JUAN PUJOL DOC

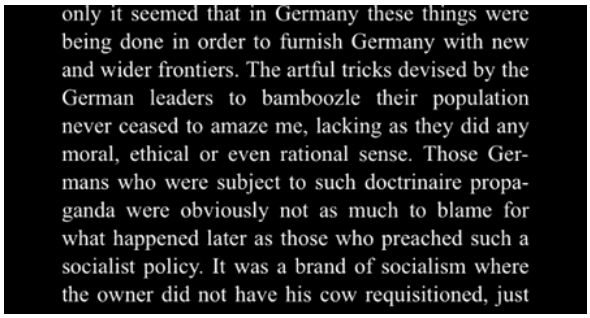
Written by @Azraelyc



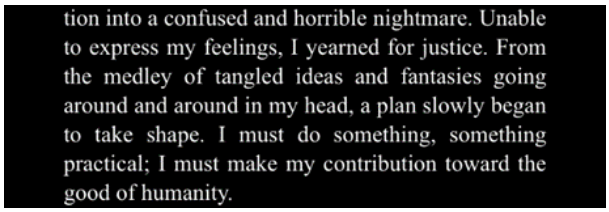
Purple– Strategy, Planning, Tactics
Blue – Thinking, Observation, Analysis
Light Blue - Logical Reasoning
Magenta – Foresight. Trap Evasion
Red – Deception
Orange – EI
Green – Manipulation, SI

The Impulses, Logic, and Convictions of Juan Pujol.-

Pujol makes a distinction between the Nazi leaders who promote this reprehensible ideology and the ordinary German citizens exposed to propaganda. He perceives that the latter do not carry the same responsibility as the leaders. He associates Nazi ideology with a distorted version of socialism. Instead of directly taking the people's resources, it depletes them through continuous demands and propaganda.


only it seemed that in Germany these things were being done in order to furnish Germany with new and wider frontiers. The artful tricks devised by the German leaders to bamboozle their population never ceased to amaze me, lacking as they did any moral, ethical or even rational sense. Those Germans who were subject to such doctrinaire propaganda were obviously not as much to blame for what happened later as those who preached such a socialist policy. It was a brand of socialism where the owner did not have his cow requisitioned, just

Pujol demonstrates critical thinking, as he does not merely accept ideologies uncritically. He interrogates their motivations and how they are used to exercise control over people. By recognizing parallels between the Spanish Civil War and the strategies of Nazi Germany, Pujol gains an understanding of the inherent risks of Nazi ideology.


tion into a confused and horrible nightmare. Unable to express my feelings, I yearned for justice. From the medley of tangled ideas and fantasies going around and around in my head, a plan slowly began to take shape. I must do something, something practical; I must make my contribution toward the good of humanity.

Pujol learns about the Nazi extermination camps and the systematic elimination of Jews, Gypsies, and Slavs, which confirms his predictions about extremist ideals. Additionally, this cruelty deeply impacts him. His humanistic convictions prevent him from overlooking these atrocities. He experiences a profound sense of justice and a fervent desire to intervene.

Initially, he feels powerless. He cannot speak openly about the horrors, which causes him frustration. However, from this frustration emerges a plan. He decides not to be a mere spectator. He wants to take "practical" steps to contribute to the good of humanity.

Based on these motivations, Juan Pujol becomes one of the most notable spies of World War II, playing a crucial role in the Allied victory. Despite lacking previous experience and having limited knowledge, he embarks on this journey relying solely on his skills in deception and strategy. These motivations provide him with the mental fortitude necessary to carry out his actions.

(EQE, Mental Fortitude, Critical Thinking, Prediction, Associative Thinking)

Entering Espionage.-

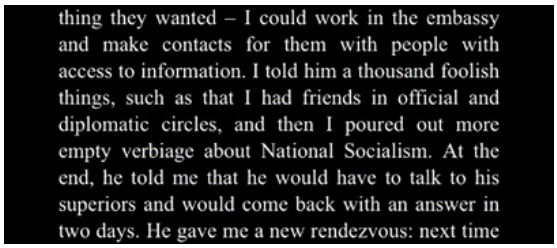
Juan Pujol's original plan was to become a spy to serve the cause without involving himself in military realms. However, after being rejected by the British embassy in Spain, he decided to change his approach. Instead of working for the British, he chose to offer his services to the Germans, with the secret goal of helping the Allies and sabotaging the Nazis.

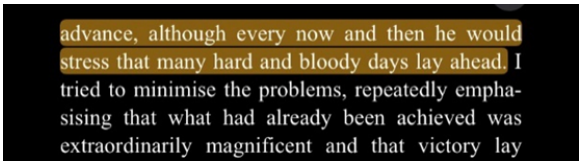
Juan Pujol followed a series of steps to become a spy for the Germans:

STEP 1: He contacted the German embassy in Madrid with the purpose of communicating with the military attaché, expressing his interest in offering his collaboration and support to the Nazi cause.

Encounter: Before meeting with one of the representatives, he thoroughly studied Nazi doctrines and ideologies to fully adopt the persona, perspective, and speech of a fervent supporter of the movement.

STEP 2: During the first meeting at Café Alcalá with the military attaché, later identified as "Federico," Pujol presented his "supposed" Nazi and Francoist convictions, beginning to boast about them. Although Federico did not openly display skepticism towards Juan Pujol, Pujol perceived it and adjusted his approach upon realizing that he was making a poor impression. Pujol began to highlight Nazi victories, as he had noticed Federico's clear pride in German achievements during their conversations.


thing they wanted – I could work in the embassy and make contacts for them with people with access to information. I told him a thousand foolish things, such as that I had friends in official and diplomatic circles, and then I poured out more empty verbiage about National Socialism. At the end, he told me that he would have to talk to his superiors and would come back with an answer in two days. He gave me a new rendezvous: next time


advance, although every now and then he would stress that many hard and bloody days lay ahead. I tried to minimise the problems, repeatedly emphasising that what had already been achieved was extraordinarily magnificent and that victory lay

This approach helped to reduce Federico's suspicions.

Once Federico was at ease, Pujol seized the opportunity to present his ideas and offer his potential assistance to the Nazis. He claimed to have contacts and access to valuable information that could benefit the Germans, mentioning his connections in diplomacy and political circles. After this presentation, Juan Pujol managed to gain Federico's trust, who promised to discuss his proposal with his superiors.

Pujol demonstrated convincing behavior as a committed follower of Nazi ideas, even when Federico showed skepticism. In the end, he managed to become a potential spy by earning Federico's trust.

(Verbal Deception, Acting Skills, Fabrication, Emotional Perception, Emotional Understanding)

STEP 3: In the second meeting, it is evident that Federico has complete confidence in Pujol, showing a friendly attitude and shaking his hand firmly, according to Pujol's account. However, Federico denies being interested in hiring him as a spy, emphasizing that they are currently only looking for useful and valid information.

In response, Juan Pujol does not get discouraged and decides to change his strategic approach. Recognizing that German intelligence craves information but without wanting to take risks, he proposes the idea of working as a journalist or in a publication, from where he could discreetly gather information, acting as a "spy" without actually being one.

This alternative captures Federico's interest, but Pujol chooses not to delve further, aware that he could lose coherence and make mistakes by immersing himself too deeply in his role and deceptions. Therefore, Pujol uses a strategic excuse, claiming that he would soon be moving to Barcelona with his family.

This excuse provides Pujol with the necessary time to seek additional evidence or strategies to make his story even more credible. So far, he has successfully verbally deceived an experienced spy like Federico.

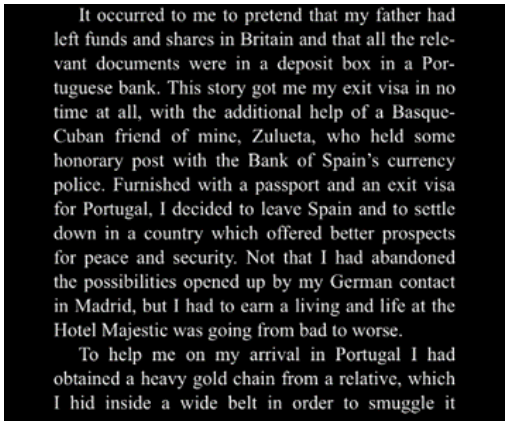
(Risk Assessments, Verbal Deception, Strategy Shielding)

STEP 4: To explore new avenues for obtaining information or proof of his potential as an ally for the Germans and his ability to "possibly" enter Brittany, Pujol decides to travel to Lisbon, Portugal.

The strategy Pujol employs to enter Portugal is skillful and cunning. Given the urgency of obtaining his visa, Pujol fabricates a story to simulate that his father left funds and stocks in Great Britain, with all the relevant documentation stored in a safety deposit box in a Portuguese bank.

This lie allows him to quickly obtain his exit visa, which implies freedom of movement outside Spain.

Additionally, he carries a heavy gold chain inherited from a relative, which he hides within a large belt to smuggle it through customs, a risky move due to the severe penalties for removing gold or jewelry from the country.



It occurred to me to pretend that my father had left funds and shares in Britain and that all the relevant documents were in a deposit box in a Portuguese bank. This story got me my exit visa in no time at all, with the additional help of a Basque-Cuban friend of mine, Zulueta, who held some honorary post with the Bank of Spain's currency police. Furnished with a passport and an exit visa for Portugal, I decided to leave Spain and to settle down in a country which offered better prospects for peace and security. Not that I had abandoned the possibilities opened up by my German contact in Madrid, but I had to earn a living and life at the Hotel Majestic was going from bad to worse.

To help me on my arrival in Portugal I had obtained a heavy gold chain from a relative, which I hid inside a wide belt in order to smuggle it

Once in Portugal, he registers at the consulate as a Spanish resident abroad, claiming to be a contributing writer for Luances, an Austrian poet residing in Lisbon. Together, they produce two bilingual six-page brochures about events in Europe, with versions in Portuguese and Spanish.

These brochures are sold to various Allied embassies, which then distribute them for free as propaganda.

Pujol ensures not to sign the brochures to avoid having his name associated with the propaganda, especially in foreign embassies.

Pujol avoids signing the brochures because he wants to keep a low profile and prevent direct links with political propaganda or embassies, which could raise suspicions or jeopardize his personal security and objective in Portugal.

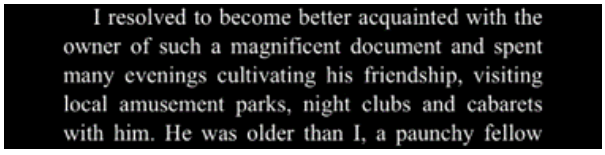
(Risk Assessment, Verbal Deception, Concealment)

STEP 5: At this point, it becomes evident, as even Juan Pujol mentions, that the goal of reaching Lisbon all along was to obtain a visa to travel to Great Britain more easily, considering that Portugal has always been an old ally of Britain.

However, he is denied the opportunity to enter again, so Pujol adjusts his strategy and proceeds as follows:

Now, Juan Pujol's plan involves gaining the trust of the hotel owner. After realizing that the man possesses a diplomatic visa, he decides to obtain it for himself.

He begins to spend time with him, frequenting bars, amusement parks, and cabarets, gradually cultivating their friendship and trust. In no time, they become inseparable, almost like best friends.

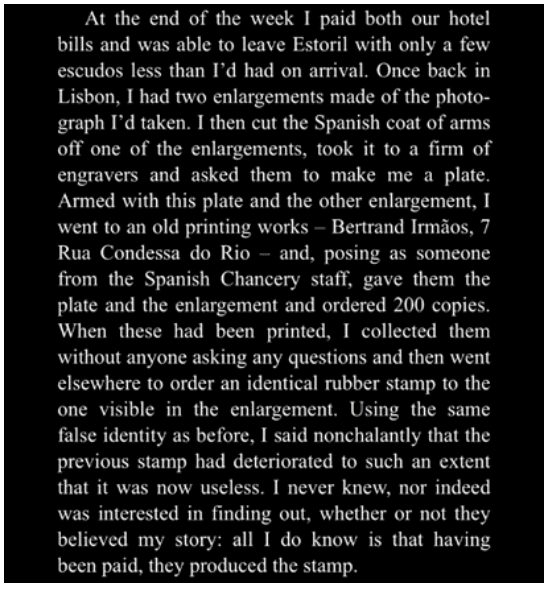


Once he has earned this man's trust, one night while they are at the casino gambling, Juan Pujol pretends to have abdominal cramps, putting on a convincing act. He tells Jaime, the hotel owner, that he needs to return to the hotel. To prevent him from accompanying him, he suggests that he continue betting since they are currently on a winning streak (timing the moment to leave just when they are having success, turning this into a Shielding strategy). Once at the hotel, Juan Pujol enters Jaime's room, to which he has access due to their close friendship, and takes a picture of the diplomatic visa. He then returns to the casino as if nothing had happened.

(Adaptability, Social Engineering, Acting Skills, Strategy Shielding)

STEP 6: After capturing images of the visa, he returns to Lisbon and orders two enlargements of one of the photographs. He then proceeds to cut out the Spanish coat of arms from one of the enlargements and visits an engraving company, adopting a false identity as a Spanish chancery official. There, he requests the creation of an engraving plate that would replicate the coat of arms. Next, using this plate and the other enlargement, he heads to the old printing house known as Bertrand Irmãos, maintaining his fictitious identity as a Spanish representative, and requests the printing of 200 copies using the plate and the enlargement as references. Once the fake visa copies were printed, Juan acquired a rubber stamp identical to the one featured in the original enlargement. This was essential to ensure that the fake visas looked completely authentic, as he needed the rubber stamp to match the official one. Then, he went to the same establishment and requested that they make a rubber stamp exactly like the one printed on the original visa, without providing any further details. The cover story about a previously damaged stamp was simply a ruse in case any justification was needed for requesting that particular stamp. In reality, Juan was securing a new stamp identical to the original through deceit, so he would have all the necessary pieces to manufacture high-quality fake diplomatic visas.

Through this elaborate network of deception, identity impersonation, and exploitation of printing and engraving resources, Juan Pujol meticulously fabricated fake visas that were almost indistinguishable from the originals, evading security and validation systems thanks to his cunning and audacity.



At the end of the week I paid both our hotel bills and was able to leave Estoril with only a few escudos less than I'd had on arrival. Once back in Lisbon, I had two enlargements made of the photograph I'd taken. I then cut the Spanish coat of arms off one of the enlargements, took it to a firm of engravers and asked them to make me a plate. Armed with this plate and the other enlargement, I went to an old printing works – Bertrand Irmãos, 7 Rua Condessa do Rio – and, posing as someone from the Spanish Chancery staff, gave them the plate and the enlargement and ordered 200 copies. When these had been printed, I collected them without anyone asking any questions and then went elsewhere to order an identical rubber stamp to the one visible in the enlargement. Using the same false identity as before, I said nonchalantly that the previous stamp had deteriorated to such an extent that it was now useless. I never knew, nor indeed was interested in finding out, whether or not they believed my story: all I do know is that having been paid, they produced the stamp.

(Verbal Deception, Fabrication, Misdirection)

STEP 7: Before explaining the conclusions about Juan Pujol's actions in Lisbon, it is important to understand the purpose of his planning.

Initially, Pujol traveled to Portugal with the goal of obtaining residency in Lisbon, which would grant him several advantages, such as avoiding the need to apply for visas for future travel. By obtaining permanent resident status abroad, he would enjoy greater freedom of movement and fewer travel restrictions, allowing him to move around easily.

Despite being aware of the risks involved, Juan Pujol was always alert to the possibility that his operation could be discovered at any moment. However, since he had not raised any suspicions so far, he felt motivated to continue with his strategy.

(Planning Aim)

Conclusions:

After obtaining the fake visa and returning to Madrid, Juan meets with Federico and shows him his diplomatic visa, fabricating a story that he will be leaving for Great Britain in 10 days, even though he has no plans to do so. Federico accepts this story and makes him an official spy, marking Pujol's entry into the world of espionage. Federico provides him with cipher codes, invisible ink, and the necessary communication methods, marking the first step of Juan Pujol in this new world.

(Fabrication, Influence Building)

Another relevant aspect that highlights Juan Pujol's sharp reasoning is when he reveals the truth to Federico, confessing that he was actually in Portugal and not in Barcelona as he had lied. However, instead of telling him what he really did in Portugal, he invents a fictional story unrelated to the truth. Why does Juan Pujol act this way? He decided to reveal part of the truth because he deduced that spies might have seen him in the embassies and airports. Additionally, he assumed that Federico might already suspect that he lied about going to Barcelona. This reasoning is plausible considering the historical context described in Chapter 7 of "Operation Garbo" by Nigel West, where the massive presence of German spies in Spanish embassies and airports during World War II is mentioned. Spain, being a neutral country, was fertile ground for German espionage activity.

Juan Pujol managed to avoid a potential trap by revealing part of the truth in a cunning and disguised manner.

(Fabrication, Logical Reasoning, Trap Evasion)

Deceiving from Lisbon.-

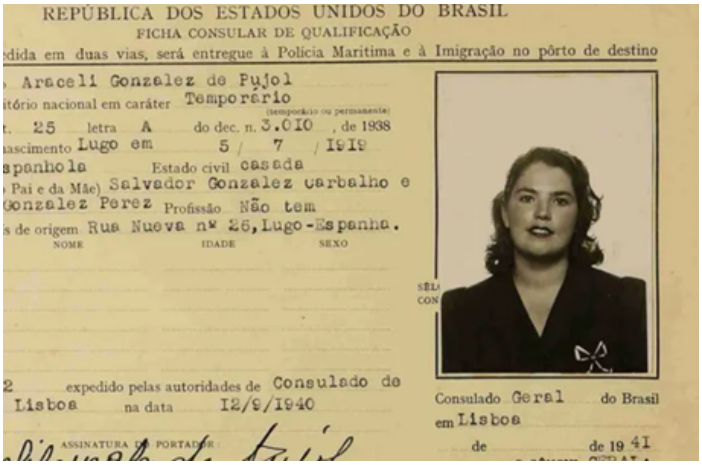
Juan Pujol Arrives in Portugal:

Federico gives Juan Pujol a sum of $3,000 for his trip to "London." Ingeniously, Juan Pujol hides the money inside a rubber casing, camouflaging it within a tube of toothpaste, making it easier to transport.

(Concealment)

However, upon arriving in Portugal, Juan Pujol decides to take a different path. Instead of boarding a flight to London as he had lied about, he opts to buy a Baedeker travel guide of Great Britain and a detailed map of the region. He then dedicates himself to thoroughly studying life in that place, as his intention is not to leave Portugal. Instead, he chooses to hide and learn about life in Britain.

Juan Pujol Uses Araceli as a Coverage Plan Against Federico:



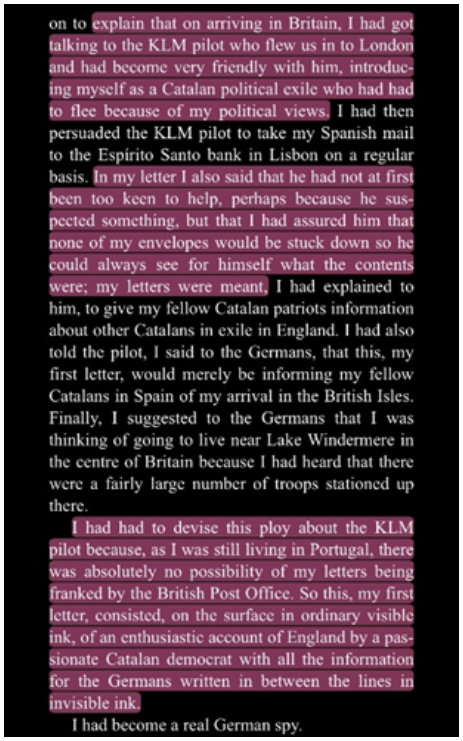
REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL
FICHA CONSULAR DE QUALIFICAÇÃO
...dida em duas vias, será entregue à Policia Maritima e à Imigração no pôrto de destino
Araceli Gonzalez de Pujol
...tório nacional em caráter Temporário (temporário ou permanente)
...t. 25 letra A do dec. n. 3.010 , de 1938
...ascimento Lugo em 5 / 7 / 1919
...spanhola Estado civil casada
...Pai e da Mãe) Salvador Gonzalez Carballo e Gonzalez Perez Profissão Não tem
...s de origem Rua Nueva nº 26, Lugo-Espanha.
NOME IDADE SEXO
...2 expedido pelas autoridades de Consulado de Lisboa na data 12/9/1940
ASSINATURA DO PORTADOR
Consulado Geral do Brasil em Lisboa
de de 19 41

Another thing I forgot to mention is how Pujol manages to fully convince Federico that he had gone to London. What he does is instruct his wife, Araceli González Carballo, to, once in Portugal, go see Federico and, through tears, tell him that her husband had left without warning. She would say that she feared he had run off with a lover or abandoned her.
This story leads Federico to fully believe that Pujol had gone to London without informing his wife. At that moment, Federico is completely convinced of Juan's reliability. Regarding Araceli's performance, Federico simply consoles her and tells her the "truth" (according to his belief), revealing that Juan Pujol was on a mission in Great Britain.
Unaware that this was an elaborate lie by Pujol and that Araceli had been aware the entire time of where he really was, the spy was completely manipulating the situation.

(Indirect Manipulation, Coverage)

Juan Pujol successfully creates the impression that he is in Great Britain:

- Juan Pujol, with his travel guide and map of Great Britain, immerses himself in an intense study to gather information that he can convincingly relay to the Germans, making them believe he is in the country. He writes meticulously about his arrival in Great Britain, fabricating stories about encounters with pilots and weaving a narrative in which he poses as a Catalan exile due to his supposed political convictions. Skillfully, he creates a story where he persuades the pilot to help him, assuring him that the letters contain information for fellow Catalan patriots exiled in England and promising that no envelope will be sealed so that he can verify its contents. In reality, the first letter he sends mentions his arrival in Great Britain but contains hidden messages written in invisible ink between the lines, intended for the Germans. Through these letters, he informs the Germans of the supposed consideration of settling near Lake Windermere due to the presence of troops, with the intent to sow confusion among them. Despite residing in Portugal, where the letters do not pass through the British Post Office, Pujol manages to send messages to the Germans, pretending they are coming from England.



on to explain that on arriving in Britain, I had got talking to the KLM pilot who flew us in to London and had become very friendly with him, introducing myself as a Catalan political exile who had had to flee because of my political views. I had then persuaded the KLM pilot to take my Spanish mail to the Espírito Santo bank in Lisbon on a regular basis. In my letter I also said that he had not at first been too keen to help, perhaps because he suspected something, but that I had assured him that none of my envelopes would be stuck down so he could always see for himself what the contents were; my letters were meant. I had explained to him, to give my fellow Catalan patriots information about other Catalans in exile in England. I had also told the pilot, I said to the Germans, that this, my first letter, would merely be informing my fellow Catalans in Spain of my arrival in the British Isles. Finally, I suggested to the Germans that I was thinking of going to live near Lake Windermere in the centre of Britain because I had heard that there were a fairly large number of troops stationed up there.

I had had to devise this ploy about the KLM pilot because, as I was still living in Portugal, there was absolutely no possibility of my letters being franked by the British Post Office. So this, my first letter, consisted, on the surface in ordinary visible ink, of an enthusiastic account of England by a passionate Catalan democrat with all the information for the Germans written in between the lines in invisible ink.

I had become a real German spy.

(Fabrication, Concealment)

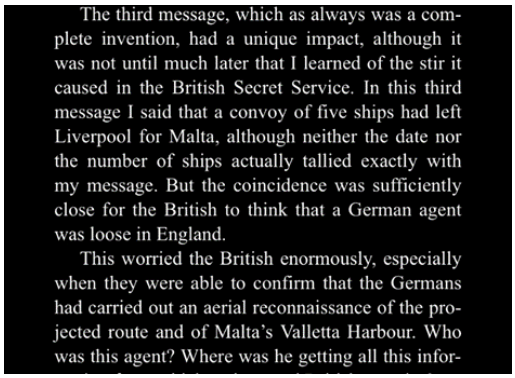
- Somehow, he manages to grasp an understanding of British currency and how it works by reading listings of features or memoirs describing life in London.

(Inductive Reasoning, Information Gathering)

- He later creates a narrative in which he is offered a job at the BBC and is about to accept it. He also informs them that he has found three people willing to spy for him: one in Liverpool, another in the west of the country, and another in Glasgow.

(Fabrication)

- On one occasion, Pujol manages to intuit, in his third message, the existence of a convoy of five ships that departed from Liverpool to Malta.



The third message, which as always was a complete invention, had a unique impact, although it was not until much later that I learned of the stir it caused in the British Secret Service. In this third message I said that a convoy of five ships had left Liverpool for Malta, although neither the date nor the number of ships actually tallied exactly with my message. But the coincidence was sufficiently close for the British to think that a German agent was loose in England.

This worried the British enormously, especially when they were able to confirm that the Germans had carried out an aerial reconnaissance of the projected route and of Malta's Valletta Harbour. Who was this agent? Where was he getting all this infor-

Although the date and the number of ships did not match exactly what he had mentioned, the coincidence was close enough to make the British believe there was a German agent at large in England.

This greatly worried the British, especially when they confirmed that the Germans had conducted aerial reconnaissance of the projected route and the port of Valletta in Malta. Pujol's ability to fabricate plausible information drove the British crazy as they searched for him, not knowing where he was or even if he existed at all. But most importantly, due to this precise coincidence, the Germans began to place more trust in him.

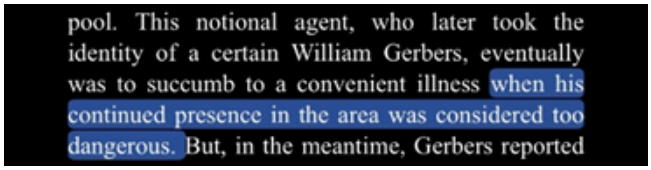
(Intuition, Fabrication)

Now let's examine how Juan Pujol executed his last notable deception while he was in Lisbon:

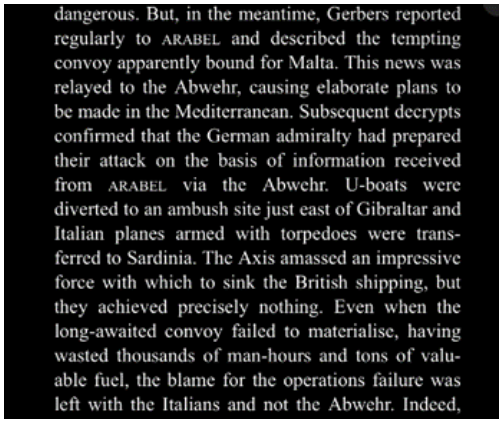
First, he used the fictitious spy he had in Liverpool (William Gerbers).

This action demonstrates that Pujol had meticulously planned every detail from the beginning. The selection of the geographical location for his fictitious spies had a clear strategic purpose. This is illustrated by the case of William, where the information he was supposedly gathering was consistent with the geographical location carefully chosen by Pujol.

The supposed information collected by this fictitious spy was as follows:


pool. This notional agent, who later took the identity of a certain William Gerbers, eventually was to succumb to a convenient illness when his continued presence in the area was considered too dangerous. But, in the meantime, Gerbers reported

"William Gerbers would eventually succumb to a convenient illness when his continued presence in the area was deemed too dangerous. But in the meantime, Gerbers regularly reported to ARABEL (Juan Pujol) and described the tempting convoy apparently destined for Malta. This news was transmitted to the Abwehr (German military intelligence), leading them to make elaborate plans in the Mediterranean."


dangerous. But, in the meantime, Gerbers reported regularly to ARABEL and described the tempting convoy apparently bound for Malta. This news was relayed to the Abwehr, causing elaborate plans to be made in the Mediterranean. Subsequent decrypts confirmed that the German admiralty had prepared their attack on the basis of information received from ARABEL via the Abwehr. U-boats were diverted to an ambush site just east of Gibraltar and Italian planes armed with torpedoes were transferred to Sardinia. The Axis amassed an impressive force with which to sink the British shipping, but they achieved precisely nothing. Even when the long-awaited convoy failed to materialise, having wasted thousands of man-hours and tons of valuable fuel, the blame for the operations failure was left with the Italians and not the Abwehr. Indeed,

As a result of this disinformation, the Axis powers developed detailed plans in the Mediterranean. The German Navy had organized its attack based on the information provided by Juan Pujol. German submarines were diverted to an ambush area just east of Gibraltar, and Italian planes equipped with torpedoes were relocated to Sardinia.

The Axis, composed of Germans and Italians, gathered an impressive force to sink British ships but achieved no success.

Although the anticipated convoy never materialized, resulting in the loss of thousands of man-hours and valuable tons of fuel, the failure of the operation was blamed on the Italians for not arriving on time.

So, why did Juan Pujol not face any repercussions for this? Here is where the motive and actions he took from the beginning are revealed.

- Although it may not be evident at first glance, William Gerbers' supposed illness was planned by Juan Pujol. His objective was to provide vague information since all of it was false. Juan Pujol created a scenario in which William had imprecise information and could not provide details on time due to his supposed health condition, leaving open the

possibility that William simply couldn't provide the information in time because of his condition.

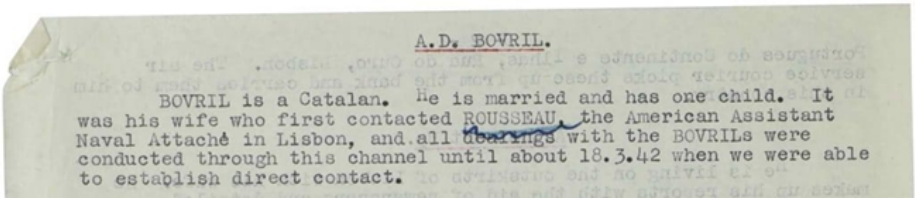
- Another strategy employed by Juan Pujol was doing nothing, which turned out to be surprisingly effective. By not taking any blame at any point, he left the impression that the British forces had been involved but withdrew. This left the Germans in a state of confusion and made them appear incompetent, as if they simply had not arrived on time. As a result of these actions, and due to the great trust the Germans had in Juan Pujol, instead of blaming him, they blamed the Italians instead.

(Intricacies Planning, Contingency, Anticipation, Fabrication, Misdirection)

Juan Pujol forms an alliance with British Intelligence.-



Pujol finally arrives in London, where he is warmly received by the British, and they begin collaborating. There are various accounts of how he managed to convince the British to accept him. Some stories suggest that after his successes, Pujol approached the embassy, this time the American one, to establish contacts that eventually led him to London, where he was accepted as a spy. Other sources, however, indicate that it was his wife, Araceli, who played this role, persuading the British to recruit him as a spy. Regardless of the version, the fact is that Pujol arrives in London and begins working with the British. Although the source mentioning Araceli's help seems quite reliable, even supported by documents, this fact is not mentioned in the book, which poses a slight problem in the narrative. Therefore, the process of how he got to Great Britain cannot be considered an achievement without resolving this discrepancy.



A.D. BOVRIL.

BOVRIL is a Catalan. He is married and has one child. It was his wife who first contacted ROUSSEAU, the American Assistant Naval Attaché in Lisbon, and all dealings with the BOVRILs were conducted through this channel until about 18.3.42 when we were able to establish direct contact.

Juan Pujol Meets Tomás Harris:

At this point, I won't delve too deeply into how Juan Pujol created letters with fictitious stories, as they are numerous. Moreover, many of them were not purely disinformative but were used to establish Pujol's reliability. I will also not go into this topic in detail, as Pujol no longer did all the work by himself. He now had the assistance of British intelligence, especially his new partner and best friend, Tomás Harris, with whom he formed an inseparable relationship. Together, they would craft several letters intended to deceive the Germans, approximately 315 of them.

> Between them Pujol and Harris wrote 315 such letters averaging 2,000 words each. The writing style was pre-determined by Pujol while still in Portugal. He posed as a verbose, fanatical Nazi ready to risk his life for the Führer's "new world order".

However, I will discuss three anecdotes where Juan Pujol worked alone. I will examine these before addressing the main topic: Operation Fortitude, the climax of Juan Pujol's achievements.

The Death of William Gerbers

At one point, Juan Pujol demonstrated an astonishing ability to adapt, as he was forced to eliminate one of his fictitious agents.

The problem arose with Gerbers, who was being prepared for the Allied invasion of North Africa, known as Operation Torch, in November 1942. The specific situation is described as follows:

"Gerbers' failure to notice or comment on the evident military buildup at the Liverpool docks before embarkation would stretch German credibility."

This indicates that Gerbers' credibility with the Germans was compromised by not reporting the clear military activity and troop buildup at the docks before the invasion. Since Gerbers was supposedly living near these docks, the Germans would expect him to detect and report information about the military preparations.

If Gerbers failed to report this activity, it would reveal his fictitious identity and endanger the entire disinformation operation of his supposed controller, ARABEL (Juan Pujol). To avoid this risk, Pujol decided to "eliminate" him.

Thus, for Juan Pujol, the excuse for Gerbers' absence was carried out through a narrative claiming that Gerbers had been moved to a hospital.

Recall that the last time Gerbers was mentioned, "—Now let's see how Juan Pujol executed his last notable deception while in Lisbon." Pujol had stated that he had fallen ill. Using this fact,

Juan Pujol adapted and incorporated it into his narrative by claiming that Gerbers eventually succumbed, after a long illness, on November 19.

This example demonstrates an incredible strategy of adaptability and efficiency on Juan Pujol's part. Not only does he manage to adapt his lies, but he also uses a pre-existing fact in his previous narrative to lend coherence to the situation.

It is a prime example of "strategy efficiency."



In addition to all this, Juan Pujol, with the help of British intelligence, published a fitting obituary in the Liverpool Daily Post on Tuesday, November 4, 1942: "GERBERS - November 19 in Bootle, after a long illness, at the age of fifty-nine, WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN. Private funeral. (No flowers)."

The newspaper clipping was quickly sent to Lisbon and then to the Germans, who completely believed the lie. With the coherent narrative that Juan Pujol had constructed and this fabrication of false evidence, it was clear that Pujol was telling the "truth."

(Strategy Adaptability, Strategy Efficiency, Creativity, Lateral Thinking, Fabrication, Adaptability, Anticipation)

Radio Strategy

Let's talk about the radio communication strategy.

This strategy emerged out of the need when Juan Pujol (GARBO) and the British intelligence services (MIS) faced the slow communication with the Germans through existing channels. It became evident to Harris and MIS that Pujol's letters to Lisbon took at least a week to arrive, and often longer.

Therefore, Pujol and MIS decided to develop a new covert wireless communication method to speed up the transmission of false intelligence to the Germans. It was recognized that faster communication offered more opportunities, particularly in acquiring valuable signals intelligence. To execute this strategy, Pujol deceived and manipulated the Germans. Firstly, he informed them that he had recruited a "new agent" named CHAMILLUS, who was supposedly a Gibraltar waiter sympathetic to the Spanish Republican party. He explained that CHAMILLUS had befriended a fervent Spanish Republican, classified as a conscientious objector, who had a radio amateur license before the war. However, Pujol did not reveal to Agent 4(1) that CHAMILLUS was actually a German spy. Instead, he narrated a story about a group of Spanish Republicans in London, led by Juan Negrín, who supposedly wanted to stay in touch with the clandestine communist movement in Spain.

This was done to make it more credible and to offer a safer alternative for the Germans.

Pujol highlighted the advantage of this deception, as if the British discovered the transmitter and shut it down, no other member of his network would be at risk, since the police would likely accept the cover story as true.

Additionally, Pujol proposed to supply only encrypted messages to Agent 4(1), so he would never know the actual content of the messages.

(Strategy Shielding, Objective Planning, Fabrication, Trap Setting)

Pujol Manipulates Araceli:

despedido, pero este decidió ir un poco más allá: le comunicarían que su estallido había provocado el arresto de su marido.

Llevaron a Araceli, con los ojos vendados, a un campo de detención donde puedo entrevistarse con su marido. Este la convenció de que tenía que mantener el plan en secreto y ella firmó un documento comprometiéndose a hacerlo y a no insistir

After many months, even years, devoted to his work as a spy, it's understandable that one might feel exhausted and wish to return home. However, British intelligence did not allow this to happen. What was surprising wasn't that Pujol grew tired of confinement, but that it was his wife, Araceli González Carballo, who constantly wanted to abandon the situation. Araceli was drained from being confined and not being able to see her husband.

She even threatened to expose the entire operation and turn traitor if they didn't let her go.

Despite this, Juan Pujol was determined to push forward, driven by a strong motivation that outweighed any disadvantages of confinement. This determination, however, led him to manipulate his wife ruthlessly.

Pujol devised a plan to silence and control Araceli without remorse. Although his friend Harris only tried to intimidate her with the threat of dismissal if she didn't cooperate, Pujol knew this wouldn't be enough. Therefore, he designed a more cruel plan: to have Araceli kidnapped and transported, blindfolded, to a grim detention camp. In the camp, Araceli was threatened with harm to her husband and then shown a battered, bruised, and ragged-looking Pujol (all staged by Pujol). This shocking scene drove Araceli into deep distress, on the verge of breaking down. Then, the emotional manipulation was intense, making her feel that the blame for the detention and Pujol's condition fell on her. Finally, Araceli was blackmailed and threatened, forced to sign documents that restricted her freedom and to keep the plan a secret at all costs.

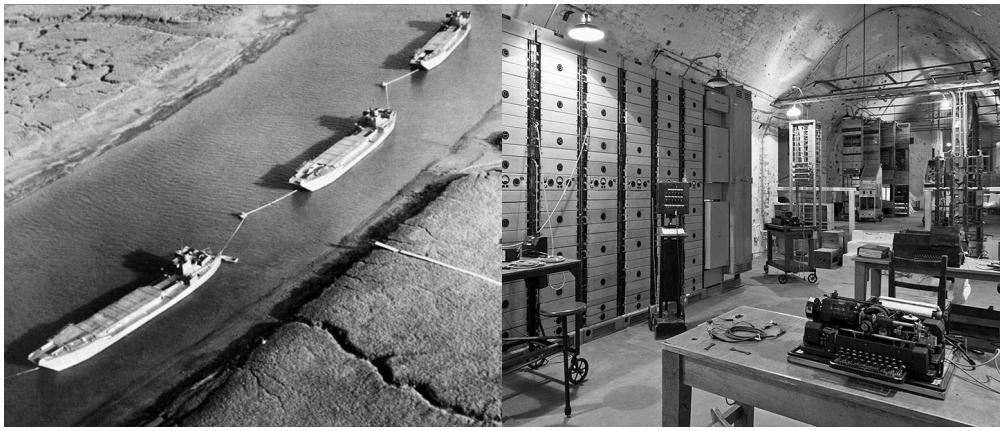


(EQE, EQM, EQU, Direct Manipulation, Bluffing, Acting Skills, Emotional Manipulation, Coercion)

Although this plan may not be Juan Pujol's most refined to date, I believe that he has now reached his peak. His mindset could be described as Machiavellian; he is imbued with boundless determination and motivation. He will not hesitate to use any means necessary to achieve his goals. In the past, Juan Pujol used to fear taking the initiative as a spy and relied on his wife's support. However, that Pujol no longer exists; he has vanished. The current Pujol will not hesitate to hurt or manipulate his loved ones if necessary. At this moment, without a doubt, he has become a ruthless being. I believe we are now witnessing the very embodiment of deception. Pujol has undergone a complete transformation, reaching his highest peak, and this will be reflected in his latest feat: Operation Fortitude, the prime of his career.



OPERATION FORTITUDE.-



It is important to clarify that Operation Fortitude is a complex topic to explain. There are times when British intelligence is in charge of planning, while at other times Pujol or Harris take the lead. Essentially, Operation Fortitude is a collaborative effort. To avoid confusion, I will focus specifically on highlighting the sections where Pujol is directly involved in the planning.

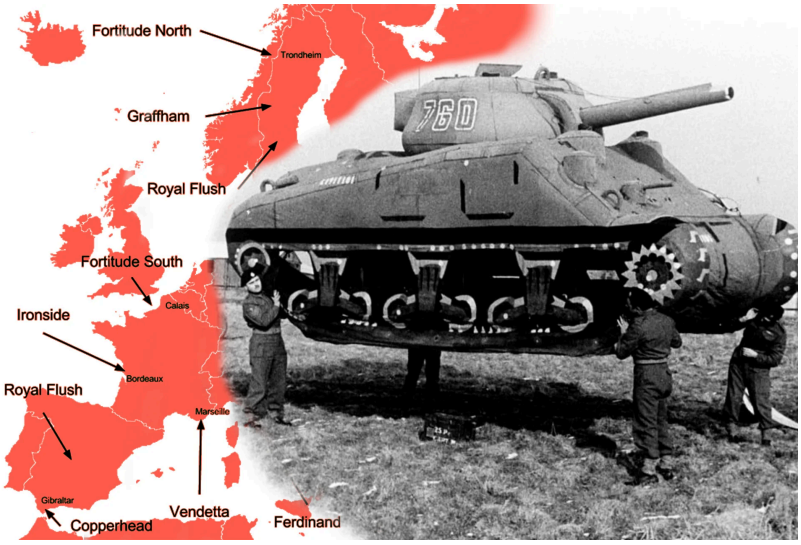
Operation Fortitude represented the largest deception effort carried out during World War II. Essentially, this operation facilitated the Normandy landings by diverting German attention away from the true invasion area.

Stage 1: Diversion

To understand the initial steps of this operation, it is crucial to know the objective of British intelligence: to convince the enemy to place their troops as far away from the target area (Normandy) as possible. It was necessary to confuse the Germans about the exact time and place of the invasion so that even after the Normandy landings began, the Germans would continue to believe these were merely a diversion and that the main attack would take place elsewhere, further north.

Thus, Juan Pujol's goal to ensure the operation's success was to spread the following key elements:

- The invasion would not occur until at least July 1944.
- The invasion would be preceded by an attack on Norway (Operation Fortitude North).
- The main attack in France would focus on Pas-de-Calais, although some diversionary actions would take place in other locations (Operation Fortitude South).



These diversions not only ensured that German forces would move away from the real target but also made them believe the invasion would occur much later than actually planned.

To accomplish this, Pujol did the following:

- **Step 1: Divert the timing of the invasion.**

Pujol pretended to have conducted a tour of the southern coast of England and sent a report mentioning that he had observed some American soldiers near the city. He also described the distinctive shoulder insignia of these soldiers: "the number '1' in red on a khaki background."

This reference was deliberately aimed at a real unit, the 1st Infantry Division of the U.S., which had been relocated to England from the Italian front.

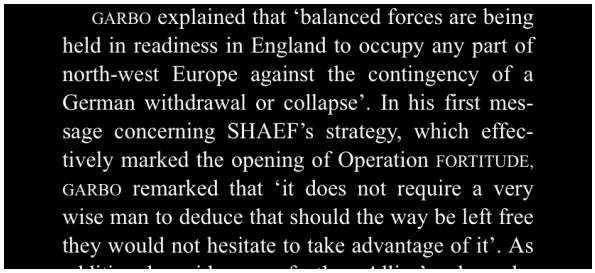
In the middle of February 1944 GARBO pretended to have undertaken a tour of the south coast of England. On 19 February, from Portland in Dorset, GARBO posted his fifteenth letter and mentioned having spotted some American soldiers in the neighbourhood of the town. He also described their shoulder flashes: 'the number "1" in red on a khaki ground'. This was a calculated reference to a genuine unit, the 1st US Infantry Division, which had in fact been brought back to England from the Italian front some months earlier, but SHAEF was anxious to conceal the return of these battle-seasoned troops until the last possible moment before the real invasion. GARBO's intervention was designed to win him credit for passing on some

Pujol's real objective was to provide credible information to maintain the illusion that preparations for the invasion were not advancing. To support this idea, AND SHIELD IT, other agents also corroborated Pujol's observations.

- **Step 2: Divert the location of the invasion.**

Although Pujol had already manipulated the Germans' perception of the timing of the invasion, the task remained to divert their attention from the actual place where the Allies planned to attack. For this, Pujol sent another report in which he claimed to have observed "balanced" forces in England, ready to occupy any part of northwestern Europe if the Germans withdrew or collapsed.

Pujol argued that no great analytical ability was needed to conclude that if the Germans left the way open, the Allies would seize the opportunity without hesitation.


GARBO explained that 'balanced forces are being held in readiness in England to occupy any part of north-west Europe against the contingency of a German withdrawal or collapse'. In his first message concerning SHAEF's strategy, which effectively marked the opening of Operation FORTITUDE, GARBO remarked that 'it does not require a very wise man to deduce that should the way be left free they would not hesitate to take advantage of it'. As

What did he achieve with this?

With this maneuver, Pujol managed to make the Germans focus on northwestern Europe, diverting their forces to that region and away from Normandy, the true target of the Allied invasion.

- **Step 3: Confirm the invasion.**

The third step in diverting attention literally involved informing the Germans that an invasion was on its way.

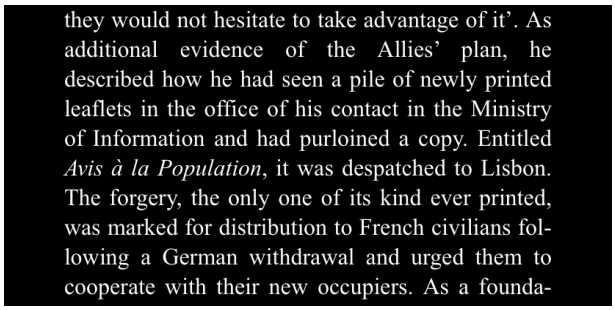
Although this may seem confusing, it is important to remember the planning of the "first step." In summary, the Germans already suspected that there might be an invasion and had an estimate of when and where it might occur, based on the information provided by Pujol. However, the invasion was not yet completely confirmed.

This is where Juan Pujol made a masterful move.

Pujol sent a report to the Germans claiming he had stolen some important pamphlets. He asserted that the purpose of the pamphlets was to be distributed among French civilians after a German withdrawal. The pamphlet encouraged civilians to cooperate with the new occupiers (the Allies,

in case the invasion succeeded). Pujol presented these pamphlets to the Germans as proof that the Allies were preparing an invasion plan.

At that moment, the Germans would be completely convinced that the Allies were planning an invasion. However, the place and timing they believed, as it is obvious, were incorrect and manipulated.


they would not hesitate to take advantage of it'. As additional evidence of the Allies' plan, he described how he had seen a pile of newly printed leaflets in the office of his contact in the Ministry of Information and had purloined a copy. Entitled *Avis à la Population*, it was despatched to Lisbon. The forgery, the only one of its kind ever printed, was marked for distribution to French civilians following a German withdrawal and urged them to cooperate with their new occupiers. As a founda-

(Fabrication, Indirect Manipulation, Strategy Shielding, Misdirection, Coverage, Intricacies)

Stage 2: Psychological Manipulation of the Abwehr

After completing the initial steps, Juan Pujol sought to gain the complete trust of the German intelligence agency (Abwehr). To achieve this, he devised a strategy with two main objectives:

1. Improve his control over information regarding a possible invasion.
2. Develop a plan for psychological manipulation of the Abwehr.

This strategy aimed to consolidate his position and manipulate the perception of German intelligence. Pujol's plan sought to leverage psychological elements to achieve his intelligence goals.

- **Improving Control Over Invasion Information**

Pujol devised a strategy to enhance his control over the possible Allied invasion, using the radio to report to the Abwehr about a fictitious agent named Chamillus. According to the report, Chamillus had left his job as a waiter in Chislehurst to head to a supposed secret embarkation point. This invented agent allegedly observed that the 3rd Infantry Division was concentrated and ready to depart, with other troops prepared at nearby camps. The report included specific details such as the distribution of cold rations, sea sickness bags, and life vests—typical items for a sea voyage—thus reinforcing the idea of an imminent invasion.

Pujol's strategy had two main objectives:

- **Strategic Positioning of the Fictitious Agent:** By placing Chamillus in Hiltingbury, Pujol created the illusion that this agent was in an ideal location to provide crucial information directly to him. This allowed Pujol to control what "reached" the Germans and when, effectively manipulating their perceptions and decisions.
- **Consolidation of GARBO's Reputation:** Pujol also wanted to strengthen the reputation of his alias, GARBO, among the Germans by demonstrating his value as a reliable agent.

This strategy, effective on its own, was ingeniously modified by Pujol to also allow him to develop a plan to manipulate the Abwehr, which will be analyzed below…

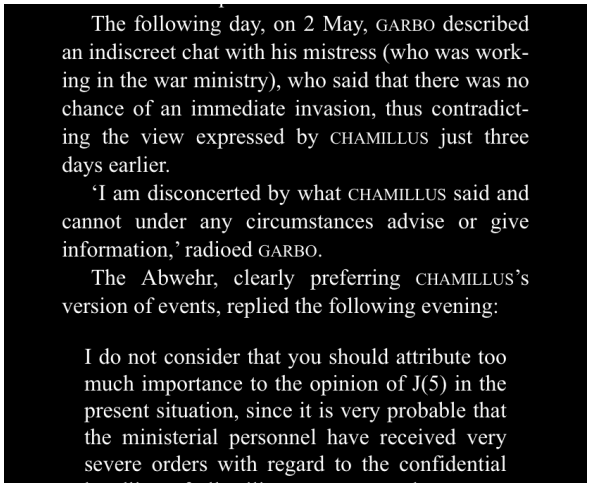
- **Developing a Plan for Psychological Manipulation of the Abwehr (His Best Feat in Manipulation)**

Juan Pujol's plan to manipulate the Abwehr might seem confusing and contradictory, but it unfolded as follows:

The first step involved sending two types of information to the Abwehr from two fictitious spies.

a) The first fictitious spy, J(5), reported that an imminent Allied invasion was impossible, arguing that the Allies were merely conducting maneuvers.
b) The second fictitious spy, Chamillus, reported that the 3rd Canadian Division had left Hiltingbury and was heading to embark at Southampton, contradicting the information previously provided by J(5).

Pujol used this contradiction to "prove" that J(5) was mistaken, suggesting that the troops were not engaged in exercises but were likely preparing for a major military operation.



The following day, on 2 May, GARBO described an indiscreet chat with his mistress (who was working in the war ministry), who said that there was no chance of an immediate invasion, thus contradicting the view expressed by CHAMILLUS just three days earlier.

'I am disconcerted by what CHAMILLUS said and cannot under any circumstances advise or give information,' radioed GARBO.

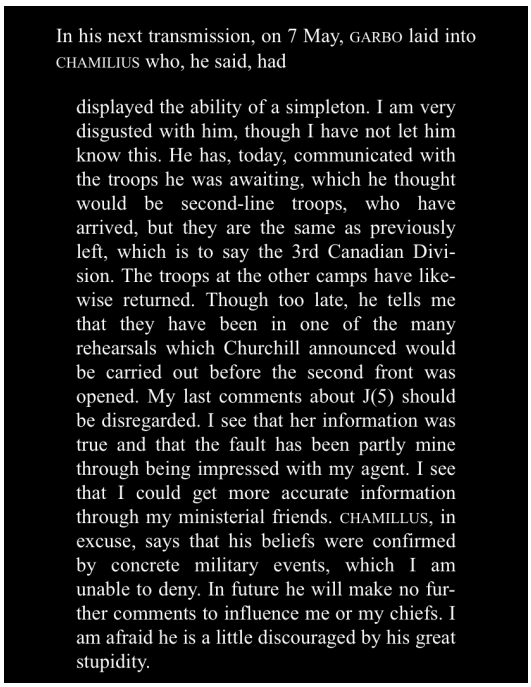
The Abwehr, clearly preferring CHAMILLUS's version of events, replied the following evening:

I do not consider that you should attribute too much importance to the opinion of J(5) in the present situation, since it is very probable that the ministerial personnel have received very severe orders with regard to the confidential

The second step was to contradict the previous contradiction, proving that Chamillus, not J(5), was the one who was wrong.

Although it sounds confusing, pay attention.

In the May 7 broadcast, Pujol expressed dissatisfaction with Chamillus, calling him "simple-minded" for misinterpreting military movements. Pujol argued that Chamillus had thought that the returning troops were second-line units, but they were actually the same 3rd Canadian Division that had left earlier. Pujol feigned anger at Chamillus and then admitted that J(5)'s information was correct, blaming himself for being influenced by Chamillus.



In his next transmission, on 7 May, GARBO laid into CHAMILIUS who, he said, had

> displayed the ability of a simpleton. I am very disgusted with him, though I have not let him know this. He has, today, communicated with the troops he was awaiting, which he thought would be second-line troops, who have arrived, but they are the same as previously left, which is to say the 3rd Canadian Division. The troops at the other camps have likewise returned. Though too late, he tells me that they have been in one of the many rehearsals which Churchill announced would be carried out before the second front was opened. My last comments about J(5) should be disregarded. I see that her information was true and that the fault has been partly mine through being impressed with my agent. I see that I could get more accurate information through my ministerial friends. CHAMILLUS, in excuse, says that his beliefs were confirmed by concrete military events, which I am unable to deny. In future he will make no further comments to influence me or my chiefs. I am afraid he is a little discouraged by his great stupidity.

This was important because Pujol used this mistake to manipulate the Abwehr's perception of him, presenting himself as an agent who acknowledges his errors and is capable of obtaining more accurate information through his ministerial contacts.

Result of the Manipulation:

When all this occurred, the Abwehr responded quickly, showing appreciation for Garbo's (Pujol's) skill in managing and presenting information. Through his criticism of Chamillus and his reassessment of J(5), Pujol managed to strengthen his own credibility.

Resilience of the Strategy:

Although Juan Pujol sabotaged his own Chamillus strategy, this did not mean he would abandon it. The strategy had a particular resilience, as Pujol ensured that Chamillus was not perceived as an enemy or traitor, but merely as someone who had made a mistake. Thus, Juan Pujol managed

to convince the German intelligence that they should not dismiss Chamillus but rather encourage him and not punish his mistake. He argued that this could cause problems if the true invasion was not reported due to excessive caution.

> I do not consider that we should reproach CHAMILLUS at all since the troops and the majority of the officers left the camps convinced that it was to be the invasion and only a few high officers knew the real objectives. If CHAMILLUS is disillusioned through his mistake, which he could not avoid, you should give him encouragement, as, if not, it might happen that when the real invasion is about to take place he will not notify this owing to over precaution.

It is remarkable how Juan Pujol not only managed to reintegrate his strategy but also made the Abwehr encourage a fictitious spy. Surely, Pujol must have enjoyed manipulating German intelligence.

(Info Control, Fabrication, Flexibility, Strategy Resilience, Emotional Manipulation)

Stage 4: Preparations

In this phase, there isn't much direct action from Pujol. It is a period marked more by the instructions given to him by British intelligence and by other activities carried out without his direct involvement.

In summary, British intelligence continues to fabricate false evidence to convince the Germans that the main invasion would occur in Norway, not Normandy, whether or not Pujol is involved.

However, there is an interesting and noteworthy aspect in the collaboration between Pujol and British intelligence.

Context: The British plan was for Pujol to inform the Germans about the imminent invasion in Normandy just about 3 hours before D-Day. At first glance, this might seem contradictory, but the goal of Operation Fortitude was always to convince the Germans that the invasion in Norway would be the real one and that Normandy was merely a diversion. If the Germans received the alert about Normandy just before it happened, they would think it was a distraction maneuver, reinforcing the idea that the real invasion would be in Norway, as Pujol had previously led them to believe. Additionally, this action was not as risky since, thanks to ISOS interceptions, the British knew that the Abwehr would take about three hours to transmit the warning to the relevant sectors through Berlin. This delay ensured that the warning would not compromise the Allied operation.

What's the problem here?

The issue is that the D-Day invasion was scheduled for 6:30 AM, but Pujol had to send his warning at 3:00 AM. This posed a problem because the Abwehr usually closed its transmissions between 11:00 PM and 7:00 AM, meaning there would be no one available to receive the warning at that time.

> evening was vetoed. The master plan for D-Day had the first troops landing on enemy territory at exactly 6.30 on the morning of 5 June 1944, so GARBO was authorised to make his signal at about three o'clock in the morning. Unfortunately, the Abwehr operators went off the air between eleven and seven, so GARBO was obliged to find an excuse to keep them up all night. His scheme was particularly ingenious and involved the creation of a spurious crisis concerning his Greek agent.

However, Pujol, ever astute, devised a clever lie to navigate this difficulty.

He invented a story in which his supposed Greek agent, tasked with monitoring a fleet in Scotland, made the mistake of personally coming to London to see him, rather than sending an encrypted message as agreed to report on significant movements. Pujol argued to the Abwehr that this confusion was due to something extremely crucial happening and advised them to stay alert, active, and conduct nighttime surveillance.

> GARBO later sent a message explaining that the Greek had blundered and had simply come down to London to report in person. Now, apparently, he understood completely the code word arrangements and had gone straight back to Glasgow. GARBO recommended that to avoid further delays the Madrid operator should maintain a night watch. To MI5's delight, the Abwehr agreed, and the scene was set for a secret warning to be transmitted in the early hours of 5 June, three and a half hours before the Normandy landings.

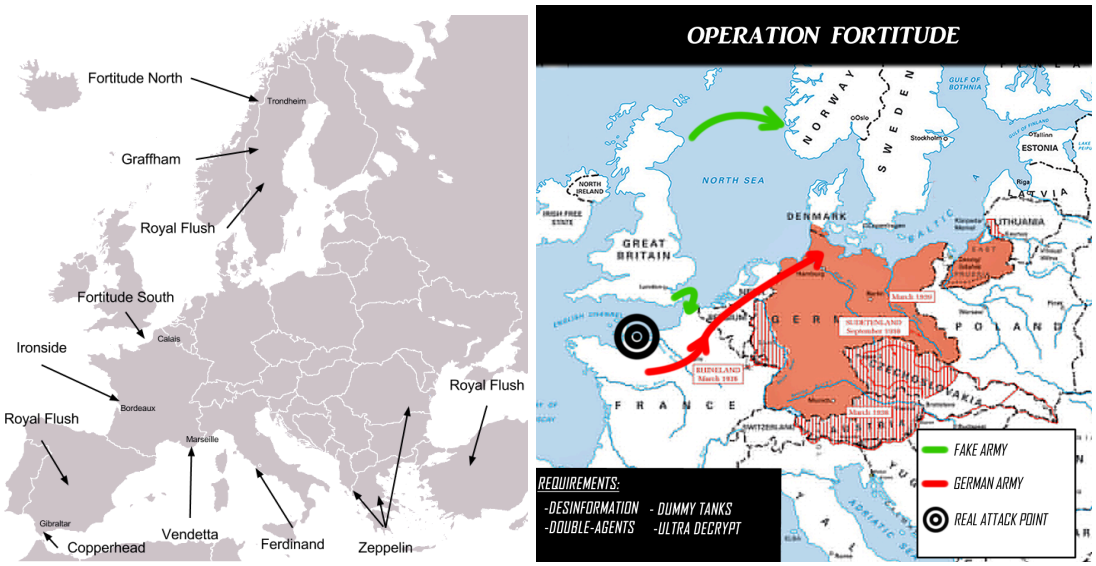
This forced the Abwehr to stay awake and vigilant, allowing British intelligence's strategy to be successfully executed.

(Coverage, Fabrication)

Stage 5: D-Day

When D-Day arrived, some complications arose, and not everything went as planned. However, due to the detailed planning carried out by Pujol and British intelligence in **"Operation Fortitude North,"** the operation was quite successful. The Allies managed to land in Normandy, surprising the Germans and causing nearly 6,500 enemy casualties. Nonetheless, this did not mark the end of the plan.

Pujol and British intelligence then decided to focus their efforts on supporting ***"Operation Fortitude South,"*** *which aimed to convince the Germans that the real invasion would occur at Pas-de-Calais, and that the Normandy landing was merely a diversion.*

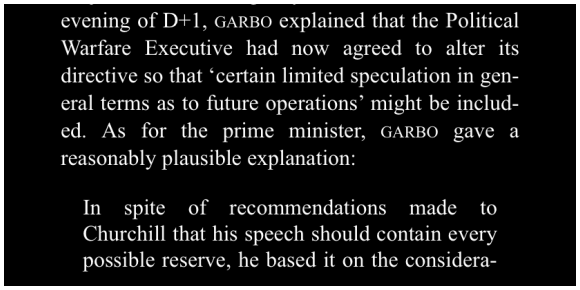


The False Invasion at Pas-de-Calais:

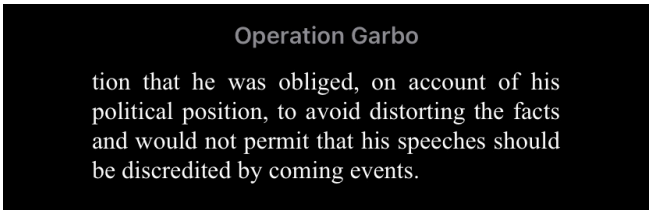
An unforeseen issue arose when, in a speech given on the afternoon of June 6, 1944, Winston Churchill made a careless statement about the landing. He suggested that the Normandy landing was only the beginning of a series of assaults, contradicting the carefully crafted deception that the main invasion would take place at Pas-de-Calais.

However, Juan Pujol was not deterred by this situation. With his ingenuity, he leveraged this problem to further reinforce the idea that the main invasion would be at Pas-de-Calais.

Pujol justified Churchill's statement by arguing that his speech was influenced by his political position. According to Pujol, Churchill felt the need to be transparent and not distort reality, even if it compromised the deception.


evening of D+1, GARBO explained that the Political Warfare Executive had now agreed to alter its directive so that 'certain limited speculation in general terms as to future operations' might be included. As for the prime minister, GARBO gave a reasonably plausible explanation:

In spite of recommendations made to Churchill that his speech should contain every possible reserve, he based it on the considera-


Operation Garbo

tion that he was obliged, on account of his political position, to avoid distorting the facts and would not permit that his speeches should be discredited by coming events.

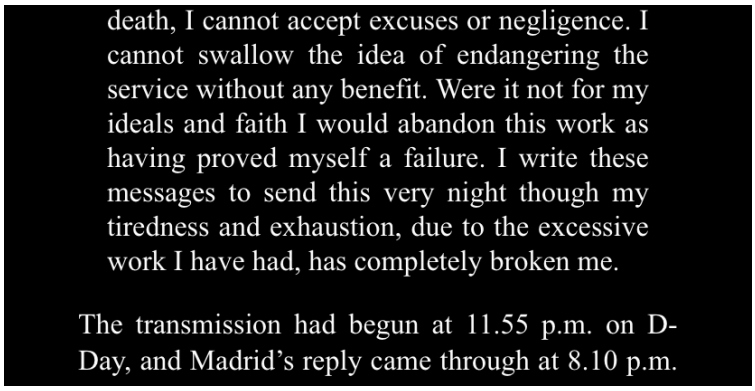
This explanation aimed to minimize the impact of Churchill's mistake and reassure his German contacts that the **deception was still intact.**

(Adaptability, Planning Versatility, Fabrication)

Manipulating the Abwehr:

To gain more credibility and reinforce the idea that the Normandy invasion was a distraction and that the main attack would occur at Pas-de-Calais, Pujol once again manipulated the Abwehr. His tactic involved feigning outrage over a supposed delay in receiving messages, claiming that the problem was due to a lack of seriousness and responsibility on the part of the Abwehr. He used a desperate and frustrated tone to exaggerate the severity of the issue and maintain his credibility. Pujol went so far as to say:

"I cannot accept the idea of jeopardizing the service without any benefit. If it weren't for my ideals and faith, I would abandon this job for having proven to be a failure."


death, I cannot accept excuses or negligence. I cannot swallow the idea of endangering the service without any benefit. Were it not for my ideals and faith I would abandon this work as having proved myself a failure. I write these messages to send this very night though my tiredness and exhaustion, due to the excessive work I have had, has completely broken me.

The transmission had begun at 11.55 p.m. on D-Day, and Madrid's reply came through at 8.10 p.m.

The Abwehr responded to Pujol's complaints, justifying that the delay in receiving his messages might be due to adverse conditions, although they acknowledged his effort and dedication. With this tactic, Pujol managed to put pressure on the Abwehr, making them believe that the failures were on their part while he remained committed to the operation.

> Clearly the absurd amateur psychology exercised by GARBO and Harris had paid off handsomely. The Abwehr were anxious to cover up their own blunder and, at the same time, were desperate to maintain contact with their best source. But GARBO was not going to let the matter drop and, when he replied on 12 June, D+6, he pressed home his advantage:

This led the Abwehr to worry about maintaining contact with Pujol, without considering the risks or questioning the situation.

(Emotional Manipulation, Strategy Shielding, Psycho-Warfare: Abusing Insecurities)

Outcome:

Thanks to the deceptions Pujol had implemented to bolster "Operation Fortitude South," a devastating impact was made on the German high command. This led to the cancellation of a major armored counterattack in Normandy. The troops heading to Normandy from Pas-de-Calais were ordered to return to their bases, thus preventing a feared armored attack. This result represented a significant success for GARBO and Operation FORTITUDE, as it helped make the landings in Normandy more effective by reducing German resistance in that crucial area.



That's all for now. I'm still missing some details, like how Juan Pujol faked his death, but unfortunately, I couldn't find any specific information on how he did it, just that he had help from British intelligence. Anyway, I hope you enjoyed reading this document; it took me a lot of time to put together, and it's one of the projects I'm most proud of. I would

really appreciate it if you followed my YouTube or TikTok account, as it motivates me to create more content like this.

Thanks, and goodbye! :)