

MR 300 Sec. 3 -- WARFARE -- Germany

MR 300 Sec. 3 -- WARFARE -- Germany

January-June, 1944

Map Room - Box 88

Folder 1

DECLASSIFIED

January-June, 1944

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date *4/13/94*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
 WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Report	French Collaborationist Organization	8-28-44	A
Telegram	Madrid to MILID, no. 39 (sanitized version opened)	ded. 12/76	A
"	Madrid to MILID, no. 7 (sanitized version opened)	1-8-44	A
Map			

FILE LOCATION

Map Room, Box 85, MR 300, Sec. 3 - Warfare - Germany Jan.-June 1944 (Folder 1)

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

FROM: G-2 AFHQ Algiers (Signed Wilson cite FHQBI)

TO: War Office (Pass to MIRS)
AGWAR
Rptd. Middle East

NO: FX 66013 Undated

Confirm 19 GAF Field Division comprises 37, 38, 45
JAEGER Regts, last named formed from 3rd Bns 37 and 38
Regts. Each Regt now has 2 Bns plus 14th coy. Arty Regt
19 with 3 Bns, all other units numbered 19. Above according
documents dated 1 March and later. Documents dated
1 August 1943 with subsequent revisions show Regts 39
and 40 (20 GAF Div) formerly each 3 battalions now
only 2. Arty Regt. cut down from 4 Bns to 3, but only 1-6
tps and 9 tp shown in detailed resume. 20 LW A Tk
Bn of which 1 and 2 coys shown. Assault gun AUSBILDUNGS
Battalion 400 also appears

T.O.O. N11

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CC/S
CG AAP
OPD
COL. PARK

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JCS LETTER 7-5-72
BY *PHS*, DATE MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-511 (1 Jul 44) 1456Z mk

[REDACTED]

3 as Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1504 30 June 1944

1504 to MILID, Washington, D.C.

No large Germ units in reserve north of Po. Boche reported planning retreat to Cecina River and line Siena Monte San Savino Castiglione as outpost line for line of resistance Pisa Rimini. A sector hqs at Cittadi Castello. 148th Div arrived from Grasse now in reserve Pisa to Florence sector (This confirms information our 1503 from entirely different source). 338th Div also in Italy likewise Italian Marine Div San Remo 24th.

Heavy Arty 300 MMS emplaced at Port of Ino east of Genoa. Airborne Inf elements at Cicagna. Coastal Arty emplacements between Recco and Quinto. Sub mines between Vado and Varazze. Adriatic Coast heavily fortified between Fano and Pesaro. Under rock naval guns of 220 MM emplaced and several btrys heavy AA 19th.

Heavy caliber mortars on highway Sestri-Las Pezzia at Coldi Bracco and on highway Sestri Coldi Velva. Mine fields on highway Pisa-Florence at south exists Cascina Ponte Dera and Emploi. Anti tank traps on highway from Bibbiena to Coldi Mandrioli where several 105 MM guns emplaced. Defensive positions with dug-in heavy tanks 15 kms south of Florence 22nd.

Rumanian and Polish volunteers left Verona for Bologna.

CM-IN-163 (1 Jul 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

300 Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 2

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
Nr: 1504 30 June 1944

56 rail cars with medium tanks left Pistoia for Florence. Detachment tanks incl Tigers left Mondovi for Coldi Cadibons. Several Naval guns 255 MM left Finale Ligure for Coldi Melogno. 21st.

Engineer (?) Regt from Denmark arrived Piacenza. 24th.

Two Divs from Balkans recently arrived Italy. 20th.

Very heavy traffic Brenner Road. Large truck parks at Vipiteno, Fortezza, Trento, Roveretto, Feltre and Rezzato. Tarvis road traffic equally heavy. 18th.

All above C-3 Source 7061. Following B-2.

Brenner rail traffic reestablished 13 May but slow because of three points locomotives still unable to pass. 13 to 17 June South 31 cars weapons 245 munitions 146 explosives 20 flame throwers some of which mounted on side cars 200 full tank cars 8 concrete for Trento and 15 for Bolzano 2 trns Polish soldiers for Genoa. Tarvis rail traffic very irregular. 11 to 17 June South 1912 cars incl 80 concrete 200 explosives 300 munitions for Genoa and via Reggio 260 gasoline 25 SS trps for Milan. Mtn Brigade detained and returned Munich. 18th.

Div from Yugoslavia at Piacenza. Two Bns Grenadiers from Frague at Bergamo. Big park heavy tanks being constituted Verona. 20th.

Because Maquis operations Milan Materiel and Clothes Depots evacuated Verona. 23rd.

ACTION: G-2

Legge

INFO : CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Log

CM-IN - 163 (1 Jul 44) 0424Z ejm

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 6 1979

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

[REDACTED]

By Authority of
The Commanding General
Army Air Forces
30/6/44 *cur*
Date Initials

30 June 1944

Interrogation Branch - AG/AS, Intelligence

THE STRATEGIC SITUATION BY COLONEL THOMAS SMITH OF G-3

. . . .

I hope I am not going to be misunderstood this morning. I want to make it very clear that I am not going to give an official G-3 viewpoint; rather I want to let you in on the thought in G-3, as we look at the present German situation in Europe. We, ourselves, are not yet fully convinced of what we believe the German major decision has been, but we are thinking along a certain line. We are watching carefully the developments to see whether our initial estimate of their decision is going to be proven or not by the facts which develop.

Two things we know. First, that in no period since this war began has Germany been faced by a more difficult situation than it is at this moment. Secondly, the more difficult the situation the more radical must be the measures taken to meet it. The latter, I think, is a self-proven fact, that which any soldier in any Army must face.

It is without question that the Germans had expected to be able to repulse the beachhead attack on the west. Not only have they not been able to do it, but the Russian attacks on the Eastern Front have begun. The German strength is not adequate for firm defenses on all fronts. How are they going to meet this situation? It is our opinion that the Germans at this time view two threats with the utmost seriousness; the landing in France, and the necessity to hold the present, or approximately the present position south of the Pripiet. To repulse these attacks, or to take the offensive, would mean that further concentrations of troops are essential. Where can they be obtained? There is a possibility of some yielding in Italy, but the major possibilities of yielding and gathering troops for decisive purposes rests on the front north of the Pripiet. By a deep retirement north of the Pripiet, the time factor and the shortening of the front will permit the freeing of very considerable troop masses.

30. German

[REDACTED]

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

[REDACTED]

Let us assume that the German High Command has made the decision in the last few days to retire to the line of the eastern fortifications of East Prussia, where there are some of the most formidable land fortifications in the world, running from Brodno to Brest Litovsk. When can the Russians attack in strength such a line? We must remember that the destruction of railroads, the fighting of rear-guard actions, and the difficulties of logistics will force a certain delay. Certainly next month the Russians can not attack that line. A preliminary survey by G-2 indicates that the earliest thinkable date on which the Russians can attack that line is the first of September. Much more probable is the date 1 October, and it is quite within the realm of possibility that the Russians can not attack this line in strength until 1 November. To be sure, they will actually arrive earlier in front of this line but, having arrived, to breach such fortifications time is necessary.

Why do we believe that the Germans are purposely withdrawing? Contrary to all our beliefs, important German troop movements from the Eastern Front have already reached the bridgehead, and others are entering Eastern France now. None of us a month ago thought it probable that any important German troop units would arrive in France from Russia. Now they are coming. We don't know how many. It is already significant and in the next weeks it may be more than significant. By retiring to this line (Brodno-Brest Litovsk) it is apparent that for a certain time very large troop masses can be freed for other purposes. Perhaps they will have to be used on the southern half of the Eastern Front. Some, we know, are now entering Finland, because by holding Finland and these islands here the Baltic Sea can still be controlled in view of the practical non-existence of the Russian Baltic Fleet. Troops are going to Finland; troops are going in considerable numbers to France, and another division, we think, is entering North Italy.

G-2 is still not of a unanimous opinion what can be freed if it is the decision of the German High Command to mass a very formidable army and attack our bridgehead in France. We are thinking, at the present time, of somewhere between 15 and 25 divisions. Not all of these divisions can go to France. Some will be needed to stabilize here (indicating, North Russia) and perhaps some others down here (indicating, South Russia). But you can see that a force of 25 divisions, even 15 divisions, is a very formidable number, in addition to the 60 or 61 which are now in France.

To come back to this area against (indicating, north of the Pripyet). The fact that the resistance in this area of attack appears to us to be purely of rear-guard nature indicates very clearly a very important decision that this front is now in the process of folding back. We do not expect all the movement in East Prussia to be made in a single jump. We think that there will be various degrees of delaying action as the German forces move back north of the Pripyet. We feel that there will

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

be considerable delaying action here in front of Minsk, and that a much more serious one will be offered on the World War front line (along the Summas River, east to Vilna, and finally to the important railroad junction of Baranovskoe.) Railroads will be destroyed as thoroughly as possible. It appears that the decision has been made now to move back to the line East Prussian Front-Grodno-Grest Litvsk, and to turn the mass of the German Army to the west to attempt to destroy our landing force.

Now just a bit on France. One thought which we must consider is the identification today of the 9th SS Panzer Division on the bridgehead, and the belief, of which we have fairly good evidence, that the 10th SS Panzer Division is now northwest of Palaise. Two weeks ago both of these divisions were on the Galician Front. Originally, last February, they had been in France, and when the Russian threat to Galicia came they were moved to the east. Now they are moving back into this area. Sometime ago the 19th Panzer Division arrived in the area of Brussels where it is refitting. It should be in a state of readiness to permit itself being moved to this front in another ten days.

If as many as three more divisions enter France in the next week we shall feel convinced that some such decision as I have described has been made by the Germans. A tremendous problem will then face the Air Corps. It must prevent, or at least slow down, the movement of these masses of reinforcements which will be moving continuously for the next month and a half from Russia towards the bridgehead. In view of the fact, well-known to you, that the number of our ground forces which can be brought to France is definitely limited, it is, or it will become of the utmost importance that the Air Corps do its part to slow down, or possibly prevent the movement of these large troop masses which have already come from Russia, and which are now enroute. They must be stopped.

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White House Liaison

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CORRECTED COPY

From: U.S. Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden.

To: War Department

Nr: 433

29 June 1944

433 repeated to London.

According to 86 rated B2 his general staff believes that approximately 28 Axis divisions are now operating in Italy of which 22 are in the forward areas and 6 in rear areas. Included in the total are 4 recent arrivals namely the 19 and 20 GAF field divs, a new "Cossack" div and an unidentified div which with the latter recently arrived from Germany. The Cossack Div is completing its training in north Italy prior to probable employment against partisans. Combat efficiency of 22 forward area divs estimated between 10 and 12 normal divs due to depletion. Because communications France ward are destroyed and Brenner routes interrupted and because present losses exceed replacements his people believe Germans cannot hold Spezia-Rimini line or the Po but will be forced to fall back on the Bergamo-Vicenza line. His general staff believes German strategic reserve of from 30 to 35 divs have been assembled in the general area Mulhouse-Strasbourg-Munchen since cessation of Russian spring drive.

Rayens

Corrected copy of CM-IN-24710 (30 Jun 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD, COL PARK, LOG

CM-IN-574 (1 Jul 44) 1647Z bjm

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OSD Letter, 5-3-74
MAY 15 1974

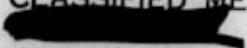
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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

To : War Department

Nr : 433 29th June 1944

433 repeated to London.

According to 86 rated B2 his general staff believes that approximately 28 Axis Divisions are now operating in Italy of which 22 are in the forward areas and 6 in rear areas. Included in the total are 4 recent arrivals namely the 19 and 20 GAF Field Divs, a new "Cossack" Div and an unidentified div which with the latter recently arrived from Germany. The Cossack Div is completing its training in North Italy prior to probable employment against partisans. Combat efficiency of 22 forward area divs estimated between 10 and 12 normal divs due to depletion. Because communications France * destroyed and Brenner routes interrupted and because present losses exceed replacements his people believe Germans cannot hold Spezia-Rimini line nor the Po but will be forced to fall back on the Bergamo-Vicenza line. His general staff believes German strategic reserve of from 30 to 35 divs have been assembled in the general area Mulhouse-Strasbourg-Munich since cessation of Russian Spring drive.

Rayens.

* Being serviced.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
COL PARK

CM-IN-24710 (30 Jun 44) 13322 rmg


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OSD Letter, 5-3-78
MAY 15 1974

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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[REDACTED]

From: CG Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria
To: War Department
Nr: FX 66225 29 June 1944

From AFHQ for action to Troopers London-AGWAR
Washington FX 66225 signed Wilson cite FHGBI.

German morale in Italy.

1. Prior to allied offensive of 12 May enemy morale showed some upward tendency. Factors responsible were improved fighting conditions as result passing of winter weather, relatively long period apparently successful defense, good showing of German Garrison at Cassino, lull in fighting on east front and hope that threatened allied invasion of west possibly bluff. This state of affairs naturally more marked on main front than in bridgehead perimeter. In latter area troops aware that February offensives unsuccessful and conscious that allied strength being built up despite all their efforts.

2. Allied offensive immediately revealed again now familiar unevenness in German morale and fighting capacity but in general enemy still displayed especially in better units traditional soldierly tenacity and no real break in morale appeared. When bridgehead and main offensives made junction and forced Valmontone line there were for a time more marked signs of disorganization than have been seen before, but lately enemy has regained powers of recovery and despite 7 weeks difficult fighting and retreat and very

CM IN-24660 (30 Jun 44)

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BY *[Signature]*, DATE MAY 28 1973 *[Signature]*

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Page 2

From: CG Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria

Nr: FX 66225 29 June 1944

heavy casualties especially in divisional infantry, there has been no real crack in morale although responsibilities of better and more experienced formations as examples, and props to less competent divisions have manifestly increase.

3. Thus, Enemy morale and fighting capacity in Italy not altogether uniform and strongly subject to local fluctuations. Nevertheless by and large German soliers can still be relied upon to obey orders and fight to limit of his ability. Fundamental war weariness certainly continues to increase, also criticism of higher command both in Italy and outside. Conviction of German victory now relatively rare and admission of ultimate defeat more frequent. Stimulus to continue fighting for sake of survival and because there still appears no logical alternative continues strong.

4. Battlefield morale probably better than general morale. Many Germans who have fought with familiar resolution and courage quickly depressed by spectacle of allied material on L of C. Consequent drop in morale observed to persist especially after prisoners have had time to consider general German situation dispassionately.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CC/S, CGAAF, OPD, Col Park, Log

CM-IN-24660 (30 Jun 44) 11397 jb

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SECRET

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden.

To: War Department

Nr: 429 29 June 1944

429 Washington and London.

Personality 266 states he and his colleagues are "astonished" by coup in Finland for which the only explanation is inbred fear, distrust and hatred of Russia in upper classes who prefer death rather than have Russian occupation. Source confirms arrival of one Infantry Division and one Panzer Brigade in south Finland from Esthonia B 1 and believes Ribbentrop promised more to follow number undetermined. Believes Finlands argument of a separate war now discredited and that she must hereafter be considered Germanys coally.

Casuals totalling about one division shipped south from Oslo during period 31 May-20 June according to 299 rated B 3 who expects equal number of replacements to arrive.

Unconfirmed rumors again current of withdrawals from Denmark.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFO: CGAAP
OPD
Col Park

CM-IN-24170 (29 Jun 44)

2226Z

bom

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ORD Letter, 6-3-78

MAY 15 1974

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

By AIR
 N/A/D 760111
 Date DEC 13 1978

NO 4-105-175-12

ENCLOSURES
 Copy No. (For Second Section only)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT

Subject French Collaborationalist Organization
 "The Committee" (hand distributed info)
 From Mx. J. J. J. Report No. 14416 Date 28 June 1944

Source and degree of reliability:
French Services Specialist
 Evaluation: B-3
 (Handwritten: F-1-634)

SUMMARY.—Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance actually stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

Introductory Comment.
 Report based partly on document from France and partly on comments of an escaped French government official.

The "Committee"

Part I

- Organization
 Group of important persons in direct contact with Marshal PETAIN lead by Count DE LA NOE.
- Members of the Committee
- Activities of the Committee
 DE LA NOE said to have important contacts with government officials and with a representative of President Roosevelt in Spain and Portugal. The committee engaged in diplomatic activities with Germany. Tried to assist Petain in removing Laval. In touch with the [unclear] group in Germany rather than the [unclear] group. Laval to have been in indirect contact with [unclear] through Admiral Robert. Others of the Marshal's advisors said to be in touch with British, Soviet and United States representatives.
- Last contacts - 25 March 1944
 Efforts towards peace negotiations with Germany. Situation in Hungary and the Balkans. Situation in Sweden.
- Negotiations under discussion (1944)
 German peace feelers.
- The Prince of Metternich at Paris (1944)

(continued on page 2)

Naval Aide to the President Admiral Wilson Brown

op-13
 op-50-E

Distribution by reference: J1;C;G-2;PH;J;J;O;J;File.

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Enclosures:
 1. French
 2. Doyle
 3. Doyle
 4. Doyle
 5. Doyle
 6. Doyle

SECRET

FA-4
 WAR DEPARTMENT
 GAC:K:17 (and Rev.)
 30 JUN 1944

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

COPY NO. _____
(For Serial System only)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT

Subject French Collaborationist Organization I. G. No. 3709
"The Committee" (Serial System only)
From M. J. J. J. Report No. 14716 Date 29 June 1944

Source and degree of reliability

see page 1.

SUMMARY.-- Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

-page 2-

Part II

negotiations with ... group in Germany based on plan to eliminate Laval, to convoke the assembly and to replace the government with a non political coalition.

conclusion

The Committee not to be confused with the National Committee which is non-collaborationist.

see page 1.

Distribution by originator

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Enclosures:

14B/11b

~~SECRET~~
(Classification)

WAR DEPARTMENT
FORM 17 (Rev. 1-27)

~~SECRET~~

Introductory Comment

Part one of the following report was transmitted to the Service Speciaux in Algiers from France; the exact source is unknown. Part two represents a commentary and supplement to part one. It was written by a member of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs who recently came out of France. Members of the Service Speciaux regard him as reliable. They state that they have had several other reports of a fragmentary variety which confirm the information contained in this one. The place particular reliance on part two.

The "Committee"

Date: 12/1/44

Part I

1. Organization

The Committee is made up of a group of important French personalities who work in direct contact with the Marshal (being in on his secret thoughts) and various diplomatic and international circles.

The moving spirit of the Committee is Count François de La Roche, who lives at 17 rue Cassinet, Paris, telephone 47-77. Another member is M. de la Roche (Saint-Maximilien), telephone 5-54.

His most intimate co-workers are:

Bernard L.Y., General Director of the National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale).

Leon ROUX, ex-French Ambassador.

Admiral DUPON.

Charles ROUX, ex-French Ambassador.

DUPONVILLE, former co-worker (arrested some time ago by the German Gestapo).

2. Members of the Committee

Ferrier de Flandre, general secretary of the Paris City Hall.

M. VILLY and M. LAURENT, functionaries at the Ministry of Industrial Production (Ministère de la P.I.).

M. DE LA ROCHE, former chief editor of the "Stages". Secret advisor of the head of the Jesuits in France.

M. DE LA ROCHE, who lives at 7 Rue Lauriston, Paris.

M. J. BODUEN-ROUX, 57 Bd. Lannes, Paris.

M. Chaspelet de MIB.

3. Activities of the Committee

De La Roche made several trips to Spain and Portugal where he has established personal and very intimate relations with the President Salazar, with ... Franco and with Don ... the King, ... the confessor.

SECRET 12/1/44

-1-

~~SECRET~~

34

~~SECRET~~

Furthermore, he has won the friendship of General deGAMBER and the Duchess de LaGode, an intimate friend of and probably former mistress of deGUILLO.

About 18 months ago at Paris he met an American high official, whom I believe to be a certain R. W. Hill, special representative of President Roosevelt, with whom he held long interviews.

In France he has very frequent and important relations with the following personalities:

Mgr. Valero-Valeri, apostolic nuncio.

M. ROUSSEAU, special secret representative of the Holy See, officially an accredited journalist of the Ouest-Clair, 114 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris.

Monsieur SUREND.

M. Provost de LAUNAY, ex-president of the Municipal Council of Paris.

M. LITTELL.

Jean LAURENT and CHARLES, members and leading spirits in the secret senatorial commission operating in Paris.

Jean de SAU, Inspector General of Finance, 30 Avenue Marceau.

Admiral LACHAIS and Admiral ROBERT.

Philippe MARCIOT, with whom he was in close contact for several years and with whom he is once again making contact in order to carry on important peace negotiations.

The committee carries on intensive diplomatic activities; below is a summary of its relations with the occupation authorities.

Last September, through an intermediary, M. LEBLANC, a chartiste (former student of the Ecole des Chartes), the Marshal informed M. de la ROUE that he had decided to sever relations with President LAURENT at any cost. He asked M. de la ROUE secretly to get in touch with the proper German authorities.

The following very important personalities were contacted in Paris through the intermediary of M. LEBLANC, director of "L'Occupation Nationale":

Colonel BUCHER, representative of General OBERGER.
Colonel FROST.
Commander (Odeur) ROUSSEL (Gestapo)
Colonel MULLER
Doctor BERGHEIM (German)

After one month the negotiations came to a standstill notwithstanding the intervention of Doctor BERGHEIM, the Fuhrer's special envoy in Paris.

Since the German government continued to give credit to President LAURENT, the Marshal had M. de la ROUE inform M. LEBLANC that he would be obliged to take action.

On the 13th of December 1943, the Marshal announced his intention to modify article 3 and paragraph 6 of article 4 of the Commission, thus altering the statute having to do with M. LAURENT; furthermore the Marshal announced his intention to speak over the radio to ask all Frenchmen to join him. M. de la ROUE objected to making this modification official and notified the Marshal that the Marshal, station at Vichy had a

SECRET No. 14416

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~~SECRET~~

military guard. Thereupon the Marshal advised the German government that as long as he did not receive satisfaction on the above mentioned points, he considered himself to be a prisoner, and he had the modified text of the statute read before the foreign press in Paris by Colonel J.V., special representative of the Marshal's cabinet and by General G.M.P.Y. at Vichy before certain diplomatic personalities.

The German government immediately compromised by recalling ... de la KOU and his secret negotiations continued. The Germans were torn between their desire not to evict ... de la KOU and their wish not to lose the Marshal's collaboration. The German government sent de la KOU and Vai to Vichy. The role of the latter was to serve as a direct contact between the Marshal and de la KOU. de la KOU was so crude and showed such lack of understanding, that the Marshal looked upon him as his "jail keeper", a term which the Marshal used himself.

... de la KOU is an intimate friend of the Swedish Consul in France. From this source we know that the Russo-German negotiations at present under discussion have practically failed; Ms. de la KOU, Ambassador of the USSR in Sweden, having been ordered to be reserved in her attitude.

At present negotiations of de la KOU and Bernard M.Y. with the German authorities are still going on, but more secretively than before, so that Bernard M.Y.'s contacts are now with the Germans in Avenue Foch. On the 23rd of March, it is said that the Marshal told Bernard M.Y., after listening to him for a long time, that he was ready to do everything necessary to promote the best interests of France. (There were apparently some words missing in the above paragraph in the original text. The original wording has been kept however).

... de la KOU met L. LEBLANC again for two purposes:

A. To smooth over Jacques DONIOT's bad impression of his last interview with the Marshal, when M.Y. is said to have told him abruptly that he was only receiving him because he was compelled to do so by the Germans.

B. To try to arrange a meeting between Jacques DONIOT and Minister LEBLANC in Berlin, to plan for a M.Y. interview at which the Marshal would have an opportunity to ask LEBLANC for a complete reversal of German policy with respect to French affairs. The Marshal wants the sole responsibility for French policy and does not intend to allow any encroachment on essential French interests either by the Germans or the British. He admits that the fight against communism must be merciless, but he does not want this fight, insofar as France is concerned, to be lead or controlled by the German government.

B. M.Y. goes to Vichy about every fortnight and spends a great deal of time with the Marshal, with whom he goes riding in a car. Since the return of Admiral ROCHET, according to B. M.Y., the Admiral reassured the Marshal completely and gave him a letter from M.Y. in which the Marshal was urged to remain at the head of the French State until such a time as an invasion might permit the reestablishment of the Constitutional French Government.

On the other hand the Marshal was told by de la KOU, who in turn was informed by de la KOU and de la KOU (President de la KOU's chief envoy to France) what measures of appeasement the governments of Portugal and the United States considered desirable.

JICA No. 14416

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At present there are two men with the Marshal who are very dangerous and who dabble in everything. They are DR. ... and his tool, a certain GILBERT, recently given a mission with the Marshal's Cabinet.

... is in contact with the English services of Geneva through the intermediary of Chief Commissioner ... and the former assistant-prefect of Saint Julien in Genevois, at present assistant-prefect of Vichy. These two persons have had frequent contact with Colonel GROUTAUD, a founder of the "Groupe d'auto-défense" (anti-communist military society) and JARDIN, ex-secretary general of P. LeVAL and now the French Consul General in Switzerland. Through him ... and GILBERT are in touch with Mr. DALLAS, special envoy of President MORGENTHAU and with ... GILBERT, Soviet emissary in Switzerland.

It now seems to be an established fact that DR. ... is at present the principal agent of President LeVAL.

4. Last contacts - 25 March 1944.

a. ... relative of ... MARIOLLI, believed to be a certain ... BARRER, was visited two days ago by a high German personality, with a commission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This diplomat submitted the following proposals:

After having furnished Marshal P. LeVAL and representatives of resisting France with information on the military and political situation of the Reich, it would be desirable to make known to them the strength and the political and diplomatic position of Germany. General de GAULLE's name was often mentioned in the course of this conversation.

In order to establish political and diplomatic contacts throughout Europe, the interests of Europe as well as the legitimate desire of France to regain her position in all spheres would be taken into consideration.

b. The Hungarian Consul General in Paris, ... de la ... on 22 March. He informed him of the true situation in Hungary. Hungary received an ultimatum from the Reich, in which she was required to relieve the German divisions stationed in Serbia and to allow free passage to German troops going to Rumania through the Carpathians. The regent Admiral HORTHY, went to Berlin after having notified his lieutenants that no matter what happened he would not allow Hungary to be made a vassal to German policies. Hitler had HORTHY and those of his co-workers who had gone with him, arrested. They are kept under guard (residence surveilled) in Germany. Hungary's situation is particularly critical since the German government and German army are in full control of the country.

a similar situation exists in Rumania as well as in the Balkans all of which will be completely occupied in two days.

c. The Swedish General Consul, ... MONTLIG, back from a trip to Sweden, informed the Committee of his negotiations.

Notwithstanding the desire of the majority of the German people to get along with the Russians, the latter do not show any desire to enter into any discussions so long as territory in their zone of influence has not been affected or occupied; they have refused to indicate the extent of this zone.

Sweden is threatened directly, since the occupation of Finland will give her a common frontier with Russia. Sweden seems to be on the verge of becoming allied to England by a defensive pact, designed to place an obstacle in the way of Russia.

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5. Negotiations under discussion (12.4.44)

Important negotiations are at present under discussion between the German authorities and the Marshal's advisers. The Fuhrer's special envoy to France, M. VON MERTINS-FLOR, is soon going to meet either Bernard FAX or Francois Aubry de la Nue. For the first time in this area the Germans are petitioners and give indications of being ready to make concessions. These negotiations have to do with the internal status of France, the personal status of the Marshal and the departure of LAVAL and DUAU. Unfortunately DUAU is still very much in the saddle and it is probable that it will be impossible to keep DUAU out of the government.

On two occasions the Fuhrer's envoy again met the French personality of whom I spoke to you (in this case I believe it is former Ambassador Charles ROUJ).

The German has carefully studied a proposal to the effect that should France appreciate the opportunity which is being offered to her, her territory would remain intact and her empire restored in its entirety. In this connection he asked his interlocutor to put him in contact with Algerian circles and those of Vichy, particularly with the Marshal's entourage and if possible, with Petain himself.

The Frenchman in question asked the advice of M. de la Nue who told him to refrain from acceding to the German request, particularly so far as de Gaullist circles are concerned.

6. The Prince of Letternich at Paris (20.3.44)

Prince Letternich, a curator of museums in Germany, is at present in Paris where he is engaged in important diplomatic activities in behalf of M. DUAU.

He has also tried to establish contact with the Committee.

Part II

Further details and corrections coming from a member of the resistance who has recently arrived in Algiers:

Last December negotiations were carried on between Vichy and the Germans under the following conditions and circumstances:

It is known that the trend of these negotiations was to get rid of M. LAVAL; to convoke the assembly and to constitute a Commission in place of the Government, composed of general secretaries who, leaving aside all political issues, would devote themselves to governing the country. The instigators of this scheme were Admiral AUPHIN, M. BOUTHILLIER and M. Bernard FAX. Admiral AUPHIN was to be the president of the Commission.

A plan of this nature not being possible without the consent of the Germans, the conspirers sought the support of the S.S. (Schutzstaffeln).

The Admiral, M. BOUTHILLIER and M. B. FAX took turns at Vichy during the entire crisis in order to keep watch over the Marshal.

M. Francois de la Nue was in charge of negotiations with members of the S.S. whom he saw at avenue Foch.

JICARD No. 14716

-5-

~~SECRET~~

7-6

... Ferrier de MARON, secretary general of the Prefecture of the Seine was connected with DUPONT-BOUCHAUD-LEH-FAY talks, but did not participate directly in the negotiations, either on the Vichy side or the German side.

... LEON NOUJ and François Charles-BOUX were both soundly out on behalf of the Marshal by ... François de la MOU. In spite of prolonged efforts to persuade them, they both refused to interest themselves in the affair. They both stated quite clearly in letters (I have seen the one written by ... Charles-BOUX) the reasons for their refusal.

All of this indicates that there exists a VICHY-HEM LER channel, in competition with the VICHY-REDAINOP channel. In fact the REDAINOP channel shortcircuited the HEM LER channel with results with which we are already familiar.

As far as Admiral ROBERT was concerned, there was the question, upon his return to France, on the one hand of the important contacts which he was supposed to have had in the United States before his departure and on the other hand, as to his possible appointment as General Secretary of the Chief of State, a post left vacant by the departure of ... GABRIEL. ... de ... HENRI, who was consulted, gave evidence of being favorably inclined, although he did not commit his government. The affair seemed to be concluded. It never came through.

Conclusion

There appears to be certain superficial resemblances between the Committee described in the foregoing report and the National Committee (Comite National du Corps Armé de la République Française), particularly in that both propose a temporary government after the armistice with Germany, made up of former government officials. It is believed, however, that the similarity does not go any farther and that the two organizations are entirely distinct, the National Committee, although it does not wish to see the government in Algiers made the government in France, is entirely opposed to Vichy.

Translation and comments by:
David ROCKEFELLER
1st Lt., U.S.

BYRON ...
Colonel, U.S.
Chairman, JICMA

WAR DEPARTMENT
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SECRET

From: US Military Attache, Bern

To: War Department

No: 1496 27 June 1944

To MILID Washington DC 1496

Engraver at Lyon in strictest secrecy made American Army rubber stamp. Round in center American eagle round edges inscription General Hqrs Military Police. Presume this stamp made either for Germans or for militia to establish false identity cards at time Allied occupation. May 7th.

Above source 7067 following same original source 203. All B 2.

Ten Germ Divs now Norway including 199th, 269th, 280th, 295th, 274th, 89th, 14th Air. Identified Denmark 166th, 416th, 418th, 160th, 233rd Croatia, 13th SS Holland, 40th Finland, 169th, 210th, 2nd, 6th and 7th Mtn Divs plus 8th Mtn Div being constituted from 139th Mtn Inf Regt also SS Div Nord. 10th

Low effectives German Divs perviously reported other sources confirmed. Some have only 5,000 only SS Divs complete receiving all reinforcements demanded. Plane production still able to cover fighter losses but not motor output for repairs.

German Divs Balkans:
Yugoslavis 1 PZ, 1 Mtn, 2 Light 6 Inf.

CM-IN-22736 (28 Jun 44)

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MAY 15 1974

Col Park
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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Bern

No: 1496 27 June 1944

Greece 2 Mtn, 1 Air 2 Inf.
Crete about 2 Divs. 6th

End May entire combat fleet in Baltic Bulk of Bay
of Pomerania. 9th

Germans dismantling Port of Savona removing all
installations. Staffs removed Milan to Lecco. Evacuation
Italian factories to Germany continues. Italians ordered
push grain harvests. Of 21 largest synthetic gasoline
plants Germany 8 with annual output million and half tons
more or less severely hit in raids. 13th

6th June several sub flotillas left German bases
for Norwegian waters. Three Divs left South France for
Italy (We do not believe such movement, not confirmed
any other). 16th.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

CM-IN-22736 (28 Jun 44) 0735Z met

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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1492 26 June 1944

Msg nbr is 1492.

Las Pezzia and Livorno Appennines Ravenna and Rimini fortifications well advanced.

Forreta Vernio and Futa Passes well fortified 10 Kms in depth. Roads bridges and tunnels leading to passes mined 10 Kms before fortified zone. Both sides road flanked by extended mine fields.

Bulk fortifications concentrated on passes. Other parts of line protected only by strong points. Intensive work being carried out near Raticosa.

Futa Pass 3,000 laborers at work.

Another side in direction Bologna new roads constructed. On Pass itself three defense positions each consisting system with three lines provided with MG nests Arty emplacements Etc all camouflaged by nets and protected by very low barbed wire entanglements. Most Arty emplacements munition dumps and Cps excavated in rock. MG nests partly of cement.

Large mine fields everywhere with mines already in place.

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CM-IN-22018

(27 Jun 44)

OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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-page 2-

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Nr: 1492 26 June 1944

Istria.

All Germ Arty including coastal sent to south front. Coastal fortifications only half completed. German command very worried because this sector considered most important defense Italy.

Source 8227.

Isonzo Valley.

Large number Germ technical missions studying terrain for construction fortifications along approximately same line as 1914 to 18.

Montere (Nanos).

TODT Orgn constructing important fortifications. Former Italian fortifications being reversed to face S and W.

Brezovica and Dobrova (Near Ljubljana). Construction large camps with barracks protected by bunkers. Vipacco (Vipava) Valley.

Principal German base Adriatic area. Large munition and supply dumps building at Vipacco Sanvito Aidussina. All access to Valley via Vipacco Aidussina Etc carefully guarded. Partisans this area wiped out.

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(27 Jun 44)

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-page 3-

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Nr: 1492 26 June 1944

Gorizia Div Hq. Trieste Div Hq expected.

Sesana (Near Trieste) Hq Italiano Fascist Alpine Div (Formerly Gorizia) Liguria large concentration Germ Trps. Jesenice two Mtn Regts arrived from Carinthia May 13.

Beginning May 22-2 reconstituted PZ Divs one of which H Goering in process transport by RR and RAD through Bologna towards Florence area. Beginning May 25 Gross Deutschland and Riechs Fuhrer Divs process of transport south.

Transports Germany to Italy via Ljubljana also in process.

Kesselrings Strategic Reserve in Italy probably consists of Italian trps formerly prisoners and equipment in Germany amounting to 200,000.

Naval. Trieste: Liners Stockholm and Giulioes are transferred from Vittorio Emmanuele Dock to Muggia Dock to permit enlargement Naval Port.

Destroyers Isidiosa and Missouri and Mine Layer Pasana in Vittorio Emmanuele Dock. Destroyers Gladiodenza and Sibenico under repairs in San Marco Dock. Pugnale

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-page 4-

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Hr: 1492 26 June 1944

began trials May 25. Lancia in process construction. Work on Alabarda and Cruiser Cavour stopped. Work actively pushed on landing craft (Zattere) Keels for 12 of which already laid. Two to be launched within few days.

Venice.

Tanker Illyria still here. Tanker Sergiolagi just arrived anchored front of La Giudecca.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFO: CG AAF, OPD, Col Park

CM-IN-22018

(27 Jun 44)

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OSD letter, May 8, 1973
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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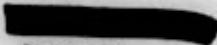
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PRIORITY

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden.

To: War Department.

Hr: 424 26 June 1944.

To MILID Washington 424 repeated London.

Presence Ribbentrop in Helsinki reliably reported but unconfirmed. Finn Govt policy expected to continue pro Nazi. 2^{1/2} German Divisions origin unknown now grouped south Finland. Above from 86 reporting 233 with B3 as element. Please notify state.

Rayens.

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

ACTION: G-2

INPO: CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, log

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(27 Jun 44)

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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24 June 1944

FROM: A.F.H.Q. Algiers

TO: S.H.A.E.F.
War Office
Agwar

NO: FX64129

SIGNED WILSON CITE FHGBI.

Independent UX usually reliable reports TCO 40 trains origin BAYONNE destination SAINTES 21 June CADENCE at least 12/24. Also reports other TCO 60 trains origin CARCASSONNE destination SAINTES or beyond 21 June CADENCE at least 12/24. Comment- These reports appear respectively to substantiate movements 276 and 277 Infantry Division. Foregoing all para one.

PARA TWO: FRENCH report elements 9 PANZER Division and One Regiment 338 Infantry Division left NIMES by Road Northerly directions 18 June. Comment- Probably forming combat group to fight MAQUIS in RHONE VALLEY and possible to ensure security AVIGNON- LYON Railway line.

End

T.O.O. 241900

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
CPD
Col. Park
Log

CM-IN-21417

(26 Jun 44) 1655z 1s

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BY *[initials]*, DATE

MAY 28 1973

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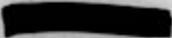
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CORRECTED COPY

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To : War Department

No. 1486, 23 June 1944

This has been cabled London. 1486.

Pont L'Eveque area end May, 711th Inf Div (arrived recently) Toulouse area early May 253rd MTZ Div (Frankfurt on Oder) believed here. Nancy June 6th 2 Inf Divs arrived from East front midway now spread out within radius 100 kms. Ulm June 12 to 13 Wurtemberger PZ Div (of 5th Corps) left for West.

Stuttgart June 14 Stuttgart Inf Regt which arrived from East on 8 left for West. Source 2129.

Rheinland June 9th PZ Regt of "Gross Deutschland" Div passed through from Hanover for Ghent. Stuttgart Ludwigsburg Oehringen Karlsruhe June 12 to 14, ERS Inf Regt left for West.

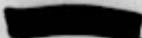
Legge

Note: Corrected copy of CM-IN-19432 (24 Jun 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF, OFD, Col. Park

CM-IN-21743 (27 Jun 44) 0157Z ejv

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date _____

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland.

To: War Department.

Fr: 1488

23 June 1944.

Cap Janet Subbase.

All work subshelters abandoned due infiltration water which rendered base unuseable. Platform which was to replace docks also abandoned since impossible stop water entering during excavation. Slip way also abandoned.

New plans for construction three longitudinal bases entrance to which will be from extreme NW.

Besides nature terrain lack cement (noticeable elsewhere also), reason for failure to construct subbase.

Germans hastening to complete "Marechal Petain" Liner at Laciostat to use ship yards for construction is floating dock to replace to certain degree Cap Janet Base.

Source 431, all beginning June. 2246 not heard from for months.

Rove Tunnel.

Very important work carried out by German enterprises to construct gallery adjacent to tunnel which is to house electric station converting AC to DC especially equipped to recharge sub storage btrys.

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date _____

CM-IN-19854 (24 Jun 44)

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland.

Nr: 1488

23 June 1944.

150 meters of tunnel to be fitted out to house 30 fast vedettes or few subs.

Tunnel road recently constructed near canal will be used to stock torpedoes.

Mine chambers drilled over tunnel to effect rapid destruction when necessary.

Laciotat.

Navy yards employ 2,000 workers. Work proceeds slowly. Work consists repairs to small vessels.

Marseille Societe proven Caled construction navales employ 1100 workers in 2 plants.

Hospital ship being completed urgently (to be launched shortly) Cambon being transformed to hospital ship. Ampere cable layer to auxilliary cruiser work on both to last 2 months. Other vessels under construction: 4 lighters (speedy craft with 3 400 HP engines carrying 3 tanks or 1 inf co. 11 "Peniches" 7 to 8 small vessels.

Units in port:
Marechal Liautey
Elmonsour
Steyrille
Pluviose
Tamita
Cap Corse
Koka

Captain Edemissi
Marguerite Finaly
G G Grevy
G G Jonmart
Massillia
Sampiero Corso

Also 2 Swiss Red Cross ships at Lajoliette and sev-

CM-IN-19854 (24 Jun 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date

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Page 3

From: US Military Attache, Berns, Switzerland.

Nr: 1488 23 June 1944.

eral vessels in dry dock.

Port Debouc.
Large activity at ship yards where keels for two new
"Avisos" laid. 5 docks busy constructing Avisos and motor
barges.

Bombing targets.
Poitiers June 8th.
M'igna quarries used as important naval depot for
stores and liquid fuel also for vehicles.

Tergnier June 3rd.
Important naval munitions depot at Barnagousse Quar-
ries (in Coucy Forest) now connected by narrow gauge RR to
Folembray RR station.

Legge.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
COL PARK
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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date _____

CM-IN-19854 (24 Jun 44) 1613Z mcs

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From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1486

23 June 1944

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Stuttgart June 14 Stuttgart Inf Regt which arrived from East on 8 left for West. Source 2129.

Rheinland June 9th Pz Regt of "Gross Deutschland" Div passed through from Hanover for Ghent. Stuttgart Ludwigsburg Oehringen Karlsruhe June 12 to 14 * inf regts left for west.

Legge

* Being Serviced

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD,

Col Park

CM-IN-19432

(24 Jun 44)

0407Z

bjm

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(C) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 5, 1973
RHP, NARS Data
MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: CG, US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1484 23 June 1944

1484 to MILID Washington D. C.

From military viewpoint Germany still extremely strong also in armament field. Human reserves all mobilized. New divisions constituted others decimated in East brought up to standard by replacements. Considerable strategic reserve probably 40 to 50 divs but at least 30 divided behind battle fronts ready for use. Influence air bombardment heavy but armament industry has suffered less than believed. Production reduction figured at 10 to 20 percent. Morale German trps in general completely unbroken. Home front morale also still high partly because of effective police measures. In any case no question of revolution, power Nazi system therefore completely assured. Shortening East front has brought back East front new units of associated states. At present in eastern front: 14 Rumanian divs 12 Hungarian units including 1 PZ div several Mtn brigs. 10 Rumanian and 2 to 3 Hungarian divs and 4 Slovakian divs expected to be thrown in later. Even some Italian divs being constituted in Germany. Numerical strength German Army guarantees extension of coming operations even though Germans might fare badly. (Source

CM-IN-18909

(23 Jun 44)

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By BHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 2

From: CG, US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

No: 1484

23 June 1944

pouch letter to Chinese General Kivei from Swedish MA Berlin old friend of his dated June 7th) one must not figure with quick end of war. Everything depends on success invasion. If it miscarry we must figure prolongation war at least year. If successful might end this fall or at least Jan. or Feb. Many Germans cling to possibility compromise peace. Hope that just as in time Frederick the Great unexpected turn for better will occur. For long time great hopes set on so called secret weapon. In reality many new and not yet commonly known German weapons of great effectiveness, however nothing that might be considered decisive for outcome war. Big rocket guns said not usable yet because sensitivity munitions difficulty munition supply and camouflage, too large dispersion. Living conditions on whole unchanged. Up to now no effect loss Ukraine. Balkan countries Hungary, Poland and Baltic States seem able to take over part of Germany and their own armies. Still, drop living standards expected especially meat rations. Situation Neutrals still uncertain. Sweden and Switzerland might be drawn into war by Allied combat actions and German countermeasures. Much depends on whether invasion and Russian offensive will bind or use so many German trps that no reserves available (1484) when narrowing fortress Europe in direction Sweden or Switzerland comes. Sweden waiting interestedly to see whether besides present invasion another one will be made in Norway.

Legge

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CGAAF, OPD, Col. Park, Log

CM-IN-18909

(23 Jun 44)

1345Z

ejv

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[REDACTED]

Cryptographic security requires addition of letters,
"COBP" to classification of reply to this message.

From: Allied Force Headquarters,
Algiers, Algeria

To: War Department

Nr: FX 62242

21 June 1944

FX 62242 Troopers (pass to MIRS), AGWAR from G2
AFHQ signed Wilson cite FHGBI.

Miscellaneous intelligence signal number 26.

1. Identifications.

Five Werfer Brigade from document 28 May 44 under
LXXVI Corps. Presume staff controlling smoke units Italy.
May be commanded by Col Andreas stated to have left 71 Wer-
fer Regt. Ref our F 58838 Col Stroh previous commander this
regiment and not in 15 PG Div. 202 assault Gun Bn reported
under command 15 PG Div but await confirmation.

Prisoners War taken from 36 Kuestenjaeger abt previous-
ly Italo-Yugoslav frontier, 1950 Labour Regt (probably Rus-
sian).

Following from documents. Arko 107 released from
LXXV Corps early this year. Arko 187 confirmed LXXXVII
Corps. Italian Arty Regt 5 Leghorn area. Naval Art abt 616.
Heavy Arty TP 956 under Fernhampf Arko.

2. Well informed prisoner states Gen Hartmann GOC
XIV PZ Corps but no other evidence Sanger and Etterlin
replaced.

CM-IN-17270

(21 June 44)

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BY RHP, DATE MAY 28 1973
Col. Park

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PAGE 2.

From: Allied Force Headquarters
Algiers, Algeria

Nr: FX 62242

21 June 1944

3. Chemical Warfare.

Prisoner War reports Gen Maj Mueller CO entire CW
strong opponent offensive measures. Believes possibility
gas warfare theater if Mueller replaced.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CC/S
CG AAF
OPD
Col. Par

CM-IN-17270

(21 June 44)

1811Z

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JCS LETTER, 7-5-72
BY *RHP*, DATE MAY 28 1973

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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██████████
PRIORITY

From: US Military Attache, London, England

To: War Department

No: 13344 17 June 1944

From Dunn sr nr 13344.

Czechoslovakian source which reported that 20 GAF Div 8000 strong left Denmark for Italy 26 May also states that 14 GAF Div arrived Aarhus area Denmark from Norway same date. OSS reports 1 or 2 Regt 14 GAF Div moved from Norway prior to 9 June. Norwegians report 4000 men of Wehrmacht observed moving south from Trondheim 6 June.

Czechs also report 210 Infantry Div moved to Litsa front west of Murmansk; OSS reports 1 Infantry Regt of 210 going to Petsamo. Norwegians have observed unidentified troops moving into Finland via Karasjok.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OED
Col. Park

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OED letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-14000 (17 Jun 44) 1644Z ejv

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42

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: A.F.H.Q. 16 June 1944

To : War Office
AGWAR

Rptd: AFHQ Adv CP

No : F 59908

For Lord Burnham and General Surles from General Gammell. Signed Wilson cite FHCOS.

In the east on the 5th Corps front patrols from 4th Ind Div have pushed forward as far as the Bomano River without making contact with the enemy. An Italian Motor Cycle Patrol reported Aquila clear of the enemy.

On the 8th Army front, 6th Armoured Division continued their advance from Narni and entered the outskirts of Terni 7 Miles to the north east of Turlie where they were joined by elements of 8th Indian Division advancing from the south. 6th South African Armoured Division and 78th Division continued their advance, capturing Orvieto and Castiglione 7 miles southeast of Orvieto. The line hereabouts runs roughly along the Tiber from 2 miles north of Orvieto to Orte.

On the 5th Army front the FEC have taken Bolsena and are firmly established on highway 74 between Pitigliano and Gradoli.

Two Corps have met stubborn resistance but have taken Magliano and are 9 miles north of Orbetello on highway one.

The general picture still remains, therefore, substantially as yesterday. 5th Corps not in contact with the

CM-IN-13319 (16 Jun 44) 1943Z lee

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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JCS LETTER, 7-5-72
BY *RP*, DATE *MAY 28 1978*

For Italy

Col. *Part*
COPY No. 26

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By RT, NARA, Date *4/12/94*

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INCOMING MESSAGE
[REDACTED]

Number F 59908

Page 2

enemy and hampered by extensive demolitions. 8th Army advancing steadily and 5th Army overcoming resistance on the left flank.

In view of message 52355IP1 of 14 June from Lord Burnham, this will be the last of this series of telegrams unless requested by Surles to continue.

T. O. O. N11

End

ACTION: Gen Surles

INFORMATION: CC/S
Gen Arnold
OPD
Gen Bissell
Col Park
Log

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JCS LETTER, 7-5-72
BY *RAH*, DATE MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-13319 (16 Jun 44) 1943Z 1ee

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland.

To: War Department.

Nr: 1483

21 June 1944

MILID Washington D. C. 1483.

Marine div stationed SE of Paris began moving by RR to Mantes-Cotes. Total 68 trp and materiel trns. LW Div at Etampes began moving to Cotentin, 19th Par Div at Troyes left for Soissons, 18th Par Trps from Thouars (10,000 to 11,000 Mtz) trps left by RR for Angers Lemans then to proceed to Alecon by road. 15th Par Source 8306 Numerals end.

Report dates Par Mtz Div by RR from Treves passing direction Longuyon Hirs on Laon Amiens. Total 104 trns of which 17 heavy materiel and munitions, 18th to 20th Par Transport of Mtz and Pz trps and materiel in process Luxembourg towards Thionville.

Large trp movement announced for June 20 to 23 on RR line Mayenne Sarrebruck Remilly Metz Toul Epernay Paris Cotes du Nord.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Log

CM-IN-17672 (22 Jun 44) 0600Z bjm

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date _____

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE


CORRECTED COPY

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 1481 20 June 1944

Number is 1481.

From Alsatian deserter:

9th PZ Div badly mauled in Russian being reconstituted Nimes area with 7th Tank Regt 10th and 11th PZ Gren Regts and Assault Gun Regt with 75's and 88's. The 13 companies of the PZ Gren Regts equipped exclusively flame throwers. Heavy AA mg sections distributed among Gren Regts 1st.

No troop movements Dijon June 5 to 15 rail lines constantly sabotage.

June 11 to 13 passed Beaune 10 trns very young parachutists to Normandy. More expected 14 and 15. 10 June 10 trains northward elements SS Divs Reich.

To units above B-2 source 9061 following C 3:

June 12 to 15 following left Karlsruhe area by trn for Normandy 20 trp trns, 6 with tanks 3 with munitions 4 or 5 aviation materiel incl numerous gliders. 2 trns heavy arty for northwest France. Troop transports southwest Germany to

CM-IN-17635 (22 Jun 44)

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or 7(B)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NARS Data

MAY 28 1973

col. Parks

42

3 to Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE


CORRECTED COPY

Page 2

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1481

20 June 1944

Italy stopped but average 4 trns daily materiel continues to pass Innsbruck 18th.

297 planes majority fighters arrived June 7, Villacoublay.

Legge

Corrected copy of CM-IN-16881 (21 Jun 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-17635 (22 Jun 44) 0531Z bjm


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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, Bern

To: War Department

Nr: 1481

20 June 1944

1481

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CM-IN-16881 (21 Jun 44)

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

3 cc Germany

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[REDACTED]

Page ?

From: US Military Attache, Bern

Nr: 1481

20 June 1944

continues to pass Innsbruck 18 th.

297 planes majority fighters arrived June 7 Villa-
coublay.

Logge

* Being Serviced

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) *sz* (M)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-16881 (21 Jun 44) 0514Z bjm

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SECRET

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No. 1477 18 June 1944
This 1477.

Present mobilization Swiss Army all Frontier Trps two
LT Brigade all AA Aviation certain Technical Trps to full
strength within national redoubt.

Mobilization by individual notes and as little pub-
licity as possible.

Believe precautionary measure against eventualities.
Certain nervousness over reports of German concentrations
near Swiss Frontier in which we do not concur. Above con-
sensus opinion allied MA's and many Swiss officers to whom
I have talked.

Conference with 6026 June 17 confirms above to best
his knowledge.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD, Col Park

CM-IN-15334 (19 Jun 44) 0357Z

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Rr: 1467 15 June 1944

1467.

141 trns (which arrived end May) left St Germain des Pesses via Gutz for Evreux carrying:

1 Elite Inf Div 1 HQ with Arty General 1 Mtz Arty
Regt 1 Porte Inf Regt 1 Bn SS Police 1 heavy AA and At
Arty Bn June 6th 10 AM.

Following left for Normandy front:

21 Pz Div from Rennes 1/2 Pz Div (with 50 tanks)
from Coetuidem 1 LW Field Div from region Vitre Laval
June 6th.

Also left for front:

Inf Div from Metz (by road) 2 Divs from Strategic
Reserve (only 1 remained) in area Forbach Weissenburg
Eguenau Grenadier Regt from Beziers left for channel coast.

June 6 to 9.

Hirson:

5th Pz Div left for Amiens (by road) all Marine Inf

CM-IN-13046 (16 Jun 44)

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Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Hr: 1467. 15 June 1944

troops in region Alsace Hautesaone left for Paris to regroup and form div. Pz and mts divs which arrived end May and occupied sectors St Malo Tarbes regrouping again Tarbes and Poitiers respectively. June 7th.

Source 4301.

Region Celestat Colmar:

5 to 6,000 men left toward Vitry 25 trp trs passed Eurenberg from Regensburg towards French front. 10,000 Inf and Pz trps remain in Eurenberg also many vehicles and tanks of 10th Inf Div (at Deutschherren Wiese) Freiburg newly trained Inf regt (70% troops betw 17 to 18 years old) left for west front. 3 fighter squadrons left for channel coast.

June 8th all main RR lines in Germany leading to west France ordered held open for troop transports. All passenger and freight traffic suspended. (Afternoon) Troops from N Baden garrisons began moving via Strasbourg for west front. (18 hours) 2 vehicle columns passed Baden in direction Rastatt. All June 6th (1130).

RR line Bremen Munster interrupted due bombing Osnabruck destruction RR facilities 80 per cent will take at least 8 days to effect temporary repairs.

CN-IN-13046

(16 Jun 44)

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By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 3

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Hr: 1467 15 June 1944

Ersatz troops Baden alerted since beginning month.

Heavy troop transports toward west already provided for since June 2 to 5 on main RR lines Leipzig Frankfurt on Main and Leipzig Kassel.

During period May 22 to June 6 following troop and materiel transport trns left Karlsruhe via Stuttgart for:

East front - munitions 8 tanks 3 cannons 2 AA materiel 1 vehicles and tractors 7 horses 5 engineer materiel 2.

North Italy - troops 10 munitions 10 cannons 6 vehicles and tractors 8 planes and parts 7 gliders 1 tank 1 engineer materiel 2 materiel in cases 2.

South France - troops 13 munitions 5 cannon 1 motors 2 airplanes 1 gliders 1 tanks 2 vehicles 5 engineer materiel 2 construction steel 3 materiel in cases 3 Italy:

6 trns heavy coastal arty passed Novar for sector Genoa Savona May 27 to 30.

15 trns (Austrian mtn troops) from Trieste passed via Milan. May 28.

All Grenz Schutz units Italy Swiss frontier reduced by 1/3. Men between 20 to 35 sent to training camp near Trieste from which they will be sent as replacements to combat Italy. May 25 to 26.

CM-IN-13046 (16 Jun 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 4

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Hr: 1467 15 June 1944

Turin Fiat production practically non existent
due lack metal. End May.

Mestre bombing RR junction extremely successful.
Pon Ressa station and RR lines badly damaged. End May.

End.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-13046 (16 Jun 44) 1152E ojm

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, London, England

To: War Department

Nr: 13327 15 June 1944

From Dunn sr nr 13327.

Belgian govt considers prestige King Leopold greatly increased inside and outside Belgium through German blunder of removing Leopold to Germany. This move considered admittance by Germans of their distrust of Leopold and in the eyes of Belgians places King amongst members resistance dispelling growing impression that Leopold was tacitly playing German game. General Van Overstraten Military Advisor to King interned with Leopold.

Peabody

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF

OPD

Col Park

Log

CM-IN-12325 (15 Jun 44)

2049Z bjm

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

by JALP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

MILES PER HOUR. APPROACH ALTITUDE MAY BE 700 TO 2000 FEET.
RADAR TRACKING CONFUSED BY LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDLY AIRCRAFT.

COMINCH....ACT

BUORD....BUAER....SONRD....200P....20S....0P03....31....BUSHIPS....
NRL....

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

Originator COMNAVEU D/T Group 141503 6932 Page 2 Of 2 Pages.

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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[REDACTED]

PRIORITY

From: CG, US Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England

To: War Department

Nr: E 33085 14 June 1944

To Bissell for Henry from Conrad E 33085 signed
Eisenhower.

The following is digest of a 12(G) report number
2242 dated 13 June entitled "German Expendable Pilotless
Aircraft".

1st pilotless aircraft attack directed against London
launched dawn 13 June 1944. Small scale attack and only 4
aircraft, all exploded, have been located on land.

Air frame characteristics follow:

Aircraft midwing monoplane

Single fin and rudder

Rear portion fuselage surmounted by jet propulsion
unit of novel design.

Principal characteristics (partially estimated) follows:

Length fuselage 21 feet 10 inches

CM-IN-11706 (15 Jun 44)

[REDACTED]

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OSD letter, May 2, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 26 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
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[REDACTED]

PRIORITY

Page 2

From: OG, US Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England

Er E 33085 14 June 1944

Length jet propulsion unit 11 feet 3 inches
overall length (including overhang of propulsion
unit) 25 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Maximum diameter fuselage 2 feet, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches
Maximum diameter propulsion unit 1 foot, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Wing span 16 feet
Root chord 4 feet
Tip chord 2 feet, 8 inches
Wing area (gross) 55 square feet
Aspect ratio 4.7

Extreme nose fuselage and control surfaces are light metal. Structure is entirely steel. Fuselage made in sections bolted together. Wings, tailplane, rudder, and propulsion unit are also readily assembled.

OW-IN-11706

(15 Jun 44)

[REDACTED]

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OSD letter, May 8, 1974
By BHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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PRIORITY

Page 3

From: CG, US Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England

Hr: E 33085

14 June 1944

Central section fuselage comprises fuel tank, 100
gallons capacity, steel cylinder, no armour protection or
self sealing arrangement. Main spar passes through a
transverse sleeve inside the tank. Behind fuel tank a
compartment containing 2 wire-wound spheres 1 foot 9 1/4 inches
in diameter, believed to contain air under very high pressure.
Further aft compartment housing automatic pilot and uselage
terminates in cone carrying tailplane and rudder.

In front of fuel container is bolted the warhead.
Extreme nose probably houses magnetic compass.

Aircraft robust construction throughout and design
simplified for ease of production. Camouflaged dark green
upper surfaces and light blue below. 3 view silhouette
is attached report following by courier.

The propulsion unit comprises new form athodyd
(zero-thermodynamic duct) which is more correctly termed
an impulse duct engine. At front is grill containing 12
jets (of which 4 are double jets) and an arrangement of
shutters which close when pressure within the tube is
greater than that in front of grill and open when reverse
condition obtains.

Spark plug fixed underside combustion chamber
probably provides initial ignition. Engine operates inter-
mittently in conformity with opening and closing of
shutters, probably producing noise reminiscent of single

GM-IN-11706 (15 Jun 44)

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[REDACTED]
PRIORITY

Page 4

From: OQ, US Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England

No: E 33085

14 June 1944

cylinder motor cycle engine running slowly. Not yet clear whether fuel supply is continuous or intermittent or whether reliance placed upon spark plug for ignition after initial impulse.

Detailed characteristics power unit and probable thrust developed now being investigated.

Fuel is low-grade aviation petrol. It is believed forced from tanks to jets by compressed air from spherical pressure bottles.

Control system:

Control surfaces comprise only a rudder and 2 independently or differentially acting elevators. There are no ailerons and mainplane no dihedral. Controls operated by pneumatic servo-units coupled to an automatic pilot, monitored by a magnetic compass. Altitude which aircraft flies apparently determined by a barometric device.

Range believed governed either by amount fuel carried or more accurately by clockwork mechanism.

Warhead:

Weight warhead and blast effect produced es-

OH-11-11706

(15 Jun 44)
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PRIORITY

Page 5

From: CG, US Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England

Nr: E 33085

14 June 1944

timed comparable with those of German SB 1000 KG bomb. Thickness steel casing approximately 2 MM. Warhead intended to produce maximum blast effect rather than penetration and assumed a very sensitive impact fuse employed. No indication fitting self-destructing fuse for control equipment, similar that used HS 293 glider bomb.

Performance:

Aircraft range at least 125 miles. Speed level flight estimated about 350 miles per hour and based on observation first incidents, approach altitude about 2000 feet.

Aircraft launched from ramp, probably using take-off rocket.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
JETA
General Henry

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

OM-16-11706 (15 Jun 44) 03342

e:jv

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern

To: War Department

DTG: 14 NPT

14 June 1944

Traffic Italy to Germany via Basel 510 cars sulphur for Sterkrade Gelsenkirchen Ruhrot Kreuznach George Marienhutte. Singen traffic west 18 trns tank cars May 28 to June 3. East average 20 trns daily war materiel for Italy and Balkans. Traffic Spittal over line Stauern and Villach-Portezza interrupted by bombing 6th.

Very large ammunition dump Villers-Cotterets in forest on left of highway 2 from Villers to Soissons April 26.

Large gasoline dumps on railroad Ermonte Aubonne to Paris for Navy especially Cherbourg. Standard receives the gas by boats. Average 1 trn daily sent. Quite strong AA. May 10.

2 German Divs left Petsamo area for Norway June 4. Possibly those recently arrived.

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-12804

(16 Jun 44)

300 Germany

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2nd Page

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern

Nr. DTG: 14 NPT 14 June 1944

All above B 2 (5067) following same source C 3.

Underground plant for plane parts in pine forest 3 kms ne of Saeckingen (1463) near Bergsee. Plant being enlarged. Big underground plane motor plant being built in wooded area a few kms north of Constance. Reported working for Dornier. May 31st.

Following from 7304 and 5067: plan for construction aerial torpedo parts given Peugeot plant at Socheux by German engineers.

Characteristics length 5 meters diameter 1 meter 5 compartments: 1 ogive aluminum 2 explosive charge in steel thickness 2 1/2 to 3 MM 3 propelling fuel tank 4 radio and radio control 5 combustion chamber (motors built at Leipzig) 6 ailerons.

Wolwagen plant at Fallersleben served by Braunschweig station manufacturing secret weapon fuses. French camps De Jeunesse placed disposal German Army 2785 chiefs 13178 youths.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

Legge

CM-IN-12804

(16 Jun 44)

06372 1s

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OSD letter, May 3, 1978

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From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland
To: War Department
No. 1462 13 June 1944
To MILID, 1462.

A-1 source 4063: RR bridge at Aiguebelle on line Chambery-Modane destroyed by sabotage. Repair before 2 months unlikely.

Following B-2: Since June 9 military transports Brenner south heavily increased. Transshipment Portezza area. Isar bridges between south and east station Munich destroyed June 9 interrupting traffic south and east across city. 2 Pz Divs Vienna area incl 16th at St Polten. Travelers informed Berlin-Holland traffic suspended. Detour through south Germany and France 8th.

C-3: 800 generals and colonels incl 262 of LW retired coverage. Fortification work on line Margival-Vailly-Come. Heavy cement works about 3 kms from Vailly. RR Soissons-Vailly double tracked. Many transports concrete, materiel, guns and ammunition May 10.

Occupation troops category B in south Germany alerted June 7 reported destined replace troops in interior France going front. So far no departures 12th.

May 30th to June 4, heavy reinforcements left Memmingen-Weilheim and Rosenheim area for Italy. Mostly very young men with little enthusiasm. Part went by transport planes. Reported to be 3 to 4 divisions. Large quan-

OM-IN-11132

(14 Jun 44)

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MAY 15 1974

Col Park
44

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page #2

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

No. 1462 13 June 1944

titles war material from Innsbruck to N Italy by truck.
3 German Divs reported to be from Osnabruck strategic
reserve north of Po.

Following information as of end May unless other-
wise stated source 9306 line Cologne-Aix Chapelle large
troop transports from Cassel May 20 to 21. Large rail troop
and materiel movement May 18 Breslau toward Frankfurt on
main.

Marines Baltic instructed last 6 weeks defense.
F Gokenhausen not Dietrich commands in Belgium. Troops
concentrated recently Limburg Province.

Small plane plant at Felgasse Bitschwiller (Alsace)
producing 10 to 12 transport gliders weekly.

Important plane engine foundries:

Becker Leipzig, rear of Senking works Hildesheim,
Heddersheim near Frankfurt on main.

Hannomag plant Henover never hit in raids working
full blast.

Certain Berlin subways Egleneberg str-Grenzacher
str being made under ground factories.

50 ME109's left Munich for Italy May 19 with 15 6

CM-IN-11132

(14 Jun 44)

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MAY 15 1974

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[REDACTED]

Page #3

From: US Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

No. 1462 13 June 1944

engined ME323's carrying Pz and trench mortar ammunition and supplies. 300 fighters vicinity Munich incl 170 at Grousdorf, 130 at city proper. Trn with latest type dive bombers (built Weser plant Bremen with AT guns under fuselage) left Frankfurt main May 22 for North France. Even air field practically abandoned personnel sent Haelen and Melstroek.

Many small under ground hangars constructed south Crau area. Special construction does not permit observation of shadow by air recon. Most places camouflage under trees. All work stopped Istres air field. Construction runways Salon abandoned many dummy planes on field. About 30 Heinkel 11's camouflaged between Lancon and Cornillon. Some times carry torpedoes mission over Mediterranean. Marignan fighter removed to Orange. Camouflage work continuing.

North Cran area (between Miramas-St Martin) stone piles every 100 meters to prevent landings except part near aero club field of Arles which flooded.

Legge.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col. Park
Log

CM-IN-11132

(14 Jun 44)

1135Z 1s

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MAY 15 1974

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache Stockholm Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 398 13 June 1944
398 repeated London.

Expanding upon subject reported in my 390 personality 266 yesterday stated that the Germans now claim they expected the initial invasion effort to fall where it did but earlier. When the estimated date passed they reckoned the attempt would not be made until August. The Germans estimate 100 Allied divisions initially available for the invasion and believe 20 are now in Normandia. They are now principally concerned with where the next Allied invasion effort will be made and are disinclined to employ their mobile forces until the bulk of the remaining 80 Allied divisions have been committed. Number 266 expresses admiration for the initial surprise and the vigor and strength of the attack. The absence of prolonged concentrated bombing preparation on the beachhead fooled him. It appears the Swedes expected the initial blow would fall on the German North Sea Coast although they also considered Normandia. 266 is inclined to discount an Allied major effort in force in Norway but believed some action is pending there possibly in the North in connection with a Russian drive from East. Otherwise he considers Norway a "periphery" area from which an adequate return would not compensate the effort.

Rayens

390 is CM-IN-6146 (8 Jun 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF OPD (Col Park)
CM-IN-10999 (14 Jun 44) 0718Z

Log
mes

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date

MAY 28 1973

300 Germany

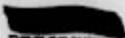
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE


PRIORITY

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1459 12 June 1944

Polish Consul with backing of his Minister urges bombardment by US AAF railroad Kaschau-Freshovto prevent abduction from Hungary by Boche of hundred of thousands of Jews.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-9931 (12 Jun 44)

2206Z bjm


40

3 cc Germany

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 1454 11 June 1944
MILID 1454

Marshalling yards out of service: Reims, Troyes, Blainville, Chalons-Marne, Charleville, Lesaubrais, Lemans, St Pierre-des-Corps. Ttis Paris for Southw@st detours Cosnes-Bourges. Viaducts destroyed; Maintenon detour via Dreux, Mantes detour by right bank, Bonneville near Evreux. May 24.

✓ 200 tanks in Pinon Forrest 15 KM NE of Reims. 2 Divs incl 1 PZ arrived Soissons Area. 71st Div reported gone to Italy now reported Pyrenees May 10.

Marine and sailors Poitiers, Epinal and Besancon, Naval staff Fontainebleau beginning May.

Air Fields being built Meaux, Plivot, Connantre, Grimaud, Lafoux.

Aylemonmial Field being enlarged May 3.

Bombers of Dijon Field taken back to Tavaux Field May 6.

Fortification work going on in Fontonise-Mery-Merie-Itaverny. Strong support points at Senlis, Creil, Chantilly, Compiègne, Neulan, Mantes, Vernon. Heavy military activity Meaux and Isle Adam. Important air base at Verneuil 4 KM from Creil 19th.

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OM-IN-9587 (12 Jun 44)

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Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1454 11 June 1944

All express trns French railway suppressed 100
troop trns arrived Saumur-Thouars Area 40 Chartres Area
average 10 daily instead announced 36. 20 trns from
Belgium to Beauvais-Amiens Area. 19th part these movements
confirmed other sources.

Adolph Hitler Div now reported Nimes Area (we
doubt this, see below under Nimes, checking) . Lyon 2nd
Parachute Corps CP 22nd.

21 W Divs arrived North Germany 1 Flensburg other
Oldenburg Area 4th.

Loss of Hipper about month ago between Stavanger
and Tromsø confirmed.

Tarvis traffic May 21 to 27 orth 42 trns incl 25
empty ones, south 4680 cars incl 1500 munitions 350 coal
500 cement, 500 iron plus 220 trucks. Very little gasoline.

Nice-Savona RR line cut and traffic detoured Coldet-
onda 5 June.

To dt men and special pioneers arrived Grosseto
Area to build new defense position, especially dams to permit
inundation of swampy plain north of Ombrone River between
Grosseto and Castiglione Del Lapescaia. Slopes south of
Orcia River June 5. 50 guns from Cremona and Padua Area
loaded on trns 2 to 4 June for Grosseto.

50 JU 52's arrived Junel Ponte Spietro Air Field

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Page 3

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1454 11 June 1944

west of Bergamo. May 29 arrived Genoa rail btry of 6 cars each with 2 long range guns 150 MM. Most German garrisons of Piedmont sent vicinity coast June 4.

At Pola 278 Div comprising 992nd Regt also 29th sub Flotilla. Fiume very weak Div, torpedo plant moved to Udine. At Gorizia 30 planes. At Udine staff 2nd AA Div, Air School, 3 air field being built. Between Venice and Tagliament inundations planned. At Verona 130 fighters 8.

Heavy trp transports mostly mtz and AA south via Brenner RR and road up to 2 June. 2 to 3 new divs arrived north of Po.

War materiel transports Arlberg route east continue average 20 daily 6th.

Caproni Milan has built proto types 20 Subs 1 of 10 to 12 other 30 meters. Work transfered to Bolzano accessories Trento and Rovereto 2nd.

Beginning May Brest characteristics Ger destroyers 2 thirty; 1870 tons length 17 meters width 11.70 displacement 2.90. Armament 5 guns of 150 incl double turret ahead, 4 AA guns 37 and 8 of 20. 2 quadruple torpedo tubes 533. 55000 HP 39 knots. Subs of 517 tons now have 2000 HP speed 17.5 and 8 knots.

Finnaces in two parts sent by rail Laciostat to Danube. 4 minesweepers and 12 trawlers Brest.

CM-IN-9587 (12 Jun 44)

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Page 4

From: US Millitary Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1454 11 June 1944

All above B-2 following all C-3 source 1067.

Nimes area occupied by PZ Div (see under B-2) formed by regrouping elements 9th PZ and 155th with effectives about third of normal. Besides 2 Inf Regts this area between Lunel and Arles, also Luftwaffe units total 25,000. CP 272nd Div Thuir echeloned betw La Nouvelle and Spanish border 6th.

Elements 186th Div in Italy. Materiel and equipment Trieste port being transfered Monfalcone and Genoa 2nd.

✓ German land mines of cement arrived Italy 31st (we trying for details) 8 work trns for RR line repair distributed Bologna Ancona Foligno and Terni 4th.

Mt Genis line cut several places between Turin and Chiomonte will take month repair. Suse-Turin line cut. Detour via Mont Genevre 5th.

✓ 14th Army whose losses considerable has received only small reinforcements. Of 4000 trucks asked only 300 arrived. Rail net completely disorganized. Intention reported to retreat to line Pisa-Florence-Arezzo-Rimini which now only weakly held.

Reinforcements materiel and munitions passing Tarvis partly for Bologna partly Verona-Mantua 1st.

Germ aviation output sequence fighters recon bombers transport march 950, 15, 360, 70 April 1020, 30, 200, 120,

CM-IN-9587 (12 Jun 44)

(probably includes gain from salvage etc. even so seems high)

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Page 5

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1453

11 June 1944

All garrisons Saxony crammed with troops probably
in training 26th.

Leggo.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

CM-IN-9587 (12 Jun 44) 1124Z mcs



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[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache Madrid, Spain

To: War Department

Nr: 12520

9 June 1944

To London, FREEDOM and MILID number 12520.

Situation France according report German source 8
June Evaluation G 3

Paris in state of seige, restaurants theatres
cinemas closed, population calm. Germs not making preventive
arrests. Additional landings expected especially in
Mediterranean where allied operation anticipated. German
Army reported as increasingly favorable to agreement with
Russia. French source Eval B2-states Paris, Hendaye train
stopped at Bordeaux. Frontier still open but control
greatly increased. Paris Lyons Toulouse train still running.

Sharp

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF

OPD

Col. Park

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-7906

(10 Jun 44)

0923Z

ejv

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Lisbon, Portugal.

To: War Department.

#: 290

9 June 1944

Msg serial number 290 MILID Wash DC.

VII
Nazi Mil Attache according to C 2 report stated that only because we have a "crushing" air superiority will we win and that but for this the superior German land troops would defeat us.

He further states that reserves will be used very sparingly against present landing forces since Germs believe a more powerful thrust will be made directly across Channel, possibly in area Boulogne, Dunkirk, Calais.

Rev subject. Pls disregard our yesterdays gram 288. We now have Ponds card.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF
OFD
~~Col Park~~
LOG

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-7402 (9 Jun 44) 2126Z mcs

[REDACTED]

300 Germany

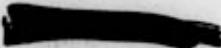
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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: CG, Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria.

To: War Department.

Fr: F-56454

8 June 1944.

F-56454 AQWAR from G2 Freedom signed Wilson, cite
FROBI.

Unit primarily responsible for collecting large
Volksdeutsche drafts for Italy was 158th Reserve Division
but personnel came from several other reserve divisions in-
cluding 148th, 159th, 189th, and 191st.

Foregoing para 1. Reference our F-43670, May 9, and
your W-38458, May 18th.

2. Following our impression definition Volksdeutsche.
Suggest NIRS probably can do better: Term Volksdeutsche
covers inhabitants of German ancestry in other countries, sub-
divided as follows:

Class I: 1st generation Germans, both parents born
in Germany.

Class II: Other persons of German ancestry.

Class III: Non-German inhabitants of occupied countries
potentially suitable for eventual German citizenship.

OM-IN-6452

(8 Jun 44)

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JCS LETTER, 7-5-72
BY *RAF*, DATE MAY

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Col Park
54

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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From: CG, Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria.

Nr: F-56454

8 June 1944.

Class IV: Non-Germans considered unsuitable for inclusion in the Reich on political or racial grounds.

Class V: Elements considered as irremediably anti-German and doubtless destined for eventual liquidation.

For military purposes members of classes I and II can become officers, class III non commissioned officers, classes IV and V are ineligible for military service and are discriminated against by reduced rations and extra taxes, but may be upgraded by some serving in the Wehrmacht or similar proof of loyalty to Germany.

3. Any information of value concerning OOF Battalions and Italian Units encountered in battle included in our weekly intelligence notes. Estimate Italian units north Italy or Germany will be used on general garrison duties, coast's defense, and to some extent in front lines where they will be committed piecemeal in conjunction with preponderance German units

4. Reports 256th Division Istria almost certainly error for regimental group 248th Division. Single report 19th Panzer Division Moutauban area valueless.

5. Names all officer prisoners of war included in individual issues personality lists sent you periodically.

End.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : OC/S, CG AAF, OPD, Col Park

CM-IN-6452

(8 Jun 44)

2105Z vh

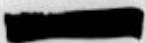
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JCS LETTER 7-5-78
BY *PH* DATE MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE



From: US Military Attache, Madrid, Spain
To: War Department
No: 12503 7 June 1944
To London and MILID, 12313.

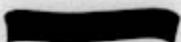
Between Caen and Falaise west of main road N 158 vicinity and east of village of Bretteville Germa reported 16 May constructing extensive fortifications according French source Eval B2. Forbidden areas believed fortification sites located one in neighborhood Gintheaux on route GC 183 near intersection main road N 158 second on route GC 23 slightly northwest Gintheaux near Quilly Quarries about where road crosses railway tracts. Entire area defended by antitank stakes.

Sharp

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF
OPD

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-6030 (8 June 44) 0618Z hle



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Col. Park

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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[REDACTED]

From: Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria

To: War Department

Not F 55948

6 June 1944

F 55948 061700 B Troopers, AGWAR for info UNITY
from G-2 Freedom signed Wilson cite FBGHI.

French report local movement 155 (9 Panzer) Division
from Nîmes to Tarascon 30 May. Railway line Nîmes-Avignon-
Marseille disrupted since 23 May bombardment. Traffic
east now via St Gilles and Cavallon only movement: |||

Location Division Tarascon possibly suggests further
movement east via Cavallon, however no confirmation and
still locate Division Tarascon.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OFD
Col Park
Log

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BY RAO . DATE
MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-5403 (7 Jun 44) 1235Z bjm

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Ankara
TO: War Department 201
CG, US Army Forces in the Middle East, Cairo,
Egypt 829

6 June 1944

Msg Nr MILID 201 AMSME 829

In addition to offensive against France local Germans have been saying, alleged Laon basis of info from Berlin, that Allies would launch attack against Greece in conjunction with Russian offensive in Balkins in second half June. This from Italian source C3. Uncertain whether Germans really believe this but they have gotten info from several sources including Turkish that British in east Mediterranean contemplated operations soon.

End

ACTION: G-2

INFO : OPD
Col. Park

CM-IN-4967

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date _____

(6 Jun 44) 2354Z 1s

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Rr: 1438 4 June 1944
1438

Ciphers at end paragraphs signify report dates.

Source this cable 7063 B 2.

Rest strategic reserve Munich Kempten area left for North Germany 29 and 30 May. 21 to 27 May 20 trns gasoline passed Singen direction Immerdingen. Coal traffic via Brenner 7000 tons daily now detoured via Swits. 31.

Very heavy activity Brenner troop transports by rail material by road. 29th.

Tarvis traffic 14th to 20th South: 64 trns incl 320 cars fuel 100 Venice 60 cars projectiles incl 25 for Monza 111 new trucks and much fortification material, North 1340 cars incl 822 empty majority for Vienna and 200 cars sulphur. 22nd.

GN-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 2

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Nr: 1438

4 June 1944

Beginning May PZ Div from Silesia coming from
Russia direction Dijon and probably Paris. Insignia
L. 26th

Rennes arsenal transferred with all personnel
Varennes Sur Allier. 25th

3 Ger Divs at Bulgaro-Turkish borders 6 other
transferred Jassy-Cernowitz area. In Croatia 2 Croat
and 2 mixed Germano-Croat Divs in Serbia 4 mixed Germano-
Serb. Total Ger Divs Balkans 16 exclusive mixed ones.
Two New Bulgar Divs constituted total now 19. 40,000 men
evacuated from Crimea 40,000 lost incl 15,000 Germans. 15th

7 Ger Divs reported strategic reserve Lubin-
Brest Litovsk-Siedlce area. End April SS div without
materiel and 150th Mtz div constituted Lorraine left France
for Rumania. 22nd PZ Div reported Beauvais area. German
Air Command France has 1400 planes plus 300 reserve. 6
Ger Divs in reserve Rhineland north of Mainz. 2 new Ger Divs
arrived North of Finland 1 via Norway other by sea debarked
Uleaborg.

CN-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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MAY 15 1974

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Page 3

From: U. S. Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Nr: 1438

4 June 1944

All shunting operations on North and East nets France suspended. Juvisy and Trappes stations out. Transit traffic only 1 track. 23rd

418,000 men of 1926 class distributed combat units since 15 Feb. 500,000 men class 27 having finished labor service incorporated Wehrmacht end May to be sent combat units in Sept. Since 1 Jan 900,000 men 50 to 60 years incorporated rear services. June 2

Ger troops in Greiburg-Belfort area intensifying maneuvers against air landings. New RR bridge Neubreisach to be open soon to traffic. Many shunting tracts being laid Epinal area. Important fortification work Lemberg area in Slovakia and as far as upper Silesia. Troop concentrations following areas: Warsaw-Modlin-Lodz, Beuthen-Craocov-Przemysl. May 10

Reinforcement fighter planes southwest German fields reported. All leaves suppressed Besancon region RR personnel. 16th Ger Army has withdrawn materiel and munition dumps behind line Warro Marienburg.

OM-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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Page 4

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr : 1438 4 June 1944

Remnants of 4th Pz Army withdrawn to Brest Litovsk area. Rundstedt named inspector German trps France. Rommel has become cmr in chief operation trps west. Holland which belonged to HW defense sector together with Denmark and North Seas German coast attached France Belgium sector. Due to enormous consumption AA ammunition in April (surpassing production) orders issued half of AA btrys not to fire except on planes attacking their own sector.

1000 new fighter planes part from reserve just transferred to defense interior Germany.

27 new Ger Divs have been created during winter 43 to 44, and 20 others decimated Russia reconstituted. Beginning May arrived from Russia or Ritsche Kaisers Lautern area trps being reorganized in "combined regts" and trained to fight against air borne trps 12th.

218 Ger planes in Finland 1 May. Numerous staff officers trps and specialists mtn warfare now attached Schoerner Army grp holding Russian front sector Black Sea to Cernowitz.

Numerous air fields being constructed Rhine Valley. Important trp contingents awaited Tübingen. Recruits under training Alsace transferred Heilbronn to free barracks for combat trps awaited. 16th.

OM-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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Page 5

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern Switzerland

Hr: 1438

4 June 1944

Week 21 to 28 May 487 cars sulphur and 369 cars rice passed Svtsd Italy to Germany. According to deserters 6th and 10th Pz Divs in Lemberg area end May.

German authorities ordered to Paris Berlin sewer workers who now occupied in Paris sewers. Nature work unknown.

We believe Ger mining sewers for prearranged demolitions. This already reported by other sources. C3 Spinal 14 locomotives repair shops big turn table destroyed hundred rail men killed, Belfort 5 locomotives hundred cars destroyed 23 killed, Aachen 20 locomotives hundred cars destroyed 85 killed 25th Parachute Div constituted Bourges 10 April. Parachute instruction regt Barleduc area. It has btry 105s transportable in 6 loads May 5.

New div process constitution Heuberg Camp.

Reserve 20 divs reported stationed Osnabruck area. (unconfirmed we checking) 27th Par 1200 empty cars just sent Rome urgently RR line Rome Aresso still interrupted. Large quantities RR rolling stock sent Civita Nova Ancona Senigallia stations to load trucks and tanks arrived by sea from Trieste par RR line Genoa Rome entirely reserved military traffic. Numerous trucks being requisitioned Turin for Rome sector. 28th.

CM-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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MAY 15 1974

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[REDACTED]

Page 6

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1438 4 June 1944

3 armored trns passed Bologna from Turin to Rimini.
27th.

Cameri air field north of Novara equipped 2 sub-
terranean hangars. Large Ger activity this field. Defensive
works in process Rome on right bank Tiber. Numerous
demolitions prepared on left bank and bridges. 500 tons
explosives located strategic points. 26th.

5000 civilians workers building fortifications
upper Isongo valley. Large automobile park (St Lucia
Ditolmino). Large munition depot Arnoldstein south of
Villach.

Tarvisio auto park just received 50 additional
trucks. 22nd.

500 arty pieces majority 75 MM arrived Genoa from
France. Ger trps expected from France. 28th

5000 SS and H Goering div men arrived Cremona for
Genoa - Ancona (1438) sector.

OM-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44)

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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

Page 7

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1438 4 June 1944

Elements SS Hitler Jugend div arrived Genoa coast area. Numerous transports military material by truck from Milan and Turin for Piacenza and Cremona 26th Legge.

End.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

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CM-IN-3392 (5 Jun 44) 0001Z mos

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
No. 379 2 June 1944

379 also sent to London.

During conversation here yesterday Number 264 rated B2, stated that there was no truth in recent press reports of mutiny among Austrian troops on Murmansk front.

See Para 1, my report 1883 dated 13th May, that morale all grades 20th Army was everywhere excellent, that former Commander 19th Corps, Schorner, disciplinarian, showman martinet, during 3 years under Dietl had gained party favor and Hitler spotlight and may emerge in very high position, that garrison Aland Islands had not been reinforced as planned and now consists of a weak Coast Artillery Brigade with 2 or 3 Finnish speaking Bns who have already worn out welcome with the Swedish speaking Alanders, that he believed Schmirrer's recent visit to Finland was to give assurance of German strength and confidence, that German night fighters were present in unchanged numbers * anti-aircraft equipment continued to flow to Finland and was presently manned by Finns within the German operated umbrella defense providing good protection for Helsingfors, that recent German reinforcements were for defensive purposes and mainly to influence Finnish political action versus Russia. That more than ever a successful German coup was possible. That Russo Finn peace poss-

CM-IN-2367 (3 Jun 44)

See page 2

300 Summary

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[REDACTED]

Page #2

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

No. 379 2 June 1944

ibilities will be greatly enhanced when Red Army reaches Riga.

Food situation is very much improved from domestic sources. Positive knowledge that Germans are using with great success injections of Scopolamin Cardiasol on Russian prisoners causing them to talk freely.

Rayens.

Being serviced.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

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CM-IN-2367 (3 Jun 44) 2219Z mes
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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1428

2 June 1944

1428

Increased war production in many plants vicinity
Bernhain near Swiss border likewise Laibach and surroundings
many small factories plane parts. No source 9561.

3 large part machinery Heech plant Stuttgart
transferred big underground plants near Villingen
specially for radio and electrical installations for planes.
Other underground plants plane parts at Furtwangen and
near Schweningen Hartenburg 20th.

War material France to Italy via Madras including
several munitions trns for Milan Alexandria and beyond
15th.

WS
One of new rocket projectiles now manufactured in
Reich as new explosive (tetrinitro methane) very high
detonation speed. Large reserves methane from Romania
assembled for more than year. Tests Friedrichshafen
before British raids in presence high officers. Probably
Germans have several other secret weapons but almost certain
they have so far manufactured only above mentioned pro-
jectiles. Also certain they have transported reserves this
explosive west front. Gallath tanks now on production

OM-IN-1422 (2 June 44)

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[REDACTED]

Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Nr: 1428 2 June 1944

line. 10th.

Large part of rail repair shops Bologna transferred
because of damages to Reggio Emilia.

Loggs

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF

CGD

Col Park

Gen Henry

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GSD Letter, 6-8-72

MAY 15 1974

CM-IN-1482 (2 June 44) 1856Z dr

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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Check

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
London, England

To: War Department
CG, U.S. Forces in the European Theater of Operations,
London, England
Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria

Re: S 53053 2 June 1944

S 53053 to AGWAR cite MDSBI for action to AFHQ cite
AFGBI for information from Strong signed Eisenhower cite
SBGBI.

Para 1. Area west of St Lo 245th Infantry Division
accepted. Move of 9th Panzer Division not confirmed and now
seems unlikely 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division reported
at Thours 5 May. No move indicated.

Para 2. Document identifies 67th Corps North France
controlling 344th Infantry Division. Headquarters of latter
at Petite Freaux. 49th Infantry Division also mentioned
accepted as new designation 191st Training Division. 171st
Training Division believed converted to 48th Infantry Division

Para 3. 58th Corps reported at Valence (Rhône Valley)
Headquarters Army Group G at Ideissac (Toulouse).

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IM-1725 (3 Jun 44)

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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Page 2

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces
London, England

Nr: 8 53053 2 June 1944

Para 4. Total 60 includes 10 Panzer and Panzer
Grenadier, 17 field, 26 lower establishment, 7 training.

End

↓
L.E. = limited employment?

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG A/S
OPD
Col Park

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CN-IN-1725 (3 Jun 44) 0211Z bjm

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache in Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Re: 2068

1 June 1944

Source this cable 2068

2 divs mostly mtz dispatched from strategic reserve reported Munich Kempten to Italy via Favia and Brenner leaving about 2 divisions still in this area.

3 ships from Trieste just landed tps at Civita Vecchia. Adriatic coastal navigation replaced disrupted RR communications. Debarcation carried out in parts south Ancona. Above evaluation B following 68. Withdrawal German tps south Italy to line Sicca Arena Fan; reported planned (not confirmed any other source we trying to check)

May 12 considerable bombing damage caused to Alessandria freight station. May 14 Po River bridge at Piacenza destroyed (still unrepaired May 23) 13 locomotives destroyed. Important tps movements by road on stretches (1432); Parma-Laspenna. Parma-Bologna-Rimini. Piacenza-Alessandria-Genoa.

Brenner line remains interrupted will be reopened on June 3. Transshipping of tps still necessary reembarcation carried out at Catiglia station. Innsbruck station is without water.

Leggs

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF

Col Park

CM-IN-1518 (2 Jun 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

1989Z bjm

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

1 June 1944

FROM: A.F.H.Q. Algiers (G-2)
TO : ACMAR (HAS Please pass)
WAR OFFICE
SEAKP
NR : F 53632

Signed Wilson cite FRONT.

Prisoners of War provide following. 92 Inf Div formed Feb 44 coastal area north of Rome. Cadre provided by remnants divisions destroyed Russia and other disbanded units. Organization. Two Regts GR 1099 and 1060 each 3 battalions with 3 light and 1 heavy Coy. 1 Light Coy 4 pls of 3 Secs. 13 and 14 Coys GR 1060 identified. Personnel. Apart from Russian fighters high proportion Div inexperienced recruits with minimum basic training. Many men previously in reserved occupations. GOC GENLT GOERITZ. 278 Inf Div Cadre from remnants 168 and 333 Inf Div. Organization not yet established since Prisoner War statements conflicting. May have 9 battalions but prefer believe only 6. Equipment contains high proportion Italian anti tank guns and 88's Inf guns Coy equipped with Italian, anti tank Coy with Russian guns. Personnel 50 per cent 1926 class, 15-20 per cent VOLKSGEWEHR remainder browned off Russian Fighters. GOC GENLT HOPPE vigorous energetic popular with men.

T.O.O. 011530Q

End.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CC/S
OPD
Col. Park
Log

CM-IN-1411 (2 Jun 44) 1721Z vhm

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BY RHP, DATE

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[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache in London, England
To: War Department
Nr: 13172 1 June 1944
Sr nr 13172.

Admiralty has obtained additional intelligence substantiating MEW reports on construction German tank landing craft estimates in report dated 5th May 29 to 33 now under construction and about 300 identified to present. Reur 40280 TLC seem to be moving from Dutch ports down French coast. AA guns for flak defense installed on some craft and others have shelves to carry mines. Others fitted with wheel houses amidships and pointed bows for convoy duty. Most TLC now used for AA defense, minelaying, inshore escort work, and harbor duties. Too large for service on inland waterways. Construction mostly in low countries as in past.

Peabody

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF
OPD

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date ~~MAY 28 1973~~

CM-IN-536

(1 June 44)

1728Z jea

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3 cc Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

Spoke in place of Col Freeman Smith

31 May 1944

By Authority of
The Commanding General
Army Air Forces
31 May 44 *ML*
Date Initials

INTERROGATION BRANCH

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, INTELLIGENCE

THE STRATEGIC SITUATION BY COLONEL FERDY G. BLACK, G-2

Hand for Col. Part

* * *

Gentlemen, last week Colonel Smith gave you the German build-up on the Western Front to meet our attack from the west. This morning I am going to start with the general disposition of Axis troops throughout the theaters of war to meeting the coming attacks from the East and from the West; then I am going on to the Italian campaign and briefly summarize the recent fighting. Finally, I will show you the effect this fighting had on the general troop dispositions.

The latest report that we have of German and satellite strength available indicates that in Finland there are seven German divisions and 16 Finnish, a total of 23 divisions. We do not believe any of these divisions can be withdrawn from Finland unless the decisive action on the Russian Front makes a withdrawal from Finland necessary. These are, therefore, not counted as available for other fronts.

On the Russian Front the Germans have a total of 186 divisions, which we believe is the minimum they can keep on this front with safety. Roughly, the division disposition is 37 in the north, 60 in the center sector, 74 in the south, and 15 carried unlocated. These latter are actually divisions that have been withdrawn from the front and are being reformed in Poland and Germany. On this front, the Hungarians have 14, the Rumanians 16. This makes a total of 216 divisions in the east.

In Hungary, there are still two German divisions; one SS Panzer division and one cavalry. Besides, there are 10 Hungarian divisions which have been recently moved from western to eastern Hungary. Significant with this move from western to eastern Hungary of these divisions toward the front has been a withdrawal of certain

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

BY RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

3 on Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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German units from Hungary brought in for occupation. The First Mountain Light has been moved back.

In Germany, there are seven divisions. That figure is a little disconcerting in that four of these are not capable of active combat on other fronts. Of the others, one is the 60th Panzer Grenadiers, recently withdrawn from the Russian Front, which we believe is earmarked for the West. The other two, infantry field divisions, are in general reserve.

The Rumanians have 14 divisions still in Rumania, but they are also probably earmarked to take their place at the front very shortly. The Bulgarians have 10 divisions in Bulgaria itself and 10 divisions in Yugoslavia and Greece. The Germans still have 22 divisions in Yugoslavia and Greece keeping open their lines of communications in the Greek islands and the Peloponnese.

In Bulgaria, there is an interesting implication of which may happen. You probably have read in the papers of the trouble with the Bulgarian Cabinet. That has been due from pressure from Russia to force Bulgaria out of the war. This pressure has caused the collapse of the Bulgarian Cabinet, and I believe it will cause a continual internal political condition of instability until a decision has been reached. Both Bulgaria and Turkey are waiting for a decision in the East. If we succeed in breaking out of a bridgehead in the West, I feel we will immediately see the Bulgarians, possibly even Rumania, out of the war. If Bulgaria went out of the war it would mean that Germany would probably be forced to evacuate Greece and the Greek islands to get the troops with which to occupy Bulgaria and that again would inevitably lead to bringing Turkey into the war as the Germans could not relinquish control of the Dardanelles.

In Italy we find 23 German divisions and three Italian. Actually, there are ten Italian divisions forming; seven in Germany and three in Italy. It is significant to note that even as hard-pressed as Kesselring has been, none of these divisions have been committed for so far only a few Italian battalions have been used, mixed in with the Germans. Apparently the latter divisions are not yet sufficiently progressed in their training, or the Germans do not yet trust them for combat.

In France and the Low Countries, the number of German divisions has now risen to 59. There are five in Denmark, 12 in Norway, and four still unlocated in the west.

In the theater there are 327 German divisions, 16 Finnish divisions, 24 Hungarian divisions, 30 Rumanian divisions, 20 Bulgarian

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by RHP, NARS Date

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divisions, and two Croatian divisions fighting in Yugoslavia, plus ten Italian divisions in the process of formation; or a total of 429 divisions available for the coming combat.

The disposition in France and the Low Countries as of today is as follows: North of the Seine they have three Panzer, seven field and 13 divisions of limited employment. We have noticed since last week that two of the reserve divisions formerly counted as limited in employment have now been raised to the status of field divisions. Further, it should be noted that we no longer carry any reserve Panzer divisions; all have been raised to the status of full Panzer divisions and certain of them are overstrength, with a strength of about twenty-two to twenty-four thousand. Between the Loire and the Seine there are three Panzer, seven field, and eight limited employment, or a total of 18. These are the two critical areas for the Germans.

South of the Loire there are four Panzer, five field, and nine limited employment, for a total of 18 divisions. These divisions are distributed with the three Panzer divisions on the Atlantic coast, eight divisions on the Mediterranean coast, and three divisions in the interior. The Panzer divisions south of the Loire are all available for use against an Allied attack in the west.

* * *

The Italian fighting has been characterized by the most skillful use and economy of German forces on the part of Kesselring, and by the redistribution and regrouping of reserves to meet emergencies. We started out our attack from this initial line (indicating). You can see that as the attack progressed the Germans intended to make a stand on the so-called Adolph Hitler line. You may also see that as this attack progressed, the Germans held strongly in the north and in the Cassino area. The retirement conformed all the way along the line so that by the time they had been pushed to the Adolph Hitler line they were still intact and conforming on the right of their line to action on the left. However, as our attack began penetrating in the center, which is up the Liri Valley, they were again hard-pressed and had to bring in reserves. You can see that any penetration in here (indicating) would cut off the feeding of troops in this area -- likewise any penetration in here (indicating) would cut off entirely the troops on either flank. Therefore, it was essential to hold here.

The first thing they did in order to get the troops available was to bring the 278th Division, stationed at Trieste, to the battle area. That was a two-regiment division fairly newly formed. The

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remarkable part of that is that the division moved from Trieste a distance of over 500 miles in 56 hours. A large part of that move must have been made in daylight, otherwise they could not have accomplished it. Bringing in the 278th relieved two other German divisions, the 309th and the 344th, which were thrown into the battle area and grouped with the 26th and 15th Panzer divisions to stop our attack in the middle.

As the attack progressed and the Germans fell back on the 11th we attacked out of the bridgehead area, making our main effort towards Valmontone, attempting to cut the valley here (indicating). If we had succeeded in cutting off Highway 6 in that initial thrust, we would have cut off the bulk of Kesselring's troops and probably destroyed a large part of his army. We almost, but did not quite reach Highway 6. The danger, however, was so great, in that attack, that the Germans first released the Hermann Goering division which was then in the Florence area and earmarked for the West. They brought it down and put on a counter-attack here (indicating). They next took the 92nd, a newly formed division which had been holding the coastal sector here (indicating) (well above Rome) and brought it into the Velletri sector. With these dispositions Kesselring had used up practically all of the available reserves in Italy. He had left only a division on the coastal area, the 162nd near Livorno made up of Russian personnel, a German division in the Genoa area which was essential as long as there was any threat from Corsica, and one mountain training division which had taken over the sector of Trieste.

For the attack progressing here (indicating) and our attack coming up in this direction (indicating) the Germans had no more reserves in Italy available to put into the fight. However, as you can see by what they have been doing -- fighting rear guard action while extricating troops from this area (indicating), by the skillful use of reserves and mines, he has assured the escape of these troops by this road (indicating) and, to a limited extent, by that road (indicating). As a consequence, in today's communique, you find Allied troops are regaining contact in these areas with patrols moving into here (indicating) finding no Germans, and patrols moving up here (indicating) without opposition. It appears that the Germans have been able to disengage and retire the bulk of their force.

The German forces are still in great danger. They are faced first with having to reform on a line about here (indicating) as the troops are badly mixed and, secondly, with a serious supply problem. One of the most curious things to me in the whole war is that time and time again when we have stated that the German supply level was below the possible to supply his troops at the front, we have seen him bring

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in reserves and continue to fight in spite of railroads all having been cut in northern Italy. The Hermann Goering division moving down here by road did suffer some casualties from air attack, but the 276th suffered no casualties on its trip by road from Trieste, and the 92nd, as far as we know, suffered no casualties in moving to the battle area. However, our air attacks on railroads have been making themselves felt and I believe that due to the interruption to their supply by our air, more than to any other reason, he will not be able to hold south of Rome.

71

We do know that the 9th Panzer Division from the south of France, is on the move into Italy. We also had word that a division from Hungary and another from Denmark, are possibly moving to Italy, which shows the gravity of the situation there. The desperate fighting which he has put up to defend on the line south of Rome indicates his intention to hold Rome, if possible. On the other hand, movement on these roads (indicating above Rome) was reported last night by air which indicates he is taking out his supplies from the Rome area and is not sure of his ability to hold on that line. We may expect within the next few days to see rapid advances in this area (indicating), heavy fighting in this area (indicating), a strong holding action along Valmontone to Velletri line with counter-attacks, rapid progress here (indicating); then possibly a stiffening to re-group on this general line (indicating below Rome).

So far, there has been no indication on the Adriatic coast of any retirement. When Kesselring does bring in reserves they will come in to this area (indicating). If he can hold on this line (indicating) and probably retire to a line somewhat like this (indicating) north of Rome, he must hold the port of Civitavecchia as a large part of his supplies come by water into the port of Civitavecchia. He can not afford to give that up and still hold in this part of Italy. The line will probably run somewhat like this (indicating) north of Rome, and I believe that will be the final line where the battle will end. Naturally, as soon as we get into Rome we will attempt moving further to the north and our supply difficulties will be increased. Further, we are faced with the starving population of Rome which we must feed. I don't believe our advancing will go much further than that for sometime to come until another operation is planned and launched.

Another significant thing might be the fact that as we committed our available forces on the front in Italy the threat to the south of France became less and less, so that now he has been willing to release one of the Panzer divisions from that area.

The objective of our attack was to destroy Kesselring's 14th Army; that we have not succeeded in doing. We have probably reduced

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the enemy's strength by the equivalent of at least two or three divisions, but his army is still intact; it has not been destroyed and I see no prospect at present of destroying it. On the other hand, we have accomplished what I consider a major strategic victory. We have forced him first to commit the powerful Hermann Goering division, an overstrength division and one of his best which he had counted on for use in France against our bridgehead; secondly we have forced him to use up all available reserves in Italy and to draw on his slender forces in France, with the probable withdrawal of an additional division from Denmark and one from Hungary. By this action his potential reserves, which could be thrown against the bridgehead, have been considerably weakened. Consequently, our fighting has been eminently worthwhile. The British say we were over-optimistic, but I do not believe we were. The strategic function was in bringing down and containing these divisions, which I do not believe can be released again if we keep up the pressure. Every division, particularly a Panzer, which he takes from these other vital areas weakens him that much more in these places.

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- c - General Arnold
- cc - AFANI
- cc - AFANI-O
- cc - AFIAN
- ✓ cc - White House Liaison
- cc - AFICL-IN

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PRIORITY

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland

To : War Department

Nr : 1419

28th May 1944.

1419 to MILLD Washn.

Reports date send.

B 2 Important defense work under construction on Save to cover Klagenfurth and Villach. Large defense works mouths of Adige, Po, Marene, Brenta and Corsons Canal. At Trieste 2 Bns survivors 361st Div from Greece, elements 316 Div and Fascist Regt. In Padua-Mantova-Farfa area large elements 64 and 68 Div. 24.

All leaves Tiroel and Vorarlberg cancelled. Important transports Brenner south, trps transhipped at Fortezza. Considerable materiel especially arty and AA B road to Italy. Intense activity Innsbruck were very heavy AA. Large concentration trps largely mtcd Salzburg-Innsbruck area and Munich-Kempton Area where on May 25th already 3 Divs.

At Marseille freighter Platon put back in service. For past month 4 subs 15 to 20 meters long pass by night Gasoline dumps Pineda Basin and leave morning. Worked pushed cap Janet 16th.

Toulon more subs. Subs 15 to 20 meters arriving 3 sections put together St Mandrier 21st.

Caproni at Milan-Taliedo equipped construction parts pocket subs 15th.

OM-IN-22370 (29 May 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

300 Germany

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PRIORITY

Page 2.

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland
Rr : 1419 28th May 1944.

Genoa 3 freighters medium tonnage sunk last raid and Benigno battery destroyed 15.

La Spezia at San Bartolomeo Arsenal work continuing: In repair 2 destroyers 1 torpedo boat 10 nets 3 Italian disarmed subs and 2 subs of 100 tons. Large number rocket torpedoes. Many Spanish ships calling arriv at Rigoso in repair 2 small freighters, building 1 sloop 3 trawlers 19th.

Trieste in port 3 freighters, San Marco 1 small torpedo boat ready to launch Ristino 1 destroyer in repair, Trentino in repair 3 freighters and 1 auxiliary vessel 22D.

Noufalcone in construction 6 subs 250 tons 1 freighter. Four sloops ready, in repair 6 freighters on ways 1 auxiliary cruiser. On Cavour no work, on impero work pushed. Reported it made 1 trip 23rd.

Source 7062.

At Campo Formido (Udine) 70 Italian fighters lack gasoline. Treviso 30 German fighters, Ravenna 60 German planes 3rd.

Passed Trenton Station first to tents south 75 trns gasoline 76 ammunition 100 trps 26 arty 13 tanks 38 various materiel 11th.

German effectives Balkans 200,000 mostly recruits. Rumania has 13 Divs and 100,000 men training, Bulgaria 18 Div 5 of which in Greece and Serbia 10th.

CM-IN-22370 (29 May 44)

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PRIORITY

Page 3.

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland
Nr : 1419 28th May 1944.

Many torpedo rocket batteries La Spezia. Riva Trigoso btry 120's. Between Sestrile Vante and Genoa 6 rockets torpedo emplacements 22nd.

Germans blowing up rest Ancona port installation. 20 coastal guns to be placed Rimini to Bellaria 7 already placed. Work in hand Brenner line to build branch to avoid Isarco bridge 8th Bologna-Anasda-Pescara and Bologna-Prato-Florence RR lines alerted since 21st. Night 20th to 21st left Bologna * empty trns. Heavy reinforcements personnel locomotives and cars sent Terni Station 23rd.

Marseille 12,000 soldiers 5,000 sailors Joulon 6,000 sailors 4,000 arty and inf men. Aixles mille 23 planes constant air patrols by fighters. Salon 30 Bimotored fighters Istres 1200 men field quiet Marignane 44 planes constant patrol 25th.

One all Swiss freight RR service to France stopped 26th.

* Omissions being serviced by WDCC.

Legge.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
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From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

To: War Department

Re: 363 27 May 1944

363 repeated Wash for White from Hardison.

According to personality number 44 rated Co 3 Ball Bearing Plants in Schweinfurt and Fiat Plant Milan were completely destroyed.

Plants reported damaged but in 50 per cent production: one in Stuttgart; two in France (?); one near Berlin. Source stated these produce 80 per cent total German production.

Styr Plant in Austria and Skoda Plant near Prague reported in full production turning out remaining 20 per cent.

Source stated total number German aircraft produced April all types 500; that 1400 aircraft all types were repaired and rebuilt in April making a total of 1900; that German aircraft plants are not moving eastward but possibly to south and southeast centering in Austria; that Germans have moved plants out of Baltic States and Eastern Poland; that real bottleneck of German aircraft production was ball bearings; that Germans had recently begun production of heavy bombers and that new airfields had runways more than 10,000 feet long.

CR-IN-21329 (28 May 44)

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300 *Germany*
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Page 2

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

Nr: 363 27 May 1944

Source reported a ME plant about 24 miles from
Rostock and stated there was one aircraft plant 8 kilometers
east of Regensburg producing ME 323s.

Above estimate by personality 44 is up to end of
April.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
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CM-IN-21329 (28 May 44) 0954Z mlc

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From: CG, Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria
To: War Department
F: F 51280 27 May 1944

F 51280 signed Wilson cite FHGBI for AGWAR for Bissell from Freedom G2 from Van Leve CSDIC

Morale German Air Force PW shows no decline. Extraordinarily high. Cite your W 41256 dated 25 May. Some indication of decline in morale of Ground Force personnel. Evidence inconclusive. Most PW doubt Germany's ability to win war. Many expect compromise. Some hope for a miracle by the Fuehrer. Some disillusionment now apparent respecting secret weapon. Supply of small arms ammunition appears to be sufficient. Some indication of shortage of artillery ammunition. There is definitely a policy of conservation in some artillery units. Food is adequate, but little variation. Chief shortage is motor transport. Evidence of manpower shortage is increased percentage of Volkdeutsche at front, also use of young, inexperienced men. Some PW think there is a tank shortage especially models 5 and 6. Evidence is inconclusive respecting influence of sudden reverse on morale. There is a will to resist, but most Germans surrender when situation is hopeless. General complaint among PW of lack of air support.

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF
CGGH
OPD

Col Park
Log

CM-IN-20720 (27 May 44) 1548Z mcs

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1480
From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

1415.

B 2 report dates end paragraphs. Secret weapon emplacements along general watershed line between Dieppe and Rouen. Density greatest Auffay-Neuchatel area. Technical Eq Auffay. Emplacements 25 to 30 meters without any metal inner structure very strong, super structure rather weak reported 1 meter concrete construction largely of brick. Stone pipes provided for air current at great intensity and there is apparatus to aduce water in large quantities.

System connected with rail net by spurs type and with road net by very solid approaches without prominent curves, converging on emplacement across fields and through houses (this from high ex French MI officer now Switzerland) 15th.

Villaoh-Gorigia-Monfalcone line being used full capacity 16th. 16th passed Geneva direction Rome 60 guns 88 MM and 11 of 150 MM 3000 German trps from Alessandria and Tortona sent to coast now occupied Voltri Nivarolo Ovada area 20th.

Twelve cars with torpedoes from Germany arrived Genoa 14th.

Eighth to 14th sent via Reggio and Livorno 513 cars to

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From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

discharge boats. Ninth to 11th arrived Ancona 3 ships total 5,000 tons.

Work on secondary rail lines north bank Po in progress 14th.

Materiel transports Brenner RR still interrupted troop transports resumed 20th but with trans-shipment. Heavy materiel transports especially AA Brenner Road south 24th.

Fifty locomotives sent from Karlsruhe area to Rhineland and 50 to France 22nd following May 21st attack rail net.

New SS Div "Alpenland" being constituted Austria.

German rail nets greatly disorganized raids. Four million tons various ores stalled. Great lack rails and switches. Order given take along in case evacuation occupied areas all possible RR installations. Most important RR centers this moment Koblenz Frankfortam Main Wursburg and Hurnberg. Direct route Essen Leipzig Breslau Cracow put in commission for rapid transit East Front and German industrial centers. Line Posen Breslau Oppeln Hungary also improved 20th.

Two divs in reserve Neuss-Julich-Erkelenz sector 1 Firmasens Kaisers Lautern 1 or 2 divs Black Forest (see our 1395). One Mtn Div being constituted Munsingen Camp. In

OM-IN-22154 (29 May 44)

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(Page 3)

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

West Germany being constituted Heimwehr units from all men still intact to defend Rhine bridges viaducts and strategic points against parachute attacks. Germany according competent well placed circles possesses 4000 to 5000 fighter planes reserve for invasion. Plane production all categories in Germany now 1800 monthly in Italy 119 in March 126 in April. Five Hungrar divs mediocre armament sent Carpathians to reinforce 9 divs in line. Destruction Messerschmidt and Manfred Weiss plants Hungary confirmed 20th.

Three hundred Tiger tanks concentrated Massillon Camp near Nimes 13th.

Rest of trn movements reported our 140Z confirmed.

Source 1064.

Ten thousand men concentrated Verdun area to replenish 31vs North France. Heavy arty units and SS Div arrived Lille 20th.

All explosive charges planned for Rhine and Seine Bridges placed May 1.

Intense activity tank school Camp De Mailly with Tiger Panther and new heavy tank not yet used in action. Considerable damaged 6 May raid.

CM-IN-22154 (29 May 44)

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By RHP, NARS Date

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From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

Aviation SS being constituted. 271st Div being re-organized Montpellier with 977, 978 and 979 Regts. 336th Inf Div Marseille area. 1 Air Inf Div at Montfrin another Aix Sur Provence April report.

In April 85th AA Rgt Tarascon 69th Marseilles 64th Montpellier 101st CA Regt Agde 1290th at Perpignan (we checking on this number). Marine Div at Montpellier spread along Mediterranean Coast. Rove tunnel is used as sub shelter.

Genoa 1 destroyer and 1 torpedo boat in repair 10 torpedo vedettes. 3 German subs 250 tons 8 small freighters. Quadruple posts on coast use 2 kinds surface torpedoes 1 very fast rocket 1500 meters range other air propelled remote radio control magnetic 12000 meter range 50 knots 17th.

Sub 18 meters long 1 officer 8 men passed Belfort station.

Tarvis traffic 23 April to 13 May south 8000 cars incl 1400 coal 400 gasoline 800 ammunition 35 torpedoes plus 82 tanks and 1600 men north 5200 cars incl 3000 empty and 8 Fascist troop trns for Munich.

277th Inf Div reported left Arles for Italy beginning April. 171st Mtn Div (perhaps RES) left Avignon for Italy 4 April.

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(Page 5)

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

0 3 Brenner traffic 23 April to 13 May south 221
trains incl 800 cars coal 800 gasoline numerous cars
ammunition 8 trp trns 5 of which Russians in German uniforms
north 81 trns incl 14 with workmen and 10 with sulphur 16.

Truck park Udine 300 Tarvisio and Trentomoran area
400. Seventy bombers arrived Ponte San Pietro airfield
19th.

305th Div expecting reinforcements from France.
Thousand tanks and trucks arrived Cremona for 90th Div 21st.

Milan shunting yards only 2 tracks working. Brescia
shunting yards destroyed also three fourths of city. Muni-
tion trn exploded Resate station heavy damage Milan Venice
traffic rerouted 20th.

Three hundred German fighters north Italy 50 Bergamo.
250 Italian fighters and torpedo planes exact location un-
known. Group Italian transport planes sent Germany.

Transport war material to Rumania stopped. One
hundred heavy long range guns and 500 AA guns in Brvila
Ploesti sector 19th.

All Italian Customs guard replaced by Baltic ss and
German soldiers unfit front service. German classes 1880

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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

(Page 6)

From: US Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1415, 27 May 1944

to 1884 to be called end June.

Loggs

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Gen Henry
Log

CM-IN-22154 (29 May 44) 1222Z mcs
[REDACTED]

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OSD letter, May 3, 1973
By RHP, NARS Date 28 MAY 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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Info
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No. 1413 27 May 1944
1413

Since early May following lull on Russian Front Germans have constituted strategic reserve of 7 Elite Divs in Black Forest.

May 13 to 19 Pz Div at Costquidan Renee moved to Cherbourg. During same period in same movement total 10380 MM RR guns also numerous 88 pieces dispatched to sector 10 to 15 KM South Cherbourg and coast.

A RR Arty Regt from Calais Area armed with 380 MM and 88 MM guns arrived in Sector Grand Camp Bayeux Caen. Many mobile Arty units this type reported to have been organized for defense channel coast.

May 17 to 19 approximately 1/2 Pz Div comprising 25 trns moved into Region Dinan Caen. From Germany via Avricourt Blainville Neuf Chateau Chaumont Troyes Versailles.

May 13th to 19th 1 Inf Div (50 trns of 60 cars each) moved Germany to Italy via Paris Ventimiglia. 80 materiel trns munition airplane parts and motors sent Germany to Bordeaux via Saarbrucken Strasbourg Paris.

May 15 to 18, 12 RR guns 380 MM and 10, 420 MM stationed along RR line Lille Laon Amiens.

CM-IN-22133 (29 May 44)

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By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

3 as Germany

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Page 2

From: US Mil Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

No. 1413 27 May 1944

Middle May arrival 4000 TQDT laborers Region Avanches
Vire Casn reported under reserve.

May 14 to 16, 35 trns (60 to 65 cars each) Para-
chutists and Airborne Inf moved Ludwigshafen to Laon Rheims
Amiens.

May 10 to 18 movement of Mts or Semi-Mts Div to-
gether with SS Troops Germany to Italy via Avricourt Blain-
ville Toul Neuf Chateau Is/Tille Dijon reported. (Another
sub source, however, reports this as movement 8000 to 10000
armed TQDT workers) May 18 and on movement of which 28
trns had already passed in progress Breslau to Tours Chateau
Roux Aurillac Area. Another sub source confirms 45000 men
expected this area and necessary requisitions already made.

Middle May Tavannes tunnel near Verdun to serve as a
"REPLI" HQ for that at Neux. This withdrawal expected any
moment.

Tunnel also to serve as "REPLI" HQ for Div HQ and
HQ of "Commander of Military Operations Eastern Region France"
now at Bourlémont.

May 12 to 22, 35 ammunition trns passed Belfort
from Mulhouse towards Dijon and beyond. RR line Mulhouse
Belfort will be occupied with materiel transports until May

OM-IN-22133 (29 May 44)

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By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 3

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No. 1413 27 May 1944

25. Troop movements effected on RR line Blainville Lerouville.

May 17 to 19. 28 trns transporting munitions immobilized on RR line Toul Neuf Chateau Pagny Sur Meuse due lack coal. Only coal trns passing over this line.

May 18 to 19, 420 cars and 28 locomotives concentrated Neuf Chateau to carry out local troop movements on line Bar Le Duc Chaumont Neuf Chateau Dijon Mulhouse immobilized due to lack of coal.

May 14 to 19 Nancy garrison 12000 Inf troops Verdun garrison 8000 parachutists under SS supervision (significant due to fact parachutists considered Elite troops) source this cable same as our 1380 May 12th to be known hereafter as 30. Above info being transmitted via SS to London. We request you evaluate earliest convenience.

Allied bombings have tremendously disrupted German system RR communications France.

Movement of French RRs hindered due bombings lack of coal (since last 15 days) and lack locomotives 2 latter factors also due to disruption communications and destruction materiel.

CM-IN-22133 (29 May 44)

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Page 4

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

No. 1413 27 May 1944

Bombing Cherbourg area May 15 to 16 destroyed 13
guns 380 MM.

25 large gliders arrived Rheims between May 17 to
19 from Germany.

Bombing of Maily extremely successful 11500 Germans
killed or seriously wounded and 550 vehicles destroyed.

5000 Germans expected Maily to fill in losses.
Maily should be bombed again end of month.

Epernay, Chalons Sur Marne, Torcy and Veres should
be bombed especially at night because troops constantly
forming there for train movements.

Rail transports Belgium and Calais area towards
Nancy or Paris pass through Verdun Leronville instead of
Comflans Sur Jarny due complete disruption by bombing of RR
line Charleville Nancy. Between 12 to 14 o'clock no RR AA
Arty at Leronville.

Following marshalling yards should be bombed:

Blainville 28 locomotives
Comflans Sur Jarny 45 locos (510)
Pagny Sur Moselle 39 locos (very important repair
center)
Epernay Query (very important repair center)
Vitry Le Francois 30 to 50 locos

CM-IN-22133 (29 May 44)

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By RHP, SANS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 5

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

No. 1413 27 May 1944

Neuf Chateau 25 loocs
Mahon Le Valois Sur Lazare large ammunition dump
center
Champaigne Ulles (empty trns between Nancy Frouard
concentrated here)
Liart, Longwy, Calais, Verdun depot (received 38
loocs from Chalons Sur Marne May 18 to 19)

Verdun citadel has become enormous supply center
for munitions and gasoline.

Amiot factories at Colombes near Paris produced 29
Dorniers in March and 26 in April.

Heavy industry of Poupey, Neuves Maisons, Pont
St Vincent shut down due to shortage coal.

Pontamousson armament plant also to be closed due
lack of copper. Workers will probably be sent to Germany.

Rouvres (near Verdun) and Etain airfields very im-
portant following Metz bombing. Both places received
damaged planes from Toul Rheims and Nancy depots.

Rouvres important center aviation materiel.

Etain has 60 gliders and parachute school also
experimental terrain for rockets. New air field under con-
struction near Commercy and another between Gironville and
Commercy.

GM-IN-22133 (29 May 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page 6

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

No. 1413 27 May 1944

At Toul Nancy and Ochev respectively 3 new fields being constructed.

On Ecoroves Plateau (north of Toul) "REPLI" air field under construction. At present it can take care of planes from Toul and Nancy.

May 17th following air fields contained:

Toul 21 fighters and bombers
Commeroy 18 fighters and bombers
Nancy 60 fighters and bombers
Rheims 40 to 80 fighters (following recent bombings bombers now land at Azelot)

Due either lack locomotives or for added protection some German troop movements effected by addition of approx 15 military cars to civilian trains.

Logge

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-22133 (29 May 44) 11143 mlo

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache in Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Wt: 1411 26 May 1944
1411

B-2 Large movement trps including Tiger tanks toward
Dijon April 28 to May 3rd reported by 6128 our 14020 con-
firmed by 7052. Likewise existence "west" HQ Paris but he
insist only territorial staff not Inf Div.

10 to 19 May 34 trns wtd materiel from Germany to
Chalons/Marne.

Same period 20 trns from Germany also wtd materiel

Avricourt for Dijon is/Tille Lyon destined Italy
also 8 trns Inf and 55 Italy. 55 elements from Germany
distributed in Bordeaux-Montaubana and Marseille-Cannes
sector.

Heavy traffic materiel and munition 17 to 19 May
on Mulhouse Belfort Dijon line. Heavy wtd and PZ troop
transport via Avricourt Dijon.

15 to 17 May 28 heavy tractor drawn guns Germany to
south France.

ACTION: G-2

No Sig

INFO : OG AAF, OPD, Col Park

CM-IN-20135 (26 May 44) 2148Z mlo
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RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

For Germany

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From: U S Military Attache, Madrid, Spain

To: War Department

Pr: 12487 23 May 44

Book Msg to London, Freedom and MILID, 12487

Anti Nazi Supply Corps Captain on purchasing mission Madrid interviewed, wants go over Americans, will go as POW if necessary, friend of Von Manstein and Haider. States Germans have about 50 combat divs in west, 12 good, 20 average and 18 poor, not up to strength, badly equipped and trained. Rommel, Hq Pontaine-Bleau, has Army Group B with Army 7 at Lemans and Army 15 at Tourecoing; in charge all defense north of line Bordeaux east to Swiss frontier, has best equipped divs and burden of defense. Blaskowitz, Hq unloc, has Army Group C with Army 1 at Bordeaux and Army 19 in Rhone Valley unloc, in charge defenses south of referred line. Both under Rundstedt as Supreme Commander with Army Group D, Hq unloc. States secret weapon Subbich and Atlantic wall largely bluff army supply system badly disrupted due bombings sabotage and red tape. Source returned Paris on 22nd May, will return Madrid about June 15. Do you want him? Eval F 3. Full report follows by airmail.

Sharp

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CC AAF
OJD

CM-IN-18710 (25 May 44)

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OHD letter, May 8, 1972
RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

May 17, 1944

No. 3138

Dated: May 17, 1944, 11 p.m.

From: Bern

Rec'd: May 17, 1944, 2:40 p.m.

State Dept cable for Info of War Dept.

B-0 Despite the fact that figures which are reliable are not available, indications based on the losses which occurred in the various cities of Germany are that deaths in Germany from air raids amount to possibly 500,000. Bombed populations' nerves have been strained so far that their sanity is endangered. Persons often cannot reach shelter in time to avoid the effects of bomb explosions because of fires at the beginning of air raids. Up to approximately April 15 homes had been lost by about fifteen million people in Germany. This figure includes from two and one-half to three million inhabitants of Berlin.

B-3 Not exceeding approximately six percent of the armament production of Germany, consisting for the most part of airplane connected industry, is underground. Any shelter possible is sought by other plants engaged in producing armament. Often they are able to disperse plants in the smaller cities in solid cellars constructed fifty or a hundred years ago or even longer ago in public buildings. In these smaller cities with official assistance they absorb in their circle of production local handicraft businesses. In this manner at the same time there is taking place both a process of decentralization and a process of concentration which with respect to additional elements of the middle class encroaches on them and tends to eliminate them. There is clear awareness in industrial circles that sufficient material can no longer be manufactured by the Reich. It is their opinion that the insufficient supply for the Reich forces would be exposed by military operations characterized by extensive and intensive consumption of material during a period of several months. The preceding information is attributed to a competent German industrialist by an informant who is considered trustworthy. Reports which follow

CM-IN-14187

(19 May 44)

Col. Park

300 Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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NO: 3138

May 17, 1944

have been obtained from diverse sources of information.

B-3 Approximately one-half of the persons formerly employed by Deutz Motor and majority of factories engaged in war work in Cologne and in its suburbs were given work during the latest part of March. Approximately three-fifths of the 25,000 persons formerly employed by the Hamburg firm of Blohm and Voss are supposed to have been given work during March.

C-0 The factories in Thuringia engaged in war work listed below are located between Iochtershausen and Arnstadt. Chemical plant and aviation measuring instruments and glass are made by factories at Ilmsau, Graefen Roda, and Roda. Belgian and Dutch volunteer workers living in private rooms and hotels and well paid form the major part of the personnel working for Foltz, which is closely guarded firm manufacturing parts for airplanes. Spare parts for airplanes, trucks and cars are manufactured by Masco (Rudisleben). Spare parts for electromechanical apparatus and radio receiving and sending apparatus for airplanes and for cars are manufactured by Siemens. The approximate daily production of shells by Kortmann (Arnstadt) amounts to approximately 500 to 700. At Elgersburg in a hotel for tourists reportedly one of the ministries from Berlin is now being housed.

B-0 Numerous workers in the Messerschmidt plant in Wiener-Neustadt were killed in the air raids during the first part of May. Armament producing factories in this city, particularly airplane factories, either were destroyed or operations were reduced by at least three-fifths, and even in some instances by three-fourths. It is presumed a long period will be required for restoration. In Steyer where armored cars, essential parts for plane and railway construction, automotive vehicles, and tanks are produced, a similar amount of damage and destruction was caused.

Harrison

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD

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CM-IN-14187

(19 May 44) 0841Z

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

From: Allied Forces Headquarters Algiers Algeria
To: War Department
Er: F44950 15 May 1944

Troopers AGWAR 2 Dist from FREEDOM svb
9908 16th May. Herewith part 2 of our F44950 dated 12 May.
Trooper AGWAR SCHLO (2 Dist pass) from 02 FREEDOM signed
Wilson cite FBMI F44950 12th May 12008.

Troopers your 94897 06 refers. Begins.

2. Foreign policy remains the same despite Russian
threats. No break with Germany likely until Russian Army
through Galats defences.

D. Romania.

1. Heavy order of battle in Romania from North to
South runs Romanian 4 Army German 5 Army German 6 Army
Romanian 3 Army. An increase of a further 3 Romanian Divs
has been reported in the Eastern area namely 3 and 6 Infantry
and 5 Cavalry Divs thus making total identified (outside the
Crimea) at 10.

2. No change in Military situation on mainland. No
details of PW or booty following fall of Crimea. High rate
of sea activity coupled with heavy initial losses suggest
major part of surviving garrison probably evacuated.

3. Bomb damage to railways has resulted in increased
reliance on Danube traffic despite losses from mining. Ar-
maments to Romania being delivered by this route likewise
greater part of coal for use on rail system.

Ho Sig

NOTICE: G-2
INFORMATION: OO/S, OMAAF, OFD, OCE, FANK, LOG
CM-IN-12243 (17 May 44) 00492 NO

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BY *DAW*, DATE

MAY 28 1973
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From: U.S. Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

To: War Department

Mr: 340 16th May 1944

340 repeated London

Personality 264 rated B2 reports 270th Div shifted to Finland, Hq Trifona. 2 Bns from this Div attached to Div Rossi, Fisher Peninsula. In addition above reinforcement, rumors additional Div Salla Area from Baltics or Germany but no confirmation Reur 35757. Finn Gen Staff opinion Russians thought Finland would conclude peace therefore Soviet troops so grouped to help Finns intern or expel AOK 20. Red prisoners of war state offensive preparations planned in detail this purpose Arctic, Kandalaksha, and Kiestinki Fronts. Altho Soviets withdrew 2 divs Kandalaksha front, Germans still reckon possibility of Soviet attack after snow melts. Recent increased Red reconnaissance activity. Strength Soviet forces Arctic Front in 14th Army 27000, in "Northern Fortified Area" 30500, balance forces here eight to five favoring Reds. Kandalaksha Front:

50,000 Reds, balance three to two in favor Soviets. Kiestinki Front:

45,000 Soviets. Uhtua Front: 8,000 Russians, no offensive preparations here.

Supplementing my 336, Source 239 rated B3 says new div Kolding Area possibly 187. Apparently confusion comd generals since Kastorf reportedly has 166 and Kastorf 418 (?), but certain two distinct divisions. State Department source rated F3 claims Inf Regt 249 transferred to Jutland from North France. Request identification of Div.

ACTION: G-2 Rayens
INFO : CG AAF, OPD, Col. Park Log

CH-IN-12538 (17 May 44) 0753Z vhm

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MAY 15 1974

3 to Germany

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Re: 1388

16th May 1944

1388 To Milid

A1. Transit traffic coal Germany to Italy April
300,000 tons.

B2. Total German effectives Doubs Haute Saone
Belfort area 17,000.

Recently great military activity in sector Genoa
LaSpezia transferred to area LaSpezia Piacenza.

Source all 9066 evaluation by Par A.

Defense of area Albenga 12 blockhouses between
Capraia and Gerialepa Observation Post on Island Galinaria.
All beaches mined.

Transit traffic coal Germany to Italy suspended
since May 11th. Probably because large trp movements
Milan area.

Ships as follows April 20: Gdynia; Admiral Scheer
Prinz Eugen 3 light cruisers 2 training ships Swinemunde
Lutzow Libau; 1 light cruiser damaged Memel approx 20 subs
Danzig approx 12 subs. Stettin Graf Zeppelin badly hit out
for several months. Bergen 1 light cruiser damaged.
Altenfjord Tirpitz immobilized.

Loss of Hipper in Norwegian waters confirmed.

Cannon from damaged warships disarmed at Kiel
Danzig Koenigsberg replaced for coastal defense.

New detection devices not giving satisfaction 60
subs undergoing modification principally Kiel Swinemunde.

OM-IN-12309 (17 May 44)

300 Germany

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Page 2

From: U.S. Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland

Wr: 1388

16th May 1944

Following transfer number Navy personnel to Inf.
Several sailors deserters have arrived Switzerland.

C3. Ship yards Genoa assembling subs coming from
Germany in parts. Two assembled April.

Ten armored trns RY Art between Nice and Marseilles.

German plane production 1500 per month Jan Feb
March 1100 April.

Reserve Classes 1879-1883 Baden have received
notice mobilization near future. German General Staff
reported preparing against Russian landing Bulgarian
coast. Naval trps sent there.

Subs being shipped in parts to Rumanian ports.

Germans have returned to French Navy ships at
Toulon. These will neither be repaired nor armed but
will be assembled at Lazaret.

New Subject.

Reur unnumbered cable April 27th re WD AGO Form No
2 following report covers period May 2nd to 11th inclusive:
No change.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-12309 (17 May 44)

0239Z bjm

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~~_____~~
SUPPLEMENTARY
COPY

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To : War Department
No. 1380, 12 May 1944

MILID. 1380.

Insert the following.

On air fields eastern French Mediterranean Coast
(Freju Salon Cannes Labocca 312 1387 German planes all
types unusually high number).

Leggo

Supplementary copy of CM-IN-10084 (14 May 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-11268 (15 May 44) 2028Z bjm

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15

[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache Tangier

To: War Department

No: 12367

14th May 1944

MILID Wash DC 12367

German Consul General has received orders from Berlin to close Consulate. Flag will be hauled down 16th May, but no movement of personnel is expected in near future as Spanish are still refusing to put pressure on Germans.

Babbitt

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD

Out Park
Log

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-10842 (15 May 44)

0223Z bjm

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Fr. 1382 13th May, 1944
1382. To MILID.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 6(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARA Date MAY 28 1973

B 2 numbers end paragraphs denote report dates.
Tarvis RR line repaired traffic normal since May 1st.
16 to 22 April South 72 trns including 51 tank cars 55 rail
repair material 500 coal, 7 munition trns destination Bologna
3 with 106 trucks, 1 AA guns 1 armored trn destination Genoa,
North 55 trns including 1800 empty cars.

Arlberg Line 30 to 35 trns daily East with war mat-
erial since May 5th, direction Innsbruck-Feldkirch from Italy
7 to 8 trns daily with deteriorated war and rail material.

Monfalcone 5 subs 95 meters 3 subs 45 meters 4 sloops
1 small tanker being completed April 15th.

Beginning April German subs call Toulon only in case
distress otherwise use other ports vicinity. On May 6th in
Merchant Marine Base in Toulon 3 subs of one fifty tons.

Freighter Astree sunk before Port Vendres.

C 3 Mtd Div being concentrated Southwest of Black
Forest against air landings Belfort Area May 7th.

April 27th to 1st May 102 troop trns and 45 heavy
tanks passed Lyon direction Avigon. 2 divs from Lille Area
exchanged for 2 from Rennes Area. May 2 to 5 passed Macon
10 trns heavy artil destination Avignon Draguignan.

Salon 35 bimotored planes Aix / Lezailles 40 bombers
Marignane 35 planes. Repairs Istres Air Field nearly finished,
7,000 men expected Aix-en-Provence 6th.

CW-IN-10388 (14 May 44)

3 as Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page -2-

From: US Military Attache Bern Switzerland

Nr. 1382 13th May, 1944

Source 1062.

Brenner traffic reestablished. April 16 to 22
South 57 trns incl 150 tank cars North 32 trns. Intensive
work on Brenner Road truck parks established to overcome
any interruption.

Naval defense Zara Area reinforced with Vedettes.
4 subs based this sector. Mine fields Ancona to Zara.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF

OPD

Col Park

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-10388 (14 May 44) 13232 mlc

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From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland

To : War Department

No : 1380 13th May 1944.

To MILID Washn DC.

May 1 to 8 approx 40,000 men arrived Chaumont Langres
Besancon Dijon Auxerre Paris Area; also 1 Arty Div (with TD
105 to 280 MM guns) from Hasburg region.

Following 2 RR routes utilized by above moves:
1 Metz Pagny Moselle Verdun Belfort
2 Metz Strasbourg Mulhouse Belfort.

Subsequently some above trps began move south (reported
to main defense line running approx Bordeaux Agen Montauban
Millsu Mediterranean) Besides above another movement start-
ing May 5th and still running May 8th via Metz Belfort
Dijon south at rate of about 20 trns per day. Included 45
Tiger tanks.

April 27th to May 4th Honfleur Cherbourg Div moving
to Vereailles. Due disruption communications by bombing
unable arrive destination.

May 2 to 4 Ps Div (probably 21) at Rennes moving
direction Calais.

Last 2 moves plus unusually large movements materiel
amounted to 309 trns.

April 29 to May 6th LW Feld Div left Lemans Argentan
Area for Sarreguemines TCO Hermann Quarry.

May 5th to 7th move Avricourt via Belfort Dijon Lyon
of 18 420 MM RR guns observed destined Nimes and Toulon
Sectors.

At St Germain Montdor near Lyon concentration 17 empty
trns observed waiting to transport trps to Montpellier.

Between Toulon and Menton total only 9 155 MM guns,
remainder this caliber wooden dummies.

CM-IE-10084

(14 May 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973
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Col. Park
43

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland Page 2
No : 1380 13th May 1944.

May 3 Hummel present at Linay near Nantes, one of his many Hqrs. (First Report from new source highly creditable Sub Source 203 highly Secret). As result recent Bombing French Riviera large number trns immobilised between Marseilles Toulon Nies.

On air fields eastern French Mediterranean Coast (Frejus Salom Cannes^{oo}) 312 German planes all types unusually high number.

Shifting German fighter strength from Amiens Basebrook Lille area towards Alsace Lorraine reported.

Hauts Alsace area 40 air fields constructed.

Bombing Camp Demailly May 4 to 5 resulted killing 10,000 Germans in process embarkation.

Large number locomotives sent Belfort.

Since early May Mulhouse concentration center heavy arty and assault guns.

Most important targets for bombing are marshalling yards of Blainville, Conflans Jarvy, Pagny Moselle, Perrigny Dijon, Pierre Latte Lyon, Champigneulle Nancy, and especially Battignol Paris (which replaced Gare de Noisy). Also RR work shops Epornay and Verdun (latter formerly Chalons Marne) RR depot Mohon near Charleville and RR via durt of Danne Marie (between Belfort and Mulhouse) thus disrupting completely this important stretch.

Likewise air fields Houvres (between Etain and Verdun) Essey near Nancy (planes from this field hidden at night) and Campo Fazelot near Pont St Vincent and Brabois former Nancy Velodrome (see our 1367) Toulcohey (between Commeroy Gironville) important powder factory of Sebastopol. Near Toul air field should also be bombed (see our 1172).

CM-IN-10084 (14 May 44)

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: US Military Attache Bern, Switzerland Page 3.
No : 1380 13th May 1944.

Because of special request of source this information not given 6017. Consequently please repeat London.

Legge

* Being serviced.

Note: This message has not been relayed to London per request of Originator by WDCC.

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

CN-IT-10084 (14 May 44) 0243Z amb

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

[Redacted]

From: US Military Attache, Lisbon, Portugal

To: War Department

Nr: 233, 11 May 1944.

Lisbon TOP SEC 233 Bissell

Upon return from Vichy Minister Donier contacted Brit Embassy and talked with First Secretary. Subject to further amplification matters discussed were:

A. Pétain informs British Germs intend using gas against landing operations.

B. He requests immediate return to France of Nogues and Chatel. Gov. General - Algeria

C. He requests Brit intervention with Algiers to stop trials and threatens retaliation.

Certain allusions to compromise peace are also supposed to have been made. Re A, I wish to stress recent heavy importation of fluor spar from Spain to France. Re peace feelers, I am informed Brit Ambass to Spain prior to leaving Madrid had prolonged talk with Pietri. Source above info is not British and is B 3 rated.

Resident General of Morocco at time of landings in NW Africa

ACTION: General Bissell
INFO : General Handy
Colonel Park
C of S

No Sig

CM-IN-8404 (11 May 44) 23532 mem

[Redacted]

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
by RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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[Redacted]

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24-75724 254

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Stockholm Sweden

To: War Department

Nr: 334 11 May 1944

334 for White from Hardison repeated London.

Bailed out over Denmark from B17 Number 481
Second Lt Robert R Kerr, arrived safely Malmo Sweden
10 May. Status remainder of crew unknown.

On 5th and 7th May Lt Kerr observed, Rated B2,
German jet propelled aircraft making landings and take
offs at small field about 10 kilometers Northwest of
Copenhagen between city and Vaerloose Field. Aircraft
had twin tailbooms, reminded Kerr of P61 Black Widow
except had bulbous appearance to forward under portion
of fuselage. Aircraft flew soundless and with a typical
nose low tail high attitude never exceeding 500 feet in
altitude and 90-110 miles per hour.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
061. Park

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-8576

(12 May 44) 0401Z

e jv

[REDACTED]

300 Germany

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED
JCS LETTER, 7-5-72
BY *BBP*, DATE MAY 28 1973
MAY 28 1973

[REDACTED]

From: Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria
To: War Department
Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
London, England

No. F 43921, 10 May 1944

From AFHQ to TAGWAR, Troopers, UNITY from G-2
FREEDOM signed Wilson cite FHGBI F43921 101045.

1. German morale in Italy. In general the appreciation of enemy morale in our W 8327/17983 and W 3461/55717 has undergone no major modification. Recent relatively low scale of operational activity and improved weather has reduced those signs of local deterioration recorded in the latter of our 2 former estimates.

2. Interrogation of prisoners revealed definite falling off in general belief in ultimate German victory. Fanatical declaration of allegiance to Nazi party now relatively rare.

3. Declining faith in victory has not yet substantially reduced genuine German's will to fight. Continued good morale of young men from Germany especially those who have not seen Russian offensive, discipline and tradition of the Army, leavening of all cadres with experienced battle hardened officer and non commissioned officers, feeling that unconditional surrender is for Germany unthinkable alternative to continuing the fight, fear that individual weakness will be followed by reprisals at home, desire to avenge relatives lost through Allied bombing, all combine to maintain a strong fighting determination. In certain special units standard is still signally high.

4. Factors which tend to make maintenance traditional fighting standards less easy, are decline in physical, mental, and psychological standards of young recruits, increasingly frank drop in morale in men over thirty in whom significant sense of futility of war evidently growing,

CM-IN-7682 (11 May 44)

301 *Germany* [REDACTED]

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 2

From: Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria

No. F 43921, 10 May 1944

continued dilution of units by Volksdeutsche (also subject of separate signal). It has also been observed that the German soldier tends at times to show less spirit and determination when attacking or fighting under adverse conditions than might be expected in consideration of his courage and tenacity when fighting in well prepared positions under favourable conditions.

5. Recent interrogation of Austrian prisoners suggests a growing defeatism and desire to be dissociated from Germans in hope of escaping some consequences of German defeat.

No Sig

FOOTNOTE: 3461 is CM-IN-16779 (24 February 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CC/S
CGAAF
OPD
Col. Park
Log

CM-IF-7682 (11 May 44) 01377 jb

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JCS LETTER 7-5-72
BY *RAB*, DATE MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Madrid, Spain

To: War Department

No: 12458

10th May 1944

Book Msg to London, Freedom and MILID Sr Nr 12458.

New contact Paris evaluation P. O. as of May 3rd German troop movements in France practically completed leaves cancelled April 26th. German women and children under 18 ordered leave for Germany. In cities troops beginning to man bunkers. Stoppage of rail transport foreseen large numbers trucks assembled in concentration areas for 2nd and 3rd line reserves averaging respectively 50 and 100 kilometers from coast.

Sharp

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OSD letter, May 3, 1973

By RHP, NARS Date

MAY 28 1973

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF

OPD

Col Park

Log

CM-IN-7957

(11 May 44)

1304Z

bjm

300 Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Bern Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 1373, 10th May 1944
Message srl number 1373.

Last bombardment Macci Works 100% effective.
Aviation section Reggio Emilia not hit. Warehouse section
aviation spare parts destined Hungary partially destroyed.
Motor factory not hit.

Capron Italedo not seriously damaged production
now entirely under German control.

Production from Reggio Emilia remains in North
Italy not sent south front or Germany.

Believe Germans have no intention evacuated Italy.
Above Hungarian Air Attache original source Italy Bellagio
Italian given my cable 1311 * 2291.

Recent bombardments Hungary completely destroyed
production Gyor and * Manfredveias at Csepel. Hungarian morale
low Germans control everything. Hungarian arty good aviation
almost nil. Germans have less than 100 planes for defense
Budapest.

Above same source.

CM-IN-7560 (10 May 44)

[REDACTED]

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
MAY 28 1973
RHP, NARS Date

Col. [Signature]

360 Germany

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER Page 2
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Bern Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 1373, 10th May 1944

As you leave Rome by Via Tiber Tina between 6 and 7
KMS from center of city Contini Torpedo factory working
full blast. Last from Vatican source to 2291.

Logge

*Being Serviced

FOOTNOTE: 1311 is CM-IN-13985 (19 Apr 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
Col. Park

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

CM-IN-7560 (10 May 44) 2240Z jb

By RHP, NARS Date ~~MAY 28 1973~~

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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[REDACTED]

From: US, Military Attache Stockholm, Sweden

To: War Department

Nbr: 330, 10 May 1944

330 repeated London.

Sector AOK18 Finn Gulf to Ostrov. Composition includes ID11, 58, 61, 93, 121, 125, 126, 215, 227, 285 (KIC); Jag Div 28; Flak Div 2; PZ Gren Div Feldherren Halle and Nordland. Also Latvian SS Div 19, Estonian SS Div 20, Estonian SS Bns 637, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661. Estonian Field Police Bns 5, 286, 287. Estonian Border Patrol Regts 1, 2, 3. CG, General of Artillery Loch Headquarters Tartu. Sector AOK16 Ostrov to Drissa which latter also headquarters. Rumors death or removal Lindemann false since he CG combined AOK16 and 18 with headquarters Riga source number 101 rated F2 via number 98 notify OSS.

Soviet reinforcements to Leningrad where also battle worn 11th and 52nd Armies now reforming. 54th and 59th Armies area Solvy-Dno probably to be used with 11th and 52nd for June offensive.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAP
OPD
Col. Park ✓

CM-IN-7549 (10 May 44) 2154Z jb

[REDACTED]

3 as Germany

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OSD letter, May 1972
MAY 28 1973

By RHP, NARS Date

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM ALUSNA MADRID		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	
RELEASED BY		CNO	PRIORITY
DATE 6 MAY 44			ROUTINE
			RRR DEFERRED
TOR CODEROOM 0241/6			
DECODED BY KIRKBRIDE		COMNAVNAW COMMORSEAFRON	PRIORITY
PARAPHRASED BY KULKA/ROGERS			RRR
ROUTED BY KNIGHT			DEFERRED
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
	051603	NCR 5869	<input type="checkbox"/>

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME: DATE TIME GCT

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

(TO CNO INFO COMNAVNAW COMMORSEAFRON FROM ALUSNA MADRID)

ITALIAN NAVAL ATTACHE INFORMED FROM NAPLES THAT GERMAN NAVY PLANS SUDDEN SEIZURE OF WAR SHIPS AND MERSHIPS IN SPAIN. TO BE TAKEN FRENCH PORT UNDER SECRET AGREEMENT WITH SPANISH GOVT. UNABLE EVALUATE.

ACTION	
F-0	
F-01	
F-02	
F-05	
F-07	
F-1	
F-2	
F-20	
F-3	
F-30	
F-31	
F-32	
F-33	
F-34	
F-4	
FX01	
FX30	
FX37	
FX40	
IG-00	
VCNO	

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972
RHP, NASH Date **MAY 28 1973**

Log ~~post~~

16...ACT

COMINCH...NAVAIDE...20G...20OP...

~~SECRET~~

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See APL 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

051603 3 to Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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[REDACTED]

From: U S Military Attache, Madrid, Spain
To: War Department
Re: 12450 6th May 1944
To MILID and London, 12450.

We are receiving increasing evidence from various reliable but entirely distinct sources in France that French Communist Party is in effective control of bulk of resistance movement and that in addition to carrying out wide spread operations against German occupation forces, party also plans to seize political power for itself co-incident with Allied landing.

Belief is wide spread in France that National Committee, Algiers becoming dominated by Communists and serious trouble behind our lines predicted if our Military do not retain full control of local administration until Metropolitan French able to make their views known and influence felt. Full reports by air pouch.

~~SECRET~~

ACTION: G-2
INFO : OPD
Col Park

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-5680 (8 May 44) 1006Z mlm

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28

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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From: Military Attache, Stockholm Sweden.
To: War Department
Re: 318 4 May 1944
318-Infowm Stats.

Today number 116 informed me in strictest confidence that German Minister Schnurre is here on official business, that Schnurre is Hitler's personal representative in dealing with Sweden and that his presence in Stockholm therefore indicates a problem of more than ordinary proportions under discussion, Schnurre only appears at difficult times; that Schnurre had had a long private session yesterday afternoon with Gunther during which he expressed a desire to meet either 149 or 116; that the Foreign Office authorized the latter to accept a luncheon invitation for tomorrow with the directive that he be a good listener. 112 presented the invitation which was accepted by 116 with the proviso that politics would not be discussed. 112 stated that he was recently present with Hitler when German maps of Sweden found in Sweden were discussed and that Hitler was furious about the whole affair. 112 maintains that there were 10 separate shipments of maps of which only 4 are accounted for, 3 having been located in Sweden, that Germans are unable to trace the remainder and are embarrassed to think under what circumstances they may reappear. 116 surmises that Schnurre's present visit has to do with the cessation of German Postal traffic through Sweden following the map episode but that he will be up against a stone wall with Gunther. 116 believes the map incident is another indication of the disruption of orderly administrative procedure so essential to the efficiency of the German System.

ACTION : G-2 (For State Dept) **Raynes**
INFO : OPD
COL. PARK LOG
CM-IN-3479 (5 May 44) 1244Z nmm

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: U. S. Military Attache, Ankara
To: War Department No. 146
CG, US Army Forces in the Middle East, 767
Cairo, Egypt

3 May 1944

MILID number 146, AMSME 767.

Local clashes between German and Rumanian soldiers near Jassy reported by source C3. Details unknown. Started when Germans accused Rumanians of cowardice. Also says knows of cases where Germans threw Rumanian troops off trains.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
LOG

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (S)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-1974 (3 May 44) 1645Z mcs
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Info



From: US Military Attache, Madrid, Spain
To: War Department
No. 12435, 3 May 1944

This book msg to MILID, London and Freedom was sent.
Msg 12435.

Belgian contact just arrived from Brussels B2.
Noticeable number SS troops have arrived in Belgium during
past six weeks and since three weeks some non coms and sol-
diers of SS Adolph Hitler noted in Brussels and on trains
to Northern France via Mons, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Tergnier.
Rail transport between Brussels Paris badly disrupted by
bombing of stations and locomotives. This journey took
20 hours on April 28. Tergnier by-passed since April 29th.
Damage heavy at Aulnoye, Creil.

Preparations made for flooding north of Antwerp.
Belgian morale very good. Germans nervous and depressed
by absence German air opposition to Allied bombings.

Sharp

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
Col. Park
Log

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

CM-IN-2607 (4 May 44) 0956Z jb

By RHP, NARS Date _____



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WAR DEPARTMENT
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also see page 2



From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 1356 2 May, 1944
To MILID, Washington DC. 1356.

A 1 via Chiasso Buchs sheetiron from Sestos Giovanni to Friedens Werke Kattowitz steel bars Turin to metallurgic plants Krisgalaeh Styria iron pyrites Milan Farinitotrsy Niets upper Silesia 20th.

Source 4063 Par B 2 April 17 to 24 rail traffic via Basel 92 tons coal to Italy. From Italy 167 cars corn Strasburg Cologne Hanau 139 cars sheetiron rur 65 cars ores Hagen Duisburg Oberhausen 8 cars tabac Freiburg 6 cars steel Solingen.

Because shortage freight cars type K Swiss rail-ways sent only 120 cars instead 540 demanded by Boche week indicated.

Transport gas Germany to Italy now in two to three thousand liter containers because lack tank cars.

Following report May 2:

Three divs and much debarkation equipment concentrated Stettin and Warnemunde area.

All German naval yard workers Spain and Italy being repatriated. Tirpitz gun crews Flensburg to be attached coast defense arty. Hundred ton subs building near Stettin German Jap plans.

CM-IN-1979 (3 May 44)



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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

MAY 15 1974

3 as Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
Re: 1356 2 May, 1944

Between Spezia and Ancona many 150 and 220 MM btrys. On beach many old Italian guns. Also in area tractor drawn 203 caliber btrys and 12 and 152 MM rail arty.

At Savona four 250 ton subs and 4 pocket subs. At Spezia 3 torpedo boats 1 sloop 11 subs incl 6 pocket.

At Monfalcone 2 battleships, building 1 destroyer and 4 sloops 9 subs 250 tons 1 freighter, in repair 3 subs and 3 freighters.

Trieste San Marco yards 1 small destroyer 1 small freighter building 1 sub 1 freighter in repair. Triestino yards small freighter in repair, Trento yards 2 freighters in repair.

At Spezia Genoa and Savona pocket subs number undetermined Genoa 2 destroyers 4 subs in repair.

At Marseille 16 to 23 April 2 pocket sub 15 M long. Concrete cupolas Cap Janet base drying. Toulon 3 subs.

According to info and photos at Stettin Sestri Pola Trieste large remote control torpedoes against landing craft building. 116 meter carrier 3 tons explosives. They swim on surface steered much like Goliath.

Leggs

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Gen Henry, JELA, Log
CM-IN-1979 (3 May 44) 1654Z mcs

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
MAY 15 1974

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

From: US Military Attache, Ankara, Turkey
To: War Department 141
CG, US Army Forces in Middle East, 761
Cairo, Egypt

2nd May, 1944

MILID number 141 AMSNS 761.

Refugees who left Jassey area week ago states troops there almost exclusively Rumanian. Germans seen mostly aviators. Report scarcity of Germans every where in Rumania and agree no eastward movement of German troops from Bucharest or Brasov had been seen or reported to them. None of refugees came from points north of Jassey. Rumanian morale described as low with soldiers hopeless of stopping Russians. Refugees were part of 272 arriving Istanbul on ship from Constans and bound for Palestine. Two from Hungary reported heavy eastward movement German troops there two weeks ago. Saw much artillery on Eger-Budapest road and were told heavy movement continued to Kampolung.

A neutral source B2 who left Bucharest April 25 did not observe any new arrivals of Germans except Luftwaffe somewhat increased. Had reports of German concentrations north of Jassey but Rumanians alone were to defend to south thereof.

No Sig.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF, OPD, Col. Park, LOG

CM-IN-1301 (2 May 44) 19532 ejv

~~SECRET~~

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OED letter, May 8, 1972
MAY 28 1973
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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTEE	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM ALUSNA STOCKHOLM		ALTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	PRIORITY
RELEASED BY		FOR ACTION CNO <i>1215</i>	ROUTINE
DATE 1 MAY, 1944			DEFERRED
FOR CODEROOM 11818			PRIORITY
DECODED BY HOCHSTEIN			ROUTINE
PARAPHRASED BY FORCE		INFORMATION	DEFERRED
ROUTED BY HARRINGTON			
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW <input type="checkbox"/>
		011322	NCR 2007

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME: DATE TIME GCT

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

ACTION	
F-0	22
F-01	23
F-02	24
F-05	25
F-07	26
F-1	27
F-2	28
F-20	29
F-3	30
F-30	31
F-31	32
F-32	33
F-33	34
F-34	35
F-4	36
FX01	37
FX02	38
FX03	39
FX07	40
FX40	41
IC-00	42
VCNO	43

ALUSNA SENDS

AMCON GOTEBOG B 3 REPORTS HIS INFORMANT IN STETTIN 27 APRIL CONTACTED GERMAN NAVAL OFFICER WHO RIDICULED ALLIED STATEMENTS OF SMALLER SHIPS SUNK BY SUBS AND STATED ALL GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS KNEW SUBS HAD NOT BEEN OUT SEVERAL MONTHS ACCOUNT BEING MASSED AT STRATEGIC POINTS TO MEET INVASION. INFORMANT STATED UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER SUB PERSONNEL IN BALTIC PORTS.

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NAMS Date **MAY 28 1973**

16...ACT

COMINCH...200...CNO...200P...NAVAIDE...

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (1) NAVREGS)

UNCLAS-NONE

011322 300 Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date *4/12/94*

WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Stockholm Sweden

To: War Department

No: 309

30 April 1944

To MILID. 309 repeated London.

During an April 28 conversation between 136 and 101 the latter remarked (credit 98 and inform his office) that from German Intelligence he learned there were now 58 Allied Divisions in United Kingdom of which 16 to 18 were American that in March only 2 American divisions had arrived but that the Germans now expect 3 new American divisions a month.

Because these figures make only 73 or 74 divisions available for invasion by August the end of the favorable weather period 101 discounted current German estimates of impending invasion. He felt that the Allies would postpone the effort until next year when sufficient forces would be available during the good landing season.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
Log

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72
MAY 15 1974

CM-IN-31

(1 May 44)

0107Z

ejv

[REDACTED]

3 as Germany

Cal Parks
COPY NO. 45

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland

To: War Department

Nr: 1348, 30th April 1944

Message number 1348.

Reliable young Swiss just back from Germany says morale people little affected by bombardments Leipzig and Berlin where he was several months. Some still believe in ultimate German victory, but majority convinced defeat only question of time. Greatest dread and effect on morale still by Russian successes. Not much grumbling heard which he lays to fear of Gestapo.

He is amazed at high morale soldiers on furlough from East Front. People at home hoard food for their visits and soldiers never get clear picture home from food scarcity. Tremendous amount black market activity. Says there are restaurants where one can still get anything one wants at prohibited prices.

This rear 18471.

Says man-power shortage more evident daily. Met soldier he knew several years ago who had left arm crippled. After healed, he again sent front. Returned with two fingers right hand gone. After treatment, sent front again with tank unit. He adds would not have believed this had he not personally seen man.

Thefts have increased amazing manner especially Leipzig, he himself lost one suit case with clothes. Rail accommodations terrible shape. Metal braces of baggage nets removed from all passenger cars he saw. Had to stand most of way Leipzig to Halle.

CM-IN-813 (2 May 44)

0302Z

bom

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973 No. 42

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PAGE 2

From: U.S. Military Attache, Berne, Switzerland

Nr: 1348, 30th April 1944

On other hand amazed at excellent new equipment troops leaving for front as well as fanatical spirit extremely young soldiers which attributes to thorough training in Hitler legend.

Puts Berlin destruction at about 80 percent with most of Govt. offices removed many miles from city. States most railway stations completely out one must walk miles to get train.

Legge.

ACTION: G-2

INFO: CG AAF
OPD

CM-IN-813 (2 May 44)

0302Z

bem

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM ALUSNA ISTANBUL		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	PRIORITY
RELEASED BY		CNO	ROUTINE
DATE 29 APRIL 1944	FOR ACTION		DEFERRED
TOP CODERDOM 291837			PRIORITY
DECODED BY LINDAHL	INFORMATION		ROUTINE
PARAPHRASED BY MOORHEAD / M-0159			DEFERRED
ROUTED BY ROLL			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.		291805	NCR 297
ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME:	DATE	TIME	GCT

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ACTION

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F-31	32
F-32	33
F-33	34
F-34	35
F-4	36
FX01	37
FX50	38
FX37	39
FX40	40
IG-00	41
VCNO	42

RUSSIAN NAVAL ATTACHE SAYS RECONNAISSANCE SHOWS SEVASTOPOL HARBOR CROWDED BY ALL CRAFT ENGAGED EVACUATION. MOST MATERIAL LANDED VARNA, ^{Bulgaria} 20, 100 TONS REPORTED SUNK LAST 6 DAYS.

CLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (K)

OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date ~~MAY 08 1973~~

16...ACT

20G...COMINCH...CNO...NAVAID...200P...

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291805 300 Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE


P R I O R I T Y

From: CG US Forces in the European Theater of
Operations London, England

To: War Department

No. E 25249, 27 April, 1944.

E 25249, G2 daily report April 270900 for WDGBI
from ETGBI. From Conrad signed Eisenhower.

No enemy ground activity reported during past 24
hours. Iceland reports 4 German agents who landed in rubber
boat from 25 ton ship were apprehended at Langanes, Northeast
Iceland, on 25th April. Transmitting sets and American
Norwegian Icelandic currency was found in their possession.
Search now in progress to intercept return voyage of enemy
ship.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park ✓
Log

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-20444 (27 Apr 44) 2237Z mos


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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

Number 1330, 26 April 1944

Message serial number 1330.

France from end of Feb beginning Mar Boche Divs
France increased by 1. Total 15 April 48 to 50 all types.
Density Channel Coast north of Somme and Southwest Atlantic
Coast increased by 1 each. One Div appears withdrawn from
Brittany, 1 from Mediterranean Coast. Eastward movement
began towards end Mar. We had reports TOOS ordered for 400
trns. By 1st week April approximately 260 trns reported
passing east. This included Hohenstaufen (TOO Brunhilde
Kartoffel etc). During period equivalent 1 Div Germany to
France.

During March no movement to Italy from either France
or Germany observed.

Supply trns Germany to Italy continue in normal
cadence.

We continue receive vague reports large number Elite
troops in France. No verification this from numerical de-
signations. All reports from France indicate extreme
nervousness German commanders all parts of France.

Principal concentration appears in rear of Channel
and Brittany Coasts and Paris area.

Decrease density North Italy. In North Adriatic
Province of Venice and Ligurian Coast between Livorno and
Via Reggio Germans replaced by Fascist troops. German
CM-IN-20053 (27 Apr 44)

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

300 Germany

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Col. Park

WAR DEPARTMENT
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Page -2-

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Number 1330, 26 April 1944

troops to Ancona and Italian front. 14 troop trns reported departed for Hungary.

Departure equivalent of 15 or 20 Divs from Germany and France for south sector of east front last week March and first week April.

Believe strategic reserve in Germany very small; no figures available.

Some movement German troops from North Greece and Bulgaria replaced by Satellite Divs.

Reports indicate disastrous material effects of continuous bombardments. Prevailing opinion among Swiss military that successful invasion on two or more fronts will cause rapid collapse German power. Swiss extremely apprehensive of complete Russian victory.

British and American prestige losing ground rapidly in France because of bombardments and oft repeated promise invasion. Believe this will quickly turn.

German successful defense in mountainous positions has strengthened Swiss belief in their own ability to defend.

Little heard lately about long range rocket projectile. General belief not sufficiently tested for use.

CM-IN-20053 (27 Apr 44)


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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Page -3-

From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

Number 1330, 26 April 1944

Apathy in German public but more open talk against
regime than ever before.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

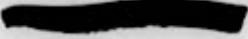
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By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-20053 (27 Apr 44)

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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Lisbon, Portugal
To: War Department
Nbr: 199, 25 April 1944
Rptd Madrid. Lisbon 199.

According to Frenchman just arrived from Paris G3 who is in charge of distribution of coal for gas works rail transportation priority is now given in France to shipments of concrete even ahead of troop movements. Large number of concrete pill boxes and concrete sentry boxes armed with heavy machine guns and thoroughly camouflaged now being constructed and placed in strategic intersections. Anti tank ditches also being constructed. Source states these measures taken against possibility of insurrection. Concrete runways are laid all over France.

Type of troops in Paris mostly older men and mostly inferior in bearing to former occupants. Beaujon Hospital heavily guarded activity there in suggested in Madrid cable 12402 not to be ruled out. Source reports having heard rumors of bacteria manufacture in France. He says bomb damage usually quickly repaired. Politically he reports France indifferent with exception unanimous wish to expulse invader. Only organized resistance led by communists. Being particularly familiar with north coal mines he states labor there thoroughly communistic.

Solborg

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD
Col Park, Log

CM-IN-19203 (26 Apr 44)

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OGD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973
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W

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

To: War Department

No. 289, 24 April, 1944.

MILID Washn DC. 289.

No significant changes in Norway or Denmark. Shifting and interchanging of minor German units characterizes both areas. In Germany general situation remains as outlined in my 95. German home front depressed but resilient. Will rebound with favorable news. Invasion prospects are not displeasing to 3 large groups but for different reasons.

One war weary disillusioned element anticipates German collapse and end of present misery,

Other younger more confident group sincerely believes German arms can contain or destroy invading force then seize initiative and gain negotiated peace.

Third desperate party gang seeking a break welcomes any change that may set up a situation political or military upon which it can capitalize.

Suspense due to waiting for the 2nd front has made nerves taut. The invasion may be a relief when it materializes. Goebbels being short of fresh material doubtless counts upon actual invasion to reweild the common bond and fagging spirits thus supporting the Nazis in their efforts to stall for time pending the hoped for miracle. No further evidence here of disintegration of German ground forces. See my 76. Attrition causes air forces to concentrate in defense of

CM-IN-18217 (25 Apr 44)

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OSD letter, May 5, 1972

MAY 28 1973

By RHP, JAHM Date

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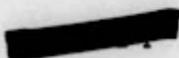
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Page -2-

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
No. 289, 24 April, 1944.

vital targets. New internees uniformly testify to the courage and skill of individual German fighter pilots and effectiveness of flak which gains in volume. Industry and communications badly impaired. Production further reduced by slowdown of foreign labor and first group above but not enough. Germany not yet ready to say Uncle.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPJ
Col Park
Log

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
MAY 28 1973
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CM-IN-18217 (25 Apr 44) 0410Z bjm


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WAR DEPARTMENT
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P-R-I-O-R-I-T-Y

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To: War Department

No: 1325 23 April 1944

1325

B 2 Ligurian Coast defenses: Road blocks Ventimiglia, Tenda Imperia, Ormea, Voltri-Ovada (W of Genoa). Strasbourg hospitals ordered emptied by May 1st to receive wounded in case Allied landing France or Belgium (source 9062).

✓ Secondary defense line approximately old Hindenburg Line progressing.

War material plants being transferred to Voralberg one with thousand workers already full blast at Dornbirn. Another to accommodate 2,000 workers being built Bregenz. Big spinning mill at Feldkirch requisitioned. War material machinery from Augsburg area being installed. At Bregenz, Dornbirn and Hohenems AA and at Feldkirch fighter planes strongly reinforce.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

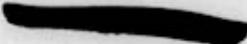
INFO : CGAAF

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CM-IN-17448 (24 Apr 44) 0028Z jb

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By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973


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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE



From: US Military Attache, Ankara, Turkey
To : WAR Department No. 123
CG, US Army Forces in the Middle East
Cairo Egypt No. 742
22 April 1944

Number MILID 123 ANSME 742.

Stopping by Turks of two Rumanian steamers Transylvania and Bessarabia which attempted to leave Bosphorus explained in two versions:

(1). Turks anxious to advertise good will toward Allies and insistent on not displeasing Russians raised technical objections on hearing vessels were bound Sebastopol.

(2). Bucharest acted on German orders in directing steamers to leave but also told Legation here to arrange with Turk Authorities to save vessels.

In any case parts now reported taken from vessels so they are immobilized.

ACTION: 08-2

No Sig

INFO : OPD, Col. Park, Log

CM-IN-16494 (22 Apr 44) 2055Z Jb

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

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[REDACTED]

From: U.S. Military Attache, Beyoglu
To : War Department
No. 36083, 20 April 1944

Msg 36083 from Tindell. MILID, Washington.

Preparing to evacuate are 5 German Divs in Rumania proper according Turk Minister to Bucharest. Also says Hitler told Antonescu beginning April Germans had no reinforcements available to defend Rumania furthermore Luftwaffe in Rumania would have to be reduced. Source believed well disposed but info possibly planted.

Seager

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (2)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-15098

(21 APR 44)

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[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache, Madrid Spain

To: War Department

No: 12414 19 April 1944

Book msg to MILID Freedom and London 12414.

Information from official of French Railway Administration source Diana B 2.

On March 20th 704 trains tied up in France as result of bombings and sabotage. French freight car pool 2,000 cars mostly damaged out of total freight cars available 206,471 as of March 24th. Railway coal stocks as of same date 292,000 tons. Railway cars out of commission during March 14,786 locomotives 2,435 or approximately 25 percent of total. French railways possess only 40 kilometers of rails for relaying damaged tracks those at Creil alone requiring 4 kilometers. Informant believes Germs counting little on use of French railways after Allied landing.

Stephens

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

CM-IN-14712 (20 Apr 44) 1759Z e jm

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
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U R G E N T

From: Mediterranean Allied Air Forces
Caserta, Italy

To: War Department

No. M 14607, 18 April 1944

To AGWAR for Arnold from Eaker cite M 14607.

There are a number of German Divisions known to be covering strategic positions in Northern Italy while resting and refitting. The specific areas in which these Divisions are located are in almost all cases known. Personnel are, however, widely dispersed throughout the areas and do not present favorable targets. Even in the battle area where the enemy is of necessity far more heavily concentrated, an area target of such dimensions in which the individual personnel are so relatively widely dispersed cannot be considered a profitable objective under normal circumstances. Operations against rail and sea supply lines are progressing very satisfactorily. I consider it most unwise to divert any part of our force from the main object of reducing the German supplies below the necessary operating minimum. There is another factor we have considered in arriving at this conclusion. German ground troops have been under such constant air attack that they are highly trained and experienced in dispersion and shelter construction. They are inured by long experience to withstanding to the maximum the effects of air assault on personnel.

CM-IN-13207 (18 Apr 44)

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (F)
OED letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: Mediterranean Allied Air Forces
Caserta, Italy

Page #2

No. M 14607, 18 April 1944

It is a general German practice to scatter widely the Divisions which are resting for the defense of extensive coastal frontiers. These troops are therefore under constant surveillance and attack insofar as their shipping, their motor transport on highways and their supply lines are concerned wherever these appear.

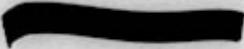
No Sig.

ACTION: General Arnold

INFO: General Handy
LOG

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OHD letter, May 2, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

OM-IN-13207 (18 Apr 44) 1925Z med



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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE


C-O-R-R-E-C-T-E-D C-O-P-Y 

From: US Military Attache Ankara, Turkey

To: War Department

Nr: 105, 16th April 1944.

MILID number 105, AMSME 720.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 6(D) or (B)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

Moving from south namely Macedonia, Albania and Greece 5 German Divisions are moving toward line Focșani Galati according Italian source CA. I have no confirmation from any other source. Reported stopping of Turk shipments to Axis because railroads in Balkans cannot accept them might have bearing.

Also northward movement of small bodies troops from south of Greece has been reported for 3 weeks but no large units.

Italian source also reports 15 Divisions to Hungary and Rumania from Germany are moving or have moved.

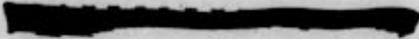
Tindall.

Corrected copy of CM-IN-12038 (17 Apr 44) G-2

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD, Col. Park

CM-IN-12402 (17 Apr 44) 2009Z lee


301 Summary
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JCYN Nr: 13
160920Z
Bacon

WAR DEPARTMENT

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WDCC
Apr 16
1428Z

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

JS

From: US Military Attache Ankara Turkey

To: War Department Nr: 106
CG US Army Forces in the Middle East, Cairo, Egypt. Nr: 721

16 April, 1944

Number MILID 106, AMSME 721.

Absence of masses of reserves inside Germany reported by Turk General Staff at Ankara which formerly was convinced central reserves equivalent to 40 divisions were available to Hitler. Turk intelligence sent numerous agents to Germany to get precise info on this point according Turk officer B2. Homes of Berlin, Breslau, Munich and Vienna were particularly searched as Turks have questioned carefully all nationals returning from Germany. Staff concludes reserves are almost non existent. Last intact divisions have been used and some divisions withdrawn from front and hastily reconstituted have already been sent somewhere.

Turk staff calculates Germany has total of 300 to 320 divisions at most. 4 to 5 divisions sent to Hungary Rumania were taken from west front.

Russians using 400 divisions according Turk calculations.

NoSig.

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
LOG

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973
1938Z bjm

CM-IN-11762 (16 Apr 44)

40

300 Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 1088.3

LOSSES IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES
THROUGH MARCH 1944

An estimate, based on an analysis of obituaries in the German press, of all permanent losses, both battle and non-battle.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

15 April 1944

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300 Germany

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LOSSES IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES **DECLASSIFIED**
THROUGH MARCH 1944

I. STATEMENT OF RESULTS

Estimates of German casualties for the period 1 September 1939 to 31 March 1944 are presented in the table below. The estimates include all permanent losses, both battle and non-battle.

Total permanent losses for the period 1 September 1939 to 31 March 1944 are estimated at ^{5,790,000} 8,400,000 of which battle losses amounted to 4,767,000 and non-battle losses to 1,023,000.

Table 1. PERMANENT LOSSES IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES
 FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1939 TO 31 MARCH 1944

(In thousands of men)

	1 Sept. 1939- 22 June 1941 (1)	22 June 1941- 31 March 1944 (2)	Total (3)
ARMY			
A Permanent Battle Losses			
a. Killed	59	2,300	2,359
b. Missing dead	21	828	849
c. Prisoners of war	525	525
d. Unfit for further service	18	761	779
e. Total	98	4,414	4,512 ✓
B Permanent Non-Battle Losses			
a. Deaths	37	102	139
b. Unfit for further service	173	476	649
c. Total	210	578	788
C Total Permanent Losses	308	4,992	5,300 ✓
AIR FORCE			
D Permanent Battle Losses	-	-	240
E Permanent Non-Battle Losses	-	-	178
F Total Permanent Losses	-	-	418 ✓
NAVY			
G Permanent Battle Losses	-	-	29
H Permanent Non-Battle Losses	-	-	57
I Total Permanent Losses	-	-	76
TOTAL ARMED FORCES			
J Permanent Battle Losses	-	-	4,767
K Permanent Non-Battle Losses	-	-	1,023
L Total Permanent Losses	-	-	5,790

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APPENDIX I. METHOD OF DERIVATION OF ARMY CASUALTIES

A. First Period (1 September 1939-21 June 1941)

1. Permanent Battle Losses. The combined estimate of killed and missing prior to the beginning of the Russian campaign is the same as that given in JIC No. 18. The figure is only slightly higher than that stated by the German High Command.

The estimate of unfit from wounds in battle is based on the experience of the German army in World War I.¹ For the four years 2 August 1914 to 31 July 1918, the ratio of wounded to known killed plus missing dead was 3.2 to 1. During the same period 7.6 percent of all wounded were discharged from the German army as unfit for further military service.² It is assumed that these relationships have continued in the present war.

2. Permanent Non-battle Losses. The estimates of deaths and unfit from non-battle causes is derived by applying a death rate of 4.6 per 1,000 per year and a discharge rate of 20.9 per 1,000 per year to the strength figure for the army during the period. These rates were derived by applying the percentage increase in the British non-battle loss-rate for this war over British experience in France and Flanders during 1914-1918 to the German total non-battle loss-rate of 20.2 per 1,000 per year from 1 August 1914 to 31 July 1918. This method is that adopted at the recent British-American conference on German Manpower.

¹ Sanitaetsbericht ueber das Deutsche Heer im Weltkrieg, 1914/18, Vol. III. For a summary of the material contained in these reports, see Studies Nos. 67 and 69 by the Labor Supply Section.

² Another 20 percent remained in the army but were unfit for further combat service.

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B. Second Period (22 June 1941-31 March 1944).

1. Permanent Battle Losses. The estimate of permanent battle losses in the period from the beginning of the Russian campaign to the end of March 1944 is derived from a study of the number of army officers' obituaries published in a broad sample of German newspapers. The publication of obituary notices for officers on active duty is a well-established point of military etiquette in Germany. It is therefore a safe assumption that nearly all, if not all, officers killed on active duty will be represented by an obituary notice in a German newspaper.

In the present study, 72 newspapers were used.¹ The newspapers range in daily circulation from about 5,000 to 400,000 and represent every region of Germany. The sample represents 38.2 percent of the total daily circulation of all German newspapers. There are available 22,873 separate issues of the sample newspapers. It has been possible, therefore, to comb an average of 318 issues for each of the 72 newspapers included in the sample.

Ideally, if every issue for each newspaper in the sample were available, the problem would simply be one of counting the number of officer obituaries in each paper and weeding out duplications. Actually, the number of issues available for each newspaper varies considerably from month to month and each newspaper has at least one month (in most cases considerably more than one month²) in which no issues were available. In order to derive a reliable estimate of the number of officers' obituaries which did in fact appear in all the issues of each newspaper in the sample during the

1 For a complete list of newspapers used and their daily circulation see Appendix IV.

2 The number of months for which five or more issues were available is given in Column 2 of Table 3.

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total period 22 June 1941 through 31 March 1944, the following steps were taken. Firstly, for each newspaper there was computed for each month the average number of obituaries per issue available for that month. Secondly, these monthly averages were in turn averaged over all the months for which there was representation.¹ The result to this stage of processing for each newspaper is an average of the number of officers' obituaries per issue covering all the months for which this particular paper has representation.

This average cannot be used in this uncorrected form to estimate the number of officers' obituaries which did in fact appear in that newspaper during the period June 1941 through March 1944 because some months have not been covered, and in order to correct for missing months it was necessary to know how the rate of officer obituary publication for months covered in the sample compared with this same rate for the total period June 1941 through March 1944. The third step therefore consisted of the construction of a monthly Index of Officers' Obituaries for all papers combined.² The Index was derived by summing the monthly averages (referred to in step one above) over all papers for which there were two adjacent monthly averages. Link relatives were constructed. The sum for each month served as a base for the computation of a link relative for the succeeding month. These links were then chained into an Index with May 1942 as a base. Then the average of the Index of Officers' Obituaries for all newspapers combined for the whole of the period was divided by the average of this Index for those months where issues of this particular newspaper were

¹ Months for which less than five issues were available were omitted.

² See Table 2.

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available. Fourth, this last ratio was multiplied by the computed average number of obituaries per issue in the months for which issues were available, thus securing the adjustment required. Finally, the adjusted average number of obituaries per issue was multiplied by the total number of issues in the period in order to arrive at the estimated total number of army officers' obituaries in the given newspaper.¹

The main steps in the computation are seen in Table 3.

Table 2 INDEX OF OFFICERS' OBITUARIES
(May 1942 - 100.0)

Month (1)	Chain index (2)
<u>1941</u>	
July	229.9
August	294.7
September	264.1
October	179.8
November	163.6
December	156.7
<u>1942</u>	
January	135.8
February	212.5
March	266.0
April	169.2
May	100.0
June	126.6
July	118.9
August	146.1
September	197.8
October	173.3
November	83.9
December	118.9
<u>1943</u>	
January	166.6
February	174.1
March	183.8
April	155.1
May	88.1
June	66.7
July	84.6
August	210.2
September	248.7
October	243.2
November	244.9
December	191.8
<u>1944</u>	
January	194.1
February	201.9
March	214.0

¹ The number of issues per week was used to compute the total number of issues for the whole period. (40679)

Table 3. WORK SHEET FOR COMPUTING ESTIMATED TOTAL OF OFFICERS' OBITUARIES IN NEWSPAPER SAMPLE

(1) Code No. of Paper	(2) No. of Months Covered	(3) Av. No. of Army Officers' Obits per Issue	(4) Av. of Index for Total Per- iod Div. by Av. of Index for period Covered	(5) Corrected Av. No. of Army Officers' Obits per Issue	(6) Estimated Total Number of Obits
01	21	.361	1.127	.407	352
02	17	.080	1.160	.093	80
03	26	.249	1.076	.268	232
04	21	.344	1.091	.375	379
05	27	.194	1.041	.202	204
06	18	.278	1.160	.322	279
07	32	.744	.981	2.692	2,329
08	24	.950	1.066	1.013	1,023
10	26	.491	1.041	.511	516
11	26	.676	1.006	.680	687
12	27	.921	1.035	.953	963
13	19	.328	1.115	.366	317
15	25	2.852	1.082	3.086	3,117
16	25	1.074	1.048	1.126	1,137
17	19	.886	1.152	1.021	1,031
18	16	.625	1.166	.729	736
19	23	.291	1.113	.324	327
21	21	.086	1.127	.097	84
24	14	.203	1.106	.225	195
25	19	.395	1.129	.446	450
27	18	-	-	-	000
28	18	.009	1.160	.010	9
30	13	.023	1.062	.024	24
33	13	.041	1.214	.050	51
34	11	.360	1.266	.458	396
35	11	.276	1.154	.519	322
36	13	.160	1.214	.094	196
37	3	.589	1.090	.642	648
39	3	.873	.956	.835	843
40	27	.605	1.036	.627	623
41	2	.217	.968	.210	182
42	9	.353	1.268	.448	452
44	9	.000	000	000	000
45	3	.223	1.130	.252	218
49	3	.111	.955	.106	107
50	25	.367	1.004	.368	372
51	.9	.193	1.131	.218	220
52	.7	.180	1.167	.210	212

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Table 3 (continued)
(4)

(1) Code No. of Paper	(2) No. of Months Covered	(3) Av. No. of Army Officers' Obits Per Issue	Av. of Index for Total Per- iod Div. by Av. of Index for Period Covered	(5) Corrected Av. No. of Obits per Issue	(6) Total Number of Obits
56	6	1.559	1.218	1.899	1,918
58	13	.026	1.128	.029	25
59	19	.432	1.152	.498	503
60	15	.231	.981	.227	196
61	3	.214	1.151	.246	213
63	13	.131	1.128	.148	128
64	6	.791	1.105	.874	883
65	11	.427	1.137	.474	410
66	18	.570	1.194	.681	688
67	15	.273	1.211	.331	286
68	4	.256	1.304	.334	337
69	2	.175	1.347	.236	238
70	17	.229	1.157	.265	229
71	13	.191	1.246	.238	206
72	10	.332	1.215	.403	349
73	16	.658	1.150	.757	655
74	10	.415	1.294	.537	465
75	17	.239	1.165	.278	240
76	22	1.379	.998	1.376	1,190
77	5	.220	1.108	.244	211
79	3	.809	1.217	.985	852
80	12	.190	1.185	.225	227
81	27	.335	1.029	.345	348
82	12	.362	1.185	.429	433
83	3	.123	1.381	.170	172
84	10	.477	1.152	.550	476
85	12	.148	1.185	.175	151
86	12	.189	1.185	.224	194
87	14	.362	1.142	.413	417
88	11	.152	1.141	.173	175
89	11	.287	1.200	.344	347
90	12	.100	1.185	.119	103
91	12	.260	1.128	.293	253
92	13	.000	.000	.000	.000
93	5	.567	1.266	.718	621
95	15	.000	.000	.000	.000
96	9	.063	1.038	.065	56
97	9	.549	.999	.548	553
101	4	.017	1.129	.919	19
109	4	1.547	.881	1.363	1,377
110	6	.787	.908	.715	618

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The 22,873 separate issues of German newspapers, which were combed, yielded 14,220 army officers' obituaries, after eliminating duplicate publications of notices. It was found, by the method described above, that if a complete file of issues had been available for the 72 newspapers in the sample, 36,085 army officers' obituaries would have been secured.

After this step the number of army officers' obituaries was computed for all newspapers. In "blowing up" the sample a separate estimate was made for newspapers of different sizes. The importance of this procedure is clearly seen from the following table which shows the difference in the "death rate per subscriber" for each size-class:

Daily circulation	Average number of obituaries per circulation unit for period covered. ¹
(1)	(2)
25,000 or less	.010180
25,001 - 50,000	.011552
50,001 - 100,000	.009380
More than 100,000	.005796

The assumption of proportionality between number of obituaries and circulation was applied within each class. In other words, if the circulation of the sample in a class is 100, the number of obituaries 4, the circulation of all newspapers within the class 500, the total number of obituaries for all newspapers in the class is estimated at $4 \times \frac{500}{100} = 20$.

In this way, an estimate was obtained for all newspapers of a given size-class, of the number of army officers' obituaries. These estimates were then added together for the various size-groups. An estimate for all German newspapers of 104,967 army officers' obituaries, excluding duplications,

¹ Derived by dividing the estimated number of obituaries (Column 5 in Table 5) by the circulation of the newspapers for each circulation size-group in the sample. (40679)

was obtained. Of these 103,592 were estimated to represent officers killed in battle.¹ For the computations, see Table 4 on the following page.

A comparison of the total daily circulation figures (Column 4, Table 4) with those used in all but the last three estimates shows a decline for the first two size-groups. While the previous figures were taken from official German statistics, the new circulation figures for all newspapers under 60,000 daily circulation are estimates. The changes have been made in the light of recent German reports that a considerable number of newspapers have been suspended since the outbreak of the war. In an article in Das Reich for 14 March 1943, the number of newspapers at the beginning of March this year was given as 1,400. As the number of newspapers were 2,400 at the beginning of the war, the decrease has been 1,000. Most of the suspended papers are small, 95 percent of them having less than 5,000 daily circulation.

The decline in the number of newspapers makes an adjustment necessary because our sample now represents a larger proportion of the population than previously assumed. Expressed another way, the 72 newspapers in the sample will have a higher percentage of all officers' obituaries when the total number is 1,400 than when it is 2,400. The adjustment was made in the following way: The average number of newspapers for the period 22 June 1941 to 31 March 1944 was estimated at 1,600. The ratio between the original number of newspapers, 2,400 and the new average, 1,600, was computed. The value of the ratio is 1.5. Hence, the adjustment can be made either by increasing

¹ Non-battle deaths for officers was estimated at 1,376. This figure was arrived at by applying an annual non-battle death rate of .2 percent to the average strength of the officers' corps.

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the sample circulation by 50 percent or by reducing the population circulation by 33 percent. In Table 4, the latter procedure was followed.

Table 4. AN ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ARMY OFFICERS' OBITUARIES IN ALL GERMAN NEWSPAPERS (22 JUNE 1941 TO 31 DECEMBER 1943)

Daily circulation	Number of papers in the sample	Total daily circulation of newspapers in the sample	Total daily circulation of all papers in the group ^a	Estimated number of army officers' obits in sample	Estimated total number of officers killed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5) x $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$
25,000 or less	20	336,966	5,750,000	3,431	58,533
25,001-60,000	27	1,031,053	1,941,075	11,927	22,423
60,001-100,000	15	1,267,837	1,343,232	11,453	12,140
More than 100,000	9	1,598,380	2,048,005	9,274	11,871
Total	71	4,234,236	11,082,312	36,085	104,967

The implicit assumption underlying this method is that in case a small newspaper is suspended, the readers will substitute another paper with a circulation of less than 60,000. This assumption seems a safe one, first because only a small number of papers exist which are larger, and, second, because intelligence reports show that the increase in the circulation of larger papers has been small.

It should be pointed out in this connection that even if a general increase or decrease in the circulation of the press in Germany may have occurred during the war, this would not affect the estimate if the change was general. This is

^a The circulation figures are taken from Handbuch der Deutschen Tagespresse, Leipzig-Frankfurt a. M., 1937, and Sperling, Zeitschriften und Zeitungs-Adressbuch, Leipzig, 1939. (40879)

explained by the fact that the multiplier used in "blowing up" the sample is the ratio between the circulation of the sample and the circulation of the total population. If both change in the same proportion, the value of the multiplier is unchanged.

In order to estimate the number of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, assumptions must be made regarding (1) the ratio of officers to non-commissioned officers and privates; and (2) the relationship between the death rate of officers and that of non-commissioned officers and privates.

(1) According to the Handbook on German Military Forces¹ 3.19 percent of the strength of a standard German division is composed of army officers. As the proportion is somewhat higher in non-divisional units, a figure of 3.5 percent has been used. Regarding (2), German experience from World War I shows that the death rate for officers is higher than the combined death rates for non-commissioned officers and privates. The figure used for the ratio between the death rate for officers and that for other ranks in the German army is based on an average figure for the four years 1914-1918. This ratio was 1.3.² Assumptions (1) and (2) above lead to the conclusion that 21.2 non-commissioned officers and privates are killed for each officer killed.³

Applying this multiplier to the estimate of 103,592 obituaries for Army officers killed in battle yields an estimate of 2,300,000 killed (all ranks). From the number of killed is derived the number of missing (but in fact dead).

¹ War Department, Handbook on German Military Forces, 17 December 1941, p. 10.

² Sanitätsbericht über das Deutsche Heer im Weltkriege 1914/18, Vol. III, Part II, p. 132.

³ Assuming an equal death rate for all ranks, the multiplier would be 27.57 ($\frac{96.5}{3.5} = 27.57$).

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An estimate of 828,000 missing is arrived at by applying German experience from World War I. According to available information, the number of missing dead was 36 percent as large as the number killed.¹ Finally, the number of unfit is estimated at 761,000 by applying the ratios assumed with respect to the First Period.

The estimate for prisoners of war is based on direct intelligence and official Allied reports. The usual method of estimating prisoners as a percentage of killed or of gross casualties based on experience in World War I would produce absurd results in the theater where almost all the losses have been sustained, namely Russia. Approximately 170,000 prisoners have fallen into British or American hands.

It is estimated that the Germans lost 150,000 prisoners at Stalingrad in the debacle of the German Sixth Army. Most of the remaining 205,000 have been captured in Russia since that date.

(2) Permanent Non-battle Losses. Same as Paragraph A. 2 above, p. 5, except that for that part of the German Army in Russia the non-battle loss-rate has been doubled for the five winter months, November through March.

¹ Sanitätsbericht über das Deutsche Heer in Weltkrieg 1914/18, Vol. III, pp 25-26. See Study No. 107 by Labor Supply Section.

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APPENDIX II. METHOD OF DERIVATION OF AIRFORCE AND
NAVY CASUALTIES

A. Permanent Battle Losses. The estimates to 1 October 1943 made by the British Air Ministry and Admiralty, respectively, have been accepted. These estimates have been projected on the basis of available intelligence to 31 March 1944.

B. Permanent Non-battle Losses. For air crews and air ground crews a normal rate of 15 per thousand per year, based on RAF experience in this war, was used. This rate was doubled for that portion of the G.A.F. in Russia during the five winter months. Flak was treated in the same fashion as the army.

A non-battle loss-rate of 50 per thousand per year, based on the experience of the British Navy was used for the German Navy.

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APPENDIX III. "A COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES"

The Arbeiterzeitung of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, has recently published an estimate of the number of soldiers from the military district of Constance who have been killed on the Eastern Front in this war.¹ The estimate is based on a count of obituaries appearing in the Bodensee Rundschau, the only daily paper published in the Constance military district.² The number of obituaries for those killed in the East which appeared in the Bodensee Rundschau to 1 December 1943 was 3,785. As the authors indicate, this is a minimum estimate, because many soldiers who are now listed as missing are in fact dead and all the known dead are not announced in the form of obituaries. On the assumption that all the known officer-deaths are announced in the form of obituaries, the underestimate arising from the second factor listed above is indicated by the fact that in the issues available here there are 19 obituaries for enlisted men to one for officers, whereas, as indicated above,³ the estimated ratio is 21.2 enlisted men to one officer. In the last war, according to figures in the above-mentioned article, the ratio was 29 to 1 in the Constance military district.

The method of analysis used in the present Study when applied to the Bodensee Rundschau's obituaries permits an interesting comparison of results with the conclusions of the Arbeiterzeitung.

The estimate of army-officer obituaries appearing from 22 June 1941 to 1 December 1943, based on the analysis of the Bodensee Rundschau file available here is 180. Using

¹ Arbeiterzeitung, Schaffhausen, 23 December 1943. In News Digest for 3 January 1944.

² The Bodensee Rundschau is also included in our sample, but the file available here is not complete.

³ See p. 16.

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- 13 -

the ratio of 21.2 enlisted men to one officer, this yields an estimate of 3,996 known killed during the period from the Constance military district. This compares with the above-cited Arbeiterzeitung figure of 3,785.

The Arbeiterzeitung compares the figure of 3,785 known killed in the East during this war with the official figure of 3,088 men from Constance of all ranks killed in the last war. The estimate of 2,170,000 killed since the outbreak of the war in the East during this war compares similarly with the figure of 1,598,000 killed in the last war. Thus, the Constance minimum figure is 26 percent higher for this war over last war, while the estimate of total army killed since the beginning of the war in the East is 36 percent higher than total German killed in the last war. Since the Constance military district at present represents a smaller fraction of the total German population base than it did in the last war, the difference between these percentage increases is insignificant. The conclusions of the Arbeiterzeitung are entirely consistent with the results of the present Study.

(40679)

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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Appendix IV. CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN METHOD IN PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

In the course of the present regular revision of the casualty estimate we have discovered an error in our earlier computations. While this error did not greatly affect the results, it is considered desirable to correct it in this report.

In order to avoid double counting in those cases where more than one obituary for the same officer is published, we took the names of officers and eliminated all duplications in each batch of obituaries processed for our successive estimates. This removed most, but not quite all duplications, for the following reason: some of our newspapers straggle in many months late, and are processed together with a mass of more recent material. These stragglers sometimes contain duplicates of obituaries counted for the earlier estimates, and under our old system some of them were counted a second time in revision.

On account of these duplications, our ~~October~~^{November} estimate was too high; it was given as 5.4 million permanent losses, where it should have been 5.2 millions. The present estimate of 5.8 millions is based on a count which has eliminated all duplication back to the beginning. Our procedure has been changed so that there is no chance of any duplicates slipping past in the future.

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Appendix V DATA ON NEWSPAPERS IN SAMPLE

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Name of newspaper</u>	<u>Place of publication</u>	<u>Daily circulation</u>
01	Berliner Lokalanzeiger-Tagesausg and Morgenausg	Berlin	204,133
02	Berliner Morgenpost	Berlin	400,000
03	Bodensee Rundschau	Konstanz	24,698
04	Bremer Nachrichten	Bremen	62,692
05	Breslauer Neueste Nachrichten	Breslau	100,276
06	Danziger Vorposten	Danzig	26,500
07	Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Reichsausg	Berlin	58,299
08	Hamburger Fremdenblatt Auslandsausg and Ausg. V.	Hamburg	123,171
10	Kölnische Zeitung-Reichsausg	Köln	92,303
11	Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten	Leipzig	145,000
12	Münchner Neueste Nachrichten	München	90,000
13	NSZ-Westmark	Ludwigshafen am Rhein	30,000
15	Völkischer Beobachter, Berlin	Berlin	220,000
16	Völkischer Beobachter, Norddeutschland	Berlin	120,000
17	Völkischer Beobachter, Wien	Wien	80,000
18	Westfälische Landes-Zeitung-D	Dortmund	72,200
19	Frankfurter Zeitung, Reichsausg, and Erstes and Zweites Morgenblatt	Frankfurt a.M.	77,986
21	Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Wien	30,000
24	Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, Morgen	Essen	27,000
25	National Zeitung-A	Essen	32,000
27	Der Angriff	Berlin	100,000
28	Der Mittag	Dusseldorf	40,000
30	Wiener Kronen-Zeitung	Wien	100,000

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- 16 -

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Name of newspaper</u>	<u>Place of publication</u>	<u>Daily circulation</u>
34	NSZ-Westmark	Saarbrücken	30,000
35	Westfälische Landeszeitung-S	Hamm	17,900
37	Preussische Zeitung	Königsberg	68,744
40	Hamburger Tageblatt	Hamburg	72,000
41	Westfälische Landeszeitung-EM	Bochum	20,120
42	Frankfurter Volksblatt	Frankfurt a.M.	59,000
44	Noueste Zeitung	Innsbruck	16,000
45	Freiburger Zeitung	Freiburg	21,396
49	National Zeitung C	Mulheim	7,400
50	Westdeutscher Beobachter	Köln	75,800
51	National Zeitung-B	Duisburg	26,000
52	National Zeitung-D	Oberhausen	10,400
56	Völkischer Beobachter, München	München	80,000
58	Aachener Anzeiger	Aachen	7,274
59	Der Alemanne	Freiburg	43,000
60	Augsburger National Zeitung	Augsburg	19,072
61	Bayreuther Kurier	Bayreuth	21,000
63	Flensburger Nachrichten	Flensburg	20,018
64	Der Freiheitskampf	Dresden	69,800
65	Frankische Tageszeitung-A	Nurnberg	40,800
66	Der Führer	Karlsruhe	41,132
67	Hakenkrouzbanner	Mannheim	39,290
69	Hessische Landeszeitung	Darmstadt	30,000
70	Innsbrucker Nachrichten	Innsbruck	20,000
71	Kärtner Zeitung	Klagenfurt	25,000
72	Kieler Zeitung	Kiel	75,000
73	Königsberger Allgemeine Zeitung	Königsberg	47,000
74	Kurhessische Landeszeitung	Kassel	34,746
75	Lübecker Zeitung	Lübeck	50,000

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 By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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- 17 -

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Name of newspaper</u>	<u>Place of publication</u>	<u>Daily circulation</u>
76	Stuttgarter NS-Kurier	Stuttgart	92,596
77	Münchner Zeitung	München	65,000
79	Dresdener Zeitung	Dresden	145,200
80	Oldenburgische Staatszeitung	Delmenhorst	30,035
81	Ostsee Zeitung	Stettin	53,200
82	Pommersche Zeitung	Stettin	43,489
83	Rheinische Landeszeitung-K	Krefeld	14,950
84	Rostocker Anzeiger	Rostock	50,712
85	Salzburger Landeszeitung	Salzburg	12,000
86	Schleswig-Holsteinische Tageszeitung	Itzehoe	21,000
87	Tagepost	Graz	30,000
88	Thüringer Gauzeitung	Weimar	17,285
89	Volksgemeinschaft	Heidelberg	23,653
90	Westdeutscher Beobachter	Siegburg	12,000
91	Westfälische Neueste Nachrichten-A	Bielefeld	26,000
92	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Wien	30,000
93	Hannoversche Zeitung	Hannover	140,600
95	National Zeitung-E	Essen	6,600
109	Schlesische Tageszeitung	Breslau	63,516
110	Westfälische Landeszeitung-B	Bochum	25,450

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 By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
[REDACTED]

From: US Military Attache Berne, Switzerland
To: War Department
No: 1305 15 April, 1944
Message Serial Number 1305.

B2 on 5th April 4 transports left Senigallia (North of Ancona) for Trieste with about 8500 Italian trps destined Greece and Yugoslavia occupation. Numerous coastal transports in north Adriatic because of destruction RRS by bombs.

3 to 6 April 6 trns German Inf left Alessandria area for Rome. 20 empty trns sent Milan to load materiel.

Since end March coastal area Livorno, Via Reggio and lower Arno Valley no Boche trps. Italians expected.

Reinforcements of 20 divs some of which Hungarian or Rumanian sent to area between Pruth and Carpathians. Quite large concentration rolling stock at Budapest Kaposvar and Subotica for eventual transport 8 Hungarian divs to Greece.

22 trns from Hungary arrived Constanza beginning April with rafts and pontoon units for evacuation Odessa by sea. Also 8 transports sent Odessa.

4 divs 1 Inf 2 Mtd 1 Parachute left Hamburg April 8 for Hungary. 98 tons to Kosice via Magdeburg Liegnitz.

TCO Eiriruck 14 trp trns Chaumont to Montereau March 31. TCO Kartoffel 58 trp trns Verdun Nancy area to Avricourt 25 March TCO Brunhilde 80 trns from Lyon passed Belfort to East beginning 2 April.

CM-IN-11498 (16 Apr 44)

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

MAY 28 1973
RHP, NARS Date [REDACTED] Col. Park

40

300 Germany

COPY NO.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CL [REDACTED] MESSAGE

Page 2

From: US Military Attache Berne, Switzerland

No: 1305

15 April, 1944

81 trp trns sent 19 March from Oise area to Alsace stopped Germany sent back to Brittany.

Tarvis traffic 19 to 25 March south 38 tons including 300 cars coal 200 gasoline mainly for Treviso 45 with 88 and 150 MM guns North 28 trns incl 300 empty cars. Tarvis traffic sharply curtailed by Klagenfurt area bombings as of 1 April 21st PZ Div Rennes elements 1st Parachute Div Chateaulin Parachute element from Italy arrived Nancy beginning April source 1064 03 Rome defense works pushed hard 150 tons concrete used daily several munition dumps constituted incl 150 truckloads explosives stored cellars large cafe in Via Del Tritone. Demolition preparation made various parts city. 150 to 200 rail cars explosives arrived end March.

Targets Italy: 1 large gasoline dump outskirts Colonn on Parma Brescia line 2 big concrete plants Merone 17 kms east of Como 3 rail bridge over Adda on line Pavia Cremona Mantua. Big traffic.

Brenner traffic 19 to 25 March south 63 trns incl 500 cars coal 250 gasolins, north 37 trns incl 1,000 empty cars.

Cassino front line trps relieved sent for rest upper Adige area. Replaced by elements from north Italian garrisons.

Number small subs and fast vedettes transported on special trucks Venice La Spezia.

CM-IN-11498 (16 Apr 44)

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OSD letter, May 1973 28 1973

By RHP, NARS Date _____

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 3

From: US Military Attache Berne, Switzerland

No: 1305

15 April, 1944

In Dieppe port 6 torpedo vedettes 1 despatch boat
1 6,000 ton tanker.

Brest 13 subs 27 torpedo vedettes dozen merchant men.

Genoa at Ansaldo plant under construction 3 sub
chasers 185 tons 3 freighters 1500 tons in repair 1 torpedo
boat. 2 chasers and 1 patrol boat 700 tons delivered re-
cently. At Sampierdarena 1 85 ton chaser and 1 freighter
being built. At Cianoqual 1 torpedo boat and 1 freighter
in repair.

3 to 9 April Singe east 27 trns troops for Russia
and Balkans 20 with materiel for Russia.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

CM-IN-11498 (16 Apr 44) 0947Z mmd

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By BHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: U S Military Attache Madrid, Spain
To: War Department
Nr: 12402 14th April 1944
12402

Told by a Frenchman interviewed by Consular Official without our being able to see him, and purports to be bringing a message from one Roger Burr an American in Paris who claimed to be working for Allies, requested Frenchman to give Embassy following information.

Germs making new extremely lethal bacteria to be placed in 5 kilo bombs. Being manufactured in Beauvon Hospital Paris where wounded Allied Air men are held. Informant states Burr is ex New York Times correspondent in Berlin and Paris representative Exchange Telegraph.

New Subject: Spanish have shipped during last year approximately 16000 tons of florespar to Germany via France, exports during January 1620 tons, February 2453 tons, figures from Commercial Attache.

Sharp

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Leg

CM-IN-11005 (15 Apr 44) 1825Z ejm

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MAY 15 1974

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING MESSAGE

Military Intelligence Div.,
Theater Group/WDGBI/JHO
2784

10 April, 1944

Commanding General,
USAF, North African Theater of Operations,
Algiers, Algeria.

Number: WAR 21101

For FHGBI from Bissell WDGBI signed Ulio.

✓ Whether the Hun operates Rome as an open city is information desired number of German troops in town. What Roman rail connections and highways with capacities and dates if possible are used.

ORIGINATOR : G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
LOB

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (K)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-21101 (10 Apr 44) 2033Z mcs

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM ALUSNA ISTANBUL		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	
RELEASED BY	FOR ACTION	CNO	PRIORITY
DATE 9 APRIL 1944.			ROUTINE
TDR CODER ROOM 1952/9.			DEFERRED
DECODED BY ARNOLD	INFORMATION		PRIORITY
PARAPHRASED BY GERMAN			ROUTINE
ROUTED BY HARRINGTON			DEFERRED
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
01212 NCR 5337			

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME: DATE TIME

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

WEEK ENDING 8 APRIL RUSSIANS SANK 18 SMALL CRAFT
 FEO DOSIA AREA. NO IMPORTANT CHANGES CRIMEA. IN ODESSA
 ALL IMPORTANT BUILDINGS PREPARED FOR DEMOLITION SINCE
 30 MARCH AND DESERTERS REPORT UNCONTROLLED PANIC.
 ABOVE FROM BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER.

DISTRIBUTION:

16.....ACTION.

COMINCH...CNO...NAVAIDE...28-OP...FILE.

ACTION	
F-0	22
F-01	23
F-02	24
F-05	25
F-07	26
F-1	27
F-2	28
F-20	29
F-3	30
F-30	31
F-31	32
F-32	33
F-33	34
F-34	35
F-4	36
FX01	37
FX20	38
FX37	39
FX40	40
IG-00	41
VCNO	42

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NAVAID Date MAY 28 1973

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

OPNAV-NCH-10

09/21/2 300 Germany

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING MESSAGE

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

To : War Department

No. 1892, 8 April 1944

MILID. 1892.

DECLASSIFIED
GSD Letter, 6-8-72
MAY 15 1974

via Arlberg line 160 troop trns destined Russia average 40 daily April 4. Twenty seven March Breslau for Kosice Czechoslovakia 72 trns reported to be Mtd Div from Cologne and 88 Div from Dresden. Twenty eighth Salzburg to Budapest 22 troop trns, from Zakany to Budapest 8 trns Austrian and Italian troops, Padua and Modena to Hungary 14 trp trns. Thirty first Femesvar to Bucharest 34 trns with FZ Div. First April 8000 German trps left Burgas for Galatz. 1150 cars all types sent to Sofia and Dedagatch to take trps to Ruzhuk.

Two hundred and fifty thousand Italians incorporated Wehrmacht for use in Balkans.

Rail traffic Monfalcone-Triest normal. Line Turin to Mt Cenis heavily guarded.

Fortification work carried on under German supervision Capretto area. Very heavy military activity Trentin with much fortification work.

Recent GEM directives foresee resistance Italy at all costs defense Rome and destruction all important installations if city has to be abandoned. Mines with 15 day delay fuses planned. Pescara and Castellone ports fortified defensive position left bank Pescara River, intercept position on Vomano River.

CM-IN-6597 (10 Apr 44)

3 as Germany

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INCOMING MESSAGE

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland (Page 3)
To : War Department
No. 1292, 8 April 1944

Rail traffic Piedmont and Lombardy halted by raid 28
Mar restored except line Turin-Movara. Ninety Fighters
arrived Milan 30 March. Lumber workers there doubled.

Fifty thousand civilians evacuated from Ventimiglia-
Savona. Intensive defense work on Albenga each AA consider-
ably strengthened Genoa and Sampierdarena.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park

CM-IN-6597 (10 Apr 44) 0149Z mcs

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
MAY 15 1974

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache Pretoria, South Africa ✓
To : War Department
Br : 384 8 April 1944
To: HELID Br. 384.

Reliable COMINT informant states in TOP SEC Mag that advance party SA 6th Div already in Italy. Balance of Div to follow shortly for active service to fight as Inf Div not taking its armor, morals and training at highest.

Day

ACTION: G-2

INFO : OPD
Col Park

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

MAY 15 1974

CM-IN-5809 (8 Apr 44) 2106Z vh

3 00 Germany

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██████████
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache Lisbon Spain

To: War Department

Fr: 157. 8 April, 1944

This is our 157 list.

Fresh arrival from Budapest B2 reports that Germ retreat in Bukovena bears marks of hasty evacuation. Antonescu reported to mobilize 800,000 men to fill existing cadres for 8th Army Corps. This force to be as independent of Germ interference as possible to serve as ace in hole when time for negotiations arrives. Tactical line of defense is Galati Focsani.

NoSig.

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF

OSD
COL. PARK

CM-IN-5530 (8 Apr 44) 1431Z cng

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

301 *Bermann*

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache, Stockholm

To: War Department

Nr: 244, 7 April 1944.

244 repeated London.

Total German strength Finland 154,000 according to number 264 rated B2. Same area are 195 fighter planes plus 36 night fighters Helsinki. 5 Russian divs reinforced by mechanized units now Kandalakska area where 25 kilometers of roads presumably for tanks have recently been constructed forward by Russians, also 3 new airfields. 3 of these divs previously identified south Finnish Front, origin of other 2 unknown.

Number 16 rated B3 reports Gen Maj Theilacker from eastern front enroute to become New Chief of Staff for 21st Army.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFO: CG AAF
OPD

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GSD Letter, 8-3-72
MAY 15 1974

CM-IN-5049 (7 Apr 44) 2016Z med

300 Germany [REDACTED]

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

TOP SECRET

April 4, 1944

To: AFHQ Algiers USSTAF
Rptd: Joint Staff Mission

From: War Cabinet Offices

COSMED 79

Following for General Wilson and General Speatz from CAS

Reference COSMED 72

The continuing Russian advance on the southern half of Eastern Front has severed direct rail communication north and south. Germans are now entirely dependent on smooth working of Roumanian railways for movement of supplies and reinforcements for their forces in Bessarabia and Ukraine and for withdrawal of these forces. Germany's ability to withdraw forces Southern Ukraine and re-form them to hold Russian advance might be greatly reduced by heavy bombing now of Roumanian transport targets. Germans greatly concerned there should be no interference with Roumanian railway system.

2. Bombing railway targets in Hungary would not have so immediate effect on German military situation. Budapest, however, is so important a rail, road and waterway centre that its bombing is second only in importance to Roumanian communication centres. The Germans are known to be apprehensive of effect of bombing of that city.
3. Bombing of targets in Bulgaria unlikely to have direct effect on Eastern Front.
4. Priority for bombing in South-East Europe therefore remain:-
 - (i). Rail targets in Bucharest and Floesti
 - (ii). Rail targets in Budapest and much lower in important for the time being.
 - (iii). Towns in Bulgaria.

DECLASSIFIED

No Sig
Time of Origin 041330Z

Trading Memo SM522-71
CM-IN-3007 (5 Apr 44)

J.C.S. Reg. during war SM522-71
By RHP Date MAY 28 1973

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3 as Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

[REDACTED]

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Number COSMED 79

April 4, 1944

Page two

NOTE: COSMED 72 is OM-IN-20466 (3 Mar 44) CC/S

ACTION: CC/S

INFO : Gen Arnold
OPD
Gen Bissell
Adm King
Col Park ✓
C of S

OM-IN-3007 (5 Apr 44) 0328Z mlc

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J.C.S. Regrading Memo SM522-71
By RHP Date MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, USN.
Naval Aide to the President.

Room 2078

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial FT-29-44 Monograph Index Guide No. 515-500
(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-48, 5-48) (To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)
 From Op-16-FT at Washington, D. C. Date 4 April 1944, 19__
(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)
 Reference _____
(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)
 Source British Admiralty Evaluation B-3
(As official, personal observation, publication, press, conversation with—) (As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)
 Subject GERMAN SHIPPING (OVER 999GRT) EUROPEAN WATERS - 1 JANUARY 1944
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)
 DISTRIBUTION TABLE OF GERMAN TONNAGE (OVER 999GRT)...JAN.-FEB. KNOWN
 LOSSES ARE 107000GRT...BISCAY MOVEMENTS...SWEDISH POTENTIAL TONNAGE...
 ITALIAN LOSSES...MEDITERRANEAN SHIPS IN THREE POCKETS...BLACK SEA
 SHORTAGE...INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF SMALL CRAFT.

1. As of 1 January, 1944, identified German-controlled shipping (over 999GRT) in European waters, including tankers and dry cargo vessels, is estimated at 6,814,515 gross tons. Table below sets forth the distribution of tonnage as of 1 January, 1944, as provided by Admiralty sources.

	DRY CARGO	TANKER	GRT TOTAL
NORTH OF DOVER, 1/	3,876,980	513,071	4,390,051
FRENCH ATLANTIC PORTS	290,228	200,324	490,552
WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN	1,063,439	163,851	1,227,290
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (ADRIATIC & AEGEAN)	543,052	104,200	647,252
BLACK SEA	47,440	11,930	59,370
DIRECT ENEMY CONTROL TOTALS	5,821,139	993,376	6,814,515
SWEDISH BALTIC TONNAGE 2/	569,667	136,298	705,965

1/ NORTH OF DOVER refers to area north of 51 degrees North, includes German-controlled ports in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Baltic waters.

2/ Swedish shipping "inside the blockade". See para. 4.

Distribution By Originator _____

Routing slips below for use in O. N. I.

Op-16-A-3-8	ComNavEu (3)	W.S.A. (2)
(Via Op-16-F)	(USN ECHWAR)	NID 18 (3)
Op-16-FE-3	Cinclant	N.S.H.Q. Ottawa (2)
Op-16-FA-4(2)	ComMorSeaFron	M.I.D. (7)
Op-16-P-1	ComNavNav(N.I.U.)	F.E.A. (2)
Op-16-P-4	JICAME	Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet
Op-16-Z(1)	Cominch	Naval War College
Op-16-J.I.C.(2)	" F-124	Aluslo - Gib (2)
Op-20-G(3)	" F-20	Alusna - Stockholm
Op-12	" FX-37	Alusna - Ankara
O.S.S.(2)	Aide to the President	DECLASSIFIED
	State Dept. (2)	

300 Germany

E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (E)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-13609-1
OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NAHS Date MAY 28 1973

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

Use this form for page 1 (original and copies). Use the 4 by 11 inches plain white paper as specified for additional pages. Forward to ONI as original and a "Ditto Master" copy. Officers preparing and those forwarding reports sign the last page of original and retained the copy of reports only. Submit copies of duplicate originals, etc., when practical. If practicable, prepare indices on "Ditto Master" or in a form suitable for black and white reproduction.

4 April 1944

107,000 GROSS TONS LOST IN JAN. AND FEB.

2. Enemy Shipping Loss Assessment Committee certifications show enemy loss of 30 dry cargo ships of 1000 gross tons and over during the first two months of the current year, - 15 in Mediterranean area, totalling 54,645 tons; 15 in North of Dover Area, totalling 52,665 tons. Sinkings North of Dover in these two months averaged 9.5 ships per month, as compared with an average of 6.3 ships during the 18 preceding months. Aggregate shipping position in table above should therefore be reduced by 107,310 gross tons as of 1 March 1944.

SHORTAGE NORTH OF DOVER

3. Germany has been forced to move shipping from Bay of Biscay, risking channel run, to ease strain on her shipping in Northern Waters, where losses have been heavy and the withdrawal of Swedish rail transit facilities have increased the need for additional tonnage. It is estimated that 23,000 tons of shipping have succeeded in getting through the Straits of Dover since 31 May, 1943. Evidence of the intensification of the Hansa shipbuilding program in German yards is shown by the fact that the number of shipyards appropriated for it has been increased from seven to ten. However, commissions during the first six months of 1944 are not expected to exceed 30,000 g.r.t.

SWEDISH TONNAGE IN BLOCKADE.

4. Figures shown in table above represent Swedish tonnage inside the blockade potentially available to enemy but not under actual German control. Only three tankers 1000 gross tons and over, totalling 23,577 tons, are known to be under charter to Germany. The total tonnage of vessels employed in German-Swedish trade, including ships under 1000 gross tons, is estimated at 350,000 tons. This includes many vessels which are at the present time engaged in carrying coal to Sweden, returning to Germany in ballast. With warmer weather, additional tonnage will be used in carrying iron ore from ports on the Gulf of Bothnia to Germany.

ITALIAN TONNAGE TO ALLIES

5. 239,200 tons of Italian shipping in the 1000 gross-tons-and-over class have come into Allied hands since the Italian Armistice 3 Sept., 1943, which provided that all Italian ships should make for Allied ports. Some 18,000 gross tons of ex-French, Greek, and Yugoslav ships over 1000 tons, previously held by Italy, are now also under Allied control. These figures include dry cargo, tanker, hospital and passenger ships, as well as various naval auxiliaries.

SHIPPING SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

6. Since the Italian Armistice, shipping in the Mediterranean is concentrated in three distinct areas, Western Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, and Aegean Sea, with shipping unable to pass from one to the other. Except in the Aegean, there is still sufficient tonnage to fill the enemy's needs. His problem in the Aegean is that of carrying vital supplies to the Dodecanese Islands and Crete, in the face of constant Allied attack. Recently the inability of small craft to cope with shipping needs there has forced the Germans to put larger ships into service, but with serious results. Four ships, totalling 16,427 gross tons, and a possible fifth of 3754 tons, were sunk in that area during the month of February alone.

SHORTAGE IN BLACK SEA SHIPPING.

7. Requirements in the Black Sea are said to be 60,000 gross tons of sea-going vessels, used for the most part for carriage of supplies from Danube ports to occupied Russian ports, including Odessa. Latest reports indicate that there may be less than 50,000 gross tons of suitable shipping in this sea, compared to the figure of 59,370 tons shown in the table above. Seven Hungarian ships totalling about 16,000 tons have been drawn into the Danube. Three, totalling 8500 tons, are now in the Aegean, and two, totalling 5700 tons were sunk.

4 April 1944

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF SMALL CRAFT

8. Any analysis of German-controlled shipping based upon vessels 1000 gross tons and over, as above, excludes the importance of small craft in present phase of the war. Such vessels have been brought into increasing use because of the shortage of petroleum throughout most of Europe and to conserve the larger vessels remaining to German account. Mediterranean experience of past year shows that use of smaller ships (under 1000 g.r.t.) may be much more advantageous in close waters, from both target and loss viewpoints.

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OSD letter, May 5, 1973
MAY 28 1973

By RHP, NARA Date

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Military Attache, Ankara, Turkey

To: War Department

Nr: 83 4 April 44

MILID number 8 3 AMSME 699. MILID Washington D.C.

Starting March 25 marked increase German troops in Bucharest, according Polish source C2. Many buildings being guarded by joint German and Rumanian guards.

Tindall.

ACTION: G-2

INFO : OPD
Col Park ✓

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (S)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
MAY 28 1973
By RHP, NARS Date

CM-IN-3066 (5 Apr 44) 0507Z ejm

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: The U.S. Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden

To: War Department

Nr: 238 3 April, 1944

238 repeated London. To MILID Washington.

Continuing to traverse Baltic are German convoys. Seven sizeable ships over week end apparently four bound Finland and three to Esthonia. Revised estimate credits 49 ships averaging 8,000 tons making voyage in March reference my 226. Heavy unpublicized Russian attacks at Skov and strong German counterattacks on Russian Narva bridgehead. 136. Believe Germans intend to occupy Finland with four divisions; One Aland Islands, one Hango, and two against Helsinki has so informed Mannerheim possibly with some effect. Credit 98 from 136 and notify OSS. Aland Islands present Coast Artillery garrison of one brigade occupying 12 fortifications of which 6 mount heavy guns now being strengthened with mobile units to overall total 10,000. One Finnish Infantry and two Jaeger battalions already arrived. 136 expects Aland to play important role.

NOTE: 226 is CM-IN-21352 (30 Mar 44) ^{Rayons} G-2

ACTION: G-2 *went to W/H*

INFO : CG AAF
OPD
Col Park ✓
LOG

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (B)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-2278 (4 Apr 44) 0427Z mlc

3rd Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: CG, Strategic Air Forces in Europe,
London, England.

To: War Department.

NR: U 60462 2 April 1944

Spaatz, U60462 to Arnold.

Sufficient evidence not yet in hand to accurately determine either March production or present rate of production. Cite cable WAR 17497, dated 1st April. Tentative figures for March production provisionally estimated as follows:

Single engine fighters	350	<i>a little higher than most optimistic predictions after heavy raids but still a substantial reduction from 840 total of Jan.</i>
Twin engine fighters	100	
Long range bombers and reconnaissance	225	
Transport (Junkers 52 aircraft)	50	

Provisional estimate for April provided no further attacks carried out on production centers is given tentatively as follows:

Single engine fighters	400 to 425
Twin engine fighters	100 to 150
Long range bombers and reconnaissance	225 to 275
Transport (Junkers 52 aircraft)	50 to 70 planes.

No sig.

ACTION: CG AAF
INFO : OPD
G-2
Col Park ✓
LOG

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-1218 (2 Apr 44) 16162 amt

3 to Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

✓ STATE DEPT CABLE FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT ✓

From: Bern

To : State Department

Number: 1970

March 31, 1944. WR

For the War Department from the Military Attache.

There follow statistics, according to the German High Command, regarding the losses of planes and pilots on the Mediterranean and Western fronts. During the period of 1 January to November 30, 1943, 780 planes as follows were destroyed:

Types which are unknown: one hundred 61

Bombing planes: 1, Vickers Wellington; 1, Handley Page Halifax; 23, North American Mitchell; 38, Martin Marauder; 1, Lockheed Hudson; 40 Consolidated Liberator; 446, Boeing Flying Fortress. 37

Pursuit type: 3, miscellaneous, 1, Bristol Beaufighter; 17 Vickers Spitfire; 35, Lockheed Lightning; 25, Republic Thunderbolt; 5, North American Mustang; 24, Kitty Hawk, Curtis Tomahawk, and Warhawk; 13, Bell Airacobra. 778

Attack type: Seven, Douglas Boston.

It is estimated that the crews of these planes numbered 5810 of which 41.7% (2323 in number) are prisoners; 15.14% (894 in number) are dead or which 1.6% (106 in number) are unknown and 13.5% (788 in number) are known.

The German High Command, in other words, gives the names of airmen numbering 3211 in addition to 106 which are unknown in proportion of 26.9% dead and 73% now (?).

The fate of crews of 112 planes of 780 which have gone down is not known. It is estimated that these crews are 17.7% or 1028 in number. There is nothing known on men constituting 25.2% or 1465 in number.

Note: See CM-IN-627 (1 Apr 44) G-2 *requested* - HARRISON

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF, OPD, LOG, Col Park

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CM-IN-1303 (2 Apr 44) 1921Z

ejv

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: US Military Attache Ankara, Turkey
To : War Department
No. 70 31st March 1944
MILID Number 70 AHSME 688.

Attempt to evacuate Crimea will not be made unless Odessa is lost and supply becomes impossible German MA here has been saying. Kept as powerful air base dominating Black Sea. While they hold it Germans consider as impracticable any Russian landing at Varna or Burgas with design of Bulgaria from Axis detaching.

Tindall

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAP
OFD
LCG

CM-IN-142 (1 Apr 44) 04052 eng

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (K)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date **MAY 28 1973**

3 as Germany **CONFIDENTIAL**

Col Park

45

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

[REDACTED]

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: U.S. Military Attache Stockholm Sweden
To: War Department
No: 226 29 March 1944
To: Milid Washington DC (226 repeated London)

During the past 2 weeks according to personality 66, 30 German transports have passed Gotland traveling north. These vessels did not traverse main shipping channel west of Aland and failed to appear at Abo (Turku), Hangö, or Helsinki. 29 vessels returned past Gotland. Number 66 infers that vessel Seitar unloaded at Finnish Bothnian ports reported to be open as far as Vasa using the Skiftenkihti passage or unloaded supplies on Aland Islands for eventual use by German occupying troops. However no evidence of German Troops now present.

Personality 98 quoting 136 concerning these same shipments states that 23 vessels did unload supplies in South Finnish Ports but that remainder went to Baltic Ports where they unloaded troops and munitions for the Estonian Front which is being feverishly strengthened. 136 added that the Finns are continuing to strengthen their Aland Garrisons.

Number 176 quoting a "most reliable" source confirms 98's report but claims some German Troops were trans shipped in Aland Harbors and then continued on to Baltic Ports.

Information from 98 is the most reliable in my estimation. He requests OSS be given substance this message.

Raynes

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
COL. PARK
LOG

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
MAY 15 1974

300 *See memo* CM-IN-21352 (30 Mar 44 [REDACTED] cng

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: CG USMA Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No: 1271
1271.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

29 March, 1944

Following all BE German plane Feb production 1400:

800 Fighters of which 100 twin engine 300 bombers
300 Recon, Stukas etc. Total 1st line strength Feb 15th:
2,400 bombers 2,200 Fighters. Evaluation requested.

ORG circular Feb modifies theoretic composition German Inf Div hereafter to comprise 3 Inf Regt of 2 Bns each, 1 Art Regt of 2 Lt Bns and 1 Hvy Bn. Total strength reduced to 13,000 men. Mtn and Lt Divs same strength and organization as Inf Divs. Source this cable 205. 3 German Cav Regts (perhaps 88) created recently on Russian front called respectively Nord, Mitte, Sud (all in process expansion to Cav brigades of 3 to 4 Regts each) comprising: 3 Sqns of 4 Trps plus 1 Hvy Trp each. Trp has 3 IAG platoons, 1 HMG platoon, 1 trench mortar platoon with 481 MM mortars. Hvy Trp has 75 MM Howitzer Plat with 2 guns, 37 MM AA Plat with 4 guns, 20 MM AA Plat with 2 guns. Nord Cav Regt has in addition 2 MTZ Inf Bns attached.

Experiments carried out Comacchio Italy with gliders carrying 600 to 800 KGB bombs. Towing plane following release gliders at 7 to 8,000 meters throws incendiaries to mark target and draws AA fire. Following ceasing of fire gliders approach and attack before AA fire recommences.

120 Trp and materiel train (part carrying SS Hohenstaufen Div) passed Avignon Feb 20 to Feb 25 coming from Reg Auziers -Abbeville destination Nimes-Arles-Aix.

90 Trp Trns passed Leronville March 9th to 13th coming from Reg Verdun headed for Metz-Avrucourt and beyond.

CM-IN-20838 (29 Mar 44)

300 Germany

Colonel Park
40
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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Page 2

From: CG USMA Bern, Switzerland

No: 1271

29 March, 1944

1 SS Div passed Dijon March 10th to 12th coming from Nimes destination Nancy and Ardennes.

20 trns left Dunkirk on Feb 25th for Abbeville.

Tarvis traffic Feb 27 to March 5th: Toward south 94 trns or 2,600 cars of which 50 trps 200 gas 700 coal munitions etc. Toward north 2,350 cars of which 1,250 empties and numerous food and cattle cars.

South German garrisons and instruction camps empty all trained men sent hastily Russian front.

150 MM long range btrys being emplaced in Recco (near) RR tunnel and in Vernazza-La Spezia tunnel. Hvy guns emplaced above Piobino on west side Mt Massoneello.

Following all C3 Brenner and adjoining valley routes constantly kept open. Brenner traffic Feb 20th to Mar 5th: Southward 215 trns of which 35 cars 88 MM guns for Rome, 15 cars 90 CM diameter land mines for Leghorn, 55 cars gaso-line, 1,700 cars coal. Northward 196 trns carrying food scrap, metal debris and large numbers empties.

Mar 18th: 2 German Nts and 1 Inf Div to leave Yugoslavia for Brasov Rumania. RR material being collected Sofia for move.

About 2 Hun Div from Bulgar-Turkish frontier left for Bucarest and Ploesti.

PZ unit from Odessa-Salonica area left for Bourgas probably to be transported by sea to Galatz.

500 RR cars sent to Constanza to pick up German trps evacuated from Crimea since Mar 15th. Mar 16th: 13 to 4

Para Bns left Bergamo for Foligno, March 17th: Trieste 5,000 Germans incl part of 38 Div Prinz Eugen also 5,000 Italians.

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973 40

CM-IN-20838 (29 Mar 44)

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: CG USMA Bern, Switzerland

No: 1271

29 March, 1944

Middle War: Large movement empty French RR material
from Lille for Nuremberg and Vienna.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFO : CGAAF
OPD
Col Park

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 8, 1973

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-20838 (29 Mar 44) 1539Z e jv

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

~~RESTRICTED~~

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24 March 1944

The White House Map Room
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel L. Mathewson

Gentlemen:

I am transmitting herewith one copy of R & A No. 1962,
"Area and Population of the German Wehrkreise", prepared in the
Research and Analysis Branch of this office and classified as
restricted.

Sincerely yours

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research & Analysis

Enclosure

300 Germany

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

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DECLASSIFIED

R & A No. 1962

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE GERMAN WEHRKREISE

Area and population of German military districts,
May 1939 and January 1944.

SUMMARY

Area of each of the nineteen German Wehrkreise.
Population of area now included in the nineteen German
military districts as of May 1939 and 1 January 1944.

The total area coming under German Wehrkreise has increased from 585,786.07 square kilometers in May 1939 to the present area of 924,552.63 square kilometers. The area annexed was the General Government, the Bialystok district of Poland, the Polish area now called Ostgebiet, part of Slovenia, the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, Alsace, Lorraine, Luxembourg and Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet.

The total population of the German Wehrkreise, of May 1939 area, as of May 1939 was 79,529,975. The population in May 1939 of that area which has since been added to the German Wehrkreise was 32,509,815.

In order to estimate the population of each Wehrkreis as of 1 January 1944, the May 1939 population was projected over the basis of the excess of births over civilian deaths. From this total there was subtracted the estimated number of military deaths for each Wehrkreis. The

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- 2 -

estimated total of 3,539,000 deaths in the German Armed Forces was distributed among the Wehrkreise in proportion to population.

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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AREA AND POPULATION OF GERMAN MILITARY DISTRICTS

1 JANUARY 1944

Wehrkreis	Area in sq. km.	Population ¹ 1 January 1944 (in thousands)	Population ² May 1939
I	78,731.03	4,687	4,726,777
II	56,409.48	3,367	3,410,181
III	36,883.30	7,140	7,230,769
IV	30,358.99	7,875	7,975,132
V	38,813.89	5,755	5,828,147
VI	40,160.32	12,195	12,350,252
VII	32,057.80	3,208	3,248,824
VIII	56,091.45	8,441	8,548,591
IX	37,653.85	5,427	5,495,718
X	39,142.20	5,443	5,512,585
XI	33,040.46	4,149	4,201,583
XII	36,470.61	6,240	6,319,763
XIII	49,900.11	4,771	4,831,578
XVII	38,933.55	4,604	4,682,523
XVIII	52,836.52	3,046	3,084,746
XX	28,057.32	2,259	2,287,394
XXI	43,905.19	4,635	4,693,722
General Govt. Protectorate of Bohemia Moravia	142,207.00	17,957	17,884,000
	48,901.48	7,500	7,485,000
Total	924,552.63	110,679	119,577,305

- 1 Normal population projected from last census date minus deaths in the German Armed Forces.
- 2 Population of those areas now included in German military districts as of the last German census date. Of course, as of that date much of this area was not included in German military districts.

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER FROM ALUSNA DEYGLU	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	PRECEDENCE PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED
RELEASED BY	DATE 23 MAR 44	CHO	DEFERRED
TOR CODEROOM 23174	DECODED BY NOLL		PRIORITY
PARAPHRASED BY ADAMS / [Signature]	ROUTED BY PIPP	INFORMATION	ROUTINE DEFERRED
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW <input type="checkbox"/>
231143		NCR 2826	
ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT

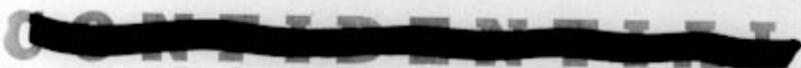
ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

ACTION	
F-0	
F-01	
F-02	
F-05	
F-07	
F-1	
F-2	
F-20	
F-3	
F-30	
F-31	
F-32	
F-33	
F-34	
F-4	
FX01	
FX30	
FX37	
FX40	
10-00	
VCNO	

LOCAL AGENT STATES GERMANS STILL WITHDRAWING FORCES FROM EASTERN FRONT FOR COUNTER ATTACK AND DEFENSES IN WEST. THAT GERMANS ESTIMATE 70 DIVISIONS IN ENGLAND AND STILL SAY THEY HOPE FOR EARLY LANDING SO THEY CAN CLEAR UP SITUATION THERE IN TIME TO COUNTER ATTACK RUSSIANS BUT THIS MAY BE PROPOGANDA. HE BELIEVES COUNTER ATTACK LATE MAY LIKELY IF NO LANDING BY THEN.

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 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (E)
 OSD letter, May 8, 1972
 By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

16...ACT
 COMINCH...2CG...CNO...NAVAIDE...2JOP...



Make original only. Deliver to Code Room With Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (1) NAVREGS.)

231143 300 Germany

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 NLR 101
 By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM NAVAL ATTACHE, GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE.

The Swedish Minister to London, Mr. Prytz, recently returned from a visit to Stockholm, made the following observations in a conversation with a Belgian official.

There are elements in Germany, among industrialists and in the Army, who are eager for peace under certain conditions. They appear confident of their ability to rid themselves of the present government and are only restrained from doing so through fear of what might happen to their country and themselves should internal disorganization throw Germany wide open to the allied armies. Their hope seems to lie in persuading the allies that Germany is able to hold out indefinitely, but that they are able and willing to end the war on any "reasonable" terms.

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

3ae Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

[REDACTED]

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: CG U.S. Forces in the European Theater of Operations
London, England.

To: War Department

Number E 20051 22 March 1944

To Bissell for Henry from Conrad signed Eisenhower
E20051.

Statement on production of pilotless aircraft by air
Commodore Pelly follows:

"With reference to signal number R-1029 dated 18th March
1944 from A G W A R to ETOUSA, there is no factual evidence on
the production of pilotless aircraft. Reports are still vague
and do no more than give the impression that stocks of
pilotless aircraft may amount to about 3000 and that monthly
production may be about 1000.

Several reports agree in saying that the manufacture of
the "Weapon" has been widely dispersed and subcontracted.

In our opinion existing channels of intelligence are
unlikely ever to obtain satisfactory evidence of the rate of
production of pilotless aircraft as can be obtained in the
case of normal aircraft. We are not in possession of any
information on production which has not been made available
to you and the statement referred to in your signal is
nothing more than a guess." Attention is invited to figure
of 3000 pilotless aircraft on hand as given in our cable W-
13395 dated 19th March 1944. This figure taken from note by
Air Staff to War Cabinet Chiefs of Staff Committee which is
now enroute you.

R 1029 is CM-OUT-7778 (18 Mar 44) G-2 No Sig
W 13395 is CM-IN-14505 (20 Mar 44) G-2
ACTION: G-2
INFORMATION: OPD COL. MATHEWSON GEN. HENRY JEIA

CM-IN-16179 (23 Mar 44) 0244Z ong

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (2)
OSD letter, May 3, 1978

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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3 to Germany

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Stockholm
To: MILID

Number 95, 10 March 1944

In spite of flood of rumors to contrary there is no evidence of imminent German crack up in the field or on the home front. Military leaders express their ability to stop Russians where they choose to and to ward off a second front. Morale in the field is satisfactory; among the younger soldiers it is excellent. However the internal situation has badly deteriorated since my number 7 of Jan 6 primarily because of bombing effect. Continued destruction, disorder, privation and strain have caused indifference and complaint to replace the community spirit which energized fire brigade, salvage and restoration activities after the early raids. The food situation worsens as railroads groan with repair and maintenance problems and the burden of servicing relocated populations multiplies. Production declines due to accumulated physical damage, casualties, disabilities, and dislocated transportation. SS repression grows even more severe. Extreme measures are commonly used to silence criticism, defeatism, and black market practices. However with all this the spirit of revenge against Germanys enemies grows apace. Promise of a secret weapon maintains hope. Fear of the Russians is more paralyzing than fear of the Gestapo. A sort of self hypnotism sustains the home front in spite of being well informed on current military and political situation. At this time the home front remains sufficiently well disciplined to absorb further punishment without cracking. Intensified propoganda and continued

CM-IN-7141 (10 Mar 44)

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (G)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

Page 2

From: Stockholm
To: MILID

unrelenting pressure are imperative in order to so
impair production as to deny effective industrial support
for the field forces. Then the end will come.

Rayens

U.S. Military Attack

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD
CG AAF

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (C)

OSD letter, May 8, 1972

by RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-INT-7141 (10 Mar 44) 2238Z med

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[REDACTED]

km

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Algiers
To: War

No. W3461/55717, 23 February 1944

Part 2 and last of W3461/55717, from Freedom 231520.

Turn through the skill of the Fuehrerschaft or from use of secret weapons all still combine to make German soldier a formidable opponent and indicate that by and large he is not ready to give in. Two. Divisional morale. Morale and combat efficiency distinctly variable but must be noted that where divisional morale considered by normal German standards poor there is no tendency to wholesale panic or surrender in battle. One Parachute Division good. Four Parachute Division apparently not outstanding but formation not yet complete or trained and lacks bond of common battle experience. 26 Panzer excellent. Hermann Goering good. 3 Panzer Grenadier only fair, some evidence of internal concern over tendency to desert. 15 Panzer Grenadier very good, considerable pride in unit achievements. 90 Panzer Grenadier excellent even in sustained action and after heavy losses. 5th Mountain poor. 44 Infantry poor. 65 Infantry evidently better than when first committed on Adriatic front. 94 Infantry poor, acknowledge as such by own personnel. 71 Infantry fairly good. 305 Infantry improved. 334 Division apparently satisfactory. 715 Division insufficient evidence available but has fought creditably. 114 and 362nd Divisions not assessed. Correction. Read in first part. Surface of morale continue to be apparent.

ACTION: G-2

No Sig

INFORMATION: OPD, CGAAF, CC/S Capt Royal USN, White House, Log

CM-IN-16779 (24 Feb 44)

0934Z DP

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(K) and 5(D) at (C)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARA Date MAY 28 1973

301 Germany [REDACTED]

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ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

F-3 0368

Serial 60-44 Monograph Index Guide No. 101-600
(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-01, 2-01) (To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. L. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From U. S. Naval Attache of Madrid, Spain Date February 21, 1944
(Ship, post, rail, afloat, office, station, or person)

Reference _____
(Direction, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)

Source Informant Evolution _____
(As official, personal observation, publication, press, conversation with— Identify when practicable, etc.) Ad to SO etc. AM/EN 3-10; SEC. 03210-11-24-42

Subject FRANCE/GERMANY - Political - Ribbentrop's letter to Marshal Petain.
(History reported on) (Main title as per Index Guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF—Give only careful summary of report, excluding substance already stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

Enclosure: (A) French translation of letter from Von Ribbentrop to Marshal Petain. (*)

Enclosure (A) is a French translation of a letter sent by von Ribbentrop at the direction of Hitler, to Marshal Petain and is forwarded as of possible interest to the Director.

It was furnished the Naval Attache by a reliable French contact in Madrid.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(C) and 3(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

(*) ONI NOTE:
French translation retained in ONI.
ONI translation attached hereto as Encl. (A).

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300 Germany

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Berlin, 29 November 1943

translation

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 303 and 304 or (3)
OSD letter, May 5, 1978
MAY 28 1973
By RHP, NARA Date

The Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs

My dear Marshal:

The Embassy at Paris was notified on the 15th of November that you, my dear Marshal, intended on that same day to announce in a radio broadcast, a change in the constitution relating to the succession of the French Chief of State; the text communicated by the French Government, as well as the plan for the revision of the constitution transmitted to Berlin by the German Embassy, reached here but a short time before the time set for the radio broadcast of your speech. Consequently, the Reich Government was not in a position to examine this law in advance in order to ascertain whether its provisions might affect the rightful interests of Germany, the occupying power.

Yet the Reich Government has a right to demand advance notice regarding all important French laws and decrees. That is why the Reich Government is amazed that an act of such great political significance as providing for the succession of the Chief of State for the duration of the war, was only submitted a short time before its projected announcement. This omission on the part of the French Government resulted in my being obliged to order the postponement of your speech on the radio. These are the facts.

Thereafter, according to reports which I have received, my dear Marshal, you saw fit, after receiving my communication regarding the necessity of this postponement, to deliver to Minister Krug von Nidda at Vichy, a statement according to which, until such time as it might be possible for you to make your speech public, you would be unable to perform your duties. Moreover, Minister Krug von Nidda heard it stated // in French government circles as well as among your entourage, that if the radio speech and the constitutional amendment were not made public in their original form, you proposed to hand in your resignation as French Chief of State. Furthermore, I have been informed of remarks made on this subject in your immediate circle which are in open contradiction to the policy of collaboration between Germany and France.

These reports, in conjunction with the changed situation in France, led me to submit a report to the Führer, whereupon the Führer directed me to communicate to you, my dear Marshal, the following statement:

1. The proposed revision of the constitution which was submitted to us tends to put the future appointment of the French Chief of State, even during the war, in the hands of a legislative body similar to the former French National Assembly. It seems, my dear Marshal, that you absolutely failed to take into account the fact that this National Assembly is the same Assembly which, in September 1939, without the slightest reason, declared war upon Germany, in spite of the solemn pledges of peace exchanged by Germany and France as late as the 6th of December 1938 at Paris, and that, furthermore, not a few of the members of this Assembly, again violating in a flagrant manner the agreement concluded between our two countries, that is to say, the Armistice, are again fighting against Germany.

The Reich Government must indignantly reject as an impossible presumption the intention of the French Chief of State to set up again an Assembly like the one created by the proposed constitutional amendment and, as it were, to legalize thereby a new band of traitors and of individuals who have violated the law.

Encl. (A) to N.A. Madrid Secret Serial 360-44

F-3 0368

2. Today, the former National Assembly is no longer in any way the lawful representative of the will of the French people. During the war, elections are impossible in other countries, and especially in France at present. And a National Assembly constituted in any other way could not legally express the will of the French people. Consequently, at present there is no legal body capable of exercising the authority with which the radio speech wished to invest it and which could be recognized by Germany.

3. This occurrence has led the Führer, who is fully aware of the recent political developments in France, to make the following statement:

Germany had hoped, at least after Montoire, that you, my dear Marshal, in return for the Führer's generous policy, would consolidate and strengthen the situation in France after the war had been lost and that you would make still more effective the collaboration with Germany so often promised. Now, if we consider the last three years of Franco-German relations, it cannot be denied that this hope has been only partially realized and that the measures which you have taken, my dear Marshal, in your capacity as French Chief of State, unfortunately have resulted only too often in making more difficult that friendly collaboration, which was nevertheless without doubt earnestly desired by both our nations and was certainly being favored by the French Government. The coup d'état, in violation of the constitution, attempted on the 13th of December 1940, to remove Monsieur Laval as head of the Government, on the charge of collaboration with Germany and even accused of having conspired with the Germans against you, my dear Marshal, in order to lure you into a trap, on the occasion of the transfer of the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to Paris, and to remove you from office; later still, the treason of your generals and admirals in North Africa and the indirect participation in this treason of certain persons in the highest places in Vichy, the proof of the violation of many of the military clauses of the Armistice terms, and finally the recent attempt to revise the constitution, in the long run likewise directed against Germany and apparently intended, by the re-establishment of the former National Assembly, which is absolutely illegal, to prepare for the future by setting up contact with the Committee at Algiers and through it, with the British and Americans, all these things are steps along a road leading further and further away from Montoire.

This constant struggle against any positive work of French reconstruction has on the other hand resulted in making impossible, due to your continued opposition, my dear Marshal, the appointment to the most important posts in the French Government and Administration of men whose sincerity would have insured the execution of a fair and reasonable policy aiming at the internal consolidation of France, as well as the elimination, at least, of the worst manifestations of social injustice.

For all these reasons, you will not be surprised, my dear Marshal, that the Reich Government has observed your activities as Chief of State with increasing disapproval. The constant obstacles placed in the way of the application of a true policy of collaboration, which, according to my information, have, during the past months, caused one crisis after the other, clearly show an attitude the motive and purpose of which can scarcely be doubted. All these developments in France prove one thing, however, namely, that the supreme authority of the French State at Vichy has adopted a policy which the Reich Government cannot approve, and that it is not disposed to accept in the future, as the occupying power, in view of its responsibility for the maintenance of order and tranquility in France.

L. In order to put an end to the present state of affairs, which has become intolerable the Reich Government now is obliged to ask the supreme authority of the French to comply with the following demands:

Hereafter any proposed modifications in laws shall be submitted in advance for approval by the Reich Government.

- 2 -

Encl. (A) to N.A. Madrid Secret Serial 360-44

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
MAY 28 1973
By RHP, NAME DE
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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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Furthermore, Monsieur Laval shall be directed to immediately reorganize the French cabinet in a manner acceptable to the German Government and insuring collaboration. This cabinet shall then receive the unqualified support of the supreme authority of the State.

Finally, the supreme authority of the French State shall be responsible for taking steps to eliminate immediately all elements obstructing the serious task of re-establishing influential positions in the Administration and appointing trustworthy persons to these posts.

5. The prompt execution of these demands is primarily to the best interests of the French nation itself, which is suffering today on account of the lack of governmental stability and on account of the serious absence of social justice. In this regard, it will suffice to point out to you the intolerable situation from more than one point of view in regard to the distribution of food, and existence of the black market and of numerous other unfortunate circumstances. The purpose of the new cabinet would be to remedy this state of affairs by very firm governmental action and by the appointment of trustworthy persons to key positions in the Administration, etc. As the occupying power, Germany is also vitally interested in maintaining law and order in the zones to the rear of /the areas of operation/ of her fighting forces, and she hopes that the French Government will take all the necessary measures to insure the maintenance of such law and order. If the French Government is unable to do this, the Reich Government must reserve the right to make other decisions with regard to the internal situation in France.

If, after the victory over France, the Führer was willing to permit a French Government to continue in the exercise of its functions in this country occupied by the German army and to maintain relations with it, that is solely due to the generous attitude adopted by the Führer with respect to France, since her defeat, which you, my dear Marshal, will not deny.

Today, Germany is engaged in a bitter struggle against Bolshevism and the other anti-European powers for the existence of Europe, a struggle which is also to no small degree a struggle for the preservation of the French nation. In this struggle, in which the heaviest sacrifices in blood are being made almost exclusively by the German people, the Reich Government must positively demand that the leaders of the French Government actively employ the authority which they hold only through the generosity of the Germans, so that this struggle in which Germany is engaged, for the benefit of Europe, may not be made more difficult by France, but, on the contrary, that it may be facilitated in every way. In this regard, I beg you, my dear Marshal, not to lose sight of the following:

Today, the sole guaranty for the maintenance of internal tranquillity and law and order in France, and thus also for the security of the French people and the French Government in the face of revolution and Bolshevik chaos, is the German Wehrmacht. The Wehrmacht has accomplished this task, as in the past under the pledge of Franco-German collaboration. In the future, its attitude will depend upon the attitude of France. In any case, I beg you to take cognizance of the fact that Germany will safeguard her interests, under all circumstances, in one way or another.

I cannot imagine that you, my dear Marshal, will fail to recognize the consequences. If, however, you consider yourself unable to carry out the German demands indicated above, or if as a result of our rejection of your bill directed

- 3 -

Encl. (A) to H.A. Madrid Secret Serial #60-44

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OSD letter, May 3, 1972
RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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against German interests you still consider yourself prevented from carrying out your duties, I must inform you, in the name of the Fuhrer, that he leaves you absolutely free to draw any conclusions therefrom which you may deem advisable.

Please accept, my dear Marshal, the expression of my highest esteem.

(s) J. von Ribbentrop

(Letter delivered to Marshal Petain by Otto Abetz).

Translator's Note

la direction supreme de l'Etat Francais = supreme authority of the French State

Due to the fact that the French version is a translation from German, translation into English of the French translation necessitated a certain amount of guesswork on the part of the translator.

Naval Intelligence
Translation No. 702
Translated by: S.A.D.
Date: 11 March 1944
Language: French

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 2, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

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Encl. (A) to H.A. Madrid
Secret Serial 76-44

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NLR 101
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

DECLASSIFIED

16 February 1944

The White House Map Room
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel L. Mathewson

Gentlemen:

I am transmitting herewith one copy of
R & A No. 1575, "The Resistance Movement in German-
Controlled Italy", prepared in the Research and
Analysis Branch of this office and classified as
secret.

*For brief, see summary
and "achievements" -
page 14 (14)*

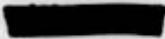
Sincerely yours,

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research & Analysis

Enclosure

300 Germany

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 1575

THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMAN-CONTROLLED ITALY

Description

A survey of the status and prospects of the anti-Fascist and anti-German resistance in occupied Italy.

1 February 1944

Copy No. 37

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Summary

An exceptionally vigorous resistance movement has appeared in German-controlled Italy despite great material and moral obstacles. Resistance activity ranges from guerrilla warfare to industrial strikes, sabotage, and various forms of passive resistance.

The resistance movement came into the open with the fall of Mussolini, when pressure on the Badoglio government resulted in various concessions to labor and probably hastened the conclusion of the armistice. With the disintegration of the Italian army, military units became the nucleus of organized guerrilla resistance in many places.

Most guerrilla units appear to be composed of a mixture of army troops, demobilized soldiers, bombed-out workers, recent deserters and draft evaders, and escaped Allied prisoners. Activity, limited mainly to isolated raids and cutting of communications, has centered mainly in the Alpine valleys from Liguria to the Yugoslav frontier, with other concentrations reported in the Apennines and the Abruzzi. Guerrilla units appear to be in contact both with the underground Committee of National Liberation and with emissaries of the Badoglio government.

Well-organized underground groups in most important cities harass the Nazi and Fascist authorities. Labor organizations have extorted important economic concessions. Assassination and terrorism, directed mainly against Fascists, has gone forward virtually unchecked. Looting of military supplies is frequent. A considerable part of the civilian population engages in passive resistance (failure to enlist for military or labor service; hoarding, black market trading, etc.).

The severity of Nazi and Fascist repressive measures testifies to the effectiveness of the movement. Decrees of the occupation authorities, attempts to mobilize Italian manpower, and increasingly ruthless punitive measures have so far failed to halt opposition.

The resistance movement could contribute heavily to Allied success in Italy if its needs for supplies, organization and direction, and political and moral support were met. Otherwise there is a possibility that it may be crushed or die out or, at any rate, fail to hasten Allied victory materially.

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I. Introduction

One of the most striking features of the Italian situation since the armistice of 3 September 1943 has been the growth of a formidable anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi resistance movement in occupied Italy in spite of the most serious material and moral obstacles. Opposition to the present rulers of central and northern Italy, though still in a rudimentary stage as compared with the highly developed resistance movements of western European and Balkan countries, is known to range from acts of simple civil disobedience all the way to full-scale military operations. In the northern provinces of Italy guerrilla bands have not only maintained themselves against determined enemy attacks, but have more than once exploited their opportunities to disrupt communications and supply lines from Germany. In the cities persistent strikes, sabotage, acts of violence and open rebellion have obliged the Nazis and Fascists to resort to severe repression and mass reprisals, which, however, have failed to secure popular compliance with their requirements. Continuance of resistance activity on present scale, with the gradual welding of the resistance movement into a disciplined organization, may seriously hamper future German military operations in the Italian theater and substantially facilitate the advance of the Allied armies.

Detailed appraisal of the Italian resistance movement is seriously hampered by the lack of precise and accurate information. Frontier reports from the underground press, interviews with escaped anti-Fascists, and the transmissions of the Allied-controlled radios all tend to overstate the importance of resistance activity either for purposes of sensationalism or in an effort to win new adherents to the resistance movements. There is some symbolic truth in the German contention that newspaper correspondents on the Italo-Swiss border "offer slabs of good Swiss chocolate for horror news from northern Italy." ^{1/} Moreover, for obvious reasons resistance leaders have avoided publishing exact information as to the whereabouts, strength and organization of their movement. Nevertheless the sum of available evidence permits at least a tentative sketch of the present status of resistance activity and some estimate of its probable significance in the future.

A. The Strength of the Resistance Movement

The anti-Fascist, anti-German resistance movement first assumed serious proportions with the German-Fascist occupation of northern and central Italy following the armistice. Despite the rapid disintegration of the Italian army, the oppressiveness of the new "Republican Fascist Government," and the natural bewilderment caused by rapid changes in the

^{1/} Nachrichten und Pressedienst, 8 January 1944 (News Digest, 11 January 1944).

situation, the Italian people soon proved themselves stubbornly recalcitrant to neo-Fascism and German military rule. Only a few political opportunists and incorrigible Fascists openly rallied to the new order. The reaction of the mass of Italians ranged from hostile indifference to open warfare.

It is true that the majority of Italians (like the French after June 1940) seemed incapable at the moment of any really decisive, positive action. In spite of the prevailing tendency to lie low and play safe, however, an organized resistance movement of exceptional vigor took shape within a very few weeks of the surrender. As early as the end of September 1943 a "neutral diplomat" was quoted as saying that "...Northern Italy, of all the countries occupied in this war, shows the greatest insubordination, bitterest will to resistance and most efficient sabotage organization." 1/ A conservative British estimate of mid-December 1943 speaks of no less than 150,000 soldiers and armed workers in the resistance movement, together with a considerably larger number of workers fleeing from labor conscription, political refugees of all kinds, war prisoners, and Jews who have left their homes. 2/ all of whom may be regarded as potential participants in some form of resistance activity.

B. Types of Resistance

Among the types of resistance activity reported to the outside world, guerrilla or partisan warfare appears to have been the most outstanding, at any rate until the coming of winter. Guerrilla bands have frequently clashed with German troops in regular battles. Smaller groups have repeatedly interrupted communication and supply lines by sabotage of railroads, bridges, passes, and tunnels, as well as by attacks on truck convoys and trains. In industrial centers resistance has taken the form of strikes, protests, sabotage, and slowdowns. In all areas, urban and rural, acts of violence and the assassination of Fascists and of occupation soldiers have occurred with increasing frequency. Looting, hoarding and black-market activities have increased enormously in the territory under German control and can well be considered another form of resistance in view of the trouble they cause the authorities. Evasion of military and labor service has been an extremely widespread and prevalent form of semi-passive resistance. All these activities are recorded and encouraged by the clandestine anti-Fascist press which publishes papers in the major cities of northern Italy.

II. Background of the Resistance Movement

The present resistance movement is in large part the outgrowth of popular anti-Fascist opposition which originated under Mussolini and

1/ Gazette de Lausanne, 1 October 1943 (News Digest, 4 October 1943).

2/ PWE Central Directive, 16 December 1943, annexe iv (CID #51757).

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- 3 -

developed rapidly under the Badoglio regime which followed it. When allowance is made for the widely different conditions prevailing in Italy before and after 25 July and before and after 8 September, it is clear that the earlier resistance movement contained the seeds of the later one within itself. Changes of methods and objectives, and even to some extent of personnel and social composition, should not obscure the fundamental continuity of the whole resistance movement.

A. Under Mussolini

Before the fall of Mussolini overt resistance to the Fascist dictatorship was made practically impossible by an efficient police organization and a highly regimented social and economic structure. Though a rudimentary underground movement probably existed even before the outbreak of the war, it was limited in scale and had little contact with the mass of the Italian people. Up to the day of Mussolini's fall, popular hostility to the dictatorship remained largely unorganized and impotent.

Increasing opposition to the war and the regime became unmistakably evident, however, following the Allied occupation of North Africa. A series of strikes occurred in major Italian war industries during the spring of 1943, notably at Milan, Turin, and Genoa. Although mainly economic rather than political in motivation, they clearly implied a challenge to the whole Fascist system. 1/

B. Under Badoglio

1. Public Opinion and the Anti-Fascist Parties

The fall of Mussolini gave rise to an immediate and general demand for peace and liberty on the part of all sections of the population. These aspirations were voiced with particular insistence, in spite of rigid censorship, by a coalition of "anti-Fascist Parties," whose organization obviously preceded the overthrow of the Duce. A proclamation signed by five parties on July 26 urged the Italian people to rally their forces with courage, firmness and confidence, so that they themselves should determine their new laws. 2/ This coalition continued to issue public statements demanding peace until the surrender of the Italian forces brought all north and central Italy under Nazi-Fascist control and the five parties were driven underground. It seems clear that

1/ CID #23926, 36268, 37997, 38656, 39191.

2/ La Stampa, Turin, 26 July 1943 (News Digest, 28 July 1943).

in this period the so-called opposition Parties were able to organize and strengthen considerably the pro-democratic, anti-Fascist forces which most vigorously demanded peace and reform during the Badoglio interlude and subsequently have been most active in attacking the Germans and Republican Fascists.

2. The Growth of Overt Resistance

A succession of open disturbances occurred in the industrial cities of northern Italy immediately after the fall of Mussolini. These seem to have been motivated partly by the explosion of pent-up anti-Fascist feelings, which found expression in armed clashes with Fascist die-hards, ^{1/} and partly by dissatisfaction with the conservative tendencies of the Badoglio government and its proclaimed intention to continue the war. Riots approaching revolutionary proportions broke out, and at many places soldiers joined civilians in demonstrations. At Milan the situation was described as particularly acute; disturbances were reported also from Rome, Florence, Naples, and Bari. Strikes occurring in Turin and Genoa apparently resulted in temporary imposition of martial law on those cities. ^{2/} General discontent in northern Italy was aggravated by severe Allied air raids on Italian industrial centers during August. Badoglio's tardiness in granting aid and compensation to bombed-out workers resulted in a general strike on August 20 in Turin, with similar labor troubles in Milan. ^{3/}

German observers, noting the political unrest in Piedmont and Lombardy, characteristically placed the blame on "Communist" elements which, they reported, were evacuating the cities and taking refuge in the mountains and forests near Lakes Maggiore and Como. The Allied bombings, together with drastic food shortages in the cities, undoubtedly did precipitate large numbers of the urban population (not necessarily communist) into the rural areas of northern Italy. "Communists" with many unemployed workers under their control were said to be propagating their ideas and forming party groups in the Lake region. ^{4/} This sector, from the first, has been a center of resistance, first against Badoglio and later against the German occupation troops and neo-Fascists.

C. The Army and the Post-Armistice Resistance Movement

The unconditional surrender of the Italian armed forces secured what had been the principal immediate objective of the resistance movement, but confronted it with the much graver task of breaking the hold imposed by the reinforced German army and the new Republican Fascist Government

^{1/} FCC Western European Weekly, 5 August 1943, pp. 14-16.

^{2/} New York Times, 4 August 1943.

^{3/} News Digest, 25 August 1943.

^{4/} Berlin, Transocean, 22 August 1943.

upon the greater part of the peninsula. This objective it held in common with the Allied armies and the reconstituted Badoglio government in southern Italy. Its strength was henceforth augmented by the almost universal popular hostility to the Germans and Fascists and, more particularly, by the conversion of some Italian military units into nuclei of resistance.

Announcement of the armistice on 8 September was followed by a rapid disintegration of the Italian army in Italy and the Balkans, the greater portion of it being immediately disarmed by the Germans. It has been estimated that out of a total of 62 Italian divisions, no fewer than 39 were forcibly disarmed, many of the troops being sent off to Germany for safe-keeping. Some 6 other divisions were disarmed by Yugoslav partisans. Of the remaining 17 divisions, fewer than 4 are believed to have chosen to continue the struggle as Allies of the Germans. Some 4 divisions elected to join the Yugoslav resistance forces, and about 9 divisions are estimated to have cast their lot with the Allies. ^{1/} These last divisions, together with irregular troops, fugitives and miscellaneous elements, apparently constitute the nucleus of the so-called partisan or guerrilla resistance in German-controlled Italy. The following paragraphs briefly describe this process of transformation. Developments in northeastern Italy (Venetia Giulia) and the Balkans, summarized here for the sake of completeness, properly concern the Yugoslav resistance movement and will not be discussed further in this report.

1. Peninsular Italy

Italian Army resistance to German occupation troops in the first days following the armistice centered especially in the large cities. A garrison of grenadiers held out bravely for nearly a day in Rome. In Milan a popular National Guard was formed but was obliged to flee since General Ruggero the local commander, refused to give the necessary support. At Turin the garrison was joined by the people and prevented the Germans from gaining complete control of the city for almost ten days. The Germans admitted serious resistance at Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Bologna and Parma. Sharp fighting was also reported from the districts south and west of Turin, where Italian Alpine units undertook the defense of the Alpine valleys against the infiltration of German occupation troops. ^{2/} As German reinforcements passed through the Brenner and spread out over the Po plain, various Italian army groups retired to the mountains which gird Italy on the north and west; thus the regions near Cuneo, Pinerolo,

^{1/} AFH, APO 512, FPO 1925, NA 4561 /eDv, 19 October 1943.

^{2/} FCC Southern European Analysis, 24 September 1943, pp. 10-12.

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Susa, Aosta, Varese, Como, Lecco and Sondrio early became centers of armed resistance in which former regular army troops took a leading part.

2. Venezia Giulia and the Balkans

Italian troops garrisoned in the northeastern region of Venezia Giulia, when not forcibly detained by the heavy German concentrations in the Trieste district, followed the lead of the predominantly Slav population and sided with the Yugoslav Partisans of General Tito (Josip Broz). The Nazi radio even accused the Divisional Commander General Malaguti of attempting to hand over the important city of Gorizia to the Partisan fighters. 1/ Subsequent reports of Partisan successes in the Julian region have occasionally mentioned the participation of Italian troops, but it is unlikely that Italians have played any outstanding part in what is essentially a Yugoslav movement.

The share that Italians may have taken in resistance activity in the Balkans is likewise difficult to determine. German communique have frequently mentioned the presence of "pro-Badoglio" troops among the prisoners and casualties. On 4 November General Messe, the Italian Chief of Staff, stated that an Italian brigade was fighting with the Yugoslavs in Slovenia, while three small divisions (the Venezia, Taurinese, and Gavinana) were assisting the Partisans in Montenegro, and the Pinerolo division was fighting the Nazis in Albania and Greece. 2/

D. Moral Obstacles to Resistance in Italy

In Italy itself the development of a resistance movement on a national scale was beset by grave moral obstacles, perhaps even stronger than the terroristic repression practiced at all times by the Fascists and Nazis. The political apathy engendered by twenty years of Fascist repression has been further fostered by the difficulties and reversals of recent months: the fall of Mussolini, the national defeat, the Allied bombings, the reappearance of the Fascists and the Germans as occupation troops, and the conservative tendencies manifested by the Badoglio government in southern Italy. Material hardship, the mere struggle to secure the necessities of life, has made perhaps the majority of Italians indifferent to the passing political storms, and reluctant to engage in dangerous activity for any cause. Enemy propaganda has hastened to take advantage of the prevailing state of mind and to confuse the issues further by its promises of a social utopia. Moreover, the Church has

1/ Bern, #6056, 24 September 1943 ; News Digest, 2 October 1943.

2/ New York Herald Tribune, 25 November 1943.

enjoined the faithful to refrain from any opposition to constituted authority, Fascist or otherwise, and has consistently condemned violent acts of resistance. It is surprising, in view of the moral pressures against it, that the resistance movement has not only maintained itself in being but has caused very serious difficulty to the occupying authorities.

III. Present State of Guerrilla (Partisan) Resistance

A. Composition of the Partisan Units

From available evidence it would appear that few if any of the Italian regular army units opposing the Germans have retained their original homogeneity and distinctness. 1/ In most cases they seem to have been joined by irregular troops, demobilized soldiers, bombed-out workers, and deserters from both the Republican Fascist and German armies. Presumably the so-called "Communists" who were already active in the Lake region in August, and the National Guard which took to the mountains from Milan after 10 September, have formed the core of larger resistance groups. In some cases army officers have organized civilian militiamen; in others, regular troops have found themselves without adequate military command.

The original fighting groups have been joined by large numbers of men who refused to answer the recruiting appeals of the Fascist Republicans and Germans. When it became known that disarmed Italian soldiers were being sent off to Germany for internment, and that both factory workers and farmers were being forcibly rounded up for service in the Reich, hundreds of men fled from the cities under cover of darkness despite curfews and armed guards. Not a small contribution to the guerrilla forces has been made by Allied prisoners of war who escaped to northern Italy, and who in some cases have organized and now lead irregular troops.

Raids by guerrilla bands on small industrial towns and villages, for the purpose of procuring arms and supplies as well as recruits, have been reported; the local population is given the option of joining the guerrillas or suffering the consequences. 2/ Trainloads of Italian deportees en route to Germany have frequently been halted in remote places to allow the travelers to join the resistance fighters. The consequence of these recruitment methods is that most resistance groups are extremely heterogeneous in character — so much so that even an unconfirmed Swiss report stating that Count De Vecchi, Fascist quadrumvir, is "leading partisan bands in the mountains bordering the Aosta valley" 3/ cannot be entirely discounted.

1/ CID # L 18926, 1 October 1943.

2/ Stockholm Tidningen, 17 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

3/ Swiss radio report, 23 December 1943

B. Location and Strength

Guerrilla resistance is mainly limited to the rural, mountainous districts of northern Italy. The main concentrations are located in the Alpine valleys and forests which extend in a semicircle from the Maritime Alps in Liguria to the Julian Alps on the Yugoslav-Italian border. Other important concentrations are said to exist in the Apennines in the Bologna region, and further south in the Abruzzi mountains.

Some areas are notable for the absence of resistance. The central regions of Latium and Umbria appear to have been almost entirely free of resistance activity of any kind, and the same has been true of Tuscany to a lesser degree.

The following description of the location and strength of the Italian resistance forces represents a summary of reports emanating mainly from Swiss, Swedish, and Allied sources during the last months of 1943. These reports have generally been released by news agencies and papers sympathetic to the resistance movement in Italy, and often tend to overestimate the number of persons involved in resistance activity, the success of anti-German-Fascist demonstrations, and the support of the population. In most cases it has been impossible to confirm the figures given for the various concentrations of resistance fighters; however, German and Fascist reports of anti-resistance action permit no doubt that the scattered resistance forces are a major threat to the security of the Germans and their Fascist allies.

1. The Piedmont Area

Immediately after the Italian capitulation considerable resistance to German occupation troops was reported from the Alpine districts south and west of Turin. Troops repatriated from the Italian-occupied zones of France were said to have joined the resistance forces. Near Cuneo, Generals Tuna (Aldo Tuna?) and Pesenti with sections of two divisions were said to have engaged German units and were reported actively fighting as late as 20 October. 1/ In the Susa and Aosta valleys serious clashes between Italian and German troops occurred soon after the armistice; it is probable that these Italian soldiers were in part disarmed or have gone underground, since little later resistance activity, aside from occasional sabotage, has been reported from this area.

Resistance centers probably still exist in Piedmont, even though quiescent. A guerrilla group of some 6,500 was reported in the

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1/ OSS Source A/ 23 October 1943.

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mountains near Cuneo as of 6 November. 1/ A report dated 16 December stated, "The grouping of the patriot military forces is roughly the same as a month ago, but their numbers have increased and they probably possess more arms: There is a large force of perhaps 40,000 men in the Piedmontese Alps." 2/ The latest overall account of the resistance in Piedmont reads as follows: "In the Aosta valley the Maquis /i.e., the guerrillas/ apparently occupy the lateral valleys, whereas the main valley is in German hands. Beginning in January, great mopping - up operations were reported against the Brousson valley, which were apparently unsuccessful. The Maquis display the greatest activity in the Piedmont and in the Cuneo Valley /sic/. Further groups are reported near Pinerolo and in the Valdensian, Saluzzo, Locana and Sesia valleys. The latter valley (north of Biella and leading to the Monte Rosa) is apparently entirely in the hands of the Maquis partisans except for the big villages." 3/

2. The Maggiore-Como Area

The resistance fighters who have received most attention in the outside press are those located in the sector around Lakes Como and Maggiore and, according to some reports, in the Ossola valley leading to Switzerland. From the Swiss side of the frontier fighting has frequently been heard at such points as Ponte Tresa, while the many Italian refugees and Allied prisoners of war reaching Switzerland have brought vivid accounts of the resistance in the Como-Lecco-Varese region. The Swiss paper, Libera Stampa, announced on 7 October that about 4,000 Alpine troops were continuing to resist German aggression in the Lecco mountains to the east of Lake Como and were complete masters of the local situation. 4/ Since it is known that many civilian and irregular fighters have also gone to this region, the 4,000 Alpine troops presumably represent only a fraction of the total resistance forces here. According to the latest available account, resistance in this area may be declining: it is stated that the "maquis" still partly occupy the shores of Lake Como, but that little fighting has been reported recently from other parts of the region. 5/

3. From Bergamo to the Dolomites

Farther to the east, the region north of Bergamo and Brescia has been the scene of active resistance. About 10,000 soldiers, mostly from former Alpine outfits, have been said to control the whole area north of Collio. 6/ According to some reports approximately 15,000 men are

1/ ARN: Weekly Intelligence Summary #63, 6 November 1943.

2/ PWE Central Directive, 16 December 1943, Annexe iv (CID #51757).

3/ Feuille d' Avis, Neuchatel (FCC Southern European Analysis, 27 January 1944).

4/ Der Bund, Bern, 4 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable, London).

5/ Feuille d' Avis, Neuchatel (FCC Southern European Analysis, 27 January 1944).

6/ Source A #13998, 23 October 1943.

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grouped together in the Valtelline, south of the Grisons; other reports say that the Valtelline has been occupied by the Germans from the beginning, but that there is a large pocket of resistance in the Bergamo-Brescia area and especially in the Canonica valley. Although clashes with Germans are seldom on a large scale in this region, they are frequent enough to render the task of the German troops of occupation exceedingly difficult. ^{1/} According to the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet (13 January 1944), the German Command recently established a closed zone in the upper Valtelline, south of Stelvio, which may be entered only by civilians holding a special permit.

Still farther eastward, in the mountains around Trento, in the Venetian and possibly the Dolomite Alps, and stretching into the plains north of Venice, ^{2/} Italian troops who refused to allow themselves to be disarmed are said to continue their fight against the German forces with the support of the Italian population.

4. Other Areas of Resistance

In addition to the highly developed resistance centers of northern Italy, lesser centers of Italian resistance are reported to exist in Romagna, the Marches, Tuscany, and the Abruzzi.

a. The Romagna

Among the more isolated regions of anti-German resistance is the area around the city of Bologna and the region which stretches east from Bologna and Forlì to the Adriatic. Svenska's correspondent, who talked with "partisans" on the Swiss frontier, reported in October that 20,000 Italians were operating in small formations in the Bologna area, but were compelled to limit their activity owing to shortages of ammunition. ^{3/} Many of these Italians apparently were civilians who had left their homes for the forests; nearly all were unarmed, and they cannot at present be regarded as fighting guerrillas. Large numbers of these fugitives apparently have taken refuge in the Apennines south and west of Bologna.

b. The Marches

Reports of resistance from the Marches have been scattered and infrequent. Resolute resistance against the Germans at the time of the armistice was reported from Ascoli-Piceno. The Italian troops stationed there held out for more than a day, then left the town with the available arms and fled to the mountains, where they split into two groups each

^{1/} News Digest, 11 November 1943; Feuille d' Avis, Neuchâte 1 (FCC Southern European Analysis, 27 January 1944).

^{2/} Ibid.

^{3/} Press Intell. Cable, Bern, 10 October 1943.

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commanded by a colonel. Italian patriots were said to have joined these troops "in great number," and the two groups according to last reports were still resisting the German occupation units. 1/

c. Tuscany

Little guerrilla activity was reported from Tuscany in the first months following the armistice, but during December several enemy accounts spoke of mopping-up operations in this region. A recent Swiss report mentions partisan groups around Florence and Prato, in the Lunigiana, and around Carrara, Pistoia, and Verno. 2/

d. The Abruzzi

In the wild Abruzzi mountains eastward from Rome "masses" of Italian officers and soldiers are said to have gone into hiding rather than submit to the Germans. These Italians have been joined, it is further reported, by thousands of Allied prisoners of war escaped from the large prison camp near Avezzano. This resistance force, supported and fed by the local population, has apparently been formidable enough to compel the German occupying forces to keep to the main roads and the cities. 3/

An unconfirmed report of 5 December from Barcelona claims that there is an Italian guerrilla outfit in the Abruzzi numbering as much as 100,000 men, of whom 50,000 are said to be fully armed. The nucleus of this group is said to consist of some 20,000 Badoglio troops who retired to the Gran Sasso and Morrone districts after the armistice. 4/

C. Organization

The organization of partisan resistance groups varies according to the locality and the activities involved, but tends to conform to a common pattern based on an adaptation of the standard military organization. Some groups are apparently divided into highly mobile specialized groups of cells and squads, but in general more informal groupings, ranging from 50 to 500 men in most cases, and moving frequently to avoid capture or search, seem to prevail. 5/

The clandestine newspaper Il Combattente has stated that operative units generally number 40 to 50 men; these are subdivided into nuclei

1/ FCC Ticker, Algiers radio, 17 October 1943.

2/ Feuille d'avis, Neuchâtel (FCC Southern European Analysis, 27 January 1944).

3/ Stockholm Tidningen, 8 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

4/ New York Times, 6 December 1943.

5/ Feuille d'avis, Neuchâtel (FCC: Southern European Analysis, 27 January 1944).

of five men each, headed by a caponucleo. Two nuclei form a scuadra, which operates under a caposquadra. The largest unit, the detachment, is led by a capoandante and a commissario. The "Partisan Service Corps," according to this account, is composed of outside sympathizers who cooperate with the operative units. The guiding principle of the organization is said to be mobility combined with strict discipline and close communication between groups. 1/

D. Central Direction

Much confusion has arisen regarding the effective leadership of the guerrilla movement in view of the claims put forward by the Committee of National Liberation (representing the five anti-Fascist opposition parties), which take no account of the part played by the Badoglio Government through Marshal Messe and his aides. This situation has led some observers to draw a distinction between so-called "Liberation forces" and so-called "Badoglio forces" within the resistance movement. Actually, however, it would seem that few if any resistance groups are sufficiently homogeneous to warrant such a differentiation, and the extent to which any of them have yet accepted the leadership of a central authority, in the political or even in the military sphere, is questionable.

1. The Committee of National Liberation

According to some reports, all partisan actions since 1 November have been carried out under instructions from an Italian "Committee of National Liberation," representing the five anti-Fascist political parties, which is said to have branches in most of the important cities of northern Italy. The central committee, dealing as far as possible with problems of finance and the supply and distribution of arms and ammunition, is said to have enabled the partisans to overcome their initial shortages. Several factories have been reported secretly manufacturing arms for the guerrillas. The committee has claimed to have raised several hundred million lire from banks, and in addition a number of Italian financiers are said to be supporting the resistance movement, much to the chagrin of the Fascist press. Several dissident groups (among them the communists) who originally refused to obey the committee are said to have placed themselves under its direction on discovering that it alone was able to arm, feed and finance the resistance forces. 2/

The opposition parties grouped in the Committee of National Liberation have been the natural leaders in organizing underground newspapers, and at the present time there are said to be several influential

1/ (Libera?) Stampa (Press Intell. Cable, Geneva, 30 November 1943).

2/ OSS Source A #14114, 1 November 1943; Der Bund, Bern, 20 December 1943 (Press Usinform, Geneva).

papers appearing regularly, sometimes with editions for the provinces. Among the principal clandestine newspapers claimed to be appearing in northern Italy are Liberazioni, published by the North Italian Committee of National Liberation; Italia Libera and Giustizia e Libertà, the papers of the Party of Action, with Rome, Piedmont and Lombardy editions; Il Risorgimento Liberale, the organ of the Liberal Reconstruction Party; Unità, the paper of the Communist Party; Avanti!, published with provincial editions by the Italian Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity; and Il Partigiano (sic) and Il Combattente, printed by the so-called activists and devoted entirely to the struggle of the partisans, their actions, their objectives and techniques. 1/

The content of most of these papers appears to be made up chiefly of appeals to the Italians to join in support of the resistance effort. Thus far there has been a noticeable tendency to subordinate differences of opinion on internal politics and to give priority to the struggle for national liberation. In the broadcasts of the Bari Radio, ~~this clandestine press parallel~~ ^{with the clandestine press parallels} which calls upon all Italians of whatever political affiliation to continue the struggle against the Germans and Fascists. Liberazioni, one of the few underground papers to reach the outside world, contains numerous accounts of resistance activities; guerrilla warfare, sabotage and civil disobedience. 2/

2. The Badoglio Government

The Badoglio government has also maintained contact with the resistance groups both by radio from Bari and Sardinia and by dropping liaison officers and supplies behind the German lines. Marshal Caviglia and his Chief of Staff General Pirzio-Biroli apparently were active in organizing resistance forces in the Apennines and in north Italy, though Pirzio-Biroli is said to have joined Badoglio in the south, while the Germans claim to have arrested Caviglia. Late in November General Messe's aide Colonel Guarini is said to have parachuted to an undisclosed spot in northern Italy and was reported as assembling some 20,000 patriot troops southeast of Lake Como. 3/ On 11 December the Badoglio government, in order to protect north Italian guerrilla fighters and to strengthen its own position in relation to the resistance forces, instructed the latter to wear a distinctive sign (a transversal tricolor worn on the lapel of the coat) in accordance with the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907; at the same time it was announced that the Italian armed civilian bands of north Italy claim all the protection foreseen by the laws of war. 4/

1/ OSS Source : #14218, 11 November 1943; Libera Stampa, Lugano, 1 December 1943 (Press Intell. Cable, Geneva).

2/ Press Intell. Cable, Switzerland, 30 November 1943.

3/ Stockholm afonbladet, 27 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

4/ Italian government Radio, Bari, 11 December 1943 (FCC Southern European Analysis, 16 December 1943).

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E. Achievements

Immediately after the armistice announcement on 8 September, the resistance effort of Italian forces was limited to holding off the German occupation troops long enough to permit individual garrisons to gather supplies and withdraw to more defensible positions. Subsequently there appear to have been very few large-scale engagements between guerrilla fighters and the German forces. Direct military action has been limited, for the most part, to raids on isolated German posts in order to get arms and other provisions.

One of the main objectives of the guerrillas has been the interruption of German communications through the mountain passes. The Mont Cenis tunnel to France has been blocked several times since September. The Aosta valley leading to the Great St. Bernard pass has been the scene of armed clashes and communications sabotage. A pitched battle took place here at Villadossola in the area around the Simplon tunnel -- the most active guerrilla section in Italy -- in November; heavy German reinforcements rushed from Bolzano failed to break the resistance opposition. 1/ The vital line of the Brenner pass seems to have been cut repeatedly; twice in September the pass was attacked by Italian partisans, and in November a railroad bridge near Trento allegedly was demolished while being crossed by a German train. 2/ Further south the railroad lines from Milan to Padua, and from Cuneo to Mondovi, were cut in November, while the tunnel on the Florence-Bologna line was also temporarily blocked. In the city of Turin the central station was besieged for three days by Italian "freedom fighters" who attacked the Germans with hand-grenades and machine-guns. 3/

The most recent reports indicate that important changes have occurred in the guerrilla situation during the last six or eight weeks. Colder weather and lack of essential supplies and arms have forced many guerrilla adherents to return to the cities, there to continue resistance in "town squads" or to submit temporarily to Nazi-Fascist rule, and there has been a radical decrease in the number of reported engagements between patriot and German-Fascist forces.

IV. Other Forms of Resistance

In the cities and in rural areas where there is no organized partisan movement, resistance to the Nazis and Fascists has gone forward actively despite the most determined efforts at suppression. Urban resistance

1/ La Suisse, 16 November 1943 (quoted by London radio).

2/ OSS Source A #14672, 5 November 1943.

3/ Radio reports, London, 27 November 1943; Stockholm Social Demokraten, 20 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

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activity is carried on by more or less closely-knit underground groups probably numbering as much as several thousand in most important cities, and has caused undeniable inconvenience to the Nazi and Fascist authorities.

As with guerrilla resistance, certain areas stand out by the relative absence of organized opposition. Aside from industrial disturbances and the occasional assassination of neo-Fascists there is little evidence of resistance in Venice, Genoa, or other coastal towns; these possible invasion points are obviously well garrisoned and policed. Most reports of resistance in the Rome and Florence areas are limited to accounts of sabotage and political assassination, although it has occasionally been asserted that there are well organized and armed resistance groups in Rome, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000 men. ^{1/}

A. Organized Labor Activity

Labor unrest has been a major factor in the instability of the Republican Fascist state, and appears to have seriously interfered with war production. Few instances of major industrial sabotage have been publicized, but repeated strikes have occurred despite the Nazi and Fascist efforts at labor appeasement. Early in November it was reported that workers at the Breda works at Sesto San Giovanni had called a strike and received assurances that their demands would be met providing they returned to work immediately. ^{2/} Later in November workers in Turin staged mass demonstrations, marching through the streets with red flags and signs on which pay raises were demanded. The Nazi and Fascist police at first arrested many demonstrators as communists; later, as the jails were filled to overflowing, the officials and factory managers opened negotiations with the workers' representatives. ^{3/} The protesting groups seem to have gained substantial wage increases and family bonuses, and the Turin demonstrations were followed by similar movements in Venice, Bologna, Florence, Leghorn, Modena, and Padua. Other important strikes in Genoa, Turin and Milan, were reported during December.

B. Assassination

Although less important than guerrilla warfare and large-scale sabotage, the unceasing assassination of Nazis and Fascists, regularly catalogued in the Fascist press, appears to be very destructive of morale

^{1/} OSS Source A #15727, 26 October 1943.

^{2/} Press Usinform, Switzerland, 13 November 1943.

^{3/} Stockholm Aftonbladet, 25 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

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among the occupation troops and the "Republicans." Assassination occurs regularly in places where partisan bands could not exist: Rome and Florence, which are among the most heavily policed Italian towns, distinguish themselves as centers of political assassination.

The main objects of personal attacks have been the Fascists, both because they are more detested than any other group of individuals, and also because they are less well armed than the German occupation soldiers. According to one Swiss press report, assassination is carried out under a special branch of the Committee of National Liberation, the "squads for town operations," which include people from every walk of life and attack only Fascists unless specifically instructed to the contrary. 1/ Fascists and Germans alike, however, have been the victims of shootings, knifings, bomb explosions, and kidnapings. Other Fascists and Nazi sympathizers have been warned by threat letters from the resistance groups, and the clandestine press compiles and publishes a blacklist of those singled out for violent punishment. Leaflets distributed in Milan immediately after the executions of the former Fascist Grand Council members announced that the judges of the Verona trials would be brought to the same ignominious end as those they sentenced to death. On 14 January one of the judges, Domenico Littica, was killed in an automobile accident when the brakes of his racing car failed to work. 2/ That the authorities take a serious view of political assassination is evidenced by the extremely severe reprisals taken against this type of offense.

C. Looting

Disruption of German supply services has been accomplished not only by the bombing of railroads, bridges and passes, but also by looting, hoarding and black market activities. Immediately after the armistice resistant Italians made every effort to procure and hide arms and ammunition; apparently only a fraction of the vital small arms supply was recovered by the authorities, despite the large rewards offered. 3/ The looting of supply trains, truck convoys, and single trucks and wagons has increased since the capitulation. Money, food, clothes and blankets have been stolen by resisters repeatedly, in every section of northern

1/ Der Bund, Bern (FOC Southern European Analysis 6 January 1944).

2/ New York Times, Jan. 15, 1944.

3/ Press Usinform, Bern, 12 November 1943.

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Italy. 1/ The use of Fascist and German uniforms in carrying out looting operations is said to have been widespread and successful.

D. Civil Disobedience

While it appears that only a very small percentage of the total number of Italians are engaged in active resistance activity of the types described above, those who are guilty of simple civil disobedience are very numerous and seem to constitute at least a very large minority of the population.

The most general form of civil disobedience has been the refusal to comply with the enlistment campaigns launched by the civil and military authorities. Former officers and soldiers have refused to return to their posts; new army classes have failed to appear when called for induction; recruits for the Republican Fascist Party, the Militia, and the police and labor service have invariably fallen below the quotas set by the government. The results of the German campaign to secure men and women to work in Germany have been pitiful. Although some Italians apparently do report for German labor service under great pressure, there have been instances where the Germany-bound workers have jumped from the train at a prearranged signal from the engine driver, and other trains have been stopped and emptied by partisan bands. 2/

Hoarding and black market activities have seriously hampered Nazi efforts to gear the Italian economy to their war effort. In September it was reported that farmers had "universally" refused to send their product to German-occupied towns for fear of confiscation, causing hunger demonstrations in such centers as Rome, Milan, Bologna and Turin. 3/ Food shortages, which have at all times been a major source of unrest in German-occupied Italy, are undoubtedly caused in part by withholding of stocks from possible German confiscation. The seriousness with which the Germans regard food and black market offenses is reflected in the threat, issued as early as September, to shoot anyone caught selling or buying on the black market. 4/

1/ Press Usinform, Bern, 16 November 1943; News Digest, 9 November 1943.

2/ Stockholm Dagens-Nyheter, 10 November 1943 (Press Intell Cable).

3/ Press Intell. Cable, Stockholm, 16 September 1943.

4/ Press Intell. Cable, Stockholm, 24 September, 1943.

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Another difficulty adding to the economic confusion has been the monetary situation. The Germans at first issued army currency which Italians were obliged to accept as legal payment; later this money was withdrawn. In Rome widespread hoarding of coins occurred and even banks as well as commercial establishments refused to change large lira notes. 1/

E. Urban Contacts with Partisans

One of the few recorded instances of contact between industrial factory workers and guerrilla fighters occurred early in the winter when a band of partisans surrounded the ILVA ironworks at Lovere on Lake Iseo. The guerrillas wrecked the shops, took some two million lire, and shot two Fascist officials as they escaped to the hills. 2/ "Political patrols" have been sent out from guerrilla headquarters to neighboring factories, where the workers are given the choice of joining the partisans or suffering further depredations. When such an instance occurred at Villadossola the partisans made use of the municipal loudspeaker; unfortunately this only served to warn the Germans of their presence, and the Nazis dispatched mechanized units to the town. The guerrillas were able to withdraw with negligible losses. 3/

During December it was reported that the Communist and Socialist Parties were ordering their people back from the maquis to continue the fight in the towns. Part of this influx from the rural resistance areas to the cities is said to have been prompted by the fact that the guerrillas lacked equipment, were confused by the Allied support of Badoglio and the monarchy and were unable to resist various forms of German-Fascist bribery. 4/ However, it seems certain that partisan task-forces continue to make incursions into urban areas, as happened in the "battle" which took place between Fascists and partisans in Milan in December during the funeral procession of the murdered Fascist chief, Aldo Resega. In this instance the partisans were reported to have placed themselves in safety by regaining their mountain quarters. 5/

V. German-Fascist Repression

The best measure of the effectiveness of the resistance movement thus far is the extent of enemy efforts to combat it. The Nazis and Fascist have used every means of persuasion and force to curb the resistance movement. The press and radio have been mobilized to represent the present

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- 1/ Press Intell. Cable, Stockholm 29 October 1943
 - 2/ Gazette de Lausanne, 8 December 1943 (Press Intell. Cable, Geneva)
 - 3/ Stockholm Tidningen, 17 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable, Stockholm).
 - 4/ PWE Weekly Intelligence Summary, 6, 13 December 1944 (CID) #50684 and 51740).
 - 5/ Libera Stampa, Lugano, 24 December 1943 (Press Intell. Cable, Geneva).

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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- 17 -

struggle as a defense of the motherland against the "bolshewist-plutocrat" invasion by the Allies. The newly proclaimed "Italian Social Republic" is hailed as the salvation of the working man. Those who remain recalcitrant to Fascist and German benefits are threatened with loss of ration coupons, prison, deportation, and summary execution as punishment for the slightest signs of resistance.

A. German Decrees

As soon as the German occupation forces had overrun northern and central Italy martial law was declared. On 15 September severe penalties were announced for all who aided or sheltered Allied prisoners-of-war, for saboteurs, and for striking workers. ^{1/} On the 21st, the Officer in Command of the German Armed Forces in Italy decreed the death penalty for seizing or possessing weapons or other military property, ordered Italian officers and men of all ranks to report to the nearest German Military Command under penalty of court martial, and demanded that the place of refuge of escaped Anglo-American prisoners be reported at once. On 22 September the military classes of 1920-1924 were called to service in the Rome area with the warning that defaulters would be dealt with by the War Tribunal and sentenced accordingly. The above are merely typical of the many general decrees issued soon after the Germans seized northern Italy and constantly reiterated.

B. Mobilization Efforts

The return of the Fascists was also marked by a campaign to re-mobilize Italian manpower and military strength, partly, no doubt, as a means of nipping incipient resistance in the bud. Frantic appeals for membership in the reconstituted Republican Fascist Party and its affiliated organizations were launched by press and radio, and have been repeated without interruption. Volunteers for labor service in Italian industry and agriculture, in the Todt Organization, in the bombed areas, and for service in Germany were demanded with insistence. Italians were urged to enter the German *Wehrmacht* directly or to join the new Republican Fascist Army. But the Italians refused to answer these appeals in any appreciable numbers; many went into hiding as the manpower draft became compulsory, others joined the active resistance movement.

C. Punitive Measures

When the Nazi-Fascist rule had established itself and it became apparent that popular non-support was turning into active hostility, additional and harsher measures were announced. The death penalty was ordered for an increasing number of crimes, including the illegal possession

^{1/} News Digest, 17 September 1943.

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- 20 -

of arms, for any violence against Germans, or for engaging in strikes and propaganda activity. 1/

The full force of repression has been expressed in punitive measures taken against specific instances of resistance, rather than in general edicts. Saboteurs, franc-tireurs and looters have been punished with immediate execution. More recently the practice of penalizing a whole community for the crime of one or two individuals has come into favor. The arrest of hostages has been the culminating step in this system of terror. On 15 November, the Swiss paper Der Bund reported that well over 1000 persons had been taken as hostages in Milan, 500 in Monza and 250 in Setto San Giovanni. The assassination of a few German soldiers in Turin was punished by the execution of 100 prisoners taken from a nearby concentration camp. The victims' bodies were publicly displayed as a warning to the populace. 2/

The declaration of martial law, state of emergency, state of siege, and the imposition of curfews has been undertaken repeatedly in an effort to curb resistance activities in the northern provinces. During the week of 7-13 November, a state of siege following acts of sabotage and "incidents" was declared in Milan, Florence, Monza, Stradella, Como, Lecco, Reggio Emilia, Ferrara, Parma, Gorizia and Udine. The city of Milan was fined one hundred million lire in the same period. It has been reported that in retaliation for the kidnaping of four Nazi soldiers, the village of Boves near Cunec was plundered and burned by the Germans. So-called "alphabetical executions" were perpetrated in Reggio Emilia, while at Ferrara a veritable pogrom against anti-Fascists took place after the assassination of a Fascist leader. 3/

VI. The Prospects of the Resistance Movement

There can be little doubt that a strong guerrilla army operating in north Italy, in conjunction with an intensification of urban resistance, could hasten the progress of the Allied armies in Italy and divert important German forces from other fronts. This end will be achieved, however, only if the resistance movement is able to maintain and strengthen itself in the face of constant enemy efforts to stamp it out.

-
- 1/ FCC Southern European Analysis, 8 October, 5 November 1943.
 - 2/ Stockholm Svenska, 14 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).
 - 3/ Stockholm Aftenbladet, 25 November 1943; Basler Nachrichten, 28 November 1943 (Press Intell. Cable).

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A. Needs of the Resistance Movement1. Supplies

In order to continue to play an effective part in the war, the resistance movement undoubtedly requires an adequate and continuous provision of arms, ammunition and other supplies. A portion of these things can be and is being furnished by the Italians themselves: farmers, factory-workers, industrialists and even government employes are known to be working underground to furnish the indispensable supplies. But to gain real effectiveness the movement clearly requires further arms and materiel from outside. It is reported that the Allies and the Badoglio government have begun to drop necessary weapons to the guerrilla fighters from planes. Intensification of this aid is presumably a prerequisite for any militarily effective action.

2. Organization and Direction

The effective provisioning and distribution of supplies, as well as the coordination of anti-Fascist and anti-German activity, presupposes efficient organization, planning, and direction of efforts, both within the resistance movement and in its relations with the Italian and Allied governments. In particular, the present duality of leadership as between the Badoglio government and the Committee of National Liberation probably must give way to a single unified command; otherwise it may well become a source of political dissension within the movement.

3. Moral and Political Support

The enormous risks of any participation in resistance activity makes the question of political aims particularly crucial. In general, the objectives of the resistance movement coincide with those of the Italian and Allied government. On the other hand, it is impossible to overlook the fact that many of the resistance elements have political and social aims which to some extent run counter to the apparent intentions of the Badoglio government, and which they will be unwilling to set aside permanently even in the interests of a united liberation effort. Already there have been reports that resistance sentiment is veering away from the western Allies as a result of disappointment with their military and political action. ^{1/} Resistance elements are not likely to run the continual risk of summary execution if they believe, however mistakenly, that their political and social claims will not be recognized by the Allies and the future Italian government.

B. The Chances of Survival

If the above-mentioned needs of the resistance movement can be met, the chances that it will survive are good. It is possible, of course, that

^{1/} "The Radical Trend in German-Occupied Italy," R & A No. 1681.

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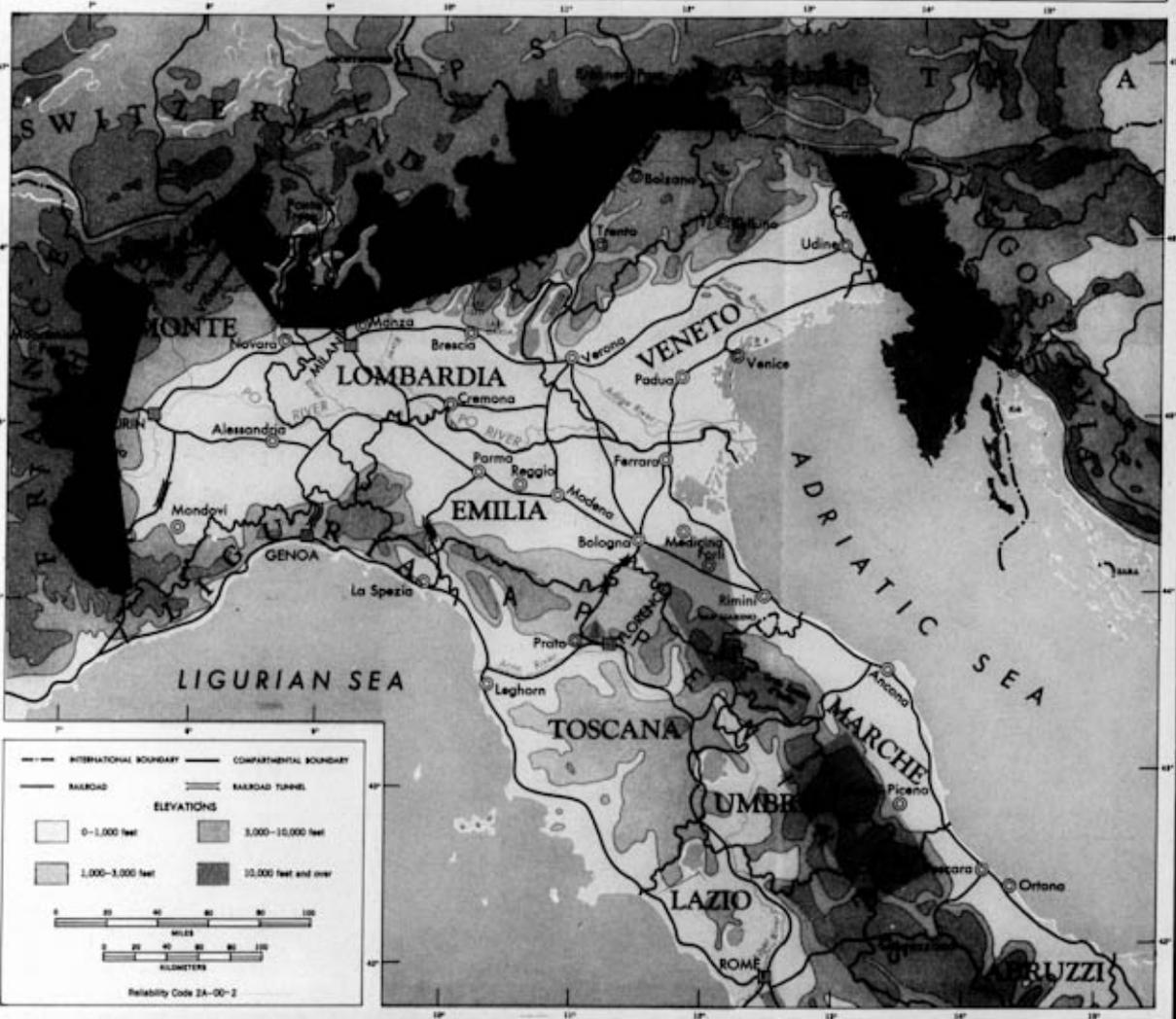
- 22 -

the Germans, in order to wipe out all behind-the-lines resistance in anticipation of an Allied invasion elsewhere in Europe, may undertake a serious campaign to exterminate Italian resistance before it is too late. There is also a danger that the resisters may be persuaded to give up the fight even without such a campaign, if they should be forced to continue the struggle with their present meager facilities. On the whole, however, the hatred of the Germans and the Fascists is probably so intense that opposition cannot be entirely crushed. The main question, therefore, is whether the resistance movement will exhaust itself in isolated, uncoordinated violence or will be consolidated, disciplined, supplied and utilized as a powerful adjunct to the Allied military advance.

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THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMAN CONTROLLED ITALY

CENTER OF URBAN RESISTANCE
 MAIN RESISTANCE AREA
 SPORADIC RESISTANCE AREA, PASSIVE GUERRILLA CONCENTRATIONS
 LITTLE OR NO RESISTANCE AREA



[REDACTED]

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

[Handwritten signature]

From: Sieckholz
To: MILID
No: 50 10 February 1944

For Sissal also sent London.

136: Number 98 reports the following coming from number

DSS?

HDQTRS GDW located in Teres Pol since 5th Jan 44. HDQTRS Army Group Mitte has been moved to same location. Feld Ausbindungs Division EW have been established in the German East Front area of which the following have been identified: 381, 388, 390 and 391. Troop concentrations are taking place in South Western and Western Germany but magnitude unknown. Rated B 2.

136 expects Russians will succeed in expelling the Nazis from the area East of Lake Peipus, that they will penetrate German defenses in the Narva-Lake Peipus area and occupy Estonia. In his opinion Germans will be unable to defend successfully any line short of the Duna.

Rayens, MA

ACTION: G-2
INFORMATION: OPD
WHITE HOUSE ✓

CM-IN-7302 (11 Feb 44) 0235Z ong

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OBD Letter 5/3-72
MAY 15 1974

300 Germany

[REDACTED]

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

AVAIL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM ALUSNA MOSCOW		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	
RELEASED BY		FOR ACTION CNO	PRIORITY
DATE 5 FEB 1944			RRRR
TOR CODEROOM 050400			DEFERRED
DECODED BY MELTON			
PARAPHRASED BY STEVENS		DEFERRED	
ROUTED BY HUTCHINSON		DEFERRED	
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.			IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW
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ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

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FX37	39
FX40	40
IC-00	41
VCNO	42

MOSCOW 041210 RELIABLE INFORMANT STATES ENEMY FORCES BLACK SEA ROUMANIAN REGEL FERDINAND REGINAMARIA MAR-ASESTI SUBS DELFINOUL AND 38 TYPE. MINELAYER 1500 TONS CONVERTED. ONLY MINELAYER AND DELFINOUL EVER GO TO SEA. GERMAN 7 250 TON SUBS ASSEMBLED FROM SECTIONS SHIPPED OVERLAND. SUBS USED TO TRAIN CREWS AGAINST EASY SOVIET TARGETS. ABOUT 30 MTB. MANY LANDING CRAFT OF WHICH ABOUT 30 FITTED FOR MINELAYING. 2 RED SUBS BUILDING AT NIKOLAEV TAKEN OVER AND COMPLETED BY GERMANS. 2 TANKERS APPROXIMATELY 9000 TONS EACH. ITALINA 6 MTB AND 3 OF ORIGINAL 6 POCKET SUBS. OF 6 RED MERSHIPS BUILDING NIKOLAEV 1 GERMAN COMPLETED AND OPERATING. REMAINING TOWED TO ROUMANIA FOR COMPLETION DUE GERMAN EVACUATION

~~SECRET~~

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

OPNAV-NCR-13
041215 300 Germany

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

AL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

ENTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEE	1
RELEASED BY		FOR ACTION INFORMATION	PRIORITY 2
DATE			ROUTINE 3
TOR CODEROOM			DEFERRED 4
DECODED BY			PRIORITY 5
PARAPHRASED BY	STEVENS		ROUTINE 6
ROUTED BY	HUTCHINSON		DEFERRED 7
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PAGE 2 OF 2	041215	NCR9295	9
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ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT 20

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

NIKOLAEV FACILITIES. GERMAN AIR BOMBING EAST BLACK PORTS SPORADIC. BATUM NOT YET ATTACKED REMAINDER EXCEPTION NOVOROSSISK AND TUAPSE ONLY LIGHTLY BOMBED AT RARE INTERVALS. AT SUKHUM ENEMY ATTENTION DIRECTED ALMOST SOLELY ON LARGE FLOATING DRYDOCK WHICH NOW SUNK. LITTLE ENEMY MINELAYING EITHER SUB OR AIRCRAFT EXCEPT DEFENSIVELY OFF OWN AREAS. SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF CRIMEA CUTTING DOWN FRUIT TREES AND CARTING OFF EVERYTHING WHICH MAY EVER BE OF USE TO EITHER REDS OR THEMSELVES. MAJORITY OF TROOPS IN CRIMEA GERMAN PLUS FEW ROUMANIANS EVACUATED FROM DNEIPER BEND

16...ACT
 NAVAIDE...COMINCH...

DECLASSIFIED
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (S)
 OSD letter, May 8, 1972
 by RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

ACTION	
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 NLR 101
 By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE
FROM <u>ALUSNA ANKARA</u>		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEES	
RELEASED BY _____		CNO	PRIORITY
DATE <u>29 JAN 44</u>			ROUTINE
TOR CODEROOM <u>1746/28</u>			DEFERRED
DECODED BY <u>STRICKLAND</u>		RECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (E) OSD letter, May 8, 1972 By RHP, NARS Date <u>MAY 28 1973</u>	PRIORITY
PARAPHRASED BY <u>WIDMAN</u>			ROUTINE
ROUTED BY <u>WIDMAN</u>			DEFERRED

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271850 NCR 3305

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT

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LOCAL AGENT REPORTS FOLLOWING GERMAN PLAN OBTAINED FROM GERMANS OF HIGH RELIABILITY. "GERMANS HOPE HOLD RUSSIANS. BY RECENT GENERAL WITHDRAWAL GERMANS HAVE ECONOMIZED SUFFICIENT FORCES TO REPULSE ANGLIO SAXON LANDING. THEREFORE WOULD WELCOME A LANDING BECAUSE AFTER REPELLING IT GERMANS COULD THROW ALL THEIR WEIGHT AGAINST RUSSIANS BEFORE WE COULD PREPARE NEW EFFORT. ALSO THE REVERSE WOULD AFFECT AMERICAN POLITICS FAVORABLE TO AXIS."

LOCAL AGENT DISAGREES WITH GERMAN OPTIMISM AND SEES IN IT POSSIBLE PROPAGANDA DESIGNED TO KEEP TURKEY NEUTRAL BUT SEEMS CONVINCED IT IS TRUE GERMAN ESTIMATE. ACTION....16 COMINCH...NAVAIDE...OP01....

No. 1 ADMIRAL No. 2 FILE No. 3 7-1 OR CHARTROOM. No. 4 SPECIAL

SEALED ~~SECRET~~

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OPNAV-NCR 13

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 By RT, NARA, Date 4/23/94

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SANITIZED DOCUMENT

AGE

who at present has no particular command. He is pro-allied and his information in the past has been fairly accurate.

From: Madrid
To: MILID
No: 39 27 January 1944

CMIRL Hook to MILID, ETOUSA and Freedom G2

Summary following is [redacted] Estimate of military situation today:

"Germany has not more than 40 Divs in strategic reserve, 10 of which are in West. Impossible for Germany to increase effectives at this time or even withdraw any considerable force from Russian Front during rainy season. Large scale coordinated United Nations attack East and West will result in collapse of 1st Germ Front.

"From reliable Germ Officer Source an informed destruction Germ Aircraft factories result Allied bombing is great.

"From high Germ Luftwaffe Officer learn production progressing rapidly on new Ger rocket for use by both air and land forces. To counter this tremendous number anti-aircraft guns will be required. However production not yet reached point where weapon can be used with desired devastating effect."

Comment: [redacted] previous estimates merit B2 eval of above.

Hohenthal

ACTION: G-2
INFORMATION: OPD
CG AAF
WHITE HOUSE
GEN HENRY
LOG

CLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. (b) (1) and (b) (7) (C)
AND 760111
By: SLR Date: APR 23 1976

CM-IN-18506 (28 Jan 44) 0656Z mcs.

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

308 Germany

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

WSE
[Handwritten signature]

From: Stockholm
To: MILID Wash. DC
No: 12 10th January 1944

Following the effective November bombing of Berlin a noticeable improvement in the morale of the German home front became evident. The reasons were two fold. Goebels working on the German weakness for hero worship skilfully induced Berliners to forget the actualities and believe his stories of their heroics. The Reich was so sold on the courageous fortitude of Berlin that provinces usually critical of the Capitol joined in enthusiastic approval and gained confidence in their own ability to take it. The second contributing factor was relief of taut nerves now that the ordeal had been met. Lately the inevitable reaction has set in. Succeeding raids have been discouraging. The novelty of community living has worn away. The have nots are envious of those whose homes and property have escaped damage. Reduced standards of living are less acceptable as inequalities develop. Irreplaceable legal, business, financial and personal records are destroyed. Friction develops inducing irritability absorbing energy. Nerves are again frayed. Field casualties provoke anxiety, confidence fades, doubts multiply, worry, fear and despair replace the confidence of yesterday. The Presidents Christmas Speech was therefore very timely. But in spite of all this the German people apathetically and mechanically continue to respond to the will of their leaders. Himmler can guarantee the cohesion of the home front. In the present circumstances it will not disintegrate. On the contrary it will rebound with good news. Should a schism develop between the United Nations as for instance over the Polish question the upward response will be tremendous. Physical fear of Russia is the powerful

CM-IN-6721 (11 Jan 44)

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OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

300 Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Stockholm
To: MILID Wash. DC
No: 12 10th January 1944

binding force. Should anything develop to remove that dread German morale will gain new heights. On the other hand the unabating constant pressure on the home front is having its effect on the field forces. This time the debacle will come in the field.

Rayens

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD
CGAAP
White House

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973

CM-IN-6721 (11 Jan 44) 0557Z Jb

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Madrid
To: MILID

Re: 7 6th January 1944

CMIRI Book msg to MIS, G-2 Freedom and ETOUSA.

Estimate of military situation by [REDACTED]

1. By withdrawing to their own borders German power and material is sufficient to resist beyond 1944 but German home front more difficult to estimate may collapse any time. Allied bombing very demoralizing as well as seriously interfering with production.
2. German aircraft production now 30 percent below highest production peak. Main effort devoted to production of pursuit planes. Problem obtaining good night fighter pilots serious.
3. Germans do not believe Allied invasion in west will take place before April or May. So far no large movement German troops in Western Zone. However, in very near future Germans will send decimated units from Russian Front to West to be built up to strength by absorbing young recruits.
4. I place little faith in reports of important German secret arm especially giant rockets for destruction British cities. However, expect increased use aerial rocket torpedoes and conventional land rockets.

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E. O. 11652, Sec. 1(b) and (D) or (E)

UND 760111

By SLR

Date APR 23 1976

CM-III-4519 (8 Jan 44)

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By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

From: Madrid
To : MILID
Rr : 7 6th January 1944

Page 2.

5. There are very few Germ troops in Southern France. In case Allies make successful landings Northwest and Southeast France these troops must be pulled out.

6. Germs made strategic mistake in trying to hold Dnieper Line. In doing this they were forced to use 60 of their 90 available Strategic Reserve Divs.

7. Russian main drive in Kiev Sector will be in direction Vinnitsa and upper Bug. If successful Germs will be forced back to the Dniester.

~~██████████~~ Eval B3. His previous military estimates have been very sound.

Hohenthal

MA Madrid

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD
CGAAP
White House
LOG

GM-IN-4519 (8 Jan 44) 2314Z jb

SANITIZED DOCUMENT

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRFTER	EXTENSION NUMBER	ADDRESSEES	PRECEDENCE	
FROM	ALUSNA ANKARA	ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEES		
RELEASED BY		FOR ACTION	PRIORITY	
DATE	6 JAN 1944		RRRRR	
TON COMROOM	66437		GND	DEFERRED
DECODED BY	LAWRENCE	INFORMATION	PRIORITY	
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ROUTED BY	REEGAN		E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 3(D) or (E)	
			OMB letter, May 3, 1972	ROUTINE
		BY RHP, NARS Date MAY 28 1973	DEFERRED	

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PAGE 1 OF 2

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NCR 9446

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UPON HIS RETURN FROM GERMANY RECENTLY GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE RONDE WENT OVER MILITARY SITUATION EASTERN FRONT WITH ASSISTANT CHIEF TURKISH GENERAL STAFF AND GAVE IMPRESSION OF BEING HONEST AND SINCERE. HE MADE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. GERMANS ARE WORRIED ABOUT SITUATION. ARE TRYING TO HOLD BUT UNABLE BECAUSE FORCES AVAILABLE LIMITED ACCOUNT OTHER FRONTS WHEREAS RUSSIANS EMPLOYING ALL FORCES. WITHDRAWAL IS FORCED BUT ORDERLY. ABOUT 19 DECEMBER RUNDSTEDT STATED TO RONDE THAT THEY HOPED HOLD RUSSIANS TILL SPRING WHEN NEW UNITS WITH NEW EQUIPMENT WILL BE READY FOR OFFENSIVE. CRIMEA WILL BE HELD TO PREVENT RUSSIANS LANDING RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN COAST. ARMY BEGINNING BELIEVE WAR WILL

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YONG	

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3 as Germany

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NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

RE

NAVY DEPARTM

EXTENSION NUMBER		ADDRESSEES		PRECEDENCE
		ASTERISK (*) MAILGRAM ADDRESSEES		
RELEASED BY _____	DATE _____	FOR ACTION		PRIORITY 1
				ROUTINE 2
				DEFERRED 3
FOR COVER ROOM	DECODED BY _____	INFORMATION		PRIORITY 4
				ROUTINE 5
				DEFERRED 6
PARAPHRASED BY _____	ROUTED BY _____			PRIORITY 7
				ROUTINE 8
				DEFERRED 9

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE

PAGE 2 OF 2

5145

NCR 9446

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT
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ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

ACTION	
F-0	21
F-01	22
F-02	23
F-03	24
F-04	25
F-05	26
F-06	27
F-07	28
F-08	29
F-09	30
F-10	31
F-11	32
F-12	33
F-13	34
F-14	35
F-15	36
F-16	37
F-17	38
F-18	39
F-19	40
F-20	41
F-21	42
F-22	43
F-23	44
F-24	45
F-25	46
F-26	47
F-27	48
F-28	49
F-29	50
F-30	51
F-31	52

END WITH RUSSIAN VICTORY IN EUROPE. ABOVE FROM
 LOCAL AGENT WHO EXPRESSED OPINION GERMANS ARE
 BECOMING AS ANXIOUS AS RUSSIANS FOR ANGLOGAXON
 LANDING IN WEST.

"Local Agent" is code word for
 the Director of Turkish Naval Intelligence
 who has been supplying information to our
 attaché regularly.

16...ACT

COMINCH...010...NAVAIDE...200P

FILE

RECORDED
 R.O. 11852, Sec. 3(E) and 4(A) or (B)
 OGD letter, May 2, 1972
 By RHP, NASS Date MAY 28 1973

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