

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**

*Counter Intelligence War Room*  
*London*

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**THE  
GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

**APRIL, 1945**

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## THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

## A. GENERAL

1. The present constitution of the G.I.S. dates from the summer of 1944, when Himmler won his victory over the OKW. Till then, there had been two parallel and often competing organisations, the Abwehr (being the intelligence service of the OKW), and Amt VI of the RSHA (being the foreign intelligence service of the SS). By February, 1944, it was clear that the inefficiency of the Abwehr could not be corrected by such administrative changes as had hitherto been carried out. More drastic measures were required. Admiral Canaris, head of the Abwehr, was dismissed; and after a period of compromise, which only veiled the real struggle for power between Himmler and the OKW, the Abwehr, as an independent organisation, was dissolved (June 1st, 1944), to be recreated as a subordinate office (the Militaerisches Amt, or Mil. Amt) of the RSHA. Thus the defeat of the Abwehr was complete even before the conspiracy of July 20th, 1944; but the participation of some of its surviving directors in that conspiracy enabled Himmler to prove that his defeated rivals had been not only inefficient but also disloyal, and thus to clear away the debris of his victory.

2. The victory of the SS simplified the constitution of the G.I.S. insofar as this now became one organisation instead of two; but in another respect it made it apparently more complex and illogical. Though the directors of the old Abwehr were almost all either dismissed (like Canaris) or ruined in the plot of July 20th (like Hansen and Freytag von Loringhoven), many of its component elements were taken over intact by the RSHA. The result, therefore, while it represents on the highest level a complete triumph for the SS, represents a compromise in the lower strata. There the broken and fossilised relics of the Abwehr are still to be found, the pressure of time and events not yet having allowed their assimilation. The new organisation is thus in many respects still confused and experimental and subject to the inconsistencies and improvisations inevitable when one organisation takes over another that is at least as fully developed as itself. Much that is stated in the following pages about the constitution of the G.I.S. may therefore become out of date and subject to revision. This is especially true of the paragraphs dealing with the sabotage organisations under Ostufaf. Skorzeny.

3. In order to see past this structural confusion, it is first necessary to indicate the nature of the two organisations at the time of their fusion. The following is a brief summary of (a) the Abwehr, (b) the RSHA, at that time.

4. The Abwehr was divided functionally into three sections, numbered I, II and III, and responsible, respectively, for the following three kinds of work:

- I. The collection of operational intelligence;
- II. The organisation of sabotage and subversion in enemy, or potential enemy territory;
- III. Counter-espionage and the safeguarding of the security of the Wehrmacht.

These sections were further subdivided into appropriate subsections. Inside Germany, and in occupied territory, the regional organisation of the Abwehr was dependent upon, and parallel to, that of the OKW; there was an Ast in every Wehrkreis in the Reich, and an Abwehr-

leistelle with every Heeresgruppe in the occupied countries. In neutral countries the Abwehr was represented by so-called K O's attached to the German diplomatic missions. In addition to this static organisation, the Abwehr had mobile Abwehr Kommandos and Trupps operating with the armies in operational areas. All these features, or adaptations of them, still exist in the new organisation. Abwehr Abt. II also disposed of a private army, the Brandenburg Division, used both as a pool for linguists and other specialists and a task-force for sabotage and subversion. This was returned to the OKH in September, 1944, to be reconverted into an ordinary Wehrmacht formation.

5. The RSHA, which now controls the whole German Secret Service for intelligence, sabotage, and security, both inside and outside Germany, is the GHQ of the Sipo and SD, whose head (Chef der Sipo und SD, abbreviated CDS), SS Obergruppenführer Kaltenbrunner, reports directly to Himmler. Of the main German police, security, and special services, only the Orpo, or uniformed constabulary, is outside its control. The Sipo and SD between them comprise three services:

- (1) Geheimestaatspolizei (Gestapo) } Sipo
- (2) Kriminalpolizei (Kripo) }
- (3) Sicherheitsdienst (SD)

The SD is further subdivided into two departments, one collecting intelligence from inside Germany and German-occupied territory, the other from outside the Reich.

The Kripo and Gestapo are well-known executive police agencies. The SD, both inside and outside Germany, is a fact-finding department, which takes no official action, and tries to be as little known as possible.

6. The RSHA is divided into seven departments (Aemter), with the following official functions:

- I and II Sipo offices responsible for the administration of the RSHA, particularly for pay and personnel.
- III HQ of SD within the Reich.
- IV HQ of Gestapo.
- V HQ of Kripo.
- VI Foreign Intelligence.
- VII Culture.

The exact nature of these functions will be dealt with later.

7. The character of the RSHA has of course been subject to changes caused by historical and personal forces, and it is necessary to supplement this summary of its technical organisation with some account of its recent development.

The first important figure in the history of the RSHA was Reinhard Heydrich, the first Chef der Sipo und SD, who, with Himmler, was responsible for combining the security service of the SS and the State police in 1939. As head of the RSHA, Heydrich concentrated almost entirely on eliminating opposition to the totalitarian state at war. Espionage abroad had been defined by a "Gentleman's Agreement" between Heydrich and Canaris as largely the function of the Abwehr; Amt VI was then still an insignificant department, and its head at that time, Brigadeführer Jost, was unimportant in comparison with the heads of the Gestapo. Although Himmler had given orders that he must have a foreign intelligence service of his own, the RSHA did not have the right kind of men for the work; very few of the

officers of the RSHA had any knowledge of foreign countries or languages. Schellenberg himself, the future architect of Himmler's intelligence service, was in Amt IV in 1939.

8. The character of the RSHA was changed after 1942 by the introduction into key positions within it of two new figures, Kaltenbrunner and Schellenberg.

9. Kaltenbrunner, who eventually became head of the RSHA after the assassination of Heydrich in 1942, is an Austrian, and is regarded as the leader of a so-called "Austrian" group whose antagonism to a "North German" group within the RSHA is frequently and reliably reported. Before his appointment, he was a Higher SS and Police leader in Austria. Though he had a long and "good" record in the SS, he was not as prominent or as powerful as Heydrich had been, and with the growth of his responsibilities has been in some respects overshadowed by his more forceful subordinates, and in particular by Schellenberg and Müller.

10. Schellenberg who succeeded Jost as head of Amt VI, is a North German. He is ambitious and able, and has the ear of Himmler; from 1942 onwards, Amt VI, under his control, has ceased to be a neglected corner of the RSHA. Since 1943, when it became clear that Himmler's personal power in Germany was growing at the expense of the OKW, Schellenberg's authority steadily increased at the expense of the Abwehr, until, in May, 1944, he took over its espionage and sabotage sections. With this sudden accretion of power, as the official head of both Amt VI and the Mil. Amt, Schellenberg controlled a large and unified intelligence organisation working for Himmler.

11. Recent reports suggest that Schellenberg has since attempted to make the G.I.S. as far as possible independent of Kaltenbrunner and the RSHA as a whole, thus dividing the RSHA into two distinct services, a police and security service (largely under Müller; see below, para. 25), and a secret intelligence service under Schellenberg. To these two services, a third has been added by the gradual and more recent development of a terrorist organisation under Ostufaf Otto Skorzeny.

12. Until the incorporation of the Abwehr, the RSHA was in theory uninterested, and in practice only slightly interested in sabotage, subversion, and terrorist activity, these functions being left to Abt II of the Abwehr, and its organ the Brandenburg Division; but with the growth of Himmler's power, the RSHA began to intervene in this field, and when the Abwehr was dissolved, and the Brandenburg Division returned to the OKH, the new opportunities were exploited by the setting up of special formations under Skorzeny. Skorzeny is an Austrian, and was a member of the Students Freikorps and the illegal Nazi party in Austria. He was thrown into prominence by his spectacular rescue of Mussolini in 1943. When first put in charge of sabotage and subversion in the RSHA, he was subordinated to Amt VI; but the subsequent progress of the war has favoured the growth of his department, and he is by now almost independent of Schellenberg. He belongs anyway to the Austrian group in the RSHA, and is naturally a follower of Kaltenbrunner rather than of Schellenberg. He reports direct to Kaltenbrunner, or more often to Himmler, and sometimes to Hitler himself. He is not an intelligence officer, or naturally a part of Schellenberg's service; he is a terrorist leader.

23. In operational areas the Gestapo works in mobile formations known as Sipo and SD Kommandos. These Kommandos pursue

the Gestapo creates a card index. 22. At the centre of the Gestapo organisation, and the strength of its method as a security service, is a large card index of persons and cases which have passed through its machinery. Wherever it goes,

IVB I B Dutch, English, American and Canadian espionage, except for purely military security. Its sections are divided geo-

espionage section which has taken over the tasks of Abwehr III. Groups, frontier control, sabotage, etc. Amt IVB is the counter-traditional Gestapo subjects—Communism, Right-wing Anti-Nazi sub-divided on the same principle. The Sections of IVA deal with the local Gestapo stations in Germany and in occupied territory are Amt IVB, which are further sub-divided into numbered subsections; Amt IVB, which are further sub-divided into numbered subsections; 21. Its headquarters is divided into two sections, Amt IVA and

see para. 39 below). 20. Amt IV is the headquarters of the Gestapo. Like Amt III, it directs and receives reports from local stations in every town of con- sequence in Germany, called Gestapostellen, or, in the federal and provincial capitals, Gestapostellen. Further, the Gestapo had a huge organisation in occupied territory. The task of the Gestapo is to suppress opposition of all kinds to the Nazi State and movement. It is now the only complete security and C.E. service in Germany, having taken over in May, 1944, almost all the personnel and functions of Abwehr III (a small section of Abwehr III was taken into Amt VI, see para. 39 below).

#### AMT IV

quarters...

will already have had experience of reporting to clandestine head- contacts; these contacts will not easily be traced, and some of them service whose efficiency depends on the number and secrecy of its longer be able to send in reports to the local SD stations. But it is a network of agents and informers will no Allied occupation, Amt III's network of agents and informers falls under the German Secret Service. The static organisation of Amt III can and the SS, and in this sense must be considered as a department of 19. Amt III spies on the whole German people on behalf of Himmler to espionage inside Germany.

It would be dangerous to think of Amt III as restricting itself entirely. repatriated there will be a fair proportion of SD agents among them. assumed as certain that when the foreign workers from Germany are reginal reports on all subversive movements among them. It can be the hundreds of thousands of foreign workers in Germany, and receives encroaching on Amt VI's sphere. Amt III places its agents among were used by Amt III for ordinary espionage, Amt III to this extent Germany, the Volksdeutsche, and the surveillance of foreign workers and penetration of communities of German origin living outside 18. Amt III has two tasks of special importance—the surveillance

value to the occupying authorities. and Amt III stations issue periodical situation reports on morale in their area. Amt III documents, if captured, will be of the greatest

17. Amt III is reported to keep a card index recording the political sympathies of all suspect or potentially suspect persons in Germany;

Goebbels can be certain who are the SD agents within his department. important institution in Germany, and particularly in the higher ranks of the German civil service; its chief, Gruppenthrer Ohlendorf, is himself a high official in the Reichswirtschaftsministerium. Not even days when the Party was in opposition. It has its agents in every quarters of the Intelligence Service of the SS Party organisation. It 16. Amt III grew out of the SD Hauptamt which was the head-

learned professions, economic conditions. specialised in, for example, church affairs, press, minority groups, the offices informed of public opinion. It is sub-divided into sections may be needed; and secondly, to keep the Government and Party to tell the Gestapo when opposition is growing and where repression equivalent to a Wehrkreis). The reports are used in two ways: firstly, Leibesbesuch exercises authority over an area roughly but not exactly report on morale and opinion in every sphere of German life. (A schmitt—employ paid agents and casual informers of all kinds to These SD stations called SD Abschnitte—or, in large towns, Leitab- stations which are to be found in every town of any size in Germany. frontiers of the Reich. It controls, and receives reports from, the SD 15. Amt III is the headquarters of the SD as it works within the

#### AMT III

with Aemter III, IV and V of the RSHA. FAK's (see below, para. 61 foll.). The present sections will deal only more conveniently treated in conjunction with the other FAK's and are the III FAK's and FAK's, which after a short period under the OKW, reverted to the MII. Amt. These III FAK's and FAK's will be separate notice. The only survivors from the former Abwehr Abt III RSHA, and did not survive into the MII. Amt, it does not now require but as this section was broken up between Amt IV and Amt VI of the of the Wehrmacht had been the functions of Abt III of the Abwehr, collected by the SD, i.e., Amt III. Counter espionage and the security Kripo, i.e., of Amt IV and Amt V of the RSHA, using information 14. Security and Repression are the functions of the Gestapo and

#### B. SECURITY

- (1) Security and Repression.
  - (2) Intelligence.
  - (3) Sabotage.
- it will as far as possible follow the main divisions of activity; viz. : character of the RSHA. The arrangement of this handbook in detail structure of the RSHA, which, as stated above, is still conditioned by the survival of old elements both of the Abwehr and of the former are more important than the superficial resemblances). These con- to the old divisions of the Abwehr. (For the differences between them and security—comparable in their definitions, but not in their scale, three departments concerned respectively with espionage, subversion, 13. Thus the RSHA is gradually becoming divided functionally into

guerrillas, spies and saboteurs on German lines of communication. They fought against Partisans in Yugoslavia, the Underground in Poland, and the Maquis in France. The Gestapo has now assumed a mobile organisation in battle zones inside Germany. Sipo and SD Kommandos are composite formations, including SD personnel who are normally responsible to Amt III, but their work, and most of their personnel, belongs to the Gestapo. They are commanded by a Kommandeur of the Sipo and SD. Within Germany the Einsatz Kommandos may be expected to try to kill or remove anyone who is likely to collaborate with the Allies.

24. Within Germany the powers of the Gestapo are unlimited. It makes arrests, tortures and executes. It supervises concentration camps, censors telephones, telegraph and mail, and may intervene whenever it chooses. Outside Germany it has had considerable successes in the penetration of Allied Intelligence Services. It is represented in neutral countries by a Police Attaché, or by someone with diplomatic cover, and also by the C.E. officer attached to the Kommando der Meldegebiet (see below). Very often the same officer represents the interests of both Amt VI and the Gestapo in a neutral country.

25. Amtschef IV is Gruppenführer Müller, a Bavarian, who came to the RSHA from the Bavarian political police. He was a Gruppenführer in 1941, and has retained and enlarged his powers throughout the war. In 1942 he was expected to succeed Heydrich, and has recently received new decorations. Apart from the power which is a natural consequence of controlling the greater part of the RSHA, he is deputy to Kaltenbrunner and is now certainly one of the most powerful of all Himmler's officers.

26. The Gestapo has been compelled to receive a large influx of new recruits to do the work of repression in occupied Europe, and SD men in Allied hands have reported that many of these are not reliable Party men. Amt IV has been diluted by a host of police officials, and because of this dilution, the SD has planted its agents within the Gestapo itself to report signs of disloyalty. There is a tradition of animosity between the two services.

#### AMT V

27. Amt V is the Headquarters of the Kripo, which is in no sense part of the G.I.S. It is mentioned here only because it is part of the RSHA, and because it works in close conjunction with the Gestapo. Many of the officers of the Gestapo have been, and are being, recruited from the Kripo. It is possible that members of the SD and the Gestapo may try to cover themselves by transference to the Kripo. Gruf. Nebe, formerly Amtschef, was involved in the conspiracy of July 20th; it is probable though not certain that Müller now commands both Kripo and Gestapo.

#### C. INTELLIGENCE

28. The collection of intelligence is the function of Amt VI and Amt VII of the RSHA, and of the Mil. Amt, excepting one section of the Mil. Amt (Mil. Amt D) which deals with sabotage and will be more conveniently considered under that heading, and the II and III FAK's and FAT's which still carry out their old functions of Abwehr II and III work, but which will for convenience be treated together with

I FAK's and FAT's in this section. Both these services are under the control of Brigadeführer Schellenberg, who has a small group of SD officers to exercise his authority over both Amt VI and the Mil. Amt. Those best known to us are Staf. Sandberger, responsible for administration and personnel, and Staf. Steimle, responsible for all espionage in Western Europe. Although the two offices are thus combined at the top, they are formally separate, and their organisation can be described separately.

#### AMT VI

29. Amt VI is divided into lettered sections known as Gruppen, which are further sub-divided into numbered subsections called Referate. Unfortunately the principle of division is partly geographical and partly according to function; in fact there is no clear principle of division; further, since Amt VI has grown rapidly in the last two years, absorbing new people and new work, its organisation has been constantly changing, and any description of it is soon out of date.

30. Apart from the principal sections of Amt VI, Schellenberg is reported to have a cabinet of confidential advisers who are in fact more important than the heads of the various sections. Stubai, Eggen, one of Schellenberg's economic advisers, is one of the most important; but as such men do not normally come into direct contact with Amt VI agents, our knowledge of them is small and needs to be supplemented.

31. The known sections of Amt VI are :-

- VI A Administration—pay and personnel.
- VI B Western Europe—France, Low Countries, Switzerland, the Iberian Peninsula, and French and Spanish Morocco.
- VI C Eastern Balkans, Near and Far East, Turkey and Russia.
- VI C Z Special section for sabotage operations on the Eastern Front.
- VI D U.K., Dominions, U.S.A., and South America.
- VI E Italy, Central Europe and Scandinavia.
- VI F The technical section responsible for equipment and training of all kinds.
- VI G A small research section which collects enemy equipment, works of art, records and scientific apparatus.
- VI S Sabotage and disruption.
- VI Wi Economic intelligence.
- VI Wi/T Technical intelligence—inventions and new weapons, etc.
- VI Z Counter-espionage and penetration in enemy occupied and neutral territory.

The heads of some of these sections and their more active officers are known, but it must be remembered that they are constantly changing. The known activities of the more interesting sections can be described briefly:

32. VI B. Amt VI is now exploiting various collaborationist groups in Western Europe which fled to Germany. The best known example is Joseph Darnand's Milice. The policy is to encourage these groups to form their own intelligence services without too obvious German interference, and to assist them in the training and despatch

of agents. Staf. Bickler, an Alsatian who was head of Amt VI in France now directs this work as head of Leitstelle VI West.

33. VI D has one active section, VI D 4, under Hptstuf. Karsten, which built up a large network in South America—particularly in the Argentine. Amt VI has always been particularly interested in South America, and in the use of the large German colony and the big German firms there. It is possible that the heads of the RSHA hope to use the SD's connections in South America for post-war espionage and asylum. VI D used Spain and Portugal as a base for espionage against England and the Americas.

34. VI E is largely Austrian in its personnel and works independently of the other sections of Amt VI. Part at least of the VI E office is in Vienna and its most important officers, Ostubaf Waneck and Stubaf. Hoettl, report directly to Kaltenbrunner rather than to Schellenberg.

35. VI F is the largest and (excluding VI S) the most important section. It has its own laboratories and workshops and supplies forged documents, secret inks, wireless and sabotage equipment of all kinds. It organises W/T training schools and provides lecturers in the use of explosives. Amt VI has its own W/T system which is administered by VI F. The Havel Institute, hitherto the main W/T station of Amt VI, has been dissolved and two new stations have been set up, one south of Nürnberg, and one near Prague. Stubaf. Faross has succeeded Stubaf. Siepen in charge of Amt VI's W/T stations and operators.

36. VI S was established in August, 1943, under Skorzeny's command, because Himmler was dissatisfied with the achievements of the small Amt VI sabotage section which preceded it (see below, para. 75).

37. VI Wi was originally set up under Stubaf. Seidler to recruit German business men for espionage abroad. It has been swelled by absorbing in June, 1944, the whole of the Economic Section of the former Abwehr (Abwehr Eins Wirtschaft). The new section is called VI Wi/T. Abwehr Eins Wi was one of the most active sections and its chief, Obstlt. Focke, was one of the few Abwehr directors who survived the various purges. Focke is believed to have remained in VI Wi/T serving under a SD officer. VI Wi/T is very active in neutral territory, particularly in Spain.

38. VI Wi/T/T is a technical subsection of VI Wi/T, which has good connections in the Spanish commercial world.

39. VI Z is unique among the sections of Amt VI in that all its known officers, including its head, Obstlt. Freund, are old Abwehr men. It is a small section taken over from Abwehr III F for counter-espionage and penetration in neutral territory where the Gestapo cannot easily reach.

#### Addresses of Amt VI

40. Nothing can safely be said about the whereabouts of Amt VI, since these are liable to constant revision. There is evidence that the main H.Q. of Amt VI formerly partly in the Berkaerstrasse in Berlin and partly at Schloss Baruth, near Berlin, have been moved early this year to Bad Berka, near Weimar; other parts of Amt VI have been reported at Berlin-Wannsee; probably VI E, and possibly VI C,

are (or were until very recently) in the Theresianum Gasse in Vienna. It is reasonable to assume that the offices of Amt VI will concentrate first in Thuringia and Bavaria and finally perhaps in the Obersalzberg area.

#### Out-Stations of Amt VI

41. The organisation Sipo and SD in German-occupied territory need not be described again. The general rule was that Amt VI had one or more officers on the establishment of the Sipo and SD Headquarters in all capital or near-capital cities in occupied territory. These Amt VI officers would generally, but not always, report directly to Amt VI in Berlin and not to the local Sipo and SD Commander.

42. In every neutral country there are one or more Amt VI officers some of whom are camouflaged as members of the German Embassy; but they report directly to Amt VI and do not disclose their activities to the German Minister. In Turkey there were five or six SD men, some of them diplomats, working for Amt VI. This was perhaps an exceptionally large station. Ordinarily a station consists of two or three officers with a number of agents and contacts; the Amt VI representative in neutral territory usually has a reputation among the well-informed as "Himmler's political observer." He has his own communications independent of those of the much larger Mil. Amt station; it is Schellenberg's policy that the two services although centrally controlled, should as far as possible be kept separate at the lower levels.

#### Stay-behind agents of Amt VI

43. Imitating the Mil. Amt, Amt VI had for a year or more before D Day been planning a stay-behind network of W/T agents in France and the Low Countries. This network was recruited largely by the Amt VI officers attached to the Sipo and SD headquarters in Paris, Brussels and The Hague. A special W/T control station was set up for the purpose at Buhl, near Baden. The agents recruited were generally ill-trained and unwilling to work for the Germans when they had retreated. Consequently, the stay-behind network was a failure. Amt VI's experiments in line-crossers and stay-behind agents have in general been no more skilful or successful than those of the old Abwehr or of the Mil. Amt.

#### Political Penetration

44. Amt VI has had its greatest successes in political penetration, particularly in France and Italy. With the retreat into Germany of pro-German parties and their leaders from almost every country in Europe it now has magnificent opportunities of political penetration. It has set up special liaison sections to control and set in motion these Fascist refugees. Only two of these special liaison sections have been identified in the West and we are in urgent need of more detailed information about them. We know that there is liaison with the Roumanian Iron Guard, the Hungarian Arrow Cross, the Italian Fascist republicans, and the four French Fascist parties (P.P.F., Milice, Francistes, and R.N.P.), and with the Belgian Rexists. These special liaison sections must have initiative and independence with the result that the headquarters section of Amt VI can no longer retain control of policy. Until the summer of 1944 almost all reports were received, and instructions issued, from Berlin; the organisation could have been

paralysed by destroying its centre. It will now be necessary to identify and destroy each of these special sections whose tentacles extend outside Germany.

45. Agents recruited from Fascist emigrants are now being used on a large scale as saboteurs to disturb Allied lines of communication, both in the West and in the Balkans; their instructions are to form cells and foment a counter-revolution to embarrass the Allies. This is the short-range programme, but it may be expected that there is also a long-range programme not designed to affect current operations but to come into action after the war. There are thousands of potential and actual SD agents in RSHA training camps in Germany, and not all of them will have been despatched before the end of hostilities. Amt VI has in fact become the General Staff of the Intelligence Services of the extreme Nationalist and Fascist groups in Europe.

#### Divisions within Amt VI

46. It must not be forgotten that Schellenberg's I.S., of which Amt VI is the centre, although in theory single and centrally controlled, is in fact like the RSHA itself composed of mutually suspicious cliques; in particular reports that there is an Austrian faction within Amt VI over which Schellenberg has no authority have been too persistent to be disregarded. Part of Amt VI may try to continue its work underground, but part will almost certainly try to establish contact with one or other of the Allies as soon as possible.

#### AMT VII

47. Amt VII is the most mysterious of all the departments of the RSHA, and almost certainly the smallest. Recent reports suggest that it has been reorganised within the last few months. It is an SD office and its original function was the dissemination of Nazi culture. Its head was Gruf. Dr. Six, who was also a head of the Kultur Politisches Abteilung of the German Foreign Office. Kultur Attaches are to be found in several German Embassies abroad, whose task it is to make contact with learned individuals and societies, and with writers and journalists. Dr. Six directed this work both for the SD and for the Foreign Office, Ribbentrop being compelled to accept the fact that one of his departments was also working for Himmler and the RSHA. We know that Amt VII initiated political whispering campaigns and that it has been used as a cover for Amt VI's espionage.

48. Latest reports suggest that Schellenberg may try to use Amt VII as the research section of his I.S., but we need more information. Some of the more educated, respectable and less obvious SD men will be found in Amt VII, which could be used to prepare post-war espionage.

#### THE MIL. AMT

49. The Mil. Amt, as its name implies, is the military section of the intelligence service controlled by the RSHA. It has no personality or policy of its own apart from that of the RSHA, and it is wrong to think of its activities as separate from those of Amt VI described above. In fact its head and the most important of its directing personnel are also the head and directors of Amt VI. But the historical chances of its creation make it convenient to consider it separately. It was established in the early summer of 1944 to replace the hitherto separate intelligence service of the German High Command (O.K.W.), generally known as

the Abwehr, and its rank and file were (and still are) largely former Abwehr officials retaining their Wehrmacht ranks and uniforms. This explains why the regional organisation of the Mil. Amt is based on the military divisions of the Reich, and why the personnel of the Mil. Amt, particularly on the lower levels, is drawn from the Wehrmacht.

#### 50. The Static Organisation of the Mil. Amt

##### (i) At Head Quarters

To direct the work for which it is responsible the Mil. Amt is divided at its headquarters into seven sections lettered from A to G as follows:—

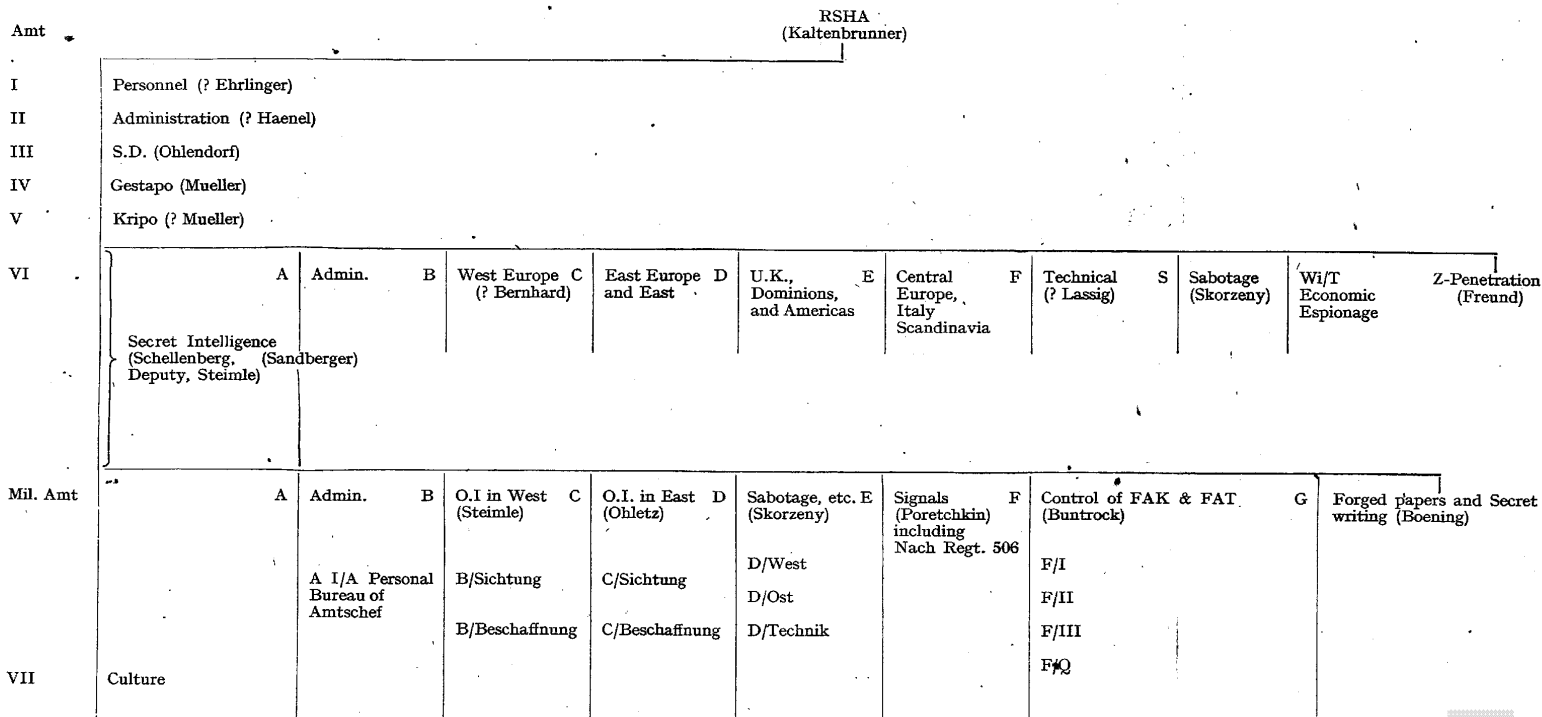
51. *Abt. A.* This section is responsible for the internal administration of the Mil. Amt. It also includes the personal bureau (Mil. A/I A) of the Amtschef, Brigadefuehrer Schellenberg. Thus, in addition to holding the central registry of reports and agents, cover-addresses, etc. (Mil. A 1); keeping accounts (A 2), arranging the posting of personnel within the Amt (A 3), and recording the allocation of vehicles and fuel, etc. (A 5)—all essential but unimportant activities—it acts as the channel for policy directives from Schellenberg to the regional and territorial stations, and as the sieve through which questions requiring a decision of policy have to pass. Its head is Staf. Sandberger (see above, para. 28); he is assisted on the I A side by three Wehrmacht officers who are the Mil. Amt's links with the German services, and it is significant that the only one of these known for certain, the I A/Marine Kapt. z. See von Bechtolsheim, was not previously a member of the Abwehr but was brought in from active service with the German Navy when the Mil. Amt was set up.

52. *Abt. B* is responsible for the collection of operational intelligence in the West. It is divided into an evaluation section (Sichtung = Mil. B/S), which receives all reports and passes them to the interested service staffs (O.K.H., Fremde Heere West, O.K.M., Seekriegsleitung, and O.K.L., Fremde Luftwaffen West), and a general administrative section (Beschaffung) which administers and plans espionage in the West. The latter is subdivided territorially into four numbered sections covering Norway and Denmark (Mil. B I), Holland, Belgium and France (Mil. B II), Spain and Portugal (Mil. B III), and Italy and Switzerland (Mil. B IV). Great Britain and the Americas are naturally targets of this section, but the agents deployed against them were evidently regarded as too few to merit a separate administrative division. The head of Mil B is Staf. Steimle of Amt VI (see above, para. 28); Steimle's chief assistant is a Wehrmacht officer, Major i.G. Taysen, who was not previously in the Abwehr.

53. *Abt. C* is responsible for the collection of operational intelligence in the East. Its internal organisation is parallel to that of Abt. B except that its administrative section is not subdivided numerically but by the initials of the countries covered, e.g., Mil. C/R for Russia, Mil. C/SK for Sweden, or by the points of the compass, e.g., Mil. C/O.S. for South-East Europe. As an exception to the general rule of control by members of Amt VI, the head of Abt. C is a G.A.F. Staff Officer, Major i.G. Ohletz, who was brought into the Abwehr in the spring of 1944 as the result of pressure from the G.A.F. for better service in the realm of air intelligence. He is assisted by another G.A.F. officer, Major Elting, a former Abwehr officer of long standing and the only one to hold such an important position in the Mil. Amt.



G. DIAGRAM of the RSHA



54. *Abt. D* was created out of the former *Abt. II* of the *Abwehr* with the same task of organising sabotage and subversion in Allied territory or areas likely to be of assistance to the Allies. In the manner of *Abt. II* it is divided into eastern and western sections which are in turn split into sabotage (S) and insurrection (I) departments, and includes a technical section (Mil. D/T) for the supply of sabotage materials. Its head is *Ostuf. Skorzeny* (see above, para. 12), and his deputy, only recently appointed, is a certain Major Loos, another officer to be brought in from outside the old *Abwehr* clique. Since the work of *Mil. D* is also done by *Amt VI S*, its importance can only be seen in its true perspective in relation to the total activity of this type conducted by the *RSHA* (see below, para. 72 foll.).

55. *Abt. E* was created out of the *Abwehr* section *Ii*; it has the task of maintaining the secret communications of the *Mil. Amt* by W/T, land-line, carrier-pigeon, etc., but not by secret writing. By far its most important function is the organisation of the W/T network of the *Mil. Amt*. In this capacity its heaviest task is the supply of men (W/T operators) and materials (W/T sets), both of which are in increasingly short supply. It also supplies ciphers and checks their security. It controls all W/T operators who are enlisted in a special signals regiment, *Nachrichten Regiment. 506*, which was set up in the late summer of 1944 for this purpose. The head of *Mil. E*, Major *Poretschkin*, is also commander of this regiment and all officers of *Mil. E* are technically on its strength. *Poretschkin* himself was brought into the *Abwehr* towards the end of 1943; his chief assistants were all formerly long-standing *Abwehr* officials, but they are retained for their efficiency and special knowledge as technicians and represent no party or policy of their own.

56. *Abt. F* was set up in December, 1944, as the H.Q. department of the *Mil. Amt* responsible for the administration of the *Frontaufklarungskommandos* and *Trupps* (FAK and FAT) attached to the German armies in the field (see below, para. 62). Originally part of the *Abwehr* and known as *Abwehrkommandos* and *Trupps*, these units were not put under the *Mil. Amt* when the *Abwehr* was dissolved but were subordinated to the O.K.W., *Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab*, though their personnel was transferred to the *Mil. Amt*. This illogical division was bound to be only a temporary solution; its purpose is obscure even now, but it was presumably designed to save the face of the O.K.W. at the time of the dissolution of the *Abwehr*. The establishment of *Mil. F* to control the FAK's and FAT's was therefore a natural development. The head of this section is *Oberst. d.G. Buntrock* and his deputy, who may also act as *Schellenberg's* military adjutant (IA/Heer) is *Obstlt. d.G. von dem Knesebeck*. Neither of these officers was previously in the *Abwehr*; *Buntrock* is a reserve officer, which suggests that he was hand-picked for this post by *RSHA*.

57. *Abt. G* is the section of the *Mil. Amt* responsible for the provision of forged documents, secret writing materials, photographic apparatus, etc. It was formed out of the former *IG* of the *Abwehr* and retains many of the *Abwehr* specialists in this work; but recently a new officer, *Obstlt. Boeing*, has been called in as head of the department.

58. All the above sections were until recently concentrated around Berlin; but with the Russian advance they have been evacuating to the Weimar-Plauen area in Thuringia, where parts of *Mil. A, B, D* and *E* have already arrived. This evacuation is part of the general movement of *Amt VI* to the same area (see above, para. 40).

(ii) Within Germany

59. The regional organisation of the *Mil. Amt* was taken over bodily from that of the *Abwehr*. The latter had stations (*Abwehrstellen*=*Asts*) in each military district (*Wehrkreis*), and the *Asts* had in turn controlled sub-stations (*Nebenstellen*=*Nests*) in the important towns in their areas. With characteristic indifference to rigid forms the *RSHA* adopted this structure as a working basis but renamed the *Asts*, *Kommando der Meldegebiete* (*KdM*) and their subsidiary stations, *Aussenstellen* (*Aust*). In the same way it allowed the old *Abwehr* forms and terminology to be retained within the *KdM's*; e.g., espionage remained as *I-work* administered by *Gruppe I*. But it also imposed a great increase of central control on the activities of the *KdM's* which were no longer allowed to work on their own, independently of each other and of their headquarters, as the old *Asts* had done. This centralisation may by now have extended to the total suppression of the *II-Gruppen* within the *KdM's*; certainly the tendency since *Skorzeny* took over the direction of the *Mil. Amt's* sabotage section has been for the execution of this work to pass increasingly into the hands of his other organisations (see below, para. 72 foll.). If this is so, then it follows that no serious threat of sabotage or insurrection is to be expected from the *KdM's* in Germany, and that the latter should be regarded purely as the executive arms of the operational sections *Mil. B* and *C* according to their geographical placing; i.e., *KdM's* west of the line running north and south through Berlin acting for *Mil. B*, and those to the east of it for *Mil. C*. But even here a further modification is necessary. Not all the *KdM's* are equally active. For in practice another effect of the *RSHA's* policy of centralisation has been that the incompetent *KdM's* have withered into insignificance. So in the west only *KdM's* Hamburg, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart are worthy of notice. Under the *Abwehr* Cologne had been a subsidiary of *Ast. Münster*, but its activity had always been greater than that of its technical parent, and it is typical of the development under the *Mil. Amt* that it should have been encouraged while *Münster* has been ignored. In the same way the formal rule by which each *KdM* is responsible for intelligence activity in its own *Wehrkreis* has been ignored when convenience has demanded it should be; recently the *Mil. Amt* extended the areas to be covered by *KdM's* Cologne and Wiesbaden in establishing their stay-behind agent network to the East of the Rhine to include parts of the *Wehrkreis* areas immediately to their rear. The general conclusion from this is that the form of the *Mil. Amt's* regional organisation in Germany is not a reliable guide to the areas or intensity of the *Mil. Amt's* activities.

(iii) In Neutral territory

60. The *Mil. Amt's* organisation in neutral territory was also based on the structure left by the *Abwehr*. This consisted of a headquarters station in each country, called *Kriegsorganisation* or *K.O.* (e.g., *K.O. Spain*, *K.O. Sweden*, etc.), which was attached to the diplomatic mission. The *K.O.* controlled subsidiary stations generally tied to Consulates, though sometimes consisting of only one or two local German business men. Internally a *K.O.* was divided like the *Asts* into *I, II* and *III Gruppen*. The *Mil. Amt* continued this form, save that the *Gruppe III* was incorporated in the local *Amt VI* station and the name *K.O.* was changed to *KdM*, so bringing all its regional stations at home and abroad under one form. At the same time the *Mil. Amt* extended the policy of centralisation to cover the stations abroad.

Under the Abwehr the work of the K.O.'s had been handicapped by the fact that the Asts in Germany and occupied countries had been free to organise their own networks in neutral territory with the barest reference to the K.O. concerned. This led to situations in which a K.O. would often suffer from diplomatic action taken against it because an agent of some other Ast, of whom it had known nothing, had been uncovered. This trouble increased as Germany's diplomatic position grew weaker; and one of the immediate causes of the Abwehr's dissolution was its failure in the neutral countries of Argentina, Turkey, and Spain. The tendency under the Mil. Amt has been to counter this weakness by bringing together all its activities in neutral countries under the local KdM, and by encouraging close liaison between the heads of these KdM's with the corresponding heads of the Amt VI stations. At the same time the staffs of the KdM's have been drastically reduced, partly as a result of diplomatic protests by the Allies and because of the increasing call-up of the able-bodied into the Wehrmacht, but mainly in pursuance of a definite policy by which only the essential specialists would be accredited to the diplomatic mission, while head-agents would be dispersed under commercial cover and if possible made to take the nationality of the country in which they were working. This policy will have important results; the work of the Mil. Amt in neutral countries will become less dependent on diplomatic privilege and counter-action will accordingly become more difficult, since the closing of German missions will not break its organisations. This point is particularly relevant to the II-work of the KdM's in neutral territory. Whereas in Germany sabotage and subversion seems to have been withdrawn from the competence of the KdM's (see above, para. 59), there is evidence that at least in Spain and Portugal the preparations of the KdM's in this sphere have been greatly intensified in the past nine months, and that great care has been taken to divorce these preparations from the appearance of Embassy control.

#### The Organisation of the Mil. Amt in the Field

61. The Abwehr had made special provision for conducting its work in the field by setting up mobile formations with the status of military units in uniform attached to Wehrmacht H.Q.'s. These formations were known as Abwehrkommandos and Trupps, and were of three types corresponding to the three kinds of Abwehr work. Towards the end of its life the Abwehr provided within the framework of the I-Kommandos specialised Luft and Marine units which might be attached to an independent Naval or Air command. Kommandos were designated by means of three-figure numbers with the first digit in each number indicating the type of work in which they specialised: e.g., Kdo 120, or 210, or 306—and in the case of the specialised naval and air Kommandos by the addition of the letter *M* or *L*: e.g., Kdo 166 *M*, or Kdo 180 *L*. Each Kommando controlled subsidiary Trupps which were numbered on the same principle: e.g., Kdo 120 controlled Trupps 131, 132 and 133; Kdo 210 controlled Trupps 251, 252, etc. The numbers of a Kdo and its subsidiary Trupps would sometimes run straight through; e.g., Kdo 140 controlled Trupps 141, 142 and 143—but this was not, and still is not, a general rule so that the numbers of the Trupps under a Kdo cannot be inferred from the number of the Kdo itself. The subordination of these units had reached a common form by the time the Abwehr was dissolved. Corresponding to each front there would be attached a Leitstelle for each kind of work, I, II and III; e.g., Abwehrleitstelle I West, II Ost, III Sued Ost, etc.; to

every army group on a front there would be attached a I, II and III Kommando; and to every army within an army group there would be attached one or more I, II and III Trupps. Lower than this the form varied with the course of operations and the type of work done. Normally each Trupp would have a forward or battle echelon permanently in being which moved with the forward H.Q. of the army, and this was also the normal procedure for Kommandos; as operations required a Trupp would set up reporting-posts (Meldekoepe=MK's), often attached to Corps or even divisional H.Q.'s which would be formed out of its establishment and be re-absorbed into it as soon as the situation no longer required their existence. Among the III Trupps this form was slightly varied. A Trupp attached immediately to an army command would sometimes be known as a leading Trupp (Leittrupp) and in place of the MK's of the I and II Trupps it would control permanent III Trupps in the area of its army. On other occasions an army would have attached to it two or more III Trupps of equal standing. But in general it was, and still is, safe to assume that where a I or II Trupp is reported, there a German army H.Q. will be found. In addition to its forward and rear echelons and occasional MK's, a Trupp would often control an agent training-camp which would be in the rear area generally with the 2nd echelon of the Trupp. For the most part these camps would be used for the brief training and temporary housing of short-term line-crossing agents of all nationalities. The training of longer-term agents would be in the hands of similar camps attached to the Kommandos and Leitstellen; these camps would ordinarily concentrate on agents of particular nationalities. So in the summer of 1944 one of Kdo 120's three training camps was restricted to French-speaking Arabs and another to metropolitan Frenchmen and Belgians. Finally some mention must be made of the special units set up to supply false documents, secret-writing materials, forged money, etc., to the Kdo's and Trupps. These were called G-Trupps and were formed out of personnel of the Abwehr's section I.G. which became Mil. G in the Mil. Amt (see above, para. 57). Though called Trupps they were ordinarily attached at Army Group level to the I Kommando of the area concerned, and they were responsible to a similar unit attached to the I Leitstelle at C-in-C level and known as the G-Staffel of the C-in-C.

62. After the Abwehr was dissolved there was a brief interval (June to December 1944) when the whole of this structure was subordinated to the O.K.W., the only changes made being changes of terminology, in particular the prefix Abwehr being replaced by Frontaufklaerung (abbreviated F.A.). But since December 1944 it has been in the hands of the Mil. Amt through its Abteilung F. (see above, para. 56). Yet it would be wrong to lay much stress on this change. Alike under the Abwehr and the Mil. Amt the Kommandos and Trupps have been essentially dependent on the Wehrmacht command to which they have been attached. Day-to-day direction comes to them from the C-in-C. of the area in which they are stationed and there is and always was a special chain of command for this purpose. Their reports are routed for action to the Ic (i.e. senior intelligence officer) of the Wehrmacht unit to which they are attached, and this Ic has authority to issue directives to and to control the activities of the Kommando or Trupp in his area. It follows from this that the Ic of the C-in-C. (Oberbefehlshaber=O.B.) of an area has authority over all Leitstellen, Kommandos and Trupps on that front. This authority is used through the agency of an officer of the Mil. Amt attached as liaison officer to the

Ic of an Oberbefehlshaber, army-group, or army who is known by his old Abwehr title still as Ic/A.O. (=Abwehr Offizier). A Ic/A.O. is responsible to the Ic to whom he is attached and not to the Mil. Amt. In this way the Leitstellen, Kommandos and Trupps receive direction from the Wehrmacht authorities in the field at their respective levels without reference to the Mil. Amt. This is highly important since it means that in the event of the Wehrmacht being defeated or broken up on any one front the Kommandos and Trupps on that front will dissolve with it.

63. This dependence of the Kommandos and Trupps on the Wehrmacht authorities is reflected in the work that they do. In the I-sphere they make use of two types of agents :—

#### Stay-behind agents

64. These are long-term agents ordinarily left in territory abandoned by the Wehrmacht in the course of operations, and communicating by W/T to central stations well within Germany. In the past six months many such agents have been dropped by parachute in areas abandoned during 1944 to reinforce or replace those originally left, while many others have been trained and left behind in areas near the front since occupied by the Allies.

#### Line-crossers or front-runners

65. These are short-term agents usually slipped through the lines when the front is static or left to be over-run when it is being moved back, and reporting back in person after a period of a few days, or weeks.

66. In general terms the division between stay-behind agents and line-crossers is that between strategic and tactical intelligence. Both are designed to serve the army commands, but as is natural the Mil. Amt shows a greater interest in the use of the first than in the second, while the army commands from Oberbefehlshaber down tend to favour the use of the second. But no hard and fast line can be drawn in this matter; what is certain is that the Kommandos and Trupps concentrate on training and putting into operation the type of agents required at any given moment by the army commands to which they are attached. Recent events demonstrate this point. Before the recent Allied offensive the highest priority was given to the establishment of stay-behind agents between the front line and the west bank of the Rhine, whereas during the German offensive of December 1944 the maximum efforts of the Trupps were directed towards line-crossing. The point is sharpened by the reported complaint of the Army Commands since the start of the present Allied offensive that the stay-behind network West of the Rhine has proved inadequate. Accordingly it has been abandoned in favour of a new arrangement by which the line-crossers will be equipped with W/T and will work for longer periods than usual before attempting to return.

67. The same dependence is true of the II and III Kdos, and Trupps, which use both stay-behind agents and line-crossers to carry out their respective duties of sabotage and counter-espionage though much less is known of their activities in detail than of the I units. During the present Allied offensive several III-Trupp agents have been arrested in the course of crossing the lines on I-work because on the orders of the O.B. West II and III units had been thrown in to do espionage tasks

in an effort to fill the gaps in the German knowledge of Allied intentions and dispositions. In general therefore it can safely be assumed that no long-term danger is to be expected from the Mil. Amt's units in the field.

#### Summary and Conclusions

68. The Mil. Amt is a section of the RSHA and should only be studied in this light. Though formed largely out of Abwehr personnel and often organised internally along the lines of the Abwehr, its head and directing personnel are also the head and directors of RSHA Amt VI and it does not represent, nor will it be able to represent, a policy contrary to that of the RSHA.

69. The Mil. Amt is chiefly concerned with obtaining operational intelligence. It is also concerned with planning and executing sabotage and subversion in territory held by, or favourable to, the Allies. In the second case its activities are dwindling, except in neutral territory. It has no responsibility for security or counter-espionage except in the field.

70. The Mil. Amt is organised into :—

- (a) Headquarters sections.
- (b) Static regional stations (KdM's) within Germany and in neutral countries.
- (c) Mobile units (Kommandos and Trupps) attached to the commands in the field.

The nerve-centre of the Mil. Amt's H.Q. is the Amtschef's personal bureau; the majority of the H.Q. Sections are concerned with day-to-day administration. The regional stations within Germany are decreasing in importance. In the west their work has been concentrated in the hands of an efficient four; Hamburg, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart. In neutral territory the regional stations have been reorganised with fewer personnel under cover of the diplomatic missions as an insurance against future diplomatic changes. In the field the Kdos and Trupps work under the immediate control of the army commands, and their work is likely to come to an end with the collapse of these.

71. The Mil. Amt is not likely to be used by the RSHA for long-term action. In the field its units will collapse with the armies. Within Germany its stations are already of diminished importance. Only in neutral territory are there any signs of future vitality.

#### D. SABOTAGE AND TERRORISM

##### General

72. By the end of the summer of 1944 the organisation of all German sabotage and political subversion had come under the control of one man within the RSHA by the appointment of Obersturmbannführer Otto Skorzeny, already head of V.I.S, the sabotage section of Amt VI, to be head of Mil. Amt D. Skorzeny has his headquarters in Schloss Friedenthal near Oranienburg, but it is believed that this place may shortly be evacuated.

73. The functions of Skorzeny's sabotage services are of two general types :-

- (i) To threaten Allied lines of communication by sabotage and by fomenting political trouble in Germany and the former occupied countries, using for these purposes German nationals or Fascist and anti-Allied elements of the countries concerned.
- (ii) To mount military operations of a special type which the regular army would not normally undertake.

74. To carry out these functions Skorzeny has at his disposal the following units whose headquarters and training camps are widely dispersed throughout Germany :-

SS Jaegerbataillon 502.

SS Jagdverbaende.

Frontaufklaerungskommandos and Trupps of Mil. Amt D\*.

#### Amt VI.S

75. Amt. VI.S, though a small department now dwarfed by the SS Jagdverbaende, has been responsible for two ambitious failures in sabotage and subversion, one in Greece and one in France; in both cases the plan was the same—to train an indigenous pro-German group to resist the invading Allies by terrorism and sabotage. In Italy Stubaf. Begus of VI.S has trained and despatched a steady stream of largely unsuccessful saboteurs. Hptstuf. Beskow directs all the undertakings of VI.S in Western Europe on behalf of Skorzeny. He has sent several groups of inadequately briefed saboteurs to France to destroy the pipe-lines.

The headquarters of VI.S are (or were until recently) at Schloss Friedenthal. VI.S is now practically merged in the general staff of the SS Jagdverbaende though individual agents may consider themselves as agents of VI.S and not of the Jagdverbaende.

#### The SS Jaegerbataillon 502

76. The SS Jaegerbataillon 502 was formed some time in the autumn of 1943 to incorporate the agents of various nationalities then employed by Amt VI.S. It probably took over the functions and personnel of SS Sonderverband zbV Friedenthal, founded by Obersturmbannfuhrer Dornier of Amt VI.F, when that section was responsible for Amt VI sabotage. At one time or another, nationals of most of the European countries, in addition to Arabs and Indians, have been incorporated in the battalion. Its headquarters are at Schloss Friedenthal.

77. Attached to the Jaegerbataillon 502 at Schloss Friedenthal in the autumn of 1944 was a Sondereinsatzabteilung from which were recruited men for the Kommando der Kleinkampferverbände, as swimming saboteurs and one-man torpedo operatives. There is a close association between Skorzeny and this naval unit, although its exact nature is not clear. (See below, para. 108.)

78. The SS Jaegerbataillon 502 was probably Amt VI's answer to the Brandenburg Division during the time of rivalry between the sabotage sections of the RSHA and the Abwehr. Since the formation of the SS Jagdverbaende, the Jaegerbataillon has become redundant and at present seems to be a base holding and training unit for agents to be despatched directly to the field without further attachment to the Jagdverband in the area.

\* For 150 Pz. Bde., now dissolved, see below, para. 89.

#### SS Jagdverbaende

79. When the Brandenburg Division, with the exception of the Lehrregiment Kurfuerst, passed from Abwehr control to be used as an ordinary fighting unit, many members of that Division were transferred to Skorzeny's organisation. In November 1944 new types of units were formed to take over this personnel and the former tasks of the Brandenburg Division. These units were named SS Jagdverbaende.

80. The specialist personnel from the Brandenburg Division were used for the cadre of officers and NCOs of the newly formed Jagdverbaende. In some cases complete units of the Brandenburg Division were transferred intact, the men retaining their Brandenburg pay books in which an entry "Übernommen in SS Jagdverbaende" had been made. Officers and men who refused to serve with a SS Unit, were transferred to other Army units; certain officers were, however, unofficially allowed to keep their Army ranks and uniforms. Similarly some of the Brandenburg Companies which were transferred in their entirety are still referred to by their old Brandenburg names. Additional members were recruited from the Waffen SS and all branches of the armed forces.

81. Three types of Brandenburg personnel may therefore be encountered :-

- (a) Ordinary prisoners of war who belonged to the Brandenburg Division during the time that it was under Abwehr control; these have information, although out of date, of C.I. interest.
- (b) Members of the Brandenburg Division who have been transferred to the SS Jagdverbaende and are therefore of direct C.I. interest.
- (c) Members of the Brandenburg Division who either individually or in whole formations have been incorporated into ordinary fighting units; these are of no C.I. interest.

82. Until recently new members of the Jagdverbaende have been mainly of foreign nationality, but with the continuance of the war within the Reich there will be an increasing tendency towards the recruitment of German personnel. The main sources of foreign recruits in the west have been the collaborationist organisations of France, Belgium and Holland which retreated with the retreating German Armies; in the case of the French contingents, many recruits have come from the PPF, LVF and Milice.

83. The training of members of the SS Jagdverbaende follow the same lines as that of the Brandenburg Division, and includes training in sabotage, demolition and single combat, in addition to the usual infantry training.

84. Functions. Skorzeny's agents are sent back individually or in small groups to their country of origin with the mission of reactivating the post-occupational sabotage and subversive networks and to carry out individual acts of sabotage against specific targets. Such agents also have terrorist assignments including the assassination of important political figures or former German agents who have gone over to the Allies.

85. The SS Jagdverbaende are also responsible for organising groups of men who will undertake commando raids on isolated posts and particular targets, wearing in these cases either German uniforms,

Allied uniforms, or German uniforms of a type likely to give a superficial appearance of Allied uniforms but sufficiently German to ensure prisoner of war treatment for the agent.

86. Another function of the Jagdverbaende personnel is the abduction of important characters. Since the rescue of Mussolini in September 1943, Skorzeny has been responsible for an abortive undertaking against Petain and the successful removal of Horthy from Hungary to Germany.

87. In so far as it is necessary for Skorzeny to have intelligence both of a political nature on which to base his further operations and of targets for subsequent missions, Jagdverbaende personnel may be sent on such espionage missions. Cases are also known of Jagdverbaende Kommandos being used to work against the underground resistance in Holland and on straightforward espionage missions on behalf of the Army.

88. *Organisation.* The SS Jagdverbaende are organised on a geographical basis, the following being known :—

- SS Jagdverband Nord .
- SS Jagdverband Mitte
- SS Jagdverband Nordwest
- SS Jagdverband Sued
- SS Jagdverband Suedwest
- SS Jagdverband Suedost
- SS Jagdverband Ost.

The SS Jagdverband in any given area is sub-divided into SS Streifkorps, believed to have a status equivalent to that of a battalion. The Streifkorps which are known either by their geographical location, e.g. North-west, or by their Field Post Numbers, have an administrative and training function as well as a tactical function; they receive orders through the parent Jagdverband and are themselves divided into a number of Kommandos. These Kommandos which are the actual operational units responsible for handling and despatching the agents, vary in size. The Kommandos are usually referred to by the name of their Commanding Officer, e.g. Kommando Well.

#### 150 Panzer Brigade

89. The operations of the 150 Panzer Brigade as part of the German offensive in December 1944 demonstrates the other function of Skorzeny's organisation, that of special types of military operations. This Brigade, composed of between 2,000 to 3,000 men, wearing American uniforms and using American vehicles and tanks, was designed as the spearhead of the attack to cause confusion amongst the U.S. front-line troops; strategic points were to be seized for exploitation by the following SS units, and parties were to be infiltrated for special tasks behind the Allied lines. These tasks were to be undertaken by the Einheit Stielau, a unit composed of approximately 200 men, picked for their knowledge of the English language and specially trained. Skorzeny is believed to have been directly responsible for the formation and training of the 150 Panzer Brigade, which was officially disbanded on 17.1.45, its members being encouraged to volunteer for the SS Jagdverbaende.

#### Frontaufklaerungs-Kommandos and Trupps of Mil. Amt D.

90. Agents of the Frontaufklaerungs-Kommandos and Trupps of Mil. Amt D are given sabotage and reconnaissance missions similar to those undertaken by the SS Jagdverbaende personnel; there is no indication that the former are being used on long-term political subversion. All the Frontaufklaerungs Units of the Militaerisches Amt are organised on the same lines, and the Mil. Amt D Units are discussed under that general heading.

#### Hitler Jugend

91. A large number of Hitler Jugend have been given training in sabotage and terrorism at special schools in Holland and throughout Germany, some have also been trained at Skorzeny's training schools. It is probable that use will be made of such material in Skorzeny's plans for resistance within Germany.

#### Results of Operations

92. Since the invasion of north-west Europe in June 1944 the German Sabotage Services have had few successes. The Abw. II post-occupational networks with their large amount of buried sabotage equipment, both in France and Belgium, failed to operate, as did also that of Amt VI. S. Since that date efforts have been made to reactivate these networks by the infiltration of further agents. In addition, agents have been sent by parachute and through the lines with specific sabotage or assassination missions. These undertakings have failed because the agents were either known collaborationists and were arrested for that reason, or they had no incentive to carry out work for what appeared to be the defeated side. This type of agent gave himself up either in the hope of reinstating himself or of using his mission as a chance of returning to his country, knowing that if he was caught in Germany he could expect no mercy. Many agents of the stay-behind organisation had allowed themselves to be recruited without ever having the intention of working. Further, the lack of security during training and the recruitment from the same collaborationist organisations meant that many agents have known of each other's activities, and the arrest of one has led to the arrest of others.

93. *Training.* In some cases sabotage training has been thorough, in others quite inadequate. Sabotage equipment which is now of German origin is comparatively efficient and suitable for use by relatively untrained agents.

#### E. ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

94. To carry out its operations, the G.I.S. has recourse to service organisations which are placed at its disposal by the parent services, and which are specialised to meet its requirements, but which are not under its control. The two most important of these are I/KG 200 of the Luftwaffe and the Kommando der Kleinkampferverbaende of the German Navy.

#### I/KG 200

95. For certain operations the G.I.S. requires the co-operation of the Luftwaffe, and thus comes in contact with KG 200, a special and secret Kampfgeschwader used for various specialist tasks under the

command of Oberstlttn. i G. Werner Baumbach. Of the Gruppen of KG 200 only the first (I/KG 200) is relevant to the ordinary operations of the G.I.S.

96. I/KG 200 is responsible for the ferrying, parachuting, and supplying by air, of agents. It has been active since at least the summer of 1942, and has grown in that time from a Staffel to a Gruppe consisting of three and perhaps four Staffeln, of which Staffeln 1 and 4 operate on the Western Front. It has previously been known as 2 Staffel Versuchsverband Ob.d.L. and Staffel (later Gruppe) Gartenfeld (after its former commander Major Gartenfeld, who has long been associated with this kind of work). Its activities, and even existence, are officially kept secret from other G.A.F. personnel.

97. The present Kommandeur of I/KG 200 is probably Major Koch, who appears to have succeeded Major Gartenfeld in the spring of 1944. Its H.Q. have been at Berlin-Rangsdorf, Finow, Berlin-Finsterwalde, and (as at present) at Hildesheim.

98. I/KG 200 is a single organisation operating indifferently on all fronts, and using a chain of aerodromes suitably situated for all operations. At different times it has used aerodromes at Simferopol (for operations in Persia, Iraq, and the Caucasus), in Roumania (for South Russia), at Athens-Kalamaki (for Egypt, Transjordan, and Libya), at Marseilles (for Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco), at Bergamo (for Italy, Istria, etc.), at Wiener Neustadt (for the Balkans), and at Echterdingen, and other aerodromes on the right bank of the Rhine, for tactical operations on the Western Front. It has also operated to Ireland, and has planned, but not executed, an operation to India.

99. The establishment of I/KG 200 is not known, but it has used on its operations at any rate the following types of aircraft:—

F.W. 200.  
S.M. 75.  
Ju 88.  
Ju 188.  
Ju 252.  
Ju 290.  
He 111.  
Fieseler Storch.  
Flying Fortress B.17.

The last-named are captured aircraft and are used particularly for long-distance operations. B.17 was used for an ambitious and partially successful operation in North Africa in the spring of 1944 involving the construction and maintenance of a chain of secret landing grounds and petrol dumps in the desert. For this operation the B.17 was fitted with additional petrol tanks. A B.17 was also used to drop agents in Transjordan in October 1944, and another was intended for the Indian operation. B.17's have also been used on the Western Front. I/KG 200 is known to have other foreign aircraft also, and it is probable that any operation on which captured Allied aircraft are used is an operation by I/KG 200. The B.17's used by this formation are, or were, known by the cover name of Do 288 (a non-existent type). Captured Russian a/c are also reported to be used on the Eastern front.

100. The personnel and crews employed by I/KG 200 are members of the Luftwaffe, with the exception of W/T operators, who are often drawn from the Mil. Amt.

101. The operations and units of I/KG 200 are known by cover-names. A number of operations in Russia carried out by a detachment of I/KG 200 based on the Roumanian aerodrome of Zilistea were known as the "Richard Wagner" concert; units operating in the Mediterranean were designated by the names of operas—Tosca, Traviata, Rigoletto, Aida, Carmen, etc.; more recently, feminine names have been used, e.g. Olga for the unit in the West, Klara for that at Wiener Neustadt.

102. I/KG 200 was used equally by the Abwehr and the SD even when these were entirely independent and often competitive organisations. On one occasion at least a mixed party of Abwehr and SD agents was conveyed to Persia in a single I/KG 200 aircraft. Co-operation between the two organisations in such matters seems generally to have been good.

103. The variety and extent of the liabilities of I/KG 200 impose a considerable strain on its resources. It is constantly being hampered by lack of fuel or aircraft for its responsibilities, and few of its undertakings have not been impeded or delayed by such shortages. Recently, the general war and supply situation, combined with the increase of tactical, short-range operations to which it has been less accustomed, have led to particular difficulties in the west, where I/KG 200 has lost several aircraft and failed (partly through bad luck) in a series of operations. In consequence of this, FAK and FAT have been authorised to make direct application to the local Luftwaffe units for the short-range, tactical dropping of agents, while leaving detachment Olga of I/KG 200 to specialise in long-range, strategic enterprises. In consequence of this, agents are frequently dropped in this area not by I/KG 200 but by TG 30, which operates from the same airfields and is ordinarily engaged in supplying the Atlantic fortresses.

104. I/KG 200, and the agencies for which it works, make use of a parachute-expert, Lttn. Paulus, who is consulted in connection with nearly all important parachute operations, often personally supervising the preparations. Lttn. Paulus is the designer of a container in which three men and their gear can be parachuted together, and which has recently been used in operations in Western Europe.

#### Kommando der Kleinkampfverbaende

105. The activity of the G.I.S. in naval matters was originally confined to naval espionage carried out by Abw. Abt. I.M., of which the most effective example was the naval reconnaissance and harbour exploitation directed by KzS Obladen in Greece and South Russia; but a certain amount of sabotage was practised by Abt. II in Spain against allied shipping in Gibraltar harbour. One of the discoveries made by the Abwehr in this connection was that the Italian methods of naval sabotage and midget-warfare were far superior to the German, and both in Gibraltar and in Alexandria the highly specialised sabotage carried out by the Italians, using underwater swimmers (Gamma-swimmers) and midget submarines, produced results which the Abwehr, relying on hired Spanish divers, never achieved. The organisation which controlled these Italian saboteurs was the Xth M.A.S. Flotilla, stationed at La Spezia under the command of Prince Valerio Borghese, with schools at Valdarno, Venice, and Sesto Calende (on Lake Maggiore).

106. After the Italian armistice, and the German occupation of North Italy, arrangements were made for the exploitation of Xth M.A.S. Flotilla by the Germans. At first the independence of Xth M.A.S., as an organ of the Republican Fascist government, was recognised, and co-ordination with German policy was maintained through liaison officers; but in the end the Germans acquired virtual control of its operations, equipment, and operations. Abwehr II, S.S., and establishments, equipment, and operations. Abwehr II, S.S., and German Navy were all interested in obtaining control; and have all contributed some elements to the present situation; but the initiative was taken, and has been maintained, by the German Navy, which set up a new naval organisation to carry out all kinds of special naval operations and sabotage, profiting by the experience and exploiting the resources of Xth M.A.S. This new organisation was at first known as M.E.A. (Marine Einsatz Abteilung), and is now called K.d.K. (Kommando der Kleinkampfverbände), and is under Vice-Admiral Heye. Heye is a regular naval officer, and the K.d.K., as at present organised, is a purely operational service; it is not a secret service, although it is inspired by a strong sense of security and armed with secret weapons, and uses secret tactics and devices, many of which are originally of Italian invention. There is no evidence that the K.d.K. uses the methods associated with espionage; its personnel are naval officers and ratings, or specially seconded Army or SS officers, wearing uniform on all proper occasions; there is no evidence of "dirty fighting" or "chamaeleon" tactics.

107. The H.Q. of the K.d.K. have been at various places on the German coast, and are believed at present to be at Timmendorferstrand, between Lubeck and Kiel. It has schools on the German coast, in Denmark, and in Italy, where it has taken over those of Xth M.A.S. It has operational units—numbered M.E.K. (Marine Einsatz Kommandos) and specialist flotillas at Pola, Venice, San Remo, La Spezia, and in Holland, Denmark, and Norway, as formerly in the Aegean, at Dubrovnik, Toulon, and Brest, and in the Normandy beachhead. It has planned, or conducted, *ad hoc* operations in the river Orne, at Nijmegen and against the Antwerp docks and the Remagen bridge. Its special weapons and methods may be summarised as:—

- (a) *Salt water*: Midget submarines, explosive motorboats, one-man torpedoes.
- (b) *Freshwater or coastal*: M.K. (Meereskaempfer) or underwater swimmers (equivalent to Italian gamma-swimmers) used against locks, bridges, etc. They are equipped with airtight rubber suits with breathing devices enabling them to stay several hours, and swim long distances, under water. German and Italian champion swimmers are employed as M.K. Their greatest fear is of barbed wire. Midget submarines and explosive motorboats may also be used in large rivers. Floating mines camouflaged as driftwood.
- (c) Combined operations and commando raids on islands to destroy installations, take prisoners, etc.

The contribution of the Abwehr consists in the incorporation in the K.d.K. of Abwehr officers, such as KzS Obladen, at first with his naval reconnaissance parties which worked for the K.d.K. in the Aegean. These functions of naval reconnaissance have since been dropped by the K.d.K., but Obladen is still employed on its staff. Another Abwehr figure employed by the K.d.K. is the Abwehr sabotage expert, Hellmers, who, after being in charge of sabotage in Spain, returned to undertake experimental sabotage work in Germany, and was thence transferred to the

K.d.K., which he has recently left to become Leiter II West. The Abwehr has also direct liaison with the K.d.K.; thus Abwehr reports, if of significance, are passed direct to the local K.d.K. H.Q., and the K.d.K. may provide personnel, vessels, and other facilities for such Abwehr operations as require its assistance. But it should be noticed that though the Abwehr has been concerned in the history, and has contributed to the staff, of the K.d.K., the latter is not in any sense under G.I.S. control or direction; in fact, the influence of the G.I.S. in the K.d.K. has diminished rather than increased in the past eighteen months.

108. It is to be expected that the S.S., which has so notoriously gained at the expense of the O.K.W. and has obtained a monopoly of other sabotage work, should have sought to control the operations of the K.d.K.; and the evidence at present available suggests that it is in fact extending its influence here. In the early days after the Italian collapse, Amt VI intervened with Xth M.A.S. Flotilla, and seems to have set up its own swimming schools at Bad Hoelz (in the Taunus) and Friedenthal; but although there is evidence that Skorzeny is seeking to elbow his way into the direction of the K.d.K., he does not seem yet to have achieved any direct control, although if it is true (as is said) that Heye is a friend of Skorzeny and Himmler as well as of Doenitz, it may be that the S.S. exercises an indirect influence. This is not incompatible with the statements which have been made that the growing interference of Skorzeny is causing jealousy between him and Heye. It is known that S.S. men are being inserted into the K.d.K., and are retaining S.S. ranks while in it, and there is some evidence that special operations of the K.d.K. are directly ordered by Himmler or Hitler. Skorzeny himself is known to have made a tour of inspection of K.d.K. training camps, etc.

109. Since the K.d.K. is an operational, not a G.I.S., organisation, no detailed account of its activities is necessary here; but it should be stated that the greatest importance is attached to its operations by the German high command; its members have passes giving them special priorities and facilities; and the K.d.K. has received a great deal of build-up and publicity inside Germany. The efficiency of the organisation is not at present equal to its claims, and it is impeded by internal feuds and the usual shortage of equipment and transport; but its members are keen, and the high priorities it receives may outweigh some of its administrative difficulties. The British Admiralty have fairly full information about its constitution and activities, and interrogation of prisoners from the K.d.K. is an Admiralty responsibility; but the connection of the K.d.K. with the G.I.S. is close enough and changeable enough for a general knowledge of its activities to be useful. In particular the exact position of Skorzeny in respect of the K.d.K. is undetermined, and would be of interest.

## F. CONCLUSIONS

110. It is now reasonable to ask in what form if at all, and how effectively, the G.I.S. or parts of it may survive the defeat of the German armies, and present a danger to the occupying authorities; in order to suggest what counter-measures are necessary, and what targets must be given the first priority. Here it will be clear that the differences between intelligence work and sabotage, and between long-term and short-term intelligence, at present conducted under single authority,



will become so wide that the organisation of the RSHA may be completely broken up, and the two kinds of activity be conducted quite separately. The existing antipathies within the RSHA may therefore be the beginning of a more complete rift, which will repay exploitation, between those who seek to perpetuate the Nazi idea by acts of terrorism controlled by an outlawed faction still resisting in the mountains, and those who seek to preserve the possibilities of independent politics by keeping in being an intelligence service. This latter party may as readily pursue its aims by apparent accommodation with, or subservience to, Allied authorities, as by committing themselves to a Maquis. In dealing with the possible future of the G.I.S., we will therefore preserve the distinction already made between intelligence and terrorism.

111. But first, in order to clear the ground, the Mil. Amt must be disposed of. It will dispose of itself. Already a makeshift within the RSHA, preserving the anomalies and inefficiencies of the old Abwehr, it will soon collapse in defeat, and the survivors be absorbed into the RSHA proper. The FAK and FAT will collapse with the Wehrmacht, and any line-crossers or stay-behind agents of the future will be agents of the terrorist resistance movement. The only survival from the Mil. Amt will be some elements of its organisation in neutral countries which will be considered under Intelligence below.

112. We will therefore conclude by considering the future possibilities of (a) Resistance, and (b) Political Penetration by the G.I.S.

#### The Resistance Movement

113. It is assumed that Skorzeny's services will be able to retire to a Resistance Headquarters, with their personnel and equipment, in sufficiently large numbers to enable them to continue operations. Operations will be organised not only by Skorzeny's services but also by special Waffen S.S. Units, some agents of which have already been captured. These Waffen S.S. Units will be organised regionally and led by S.S. officers who have had experience of anti-German partisan movements in the former occupied countries. Both services will plan to retain their headquarters staffs; they will recruit from the Waffen S.S. and Wehrmacht in increasing numbers as organised resistance collapses, and from the thousands of collaborators who have fled from the former occupied countries. Most of these collaborators, who retreated with the German armies, have by now either been incorporated in Skorzeny's S.S. Jagdverbaende or in such foreign S.S. units as the Charlemagne Division. Like the Nazi leaders, they have nothing to expect from surrender except execution, and are therefore likely to be found amongst the last of the resisters.

#### Future operations

114. *Allied Countries.* If the Nazis are endeavouring to perpetuate their doctrines in Germany it is to their advantage to have sympathetic governments in the adjacent countries. For this reason, and because Skorzeny has a large number of potential agents for use in France and the Low Countries, it is probable that operations against these countries will be continued. Agents will not generally be given straightforward sabotage missions; they will be told to contact known pro-Nazi members of the former collaborationist movements, and with their aid to build an underground resistance movement. Such movements can

be used to cause political upheavals by assassinations, terrorism, and acts of violence at political meetings, in such a manner as to make the blame appear to rest with Left-wing elements and Communists; propaganda on anti-Russian and anti-Semitic lines will be spread. The Germans believe that large-scale acts of this type will encourage a reaction in favour of governments sympathetic to a revival of a similar government in Germany.

115. Such agents with anti-personnel equipment will be dropped by parachute or parachuted container, or be returned to their own countries as repatriated prisoners of war or foreign workers.

#### Germany

116. Within Germany itself the first phase will again be terrorism, taking the form of assassinations of important Allied individuals and possibly of Allied troops. General sabotage should also be expected as part of the resistance plan. German nationals working for the Allies will be assassinated as a warning to other collaborators. Agents for these purposes will be mainly of German nationality, although foreign members of the Waffen S.S. may also be used. Some of these agents will have already been left behind in the areas in which they are to operate with hidden dumps of equipment. Others will be parachuted or will pose as refugees returning to their homes. They will bring camouflaged anti-personnel equipment, or will be told the location of previously hidden dumps.

117. Skorzeny's SS Jagdverbaende are likely to organise raids of a Commando type with the object of killing or abducting important figures in Germany. Such raids will be undertaken by small parties wearing civilian or Allied uniforms and strongly armed.

118. All these operations within Germany will be directed towards the perpetuation of the Nazi terror with a view to dominating the German population and preventing collaboration with the Allies. The knowledge that there is still a Nazi headquarters and the possibility of a Nazi revival would keep alive Nazi doctrines and encourage the formation of autonomous underground movements throughout Germany.

#### Counter measures

119. First priority must be given to the discovery of the headquarters of the S.S. Jagdverbaende and of new units under Skorzeny's command, and to any S.S. terrorist movement. It is particularly important that any information about their equipment and communications should be immediately disseminated. It is known that the training of these units is still incomplete, and they can probably be demoralised and dispersed by swift action.

#### Political Penetration

120. In order to maintain and revive a political and economic espionage service after the war, the Germans must use people who have not been publicly associated with the S.S. or S.D. Many of the agents and some of the officers of the existing RSHA and the G.I.S. could be used for this purpose.

(a) Amt III has highly placed agents within the German Civil Service who are not known to their compatriots or to us as agents of the S.D. Unless Amt III is thoroughly penetrated, and its records exploited, such agents may maintain and exploit their position in the administration during the occupation.

(b) Amt VI, Amt VII and the Mil. Amt have connections in neutral and former German-occupied territory which are founded on common political interests, and which can therefore be expected to survive defeat. The agents of the G.I.S. outside Germany may be protected by parties or governments who wish to revive the power of German nationalism; many of these agents would be willing to report to, and accept guidance from, any clandestine remnant of Amt VI.

121. Particular attention must therefore be paid to:—

1. Those parts of Amt VI which have been in close contact with Fascist movements and leaders outside Germany.

2. Those sections both of Amt VI and of the Mil. Amt which during the last few years have built up good connections in the commercial world, particularly in Spain and South America.

Lastly, it is certain that Amt VI will use every trick in an attempt to divide and embarrass the Allies by separate and secret overtures and disclosures.