

S E C R E T

B.I.S.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE WAR

L O N D O N

LIQUIDATION REPORT NO. 12

Amt VI of the RSHA

Gruppe VI G

SF.52/4/22(9)

1. The Reasons for the Founding of Gruppe VI G

Gruppe VI G is the youngest of the Gruppen under Amt VI, being created as recently as October 1943. Briefly, it was designed to serve Amt VI as a research section and was responsible for providing the Laendergruppen of the Amt with information concerning foreign countries on geographical matters and on leading personalities. To achieve this end, the Gruppe sought to coordinate existing sources of information on these matters and extend them where necessary, and thus become a central reference library for Amt VI. This conception of centralisation is the most important feature of the Gruppe; the chief weakness in Amt VI records prior to the founding of the Gruppe was that each Gruppe maintained its own reference library and card indices, a weakness which was emphasised by the territorial nature of the division of labour between the Gruppen. Such territorial division of labour is inevitably the work of one Gruppe working in isolation, and is a system ill-conceived to begin with. For example, by the advance of the Russian armies, the concern of Gruppe VI C, into the Balkan States, the concern of Gruppe VI B

2. Gruppe VI G and its relations to Amt VII

Prior to the creation of Gruppe VI G no central reference library or records was maintained for Amt VI; there existed however Amt VII which had been set up since the earliest days of the RSHA to serve as a central library and archives for the whole of the RSHA. Owing to the opposition of the Amtschefs however, who wished to maintain their own records within their Aemter, Amt VII did not develop along the lines envisaged. Nevertheless SCHELLENBERG considered in the early days of his services as Amtschef VI making use of Amt VII for Amt VI purposes, but abandoned the idea by 1942. It was Gruppe VI G which eventually fulfilled the function which might have been centralised in Amt VII. The reasons for this abandonment of Amt VII in favour of the new Gruppe VI G are dealt with in the Liquidation Report (No. 23) on Amt VII.

3. The overt nature of Gruppe VI G.

It is important however to appreciate that Gruppe VI G was in fact very largely a coordination of existing research institutions many of which have no real intelligence significance in themselves, speaking in terms of 'Secret Service'. These institutions were overt, and one of the concerns of the Gruppe was that they should

remain overt but that their information should be readily available to Amt VI, and that their policy and lines of research should be dictated by the wants and desires of the Amt. One effect of this is that a detailed study of Gruppe VI G leads imperceptibly from covert to overt organisations; for the purpose of this publication the institutions which figure prominently in the story of VI G will be merely referred to with the purpose of showing where they fit into the general scheme, and no attempt will be made to analyse these institutions in detail.

#### 4. The Gruppenleiter

The history and development of <sup>founder of</sup> Gruppe VI G is bound up inextricably with the personality of its founder, ~~SEBASTIAN~~ KRALLERT. KRALLERT was a Viennese student of history and geography, and was associated with the Nazi party since 1933. From his earliest connections with the NSDAP he became one of its historians and was connected with the Intelligence Service of the Militaerstandarte Vienna as early as 1934. He became a member of the SD-Hauptamt in the same year and acted as a research expert on their behalf. He became director of the 'Publikationsstelle Wien' in 1938, and at the same time a member of 'Blockstelle Wien', the original formation created by Amt VI in the Balkans, later to become the present Gruppe VI E. After a period of service on the Eastern Front, also in a research capacity, he returned to the RSHA in 1943 and was appointed Gruppenleiter VI G, which position he held until his arrest in May 1945.

KRALLERT himself was a man of considerable intelligence and, as will be seen from the above brief account of his career, eminently suited to the task given to him; and allied to his erudition was a conception of the organisation on an intelligence service which might have made him much more dangerous had he been given the chance earlier in his career to organise the resources of Amt VI and coordinate its intelligence material to the best advantage. Even in the short history of VI G, KRALLERT was successful to an astonishing degree in organising on practical lines the many institutes which were placed under his command and in making the internal organisation of VI G function smoothly. This success went of course only half way. The real value or otherwise of Gruppe VI G lay in whether the information it centralised and classified was used to good purpose by the other Laendergruppen. Gruppe VI G was in no sense an executive Gruppe.

#### 5. KRALLERT's dual function - the Kuratorium

3 In addition to his appointment as Leiter Gruppe VI G, KRALLERT in the summer of 1943 was also appointed (as the representative of Amt VI) joint director of the Kuratorium für Volkstum und Landesforschung, together with EHLICH of Amt III. It is sufficient for present purposes to say that the Kuratorium was a centralisation of existing research organisations in the geographical and ethnological field servicing all the state departments, including the Foreign Office, the NSDAP, the Ministry of the Interior, etc, and was responsible among other things for the provision of maps covering the areas in which the various institutes specialised. The Kuratorium controlled some eighteen institutes, including the Publikationsstelle Wien, of which KRALLERT himself had been director since 1938. There was no direct link between Amt VI and the Kuratorium and the institutes under its control, and though their researches could be made available to Amt VI, the institutes were in no sense engaged in secret service work. The close liaison between Amt VI and the Kuratorium was in the person of KRALLERT himself.

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6. The Scope of VI G and the Institutes under its Control.

When VI G was formed it naturally took over the only research institute then servicing Amt VI, the Wanseeinstitut (or the Institut fur die Erforschung der Sovietunion), which had been under the control of Amt VI since 1939. In addition the Forschungsstelle Orient had been formed at Tubingen in 1942 under Stubaf LORCH, previously of Gruppe VI C, while the Ostasieninstitut under Professor DONATH, functioning since 1939, was also assimilated. In addition to these existing institutes, several new ones were formed to serve the particular interests of Amt VI. These institutes with their spheres of interest are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Director</u>	<u>Subject of Research</u>
(a) <del>*</del> Institut zur Erforschung der Sovietunion (formerly Wanseeinstitut) 1935	Dr <del>*</del> ACHMETELI, until Prof Dr Hans <del>*</del> KOCH took over in beginning of 1945	The USSR
(b) <del>*</del> Forschungsdienst Ost, Informationsstelle fur Wirtschaft und Technik 1943	SS Hastuf Dipling <del>*</del> LIEBEN	Industrial Research on the USSR
(c) <del>*</del> Forschungsstelle-Orient 1942	Dr Walter <del>*</del> LORCH	The Near East
(d) <del>*</del> Weltkartenstelle der Reichsstiftung fur Laenderkunde 1944	SS Stubaf Dr Wilfried <del>*</del> KRALERT	Production of maps for intelligence overprints
(e) <del>*</del> Ostasieninstitut 1939	Prof Dr <del>*</del> DONATH	The Far East
(f) <del>*</del> Nordamerikainstitut 1943	Prof Dr <del>*</del> WILLMES	Canada and the USA
(g) <del>*</del> Arbeitsgemeinschaft Grossbritannien 1944	Prof Dr <del>*</del> LEHMANN	British Empire
(h) <del>*</del> Arbeitsgemeinschaft Turkestan 1945	SS Hastuf Dr <del>*</del> OLZSCHA	Turkestan
(i) <del>*</del> Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Institut Ober-Donau 1940 (?)	Prof Dr <del>*</del> SERAPHIM	Scandinavia and Finland

The personnel employed in these institutes were of course research specialists and not intelligence officers. A high degree of security was effected by camouflaging the connection between the institutes and Amt VI, which in all communications with the Institutes was referred to as the "Reichsstiftung fur Laenderkunde".

③ 7. The Value of Gruppe VI G to Amt VI

There is little indication that the other Gruppen of Amt VI availed themselves of the research facilities which VI G placed at their disposal with the important exception of Gruppe VI C, and to a lesser degree, Gruppe VI S. It will be noted from the list given above that out of the nine institutes under Gruppe VI G control, no fewer than five dealt with the Near East and Far East. From its very geographical position it is only natural that Germany was in a position to specialise on these territories rather than

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on Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere. It will be seen that as early as 1940 the RSHA controlled the Wanseeinstitut, which remained of considerable value to Gruppe VI C. This close liaison was increased with the creation of Gruppe VI G, and there is no reason to doubt the value of the research of VI G to VI C. So far there has been no opportunity of assessing the worth of the Nordamerikainstitut or of the Gross-Britannien Institut to Gruppe VI D, but it is not likely to have been great; on one occasion only were maps issued to VIII D; these mapswere of the coast of Venézuela.

Gruppe VI S however did derive benefit from VI G research and records. In general the material provided was in the form of maps of the areas in which VI S had planned operations, though at Appendix II is shown a copy of a circular issued by KRALLERT to the appropriate institutes as a result of a request by Gruppe VI S. The circular is of interest as it shows the extent to which VI G could have been of practical value to the Laendergruppen had it been created at an earlier date, and also reveals KRALLERT's conception of the proper functioning of his Gruppe.

#### 8. The Organisation of Gruppe VI G

Theorganisation of the Gruppe is a simple one; there were six Referate functioning, with an additional two ready to function. These Referate with their Referent are listed in Appendix I.

#### 9. Main Sources

There exists a most comprehensive interrogation report on KRALLERT himself, 1 SC/CSDIC/SD 26 issued by No. 1 Sub-Centre, CSDIC, Austria, dated 17th August 1945, and distributed by the War Room under reference PF.602,288. This report gives full details of the institutes under VI G and those under the Kuratorium, and shows in diagrammatical form the liaison which existed between the various institutes themselves, and in particular the functional links between Gruppe VI C and Gruppe VI G. This publication represents no more than a summarised version of that report to which reference should be made for those aspects and ramifications of VI G which are not of primary intelligence interest. The publication also incorporates the assessments of VI G which have been given by leading personalities such as SCHELLENBERG, SANDBERGER, and HOETTL, and is issued primarily in order that wider distribution can be given to it than was possible in the case of the KRALLERT report.

There is also a B. Doc. 9000 preliminary report on Dr Walter LORCH of the Forschungsstelle Orient, reference 3862/9000 issued on 19th October 1945.

#### 10. Distribution

Standard for War Room Liquidation reports.

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APPENDIX I

Organisation of Gruppe VI G

Gruppenleiter - Stubaf KRALLERT

Referat VI G 1

Fuehrungsreferat  
Function: organisation  
and administration.  
Kuratorium fur Volkstum  
und Landesforschung.

Referent -

Referat VI G 2

Schriftumsreferat  
Function: this Referat  
was responsible for the  
policy governing the  
management of the libraries  
of the institutes and for the  
supply of all information  
published in book form to the  
other Gruppen of Amt VI. It  
kept close liaison with Gruppe  
III/C, the Fruefungskommission of  
the NSDAP, the Propaganda Ministry,  
the Gesellschaft fur Dokumentation,  
and with central libraries.

Referent: Ostuf  
KARASEK

Referat VI G 3

Landkartenreferat  
Function: this Referat  
was responsible for the  
supply of maps to the other  
Gruppen of Amt VI and to the  
institutes. It kept close  
liaison with the map depots of  
the IKH, the Reichsamt fur  
Landesaufnahme, and the Preussische  
Staatsbibliothek.

Referent: Ustuf  
PAULSEN

Referat VI G 4

Pressereferat  
This Referat was  
responsible for the  
organisation of the evaluation  
activities of the press sections  
and the coordination of their  
translation service.

Referent: Ostuf Dr.  
HEHN

Referat VI G 5

Karteireferat  
Function: this Referat  
was responsible for the  
uniform organisation of the  
card indices of the institutes  
and for liaison with the central  
card indices of the RSHA and of  
other organisations.

Referent: -

3

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(cont)

Referat VI G 6

Militaerisches Referat  
Function: this Referat advised the institutes on the production of special maps, such as ethnographical or administrative maps, for the use of military formations.

Referent: Lt. Dr. ~~STITZ~~

Referat VI G 7

Wirtschaftsreferat  
Function: this Referat, which had not started to function, was to have been responsible for liaison with economic research institutes, such as the Weltwirtschaftliche Institut at Kiel and Hamburg, and with Gruppe VI Wi/T.

Referent: -

Referat VI G 8

Wissenschaftsreferat  
Function: this Referat, which also had not started to function, was to have taken charge of the editing of the bigger publications of the institutes, and of liaison with scholastic societies, and to have studied the cooperation between research institutes and political, administrative and military agencies abroad.

Referent: Major ~~Stubaf~~  
Dr. ~~FRHSEL~~

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APPENDIX II

A Translation of Instructions given by SS Stubaf KRALLERT to Institutes controlled by Gruppe VI G of the RSHA concerning a request for information on areas suitable for Guerilla Warfare received from Gruppe VI S.

Berlin-Schmargendorf  
Postfach 5.

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD

den 11. Maerz 1945

VI G Tge Nr /45 GRS

763344

Subject: Planning material for guerilla warfare behind the enemy lines.

Behind all fronts, particularly in the East, but also in Italy and in the West, resistance movements and rebellions have sprung up on their own initiative. For a long time it has been attempted to gain influence on these movements, to coordinate their activities, and finally to direct and extend them so as to provide decisive assistance and relief to our battle on all fronts.

This plan can only be carried out successfully if considerable own forces are made available for the purpose and if these forces are fully trained and advised by experts. The making available of these forces as well as the planning and direction of guerilla warfare is the task of VI S and Mil D.

It is expected that the institutes of Gruppe VI G will afford all possible help as regards advice and training. It is therefore requested that the following problems be studied immediately and that short and precise notes be prepared on the following questions.

1. What nations or racial groups, or what political groups, can be considered suitable for the creation or extension of resistance movements and guerilla warfare?
2. What historic examples of a similar nature tend to show a special inclination to guerilla warfare on the part of the various nations?
3. What political or ideological promises, slogans, or offers, might be particularly effective in the light of historical experience?
4. For what type of resistance do the individual groups appear to be particularly well suited (open rebellion, passive resistance, etc)?
5. Which areas and regions appear to be best suited in the light of previous experience?
6. Is it possible or impossible to coordinate resistance movements of different origins (e.g. Polish and Ukrainian, or Bulgarian, Serb and Greek)?
7. What are the fundamental rules of behaviour and treatment which the German forces intended for the task must learn for their contact with the peoples concerned?

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I request that these questions be considered immediately and the results laid down in notes. I request furthermore that all other relevant problems which may appear be subjected to a detailed study and the results forwarded to this HQ, so that the problem can also be considered in other sectors.

For the sake of security I request you to call in additional help only after the most careful consideration, and in any case to consult outside collaborators on part-questions only.

In view of the extreme urgency of the matter I would request you to give this question priority over all other work, and if necessary to submit preliminary reports to this HQ. It is also intended to discuss the whole problem shortly at a conference, for which I request you to prepare all available material.

Finally I would like to emphasise that voluminous memoranda are not required, but only a short summary of the most important principles and simple and fundamental directives for practical application. Only the collation of the material and the speed of production of these reports, and not their layout and style, are important.

(signed) KRALLERT

SS Sturmbannfuehrer und  
Gruppenleiter VI G

Distribution

Institut zur Erforschung der Sowjet Union (attention Major Prof.  
Dr. KOCH)  
Publikationsstelle Berlin (attention Staatsarchivdirektor Dr.  
PAPRITZ)  
Publikationsstelle Wien (attention SS Untersturmfuehrer Dr.  
RONNEBERGER)  
Publikationsstelle West (attention Staatsarchivrat Dr. KOHTE)  
VI Zentralbuero (attention Oberfeldrichter Dr. SCHOEN)

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APPENDIX III

Alphabetical Index of Gruppe VI G Personnel

Note: this list includes Amt VI officers and the heads of VI G institutes, but not research personnel of the institutes. Arrested personnel are underlined.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ACHMETELI	Prof	Institut zur Erforschung der Sowjet Union until beginning of 1945.
DONATH	Prof	Ostasien Institut.
FEHSEL	Stubaf	Referent VI G 8 since end of 1944.
FENNER	Hastuf	VI G since early 1944; with Publikations- stelle Wien since mid-1944.
GUSEK	Ustuf	VI G 1 since mid-1944.
HACHMEISTER	Hastuf	VI G 1 since end of 1943.
HEHN	Ustuf	Referent VI G 4 and VI G 5 since mid-1943.
KARASEK	Ostuf	Referent VI G 2 since mid-1944; previously Publikationsstelle Wien.
KOCH	Dr	Institut zur Erforschung der Sowjet Union from beginning of 1945.
<u>KFALLERT</u>	Stubaf	Gruppenleiter; arrested Austria.
<u>KRUGLER</u>	Hastuf	Forschungsstelle Orient; arrested French Zone.
LANGLOTZ	Hastuf	Forschungsstelle Orient end of 1944. Also VI Kult 1945.
IEHMANN	Prof	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gross-Britannien.
LIEBEN	Hastuf	Forschungsdienst Ost.
<u>ICROH</u>	Hastuf	Forschungsstelle Orient; arrested French Zone.
MORTENSEN	Dr	Expert on Spain and Portugal; with VI G since end of 1944.
OLZSCHA	Hastuf	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Turkestan.
PAULSEN	Ustuf	Referent VI G 3 since mid-1943.
SERAPHIM	Prof	Wirtschaftswissenschaftliches Institut Ober- Donau.
STITZ	Lt	Referent VI G 6 since beginning of 1945.
<u>TEICH</u>	Hastuf	Institut für Grenz und Auslandsstudien mid-1943; transferred VI C 1; arrested British Zone.
WILLMES	Prof	Nordamerikain Institut.

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