

Reference abstracts of

KV 2/2068

This document contains materials derived from the latter file

Its purpose: to be used as a kind of reference document, containing my personal selection of report sections; considered being of relevance.

My input: I have in almost every case created transcripts of the just reproduced file content. However, adding my personal opinion; always accompanied by: (AOB, [my comment](#))

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[Albeit the this British file used also unknowingly one of his further aliases.](#)

[His real name seems to be: Anatoly Markovich Gurevich](#)

[He passed away, in Leningrad now called: Sint Petersburg, on 2 January 2009 at an age of 86](#)

This file on Sukolov (Kent) is based on interrogations, as at the time of production, he was already in captivity in Moscow and sentenced to 20 years of hard labour. Like Pannwitz both man had been released about mid of the 1950s.

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PF 69,073 /

SUKOLOFF

VICTOR.

TRAY No.

5 Form 924A rev 10.74

PF 69,073 /



SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date
	PA	24 NOV 1974		PA	4 JUL 1977			
	PA	29 FEB 1979		PA	5 AUG 1985			
	PA	19 FEB 1983		D6114	14 JUL 1989			
	PA	20 JUL 1973		PA				
	PA	27 MAY 1986		queli	4/10/84			
	PA	8/5/80						
	Q. BLATT	21 MAY 1988						
	JEB PA	28 MAY 1987						
	REXSI	11 APR 1990						

5 Form 924A

PF 69,073 /

Sukolov Victor alias Fritz Kent
Real name: Anatoly Markovich Gurewich
KV 2/2068
PF 69073

COPY

Copied 20 5 50

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For: P.F.69,073. SUKOLOV.

Receipt Date: 31.1.50.

Original filed in: S.F.422/General/3. V.21. 642a.

Copy of Appendix 'C' of Special Interrogation Report on
 Information obtained from Karl Heinrich GAGEL, forwarded by
 Intelligence Division, Herford, re SUKOLOV.

Form 4/5000/11.49

No 10 DC
 BAOR 15
 12 Dec 49

APPENDIX C TO SIR 80

TOP SECRET

Karl Heinrich GAGEL @ SCHWARZ

APPENDIX C

SUKOLOV @ KENT and OZOLS @ OSKOL

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Introduction

1. Subject became personally friendly with SUKOLOV, and saw him at frequent intervals from 1943-45. He therefore knows much more about SUKOLOV than he does about TREPPER. There are several points which Subject has raised, which would seem inconsistent with the theory that SUKOLOV was playing a triple game throughout. Subject himself is firmly of opinion that, far from being an ideological Communist or an adherent of the Soviet Union, SUKOLOV had been so thoroughly "infected" by Western standards of living that his defection was genuine. In addition, according to Subject, SUKOLOV had ceased to be active for the RIS some time before his arrest, and was living a perfectly happy and contented life with Mme BARCZA at MARSEILLES. These two points, together with the possibility that it was SUKOLOV himself who gave the Germans their first intimation of the existence of Georgina de WINTER, after TREPPER's escape, and the fact that SUKOLOV was passing OZOLS' material to PANNWITZ up to the end, all support the above conclusion.

Subject's knowledge of SUKOLOV

2. (NB: Subject only knows SUKOLOV under the names of KENT, Fritz or FRITSCH, and knows Mme BARCZA also as Frau FRITSCH and 'La Blonde'.) In Autumn 42 Subject was with BOMELBURG's Kdo in unoccupied FRANCE. The Kdo had been set up to detect illegal wireless transmitters, with its HQ at CHARBONNIERS nr LYONS. BOMELBURG came here from PARIS in Nov 42 (?) and spent the night at CHARBONNIERS, leaving for MARSEILLES the next day. BOMELBURG explained to Subject that he was going to arrest a very important man, whose address he had known for some time, but that he could only be arrested after the German troops had entered. He returned shortly afterwards, bringing SUKOLOV and Frau BARCZA with him, and went on to PARIS with them. (NB: If this story is true, it would appear that SUKOLOV's existence was known and his arrest prepared before TREPPER could have denounced him, a further indication that he and TREPPER were not so closely tied together as was formerly believed.)
3. When Subject joined the Sdkdo 'Rote Kapelle' in Mar 43, SUKOLOV was still a prisoner. He told Subject that, although it was true that he had worked for a long time for 'Rote Kapelle', he had not been active for some time, and had tried to set up a new life for himself with Mme BARCZA in MARSEILLES. He also told Subject that he was aware before his arrest that his address was known to the French and to the Germans, but that he had not fled as he had given up his activities for 'Rote Kapelle'. He also said that his father had been in the service of the Czar, that he himself could not therefore become a member of the Communist Party, that he had studied languages in RUSSIA and then had been sent - without himself expressing any wishes in the matter - to SPAIN, FRANCE and BELGIUM. He hoped that Subject would be able to convince his Chief of his, SUKOLOV's, readiness to work for the Germans. At that time REISER and GIERING, who were in charge of the Kdo, viewed SUKOLOV with the greatest distrust. Nevertheless he was brought frequently to the office, where he wrote out a scheme for getting in touch again with MOSCOW, and thus enabling the Kdo to open another play-back. He not only suggested radio play-backs, but made written

For PF 69073 Sukolov

Original filed in: SF 422/General/3

Copy if Special Interrogation Report Information obtained from Karl Gagel (AOB, Gagel?) forwarded by Intelligence Division, Herford (AOB, Germany), re Sukolov

No. 10DC

Appendix to SIR 80

Karl Heinze Gagel @ Schwarz

Appendix C.

Sukolov @ Kent and Ozols @ Oskol.

Introduction.

Subject became personally friendly with Sukolov, and saw him at frequent intervals from 1943-45. He therefore knows much more about Sukolov than he does about Trepper. There are several points which Subject (Gagel) has raised, which would seem inconsistent with the theory that Sukolov was playing a triple game throughout. Subject himself is firmly of opinion that, far from being an ideological Communist or an adherent of the Soviet Union, Sukolov had been thoroughly "infected" by Western standards of living that his defection was genuine. In addition, according to Subject, Sukolov had ceased to be active for the RIS (AOB, Russian Intelligence Service) some time before his arrest, and was living a perfectly happy and contented life with Mme Barcza at Marseilles. These two points, together with the possibility that it was Sukolov himself who gave the Germans their first intimation of the existence of Georgia de Winter, after Trepper's escape, and the fact that Sukolov was passing Ozols' material to Pannwitz up to the end, all support the about conclusion.

Subjects's (AOB, Gagel/Gagl) knowledge of Sukolov.

(NB: Subject only knows Sukolov under the names of Kent, Fritz or Fritsche, and knows Mme Barcza also as Frau Fritsche and 'La Blonde'.) In Autumn 42 Subject was with Bömelburg's Kdo. in unoccupied France. The Kdo. had been set up to detect illegal wireless transmitters, with its HQ. at Charbonniers near Lyons. Bömelburg's (Boemelburg) came here from Paris in Nov 42 (?) and spent the night at Charbonniers, leaving for Marseilles the next day. Bömelburg explained to Subject that he was going to arrest a very important man, whose address he had known for some time, but that he could only be arrested after the German troops had entered. He returned shortly afterwards, bringing Sukolov and Frau Barcza with him, and went on to Paris with them. (NB: If this story is true, it would appear that Sukolov's existence was known and his arrest prepared before Trepper could have denounced him, a further indication that he and Trepper were not so closely tied together as was formerly believed.)

When Subject joined the Sonderkommando 'Rote Kapelle' 1 Mar 43, Sukolov was still prisoner. He told Subject that, although it was true that he had worked for a long time for 'Rote Kapelle', he had not been active for some time, and had tried to set up a new life for himself with Mme Barcza in Marseilles. He also told Subject that he was aware before his arrest that his address was known to the French and to the Germans, but that he had not fled as he had given up his activities for 'Rote Kapelle'. He also said that his father had been in service of the Czar, that he himself could not therefore become a member of the Communist Party, that he had studied languages in Russia and then had been sent – without expressing any wishes in the matter – to Spain, France and Belgium. He hoped that the Subject would be able to convince his Chief of his, Sukolov's readiness to work for the Germans. At that time Reiser and Gierling, who were in charge of the Kommando, viewed Sukolov with the greatest distrust. Nevertheless he was brought frequently to the office, where he wrote out a scheme for getting in touch again with Moscow, and thus enabling the Kdo. to open another play-back (AOB, Double-Cross game). He not only suggested radio play-backs, but made written

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contact with MOSCOW. Subject did not know the details of this, but believes that a letter was sent either via a consulate in SOFIA, or via a Bulgarian consulate in one of the occupied countries. Subject heard that ultimately a reply was received. However that may be, SUKOLOV was able to make radio contact with MOSCOW, which resulted in a relaxation of the strict discipline under which he had been held to that time. Mme BARCZA was also allowed to meet him. Up to this time SUKOLOV had been held in FRESNES prison, but now that so much of his time was taken up with enciphering and deciphering he was brought to the office in the Rue des Saussaies. He was given a cell next to that of TREPPER, and did his own ciphering, which was checked by Dr LENZ at first and later by Dr KURFÜRST. The control book which was used for the cipher was a French novel containing two stories dealing with CORSICA. Subject believes the name of the book was "Merimee". (NB: SUKOLOV was very proud of his ability as a cipherer. He was apparently able to encipher at sight. Subject was never allowed to know the cipher used, but it appears to have been similar to FOOTE's, in that punctuation marks were coded, a figure code was used, and a key book - in this case "Merimee" - was employed.) He was sometimes praised and sometimes criticised by MOSCOW, and was frequently asked for military data which the Wehrmacht was not prepared to disclose. (NB: PANNWITZ often had great difficulty in persuading the Wehrmacht to supply even the most innocuous material.)

4. BÖMELBURG had set up a villa in the meantime at NEUILLY (?) for the accommodation of "important guests" and had allotted two rooms in this villa to the Sdkdo. TREPPER was given one of these rooms and SUKOLOV and Mme BARCZA occupied the other. They were allowed to walk about PARIS with a guard.

Contact with Moscow. Subject did not know the details of this, but believes that a letter was sent either via a consulate in Sofia (AOB, [this likely Embassy, maybe, Consulate, could have been the same channel through which Klatt, might have communicated with Russia](#)), or via a Bulgarian consulate in one of the occupied countries. Subject heard that ultimately a reply was received. However that may be, Sukolov was able to make radio contact with Moscow, which resulted in a relaxation of the strict discipline under which he had been held to that time. Mme Barcza was also allowed to meet him. Up to this time Sukolov had been held in Fresnes prison, but now that so much of his time was taken up with enciphering and deciphering he was brought to the office in the Rue des Saussaies. He was given a cell next to that of Trepper, and he did his ciphering, which was checked by Dr. Lenz at first and later by Dr. Kurfürst. (AOB, [I tend to suggest, that the this file, so far, shows more accurate foreign names spelling, and Lenz might have been equal to Lentz in foregoing files; like this time spelling Bömelburg instead of Boemelburg](#)) The control book which was used for the cipher was a French novel containing stories dealing with Corsica. Subject believes the name of the book was "Marimee" ([Merimée?](#)) (NB. Sukolov was very proud of his ability as a cipherer. He was apparently able to encipher at sight. Subject was never allowed to know the cipher used, but it appears to have been similar to Foote's in that punctuation marks were coded, a figure code was used, and the key book - in this case was "Merimée" - was employed.) He was sometimes praised and sometimes criticised by Moscow and was frequently asked for military data which the Wehrmacht was not prepared to disclose (AOB, [also British MI 5 encountered similar nuisances when in their Double-Cross games they had to feed the Germans with some military details. It proved even merely impossible to handle the storage of garden utilities](#)). (NB: Pannwitz often had great difficulty in persuading the Wehrmacht to supply even the most innocuous material.)

Bömelburg had set up a villa in the meantime at Neuilly (?) for the accommodation of the "important guests" and had allotted two rooms in this villa to the Sonderkommando.

Trepper was given one of these rooms and Sukolov and Mme Barcza occupied the other. They were allowed to walk about Paris with a guard.

SUKOLOV's Resistance Group

5. During the time that the radio play-backs were in operation SUKOLOV received instructions to make contact with OZOLS. (NB: Subject only knows OZOLS under the name SOKOL). PANNWITZ agreed that SUKOLOV should use OZOLS, and also a man (whose name Subject does not know) in MARSEILLES, to set up an agent network recruited from all possible circles opposed to the Germans. PANNWITZ's idea was that, by this means, the anti-German circles would be neutralised, that the agent network would supply material for the radio play-backs, and that the information supplied by the agents which was unsuitable for play-backs could be handed over to the Wehrmacht, in order that the latter should be able to take appropriate security measures at the vulnerable points thus disclosed. SUKOLOV was to be the Chief of this network, and was introduced as such to some members of the group (presumably by OZOLS). Because of his strong Russian accent, it was considered that there would be no question but that he was a Russian. SCHNEIDER was allotted to SUKOLOV as his 'adjutant', and also met several members of the group. (NB: It was through this connection that the Kdo came into contact with the American Air Force officer, GATESWOOD (see Appendix D).)
6. SUKOLOV continued on these lines until Summer 44, when he moved from BÖMELBURG's villa at NEUILLY to PANNWITZ's villa, not far from the Arc de Triomphe. Up to then SUKOLOV's radio transmissions had been sent by a Schupo operator from a suburb of PARIS, but now the operator, Hermann (snu), a Viennese, also moved to PANNWITZ's villa, together with two other Schupo operators, whose names Subject does not know. The agent group also had operators scattered over the whole of FRANCE who maintained contact with PANNWITZ's villa, whence all transmissions to MOSCOW were sent. As a result of his success with OZOLS' group, SUKOLOV

Sukolov's Resistance Group.

During the time that the radio play-backs were in operation Sukolov received instructions to make contact with Ozols. (NB: Subject only knows Ozols under the name Solol). Pannwitz agreed that Sukolov should use Ozols, and also a man (whose name Subject does not know) in Marseilles, to set up an agent network recruited from all possible circles opposed to the Germans. Pannwitz's idea was that, by this means, the anti-German circles could be neutralised, that the agent network would supply material for the radio play-backs could be handed over to the Wehrmacht, in an order that the latter should be able to take appropriate security measures at the vulnerable points thus disclosed. Sukolov was to be the Chief of this network, and was introduced as such to some members of the group (presumably by Ozols). Because of his strong Russian accent, it was considered that there would be no questions but that he was a Russian. Schneider was allotted to Sukolov as his 'adjutant', and also met several members of the group. (NB: It was thought this connection that the Kommando came into contact with the American Air Force officer, Gateswood.

Sukolov continued on these lines until Summer 44, when he moved from Bömelburg's villa at Neuilly to Pannwitz villa, not far from the Arc de Triomphe. Up to then Sukolov's radio transmissions had been sent by Schupo operator from a suburb of Paris, but no the operator, Hermann (snu), a Viennese ([Wiener](#)), also moved to Pannwitz's villa, together with two other Schupo operators, whose names Subject does no know. The agent group also had operators scattered over the whole of France who maintained contact with Pannwitz's villa, whence all transmissions to Moscow were sent. As a result of his success with Ozols' group, Sukolov →

rose in the estimation of the Sdkdo, and he made ever increasing demands for himself and Mme BARCZA. Mme BARCZA's son was sent to a school in PARIS, for which the Kdo paid the fees. SUKOLOV made two journeys to MARSEILLES, where Subject believes he had much to do with his former landlord and also met the unknown individual mentioned above (para 5 1 4).

7. When the Kdo left PARIS in Aug 44, PANNWITZ took SUKOLOV with them, and Subject did not see SUKOLOV again until 1945.
8. After Mme BARCZA had given birth to SUKOLOV's son, she was sent to GERMANY to a house for important "guests", which, Subject believes, was in the neighbourhood of WEIMAR (Friedrichsrode?). The excuse was the danger of bombing attacks on PARIS, but in fact the real object was to separate Mme BARCZA from SUKOLOV, as he was too much influenced by her. (NB: PANNWITZ was not the first man to try to separate SUKOLOV and Mme BARCZA. According to SUKOLOV's own remarks to Subject, TREPPER, before his arrest, had also ordered SUKOLOV to give her up 'in the interests of the service'. This SUKOLOV had refused to do, and from this refusal arose his move to MARSEILLES). SUKOLOV was allowed to visit her now and then at the house near WEIMAR, where they passed as M. & Mme FRITSCHÉ. In the same guest house were accommodated some of the relatives of either General de GAULLE or General GIRAUD. SUKOLOV mentioned to GAGEL on his return from one of his visits to this house that these people had told him that if after the war he found himself in difficulties, he should turn to them and they would help him. On one of the last occasions when Subject saw SUKOLOV, the latter said that he could not go back to RUSSIA, and that he had rich friends in SOUTH AMERICA, who would help him to build up a new existence. Subject last saw SUKOLOV in Apr 45, when he left him with PANNWITZ at Lake Constance. SUKOLOV was then still using the name KENT, and is believed to have been documented in that name by PANNWITZ.

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After Mme Barcza had given birth to Sukolov's son, he was sent to Germany to a house for important "guests", which, Subject believes, was in the neighbourhood of Weimar (Friedrichsrode?). The excuse was the danger of bombing attacks on Paris, but in fact the real object was to separate Mme Barcza from Sukolov, as he was too much influenced by her. (NB: Pannwitz was not the first man to try to separate Sukolov and Mme Barcza. According to Sukolov's own remarks to Subject (Gagel/Gagl), Trepper, before his arrest, had also ordered Sukolov to give her up 'in the interest of the service'. This Sukolov had refused to do, and from this refusal arose his move to Marseilles). Sukolov was allowed to visit her now and then at the house near Weimar, where they passed as M. & Mme Fritsche. In the same guest house were accommodated some of the relatives of either General de Gaulle or general Giraud. Sukolov mentioned to Gagel on his return from one of the visits to this house that these people had told him that if after the war he found himself in difficulties, he should turn to them and they would help him. On one of the last occasions when Subject saw Sukolov, the latter said that he could not go back to Russia, and that he had rich friends in South America, who would help him to build up a new existence. Subject last saw Sukolov in April 45, when he left him with Pannwitz at lake Constance (Bodensee). Sukolov was then still using the name Kent, and is believed to have been documented in the name by Pannwitz.

9. THE HELLDORF AFFAIR

Because of the circumstances surrounding SUKOLOV's resistance group, a number of the German personnel in PARIS had to be to some degree in the picture, i.e. ZILINSKY (PANNWITZ's driver), SCHNEIDER (SUKOLOV's companion), GAGEL himself and several of the Schupo wireless operators. One of these operators was named HELLDORF (fnu). (NB: He had adopted this name when he arrived in GERMANY from one of the Polish Border territories which had come under Russian control. His original name was Polish-sounding). HELLDORF, for reasons unknown to Subject, 'blew' SUKOLOV to several of the chief agents in the Resistance, i.e. he told them that SUKOLOV was a German agent, and that all their information was being passed to the Wehrmacht and not to MOSCOW as they thought. This idea seemed to the people to whom HELLDORF spoke so fantastic that they refused to credit it, although two or three of the most important became a little suspicious of SUKOLOV. HELLDORF had a French mistress, to whom he confided what he had done. She was so horrified by HELLDORF's treachery that she told the whole story to a Ltptm of the Schupo. This Ltptm went to arrest HELLDORF, who resisted. The Ltptm was killed in the gun-fight and HELLDORF was so seriously wounded that he died shortly afterwards. It was at first thought that this incident would compromise SUKOLOV irrevocably, but he was able to arrange for the arrest of those agents who still had lingering suspicions about him, and the whole affair blew over.

The Helldorf Affair.

Because of the circumstances surrounding Sukolov's resistance group, a number of the German personnel in Paris had to be to some degree in the picture, i.e. Zilinsky (Pannwitz driver), Schneider (Sukolov's companion), Gagel himself and several others of the Schupo wireless operators. One of these operators was named Helldorf (fnu). (NB: He had adopted his name when he arrived in Germany from one of the Polish Border territories which had become under Russian control. (AOB, [I suppose after Germany and Russia attacked both Poland on 1st September 1939](#)) His original name was Polish sounding). Helldorf, for reasons unknown to Subject, 'blew' Sukolov to several of the Chiefs agents in the Resistance, i.e. he told them that Sukolov was a German agent, and that all their information was passed onto the Wehrmacht and not to Moscow as they thought. This idea seemed to the people to whom Helldorf spoke so fantastic that they refused to credit it, although two or three of the most important became a little suspicious of Sukolov. Helldorf had a French mistress, to whom he confided what he had done. She was so horrified by Helldorf's treachery that she told the whole story to a Hptm. of the Schupo. This Hptm. went to arrest Helldorf, who resisted. The Hptm was killed in the gun-fight and Helldorf was seriously wounded that he died shortly afterwards. It was at first thought that this incident would compromise Sukolov irrevocably, but he was able to arrange for the arrest of those agents who still had lingering suspicious about him, and the whole affair blew over.

KV 2/2078-1, page 15

All details of SUKOLOV's resistance group were kept by RÖLLIG, and as far as Subject knows, no one other than RÖLLIG and PANNWITZ knew the names of the group of agents who worked under OZOLS.

All details of Sukolov's resistance group were kept by Rölling, and so far as Subject knows, no one other than Röllig and Pannwitz knew the names of the group of agents who worked under Ozols.

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11. OZOLS @ SOKOL @ OSKOL(?)

Subject has little information about OZOLS. He only heard of him in connection with SUKOLOV. He knows that SUKOLOV was ordered by MOSCOW to make contact with OZOLS, and that the latter already had a group of agents working under him. These agents were not arrested or otherwise interfered with by the Germans, but were allowed to carry on working and submitting their reports via OZOLS to SUKOLOV, who, in turn, passed them on to PANNWITZ.

12. The initial meeting between SUKOLOV and OZOLS took place with the greatest possible security precautions. SUKOLOV was still not sure that MOSCOW trusted him or that his rôle as a German agent was not known to them. It was therefore thought that the instructions to meet OZOLS might be a trap, with the object of either assassinating or kidnapping SUKOLOV. Practically the whole of the Kdo were placed at discreet intervals around SUKOLOV. The meeting took place in the Bois de Boulogne: Subject was also present on this occasion. He describes OZOLS as a powerfully built, broad-shouldered man with a military bearing; Slav features, greying hair brushed straight back, at that time shabbily clothed. Subject has personal experience of only two other meetings between SUKOLOV and OZOLS, once in the Café Ronds Points in the Champs Elysées and once in a Brasserie near Boulevard Montmartre. At both these rendezvous the same security measures were taken by the Kdo. At this period OZOLS was only known to Subject as WOLDEMARAS, and was said to be a Lithuanian who had served as a high officer under the Czar, had lived as a White Russian in PARIS at first, and had only later joined the Soviets. SCHWAB failed to discover WOLDEMARAS' real name when given the task, but Dr LENZ identified him with "OSKOL".

Ozols @ Sokol @ Oskol (?)

Subject ([Gagel/Gagl](#)) has little information about Ozols. He only heard of his in connection with Sukolov. He knows that Sukolov was ordered by Moscow to make contact with Ozols, and that the latter already had a group of agents working under him. These agents were not arrested or otherwise interfered with by the Germans, but were allowed to carry on working and submitting their reports via Ozols to Sukolov, who, in return, passed them on to Pannwitz.

The initial meeting between Sukolov and Ozols took place with the greatest possible security precautions. Sukolov was still not sure that Moscow trusted him or that the role as a German agent was not known to them. It was therefore thought that the instructions to meet Ozols might be a trap, with the object of either assassinating or kidnapping Sukolov. Practically the whole of the Kommando was placed under discreet intervals around Sukolov. The meeting took place in the Bois de Boulogne: Subject was also present on this occasion. He describes Ozols as a powerfully built, broad-shouldered man with a military bearing, Slav features, greying hair brushed straight back, at that time shabbily clothed. Subject has personal experience of only two other meetings between Sukolov and Ozols, once in the Café Ronds Points in the Champs Elysées and once in a Brasserie near Boulevard Montmartre. At both these rendezvous the same security measures were taken by the Kommando. At this period Ozols was only known to Subject as Woldemaras, and was said to be a Lithuanian who had served as a high officer under the Czar, had lived as a White Russian in Paris at first, and had only later joined the Soviets. Schwab failed to discover Woldemaras' real name when given the task, but Dr. Lenz (AOB, [in other files spelled incorrectly Lentz](#)) identified him with "Oskol".

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13. OZOLS did not normally hand over his intelligence material in person, but used as "cut-out" his mistress "FOUPETTE" - a woman of about 50 years of age. She lived on the sixth floor of a house not far from the Cirque Medrano (see Appendix F). The material was collected from her by a French agent of the Sdkdo (the fact that he was one of PANNWITZ's men was, of course, unknown to either OZOLS or "FOUPETTE"), upon whom a discreet watch was kept. (In addition to espionage material the Sdkdo benefited in more direct ways:- OZOLS apparently black marketed meat for the 'struggling' agents under SUKOLOV, for which PANNWITZ paid, and by which the Gestapo messes benefited.)

14. When the Kdo left PARIS OZOLS was not arrested, and remained in PARIS in freedom, and Subject believes this was the reason why the wireless operator, Hermann, was also taken with the Kdo when they left PARIS, i.e. to maintain radio contact between SUKOLOV and OZOLS as well as between SUKOLOV and MOSCOW. SUKOLOV told Subject that he had let OZOLS understand that he, SUKOLOV, had some kind of contact with the Germans, and that it was his intention to retreat with them in order that MOSCOW should be informed as to what happened behind the German lines.

Ozols did not normally hand over his intelligence material in person, but used as "cut-out" his mistress "Poupette"- a woman of about 50 years of age. She lived on the fifth floor of a house not far from the Cirque Medrano. The material was collected from her by a French agent of the Sonderkommando (the fact that he was one of Pannwitz's men was, of course, unknown to either Ozols or Poupette), upon whom a discreet watch was kept. (In addition to espionage material the Sonderkommando benefited in more direct ways:- Ozols apparently, black marketed meat for the 'struggling' agents under Sukolov, for which Pannwitz paid, and by which the Gestapo mess benefited.)

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KV 2/2068-1, page 16

EXTRACT.

48

Extract for File No. P.F. 69,073 Name SUKOLOV.

Original in File No. P.F. 67,696 Serial 82a. Receipt Date 23.8.49.

Original from S.I.S. Under Ref. Dated 22.8.49.

Extracted on 16.11.49. by B.H. Section P.4.

Extract from report forwarded by S.I.S., re
Franz SCHNEIDER, Soviet espionage agent, mentioning SUKOLOV.

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9. The persons in the other two photographs - BELETSKY and SUKOLOV - were quite unknown to SCHNEIDER. He had never seen them before.

Original PF 67696 (AOB, = KV 2/1617 + 1618, on Germane Schneider W/T 'Rote Kapelle' 23.8.49

Extract from report Franz Schneider, Soviet espionage agent, mentioning Sukolov ...

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S.51

SUKOLOV, Victor.ALIAS:

KENT (W/T traffic)
SIERRA, Vincente (cover-name in Belgium)
ARTHUR. (in OZOL's network)
FRITZ. (Germans' cover-name)
BARCZA, Arthur.
URWILTH, Simon.
 Petit Chef (to members of Belgian network)
 (?) MANOLO (q.v.) (to RADO network)
 (?) CLEMENT (q.v.)

ESPIONAGE:

Red Army intelligence agent of long standing. Leader of group in Belgium 1940-1941 and in Marseilles 1942. Had received intensive training in Leningrad in subjects including W/T, secret writing and sabotage.

During Civil War, held an intelligence mission in Spain. May have served on a Russian submarine based in the Mediterranean.

1937-1938:

(?) Posted to France.

During 1938
and 1939:

Received funds, deposited in a Marseilles bank, from Mexico.

April 1939:

Visited Berlin under Moscow's instructions, to re-activate SCHULZE-BOYSEN and initiate for him a courier service through Belgium.

July 1939:

Entered Brussels and took up residence there as Vincente SIERRA, in the guise of a Uruguayan student. Attended Brussels University as a commercial student during 1939-1941.

? First meeting with TRELTER, in Gand.

Summer 1939:

? Visit to Switzerland

October 1939 -
c. January 1940:

? As CLEMENT, utilised GOUWLOOZE W/T link with Moscow

1940 - 1941:

Frequent meetings with MAKAROFF, his W/T operator in Brussels from the spring of 1940.

March - April 1940:

3 weeks' visit to Switzerland

From May 1940:

Lived with Marguerite BARCZA.

From June 1940:

Probably supplied Moscow with SCHULZE-BOYSEN's and TRELTER's material by W/T.

Beginning 1941:

? Visit of inspection to Switzerland.

Sukolov Victor; Alias Kent (W/T traffic); Sierra Vincente) cover name Belgium; Arthur. Ozol's network); Barcza Arthur; Manolo (q.v.) to Rado network;

Espionage; red Army intelligence agent of long standing.; had received intensive training in Leningrad;

April 1939: Visited Berlin under Moscow's instructions, to re-activate Schulze-Boysen (AOB, ??)

July 1939 Entered Brussels and took up residence as Vincente Sierra in the guise of Uruguayan

March 1941: Established as Managing Director of SIMEXCO in Brussels, and with this cover commenced weekly visits to TREPPER and GROSSVOGEL in Paris.

28.6.41: Germans began to intercept SUKOLOV/Moscow W/T traffic.

July or August 1941: Paid five days visit to Leipzig fair.

(?) September 1941: Visited Germany, where gave W/T set to HARNACK group, a cypher to Ilse STOEBE for von SCHELIHA's material and renewed contact with SCHULZE-BOYSEN.
Visited Marie RAUCH in Raudnitz, Machagasse 1414, and URBAN, hop-dealer, in Prague.

13.12.41: Warned by TREPPER of arrest of MAKAROFF and DANILOV. Withdrew to France, after hiding in house of Nazaria DRAILLY for a few days.

January 1942: Joined Marguerite BARCZA in Marseilles. Formed (or re-activated) group of Czech agents with cover of a branch of SIMEX, run by Jules JASPAR and Alfred CORBIN. CORBIN served as link with TREPPER through visits to SIMEX in Paris. Visited occasionally in Marseilles by TREPPER.

Autumn 1942: Discussed with BARCZA plans to escape into Switzerland.

12.11.42: Arrested, with BARCZA, and taken to rue des Saussaies, Paris: to Breendonk Prison camp, and to Gestapo H.Q. in Prince Albrechtstrasse, Berlin, for intensive interrogation.

4.1.43: Returned to Paris, rue des Saussaies, for playback. May have played a triple-cross role.

March 1943: Transmissions on "MARS" (SUKOLOV) W/T link opened to Moscow.

July 1943: Under Moscow's instructions, contacted Waldemar OZOLS.
German control relaxed to give SUKOLOV appearance of being at liberty.

9.7.43: Joined by Marguerite BARCZA in 40 bd. Victor Hugo, Neuilly.
Also living in this villa were TREPPER, Hillel KATZ and Otto SCHUMACHER. After TREPPER's escape in September, Georgina de WINTER joined this group and SCHUMACHER and KATZ were transferred to Fresnes Prison.

January 1944: Through OZOLS, put into touch with LEGENDRE and his resistance group.

June 1944: Denounced to LEGENDRE by German penetration agents as a Gestapo collaborator.

18.7.44: At a rendezvous made by SUKOLOV with DROUBAIX and two other members of the resistance group, these Frenchmen were arrested by the Germans.

16.8.44: Left Paris with Sonderkommando PANNWITZ, after a last meeting with OZOLS.

August 1944: Paid two visits to Marguerite BARCZA in Karlsruhe.

October 1944: (?) With Sonderkommando in Tannenkirsch, Alsace, maintaining W/T communication with Moscow.

c. 2.11.44: Visited BARCZA in Friedrichsrode, remaining there for three weeks because of illness.

13.12.44 -
14.2.45: Again with BARCZA in Friedrichsrode.

27.3.45: In Berlin (?)

April 1945: ? Again with Sonderkommando PANNWITZ, in Bregenz.

May have escaped into Switzerland or the Soviet Zone; alternatively, may have been captured by the French, reputed to have apprehended PANNWITZ in the Vorarlberg on 16.5.45.

ADDRESSES:

May 1940 -
July 1941: 106. ave. Emile de Beco, Brussels.

August 1941 -
December 1941: 369, ave. Sleguers, Woluwe St. Lambert, Brussels.

December 1941: 1. Hotel Oceanic, 17 rue Papiniere, Paris.

c. 20.1.42 -
November 1942: 85 rue Abbe de l'Epée, Marseilles.

July - October
1943: 40 bd. Victor Hugo, Neuilly, Paris.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS:

Nationality: Russian.

Date of birth: c. 1910 - 1912.

Documents: Uruguayan Passport 4649 issued in New York on 17.4.36. in name of Vincente SIERRA, giving date of birth as 3.7.1911. in Montevideo.

Description: Height c. 5'7": slim build: dark, untidy hair: dark skin: large pointed nose: very thick lips: slightly projecting ears: often wears dark glasses: pipe-smoker: slow movements.

Speaks Russian, French, German, Spanish, a little English.

EXTRACT

Extract for File No.: PF. 69,073. Name: KEMP.
 Original in File No.: PF. 66,965. Vol.: 2. Serial: 82a. Receipt Date: -
 Original from: Interview Report. Under Ref.: - Dated: 3.8.47.
 Extracted on: 31.7.67. by: S.C-S. Section: RE.

Extract from statement by FOOTE (1943: Agent for Rote Drei, Soviet espionage Organisation in Switzerland) on the financing of the Rote Drei.

I learnt from both Rado and Sonia, that the normal manner in which they financed their operations, was that the group chief visited a neighbouring country (which had diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.) and received the cash, in U.S. dollars, from a courier at a pre-arranged meeting place. The amount received being usually calculated to cover about six months expenses. I was also informed that the dollar notes had always been tested in Moscow to find out if they had been marked in any way, by which they could be identified as having been paid at some time, by an American bank, to a Soviet trade agent etc.

With the outbreak of the war in 1939, and the imposition of currency restrictions, and travel difficulties, this system could no longer be used. In the early of 1940, Sonia and Albert were informed then that a courier would come to Switzerland with money, which at that time was badly needed. This courier did arrive in the country, but however, only had enough money with him for his personal needs. He stated that he did not have instructions to bring money for us, but only to make a reconnaissance of the situation. I did not see him myself, understand that he came from Belgium, and made an arrangement with Albert, by which he could remit money from that country to Switzerland, however this arrangement did not work.

Name Kent

31.7.67.←

Extract from statement by Foote (1943: Agent for Rote Drei, Soviet espionage organisation

I learnt from both Rado and Sonia (AOB, [Foote was one of their W/T operators, later an M.I.5 agent](#)), that the normal manner in which they financed their operations, was that the group chief visited a neighbouring country (which had diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.) (AOB, [likely France](#)) and received the cash, in U.S. dollars, from a courier at the pre-

arranged meeting place. The amount received being usually calculated to cover about six months expenses. I was also informed that the Dollar notes had always been tested in Moscow to find out if they had been marked in any way, by which they could be identified as having been paid at some time, by an American bank, to a Soviet trade agency etc.

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8.9.47. COPY Copied 10.9.47 (A.I.a.) DB 42a

For: SF.422/Sen/3,
P.F.69075.

Original filed in:
P.F.69075. BARCZA. at Job dated 26.6.47.

Report forwarded by S.I.S. under Covering letter
dated 24.6.47. Ref. No. [redacted]

R. Form 4

Ind. A,5.....N° Le 10 mai 1947.

R A P P O R T.

Concerne : Affaire "ROUË KAPELLE"
Audition de SINGER Marguerite.

Rédigé : d'office.

Identification :

SINGER Marguerite, veuve BARCZA Ernest, née à Sees
(Tchécoslovaquie) le 14.8.1912. Tchécoslovaque
d'origine, Hongroise par mariage.
Résident actuellement à Bruxelles, rue de
l'Aqueduc, n° 87.

Père :

SINGER Max, né à Sees, le 6.7.1879, décédé à New-
York le 20.6.1941.

Mère :

KOHN Elisabeth, née à Aussig (Tchécoslovaquie) le
2.12.1888, domiciliée à New-York, 542, West
112th Street, New-York, 25 N.Y.

Enfant :

BARCZA René, Joszi, né à Sees, le 22.12.32
et
BARCZA Michel, Lucien, né à Neuilly s/Seine, le
21.4.4+

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1968. Nov. 2004

This copy originates from a file on Mme Bacza, and might be dealt with in due course.
Copied only as a curiosity.

Audition de SINGER Marguerite

Je suis née à SAAZ, en Tchécoslovaquie, le 14 août 1912. J'ai habité cette ville jusqu'en septembre 1938, toujours à la même adresse, 235 Praguestrasse, 2^e étage.

Le 7.4.1932 j'ai épousé à Saaz, le nommé BARCZA Ernest.

Peu avant l'occupation des territoires sudètes par les Allemands, je me suis installée à Prague, 23 rue de la Révolution.

Le 15.3.1939, les armées allemandes ont occupé la Tchécoslovaquie. Craignant l'occupant, vu mon origine juive, j'ai quitté la Tchécoslovaquie le 22 ou 23 avril 1939 avec mon mari et mon enfant.

Nous étions en effet, parvenus à obtenir à Prague, un visa pour nous rendre en Belgique. Nous sommes arrivés le 24 août 1939 à Bruxelles, où les parents, SINGER Max et son épouse, née KOHNOVA Elza, se trouvaient déjà depuis décembre 1938. Je me suis fixée avec mon mari et mon enfant au 114 rue Keyenveld.

J'ai obtenu l'autorisation de prolonger mon séjour en Belgique à la suite d'une intervention de mon avocat, Jacques EECKHAUTE, et grâce à un certificat médical du Docteur R. AREND, 101 rue Souveraine à Bruxelles. Celui-ci m'ordonnait un séjour de deux mois à la côte pour raisons de santé. Mon mari, mon enfant et moi-même, sommes donc allés au littoral pendant trois mois; nous avons demeuré à Knocke, rue d'Ypres n°4.

Au début de septembre 1939, nous nous sommes fixés à Ixelles, 106 Avenue Emile de Béco. Mon mari est mort le 15.3.1940 d'une angine de poitrine et mes parents sont partis en Amérique, via la France et le Portugal, le 14.5.1940.

Ce n'est que le 10.5.1940 que j'ai vraiment connu SIERRA Vincent. Celui-ci habitait le même immeuble que moi et j'ai fait sa connaissance à la cave, lors du premier bombardement aérien.

Le jour où les Allemands entrèrent à Bruxelles, il reçut la visite de M. GILBERT, qui lui conseilla de prendre la fuite. GILBERT cependant partit seul, SIERRA ne voulant pas me quitter. Nous sommes restés ensemble jusqu'en décembre 1941.

Avenue Emile de Béco, nous habitions chacun un appartement séparé, mais j'étais devenue sa maîtresse. SIERRA était inscrit à l'Université de Bruxelles, à la Faculté de Droit. Il m'a déclaré qu'il était originaire de Montevideo et qu'il était arrivé en Belgique directement de New-York; il y avait en effet sur son passeport, un visa délivré à New-York.

Audition de Singer Marguerite

At least we know that her husband passed away, on 15 March 1940.

Also is explained, when Sukolov @ Kent @ Sierra Gilbert (Trepper?) did meet her first.

The French language interrogation is too extended for this purpose.
KV 2/2068-1, page 54 + 55

EXTRACT. (63) 4

Extract for File No.: P.F. 69073. Name: KENT.

Original in File No.: SF.422/Gen/3. vol.17. Serial: 456b. Receipt Date: 28.5.47.

Original from: H.Q.Int. Div. B.A.O.R. Under Ref: Int/Div/C2b/DKH/PP.3095. Dated: 22.5.47.

Extracted on: 25.6.47. by: DCS. Section: R.4.

Extract from report of Interrogation of Wilhelm BERG, Gestapo agent, re personnel of Rote Drei, Soviet Intelligence organisation in Switzerland, and Rote Kapelle, Soviet Intelligence Organisation in Swestern Europe.
.....

"KENT's Acquaintance with HARRY ROBINSON and KENT's activities since the Capitulation.

"According to the Subject, KENT AND HARRY were not known to one another either before or after the war.

"After the German retreat in Autumn 1944, the Sonderkommando of the RSHA, Amt 1V A 2 was very much reduced in strength. The few that remained came under the leadership of Krim Rat PANNWITZ and continued their work as before. KENT was also included in this few. In Alsace, the (Exact place is not known) a station was installed, which had communication with Moscow. In Nov. 1944, PANNWITZ and KENT were together in Berlin for discussions regarding the continuance of the station's activity. On this occasion KENT along with Krim Sek. ROLLIG paid a visit to the subject's home, during which it was learnt that the previous work would be continued, and that contact would still be maintained with Moscow. Since that time, the Subject states that he has heard no more about this Sonderkommando.

Extract for file No.: P.F. 69073 Name: Kent
Original in File SF.422/Gen/3 (AOB, [no longer existing](#)) Receipt Date: 28.5.47
Extract from report of Interrogation of Wilhelm Berg, Gestapo agent, personnel of the 'Rote Drei Soviet Intelligence organisation in Switzerland, and Rote Kapelle, Soviet Intelligence Organisation in Western Europe.
"Kent"'s Acquaintance with Harry Robinson and Kent's activities since the Capitulation.
"According to the Subject ([Wilhelm Berg](#)), Kent and Harry were not known to one another either before or after the war.
"After the retreat in Autumn 1944, the Sonderkommando of the RSHA, Amt 1 V A 2 was very much reduced in strength. The few that remained came under the leadership of Kiminalrat Pannwitz and continued their work as before. Kent was also included in this few. In Alsace, the (Exact place is not known) a station was installed, which had communication with Moscow. In Nov. 1944, Pannwitz and Kent were together in Berlin for discussions regarding the continuance of the station's activity. On this occasion Kent along with Kriminalsekretär Rolling paid a visit to the subjects home, during which it was learnt that the previous work would be continued, and that contact would still be maintained with Moscow. Since that time, the Subject states that he has heard no more about this Sonderkommando.

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"Worthy of further note is however, the fact that KENT had very close connections with Grete BARCZA, who gave birth to son by him in Spring 1944. Frau BARCZA first came to Germany in August 1944 and lived in the neighbourhood of Heidelberg. During his visit to the Subject's flat in BERLIN, KENT remarked that he was also looking up his wife while in Germany. Therefore the Subject believes that after the dissolution of the Kommando, KENT sought this woman and that they have remained together ever since.

"After his removal from Brussels to Marseilles, KENT's deputy, a salesman from Brussels, supervised the packing up of his KENT's property, furniture etc.etc. and stored it in a storehouse near a railway station on the East of Brussels. It is not thought that KENT would abandon this property, especially as KENT and BARCZA had previously lived a long while in that city and were in possession of the necessary papers for living there. It is known also that he was later arrested there but no reason for this. It is not thought that KENT would have returned to Russia. He certainly would not have left BARCZA and he could not have taken her with him, because she knew too much about his activities with the Sonderkommando, and the son, who would be now 13 years old, and no doubt had seen and heard much would also prove too much of a danger to him."

"Worthy of further note is however, the fact that Kent had very close connections with Grete Barcza, who gave birth to son by him in Spring 1944. Frau Barcza first came to Germany in August 1944 and lived in the neighbourhood of Heidelberg. During his visit to Subject's flat in Berlin, Kent remarked that he was also looking up his wife while in Germany. Therefore the Subject believes that after the dissolution of the Kommando, Kent sought this woman and that they have remained together ever since.

"After his removal from Brussels to Marseilles, Kent's deputy, a salesman from Brussels, supervised the packing up of Kent's property, furniture etc. etc. and stored it in a storehouse near a railway station on the East of Brussels. It is not thought that Kent would abandon this property, especially as Kent and Barcza had previously lived a long while in that city and were in the possession of the necessary papers for living there, It is known also that that he was later arrested there but no reason for this. It is not thought that Kent would have returned to Russia. He certainly would not have left Barcza and he could not have taken her with, because she knew too much about his activities with the Sonderkommando, and the son, who would be now 13 years old, and no doubt had seen and heard much would also prove too much of a danger to him."

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EXTRACT. 40a

Extract for File No. P.F.69073. Name SUKOLOFF (a) FRITZ

Original in File No. SP.422/Gen/3 rote Kapelle. Serial: 447a. Receipt Date: 16.5.47.

Original from: Interrogation report, fwd. Under Ref.: - Dated 5.5.47.
by A.L.S.

Extracted on: 21.5.47. by: DCS. Section R 4.

Extract from Interrogation report of Hans KURFESS, Soviet agent, connected with ROTE KAPELLE, Russian espionage organisation in Western Europe.

.....

"KURFESS knows no one named Sofia. Believes that in May-June 1944, BACH told him that FRITZ received funds from Moscow via the Russian Embassy in Sofia (Bulgaria). Is not certain, but believes that contact point for money was changed from Sofia to Stockholm because of the Russian advances which cut off a clear road to Sofia from western Europe."

.....

"It is only Source's personal opinion that FRITZ and PAULSEN went to Switzerland because they had no other place to go. Furthermore, KURFESS feels that this is borne out by the fact that FRITZ spoke of Nicolle (Swiss Communist, according to KURFESS and not socialist) and proposes the possibility of NICOLLE having furnished them with suitable documents for entry to Switzerland. KURFESS also suggests that FRITZ and PAULSEN gambled on the fact that Moscow did not know that FRITZ had been a d/a and that they returned to France via Switzerland in order to go to Paris, where FRITZ could have found

Extract from Interrogation report of Hans Kurfess, Soviet agent (AOB, [most likely should be Gestapo instead of Soviet](#)) connected with Rote Kapelle, Russian espionage organisation in Western Europe.

"Kurfess knows no one named Sofia. Believes that in May-June 1944, Bach told him that Fritz (AOB, = [Kent = Sukolov](#)) received funds from Moscow via the Russian Embassy in Sofia (Bulgaria). It is not certain, but believes that contact point for money was changed from Sofia to Stockholm because of the Russian advances which cut off a clear road to Sofia from Western Europe."

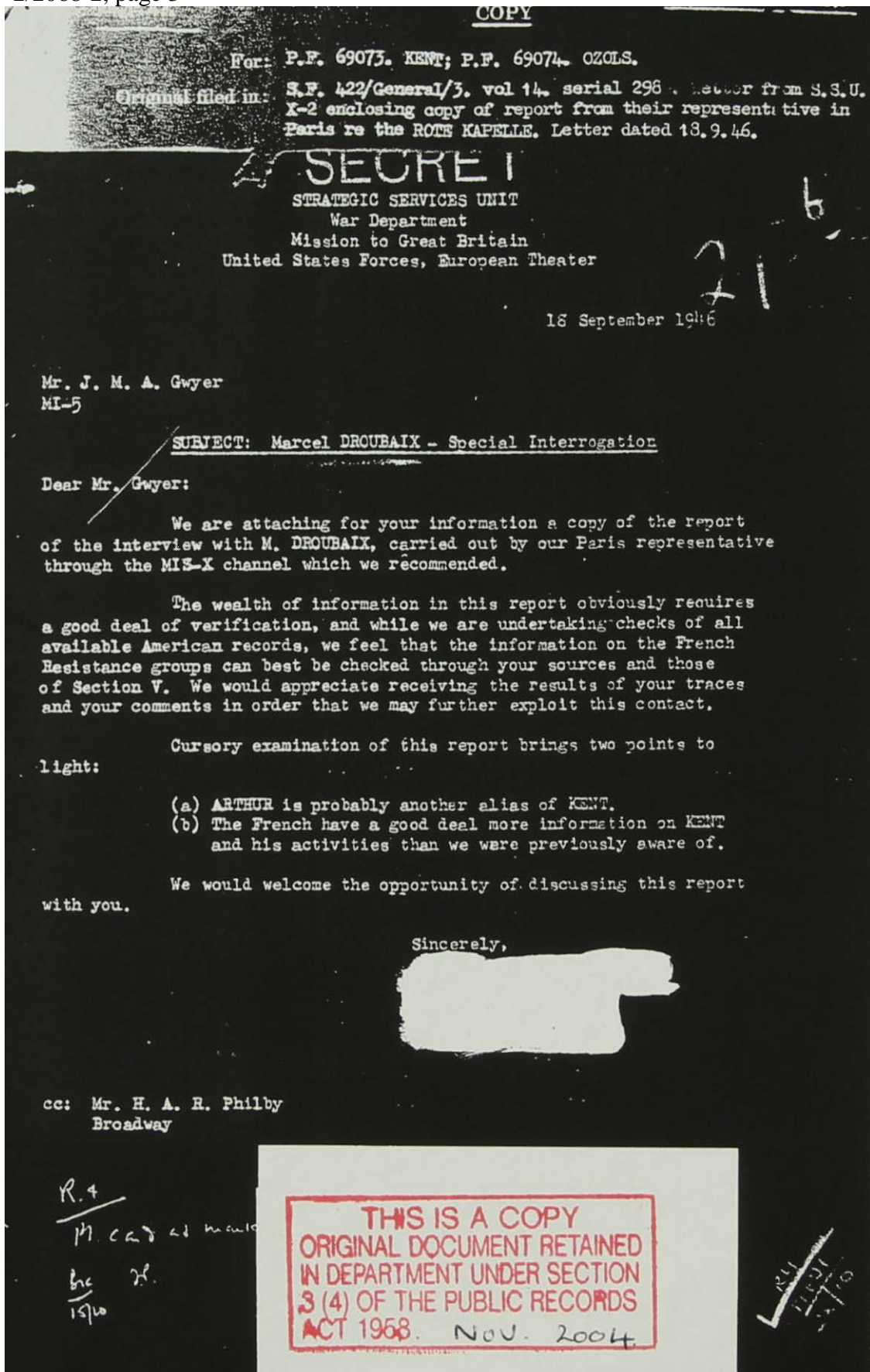
"It is only Source's personal opinion that Fritz and Paulsen (AOB, [real name: Pannwitz, Sonderkommando Leiter](#)) went to Switzerland because they had no other place to go. Furthermore, Kurfess feels that this is borne out by the fact that Fritz ([Kent](#)) spoke of Nicole (Swiss Communist, according to Kurfess and not socialist) and proposes the possibility of Nicole having furnished them with suitable documents for entry to Switzerland. Kurfess also suggests that Fritz ([Kent](#)) and Paulsen (= [Pannwitz](#)) gambled on the fact Moscow did not know that Fritz had been a d/a and that they returned to France via Switzerland in order to go to Paris, where Fritz could have found

appropriate protection amongst the Communists.....KURFESS last saw FRITZ, PAULSEN and GAGL at Bregenz in April 1945, when they saluted each other cordially and carried on."

Appropriate protection amongst the Communists .. Kurfess last saw Fritz, Paulsen and Gagl ([Gagel](#)) at Bregenz in April 1945, when they saluted each other cordially and carried on." (AOB, actually the situation went: [Both man, Kent and Pannwitz had been arrested in the Vorarlberg region by the French in May 1945. Brought to Paris and handed over to Russian officials in Paris. They conveyed these men, by means of an airplane to Moscow. In 1946 they had been sentenced to twenty years of labour camp. Albeit, that Pannwitz \(Paulsen\) was used as source of information for a while. Pannwitz and also about 1955 returned home.](#)

Adenauer reached an agreement with **Nikita Khrushchev** which solved the faith of the Germans still in captivated in Russia)

KV 2/2068-2, page 3



For: P.F. 69073. Kent: PF 69074 (=) Ozols

Strategic Service Unit
War Department
Mission to Great Britain
United States Forces, European Theater

16 September 1946

Mr. J.M.A. Gwyer

Subject: Marcel Droubaix – Special Interrogation.

Dear Mr. Gwyer :

We are attaching for your information a copy of the report of the interview with M. Droubaix, carried out by our Paris representative through the MIS-X channel which we recommend.

The wealth of information in this report obviously requires a good deal of verification, and while we are undertaking checks of all available American records, we feel that the information on the French Resistance groups can best be checked through your sources and those of Section V, We would appreciate receiving the results of your traces and your comments in order that we may further exploit this contact.

Cursory examination of this report brings two points to light:

a Arthur is probably another alias of Kent.

b The French have good deal more information on Kent and his activities than we were previously aware of.

(AOB, were they already in the picture that the French have already, for quite some time, handed them over to the Russians?)

We would welcome the opportunity of discussing this report with you.

cc: Mr. H.A.R (Kim) Philby

Broadway

KV 2/2068-2, page 16

Extract for File No.: P.F. 69073. Name: Fritz KENT @ Vincente SIERRA @ SUKOLOFF
Original in File No.: S.F. 422/General/3. Vol. 11. Serial: 286a. Receipt Date: -
Original from: F.2.C. Note. Under Ref: - Dated: 2.9.46.
Extracted on: 22.1.47. by M.P.H. Section: R.4.

Extract from F.2.C Note re Marguerite BARCZA nee SINGER, agent of the ROTE KAPELLE, Russian espionage organisation and mentioning Fritz KENT @ SIERRA @ SUKOLOFF.

.....

There is one discrepancy in her story that we have not been able to clear up. At the request of the Belgian Surete, the French Police supplied records of KENT under the alias of Arthur BARCZA and Simon URWITH showing him to have lived in Paris since 1938 with a woman whom they have identified as Marguerite BARCZA..... It is certainly possible that KENT was living in Paris in 1938 since the first reliable information we have about him only dates from mid-1939, but the fairly extensive records of Marguerite BARCZA, supplied by the Belgians, make it seem extremely unlikely that she was in fact the woman with whom he was living at that time. It is, for instance, clearly impossible that she could have been interned in France at the outbreak of the war, a time when we know her to have been moving from the seaside resort Knocke in Belgium to take up residence in Brussels.

Extract from F.2.C Note re Marguerite Barcza nee Singer, agent of Rote Kapelle, Russian espionage organisation and mentioning Kent @ Sierra @ Sukolov.

There is one discrepancy in her story that we have not been able to clear up. At the request of the Belgium Sureté, the French Police supplied records of Kent under the alias of Arthur Barcza and Simon Urwith showing him to have lived in Paris since 1938 with a woman whom they have identified as Marguerite Barcza. .. It is certainly possible that Kent was living in Paris in 1938 since the first reliable information we have about him only dates from mid-1939, but the fairly extensive records on Barcza, supplied by the Belgians, make it seem extremely unlikely that she was in fact the woman with whom he was living at that time.

It is, for instance, clearly impossible that she could have been interned in France at the outbreak of the war, a time when we know her to have been moving from the seaside resort Knocke in Belgium to take residence in Brussels.
KV 2/2068-2, page 38 + 39 + 40

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 69073. Name: Fritz KENT @ SIERRA @ SUKOLOFF.

Original in File No.: S.F. 422/General/3 Vol. 9. Serial: 226b. Receipt Date: —

Original from: S.S.U. X-2. Under Ref.: — Dated: 2.7.46.

Extracted on: 21.1.47. by: M.P.H. Section: R.4.

Extract from translation of a report on Rudolf Werner RICHTER in answer to a questionnaire by C.I. War Room re the ROTE KAPELLE mentioning Fritz KENT @ SIERRA @ SUKOLOFF forwarded by S.S.U. X-2.

TOP SECRET.

.....

3) After pondering on and reconstructing events, I have now established that KENT was arrested in October or November 1942. The arrest took place before my posting to the Kommando "Rote Kapelle". So far as I now remember, he was at the time arrested by the French Police in Marseilles, where he was with his wife. In Marseilles there must have been an affiliation of the SIMEXCO which I mentioned before. He was handed over to the German Police and I think was fetched in a truck from Marseilles by the head of the Sipo in Paris at that time, Kriminalrat and SS Sturmbannführer Karl BOEM-ELBURG; he was then taken to the RSHA in Berlin through Paris. He was interrogated in Berlin and then returned to the Kommando in Paris, and was for a time in the prison at Fresnes, and then in the special prisoners house in Neuilly near Paris.

.....

7) As already mentioned, TREPPER and KENT enjoyed very generous treatment. *mark Ex*

Extract from a translation of a report on Rudolf Werner Richter in answer to a questionnaire by C.I. (Central Intelligence) War Room re the Rote Kapelle mentioning Fritz Kent @ Sierra @ Sukolov forwarded by S.S.U. X-2

After pondering on and reconstructing events, I have now established that Kent was arrested in October or November 1942. The arrest took place before my posting to the Kommando "Rote Kapelle". So far as I now remember, he was at the time arrested by the French Police in Marseilles, where he was with his wife. In Marseilles there must have been an affiliation of the Simexco (AOB, Kent's business enterprise) which is mentioned before. He was handed over to the German Police and I think was fetched in a truck from Marseilles by the head of the Sipo in Paris at that time, Kriminalrat and SS Sturmbannführer Boemelburg (Bömelburg); he was then taken to the RSHA in Berlin through Paris. He was interrogated in Berlin and then returned to the Kommando in Paris. And was for a time in the prison at Fresnes, and then in the special prisoners house in Neuilly near Paris.

As already mentioned, Trepper and Kent joined very generous treatment.

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↓
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Opportunity was given them to do shopping in the town. So it was that in June 1943 TREPPER succeeded in escaping Nothing is known whether he made any further contact with the Russian I.S. The W/T traffic carried on with Moscow through KENT suffered no damage through TREPPER's flight.

- 8) When working for the Kommando, KENT was given in a message from Moscow the name of a Lithuanian or Latvian officer SOKOL @ SOLJA. KENT was given opportunity to get in touch with him and take up contact, and from this inspired that SOKOL had relations with a French underground group. With SOKOL's help KENT was introduced into this group, after he had won SOKOL's confidence. I can only remember now that this group had contact with an English intelligence group.
- 9) KENT received the Lenin Order in the course of 1943, i.e. he was informed over W/T that he had been awarded it. So far as I know the award was not made on account of good work, but more for his long service for the Soviet I.S., and was made on the occasion of an anniversary of the Red Army. I know nothing about how KENT was paid by the Russians. I only remember that he once revealed the hiding-place of a large sum of gold in gold pieces which was hidden in a jar. This was during 1943.
- 10) So far as I know, the Kommando always believed that the Russians did not recognise the W/T deception. Only on the occasion, when the W/T operator of the Communist Party, who was working with Party HQ in Moscow, was arrested at the end of 1943, arose the impression that Russia had observed the alternation or had been warned on an auxiliary link. After a few days this traffic was ceased.
- 11) PANNWITZ and KENT went next from Paris, through Vittel to Rappoltswiler in Alsace, and from there in September 1944 to Thannenkirch in Alsace. When I left Thannenkirch on 9th October 1944 I saw KENT for the last time. The Kommando went to Hornberg in Schwarzwald, and at the beginning of 1945 to Heilsberg. This place lies between Sigmaringen and the Bodensee.

Opportunity was given to them to do shopping in the town, So it was that in June 1943 Trepper .. succeeded in escaping .. Nothing is known whether he made any further contact with the Russian I.S. (AOB, [Intelligence Service](#)) The W/T traffic carried on with Moscow through Kent suffered no damage through Trepper's flight.

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Pannwitz and Kent went next from Paris, through Vittal to Rappoltswiler in Alsace (AOB, [after August 1944](#)), and from there in September 1944 to Thannenkirch in Alsace. When I left Thannenkirch on 9th October 1944 I saw Kent for the last time. The Kommando went to

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11) Continued.

I saw PANNWITZ for the last time at the end of March 1945 at Hof, Bavaria, where I left him to make an official journey to Berlin. Since the date I have heard nothing more of PANNWITZ, KENT, or of their further whereabouts.

I saw Pannwitz for the last time at the end of March 1945 at Hof Bavaria (AOB, [all RSHA](#) and police had left medium April 45 for Hof and further into the direction of the Alps).

AOB: Like so often when British S.I.S. did not capture a particular wanted person, they had to rely upon interrogating persons once engaged in the circumstances. This is also true in Sukolov's file, which, by the way, wasn't his real name either; but was: Anatoly Markovich Gurevich.

Terminated on 7 January 2019