/B-2).

Within Spain itself, the controlling Falange agency is the "Jefatura del Movimiento" in Madrid. Each Province is administrated

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by a civil governor who is also the local Falange chief or "Jefe Provincial del Movimiento". It will be shown under sections I-3 and II-3-A how these individuals play their part in the overall scheme. (K/B-2).

2. Relations of the Falange with the Axis.

Shortly after the entry of the United States into the war, it was reliably reported that the Germans and Italians had offered large credits to the Spanish Foreign Office for handling their interests in South America. As a result, the staffs of those consulates were substantially increased, not from the ranks of Foreign Office men but from the roster of agents of the "Falange Exterior". The success of the Germans in obtaining complete cooperation from the Spanish can be gauged by the following directive issued from Berlin on May 4, 1942, defining the functions of the Falange abroad:

1. Stimulation of disturbances; creation of border complications.
2. Provocation of disputes between pro- and anti-Communists.
3. Provocation of United States intervention in Latin America in order to arouse anti-United States sentiment in Spain and Latin America.
4. Coordination of military movements on orders from Berlin.
5. Enforcement and organization of cooperation of Spanish agencies such as the "Auxilio Social", cultural groups and new bureaus with German agents and agencies in Latin America and the United States.

In short, the Spanish were to take over the Fifth Column work for the Axis countries in this hemisphere but always under the direction of Berlin. (L/B-1).

In Spain itself, it has been reported that the Falange is merely a local branch of the Nazi Party. SERRANO SUNER's policy directives have reflected his belief that the future of Europe depends on a German victory, so he has ordered his agents to give the Nazis full support. There is some Allied economic pressure to combat this trend insofar as the national government is concerned, but it has been reported that Axis control of local politics is complete. As an illustration of the various means by which the Falangists endeavor to help their German friends,

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they have not only attempted to block out English and American broadcasts to Spain but have established a short-wave station to beam Nazi propaganda to South America. (L/F-3).

3. Falange Intelligence Service.

The Falange intelligence service goes under the imposing name of the "Servicio de Informacion de la F.E.T. de las J.O.N.S." Its main function seems to be the determination of information about Latin America and the United States. As might be expected, it also has stations at Vigo, Bilbao and Seville, the principal ports of embarkation for this hemisphere. One report suggested that the agency's sphere of control might extend to such tasks as the investigation of people suspected of disloyalty to FRANCO, and of people who requested exit visas and, to a much lesser extent, the conducting of political research in the field. However, it is more likely that these functions are generally carried out by the "Seguridad" (qv). (K/B-1).

It was reliably reported on June 30, 1944, that the Falange Intelligence Service station in Bilbao had been substantially reduced since May 1, 1944. Prior to that time, there had been eighteen agents and a director there. The director and seven agents had been sent from Madrid. The "Jefatura Central del Movimiento" there had paid their salaries and controlled their activities. The other eleven agents were selected and paid by the local "Jefe Provincial del Movimiento", although they were under the orders of Madrid. Many of these men have been released, and are consequently disgruntled with the Party. (K/B-2).

II. Direccion General de Seguridad

1. Organization and Function as Designed by Himmler.

In the early part of 1942, the entire Spanish police and intelligence systems were reorganized as a result of the exchange of visits between Falange authorities and HIMMLER. As might be expected, HIMMLER gave great weight to the "Seguridad" or state police security service, which was similar to the S.D. and Sipo

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agencies in Germany. Its main interest was to be internal affairs and political trends, although the latter would necessarily involve investigations abroad. Military espionage was, however, defined as a task of the S.I.M. (qv). (G/A-1).

One of the immediate effects of HIMMLER's reorganization was a tightening of the control exercised by the "Servicio de Extranjeros" or Department of Foreigners (see Section II-3-A). Undesirable aliens were divided into three classes and each type was defined:

1. Protected by diplomatic cards. ACTION: No action.
2. Protected by high Spanish personalities in the political, military or police divisions. ACTION: Reasons for presence in Spain checked, but not too deeply.
3. All Britons, Americans, French, Belgians, Dutchmen and German and Italian Jews. ACTION: Check background thoroughly with the idea of the individual's potential usefulness to the State in mind. Unless of particular value to the State, following action would be taken:
 - A. Cancellation of residence permits.
 - B. Request individual to leave country.
 - C. Incarceration in concentration camp if individual unable to leave country.

Thus, it can be seen that the new system was modeled closely after the German method of handling undesirable foreigners. (G/B-1).

2. Intelligence Section.

The plans for the reorganization of the "Seguridad" intelligence service were originally formulated by the "Ibero-Amerikanische Institut" and were submitted to HIMMLER by von FAUPEL in 1942 for approval. The Spanish sub-committee which contributed towards these plans and which was to act on their administration under the "Consejo de Hispanidad" was composed of SERRANO SUNER, Jimenez de SANDOVAL, Fureta de VILLAVICENCIO, TOVAR and MONTES. These men were to supervise Spain's contribution towards joint intelligence with Germany. (G/F-0).

HIMMLER reviewed the scheme with the above sub-committee and ratified the bulk of the details, but insisted that the "Consejo de Hispanidad" should be a separate organization which should be divorced from the Falange. The sub-committee agreed in part, but

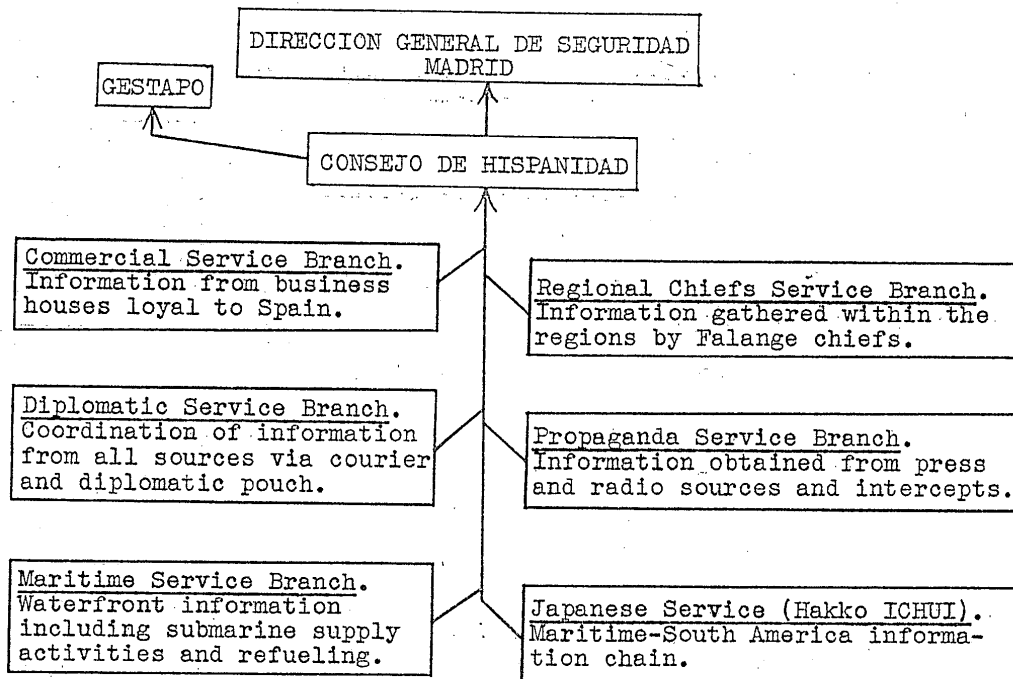
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insisted that they would have to rely on the Foreign Section of the Falange for agents for a while. (G/F-0).

As a result of these conferences, HIMMLER personally supervised the selection of recruits who were sent to Germany for training. These agents were later despatched to Latin America, the United States, England and France, where they received specific orders from the Spanish Consulates.

The information section of the Spanish Secret Police, which may be known as the "Third Section" (K/B-2), was set up by HIMMLER in the following manner: (G/A-1)



About this same time, Postal Censorship, which had formerly been under the Ministry of Public Order, was transferred to the "Seguridad" for purposes of intelligence and political control. (L/B-2).

It is evident from these developments that the Spanish system was organized by the Nazis to give them substantial aid in the field of intelligence. It will be seen in the next section how the agents within Spain are set up to provide this information and to act on it. We do not have any incontrovertible

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evidence of the efficiency of the machine, but one observer gave a clue that it had not worked out as well as the Nazis hoped. This report indicated that the agents of the "Seguridad" did not take kindly to German tutelage as they resented the German worship of system. Spaniards are individualists and prefer to operate on a more free-lance basis than is possible under the Nazi-inspired organization. (W/A-1)

3. Action Arms.

The organizational set-up of the Spanish police systems clearly reflects its Nazi designers. For the purposes of intelligence work, the most important section is the secret police under a civil commissioner. This agency is manned by plain-clothes agents. It is divided into political and criminal sections which correspond to Amts III and IV, the "S.D" and "Gestapo" and Amt V, "Kripo". The agency under the civil commissioner is entrusted with the responsibility of making arrests on the recommendation of local and national "Seguridad" authorities and on the request of "S.I.M." leaders. The parallel with the German services becomes complete as we know that the information gathering agencies of both the Nazi State and Armed Forces rely on the "Gestapo" to a large extent to make the actual arrests.

The other divisions of the "Seguridad" correspond to such German agencies as "Orpo" and "Schupo". In order to give as complete a picture of the Spanish police as possible, these divisions will be described, but it should be remembered that they do not play a very important role in the intelligence pattern. (K/B-2).

A. Secret Police.

As was pointed out above, this section is responsible to a civil commissioner. He, in turn, is on the staff of the "Jefe de la Policia Gubernativa" in the local "Jefatura Superior de Policia". Under the commissioner are four sub-divisions, the "Comisaria General Politico-Social", the "Brigada de Investigacion Criminal", a civil corps of plain clothes detectives who

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investigate minor felonies and issue identification papers and, finally, a special force of men who cover transportation terminals. (K/A-1).

The "Comisaria General Politico-Social" is the most interesting of these agencies from our viewpoint. It is entrusted with the tasks of investigating political crimes and of making the arrests. It is this branch which cooperates with the "S.I.M." by following up the military intelligence division's investigations. (K/B-1).

The "Servicio de Extranjeros" -- the Department of Foreigners and Passports (see section II-1) -- is nominally organized as Section I of the "Comisaria General Politico-Social". However, one report indicated that it was actually under the control of the "Gestapo" through the Falange and the Ministry of the Interior.

The Department of Foreigners and Passports is divided into four units, the Bureau of Foreigners, the Bureau of Diplomatic Passports, the Bureau of Control and the Bureau of Frontiers. The first of these Bureaus is probably the agency described in section II-1. It seems to have both police and research functions.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Passports is the agency which controls foreign consular identification papers. It may also be charged with the organization of espionage in alien consulates in Spain. It is not clear what function the Bureau of Control performs.

The Bureau of Frontiers, although under the orders of the Chief of the Department of Foreigners and Passports, reports directly to the local Falange chief, who in turn sends the documents to the "Direccion General de Seguridad" in Madrid. The Bureau of Frontiers works in close coordination with the special corps which covers transportation terminals and with the "Guardia Civil" (see section II-3-B) that polices the borders.

For the sake of clarity, a complete outline of the structure

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of the Falange in Spain has been delayed until now because we are concerned with its intelligence functions rather than its political job. The description of the system is included at this point because it supplements the work of the Bureau of Foreigners and Passports. At the head of each area organization is the Provincial Chief of the Falange who is the Civil Governor. Under him, in order of responsibility, are "Jefes de Distrito" (District chiefs), "Jefes de Barrio" (Ward chiefs), "Jefes de Sector" (Precinct chiefs), "Jefes de Casa" (Building chiefs) and "Jefes de Escalera" (Floor chiefs in large building). Each of these men must report to his superior regularly on the activities of all foreigners in his area of control and must report on the arrival and departure of foreigners within twenty-four hours.

The final control of foreigners is exercised through the district police stations under the "Jefatura Superior de Policia". All aliens are required to fill out a certain document called a "triptico", which is filed at their local police stations, whenever they leave or return to their residences or move to other domiciles. (J/B-2).

The "Brigada de Investigation Criminal", as its name implies, is the Spanish "Kripo". Its function is to investigate all crimes of major importance such as murder, grand larceny and the like. It is not known how closely this group works with the section described below. (K/A-1).

The next section of the police under the civil commissioner is composed of plain clothes agents who handle felonies such as hold-ups, and burglaries. In addition, it is responsible for the issuance of salvo-conductos, cedulae and other identification papers. This branch is organized under "Comisarias de Vigilancia" with a sub-division in each city district. It would seem from this description that the branches are similar to our own city police districts.

The last section is staffed by men who are specialists in

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covering airports, railway stations, docks and other transportation terminals. From a knowledge of the working methods of our own police organization, it is likely that these men work closely with the "Brigada Politico-Social" and the "Brigada de Investigacion Criminal". (K/A-1).

B. Guardia Civil.

The "Guardia Civil" appears to be the largest police force in Spain from the point of view of total personnel. It is organized on a military basis in that its members are uniformed, lived in barracks and are commanded locally, at least in Barcelona, by a General who is responsible to the "Jefe Inspector de la Guardia Civil" in Madrid as well as to the local "Jefe de la Policia Gubernativa". (K/B-2). The officers of this agency are stated to be well regarded by the populace because of their generally high caliber. In conformity with its army-type organization, the "Guardia Civil" is divided into three branches -- the infantry "Guardia Civil", the "Carabineros" who are the frontier police, formerly called the "Policia de Costas y Fronteras", and the cavalry. Each of these groups are distinguished by different uniforms. (K/A-1).

C. Policia Armada y de Trafico.

This agency is organized on a semi-military basis and is composed of uniformed police. From the information contained in two reports, it appears that the branch is not unlike our own state police. The agents are charged with the enforcement of criminal and civil laws and make the arrests, but it is not clear from information at hand how the "Policia Armada y de Trafico" works with the "Brigada de Investigacion Criminal". The "Policia Armada y de Trafico" is divided into two groups, the foot police and the "Brigada Movil" or mechanized police. Their responsibilities, however, are identical and it is likely that they constitute the division of the "Seguridad" which performs such tasks as the control of mob activities, the supervision of rationing queues and the like. (K/A-1).

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D. Guardia Municipal.

The "Guardia Municipal" is the same as the municipal uniformed police in this country. They are commanded by a "Jefe de la Guardia Urbana" who is responsible to the city mayor, through him to the local civil governor and thus ultimately to the local "Jefe de la Policia Gubernativa" and the "Direccion General de Seguridad" in Madrid. Like the "Policia Armada y de Trafico", they are organized into two sub-divisions, the foot and mounted police. Since their main function is traffic control and since they have no political significance, they will not be considered further. (K/A-1).

E. Summary.

In summary, it is evident that the "Seguridad" has established a tight grip on the activities of the Spanish populace and foreigners through the medium of its several police agencies. It is of interest that one report indicated the section under the civil commissioner (see II-3-A) and the "Policia Armada y de Trafico" (see II-3-C) are the most trusted branches of the "Seguridad". As evidence, it cited the fact that these divisions were assigned to the cities where the "Red" element is more prevalent while the "Guardia Civil" is generally located on the border and in the provinces. (W/A-2).

III. Servicio de Inteligencia Militar.

1. Function.

The "S.I.M." is the opposite number of the German "Abwehr". Its functions have been defined as the investigation of all matters dealing with espionage and counter-espionage of a military nature including any problems of disloyalty within the Spanish Army. Its authority transcends local law and it can order the arrest and detention of any person by the police on any or no charge. (K/B-2).

2. Organization. Relations with Seguridad.

The "S.I.M." is, of course, organized on a national basis

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with headquarters in Madrid. Locally, its commanders are nominally responsible to the Captain-General of the district, but they actually receive their orders from Colonel JUSTE, the probable head of "S.I.M." in Madrid. In Barcelona, at least, reports are sent to headquarters under the cover name "Centro de Estadistica". This disguise is also used for the general office where all intelligence records are kept.

The details of the relations of the "S.I.M." with the "Seguridad" are not known to this desk, but it has been reported and confirmed that the latter makes arrests on the recommendation of the former. In other words, the "Seguridad" is the action arm for the "S.I.M." as well as for its won intelligence branch. One report goes so far as to state that the "S.I.M." is superior to any section of the police, but this point has not been confirmed. It is of interest to note that it has been stated that the "S.I.M." has agents in the "Guardia Civil" and other police departments, so it is possible that the military intelligence may act as a balance wheel to curb the activities of the "Seguridad". (K/A-1).

IV. The Gestapo in Spain.

There is considerable conflict in the reports about the number of Germans in Spain, but one statement suggested a probable reason to explain the discrepancies. This report pointed out that there were 60,000 Germans in Spain according to secret police records, although only 8,000 of them appeared on official rosters. (J/A-2). Confirmation of the former figure appeared in another document which indicated that there were 60,000 Germans and 40,000 Italians in Spain, all of whom were in civilian clothes but who were distinguished by their youthful, military appearance. (G/A-2).

A subsequent report gave a likely analysis of the situation. This document pointed out that there were certainly German agents in Iberia, but that their number was not unusually large. Aside from those openly attached to the "Seguridad" as advisors, they

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were dressed in civilian clothes and consequently were hard to identify as they had largely been drawn from the ranks of Spanish citizens who were of German descent. This reporter felt that there were not many Germans working as espionage agents, but those who were so engaged were a well-organized group who had the complete cooperation of the Spanish police. (A recent study showed that there were 300 active S.D. and Abwehr agents identified with the German intelligence systems in Spain.) He further claimed that the majority of Nazis in Spain were there as organizers of pro-German cultural clubs, companies and post war groups. In other words, their task was one of public relations and the creation of cover agencies. (W/A-2).

Partial confirmation of the above statement was seen in a recent report which outlined the general picture by illustrations as follows: "Cultura Alemana" is very active securing scholarships in Germany for Spanish students; Nazi textbooks are being placed in Madrid schools. Congratulatory telegrams were ordered from Berlin to be sent to Sra. Pilar Primo de RIVERA in Escorial on the occasion of the 10th anniversary (July 8) of the Falangist Women's Movement. The German Army is making inroads on personnel in Spain attached to summer camps as Nazi councillors; they are to be inducted on July 12, and replacements from Germany are urgently sought. (S/B-2).

It has been reported and confirmed that the "Gestapo" is openly maintained with offices in Madrid, Barcelona, Vigo, and, formerly Tangier. In Barcelona, there is a room in the German Consulate which is labeled "Gestapo" with no attempt at concealment. (L/F-0).

The "Gestapo" agents reportedly engage in espionage and counter-espionage with the help of the "Seguridad" and the "S.I.M." Their domination has increased to a point where all communications with occupied Europe are referred to the "Gestapo" for censorship and approval. (L/B-2).

One of the main objectives of the Nazis in Spain was the

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cultural domination of South America. It was shown before that they were materially aided in their plans for reaching this goal by the unwitting or witting cooperation of the Spanish Foreign Service. The Germans have established cover organizations in Latin America such as German Clubs, German Cultural Institutes and the various press bureaus. These groups work closely with the Spanish Consulates and, through them, with the Falange agents (see I-2). (L/A-1)

In summary, a report of unknown reliability indicated that Spain was used by HIMMLER as the training ground for the "Auslands Amt des Sicherheitsdienstes" (Amt VI of RSHA). Thus, it can be seen that Spain is a valuable ally of the Nazis in that it provides them with agents in Iberia and Latin America and permits the German agents to obtain valuable experience in espionage and counter-espionage. (G/F-0).

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