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Abteilung III b

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Founded in 1889, *Sektion IIIb* (1915-1918: *Abteilung IIIb*) was the military intelligence component of the Prussian-German general staff. During the First World War, *IIIb* developed into a hybrid security organization that had to handle a mixed bag of tasks ranging from intelligence and counterintelligence, to press and postal censorship, supervision of the attaché service of allied and neutral countries, and war propaganda.

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Military Intelligence before 1914

The organization of *Sektion IIIb* in 1889 constituted the beginning of a permanent military intelligence gathering process in the Prussian-German army. Its focus was on [France](#) and [Russia](#). [Great Britain](#) was covered by the navy's intelligence branch. While *IIIb* was responsible for the collection of intelligence alone, its assessment was done by several sections with regional responsibilities in the general staff. Its major interest was in mobilization plans, orders of battle, and technical intelligence on railroads, fortresses, and new [weapons](#). Its means were mainly open source intelligence (OSINT), concealed reconnaissance trips by active or retired officers, the reporting of military attachés, and – to a much lesser degree than generally assumed – spies, i.e. human intelligence (HUMINT). The installation of permanent intelligence posts, the *Nachrichtenoﬃziere*, along the borders in 1907 was a first step towards a modern intelligence organization. With a strong federal law enforcement tradition in [Germany](#), a notorious lack of funding, a general low regard for intelligence in

the army, and two well-established intelligence organizations in France and Russia, *IIIb* faced a complicated task.

Intelligence and the Changing Character of War, 1914-1918

During the war, *IIIb* was headed by Walter Nicolai (1873-1947), who was given leave at the end of the war as a lieutenant colonel. The changing character of the conflict from a war of maneuver to a positional war initiated a fundamental restructuring of the intelligence process and its institutions. The assessment sections of the general staff converted into the *Nachrichtenabteilung* (not to be confused with *IIIb* and renamed *Fremde Heere* in 1917). *Sektion IIIb* itself was upgraded to a full section (*Abteilung IIIb*) in June 1915.

With regard to the intelligence disciplines, the war resulted in the dwindling significance of OSINT, a reorientation of HUMINT from classic spies to the organized interrogation of [prisoners of war](#), and the rise of [technology](#), particularly aerial [photography](#) and signal intelligence. Covert action and operational deception were two further fields of *IIIb*'s activities from as early as 1916.

The biggest challenge was arguably the organization of counter intelligence in the vast occupied territories of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and Russia. Here, *IIIb* and the army's executive arm, the *Geheime Feldpolizei* (Secret Field Police), fought several Allied [espionage](#) networks. *IIIb* had also rather accidentally taken on [press](#) and postal [censorship](#) at the beginning of the war; here its involvement was ill-conceived and inexpedient.

Domestic tasks remained a permanent source of conflict and needed steady coordination with the Prussian War Ministry (here *Oberzensurstelle* and *Kriegspresseamt*), the [High Command](#)'s section for foreign military propaganda (*Militärische Stelle des Auswärtigen Amtes* and *Bild- und Filmamt*), and the mighty territorial commanders (*Militärbefehlshaber*). Confronted with this heterogeneous portfolio, Nicolai began to delegate intelligence matters to subordinates in order to concentrate on [propaganda](#) efforts. The year 1917 saw the introduction of the *Vaterländische Unterricht* (Patriotic Instructions), a propaganda scheme targeting increasing war-weariness within Germany.

Conclusion

An assessment of *Abteilung IIIb* remains ambiguous: under difficult war conditions, the section managed to develop a modern all-source intelligence system from scratch. With its operational focus on France and Russia, it was successful before and during the war against these major enemies. Nevertheless, this focus meant that the global dimension of the war could hardly be understood by *IIIb*'s one and only intelligence consumer, the general staff. Furthermore, in the absence of an established civilian apparatus for domestic security and propaganda, the general staff assigned these tasks to *IIIb* for which the institution was neither trained nor suited. Even under the conditions of [total war](#), Imperial Germany refrained from organizing a secret police and its approaches to propaganda remained comparatively late and traditionalist. It is therefore not surprising that *IIIb*'s

performance in these two fields was taken as a negative blueprint by the [National Socialist](#) government from 1933 onwards.

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