

THE RECORD.

1. How D. Section developed from researches made between April and June 1938, how it organised secret propaganda during the Munich crisis and a complete sabotage network throughout the Skoda Arms Factory in Czechoslovakia, and how on the outbreak of war the Section was rapidly extended. (Pages 1 - 2).
2. How D. Section works closely with the S.I.S. (Page 3).
3. How the Section has organised its own supply of materials and its own communications, how the Section Officers have travelled over 1,000,000 miles and never once failed to deliver their explosives, arms and propaganda. (Pages 3-4-5).
4. How a school has been founded to train secret agents, underground propagandists and saboteurs on the example of Pitt in 1804. (Page 5).
5. How the Section has been organised for sabotage, both in the spiritual and political field, by extensively indigenous propaganda, and in the field of action by destruction, wrecking and revolt. (Page 6).
6. How the Section has contributed to the war effort in valuable ways outside its immediate terms of reference. (Pages 6-7-8-)
7. How it has developed working relations with 33 foreign political organisations, arranged innumerable propaganda broadcasts all over the world, established two successful news agencies, and smuggled and distributed over 3,000,000 subversive pamphlets in half the countries of Europe. (Pages 8 - 9 - and Map 1.)
8. How on sixty or more recorded occasions the Section has sabotaged railways, factories, works, aircraft production food stores and other military objectives, and how it has distributed huge stocks of special sabotage equipment for the defence of the Middle East and Great Britain. (Pages 9-10-11- & Map 2.
9. How the Section claims no results in the fields of sabotage political or propaganda other than those for which substantial evidence exists of the Section's direct responsibility. (Page 10).
10. And finally, how the Section sees the part it has still to play in winning the war and building the peace. (Page 11).

THE FACTS AND FIGURES OF ELEVEN MONTHS' SABOTAGE

2500,000	Industrial diamonds rescued from Holland.
224,000,000	Gold bars rescued from France.
1920	Tons of wheat destroyed or contaminated.
6850	Tons of oil split or burnt.
2950	Tons of hemp burnt or sunk.
150,000	Square metres of timber destroyed.
2	Ship-loads of timber sunk.
9	Factories destroyed.
3	Factories sabotaged.
8	Serious explosions in buildings.
5	Electric power houses destroyed.
604	Railway bridges demolished.
2	Dumps exploded, 1 of petrol, 1 of ammunition.
12	Railway accidents staged.
242	Railway trucks destroyed containing raw materials.
1	Railway train burnt.
2	Trains a week, on average destroyed in Austria.
770	Train bearings melted on average every month.
11,565	Goods railway axle boxes destroyed.
3	Successful strikes organised. developed.
4	Substantial revolutionary and guerilla movements /

GREAT BRITAIN'S
ONLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT
IN
TOTAL WARFARE.

First Things First.

In April 1938, the late Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service invited Colonel Grand to cogitate upon the possibilities of sabotage. His ideas were endorsed and he was appointed to command the new Section.

It was soon realized that against such an enemy as Hitler who harnessed to his war chariot the four horses of treacherous diplomacy, lying propaganda, racial persecution and economic blackmail, sabotage must in its turn be spiritual, political and economic, as well as merely physical. This broader concept was accepted and the Section received its charter - "So to influence opinion in any part of the World as to be favourable to the policy of His Majesty's Government."

Neither daunted nor tempted by so broad a horizon, we hurried slowly, recruited sparingly and limited immediate plans to the study of Germany's three most patent weaknesses - her dependence upon Sweden for her iron ore, her dependence upon Russia and Roumania for her petroleum and, in the political field, the bitter if latent distaste of Germany's middle aged and middle class for the Nazi Regime.

Meantime, there were recruited two technicians, one a civil expert in tele-communications, the other a naval expert on explosives and the chemistry of incendiarism. Other men and

*Cl. Longley
(active)*

women too, were gradually enlisted for their intimate knowledge of the peoples of those countries in which the war was to be fought; while during the Munich crises a pyramidal sabotage network was organised throughout the main Skoda Armsament Factories in Czechoslovakia.

Not until September 1939 was the organisation, which had been born almost "in a shed at the bottom of a garden," enlarged to the status of a sectionalized and self-sufficient department of war. Still recruitment was gradual. No professional saboteurs existed in Britain and as a nation we had not only distrusted political propaganda and felt a traditional distaste for it, but we had obstinately refused to comprehend it. The functions of the Section, whose overriding charter was essentially opportunist, were only gradually detached from the general background of war and focussed with such clarity that they themselves brought to mind recruits who might appropriately and expertly fulfil them.

It has always seemed essential that the Section's organisation should be as elastic as its terms of reference. During its first adult year, essentially and necessarily a period of training and of basic organisation, there have been many changes and constant adjustments. Every step was experimental, just as every function was unorthodox. It is the irony of this war that as our determination to win it has developed, *se pari passu* have diminished our opportunities to fight it. Probably no department of war has more frequently been frustrated by the enemy's major operations or more domestically cramped by the diplomatic timidity with which we entered upon this Herculean struggle than has this Section, if only because its activities by any standards other than those of total and lightning warfare are peculiarly disreputable.

It is symptomatic alike of the nation's diplomatic timidity and the Section's functional elasticity that, as the detailed records reveal:

1. Some of the Section's most vital projects have been vetoed almost at zero hour for political reasons.
2. Some of the Section's most valuable achievements have been remote from the spheres of sabotage and propaganda.

Relations with the S.I.S.

The Section was conceived as an integral though distinct branch of the S.I.S. and so it has remained. To the S.I.S. this Section is indebted for patient guidance and for co-operation. In its turn, the Section, incidentally to its main purposes, has been able to maintain a regular flow of valuable information derived from four main main sources.

1. From the constant expeditions of Section Officers or Agents into all the countries of Europe.
2. From the intimate relations which the Section has established with virtually every anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist organization in Europe.
3.
4. From the Section's contacts, albeit at second-hand with its sabotage and propaganda sub-Agents actually resident in enemy or enemy-occupied countries.

Basic Organisation.

The departments of this Section, loosely defined and of interchangeable personnel, fall into four natural groups.

1. Administration.
2. Plans
3. Supplies.
4. Execution.

No time need be wasted on Administration. Planning has brought the Section into a daily contact with all the Service Departments and many of the State Departments, particularly the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economic Warfare. From the Ministry the Section has received unnumbered

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targets, so that among the Section's sabotage projects many have been designed to complement or to round off the blockade. The most valuable sabotage is usually the most difficult sabotage and requires painstaking research and highly technical planning. This purely preliminary work has engaged a great many people for a great deal of time.

For its immediate needs the Section has developed its own Supply Departments. Briefly these meet all the normal requirements of the Section. In the field of propaganda, separate sections:

1. Write, design and secretly print pamphlets.
2. Prepare recorded broadcasts for free use by any foreign radio stations who can be induced to broadcast them. This section also interprets the section as a whole to the B.B.C. and arranges for particular occasions. This section also manufactures miniature gramophone records for illicit distribution in enemy, enemy-occupied and neutral countries.
3. Supply by telegraph and by mail news bulletins, propaganda articles and pictures to many neutral countries.
4. Through the individual contacts of the executive departments with their foreign political organisations promulgate ideas, motifs and ambitions, to inspire and colour those foreign political organisations' own propaganda.

In the field of supplies, again separate sections:

1. Supply all the explosive, incendiary and other materials necessary for unostentatious but violent and effective acts of sabotage, against targets as substantial as ocean-going ships, railway viaducts and refineries.
2. Discover in whatever remote corners of the world they are still to be found and purchase supplies of arms and ammunition, suitable for distribution to the foreign revolutionary groups with whom the executive departments of the Section have established relations. In their search for such arms, Section Officers have gone as far afield as the United States and Japan, as well as Portugal, Spain and Italy.
3. Great Britain nearly always "plays down wind", but we have never properly exploited this prevailing blessing from the South West. Since some time before the war this department has been developing the potentialities of a mass attack by unmanned balloons carrying incendiary flares, which would be automatically released at pre-determined points to set fire to the major forests and/or the standing crops of Germany. The project has long since passed out of the realm of research. Balloons, flares, machinery of release

and requisite meteorological data exist. The Section only awaits the order to launch this heavenly armada upon the agricultural economy of Germany.

In the field of communications, again, separate sections.

1. Look after the travel requirements of the Section Officers and Agents. Requirements which range from a chartered aeroplane for an American millionaire to a sailing dinghy for a Maltese fisherman. The movement of tons of explosives and arms across a crumbling Continent must at least be discreet. Such purely organising work presents innumerable problems of concealment, of disguise, of charter, of escort and of bribery. Here indeed truth dwarfs the imagination, and it is proper to boast that in little more than a year, the Section's Officers, Couriers and Agents, have travelled over 1,000,000 miles. How well the difficult and dangerous work of smuggling has been done! None of the Section's explosives, incendiary materials, arms or propaganda matter have ever failed to reach their destination.
2. It has fortunately been unnecessary, save in isolated instances and some few areas of operations, for the Section to organise its own means of telegraphic or postal communication, since the facilities of the S.T.S. have been put at the Section's disposal.

The work of the Tele-Communications Department of this Section has therefore been almost exclusively research work, and Colonel Grand was fortunate in this appointment. The Officer, in little more than a year, has three very remarkable inventions to his credit - one of them probably a most startling advance in telephony. These are:-

- (a) The "D-Phone". A telephone which leaves "scrambling" far behind and encodes and decodes the human voice in any code which the Olympian gentleman using the "D-Phone" may care to devise and insert in the mechanism.
- (b) The "Duplex Transceiver." A wireless telephone using a wave too short to be picked up by any other known receiver. This instrument has been designed for communications between agents operating in foreign countries. Its range is strictly limited.
- (c) A high-powered loudspeaker, to be used for mass broadcast propaganda launched either automatically from drifting balloons or by the pilot of an aeroplane. At ground level even, this speaker has a range of intelligible speech of 15 miles.

Lastly in the field of personnel:

1. A school has been founded and is now working at concert pitch to supply the executive departments of the Section with trained saboteurs and trained propagandists, drawn from the nationals of all those countries in which the Section operates.
2. Other departments, more particularly that which is concerned with the Section's relations with the German refugee political parties in Great Britain are frequently

able to find and recruit reliable foreign agents.

And finally, execution has always been organized on a geographical basis, each division making itself responsible for all operations whether sabotage, propaganda or intelligence in its area and maintaining a close liaison with the divisions responsible for contiguous areas.

The detailed achievements under this heading chronologically divided and sub-divided as between sabotage and propaganda are attached as an appendix to this report.

Unless the Section possesses the most convincing evidence for its responsibility for the work which it is possible to obtain in the course of this type of activity, no act of sabotage is claimed. But all acts of sabotage in areas in which this Section is working are recorded. This is important as a gauge of feeling in each area, though only a small number of cases are reported either by agents or newspapers.

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS. (see Map 2).

Before passing to a more detailed analysis of successes deriving from the normal routine propaganda, sabotage and political activities of the executive divisions, it may here be appropriate to interpolate a very brief record of those special achievements. They were made possible by the all-embracing charter of the Section, the imaginative capacities of its personnel and the cooperative freedom from the inertia that is born of a profitless adherence to the book of rules. Because the routine functions of the Section are destructive, the money spent upon fulfilling these functions can earn no interest, only the ultimate dividend of victory. This list is headed by two projects, one of which has already brought great profit to our nation, and one of which made temporarily abortive by one of the greatest debacles in history, may yet bring still greater fortune to us and has already cost the enemy dear.

DIAMONDS

1. In her last hour, an Officer of this Section left England and brought out of Holland £500,000 worth of industrial diamonds.

2.

GOLD.

Another officer of this Section also left England, and under the nose of German bombers, embarked £24,000,000 in gold bars in the last French cruiser to leave the quay at Bordeaux.

3.

M.I.B.

Early in 1939 Colonel Grand initiated the organization and development of guerilla warfare. What began as a sub-division of this Section has since been established as a branch of the War Department.

4.

ANTI-SABOTAGE.

The Section's sabotage device supply division produced a paper of instructions for precautions against sabotage. This was accepted by W.L. S and has been circulated to all parts of the Empire.

Another paper by the same division on precautions against sabotage to shipping has been published officially by the Admiralty.

5.

THE OXFORD GROUP

An Officer of the Section after exhaustive research, both here and in other countries, compiled a documented exposure of the pro-Nazi influence of Dr. Buchmann's religious movement throughout the world.

7.

NAZI WHO'S WHO

The division in touch with the German emigre political organisations in Great Britain has procured a complete 1,000 page photographic copy of a German Government official and secret index giving the names, addresses and telephone numbers of virtually the whole Nazi hierarchy inside Germany.

8.

K.A.F. TARGETS

In the course of his routine sea gliding of arms and munitions and explosives into Norway, an Officer of the Section has been able to provide detailed contemporary knowledge of new targets, some of which, e.g. Bomsen Airfield, have been used to great effect.

9.

J.B.C.

Before the war, Colonel Grand conceived and put in being the "Joint Broadcasting Committee" now in part controlled by the Ministry of Information.

10.

WIRE-COMMUNICATIONS

As already recorded under this same sub-division of supply departments, an Officer of this Section has invented the "D-Phone", the "Duplex Transceiver" and a high-powered loudspeaker.

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11.

HOME DEFENCE.

At our most forlorn moment when our army was pouring back from Dunkirk through gates we could never have shut against the invading enemy, Colonel Grand conceived the plan of organising throughout Great Britain a closely co-ordinated sabotage and intelligence network among the civilian population who would be left behind in any territories which the German armies might temporarily be able to occupy.

Some 30 Officers of this Section went to work at high pressure and completed this organisation and distributed in several thousand secret dumps throughout the country a vast quantity of incendiary materials. This organisation has now been taken over by the newly constituted branch of the War Office, the Auxiliary Units.

12.

GENERAL DE GAULLE.

The only officer who has so far lost his life in the service of this Section did so when leading an expedition by air in an attempt to rescue from German occupied territory in France the family of General de Gaulle.

RESULTS.

Routine operations.

1. Politics.

Appendix.1. shows the political organisations both in Great Britain and abroad with whom the Section has established working relations. These are also shown on Map.1.

The Section's objectives are of two kinds:-

(1) Immediate.

- (a) Development of communications into the country represented.
- (b) Information about events in that country.
- (c) Implementation of the Section's Propaganda programme.
- (d) Co-operation in the Section's sabotage projects.
- (e) Supply of personnel.

(2) Ultimate.

- (a) Co-ordination of each organisation with all others in a common purpose, and the elimination of dogma in favour of faith in and hope for a united future.
- (b) The possible discovery of potential political leaders to inspire and direct revolt when revolt is ripe and not before- and to take control when their time for government comes round.

The divisions of the Section most active in this work have been, of course, those two which are concerned with the Austrian emigre organisations and the German emigre organisations.

It must be obvious that at this stage of the war it is impossible to assess the value, leave alone the results of the Section's work in this field, but few avenues remain unexplored, few stones returned.

The fields have been ploughed and the seed has been sown, but before it could germinate and take root, the earth was trampled underfoot. How much of the Section's sowing it may one day reap, only time can show.

2. Propaganda.

The printed propaganda work of the Section, it must always be remembered, differs from that of the Ministry of Information and other organisations, in that it is all designed, printed and distributed in such a way as to conceal completely and successfully its British origin. Instead, it is made to appear as having originated either in the country to which it is directed or in some contiguous country.

Appendix.2. summarises the printed propaganda distribution results of this Section up to date, and the figures reflect not only the difficulties imposed by the absolute necessity for secrecy, but also the fact that during the last four months communications in to and out of the continent of Europe have, if only temporarily, been almost completely suspended. The distribution of this propaganda involves the Section in the forging of foreign stamps and the risking of many men's lives. But because this ostensibly indigenous propaganda is infinitely more effective because more credible, than leaflets which drop brazenly from British aeroplanes in the sky - and because in many countries ruled by terror such leaflets are treasured, passed from hand to hand and so endure, and so enjoy an attention and a circulation undreamt of in free democracies - for these very good reasons, the Section persists in this difficult and dangerous work.

The distribution of the Section's efforts geographically is indicated on Map 1. where also are indicated any results of the Section's propaganda which it has been possible to trace.

3. Sabotage.

Appendix.3. lists these acts of successful sabotage

for which substantial evidence exists of the Section's immediate immediate sponsorship, and all these acts are geographically located on Map.2. The enemy is often very understandably reticent if not indeed silent, about sabotage in his territory, and the maintenance of really full and complete records which will also be accurate and reliable is a difficult, if not impossible task. But it must always be remembered that if the political background has been developed and a consciousness of a concerted political movement exists, sabotage very soon ceases to be, as it were, a mere string of isolated accidents, and becomes instead an infectious disease. For this purpose a handbook "Home Hints" has been prepared and translated both into German and distributed. Nothing succeeds like success. While no claim whatever is made for acts of sabotage other than those recorded in this report, it might justifiably be suggested that apparently uninspired acts of sabotage which occur in areas where the Section's sabotage agents and propaganda agents have been operating and to which material has been distributed, those acts of sabotage are in fact if not the children, at least the first cousins of this Section's own performances.

In estimating the results of the Section's sabotage activities, one cannot but regard the productive capacity - the really astonishing productive capacity - of the Section's sabotage devices supply division, as in itself a very substantial result. For just as no professional saboteurs existed in this country before the war, so no professional knowledge of sabotage existed either. It was fortunate indeed that Colonel Grand had put experts in the chemistry of explosives and incendiaries to work upon research many months before the outbreak of war.

This research covered the general principles of sabotage, methods, targets, devices, processes of manufacture, methods of camouflage, sources of supply and methods of packing. It embraced particular investigations into such subjects as time fuses, adulteration of metals, petroleum and lubricating oils.

contamination of food stuffs and raw materials, destruction of rolling stock, permanent ways, fire stations, ships, submarines, barges, aeroplanes, crops, forests, and last but not least, persons. The research goes on.

Meanwhile, this division has educated hundreds of officers and agents in sabotage methods and the handling of sabotage devices, both incendiary and explosive. Here are some remarkable figures of manufacture and distribution :-

254,000 Pencil Time Fuses.
24,974 Magnets for the application of high explosive to steel surfaces.
13,656 lbs of Plastic Explosive.
25,290 lbs of Blasting Gelatine.
18,782 ft of Instantaneous Fuse.
62,868 ft of Detonating Fuse.
97,010 ft of Safety Fuse.
12,046 ft of Match-ended lengths of Safety Fuse.
233,581 Fulminate of Mercury Detonators.
14,705 Medium Incendiary Bombs.
25,474 Large Incendiary Bombs.
148,723 Capsules for Igniting Petrol Bombs.
79,607 Paraffin Incendiary Flares.
500,000 Incendiary bombs for the destruction of crops.

All this research, this training of operatives, this reporting, this organisation of manufacture, this unending and far-flung distribution has been done by a staff which has only now grown to be 8 Officers and 11 other ranks. What started in a disused kitchen eighteen months ago is now a highly organised and fully equipped production plant supplying not only this Section but other service departments and foreign Governments in bulk.

A PART TO PLAY.

Great Britain relies for immediate victory upon three things- The Blockade which will go on: Aerial Supremacy - which we shall win : and the Revolt of the conquered peoples of Europe. In the forging of that last weapon, the Section will play a dominant and vital part. The British Navy can starve Europe into submission. The British Air Force can bomb Europe into submission. This Section has the happier task of burrowing deep into the heart of Europe and finding there the same strong kernel from which one day will blossom the tree of liberty.

* = In round figures.

SIX MONTHS SUPPLY OF MATERIAL.

August 1939 - February 1940.

The following is a table of supplies during our first six months of trading. The cost is inclusive of a 33-1/3% overhead charge:-

	Aug-Sept. 1939	Oct. 1939	Nov. 1939	Dec. 1939	Jan. 1940	Feb. 1940	Total	Cost
								£ * *
Time Fuses	1200	200	50	650	400	500	3000	700
Delay Fuse (ft.)	170				150		320	4
Detonating Fuse (ft.)			150	150	400		700	12
Detonators	20		100	200	60	200	580	6
Cigarettes and Powder	10	470	300			100	880	50
Flare S.		200				30	230	4
Flare M.			30	420	290	380	1120	30
Flare L.					20	110	130	60
Flare J.		4		36		40	80	500
Flare H.	10					70	80	3
Filling P, plain (lbs.)				50	340	1580	1970	550
Filling P, mixed (boxes)				90	530		620	100
Filling B (lbs.)		30		300	120		450	50

Total cost of devices, about £2,170.
 " " of packing materials incldg, camouflaging materials £ 250

SUPPLIES MADE UP TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 25th, 1940

Mechanised Devices, High Explosive Bombs and Mines

Route or Destination	Pencil Time Fuses	Borers for Expl. Fuel	Railway. Fish-Plate Keys	Small Magnetic Bombs	Magnetic Mines with Delay action	3-lb H.E. Time Bombs	Magnets for application of H.E. to steel surfaces	Pressure Percussion Fuses	Railway Percussion Fuses
Balkans & Poland	55,492	23		12	134	96	1,050	12	
Finland	120	3						4	6
France	5,477	13		5				50	
Holland	145	15		13					
Italy	60								
Scandinavia	2,327	35			6	84			
Spain	219					14	8	5	
Polish & Czech Orgs.	2,230								
Middle East Distribution Centre for R	107,200	151	45		545		20,515	8	3,184
Training Centre Lechairsart	3,420	6			16				
Aux.Units Defence Brit.	57,400	1					3,400	50	2,080
	<u>254,090</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>24,974</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>5,270</u>

H.E. Supplies are often sent to one country for transference to another.

High Explosives, Fuses and Detonators

Route or Destination	Plastic Explosive lbs.	Camouflaged Explosive $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. boxes	Blasting Gelatin & Salignite lbs.	Instantaneous Fuse (feet)	Detonating Fuse (feet)	Safety Fuse (feet)	Match-ended Lengths Safety Fuse	Detonators
Balkans & Poland	1,573	221	4,410	3,300	2,850	5,060		6,365
Finland	84		10	200		250		200
France	1,107	990	145	512	18	1,475		3,702
Holland	129	13	5	300		385		490
Italy	13					24	76	47
Scandinavia	1,273	504	1,180	530	800	6,460	6	3,520
Spain		120				150	4	117
Polish & Czech Org.						90		900
Middle East Distribution Centre for Balkans	2,227		19,080	5,430	56,500	64,600	2,800	123,050
Training Centre Lochairfort	50						350	
Aux. Units Defence Brit.	7,200		7,470	6,000	2,700	18,515	1,810	58,020
	13,856	1,848	25,290	16,872	62,808	87,010	12,046	235,261

x Many of these were packed in special portable containers designed and supplied by this branch.

Incendiaries

Route of Destination	Cigarette type igniter with powder	Small Incen. Bombs	Medium Incen. Bombs	Large Incen. Bombs	Capsule for ign. petrol bottles	Acid for use with Capsules (meters)	Paraffin Incens.	Incen. Bombs for Crops	Petrol Paraffin Mixture (gallons)	Phosphorus Hand Bombs
Balkans & Poland	500	30	2,838	440	2,470		14			
Finland			28		300					
France	350	500	1,074	556	2,143		13			
Holland	300	300	148		500		72			
Italy			30		30		24			
Scandinavia	120		728	130	300		100			
Spain	100		565	17	90					
Polish & Czech Org.			200	30			12			
Middle East	3,000		3,585	14591	70,000		12,573	103,488		
Training C. Lochairport				180	450	30	592			
Aux. Units Air Ministry			5,480	9550	70,540	700	66,203		1,000	2,000
	4,470	830	14,705	25,474	146,733	730	79,508	500,000	1,000	2,000

4

Accessories

Route or Distribution	Crimping Tools	Adhesive Tape Yds.	Vaseline Tubes	Fuses (Boxes)
Balkans & Poland	30	15,000		
Finland	4	50		
France	3			
Holland	6	30		12
Italy				
Scandinavia	37	15,200		
Spain				
Polish & Czech Org.				
Middle East	184	45,500	2,004	3,024
Training Centre		3,150	10	
Aux. Units	782	30,775	1,250	3,827
	1,006	100,905	3,264	6,853

23. Minutiviate and I.H.R.O.
24. Veltcheffista.

FORNIGH ORGANIZZAZIONE
with which this section is in contact.

APPENDIX I.

FOREIGN ORGANISATIONS.

with which this section is in contact.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. British Labour Party, International Department.
2. International Transportworkers Federation.
3. German Social Democratic Party.
4. Neubeginnen Group.
5. Reichsbanner Group.
6. Young Catholic Group.
7. World Jewish Federation.
8. Austrian Office
9. Austrian League.
10. Association of Austrian Social Democrats.

GERMANY.

11. The L.E.X. Group.

AUSTRIA.

12. Social Democrats.
13. Slovane Organisation.

HUNGARY.

14. Czech Organisation.
15. Polish Organisation.

ROMANIA.

16. Peles.
17. Communists.

YUGOSLAVIA.

18. Slovane Organisation.
19. Czech Organisation.
20. Voivodina Organisation.
21. Albanians.
22. Serb Peasant Party.

BULGARIA.

23. Mihailivists and I.M.R.O.
24. Veltcheffists.

SABOTAGE RESULTS

No.	Date	Place	Report
1	27.8.39	Essen	Strike at Krupps Works.
2	11.9.39	Berlin (West)	Explosion.
3	15.9.39	Rüsselsheim	Strike at Opel Car Works.
4	17.9.39	Berlin	Bomb in German Air Ministry, Police H.Q. and gas works. Separate explosion Wertheims opposite.
5	23.9.39	Innsbruck	Explosion Achemain Metal Works.
6	17.9.39	Bavaria	Strong Revolutionary Movement suppressed.
7	9.10.39	Berlin	Bomb explosion in Propaganda Building - opposite Hitler's Office.
8	9.10.39	Berlin	Railway accident at Stayard Station, Gesundbrunnen.
9	9.10.39		Accident on Berlin-Salzburg line.
10	19.10.39	Western Germany	2 large aircraft factories, Mannheim and Heimersheim, destroyed by fire.
11	26.10.39	Frezenau, South of Teschen	Important railway bridge seriously damaged.
12	4.11.39	Poland	Weich Minister of Communications reports 600 bridges destroyed by retreating Polish troops.
13	4.11.39	Austria	Rumours of railway accident. Sabotage suspected.
14	14.11.39	Constance	Fire destroyed Nazi Barracks. Sabotage suspected.
15	14.11.39	Upper Silesia Langlieben- Rosengrund Railway	Train smash. Sabotage suspected.

No.	Date	Place	Report
16	30.11.39	Essen Poland	Krupps Works. Series of acts of sabotage all through November. One Department out of action for two days.
17	6.12.39	Floesti, Roumania	Orion Oil Refinery. Explosion and fire destroyed plant and 200 wagons of oil.
18	6.12.39	Essen	Reports from Belgian frontier of sabotage at Krupps.
18	21.12.39	S.S. Germany, near Lake Constance	Grease boxes filled with sand. Oil cups filled with sand and iron filings, driving belts out and turning lathes stopped. Large numbers of arrests, but trouble continued until all workmen arrested.
19	12.12.39	Poland	Railway bridge between Lwow and German frontier blown up.
20	7.2.40	Wallingen, Basle	German train ambushed by guerillas armed with machine guns. Many killed.
20	13.12.39	Hochfeld-Duisberg, Rhineland	Rhenish steel works explode. Faulty production of steel.
21	14.12.39	Braunschweig	Sabotage at Junkers Factory where JU.52 are manufactured. 80 men arrested.
22	20.12.39	Poland	Guerillas disorganised Russo-German traffic on both sides of the border, by attacking railway, destroying bridges and permanent way with explosives. German traffic functioned only on 2 or 3 lines to Russian border. Russian traffic temporarily suspended.
22	17.1.40	Poland	
22	19.1.40	Poland	
23	21.12.39	Batschka, Yugoslavia	The third German-owned hemp factory to be seriously damaged by fire.

No.	Date	Place	Report
24	22.12.39	Soviet Poland	Guerilla bands were active at Bialowieza Forest, Troki, Molodeczno, Merszagoka and borderlands of Volhynia generally. At Pombauch Aerodrome, near Vilna, 20 Polish Airmen dressed as Soviets flew off with 20 aeroplanes. Lorries and tanks were driven into the country and ruined.
25	23.12.39	S.W. Germany, near Lake Constance	Railway accident between Marksdorf and Klufftern. 50 killed. Two station masters arrested.
26	23.11.39	Poland	Oil trains from U.S.S.R. held up at Przemysl.
27	11.1.40	Senzing	40 trucks of goods train derailed. 100 trucks of food stuffs lost over the embankment.
28	7.3.40	Haltingen Basle	Explosion of underground munition store in Haltingen area where great damage was done in spite of vigilance of S.S.
29	11.4.40	Danube	German ship carrying 70 tons of wheat, and two barges with 1,400 tons of oil for Germany sank after explosions.
30	17.4.40	Judenburg	Two troop trains derailed.
30a	19.4.40	Judenburg	Two goods trains derailed near Judenburg which is an important station on the main line from Vienna to Villach. The destruction of the line at this particular point and many others between Sankt Veit and Sankt Michael blocked the Villach-Vienna traffic.

No.	Date.	Place.	Report.
30. (cont.)			and Czechoslovakia and vice-versa, so that German (Czech) traffic would also be interrupted. A diversion of the latter traffic to the Vienna-Maribor-Trieste line, or to the Vienna-Salzburg-Tauern-Villach line is practically impossible.
31.	25.4.40.	Sosbor	1,000 tons of hemp destroyed.
32.	25.4.40.	Galatz/Braila	1,500 tons of grain destroyed by pouring paraffin on to it.
33.	27.4.40.	Villach	Troop train in collision with goods train. Sixty people killed, many injured. Facts not published in press.
34.	12.5.40.	German-controlled Loznica Mine.	Strike involving 680 men caused by dismissal of two Serbian Engineers for distributing "Tamo Daleko" among the workmen. Output of the mine said to be between 100-150 tons Antimony metal per month, all of which goes to Germany.
35.	18.5.40.	Perabuc	German stock of 500 tons hemp pillaged by Miki Organisation.
36.	17.5.40.	Selich Novi Vrbas	Dump of 500 tons of hemp stocked by Germans destroyed by Miki's Organisation.
37.	5.40.	Varna	While S.S. "Sakhalin" was unloading petrol for Germany at Varna, a number of valves were opened and a large quantity of petrol wasted.
38.	5.40.	St. Polten	At. St. Polten Railway Works some 500 wagons a month arrived with melted bearings, the number formerly being between 120 and 150 per month. Transformation of passenger carriages into goods cars continued, especially with cars from the Protectorate.

No.	Date	Place	Report
39.	25.5.40	Bruck-an-der-Mur. Austrian Railway Junction	Munition train blown up. Railway badly damaged. Hospitals and schools reported to be full of wounded.
40.	26.5.40	Bruck-an-der-Mur	An attempt to destroy munitions factory results in two trucks loaded with munitions and a small filling shed being blown up.
41.	30.5.40	Novi Vrbas	A further 800 tons of German owned hemp was destroyed.
42.	12.6.40.	Banat Croatia	150 tons Hemp, 350 tons Wheat, 550 tons "liquid", destroyed by fire.
43.	13.6.40.	Malbourghetto	Explosion of large petrol dump. Destroyed 11 houses in the vicinity.
44.	18.6.40.	Yugoslavia Belgrade	German-owned hemp factory and stocks on river completely destroyed by fire.
45.	20.6.40.	St. Lija-Spielfeld, Yugoslavia.	A head-on collision occurred between two freight trains carrying coal, livestock and provisions.
46.	-. 7.40.	Villach	A railway bridge on main line blown up.
47.	-. 7.40.	Roumania	Regular axle box sabotage continued on a large scale.
48.	-. 7.40.	Roumania	Breakdown of 5 wagons in two days as a result of interference with axle boxes.
49.	10.7.40.	Gorizia-Plava	Power station badly damaged.
50.	-. 7.40.	Metkovic	2 Italian ships carrying wood caught fire and sank.
51.	15.7.40.	Austria	Estimated that 2 trains per week were wrecked on main lines by Slovenes.
52.	13.7.40.	Tarilley/ Villach.	Bridge destroyed.

No.	Date	Place	Report
53	21. 6.40	Larvik, Oslo Fjord	Fire destroyed two factories in which parachutist equipment was being produced. Fires caused by a home-made device.
54	26. 6.40	Bomoen Airfield Bergen	Almost completed airfield attacked by N.A.F. Our agents were able to give information concerning the huts in the adjacent woods where aircraft were concealed. These were subsequently destroyed.
55	28. 6.40	Bjolvefossen Alvik Power Station	Power station put out of use for at least 2 1/2 months.
56.	28. 6.40	Trangereid Bergen Transmission Line	Three pylons destroyed. Interruption of light and heat for four days in Bergen.
57	28. 6.40	Norway	Successful road blocking operations.
58	19. 6.40	Drammen	Papyrus paper mill burnt.
59	17. 7.40	Yugoslavia	Repeated complaints from Axis Powers regarding our sabotage activities in that country. Pressure being brought to bear on Prince Regent.
60	15. 8.40	Komoron, near Belgrade	2 tankers carrying 1,500 tons benzine, sunk by Czechs.
61.	13.8.40.	Dlate. Korcula Is:	150,000 sq: metres of stacked timber destroyed.

REPORT VIII
on
the activities of B Section.
during
JULY, 1940.

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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF L. SECTION DURING JULY
1940.

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D. SECTION.
REPORT FOR JULY, 1940.

ORGANIZATION.

LIAISON WITH A.I.S.

During the month, an officer was appointed by S.I.S. to act as liaison with D. Section. His "charter" enables him to assist and advise in matters of policy, and generally to pave the way towards more perfect co-operation between all Sections.

DOMESTIC.

A Recordak machine has been on hire for the last month, and photographic records have been made of the most secret and valuable papers and plans of Section D.



APPOINTMENT OF THE MINISTER.

On July 22nd the formation of a Special Operations Executive was approved by the Cabinet, and it was decided that a Minister should be appointed to co-ordinate the activities of W.I.R., Electra House, D.C.O., and D. Section.

INTER-SERVICES PROJECT BOARD.

At a meeting of the Inter-Services Project Board held on the 5th July, it was agreed that D. Section should make all necessary arrangements in Greece for the blocking of the Suez Canal. It was also reported that the scheme for the blocking of the Iron Gates was under way and should be nearing completion.

D. Section was requested to investigate the possibilities of stirring up strife and war between the Russian and

TECHNICAL PLANNING SUB-SECTION

D SECTION [Report for July 1942]

German guards in Poland.

During a discussion on the essential need for flooding Schiphol and Deekoy aerodromes, it was agreed that the personnel for the scheme should be provided by Section D.

(See remarks under Technical Planning Sub Section.)

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Kirkenes, with a view to preventing
Germany are proceeding.
been prepared for sabotaging the
L'Avere, Marcellis.
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Holland was abandoned. It was
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reparations would be tremendous.
If sabotaging Baku, and thus forcing
than oil-fields, consequently cutting
in to Germany, are being considered.
we been prepared and submitted.

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TRAVEL &
COURIER SERVICE.

D SECTION. [Report for July 1940].

TECHNICAL PLANNING SUB-SECTION.

INFORMATION AND TARGETS.

Detailed information and maps of several hundred targets in Italy, France, Holland and Belgium have been collected and collated.

Investigations on Kirkenes, with a view to preventing the supply of nickel to Germany are proceeding.

A scheme has also been prepared for sabotaging the petrol storage tanks at L'Avera, Marseilles.

The scheme required from Section D. for the flooding of Schiphol Aerodrome in Holland was abandoned. It was considered that the success of this very difficult undertaking might involve the drowning of many thousands of people, and that the repercussions would be tremendous.

THE BAKU SCHEME.

The possibilities of sabotaging Baku, and thus forcing Russia to take the Rumanian oil-fields, consequently cutting off supplies of petroleum to Germany, are being considered. Details of the scheme have been prepared and submitted.

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TRAVEL &
COURIER SERVICE.

Communications are still greatly restricted, and only fourteen passages of importance were booked during July.

Arrangements have been made, however, to conduct a form of courier service to the Balkans via Cairo. Our representatives have had to proceed to Cairo, by sea to the Gold Coast, or the Cape, and from thence by air to Egypt.

The augmenting of air services between Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom has greatly facilitated our communications with those countries.

THE ARMOURY.

Supplies of weapons other than Service are being obtained in quantities sufficient to meet with present demands. Service ammunition for .455 and .380 revolvers have been received from the War Office. Altogether during the month, the following were acquired :-

30.	Colt. .32.
100.	9.m/m Luger.
2,000.	rounds of ammunition for same.
4,352.	rounds of ammunition. (.45, .38, .455, .38.)

A few of the Colt revolvers are being overhauled in our own workshops.

During the month, the following were issued :-

20.	Revolvers and automatics.
4.	Spanish Tommy Guns. (on loan)
1,264.	Rounds of pistol and revolver ammunition.

HOME DEFENCE

The organisation of civilian Home Defence grew successfully, and by the third week of July nearly 200 key-men had been appointed while at least 1,000 dumps of material had been placed in the care of people willing and capable of using them at the appointed time. Approximately 1,000 quarts of sulphuric acid, 90,000 capsules with which to prepare a minimum of 45,000 petrol bombs, 43,000 tyexules, and 45,000 incendiary flares were provided.

Every stratum of society had been searched and D Section officers had enlisted clergymen, game-keepers, poachers, dentists and road-men in the defence of their country. Military Commanders had approved of our efforts, and had agreed to indicate targets in the event of an invasion, and to receive information from our recruits.

Towards the end of July, however, we were informed by C.H.Q. that with the general improvement in the military situation, and the state of defence, the menace of enemy occupation of any part of the country had vastly decreased.

If the enemy did however gain a foothold, the probability was that there would be no one left alive behind the enemy lines to take subversive action. It was, therefore, decided that so far as civilian obstruction was concerned, the organisation which D Section officers had been forming, was no longer necessary, and its place could now be taken by Auxiliary Units working openly and using as recruits, uniformed L.D.Vs.

Had the invasion occurred when it was at first expected, our organisation would have proved invaluable.

The D Home Defence organisation has, therefore, gradually been transferred to Auxiliary Units under the control of C.H.Q., but it is still considered necessary that the intelligence side of its activities should be maintained and developed.

D. SECTION BUND L.

Precises.

Preparations are being completed in connection with the house which was requisitioned as premises for the D. School for Agents in Hertfordshire. Domestic staff have been engaged, and arrangements are being made for necessary protection and general security.

STAFF - INSTRUCTORS.

The Commandant for the School has been appointed, and an Adjutant, while three other officers will be instructing students in various sections of the syllabus. A political lecturer has also been appointed.

One of the assistant instructors has been undergoing an intensive course of training at Station XII in the use of explosives and other devices.

A working syllabus of the special training has been planned on a six weeks basis. The syllabus is divided into three parts.

- I. Training in Devices (outdoor and indoor)
- II. Part Special Training.
- III. Instruction in the handling of Arms, etc.

Training in Devices.

The syllabus of training in devices is divided into two parts, theoretical and practical. It is intended that the Agents should spend at least ten hours of the course in becoming completely familiar with theoretical work, the general aims and principles of sabotage, before outside practical demonstrations are seen.

The mixing of ingredients for home-made explosives and discussion on the best methods of attack of a target will also be studied. At the end of the course, the student will be put through an examination, and should he fail to reach required standards, will receive special coaching, unless he is reported as being more proficient in practical field-

field-work, though unsuitable as an instructor.

Part Special Training.

This training will deal with the finer arts of sabotage such as adequate cover, secrecy and security, contacting and counter-espionage. The recruitment of co-workers and out-outs, systems of organization, the procuring, supplying, and dissemination of information, are among the many subjects to be studied. Careful consideration is being given to the question as to how much students are to be told of International Secret Service methods. It has been suggested that this information should be given in a more confiding manner than by means of a general lecture.

It is intended also to have a library at the school which the students will be encouraged to use in their spare time.

The Use of Firearms etc.

Instruction will be given on the use of small arms and hand grenades, the function of various types of machine guns, the principles of the Tommy gun, and the general care of arms.

Recruiting.

Gradual progress is being made with the recruiting of students, as we are striving to obtain not large numbers of persons, but those with the highest and most suitable qualities.

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THE BALKAN STATES

ORGANISATION

During the month it was decided to divide the Organisation and to form a Balkan Section covering European Turkey, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with its head quarters at Istanbul; and a Middle East Section covering the territory for which the Commander in Chief, Middle East, is responsible, and in addition, Greece. The Head Quarters of the latter Section will be at Cairo. Our relations with the C. in C. Middle East, are now under discussion.

HUNGARY

It was decided to suspend, temporarily, all activities in Hungary, except those connected with Underground Propaganda.

YUGOSLAVIA

German pressure has rendered our work even more difficult than previously reported, and unfortunately we have been forced to suspend the activities of our Slovenian Organisation. It is to be hoped, however, that the suspension will not be permanent, and if our negotiations are successful it should be possible for the Serb Peasant Party to carry on our work in Yugoslavia.

ROUMANIA

The expulsion of personnel from the Roumanian oilfields has completely destroyed the existing organisation. Another has been created which is already at work.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria, which was long without any organisation whatever, is now more or less adequately covered. In spite of the arrest of two agents, who were subsequently released, much progress has been made. Dumps have been placed all along the Albanian frontier, and similar work

is being done along the road from Salmka via Edessa to Florina.

TURKEY

In Istanbul excellent relations have been established.

STORES

During July, a total of 12 tons of material was shipped to the "field"; further supplies have been despatched, but we have not yet heard of their safe arrival, which of necessity is delayed.

COMMUNICATIONS

The difficulty of communicating with our representatives has again resulted in our receiving very few detailed accounts of their activities.

RESULTS

The pressure exercised by Germany on the Danubian States, is making even petty sabotage increasingly difficult.

We have however, learnt that the Slovenes are wrecking an average of two trains per week, on the Austrian railway lines, and that traffic on the Brenner has again been suspended as a result of sabotage.

Italy, apparently is fearful for the safety of her communications, and from a statement in the British Press we learnt that she intends to claim full control of the line which runs from Yugoslavia to Germany under the pretext that this important route, which links Trieste and Klagenfurt, is subject to sabotage.

The estimated number of railway trucks, the axle-boxes of which have been damaged is satisfactorily high, and is given below;

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a. From Maribor:	6,218.	German.
	2,632.	Italian.
	127.	Romanian.
	83.	Greek.
	324.	Bulgarian.
	295.	Hungarian.
b. From Jesenice:	2,018.	German.
	1,465.	Italian.
	438.	Bulgarian.
c. From Ljubljana:	253.	Hungarian.

This process is also being conducted on a large scale in Yugoslavia, and with oil trains in Roumania.

As a result of the activities of our organization the goods station at Minsk, where Russian oil is transferred to German tankers, was partly destroyed and many lines ruined.

Sixteen Russian tankers crashed into a German train, spilling the oil which caught fire. In consequence, trains have to make a detour to Rossl, 300 kms. distant, in order to transfer the oil.

(For Summary of Results. See Appendix I.)

THE DANUBE

Progress has, of necessity, been slow in connection with the various schemes for the blocking of the Danube.

1. The Iron Gates project of blocking the river by means of sinking barges was held up as visas were unobtainable for the ship's crew. The expulsion of certain personnel also added to our difficulties.

2. The attitude of the crew and general manager has prevented us from sinking the Schultz Fleet in the Orben Narrows. These persons, however, are able and willing to conduct indirect sabotage by refusing to make units of the Fleet available to the Germans, and by obstructing other traffic on the river. In the event of a German invasion, it has been arranged that, with the knowledge of the Yugoslavian General Staff, the Fleet should be demolished.

ATTACK FROM THE SEA.

Preparations have been made with a view to dealing with Italian tankers transporting oil from Varna in the Black Sea.

1. Sanction has been obtained for a Turkish Organisation with whom we are in contact to sink the four Italian tankers in question.
2. Permission has also been granted for the demolition of an important tunnel on the railway between Varna and Ruschuk.
3. It is also proposed to purchase a steamer to trade between Black Sea ports, in the hope that it will be possible to deal satisfactorily with one-way shipping.

INDUSTRIAL SABOTAGE

Arrangements have been completed for the demolition of certain mines in Jugoslavia, the Trepcas Mine, the Bor Mine and the Allantini Mine - in the event of a German invasion. Arrangements will be completed with the assistance of the Yugoslavian General Staff.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Difficulties have been experienced in putting into effect the scheme mentioned last month for the purchase of certain Bulgarian Generals, but there is reason to believe that the scheme may not yet be regarded as entirely impracticable.
2. It was arranged that the payments to the Serbian Peasant Party should be made through the Trepcas organization. Owing to the present position of the Trepcas mines, it has not been possible to comply with this proviso. Negotiations however, are proceeding regarding an alternative method of payment.

PROPAGANDA

From somewhat scanty reports we have learnt that underground propaganda in Hungary and possibly Jugoslavia is continuing. There is reason to believe that progress

will be reported in Turkey and Bulgaria in the near future.

SPAIN.

It has not been possible to undertake any definite line of action owing to the uncertainty of German plans for the penetration of Spain and Portugal. This has necessitated keeping our people here in London, in case of immediate action having to be taken to incite the members of the Alianza Democratica Espanola to revolt against a German invasion.

ACTIVISM. In spite of the undecided state of affair, various plans have been submitted for activity in France and other quarters.

- a. THE CARDIFF PLAN. This was a plan for attempting to create in the French people a desire to revolt against German occupation and oppression. The objectives were, (1) to spread abroad the facts about France's betrayal of her pact with England not to make a separate peace; (2) to produce such German activity in occupied France as would tend to make Frenchmen realize that the enemy occupation was not as peaceful as it was made out to be. (3) To create a non-political party, possibly known as the "Honour of France", which would be combined with General de Gaulle, and which would set up a Government as soon as possible on French territory, probably at Casablanca. And finally, to play upon French feeling by depreciating the value of French money, stocks and shares.
- b. AMERICA. With a view to co-ordinating the activities of the numerous pro-Ally committees in

America, many of which have conflicting aims, the London branch of the William Allen White Committee was contacted, in the hope of placing upon the Board a person who would induce the members to carry out our instructions. Going to the success of this measure a News Letter is now despatched to America giving an account of topical events and the activities of the London Branch of the Committee. The first of these letters has already been quoted in the London newspapers, and will doubtless also find its way into the American Press.

c. INTERNATIONAL SIXTH COLUMN. A scheme was also submitted for the formation of an international Sixth Column, which basically consists of forming a National Party in each of the German controlled areas. These "partys" would counteract Fifth Column activities and at a given signal revolt together against German oppression, cutting lines of communication and committing internal sabotage in their respective territories. These political risings would considerably impede German efforts at defence against impending naval, military, and air attack.

d. SCHOOL. Ideas were also submitted on courses of instruction, and on the aims of a School for Agents.

e. SPANIARDS IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

Officers of this Sub-Section successfully contacted members of the Spanish Section of the French Foreign Legion encamped in England, and

satisfied themselves that there is good material in this country to be recruited for work in the future. It is proposed to send four or five of these men to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, and to unoccupied France, in an endeavour to contact the Spanish elements resident in these areas, in order that they may be ready to collaborate in any French risings such as are foreseen in the "Cardiff" plan.

ALLIANZA DEMOCRATICA ESPAÑOLA.

It has now been decided to renew contact with the A.D.E. through Portugal, and to this end two Spaniards will be sent out as soon as suitable passports, cover, and transport have been granted.

It has also been decided to obtain, if possible, a suitable Spanish trawler, equipped with radio broadcasting apparatus, to broadcast a daily News Bulletin, of about five minutes duration, ending up with the slogan of the A.D.E.

The advertising of the existence of this organisation will not only hearten the members and inform them that we have not been incapacitated by the fall of France, but will increase the uncertainty of the internal situation in Spain, and possibly act as a deterrent to Franco from coming in as an active belligerent with the Axis Powers.

We have discouraged any attempts which have been made to form secondary Spanish Republican bodies in England, and have obtained the support of many prominent Spaniards to the A.D.E. in the belief that it is a purely Spanish movement originating in Spain.

It is proposed to send one of our Spanish representatives to South America to contact the very large Spanish Colonies there, with a view to informing them of the existence and objectives of the A.D.E. At the same time, making them

realize the necessity of supporting England as the last bulwark of Democracy, and that without our final victory there is little hope of success for the restoration of a democratic Government in Spain.

PROPAGANDA. Our representative in Portugal has submitted various suggestions for propaganda, and has reported on activities in that country, which are extremely interesting at this time owing to the presence there of a number of refugees of all classes. As the only topical news comes from German sources, English newspapers and periodicals are being despatched to our representative, in order that accurate information may be circulated.

FRANCE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The sub-section in charge of activities in France has been reorganized and attempts made to establish communications with the many Agents scattered over that country. To this end much time has been spent in recruiting, there now being some fifteen Frenchmen who are waiting to be trained as Agents, for future operations in France. According to their qualifications these men will either undertake sabotage work, or be used purely for purposes of communication.

BOATS.

With a view to activities a boat was obtained and modified to meet the special requirements of speed, long range and silence. A number of other boats have also been provisionally requisitioned, and investigations made regarding personnel and crews.

LIASON WITH FRENCH BUREAU

The personal link has been maintained with Seme Bureau through a member who, at the time of the French debacle, succeeded in reaching England in accordance with previous arrangements which had been made in the eventuality of France asking for a separate peace. This officer knows the position of all the dumps which were prepared in France and the whereabouts of the various Agents who agreed to start operations after a few weeks of enemy occupation. That these activities have recommenced satisfactorily is evident from press reports, and it is encouraging to know that certain officers and Agents are still working, and may be ready to assist us when communications have finally been established.

LIASON WITH GENERAL DE GAULLE

The same officer who is maintaining contact for us with Seme Bureau placed himself, on his arrival in England, at the disposal of General de Gaulle. He has since been delegated to work for us by the General. The assistance is mutual, for we are prepared to co-operate with any project which the General may have at heart, while efforts on our part to obtain personnel will be supported and greatly facilitated.

ITALY

AGENTS

Activities have mainly been concerned with the recruiting and training of personnel for the field, three head agents having been engaged and instructed for Switzerland, the South of France, and Tangier. Adequate cover has been supplied for these men, and they are expected to take up their prepared positions shortly.

COMMUNICATIONS

Efforts have been made to re-establish communications with our Italian contacts, but with regretfully little success, as neither Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Greece, nor Malta, are at present in a position to undertake the smuggling of propaganda into Italy.

PROPAGANDA

The two illicit printing-presses in Milan and Turin, which have been financed by this Section since before the outbreak of war, were re-opened with the result that 200 men of the ship "Julius Caesar" were arrested on charges of possessing leaflets likely to incite them to sabotage.

A non-topical, non-news form of chain-letter is in preparation, and will be forwarded, as soon as communications permit, to various Mediterranean centres.

ITALIAN DEFENCES

It is interesting to note that during the raids on Italy between the 18th and 20th June the anti-aircraft defence of Turin failed to open fire on our planes. Information has since been received that the Colonel commanding the anti-aircraft defence at that time was a close friend of one of our Agents in Italy.

MALTA.

Our representative in Malta has arranged the reconstruction of a derelict radio transmitter with a view to starting a Freedom Station ostensibly by the Free Italian people. This station has become so popular that it is increasingly difficult to obtain time for it on our Italian broadcasts.

Arrangements are being made to ship to Malta, a separate transmitter which will be in the hands of local representatives for the majority of the programmes, while its policy will continue to be directed by Section D.

Troop Comforts.

With the assistance of the Colonial Office, 100 lbs of periodicals, gramophone records, band parts, radio plays, and 70 lbs of current films were despatched to Malta.

SWITZERLAND.

There is every hope that the arrival of our new representative will help to establish regular communications with Switzerland.

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TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

SUPPLIES.

About 240 cases containing 14 tons of stores including packing materials, were despatched during July to the Middle East. A further $\frac{1}{2}$ ton was supplied to the sub-section responsible for the Norwegian expedition.

HOME DEFENCE.

Approximately 300 cases of materials and 200 two-gallon tins of petrol/paraffin mixture were prepared for the H. Home Defence organisation. Now that a change in policy has taken place we are supplying the new Auxiliary Units for Home Defence. During the month we despatched for their use 400 small dumps and 10 large dumps. The component parts of the small dumps are all packed in water tight tins measuring about 9"x8"x4" for ease of distribution.

BROWN BOOKS.

200 copies of the Brown Book of instructions on the use of explosives and other products have been supplied to the headquarters of the Auxiliary Units.

DEMONSTRATION SETS OF DEVICES.

About 30 self-contained demonstration sets have been prepared and distributed to section officers and the Auxiliary Units.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Demonstrations have been given before the Prime Minister, Professor Lindemann, Lord Beaverbrook, the A.C.I.B.S. and a number of senior officers including Brigadier Ling and the G.O.C. Aldershot Command. A considerable number of officers have visited Station XII during July including Lt. Col. Bill Dillon, G.S.O. R. Home Forces. The liaison with the War Office continues to

be satisfactory and now that the scope of our work has been considerably extended, steps have been taken to arrange for visits by officers of the Intelligence Sections of both the Admiralty and the Air Ministry.

TRAINING.

Nearly 50 candidates have attended demonstrations at the chalk pit during the month and two officers have been trained and lent to assist the Auxiliary Units. We have also put through an intensive course one of the assistant instructors at the school for Agents.

MANUFACTURE OF DEVICES ABROAD.

In order to familiarise themselves with manufacturing processes before leaving for abroad, two officers of the Section have spent some time at Station XII and have visited manufacturers in order to familiarise themselves with their methods. Both these officers were supplied with copies of manufacturing specifications for devices.

FLARE TYPE B (ARROWS).

The number of arrows now produced is approaching the half million and of these 100,000 are being specially packed in cases for export to the Middle East. We have also arranged store houses under guard where the arrows are to be kept in the meanwhile.

MODIFIED TYRESULE.

The large tyresule formerly known as Flare Type 23.B. is now being packed inside a cardboard box about the size of that enclosing a large tube of tooth past. At one end this box is lined with inflammable material, and if a pencil time fuse is pushed into the box, the flash from the cap of the time fuse will ignite the tyresule. In this way the tyresule can conveniently be used as a reasonably well camouflaged time delay incendiary bomb.

MANUFACTURE, TESTING, INSPECTION AND PACKING.

Tests of W.I.R. devices have been made at the chalk pit.

It has been necessary to reorganise some of the packing and stores departments of Station XII in order to deal effectively with requirements. An indication of the quantities of stores handled may be gained from the fact that about 3 miles of adhesive tape are used every month for the sealing of tins.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS.

INCENDIARIES.

L.P. Bottles.

Further experiments on the throwing of the P.S. Alloy bottles have been carried out, and have confirmed in particular, the value of the "liquid phosphorus" bottles as an agent for producing large quantities of dense smoke. Certain additional assistance has been given by Mr. Chester Beatty in the design of his mortar, a demonstration of the use of which in throwing "Molotov Cocktails" and L.P. Bottles against tanks, was given to the Prime Minister and a number of Senior Officers with considerable success.

Of the 5,000 bottles of the P.S. Alloy obtained from the manufacturers Messrs. Albright and Wilson Ltd., some 4,000 have already been distributed to G.H.Q. Home Defence Auxiliary Units.

Several likely suggestions have been made for fuses with Petrol Paraffin bottles.

Messrs. Albright and Wilson have also supplied quantities of their small phosphorus-celluloid aerial incendiary, the use of which is being investigated. It is likely to prove a useful time fuse for incendiaries in general.

Experiments, still in progress, on the use of calcium silicide in incendiary mixtures have so far proved satisfactory, and have shown that this substance will obviate the use of aluminium or magnesium.

S.H.I.

The S.H.I. has been adapted so that it may conveniently be used for smashing a small glass ampoule containing a liquid. The use of this device as a delay initiator of

reactions such as that between a sulphuric acid and sugar-chlorate mixture is being studied. The advantage of such an arrangement would be in avoiding the noise from the percussion cap.

During the month routine testing of S.R.l.s. has been gradually transferred to the mokes testing station, although the ampoules will continue to be tested at Station XII, as well as investigation of unusual results obtained at Birmingham.

The June deliveries of S.R.l. were 71,000 and 251 were timed, whereas during July 68,340 were delivered and the number of tests performed at Station XII were 252 in addition to the 276 relays timed at Birmingham. The total of 531 tested relays is considerably higher in proportion to the deliveries than the June figures. The reason being that the first batches were tested at the Birmingham testing station and also at Station XII in order that a check on their results could be obtained.

A statistical analysis has been undertaken dealing with the results of routine tests carried out here, and has yielded a rough temperature coefficient which has been utilized in conjunction with the standard deviation to specify limits for acceptance of the Signal Relays tested at Birmingham. We shall thus be able to accept or reject various batches of S.R.l.s. with the minimum delay.

The supply of ampoules continues at a high rate, and an examination of breakages and losses during the assembly of these has been undertaken in order to estimate the magnitude of replacement orders.

M. FLARES.

In consequence of complaints that the M. Flares would not ignite satisfactorily, the present methods of manufacture have been closely examined. Some minor deviations of the Specification were observed, and the manufacturers are

co-operating with us in endeavouring to discover if these are responsible for the trouble. At the same time other manufacturers have been approached in the hope that their methods may prove superior. The quality of the flares has also been examined on delivery and after storage. X-Ray photographs have been taken and the flares measured before being tested. As nearly all the failures occur at one particular point in the filling, the possibility of improving the composition is under consideration. Assistance is also being obtained from the R.O., Woolwich, where the flare was originally designed.

M.L.-FLARES.

Routine tests on this store have now commenced. A slight modification in the size for easier packing, and at the same time a more secure method of attaching the fuse is now under consideration.

BATTERY PILLS.

The suggested use of Platinic Chloride for the destruction of plates in secondary cells was based on a report received by this Section early in 1939. Experiments have been performed on a car battery with increasing quantities of special pellets manufactured by British Drug Houses, and it is certain that no harmful effect results within reasonable time from the addition of up to five tablets per cell. The issue of these has therefore been discontinued, and previous supplies withdrawn as far as possible.

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RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

D/FROCK.

Experiments with the two completed machines have been made between Stations IX and XII, and also between Station IX and the London Offices. Results show that the principles involved are not affected by the interposition

of average lengths of Post Office lines and switching equipment. The system has yet to be tried out on long trunk line, but it is not expected that these will present many difficulties.

It was found that the noise level was too high, but great improvement has been effected by grinding and polishing the steel ring. Trouble was also experienced by a faulty balancing of the hybrid coil, but this defect has also been remedied.

The third machine is nearing completion. It is provided with worm drive and commutators which have been made by means of a dividing head; also the planetary gears are of fibre, resulting in a smoother and more silent running.

The code box has been re-designed, and now occupies far less space, using a perforated card for selecting the code instead of plugs as hitherto. Cabinets have been ordered for housing the two sets of apparatus, and will facilitate demonstrations.

MICRO WAVE EQUIPMENT.

The construction of models for the duplex system is in hand.

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SMALL BALLOON WARFARE

ACCOMMODATION AND STORAGE

The acquisition of the property near Denham has proved invaluable owing to the fact that the testing workshops and screened open air testing grounds and stores are within 300 yards of the officers' sleeping and living quarters which has saved much time. A great deal more work is being done than was possible at Park Royal where the amenities of the building restricted its use. During the past month the time of the entire sub-section was spent on testing and adjustment work and it has become necessary to take on additional staff from the Ministry of Supply to assist in completing the contract work which was becoming too heavy a load for our existing organization.

FOLKESTONE

The airship shed near Folkestone will become the store launching and exercise base for coal gas and hot air balloons. The area is about 18,000 sq. ft. and the shed is a valuable acquisition for experiments in preliminary exercises which are essential as a guide to the order of the launching gear equipment under full scale conditions in mass quantities. The shed will accommodate 40 fully inflated balloons ready for despatch as rapidly as they can be pushed out so that a reasonably high scale of mass release can be effected in the same type of wind and before it has had time to change.

METEOROLOGY

Daily work has been in progress on the usual meteorological readings connected with our problems. Balloon releases governed by theodolite readings have continued.

Generally the balloons used are 50 gm. though some releases of the larger Veedip 700 gm. balloons have been made. These up to the present have been controlled from two base

stations and it has become clear that the tail method is the one which will be most efficient for our work. Thus only one station is required for readings, and this work will commence as soon as the necessary apparatus is available. A Cary Balloon Balance is ready for delivery and early next month the first tail releases should be made. One officer of this Section is devoting all his time to carrying through calculations in order to test the reliability of our data so derived, and how far prediction within limited time ranges can be accepted. A full report is available on the situation.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ORDER 10,000 WHITE

The superintending of production of material and testing in connection with the 10,000 unit order has continued. There have been considerable difficulties with the manufacturers and it has been necessary for members of the staff to visit various firms in the country with a view to directing the testing of the goods when supplied. The experience gained on small original pilot orders proved of little value when the larger quantities were needed, as we were somewhat misled by the ease of production, and good workmanship found in producing a few items by skilled labour. The existing orders have since been divided between as many firms as possible in order to give them an opportunity of becoming accustomed to the work in case mass production on a large scale is required in the future. The greatest difficulty has been encountered with the spherical propane containers, the balloon envelopes and the burners. Only 200 complete outfits are at present available. However production is now well in hand and we trust there will be no great delay with future deliveries. The launching equipment is not yet complete and it should be remembered that the training of crews will take some time.

TESTING

Testing falls into two sections (a) Equipment Testing and (b) Development Testing.

(a) Equipment Testing

Equipment testing is carried out at our Denham workshop where the space at our disposal is now well employed. The first of the two bays of the shed is used as a warehouse.

The equipment stored there is as follows:-

- 12,400 socks (tested 8,400).
- 1,700 parachutes.
- 4,500 switches (tested).
- 9,000 valves.
- 8,000 burners.
- 10,000 sets hinged ribs.
- 1,800 spheres.
- 9,480 base rings.
- 9,500 triangular plates.
- 9,000 copper washers.

The second bay is used as a testing laboratory and has now been fitted with most of the necessary apparatus. The fittings provided are as follows:-

Fireproof compartment with propane burner stand to accommodate 10 burners. An asbestos shield is fitted and fire-fighting equipment provided.

Jig and spring tension tester for hinged ribs.

Wooden diameter jig for base rings.

Circuit and voltage tester for ignition switches, with unpadding and packing tables and rack and runway.

Asbestos covered test bench with safety trough, brass contact clamps with avometer for testing rock circuits.

Rack in stand for sphere tests.

Metal sphere stands.

Emptying and filling apparatus for sphere tests.

Two hydraulic pressure pumps.

Two Avery spring balances.

Two rubber tyred case trolleys.

1 sock barrow.

1 packing case crane and loader.

Fire-fighting, and Office and Workshop Equipment.

The space in the second shed is used for storing tested material.

Personnel

The personnel available for testing consists of:-

3 drivers (1 civilian 2 military)

4 boys 17 - 18 years of age.

8 extras.

Socks

The testing of socks has involved rather more work than was originally contemplated and is due to the fact that they varied so much in weight that every case had to be unpacked and each sock weighed and sorted into separate categories dependent on whether the weight was above or below 6 lbs. In addition it was not possible to rely on certain of the socks supplied, which, we fortunately discovered in time, had been badly constructed and packed. This has caused an unexpected delay, however the estimated time to complete the testing of the 3,000 socks which remain is 10 days.

Switches

5,500 remain to be tested, the estimated time to complete the testing being 10 days.

Ribs

30,000 have to be tested and it is proposed to select 1,000 at random and if these prove accurate only 10 per 1,000 will be tested hereafter. It should be possible to complete the testing within 5 days.

Base Rings

10,000 base rings have to be tested of which we propose

to select 500 and if these are satisfactory, to test only 10 per 1,000 hereafter. The testing should be completed in 8 days.

Containers

The output of two of the manufacturers of Propane Containers appears to have been thoroughly satisfactory and in accordance with the specification. It is proposed to burst 1 per 100 of these spheres in future, first checking the boss thread, D lug attachment and discovering whether foreign matter is present inside the spheres. The estimated time in which to complete testing is 14 days.

Burners

The burner position is somewhat difficult because the dimensions of the evaporator coil have to be checked and in addition the burner must be lit or blown through with compressed air to ensure that there is no foreign matter in the system. Every jet will have to be sealed in its seating. Owing to the time required for this operation, and with the present staff and space at our disposal, the testing cannot be completed in less than 8 months. In this undertaking we shall obviously have to enlist the assistance of outside engineers.

Valves

In addition to the general check on valve dimensions the top of the nipple on the valves will have to be ground flat and the valves fitted to the spheres. About 4,000 can be tested per day and the estimated time in which we can complete testing is 25 days.

Envelopes

The paper envelopes are to be tested as they are received by a special staff and should therefore cause no delay.

(b) Development Testing

Blower Heater Unit

In order to facilitate the initial inflation of H.A.B. envelopes, the blower heater unit was developed and the prototype for this has been completed satisfactorily. Not only has this unit reduced the time necessary for inflation, but it has rendered unnecessary the use of a suspension gantry. This not only simplifies the gear required for launching, but enables a simplification in envelope design.

Filler Unit

This apparatus has been developed for topping up the spherical containers with propane. The unit is not yet entirely satisfactory, but the final development stage has now been reached.

D/F Gear

After attempts to discover existing apparatus here and in America the apparatus developed by Messrs. Ferranti of Manchester has been subjected to prolonged tests by our staff in collaboration with Ferranti's engineers. These tests have been carried out mainly at night and have involved all night journeys of various distances from Denham. The results obtained were sufficiently encouraging to merit the continuance of the work and Ferranti's engineers now report that there is every prospect of the apparatus becoming completely successful.

Coal Gas Envelopes

We are now producing an envelope which, when filled with coal gas, will be capable of carrying loads varying from 20 to 85 lbs. Tests on this envelope have already been carried out at Denham.

Aeroplane Release Gear

Drawings and specifications have been submitted of a

device now developed which provides a reasonable prospect of successfully releasing sock, ignition device and parachute from aircraft.

Bird Slow Fuse

The report on final tests of these fuses has not been received from Woolwich Arsenal.

SCHEDULE

The following is a complete list of the items being dealt with in this order.

Balloon Envelopes 10,000 Paper (Hot Air)
3,000 Rubber Fabric (Coal Gas)

Cane Base Rings.
Hinged Ribs.
Spherical Containers.
Triangular plates for Containers.
Valves.
Burners.
Plugs.
Ignition Devices.
Socks.

Blowers for first inflation - 1 Denham, 1 Folkestone,
2 Reserves.

Final inflation burners.

Topping-up container plants.
Trailers for above.
Balloon burner stands.

Fuel Lorries carrying five 1,500 lb. Containers.
Trays, each holding 6 spherical Containers.
Lorry, 3 ton, general use.

26 lb. Containers for general use.
Rented from time to time.

Direction Finding Apparatus.
Transmitters.
Transport for above.

Meteorological apparatus.
Meteorological Balloons for launching.

Storage facilities at Bride Hall, Denham and Folkestone.
Fuel 80,000 cu. ft. for Containers.
40,000 cu. ft. for Road Car.

Testing apparatus for workshop at Denham.
Building adaptation.
Timber.
Drawings and Plans.

Slow Fuse releases.
Parachutes.
Trays for suspending intermittent release.

Freight E.E. and incendiary.
Hydrogen or coal-gas.
Coal Gas Compressor.
Fire Extinguishers.
Ground Sheets.
Cordage.
Spanners, Keys, etc.

NOTE

APPENDIX B.

The extent to which a particular country can be ready and able to rise against the Nazis at the end of March, 1941, must, of course depend on the steps which are taken to assist any potential rising. The following notes, therefore, include a number of steps which, it is suggested, must be taken. It will naturally be appreciated that some, or all, of these steps may be inapplicable in the light of wider considerations, but merely from the point of view of obtaining the maximum disturbance in these areas they are at least desirable and probably essential.

I. GERMANY.

There are still vast numbers of persons in Germany who are bitterly anti-Nazi and the effects of the bombing of the Ruhr and other places has greatly heartened these oppositional elements. The difficulty is going to be to get them supplies of explosives, arms, etc. It is probable, however, that bribery on a fairly large scale should enable a certain amount of supplies to be obtained in Germany itself, and at the same time steps must be taken by dropping arms, particularly in concentration camps, to ensure large quantities of supplies being in the country. It is realized that this method is extremely wasteful, since the authorities are bound to collect a good part of any such gifts, but the existence in Germany of quantities of arms must have a very serious effect on the authorities and a considerable effect on their internal security commitments.

II. ITALY.

There are two subversive elements of importance in Italy to-day, the Giustizia e Libertà, and the Communists. Throughout Italy itself there is a very considerable anti-war feeling and there are one or two organizations bitterly anti-

Fascist who command considerable support. At the moment, however, they are without direction as communications with Switzerland are not available.

2. The food situation is not good and a report has been seen in which the Italians have been hoping to obtain grain from Poland. There is therefore little doubt that given energetic propaganda a revolutionary movement of important dimensions could be engineered by the Spring.

3. In addition to the East there is the Slovene minority. This totals about 800,000 persons and is partly in Yugoslavia, and partly in Istria - with some support, e.g. landing of arms, bombing of certain given targets, the Slovenes are of the opinion that they can take and hold Trieste for four days. They are, however, firm in their desire not to take any action which will cause their decimation unless they are given at least a reasonable hope of support. This support might be by means of submarines in the Adriatic preventing the transport of considerable Italian forces from Ancona or Venice. They are confident that they can themselves deal with land communications to Istria in such a way as to preclude serious interference for some time.

SICILY. In Sicily there are many disaffected elements; there are numbers of deserters from the Italian Army in the hills; an Albanian minority which is dissatisfied and also the remnants of the Mafia. Therefore the provision of arms for landing in this area is important and it might well produce serious rioting leading possibly to open insurrection.

III. FRANCE.

At the moment France is stunned as well as confused. The occupied area is going to suffer from shortage of food and the unoccupied area is going to suffer from unemployment and the blockade, there being no reconstruction work to be done in this area. Sooner or later, and probably sooner, the true France is going to revive and we must encourage every step

towards a movement of "Free France". The steps that must be taken are:-

- (i) The re-establishment on French soil of General de Gaulle.
- (ii) The creation of a certain number of martyrs in occupied France.
- (iii) The depressing of the Franc in the free markets, e.g. Liech, thus creating an unpleasant feeling in the minds of millions of Frenchmen who have money in Government bonds and, at the same time, encouraging those parts of the French Empire which have remained allied to the anti-German cause, since their currency can be supported.
- (iv) The dissemination of news: both the occupied and the unoccupied areas of France are starved of news, and it will be essential for every step to be taken, wireless, balloon, aeroplane, etc., to ensure that France is provided with the bare facts of the happening throughout the world.
- (v) In conjunction with the creation of a subterranean movement a freedom station is required which will not employ names, but only anonymous speakers. Initially this station will be in England, but it is hoped later to be able to move it on to the Continent.

Step (i)

The establishment of General de Gaulle on French soil is a matter of great urgency, since a large number of Frenchmen will not join anyone whose geographical location gives his authority the appearance of being dictated by a foreign government. The task, therefore, is to establish the General on French soil and it is suggested that the appropriate place is Casablanca.

This spot has various advantages:-

- (a) It is on the Atlantic and should thus be a suitable place at which to land supplies from the United States.
- (b) It is not far from Marakesh where there are a considerable number of pilots who would join de Gaulle.
- (c) It is possible from it to get in touch with Morocco, Algiers and indeed the Foreign Legion.
- (d) Occupation of Casablanca would provide a place from which air operations in support of the defence of Gibraltar might be undertaken.

The method of occupation suggested is:-

- (i) The establishment of a Fifth Column in Casablanca, which should take a matter of

three or four weeks, with instructions on the word "Go" to cut telephones, upset the wireless, cause confusion and generally make a landing easier.

(ii) The arrival of General de Gaulle, it is suggested, should be in two of the French light cruisers in our hands, which are of the same type as cruisers now at Toulon. The names of the cruisers carrying de Gaulle should be changed so that the garrison might well imagine that these ships had arrived from the Vichy Government.

(iii) The seizure of the town should not be a matter of great difficulty if the Fifth Column is successful, since, it is believed, the fortifications at Casablanca are not particularly strong.

(iv) The importance of secrecy in such an operation is of course paramount, and it is therefore suggested that the actual name Casablanca be omitted and another place name be chosen in describing the operation, e.g. Cardiff.

Step (ii)

Before evacuating France sabotage dumps were created at various places and persons instructed in the use of the material; they were also directed not to undertake any activity for at least three weeks after the Germans occupied their particular town or village. The first signs of sabotage were reported in the Sunday papers of 21st July, it is therefore possible that the creation of martyrs may be automatic. On the other hand it is considered that wherever possible we should stir up people, e.g. on the Breton coast to take active measures against the Germans so that the latter will be forced to take retaliatory steps.

Step (iii)

We are in possession of some 10 million pounds worth of Francs. It is suggested that in comparatively small numbers these should be pressed for sale in Lisbon every day so that the free rate for the franc may go on being more and more depressed. Quotations should be given in the B.B.C. French news bulletin together with Wall Street prices, the price of bar gold, etc., so that it may not

be apparent to the French that we have anything to do with this increasing decline in the value of their personal holdings.

Conclusion

If action on the above lines is taken it is probably that with the decrease in food stocks the French people will be, by March, 1941, be in a state of desperation and before that, by November/December may be prepared to receive supplies, such as explosives, rifles, etc., which will enable them to make an effective rising.

IV. BELGIUM.

There is little information from Belgium at the moment, but with their tradition of resistance it is probable that when the hardships inseparable from the Nazi regime this coming winter have taken their toll, the Belgian people will be a fruitful ground for subversive activities. Arms, etc. will be required and there are many traditions from the last war which make it probable that Belgian resistance can be revived.

V. HOLLAND.

The Dutch are already, according to reports, beginning to revive and obstruction is beginning to grow. There is therefore a good possibility of creating a Freedom Party in this area. A nucleus organisation to this end was left behind together with a certain amount of material, but hitherto we have been unable to get into touch with it, a state of affairs which we hope will be corrected shortly.

VI. DENMARK.

We are not hopeful of any anti-German activity in Denmark. It is, however, possible that here again a shortage of food and the destruction of their cattle and overseas markets may create some spark of resentment among the Danes.

VII. NORWAY.

There are considerable possibilities of creating trouble on a very large scale in Norway. At the time of the invasion steps were taken to initiate the formation of a "Freedom Party" and we have just learnt that this Party has been created and exists on a comparatively large scale.

2. Reports of a series of expeditions to Norway show that the Norwegian people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with German rule and would be prepared, at least in the West, to take part in very large scale disturbances against the Germans, provided they can be organised, given supplies of arms and ammunition and directed as to their employment.

3. We are in touch with this Freedom Party and there is little doubt that a very effective revolt can be produced in this area.

VIII. POLAND.

The Poles have endeavoured to reconstitute their sabotage organisation and a certain amount of sabotage material has actually been taken into Poland. The difficulties however are considerable and look like increasing if Germany occupies Hungary.

2. Although the details of their plan are not known it is believed that they have a comprehensive scheme, at least in the South, for damaging communications and creating trouble on a very large scale. Here again arms and explosives will be required.

3. The Poles have suffered so badly from the repressive measures taken by Germany and the certainty of famine is such that on the one hand they will do nothing unless they are reasonably convinced that the revolution is part of a general combined movement; on the other hand, if the food situation is as bad as it would appear, it is by no means certain that an adequate number of Poles will be available in fact to make

any useful contribution by March, 1941. The famine conditions, therefore, throughout Europe must be weighed as one factor which may eventually dictate the date of any considerable movement.

IX. CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Czechoslovakia has the best organized subversive movement of any country in Europe (possibly with the exception of the small Slovene area round Istria, and Spain), not only is this movement organized by professional soldiers, but is reasonably well armed from the products of the local factories - in one case within the last two months some 1,500 Brenn Guns disappeared from one factory alone.

2. Here again co-operation will be required particularly as regards the bombing of the railway routes at Bodenbach, Eger and Furth. After their experience on 17th September, 1939, they will also require assurance that they are not making another gallant, but unsupported, sacrifice.

X. AUSTRIA.

The possibilities of trouble in Austria lie in two areas - the Tyrol and the East. In the Tyrol there are still quantities of individuals who feel extremely bitterly against both the Italians and the Germans, and with organization, arms and explosives, it should be possible to create very considerable rebellion in this area.

2. In the East we are in touch with two effective parties, the Monarchists and the Communists. They are prepared to work together, but require explosives and arms.

XI. ALBANIA.

Connection has been established with the dissident elements from and in Albania, and arms dumps have been created along the border. There should therefore be little difficulty in creating at least a considerable amount of unrest in this

area, though whether it will be big enough to be described as a rebellion is doubtful.

XII. SPAIN.

Although Spain has been omitted from the questionnaire it should be noted that a party, the Alianza Democratica Espanola, exists under our control. Its membership stretches all over Spain and which, given a reasonable chance of success, i.e. assuming that it can be protected from armed invasion by Italy and that the German Army's attention is taken up, is prepared and organized to sabotage communications, aerodromes, petrol supplies, railways, etc. In fact, it should, with little doubt, be able to upset Franco and produce a government on the slogan of "Spain for the Spaniards".

The shortage of food in Spain is already serious and there is little doubt that by next March this shortage will be acute. Here again the possibility of achieving any great success must depend on the famine conditions which will have obtained by that date.

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We must also ensure that the maximum support is forthcoming from neutral countries. There must not only be the flow of armaments bought and paid for from the U.S.A., but also the flow of people willing to return to Europe with the aim of converting their home countries. There must be propaganda to and through the minorities in North and South America, which will tend to depress opinion in the European countries of origin. There must be propaganda in the Islamic world, which will lead to anti-Axis action in Africa and the checking of Germany's eastward movement in general.

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SUMMARY OF MATERIALS SUPPLIED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY

	HOME DEFENCE	AUXILIARY UNITS.	NORWEGIAN EXPEDTN.	SPAIN.	MIDDLE EAST.	MISCELL.	ITALY.	M.I.R.	TOTAL.
Time Fuses	4,060	46,380		120	55,510	12			106,082
Safety fuse (ft)		14,016	4,800				24		18,840
Safety fuse, lengths match ended	1,810			4	4,600		12		6,426
Detonating fuse (ft)		27,000							27,000
Instantaneous fuse		4,950				30			4,980
Detonators		27,020	875				12		27,907
B.G. (lbs.)		5,600	875						6,475
M.R. (lbs.)		5,246							5,246
Medium-large Incendiary Bombs	450	5,270		8	8,827	4			14,561
Medium Incendiary Bombs	1,610	5,450		30	28				7,118
Tyesules	29,479	10,124		12	11,808	12		192	51,627
Petrol Paraffin Mixture (gallons)	400								400
Capsules for Petrol Bomb	63,540			90	120				63,750

APPENDIX I.

	HOME DEFENCE.	AUXILIARY UNITS.	NORWEGIAN EXPEDTN.	SPAIN.	MIDDLE EAST.	MISCELL.	ITALY.	M.I.R.	TOTAL.
Acid for Petrol Bomb (quarts)	206								206
Magnetic Underwater Mines				1	223			1	225
Bursters for above					364			2	366
Time fuses for above				2	272			6	280
Magnets		2,336		8	10,490				12,834
Fog Signals		1,560			692				2,152
Crimping Tools	42	540	25	1	70				678
Tape (15-yd. reels)		1,838	175	3					1,716
Vaseline (tubes)		950							950
Fuses (boxes)	1,540	1,571		12	720				3,843
Striker boards	1,668								1,668
A.W. Bombs		1,200							1,200
Pressure switches		50		5	3				63
Dorers				1	4				5

REPORT VI

ON ACTIVITIES OF SECTION D

FOR

JUNE 1960

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