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B. Report

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I. Training of Soviet Agents

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1. Espionage School in KHIMKI near MOSCOW

According to observations during the period from February - July 1946, a school of the Soviet IS is located in KHIMKI near MOSCOW.

Name of the school: School for co-workers from the West.

Location: A camp in a woods located about 4 miles East of KHIMKI.

Quartering: The camp administration, the officers of the guard detail, and the instructors are living in 11 small wooden villas. The students and the guard personnel are quartered in 9 large temporary barracks.

Additional buildings: A club house with a motion picture room, a steam bath, a laundry, a kitchen with storerooms, and a library with a reading room (in a separate temporary barracks).

A sport field.

Guarding and security: German and MVD guard units. The camp gates are strictly guarded. Persons are admitted to the camp only with a permit signed by the camp commander, his deputy, or by the CO of the guard. MVD sentries surround the camp in a distance of about 1 mile. In this zone, the sentries fire without warning. There are warning posters.

The camp has a threefold barbed wire fence. Wooden guard towers are set up in the four corners of this camp. The wooden villas are separated by garden fences. The temporary barracks housing the participants of the preparatory course of instruction are separated from the remaining camp by a barbed wire fence.

**Equipment:** The temporary barracks housing the participants of the preparatory course of instruction are less furnished than the others. The temporary barracks housing the participants of the advanced courses of instruction are better furnished. The wooden villas are equipped best.

**General conditions:** The sanitary conditions are excellent. The medical care is carried out simply and carefully. The food rations are more plentiful and more varied than the rations of the former German Armed Forces before the war. The participants of the preparatory course of instruction are living in rooms of 18 - 20 men each. The participants of the special course of instruction are living in rooms of 1 - 2 men each.

Mentally unsuitable but reliable participants of previous courses of instruction are employed as orderlies.

2. Espionage School for Women Agents

According to rumors, the espionage school for women agents is located on Vorobei Gori in MOSCOW.

*Sparrow Hill*

3. Recruiting of Agents

Volunteers for training as agent at both schools mentioned above are recruited among the great number of German PWs and internees, and among the civilian population in the Soviet zone of Germany. The following persons are preferred:

- (a) Old-time Communists.
- (b) Officers and NCOs of the former German Armed Forces who were compulsorily transferred to the SS Armed Forces, as well as other members of the SS Armed Forces who were involuntarily enlisted.
- (c) Persons who lost their property or their relatives by air raids.
- (d) Former members of the Nazi Party.
- (e) Adventurers without any political or moral principles.

Persons who are considered suitable are unknowingly subjected to a strict and cunning screening surveillance by experienced "recruiting specialists". Having passed this screening, the person concerned is reported for admittance to "the ranks of the fighters for the establishment of a righteous national peace".

Only after this procedure, the person concerned is recruited. In case the offer is rejected, the person is isolated immediately and shot dead in secret.

PWs who accept the recruiting offer are employed in easy labor and are given other advantages. These favors are explained to the other PWs as preferences because of proved diligence, of truthworthiness regarding the completion of assigned tasks, of good conduct, and of proved "reasonable conceptions."

After a certain period, these selected PWs are transferred to the espionage school in KHMKI via the PW Camp No. 192/III near MINSK.

#### 4. Courses of Instruction

The following 3 courses of instruction are conducted in KHMKI:

- (a) The preparatory course of instruction
- (b) The intermediate course of instruction
- (c) The special course of instruction.

All three courses of instruction, one after the other, are scheduled for a total period of 6 - 8 months.

The course of instruction of source lasted from February - July 1946. After graduation of the courses of instruction, the agents are assigned to their offices of commitment. Participants who are not qualified remain in the camp and are employed as orderlies for future courses of instruction.

Having completed this course of instruction, source was assigned to an IS office of the SMA in BERLIN in order to be committed as an agent and courier.

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5. Instructors

Some of the instructors are Germans. All instructors speak the German language well.

The instructors and other leading persons are given new cover names every 10th day. These cover names are usually announced during the evening roll call of the 9th day.

About every third month, a new camp commander is appointed. He is not one of the instructors of this school. By this measure, personal approach between the instructors and the camp commander is avoided and, thus, a slackening of strictness and discipline is prevented. The orderlies of the instructors are not allowed to contact the students. There are no women in the camp.

6. Participants of the Courses of Instruction

When leaving the camps where they have been recruited, the participants of the courses of instruction are given cover names. They are not allowed to choose their own cover names. When meeting old acquaintances in the camp, they have to introduce themselves under the new name. Even when talking privately they are not allowed to mention their correct names. When transferred to the subsequent course of instruction, the participant is given a new cover name.

The participants of the preparatory course of instruction are forbidden to contact the participants of the other courses of instruction. The participants of the preparatory course of instruction are subjected to a continuous and strict surveillance. Among them, there is a great number of informers and provokers. These gradually disappear and only reappear in the camp when a new preparatory course of instruction is started.

During the first phase of instruction, mutual surveillance, denunciation, treason, and provocation is intentionally supported.

Now and then, during this period, participants of the course of instruction are disappearing, and nothing is heard about their fate. It is strictly forbidden to ask questions about such occurrences. Offences against this order result

in punishment. It is well possible that offenders are shot dead because of "unreliability."

The interest of the participant of the course of instruction is exclusively restricted to the subjects of instruction.

Students of the intermediate and the special course of instruction enjoy a greater "liberty." They are allowed to visit each other and to go to the playing ground and to the library. Participants of the special course of instruction are authorized to issue orders to the participants of the intermediate course of instruction. The Soviets already regard the participants of the special course of instruction as their own men. Very seldom, a student of the intermediate or of the special course of instruction is eliminated.

Private conversations between the instructors and the students are forbidden and they hardly happen.

During his 6 months stay in KHIMKI, source did not talk once to his instructors privately.

Insignia: Participants of the intermediate course of instruction wear a red band, participants of the special course of instruction wear two red bands around their upper left arms.

## 7. Training Schedule

- (a) The preparatory course of instruction is scheduled for a month. The agent is politically and personally trained for his mission. During this phase of instruction, the student is subjected to an especially intensive surveillance.

Subjects of instruction:

History of the Communist Party in the SU  
Program of the Communist Party  
Significance of the Bolshevik aims for mankind  
History of the SU  
History of the Red Army  
Programs of other political parties  
(these programs were greatly distorted).

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- (b) The intermediate course of instruction is scheduled for two months. The agent receives an advanced political training and is prepared for the special course of instruction. During this period, the general and the military knowledge of each student is investigated and checked. The students receive a general preparatory military training.
- (c) The special course of instruction is scheduled for 3 - 5 months. Subjects of instruction:
  - (1) Propaganda
  - (2) Military, economic, and political espionage
  - (3) Intelligence services of other countries, and methods to fight them
  - (4) Illegal agitation.

A special field is the evaluation of the possibilities given by the profession and elementary knowledge of the individual students (organization in groups, such as groups of laborers up to groups of scientists). Another special field is the instruction concerning the courier service. To this end, courier practices are conducted.

Technicians, chemists, merchants, sailors, couriers, propagandists, persons who had been engaged in signal communications and persons speaking foreign languages (e.g., English, French, Spanish, and Slavic languages) are especially carefully trained.

- (d) Motion Pictures. Exclusively propaganda and training pictures are shown in the motion picture room of the club house. The motion pictures always correspond to the subject of training.

## II. Courier Service

### 1. Principles

- (a) Type of Personality of the Courier Demanded by the Soviets

The Soviet IS demands very much from its couriers. Only a small percentage of all agents is qualified as

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couriers. The courier service is very tiresome and can hardly be endured over long periods. The following qualities are demanded: Good eyesight, good hearing, good memory, good sense of orientation, adaptability, recklessness toward oneself and toward others, and self-control.

The instruction of the school on this subject has the following wording: "The courier service requires will and strength. The courier must never be fickle. Inaccurate accomplishment of orders, non-observance of the instructions or of the travel route, unnecessary politeness, tender-hearted behavior, etc. mean treason. There is but one reward for the traitor - the bullet. The courier must never forget that the ever present eye of the superiors will not leave him beyond surveillance for one instant, whether it be on the way or at home."

(b) Assignment

Every courier is assigned to one direct superior who is the only authority for him. The courier is not obliged to carry out orders of other persons.

(c) Duties of the Superiors

The superior has to take care of his courier in the following way:

- (1) To instruct the courier
- (2) To supply the courier with passes and certificates
- (3) To supply the courier with clothes and other equipment
- (4) To supply the courier with food and ration cards
- (5) To hand over the mail to the courier personally
- (6) To check the fabricated story of the courier.

(d) General Rules

The courier has no permanent residence, no permanent travel route, and no permanent reporting station.

Hereby it is avoided that the courier attracts the attention of counterintelligence organs when repeatedly showing up in the same place and on the same routes.

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2. Performance of the Trip

(a) Equipment

- (1) Certificates valid for the zone concerned.
- (2) Clothing usual in the zone concerned.
- (3) Feeding and ration cards of the zone concerned (2 - 3 days rations for the trip).
- (4) Cover name of the trip. This cover name is valid only until the next trip.
- (5) Composition of a personal story and reporting of it to the superior concerned.
- (6) Equipment with special distinguishing marks, agreement on a password.
- (7) Courier mail.

(b) The courier mail is well camouflaged. Most usually applied methods are:

- (1) Depositing of the mail in spectacle-frames consisting of dark celluloid.
- (2) Depositing of the mail in the garter.
- (3) Depositing of the mail in celluloid capsules resembling pills and suitable to be swallowed in case of emergency.
- (4) Writing of the message with invisible ink between the lines of old crumpled newspapers.
- (5) Writing of the message with invisible ink on used handkerchiefs.

Only seldom the courier mail is sewed in clothing, underclothing, footwear, etc. This method is only applied in case the mail comes directly into the hands of the receiver with whom the courier can stay for some hours.

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(c) Distinguishing Marks

Some examples of distinguishing marks used in the Soviet courier service are given below:

- (1) A semicircular patch on the jacket on a level with the elbow.
- (2) A gray hat with a green ribbon and a small bow backwards.
- (3) A black cap sewed with greyish thread.
- (4) A walking stick of a certain color and shape.
- (5) Horn rimmed glasses with a frosted left glass.

(d) Password

The password and the countersign are applied by way of conversation. The conversation is started by the receiver of the mail. Questions and phrases correspond with the meeting place concerned. Examples:

- (1) Cinema - I am just coming from the cinema.
- (2) Business - How much is the butter?
- (3) Railway station - They left, etc.

(e) Delivery of Mail

Concerning the delivery of mail, two methods are applied:

- (1) The final delivery. The mail is handed over directly to the receiver.
- (2) The delivery through a chain of persons. The mail is forwarded to the receiver by a chain of persons and meeting places.

This method is applied in case of especially important, but not urgent mail.

After the delivery or the reception of mail, the courier has to continue immediately his trip or carry out his other missions.

The mail is mostly delivered in crowded places, such as railroad stations, post offices, motion picture

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theaters, and other public buildings with much traffic. Meetings and deliveries of mail between two persons alone are forbidden.

The outward distinguishing marks of the deliverer and of the receiver are never the same.

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3.

[REDACTED]

In the agents' school, he had been instructed about steel hand grenades, shaped like a cup. These handgrenades had a size of 6 x 2 inches and a weight of 1.5 kg. They were filled with an explosive of high effect. The composition was not told to the students. The burst effect of this handgrenades: A solid wooden house including 3 - 4 rooms was destroyed by one bomb.

[REDACTED]

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Note:

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