

### BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

**VOLUME FOUR** 

SECURITY AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE



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# BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

**VOLUME FOUR** 

# SECURITY AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE

by

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### PREFACE

HIS BOOK forms part of the series entitled British Intelligence in the Second World War, of which the first three volumes, dealing with the influence of intelligence on strategy and operations, have already been published. In the course of producing it we have enjoyed the privileges that were extended to the authors of the earlier volumes, and have been governed by the same conditions. These privileges and conditions were set out in the prefaces to Volumes I, II and III and are here recapitulated.

We have been granted unrestricted access to the intelligence records for the inter-war years and the Second World War, as well as to other relevant archives, as a special measure. If any archives have escaped our attention we are satisfied that oversight on our part is the sole explanation. No constraints have been placed on us while carrying out our research. On the contrary, in obtaining access to the archives and consulting members of the war-time intelligence community we have received full cooperation from the Historical Section of the Cabinet Office and appropriate government departments.

In preparing the results of our research for publication, however, we have observed the ruling that was laid down by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on 12 January 1978 in a written reply to a parliamentary question. The reply advised war-time intelligence staff on the extent to which they were absolved from their undertakings of reticence in the light of recent changes of policy with regard to the release of war-time records. He drew a distinction between the records of the Service intelligence directorates, which will be placed with other departmental archives in the Public Record Office, and 'other information, including details of the methods by which this material was obtained'. He explained that this other information 'remains subject to the undertakings and to the Official Secrets Acts and may not be disclosed'. And he concluded with a reference to this History: 'if it is published, the principles governing the extent of permitted disclosure embodied in the guidance above will apply in relation to the Official History'. The 'other information' here mentioned is information in some of the records of the intelligence-gathering bodies.

As already stated, this ruling has not prevented us from consulting these records. Nor has it prevented us from incorporating in the text the results of our work on them; we have been required to restrict our use of them only to the extent that secrecy about



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intelligence techniques and with respect to individuals remains essential. It has, however, dictated the system we have adopted when giving references to our sources. To the files of the assessors, recipients, and users of intelligence - government departments, inter-departmental bodies, operational commands and other executive authorities - we have supplied precise references. This applies not only to documents already opened in the Public Record Office, and those to be opened after a stated period of extended closure, but also to individual files and papers which, though they may not be available for public research for a considerable time to come, nevertheless fall into categories of war-time records whose eventual opening in the Record Office may be expected. But it would have served no useful purpose to give precise references to the domestic files of the intelligencegathering bodies, which are unlikely to be opened in the Public Record Office.

In the present volume, dealing with Security and Counter-Intelligence, the evidence derived from these latter, restricted, files constitutes a much higher proportion of the total source material than was the case with the volumes which dealt with the influence of intelligence on strategy and operations. To a considerable extent the account we give is accordingly one for which Public Record Office references for the sources cannot be provided. But we have attempted to give such references whenever, the security and counter-intelligence authorities having brought their concerns and the results of their work to the attention of government departments and other users of intelligence, the papers remain in the archives of the recipients.

The extent to which this has been possible is not sufficient to justify the provision of a bibliography or guide to sources. It should be noted, however, that the recipients were with few exceptions identical with the recipients of the product of other intelligence-collecting bodies, and that the bibliography in Volume III, Part 2, of this series contains a comprehensive guide to the location of such of their archives as have been or will be released to the public records.

We wish to acknowledge the help given by Miss Patricia McCallum in her capacity as research assistant. We should add that the contribution made by Miss Eve Streatfeild in respect of research and administrative management to this volume, as to the earlier volumes in the series, has been invaluable.



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### ABBREVIATIONS

AO Auslands Organisation

ARCOS All Russian Co-operative Society

BSC British Security Co-ordination BU, BUF British Union (of Fascists)

'C' or CSS: Head of the Secret Service

CAS Chief of the Air Staff

CCS Combined Chiefs of Staff (Anglo-American)

CICI Combined Intelligence Centre Iraq
CID Committee of Imperial Defence
CIGS Chief of the Imperial General Staff

COS Chiefs of Staff (British)

COSSAC Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander

(Designate)

CPGB Communist Party of Great Britain

CSDIC Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre

CSO Consular Security Officer

DF Direction Finding

DMI Director of Military Intelligence
DNI Director of Naval Intelligence
DPP Director of Public Prosecutions

DR Defence Regulation
DSO Defence Security Officer

FAK Frontaufklärungs Kommandos
FAT Frontaufklärungs Truppen
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FUSAG Notional 1st US Army Group

GC and CS Government Code and Cypher School

GPO General Post Office

HDE Home Defence Executive (not to be confused with the

HD(S)E)

HD(S)E Home Defence (Security) Executive (first name of the

Security Executive)

HPC Home Policy Committee

IRA Irish Republican Army
ISO Industrial Security Officer

ISOS Intelligence Service, Oliver Strachey (the general term

used throughout this volume to refer to decrypts

and translations of German intelligence messages)

ISSB Inter-Services Security Board



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JIC JIF	Joint Intelligence Committee Japanese Inspired Fifth Columnist
KO	Kriegsorganisation (of the Abwehr)
LCS	London Controlling Section
LOC	Liaison Officers Conference
LRC	London Reception Centre
MEDC	Middle East Defence Committee
MEIC	Middle East Intelligence Centre
MI	Military Intelligence
NID	Naval Intelligence Division
NSDAP	National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei
OB	Ossewa Brandwag
OKH	Oberkommando des Heeres (High Command of the German Army)
OKW	Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of
OKW	the German Armed Forces)
OSS	Office of Strategic Services (US)
PPU	Peace Pledge Union
PWE	Political Warfare Executive
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RSHA	Reichssicherheitshauptamt
	Reichssicherheitshauptamt Militärisches Amt
RSLO	Regional Security Liaison Officer
RSS	Radio Security Service
SCIU	Special Counter-Intelligence Unit
SCO	Security Control Officer
SD	Sicherheitsdienst
SE	Security Executive
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
SIC	Security Intelligence Centre
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence – the general term for the
	processes of interception, analysis and decryption and the intelligence they produced
SIME	Security Intelligence Middle East
SIS	Special or Secret Intelligence Service
SOE	Special Operations Executive
SSM	Service de Securité Militaire
TIS	Theatre Intelligence Section
W/T	Wireless Telegraphy