(COMNAV EU SENDS ACTION CNO (DNI) INFO ASTALUSNA STOCKHOLM)

FOLLOWING COMMENT OF ADMIRALTY DNI ON ASTALUSNA STOCKHOLM 051800 IS PASSED FOR INFORMATION
" IT IS UNLIKELY THAT ANY U-BOAT HULL CAPABLE OF BEING Towed AWAY OR ANY COMPLETE U-BOAT WOULD HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS EITHER IN GDYNIA OR DANZIG. UP TO 12 INCOMPLETE HULLS WERE PROBABLY CAPTURED IN DANZIG. THERE IS INADEQUATE PHOTOGRAPHIC COVER FROM WHICH TO ASSESS U-BOAT DAMAGE IN HAMBURG AS A RESULT OF THE AIR ATTACK ON MARCH 31 BUT 5 LARGE U-BOATS AND 1 MEDIUM U-BOAT WERE PROBABLY SUNK IN BREMEN AND A NUMBER OF MIDGET SUBMARINES WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED IN
WILHELMSHAVEN. OF 20 GERMAN MAIN UNITS ONLY 1 POCKET BATTLESHIP AND 1 HEAVY CRUISER (BOTH BOMBARDING IN THE EASTERN BALTIC) AND 1 LIGHT CRUISER ARE Operationally fit for a breakout at present. The work being performed by operational units and that of merchant ship crews has shown no evidence of mutinous spirit yet. The war office have no information of General Kesselrings resignation. Their view is that neither would he resign nor would he have been forced to resign as they consider that he is the German General best fitted to carry out defensive operation in the West.

RECEIVED TOPSEC RECLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONTENT PER 16
From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 372  7 April 1945
Mag nr 372. To MILID.

Enemy in Norway preparing defense line approx 50 kilometers from Swedish border along line from Brekkon in north to Fredrikstad in south. Inf Div 230 and 140 Div ZBV moving into this sector Hq of which located at Hamar, CG, General Vogel. Norway to be held long as possible German supplies all kinds sufficient 3 to 4 months. Inf.

End

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

CM-IN-6619 (7 Apr 45) DKG 072000Z ds

DECLASSIFIED
ER 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 2211
Date: 7 April 1945

B-2, Source 2036, Msg Nr 2211 Acting Cheatele to MILID Washington DC.

Forty to fifty AA pieces left Starnberg (Bavaria) to protect Brenner Line. Several thousand road and bridge workers and construction materials sent to Brenner Line from Austria, Bavaria and Italy by truck and animal transport since end March.

Legge
From: US Military Attaché, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 2212 7 April 1945

From Military Attaché Bern, to MILID Washington DC.
Msg nbr 2212.

B-2 since 29 March total 1 div left Waldkirch-Freiburg region by truck for Swabian Jura, now distributed mountainous region Furthwangen-Villingen to Esslingen. Other troops moved from South Bavaria to Franconian Jura and Thuringian Forest as far as Oberschleiz (source 1066) acting Cheateau.

Following source 1036:

New units of Wehrmacht reported in Black Forest. Artificial fog units arrived Freudenstadt region. Artillery units recently replaced Sulz-Lehr-Dinglingen zone instructed not to open fire in order to conceal their presence. Other Artillery units in position several weeks Southern half German Rhine front. Some pontons have arrived vicinity Sackingen.

Legge

ACTION: C-2
INFO: CG AAP OFD Col Park Log
CM-IN-7001 (8 Apr 45) DTG 071930 rel

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/44
To: War Department
No. 43306
4 April 1945

Supplementing cable number 43287 dated 2 April 45, German plans against attack from Sweden comprise defences on line Brekkene Soth to Faerum-Febre-jen along western shore Faerum-Febre-jen—along Trysl River to Nybergsund. From this point probably over Rena to Elverum thence to Njosa and along river Vorm and Glomma. 35th Army Corps to be reestablished by 1 April under Lieutenant General Vogel to defend this line. Composition of corps 230 Infantry Division (previously reported dissolved without confirmation) consisting of 349 Grenadier Regiment 859 Fortress Regiment and 930 Artillery Battalion and 140 Division presumably commanded by Major General Kreutler consisting of 139 Mountain Grenadier Regiment and 3 and 6 Jager Battalions formerly of 8 Mountain Division and 368 Grenadier Regiment formerly of 214 Infantry Division.

If Swedish intervention or Allied landings do not compel otherwise General Bohme recommends defending Lyngen line until 19 May. On 15 March Wehrmacht had gasoline and

CM-IN-3243 (4 Apr 45)

DECASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/44

No. 43306 4 April 1945

Oil sufficient for three months, ammunition five months with heavy fighting, military rations four months; fodder obtained through forced requisition. Estimated enemy strength 187,000 men in Norway of whom 172,000 Germans exclusive of Navy and Air Force.

End

NOTE: 43287 is OM-IN 1409 (2 Apr 45)

ACTION: G-2

INFO: CGAOF, OPD, COL. PARK, LOG

CM-IN-3243 (4 Apr 45) DTG 040820Z
To: War Department
Nr: 43287

2 April 1945

Sgd Tindall to MILID sr nr 43287 from Morgan

Additional reliable info today shows intensification German efforts defend Norwegian-Swedish border. Fuller info follows promptly.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF

CM-IN-1409 (2 April 45) DTG 021305Z da

Sas Jarmans

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
Germany's official accounting of her submarines (Austro-Hungarian not included) in World War I:

- Building Program 1916 - 1918: 4129
- In Operation 1914 - 1918: 391

War Losses:
- Sunk in combat: 176
- Interned during the course of the war in neutral ports: 7
- Scuttled prior to Armistice 1918 in Adriatic and Channel bases: 11
- Scuttled in transit to British ports 1919: 6
- Delivered by reason of Article 188 of the Versailles Treaty:
  - England: 107
  - France: 46
  - Italy: 10
  - Japan: 7
  - United States: 6
  - Total: 176
- Left in Germany and destroyed: 10
- Building program abandoned: 1120
- Abandoned: 810

Distribution By Originator:

- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- Class IV

Additional Information:
- Serial No.: 16-316
- Date: 31 March
- Location: Washington, D.C.
- Source: German Official
- Evaluation: A-1
- Subject: GERMANY, Navy, Hist. Info., World War I

Note: This report is a summary of the official account of Germany's submarines during World War I, excluding those of Austro-Hungarian origin. The information is based on the Versailles Treaty and other official records. The number of submarines interned or destroyed is detailed above.
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial: 43-46
Monograph Index Guide No. 901-200

From: Op-16-FA-4
at Washington, D.C., Date 30 March, 1945

Subjects:
GERMANY - Navy Organization Fleets and other Operating Forces: BATTLE UNITS

Purpose:
Important Officer Personnel; Headquarters and Regional Offices; Special Emblems.

Types of Vessels or Units:
- Human Torpedoes (Neger and Harzer);
- Assault Boats (Sturmboote), principal type - Explosive Motor Boat ("Sprengboot" or "Linse"); Midget Submarines, operating types - "Ziber," "Uloch," and "Seehund;"
- "Schlitten," torpedo-launching seaplane float; "Spinne" (T-10), a special torpedo launched from shore, electrically controlled; and "Dackel," a long-range shore-launched "Curly" torpedo; Naval Operational Detachments responsible for naval sabotage operations, especially of Swimming Saboteurs.

Operations: Personnel Procurement and Training; Bases; Strength (including Building Yards); Tactics; Missions.

Conclusions:

Enclosures:
(A) Particulars of the Explosive Motor Boat (Linse).
(B) Particulars of Midget Submarines.
(C) Partial Summary of Operations - April/September, 1945.
(D) Designations and Abbreviations of Small Battle Units.

Distribution By Originator:

(As listed below).

N. R. L. 96-126

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 6/12/44
I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Small Battle Unit Command was set up late in 1943. Units under this command began to operate in April 1944. This organisation had a fourfold purpose:

(a) To strengthen coastal defenses against Allied landings.
(b) To provide new defensive weapons which would compensate in part for the failure of submarines.
(c) To provide a stop-gap until old submarines could be equipped with anti-radar and anti-acoustic devices or until new submarines with increased speed and better protection could be built.
(d) To create quickly a naval arm which could serve as a useful propaganda theme to save the face of the navy at the time submarine losses were severe.

II. ORGANIZATION

2. Modelled after the Italian Sabotage Organization, the Small Battle Unit Command was founded jointly by the Navy and the Abwehr (Army-Navy-Air Intelligence). The SS also is reported to have played a prominent part during its early days.

3. The Organisation was first entitled Marine Einsatz Kommando. By December 1943, active training had commenced. Early in 1944 the Navy acquired a controlling interest, although the SS continued to be active in one of the branches, Swimming Saboteurs. The Organisation as a whole was, however, placed under the jurisdiction of Naval Group North and the Fleet and was given the new designation of Marine Einsatz Abteilung (WEA). In April 1944 the name was again changed to Kommando der Klein-kampfverbaende (K.d.k.). Rear Admiral Hoye (since 1 August 1944, Vice-Admiral) was placed in command and the organization was given an independent status similar to that of submarines. In other words, the commanding officer did not report to the commanding officer of the fleet but directly to Naval Operations where a special section was set up. This was called SKL/S ( Seekriegsleitung Sonderunternehmung—naval operations for special undertakings). Headquarters of the revamped K.d.k. were established at the Hotel Zur Sommer, Timendorfer Strand. Headquarters had previously been maintained at Neilligenhafen.

4. Vice-Admiral Hoye joined the Navy in 1911. After graduating from the Naval Academy ('Marineschule') at Rurvik he was commissioned as Lieutenant zur See (Ensign) in December 1917. He then served in a submarine until the end of the War. Before the present War, Hoye had served as commanding officer of a torpedo boat and later as the commanding officer of a torpedo boat flotilla. From 1936 to 1938 he was in the Operation Section of the Naval High Command (O.K.N.). Promoted to captain in January 1939, he became commanding officer of ADMIRAL HIPPER in March of that year and was probably still in command when the HIPPER participated in the capture of Trondhein. In 1942 Hoye was given a shore command in the Black Sea and, after having been advanced in rank to Rear Admiral in September 1942, was appointed Naval Liaison Officer with the 12th Army. The 12th Army was then in the Balkans. Since about April 1944, Vice-Admiral Hoye has been in command of the Small Battle Units. He is reported to be somewhat out of favor with the SS and an anti-Nazi. Hoye's father was Commander-in-Chief of the German Army under the Weimar Republic.
5. Hoye's Chief-of-Staff is Lt. Cdr. Fritz Frauenheim who joined the Navy in 1930. In the present war he has been a successful sub-
marine commander and also commanding officer of 2 submarine flotillas in the Mediterranean - one in the Legon and one in the Eastern 
Mediterranean. He is reported to be extremely good-looking and 
rather vain. He is inclined to make his subordinates responsible 
for his own mistakes. Nothing is known of his party loyalty.

6. The Small Battle Unit Command was intended to embrace all 
special offensive weapons such as Humah Torpedoes, Light Submarines, 
Special Assault Craft and Swimming S.s. In the early stages of the 
organization expanded, it became necessary to establish regional 
offices, and office command staffs were set up at Oslo, Mav, Arhus, 
Denmark; Songewarden near Wilhelmsaven; and at Livio, Italy, under 
the designations "K-Stab Norwegen", etc.

7. A new emblem was devised in the form of a shoulder patch for 
all members of the K.d.k. This consisted of a round blue patch with 
the head of a sawfish superimposed in gold. Pilots of Assault Craft 
wore the patch with gold piping and those who have at least one action 
to their credit have a golden sword superimposed on the patch.

8. In addition to this emblem, arm bands bearing the name "HITLER-
JUGEND" to be worn on the lower right arm were issued to all personnel 
of the 611 K-Flotilla. It was to be worn only in Germany and never 
on operations. This occurred after a delegation from the Flotilla 
had participated in a parade designed to interest young boys in the 
organization. At a meeting in London one of the boats was pointed 
out by Admiral Doenitz as one of the new weapons upon which Germany's 
success depended, and the gathering was told that the Faehrten had 
shown his appreciation for the skill and bravery of the Flotilla by 
bestowing upon it the name "HITLERJUGEND".

III. TYPES OF VESSELS OR UNITS

9. (a) Humane Torpedoes (German: Ein-Varen-Torpedo):

(1) This was the first type of special unit to operate.
Two classes of Humane Torpedoes have been identified, the Neger and the 
Harder. The latter is reported to be an improved type with submersive 
capabilities. The Neger could not submerge. Both types consist of 
two 21" electric torpedoes, one secured above the other and about 6 
inches apart. The lower is the live torpedo and is frequently reffered 
to as the "baby". The other torpedo, whose warhead has been modified 
to accommodate the pilot, is called the "mother". This torpedo contains 
the propulsion unit which is simply the standard motor with batteries 
with slight modifications. The "mother" torpedo contains special 
release gear for firing the torpedo, control gear and an aiming system 
for the pilot.
(2) The following are the particulars of both the Nager and the Harrier:

**Length:** 21' (approx.)

**Speed:**
- With live torpedoes: 2.8 knots
- Without live torpedoes: 3.1 knots

**Endurance:**
- Mechanical: 19 hours
- Human: About same as mechanical

**Range:**
- Live torpedo range: 50 - 60 miles
- Live torpedo speed: 10,000 yards
- Live torpedo running time: 20 knots (maximum of 27 knots has been reported)

"309" torpedo is probably T-1 with Pi-2 pistol (any standard pistol may be employed, but the impact and magnetic pistol with the impact whiskers removed is preferred.)

**Range for firing torpedoes (effective):** 300 - 500 meters

**Range for firing torpedoes (maximum):** 800 meters

**Cockpit with perspex dome:**

In addition, the Harrier has a periscope, is a little longer owing to the flooding compartment forward and can dive to a maximum of 30 meters. Its usual diving depth, however, is 10 to 15 meters.

(b) **Assault Boats (Sturmboote):**

(1) Germany has experimented with several types of Assault Boats but has developed only one type capable of operating with any degree of success against major targets such as transports and naval escorts. This is the Explosive Motor Boat or Sprungboot, frequently called the Linse. Prototype was the Italian MTB, an explosive motor boat without radio control. Those German craft are fast motor boats about 18 ft long, operated by one man who sits in the stern and is jettisoned when about 200 meters from the target. The boat from this point on either pursues a collision course toward the target or may be radio-controlled by "command boat". On impact with the target, the trigger round around the boat fires a small explosive charge which sinks the boat. At the same time a fuse is ignited which sets off a main charge of about 660 pounds in 2 to 4 seconds and when the boat is at a depth of 10 to 15 feet. The craft is equipped with a chemical self-destructor to function at an interval of one-half to one and one-half hours later, should the boat miss the target.

(2) **Enclosure (A) contains particulars of Explosive Motor Boats according to information dated February 1945 and graded as "fact" except as noted.**

(3) Germany has also developed another type of Assault Boat modelled after Italian MTB. This vessel carries one torpedo in a tube in the center line of the boat. This vessel is 27' long and has a beam of 9'4". It has a maximum speed of 30 to 35 knots and an endurance of 120 miles.

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/44
(4) A smaller type of torpedo, carrying a craft known as the Schlo\n, may also exist. This type of craft is reported to be about 10\n long and to have a maximum speed of 37 knots. After the torpedo\n has been fired, the boat may operate like an Explosive Motor Boat.

(5) Types of torpedoes carrying craft have proven less satis\nfactory than the Explosive Motor Boat and it is probable that very\n few have been completed; construction may have been abandoned.

(c) Hidüt Submarines:

(1) Three German types have been identified and are known to\n be operational: Biber, Belch and Seehund. In addition there is an\n experimental type called the Hecht which is not believed to be\n operational. This type was probably abandoned in favor of the\n Seehund.

(2) The Italian Type CB submarine, a number of which are\n operating in the Mediterranean, is probably not to be classed as a\n Small Battle Unit and therefore does not fall within the scope of this\n paper. It is probable that Germany classes as Small Battle Units\n only those submarines which carry a crew of one or two men. The\n Italian CB has a crew of four.

(3) Enclosure (3) contains the particulars of the three\n operating types of German Hidüt Submarines.

(4) Recent information has been received concerning Walter\n Submarines, Type XVII and XVI. These vessels are probably not to\n be classed as Small Battle Units.

(d) Other Types:

(1) Schlitte: The Schlitte is a seaplane float with two\n torpedoes on either side. It is reported to have a speed of about 8\n knots. It has probably been abandoned because of its tendency to\n circle and because of poor visibility for the operator.

(2) Spinne (T-10): The Spinne is a special torpedo (T-10)\n devised for the defense of coastal areas. It is launched from the\n shore and controlled electrically from the firing point through a fine\n insulated wire paid out by the torpedo. The torpedo has a range of\n 6000 meters at 30 knots. It may be launched from torpedo tubes or\n from a barge using a trolley. Spinne sites have been reported in\n Denmark at Helsingør and in the area of the Little Belt.

(3) Doekel: Doekel is a long range shore-launched\n "Curly" torpedo. It is reported to have a slow speed of 6 to 9 knots\n and a long run reported to be 3 to 4 hours.

(e) Naval Operational Detachments:

(1) Marineminensstabskompanie (12N) constitutes another\n section of the K.d.K. This section is responsible for German Naval\n Sabotage Operations and especially for the operations of Swimmer\n Saboteurs (Korroska pfor - abbreviation 1N). Occasionally other\n Small Battle Units may be assigned to the 1K for special duties.\n The function of Swimming Saboteurs is to attack ships, bridges, locks\n and other strategic shore installations along river or water fronts.\n They operate independently or in small groups usually with a sabotage\n mine or torpedoes or with special offensive weapons. The first\n group of 1K's were trained in Italy in 1943 and operations by this and\n by other groups began in 1944. Swimmers wear special rubber suits with\n large rubber fins attached to their shoes; tight fitting caps with
camouflaged nets; they are provided with special breathing apparatus consisting of an oxygen bottle carried on the chest and a tube for the mouth. Thus equipped, they can remain submerged for an hour. It is reported that an improved breathing apparatus gives an even longer endurance. Equipment is largely of Italian manufacture. Swimmers sometimes wear nose-clips when using the breathing apparatus, also diving goggles, which enable them to see up to 16 feet under water. Captives known to be used by Swimming Saboteurs consist of modified 21" torpedoes which can be maneuvered by 3 non-especially designed limpet torpedo-mines 16" to 20" long and 6" to 12" in diameter; and mines especially designed for the particular operations. "To-mines" were used in the attack on Mijagon Bridge. These are modified G.S. mines and are described as ordinary submarine mines about 3 meters long, 60 - 65 cm. in diameter with hemispherical ends. A flexible handrail running around the mine longthings is used to attach tow-ropes fore and aft. Buoyancy chambers at each end give slight buoyancy which varies from mine to mine but which can be adjusted.

(2) Closely akin to Swimming Saboteurs are Subbottom Talkers (Korallenhauer). Little is known concerning this unit.

IV. OPERATIONS

10. Personnel Procurement and Training:

(a) Personnel is drawn from all branches of the German Navy with an admixture of SS, G.F. and Army personnel. They are not all volunteers.

(b) In one group of the 211th K-Flotilla, the majority were SS with temporary naval rank but some members were the regular Navy or other services. The 33 men had been told that they would be required for only one action, after which they would revert to their SS units.

(c) All operational personnel of 363 Flotilla K.d.K. consisted entirely of volunteers from German Navy ranks and distant SS. Mechanics, drivers and administrative personnel were not volunteers and all belonged to Naval Administration and ordnance units. Average age of torpedo operators estimated at 21.

(d) Members who participated in one mission expressed the opinion that it failed because the operators were chosen too hastily, without sufficient regard to the necessary qualifications for such an enterprise.

(e) The K.d.K. Manning Division ("K.-Sturm Abteilung") is located at Kappeln on the north side of Kieler Bucht. Recruits are quartered here before being drafted to the specialized training centers. Originally the Pioneer Barracks in Luebeck served as the training pool, but Luebeck is now used only as an equipment depot and as a transit station.

(f) After general preliminary training at Kappeln, recruits are drafted into one of the specialized branches of K.d.K. and from this point on training takes place at one of the training establishments of the branch. Recruits for the One-man Torpedo Service are trained at Eckernförde and at Surendorf (near Eckernförde). Candidates for service in the type of Kidget Submarine are also trained at Surendorf, while the Biber Kidget submarine recruits are trained at
Seimsdorf near Luebeck. Sibir training exercises are carried out in Luebeckerucht and on the Trave. Training for service in the Sibir Flotilla (Kiel and Schleswig) takes place at Neustadt. The principal school for candidates for Assault Craft (this includes Explosive Motor Boats) is located at List on the Island of Sylt. There are, in addition, training centers for Explosive Motor Boats near Prieserberg on the Sylterö and at Plön. The principal training centers for Assault Craft were formerly maintained in the Adriatic area, and it is probably that training on a small scale is still being carried out at a spot in Sylt. This school is now maintained at List on the Island of Sylt. This school was formerly maintained at Venice, where a small center still exists. Other schools for Sibir Submarines are located at Valdemou in Italy and 3rd Class in Bavaria. Training exercises for Seimsing Submarines are now also maintained at List on the Island of Sylt. This school was formerly maintained at Venice, where a small center still exists. Other schools for Sibir Flotilla are located at Valdemou in Italy and 3rd Class in Bavaria. Training exercises for Seimsing Submarines are now also maintained at List on the Island of Sylt.

(g) In addition to the above, two ports on the eastern Danish Coast, Svabky and Søran, are important training centers for Small Battle Units, as well as bases for defensive operations.

11. Bases:

(a) Small Battle Units operate from the Dutch ports of Groningen, Rotterdam, Peettershoven and Ijmuiden. At Ijmuiden Flotilla Submarines are using the D/R boat shelters there; it is estimated that the protected accommodations for 50 units and unprotected shelters in a block under construction for 60 Submarines. This is the type of Flotilla Submarine believed to be based at Ijmuiden.

(b) In the southern North Sea area Flotilla Submarines and other Small Battle Units base also at Hellesloughaven and on the Frisian Islands, especially Borkum and Hortlesey.

(c) Norwegian bases for defensive operations are Mo-Rana, Trondheim, Alesund, Borgen, Kristiansand (s), and Stavanger.

(d) The principal base for the operation of Small Battle Units in the western Littorinum is at Skåns Ros. The first Sturmboot Flotilla was based here in the fall of 1941. Fylke is the principal operating base in the Adriatic.

12. Strength:

(a) It is estimated that on 1 January 1945, Germany had available for operation and for training purposes at least 300 one-man torpedoes of the Harder Type, 300 Explosive Motor Boats, 300 Hiddes Submarines (Holm Type) and 200 Hiddes Submarines (Biber Type). These were distributed: 300 in Holland and southern North Sea Ports; 200 in the Littorinum area; 200 in Norway, Danish and Baltic waters for defensive operations and for training.

(b) Since the start of the year Germany has completed and put in operation a considerable number of submersibles of the Schlecht Type. Flotillas of S.O. are composed of 60 units, except that Sibir Flotillas have 30 units. Flotillas have the letter "S" plus the number of the command. In addition there are other Flotillas numered by type of craft. For example, the 1st Harder Flotilla is the X-361; 2nd Linse Flotilla is the X-221.
(c) There is no information as to numbers of Small Battle Units under construction.

(d) Yards reported to be building Explosive Motor Boats are Blohm & Voss, Hamburg; Lübeckor Flenderwerke, Lübeck; Engelbrecht, Berlin; and an unidentified yard at Königsberg. Ladyg Submarines are building at Germania Werft, Kiel; Schichau, Danzig; Lübeckor Flenderwerke, Lübeck; Honomatswerke, Kiel. Human torpedoes are assembled at several yards including Deutsche Werft (Pinkentswerder), Hamburg; Deschings; Brunn; Lübeckor Schiff und Maschinenbau, Lübeckor Flenderwerke, Lübeck. Human torpedoes may also be assembled at Inland factories.

13. Tactics:

(a) The One-man Torpedo is launched from a two-toned carriage which is also used as a trailer for road transports; at the starting base a simple wooden launching ramp is built, over which the torpedo is pushed into the water, - a depth of 65 feet being sufficient to get the craft afloat. The operator takes his seat and fastens the cupola before the craft is launched. The effective range at which targets are attacked is said to be from 300 to 500 meters according to the state of the sea, then the target is sighted by the operator of the ladder floods the flooding compartment, in order to be able to submerge rapidly, but keeps the craft at such depth that the cupola is just above water level to ensure visibility. After firing the torpedo, he immediately submerges and proceeds many from the area. The usual depth of submersion while on operations is stated to be from 32 to 49 feet, although experiments at lower depths had been carried out. The operator estimates the speed and distance of the target and determines the approximate range of the target in relation to his own craft; crews are told to attack only ships travelling on a straight course, and to aim always for the center of a vessel. Operations are invariably carried out at night but never during periods of full moon, even during training no daylight operations had been envisaged.

(b) Explosive Motor Boats are either carried down the beach and launched by hand or pushed into the water on a special trolley like One-man Torpedoes. The control boat and two Explosive Motor Boats, which constitute a "Flotilla", put to sea together under their own power, the operator boat leading and the Explosive Motor Boats following, generally in line ahead. Then the commanding officer of the control boat judges the target to be in range he orders the Explosive Motor Boats by megaphone to close station and proceed slightly ahead of him. On a further command by megaphone each operator acts his craft on a collision course and is jettisoned. If the Explosive Motor Boat is radio controlled the operator switches on the receiver before abandoning his craft. The control boat then takes over control of the Explosive Motor Boat by radio and picks up the men.

(c) The formation plan for a sortie of the First STURMBOOT Flotilla was as follows: 23 boats put out from San Remo in an inverted Vee double echelon formation. Spacing was visible distance, or about 50 feet, and just outboard of the wake of the boat ahead; the leader boat navigating for the formation was a two-man SII boat. The 22 boats minus their explosive charges carried extra gasoline; the three boats were to pick up survivors in attacks.
(d) Biberas proceed almost entirely on the surface, and submerse only when absolutely necessary; occasionally they lie on the bottom. Experiments have been carried out towing Biber with Lisan and E-boats, but neither proved satisfactory; B-boats, though used operationally, are also unsuitable and several Biberas have been sunk while being towed by them. Tugs have been found to be the most suitable for this purpose, and they are commanded as required, - not attached to flotillas. The Biber is regarded as a one-action weapon and is not expected to return safely to base after an operation.

(e) For the Channel operations E-boats and plane attacks have been synchronized with large-scale Explosive Motor Boat and Human Torpedo raids. Dummy torpedoes, complete with periscope dome and model operator, as well as a for circulating torpedoes, have also been employed in connection with these operations.

14. Missions:

(a) The two most publicized missions of the Small Battle Units were its first offensive action, the One-man Torpedo attack by H.E.K. 75 on the Inasio Basehead in April 1944, and the attacks on the Nijmegen bridges by Swimming Sabotours and Hidden Submarines. The first attack in the Channel area occurred off the British Assault Area on 6 July 1944. Intermittent attacks have continued ever since. The Seehunde made their first appearance in the Schulte October early in January 1945, when three or four were sunk.

(b) In Enclosure (c) there is supplied a partial account of K.d.K. operations, including some sorties in which both German and Italian units participated; items re One-man Torpedoes, Explosive Motor Boats and Hidden Submarines are arranged chronologically by zone, and Swimming Sabotour expeditions chronologically. It is not to be regarded as an entirely accurate or comprehensive summary, but is indicative of the scope of activities in which this branch of the German Navy is engaged and the nature of success attained.

(c) The navy failures shown in the summary have been attributed to various causes. The first attempted January operation carried out from June 1944 on the nights of 15/16 September by six Seehunde in two motor boats was unsuccessful because the navigator had been given faulty information concerning currents. A second attempt was made the following night by the same units; due to bad navigation one motor boat never reached the point opposite the target lock; three of the Seehunde were to disembark and the second boat, in addition to difficulty experienced with navigation, found that the position of the lock gate had been mistakenly located on an air photograph as abreast a conspicuous crane which object was in fact a lifting bridge which had been up when the photograph was taken. A mine was placed in position, but an artillery barrage began shortly before the time set for its detonation, so it was impossible to distinguish its explosion.

(d) Although the operation by H.E.K. 60 and 65 against the Nijmegen bridges on the night of 28/29 September was partially successful, the original intention to lay a pair of mines on each side of the pier of the road bridges was frustrated by the strength of the wind which carried the Seehunde beyond the target. They succeeded in getting back the two bridges and laid both mines on one side of the pier where the water was only 10' deep; as a result the effect of the explosion was considerably lessened. The Seehunde's return to German-controlled territory was prevented by the capture of Colton soon after they left the bridges, from which circumstance it would appear that German field intelligence was at fault.
(e) Descriptions by German sources of more recent sorties in the English Channel and Ligurian Sea areas further illustrate the general ineffectiveness of K.d.K. units except for a certain nuisance value. Groups from the 215th K-Flotte (2.1/3a) started out from Flushing to go to Dunkirk on the night of 22/23 October but failed to reach their objective due to a combination of circumstances: operators of the 3d group found it difficult to maintain the course set on leaving port, because of a strong tendency to drift to starboard; the Explosive Motor Boats of the 4th "Bottle" were unable to keep in contact with their Control Boat because of the speed at which the latter operated; an Explosive Motor Boat of the 2d "Bottles" broke down and had to be taken in tow; several Explosive Motor Boats were grounded and unable to get off owing to the falling tide.

(f) Sorties by Seektors attached to the IX Flotilla in November hod as their objective the destruction of Allied installations and aids to navigation on Schouwen and the water tower on the mainland opposite the eastern end of that island; theseFantastic a sought, according to the informant, because of their leader's incompetence and apparent lack of interest.

(g) Seektors Seeboten were observed in the Romen Bridge area at the time it collapsed, but they are reported to have done no damage.

(h) In the Mediterranean area the First Sturmboot Flotilla of Explosive Motor Boats and Torpedo Craft operating from San Rosa has had few successes and many losses. The general morale of personnel is said to be low on account of improper training, poor leadership, and their not being picked up after bailing out in attacks. In October an informant stated that this is the first and probably the last flotilla of its kind and expressed the belief that, after the remaining boats had been expended, any surviving personnel would be placed in infantry units.

(4) Recent developments would seem to indicate that the Eigel Submarine is scheduled to play a leading role in the future operations of Small Battle Units. Eigelts, especially those of the Seehund type, are appearing in considerable numbers at Dutch ports from which numerous sorties have been made recently against shipping in the area between the Thames and Scheidt estuaries. Explosive Motor Boats are to continue to operate in this area.

(4) The losses inflicted by these units are comparatively small in relation to the Allied tonnage in the theaters of operations. German losses have been severe. However, the German may consider the expenditure well worth the price inasmuch as they can claim a total of 30,500 tons sunk or damaged, including frigates, freighters, minesweepers, destroyers and a light cruiser.

V. CONCLUSIONS

15. The K.d.K. is an arm improvised by a country moving towards defeat. It represents in naval warfare what the flying-knight represents in war in the air. It has adopted methods which were first exploited by an Italian organization and has succeeded in carrying out some of the missions entrusted to it, both Secret Service and offensive operations. However, the fourfold purpose set forth in the Introduction to this paper has been realized only to a limited extent.

16. The K.d.K. received a large measure of official support, and urgent priorities in war material and personnel were granted to it.
While the success attained has not been commensurate with the forces involved, the blame can hardly be placed at the door of Vice-Admiral Hursel had he been granted an additional month or two in which to train his personnel and produce sufficient equipment, the result might have added considerably to the hazards of the Allied assault in Normandy.

17. Recent evidence provides confirmation that the Small Battle Units Common continues to expand and it is estimated to have had operationally available from 1020 to 1350 units at the beginning of this year. The development of Midget Submarines has been considerably increased, doubtless because it has proved to be the most profitable branch of this organization.

18. Naval Special Operations units are likely to continue to operate for some time. While operations by explosives boats and limited by weather conditions, novel forms of attack by one-man torpedoes, explosive motor boats and Midget Submarines, particularly in inland waterways, as well as commando raids, are to be expected. There has been considerable concentration of the different types of craft used by this organization in Danish and Norwegian areas, from which a guerrilla type of naval warfare could be carried on even after land operations have been concluded; the length of time such activity could continue would depend primarily upon the amount of supplies which Germany is able to transport and conceal in suitable locations.

19. Although it is not known what, if any, post-defeat plans the K.d.K. may have as a body, there is the possibility of its becoming the nucleus around which a non-German Navy might be built, and these individual members of the organization who have been trained in underwater sabotage or other "smoke attack" tactics represent a certain danger.
PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSIVE MOTOR BOAT (LINSE)

Displacement and Dimensions

(a) Length: 18 ft. 3 in.
(b) Beam: 5 ft. 4 in.
(c) Depth of hull: 2 ft. 7½ in.
(d) Draught: 1 ft. 9 in.

Hull

(a) Soft wood
(b) Plywood hatch covers
(c) Hard chine, low freeboard

Machinery

(a) Engine: Ford V8
   (i) 1,000 revs. at 6 kts.
   (ii) 3,000 revs. at 27 kts.
(b) Propeller: One

Speed

25 - 27 kts. (max.) (B2)

Endurance

Up to 60 miles

Fuel

30 - 50 gallons carried

Seagoing Complement

One

Explosive Charge

(a) 660 lbs. delay action
(b) Stowed aft, under operator’s seat
(c) Impact charge fitted
(d) Rendering safe
   (i) Exact details of how to render safe the explosive charge are not yet known.
   (ii) No attempt to render safe should be made except by an expert.

Scuttling Charge

Chemical, with delay action ½ to 1½ hours

Enclosure (A) to Op-16-FA-4, Secret Serial No. H-45, 30 March 1945
### PARTICULARS OF MIDGET SUBMARINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>BIBER (Eval. B-1 and B-2)</th>
<th>MOLCH (Eval. B-2)</th>
<th>SEEHUND, TYPE XXVII (Eval. B-1 and B-2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displacement:</td>
<td>6 tons (with torpedo)</td>
<td>16 tons (est.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length:</td>
<td>29’ 6&quot;</td>
<td>35’</td>
<td>39’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam (with torpedo):</td>
<td>4’ 9&quot;</td>
<td>7’ 6&quot;</td>
<td>5’ 3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter:</td>
<td></td>
<td>3’ 8”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed:</td>
<td>2 speeds; 3-4; 6-7 kts. (no intermediate speeds)</td>
<td>6-8 kts. with tor.</td>
<td>4-5 kts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfac ed (max.):</td>
<td>6½ kts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can lie on bottom 60-70 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submerged (max.):</td>
<td>6 kts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>275 at 8 kts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endurance (human):</td>
<td>48-70 hours</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>50 at 3-4 kts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hours:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In miles:</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfac ed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submerged:</td>
<td>14’-5½ (possibly longer)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100' cruising depth (gauge marked 328')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving Depth:</td>
<td>200’</td>
<td>Unknown (depth gauge 164')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedoes:</td>
<td>2-21&quot; electric (5000 yds. at 20 kts)</td>
<td>2 electric (possibly similar to those of Biber 16½ kts. to 6000 yds., and Seehund)</td>
<td>2-21&quot; electric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo Tubes:</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns:</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines:</td>
<td>2 instead of torpedoes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propulsion:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel:</td>
<td>Gasoline (26 gals.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil (110 gallons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periscope:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (6'2&quot; above hull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Intake:</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction:</td>
<td>Sectional</td>
<td>Sectional</td>
<td>Sectional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Air intake enables vessel to proceed on engine with hatch closed

Enclosure (B) to Op-16-FA-4, Secret Serial No. L3-L5, 30 March 1945
PARTIAL SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS - APRIL/SEPTEMBER 1945
(Not to be regarded as entirely accurate or comprehensive)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Place</th>
<th>Weapons</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Allied Losses</th>
<th>German Losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/6 July</td>
<td>18 one-man torps.</td>
<td>H.M.S. CACTO and H.M.S. MAGIC (minesweepers) sunk</td>
<td>2 sunk, 2 poss. sunk, 2 prisoners taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Assault Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8 July</td>
<td>11 one-man torps.</td>
<td>ORP DRAGON (Polish C/O) sunk</td>
<td>7 sunk, 6 poss. sunk, 1 prisoner taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Assault Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/3 August</td>
<td>60 one-man torps.</td>
<td>H.M.S. QUEEN (DD), H.M.T. MARY and L.C.O. 76 sunk; 2 &quot;Cornice&quot;(in-</td>
<td>31 E.M.Bs. sunk, 2 prob. sunk, 1 poss. sunk; 20 one-man torps. sunk, 3 prob. sunk and 13 poss. sunk; 31 prisoners taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Assault Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/9 August</td>
<td>39 E.M.Bs.</td>
<td>18 torpedoes accounted</td>
<td>29 sunk, 1 prob. sunk; 6 prisoners taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/16 August</td>
<td>40 one-man torps.</td>
<td>F.S. COURBET and 1 &quot;Crombie&quot; hit; 1 L.C.O. sunk</td>
<td>for; 10 prisoners of war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack attempted, abandoned owing to weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/17 August</td>
<td>British Assault Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6 October</td>
<td>60 E.M.Bs.</td>
<td>1 Group of 12 to escort ships running supplies to Dunkirk, other 4 groups seeking targets of opportunity along Belgian coast</td>
<td>Operation probably abandoned because of bad weather; 3 prisoners of war from 1 E.M.B which capsized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheldt Estuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure (C) to Op-16-FA-4, Secret Serial No. 43-45, 30 March 1945

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/44
## MEDITERRANEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Place</th>
<th>Weapons</th>
<th>Allied Losses</th>
<th>German Losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 April</td>
<td>40 one-man torps.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>25 sunk; 4 prisoners taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anzio Beachhead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/24 August</td>
<td>7 one-man torps.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Antibes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5 September</td>
<td>One-man torps.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3 sunk; 3 prisoners taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/8 September</td>
<td>E.M.Bs.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5 destroyed; 1 probable; 7 prisoners taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off South Coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/10 September</td>
<td>One-man torps.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>10 sunk; 3 prisoners taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Mentone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Sept./1 Oct.</td>
<td>24 E.M.Bs.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1 E.M.B. (control) sunk; 2 prisoners. 3 of &quot;C.B.16&quot; crew of 1 surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Cassino</td>
<td>1 Italian Midget Submarine &quot;C.B.16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/26 October</td>
<td>&quot;Molch&quot; 7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3 &quot;Molch&quot; sunk; 3 prisoners taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Cannes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SWIMMING SABOTEURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>E.M.Bs.</th>
<th>Allied Losses</th>
<th>German Losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/7 July</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1 party of 10 blew up bridge (Pont d'Herouville) still in German hands; got back safely. Second party unsuccessful; 3 prob. killed, 1 prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orne River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against Pont de Ranville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>All swimmers got back safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Houglage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shipping in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4 (carried by 2 E.M.Bs.)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unsuccessful; swimmers got back safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Houglage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orne canal locks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-September</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unsuccessful; swimmers got back safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locks at Antwerp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15 September</td>
<td>2 E-boats (1 German, None</td>
<td>1 Italian, each with</td>
<td>Unsuccessful; 1 E.M.B. capsized; crew escaped on E-boat. 1 E.M.B. sunk during operation; 3 prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.M.Bs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unsuccessful; all swimmers got back safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nijmegen Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/29 September</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>10 prisoners; 2 killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nijmegen Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(except damage to bridge)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure (C) to Op-16-FA-4, Secret Serial No. 43-45, 30 March 1945

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By AT, NARA, Date 4/13/44
## Designations and Abbreviations of Small Battle Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Designation</th>
<th>German Abbreviation</th>
<th>Type or U.S. Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biber</td>
<td></td>
<td>One-man Midget Submarine; cf. Holz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deckel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-range, shore-launched &quot;Curly&quot; Torpedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ein-Mann-Torpedo</td>
<td></td>
<td>One-man Torpedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flosse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Float; term for Swimming Saboteur; (see Meereskämpfer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoch</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two-man Midget Submarine; abandoned in favor of Spechund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasionsboot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Another term for Explosive Motor Boat; cf. Linse, Sprungboot, Sturmboot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kloinkampfverbänden</td>
<td>K.K.V.</td>
<td>Small Battle Units (old term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kloinkampfverbänden Flottille</td>
<td>K. Flot.</td>
<td>Small Battle Units Flotilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommandoboot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Control Boat, (together with two Sprungboote form a unit of a Linse Flotilla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommando der Kampfverbände</td>
<td>K.d.K.</td>
<td>Small Battle Units Command (new term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommando 'S'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Another designation of Sturmboot (assault craft) Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Explosive Motor Boat (E.M.B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 1st Linse Flotilla is known as K.d.K. Flotilla 211 or K. Flot.211; the 2nd Flotilla as K. Flot.212, etc c.f. Sprungboot, Invasionsboot, Sturmboot, Kommandoboot. The E.M.B is similar to the Italian N.T.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human Torpedo; cf. Neger. Harder, as distinguished from Neger, can submerge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marineinsatzabteilung</td>
<td>M.E.A.</td>
<td>Small Battle Units (old term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marineinsatzkommando</td>
<td>M.E.K.</td>
<td>Command for special naval operations: this was the first name of the Small Battle Units Command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marineinsatzkommando z.b.V.</td>
<td>M.E.K.z.b.V.</td>
<td>Naval Operational Command, special duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meereskämpfer</td>
<td>M.K.</td>
<td>Swimming Saboteur; cf. Flosse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeresläufer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seabotton Walkers; a branch of Swimming Saboteur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure (D) to Op-16-FA-I; Secret Serial No. 43-45, 30 March 1945

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Designation</th>
<th>German Abbreviation</th>
<th>Type or U.S. Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molch</td>
<td></td>
<td>One-man Midget Submarine; cf. Biber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 1st Molch Flotilla is known as K. Flot. 411.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neger</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human Torpedo; cf. Harde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 1st Neger Flotilla is known as K.d.K. Flotillen 361, or K. 361; the 2nd Flotilla as K. 362, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlitten</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Sledge&quot; Boat fitted with two torpedoes; resembles seaplane float; for coastal operations; experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwein</td>
<td>Spr.</td>
<td>Slang for One-man Sturmboot; carries one torpedo slung underneath the boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seehund</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two-man Midget Submarine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 1st Seehund Flotilla is known as K. 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote-controlled Electric Torpedo; fired from shore batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprengboot</td>
<td>Spr.</td>
<td>Explosive Motor Boat (E.M.B.); cf. Linse, Invasionsboot, Sturmboot, Kommandoboot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stichling</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slang for Small Submarine or Human Torpedo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stioglitz</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slang for Midget Submarine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturmboot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assault Boats of which two types have been identified: Explosive Motor Boat, and Torpedo-carrying Craft; (Italian: S.M.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturm-Wikinge</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special formation of Small Battle Units; type of unit unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure (D) to Op-16-FA-4, Secret Serial No. 43-45, 30 March 1945

- 2 -
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

To: War Department

Nr: 43249 30 March 1945

To MILID from Morgan and 43249 sgd Tindall.

Chief Norwegian Intelligence Stockholm reports following from very reliable source:

Paraphrase begins: According to directives from OKW the Commander in Chief in Norway General Boehme has issued the following orders for the period 1st April to 15th May:

"1. If special circumstances do not require concentration of troops in southern Norway the Narvik area will be held. Arme Abteilung Harvik shall give up troops and will consist of 210 and 270 Infantry Division and Six Mountain Division.

2. With reduction of Arme Abteilung Harvik the Seven Mountain Division and 518 Infantry Regiment together with 702 Infantry Division and 14 Luftwaffe Division shall be transported southwards to be evacuated if some part of them are not needed in connection with 3.

3. Some regrouping shall be undertaken in order to establish a front against the east. In this connection there will be formed a staff at Hamar with General Vogel as Commanding Officer."

Original evacuation program has to date been executed according to plan except for Eight Mountain Division whose main forces passed Lillehammer (southwards) on 22nd March.

End Paraphrase.

CM-1N-32057 (30 Mar 45)
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

\[\text{ROT}\]

PRIORITY

From: US Military Attaché, London England

Nr.: 43249 30 March 1945

(Mine) Norwegians in London now believe that Lyngen line will be abandoned and that entire area north Narvik will be scorched. More important than ever to cut railway north of Tondhelm to prevent movement south and consequently also prevent general destruction. Plans for cutting railway ready but difficulties with Sweden prevents execution. When Jorstad bridge was blown month ago the chief saboteur and two assistants were arrested on Swedish soil before crossing to Norway and sent to Stockholm where held for six weeks by Swedish authorities. Rest of party continued with job successfully. My comment: Report given in full paraphrase because of unusual interest. Establishment front against east especially interesting in connection with mounting evidence that Norway will be held regardless cessation fighting on continent. Report being prepared on that subject. Swedish interference with sabotage operations at this stage inexplicable here. American personal and equipment employed in recent operations. Classification applies primarily to sabotage railway and Swedish attitude.

ACTION: O-2

INFO: CG AAF; OPD; Col Park; C of S

CM-IN-32057 (30 Mar 45) DSG: 301630Z ejo

DECLASSIFIED

COPY No. 42

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 360 30 March 1945

To MILID repeated to SHAPE and MA London.

Underground German source G-3 rating reports Ober Kommando west shifted from Bednauheim to Hurlinger Forest. Parachute divs 3, 6, 7 and 8 practically wiped out. Source quotes Ger officer opposition group west front strength estimate as follows:

Of seven armies, only 25th in Holland and 19th on upper Rhine intact. First and 7th armies are of korps strength. 5 PZ divs are half strength, 5 have only 25 tanks each. 3 PG divs have 2,000 men each. 6 parachute divs total 23,000 men. All VG divs total 67,000. Only six of inf divs are full strength, two have regt strength.

Kessler

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF
OPD Col Park
CM-IN-31924 (30 Mar 45) DTC 301000Z rel

DECLASSIFIED
R.I.O. 11665, Sec. 3(3) and (5) or (R)
OSD letter, May 8, 1973

By RHP, NARA Date May 2, 1973

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: U.S. Military Attache, Lisbon, Portugal.
To: War Department
Nr: 163
Date: 29 March 1945

Mag or nr 163. To MILID Washington, DC.

Military pilot who recently flew new German Minister to Lisbon is reported to having declared that great numbers of men and material are being moved from west to east in preparation of powerful counter offensive against Soviet armies.

Solberg

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF; OPD; Col Park; Log

CM-IN-30634 (29 Mar 45) DTG: 290330 eJo

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: United States Military Attaché, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department

Nr: 355

29 March 1945

To MILID Washington DC from Reayns agd Kessler, 355 repeated to MA London and SHAEF.

Same source as by 189 having carefully qualified following as coming from only one contact, and unconfirmed, says that 28th March meeting of OKW after strong opposition it was decided at Hitler's instigation to initiate gas warfare.

Comment: Because of brief amount of time elapsed since alleged meeting and receipt of report here am inclined to discount above story and rate it C O.

Story may be honestly transmitted plant to check boldness of drive and unnecessarily aggravate our supply and transportation problems. However source has been occasionally correct and may be in this instance.

Footnote: 189 is CM-IN-10760 (11 Feb 15) G-2

ACTION: G-2


CM-IN-31598 (30 Mar 45) 292000Z rwd

COPY NO.

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DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/44
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<td>P-13</td>
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<td>P-14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/8/74

US MILITARY ATTACHE LONDON

TO TOT

FROM TINDALL SR NR 43231 TO MILID FROM MORGAN

NORWEGIANS REPORT FROM EXCELLENT SOURCE THAT GERMANS
HAVE ORDERED THOUSANDS OF MAPS OF SOUTHERN SWEDEN.

MILITARY ATTACHE COMMENT: ONLY IMPLICATION APPEARS
INTENTION EVACUATE TROOPS THROUGH THAT TERRITORY.

SOUTH SWEDEN BELIEVED UNDEFEATED AT PRESENT. SWED
ISH MILITARY ATTACHE INFORMED BY NORWEGIANS IN

LONDON

16...COG

COMINCH...ONLY ARMY FILE

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)
To: War Department
Nr: 43231
28 March 1945

From Tindall sr nr 43231 to MILID from Morgan.

Norwegians report from excellent source that Germans have ordered thousands of maps of southern Sweden. Military Attache comments: Only implication appears intention evacuate troops through that territory. South Sweden believed undefended at present. Swedish Military Attache informed by Norwegians in London.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFO: O.P.D, CG AAP, Col Park, Log

DECLASSIFIED
M.R. 11655, Sec. 8(K) and 8(D) or (R)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

CM-IN-29680 (28 Mar 45) DTG 281700Z
mlc

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/1944
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
Nr: 2188 27 March 1945

To MILID msg 2188 SHAEF and Seventh Army notified.

New order directs training Ersatz Army in Stuttgart area be finished 31st March but parts already sent toward Main Valley last week. Main Allied attack expected direction Wuerzburg and Neuernberg.

Boche plan to hit Allied Army in Main Valley from both flanks. Army of South already going into position 24th March (Source 1062 C 3) on line Uffenheim-Koenigshofen-Adelheim-Heilbronn, with Army Group Oberhein providing flank protection as far as Basel.

Hq Army of South still Ludwigsburg. Rundstedt reported by some sources in command. One PZ Div and one MTZ Div of 12,000 men reported to have moved north (Nearly all tanks new, though old type, 12 to 14, armor front, six to eight sizes. Tanks have rough coating like plaster against projectiles hitting on slant).

Rest Ersatz Army as follows:

Reutlingen, Tubingen and Gottingen one regt about 1,000 men each with large parks. Camouflaged vehicles ready on roads. One Grenadier En security for each regt.
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
Nr: 2188

27 March 1945

Esslingen-Cannstatt:
One MTZ Div, about 120 tanks and 7,000 MTZ Inf.

Heilbronn-Weinsberg: Same.

Grailsheim, Hall and Waldenburg each one Inf Div of about 10,000 men.

Gmund, Aalen and Neurdingen Arty Parks 1100 to 1200 guns, from field to heavy rail guns. Equipment all types reported excellent.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

IMPO: CG AAP, OOF, Col Park, Log

CM-IN-28999 (27 Mar 45) DTG 271849Z 12C

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/24/94

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

MAR 13 1973

COPY NO. 42
From:  US Military Attaché, Bern, Switzerland
To:  War Department
No:  2176  22 March 1945

From Legge to MILID Washington DC. From 1402, C-3, Ref 2176, SHAFF informed.

Swiss press reports following: present population Berlin about three millions of whom about two million German and foreign workers. So called poison gas belt four kms wide reported around city.

End.

ACTION:  G-2
INFO:  CG AAF
       ASF
       OPI
       Col. Park
CH-IN-23968  (23 Mar 45)  DTG 221929Z  PWO
From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 308
19 March 1945

308 to MILID Washington D.C.

Careful investigation of Swedish radio report that new type V weapons are being assembled at Sola Airdrome, Stavanger, Norway discloses recent delivery of fair quantity HS 293 glide bombs. These possibly mistaken for V is by untrained observers. No change in gas bomb deposits at Sola since March 1945.

Kessler
From: US Military Attaché, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 292

15 March 1945

To MILID Washington DC, ar nr 292 from Rayens to MIS rptd to MA London and SHAPE.

Ex German Press Maj quoted in my 189 of 10th Feb reports from a reliable source that on 8th March a General Staff study concerning the Military Economic Situation prepared by the OKH and OKW was presented to the Reich Government. The conclusion drawn in the study was that the outlook was hopeless and that further resistance would be treason against the German people.

It recommended immediate cessation of hostilities. Rated C-3. The study was presented to Hitler’s Councilors who withheld its contents from him. After consideration the study was rejected by the Council and returned.

Kessler

ACTION: G-2
INPO: COA AF
OPD
LOG
CM-IN-16427 (16 Mar 45) DTG: 151730Z pa

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 1/2/94

COPY NO.
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
CENTER

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Combined Chiefs of Staff
77500 Col C R Peck
13 March 1945

US Military Mission
Moscow, Russia

British Joint Staff Mission
Washington, D. C.

Number: WARX 52652

TOPSEC book message to Deane and Archer for action, to
AMSSO pass to British Chiefs of Staff for information, from
the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Pointing to MX 23173.

1. Orders have been given to General Speatz and Air
Marshal Bottomley to carry out promptly the action requested
by Marshal Khudyakov unless they consider it impracticable
of successful execution. In the latter case report will be
made to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

2. You will be kept informed.

End.

MX 23173 is CM-IN-11902 of 12 Mar 45

ORIGINATOR : CC/S

INFORMATION: Adm. Leahy, Gen. Arnold, Gen Hull, Gen Bissell,
Adm. King, O of S

CM-OUT-52652 (Mar 45) DTG 140106Z vh

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 6/8/94
Supreme Headquarters
Allied Expeditionary Forces
Forward Echelon
Rheims, France

Number: WAR 51725

Personal for Eisenhower from Marshall

Reference message from Archer and Deane HX 23173 of 11 March, the U.S. Chiefs of Staff have recommended to the British Chiefs of Staff "that orders be given Speats and Bottomley to carry out promptly action requested by Marshal Khudynkov unless they consider it impracticable of successful execution. In latter case report to be made accordingly to Combined Chiefs of Staff with statement of reasons."

End.

DECLASSIFIED
J. C. S. Regrading Memo 37-73
By RNP Date MAY 21 1973

ORIGINATOR: SGS

INFORMATION: CC/S
Adm Leebby
General Arnold
General Hull
General Bissell
Adm King
C of S

GT-OUT-51725 (March 45) DTG 121950Z da

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/64

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
According to information which we have, the General Staff of the German Army is situated 36 kilometers south of Berlin in a specially fortified underground shelter called by the Germans The Citadel. It is located on the territory of Steamlager at a distance of 5 1/2 to 6 kilometers south-southeast from the town of Zossen and from 1 to 1 1/2 kilometers east of a wide super highway which runs parallel to the railroad from Berlin to Dresden.

The area occupied by the underground fortifications of The Citadel covers from about 5 to 6 square kilometers. The whole territory is surrounded by wired entanglements several rows in depth and is very strongly guarded by an SS Guard Regiment.

According to the same source the construction of the underground fortifications for the German General Staff was started in 1936. In 1938 and 1939 the strength of the fortification was tested by the Germans against bombing from the air and against Artillery fire.

I ask you, dear General, not to refuse the kindness as soon as possible to give directions to the Allied Air Forces to

CM-OUT-51724  (March 45)
bomb the Citadel with heavy bombs.

I am sure that as a result of the action of the Allied Air Forces, the German General Staff, if still located there will receive damage and losses which will stop its normal work and the installation shall have to be moved elsewhere. Thus the Germans will lose a well organized communication center and headquarters.

Enclosed is a map with exact location of the German General Staff."

Deane adds: "On the British map 1: 500,000 Europe (air), the area located is on the right side, about half to 3/4 of a mile east, of the road between Zoosen and Neuhof with the southwestern corner of the area at 52 degrees 11 minutes north and 13 degrees 28 minutes east. This completes message from Deane.

The U.S. Chiefs of Staff have recommended to the British Chiefs of Staff "That orders be given Speets and Bottмесon to carry out promptly action requested by Marshall Khudyakov unless they consider it impracticable of successful execution. In latter case report to be made accordingly to Combined Chiefs of Staff with statement of reasons."

End.

ORIGINATOR: SGS

INFORMATION: CC/S
Adm Leahy
General Arnold
General Hull
General Bissell
Adm King
C of S

CK-OUT-51724 (March 45) DTS 121948Z da

DECLASSIFIED
J.C.P. Regrading Memo 37-23
By MAY 21 1973

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/94

COPY No. 34
From: US Military Mission, Moscow, Russia
To: War Department
No. NX 23173 11 March 1945

To the Combined Chiefs of Staff, British Chiefs of Staff and General Eisenhower, personal for the addressees only from Archer and Deane TOPSECRET NX 23173.

Deane has just received the following letter from Marshal Khudyakov which is quoted in full:

"Dear General Deane:

"According to information which we have, the General Staff of the German Army is situated 38 kilometers south of Berlin in a specially fortified underground shelter called by the Germans 'The Citadel'. It is located on the territory of Stammüger at a distance of 5½ to 6 kilometers south-southeast from the town of Zossen and from 1 to 1½ kilometers east of a wide super highway which runs parallel to the railroad from Berlin to Dresden.

"The area occupied by the underground fortifications of the Citadel covers from about 5 to 6 square kilometers. The whole territory is surrounded by wired entanglements several rows in depth, and is very strongly guarded by an SS guard regiment.

"According to the same source, the construction of the underground fortifications for the German General Staff was started in 1936. In 1938 and 1939 the strength of the
From: US Military Mission, Moscow, Russia  
No. MX 23173  
11 March 1945

Fortification was tested by the Germans against bombing from the air and against artillery fire.

"I ask you, dear General, not to refuse the kindness as soon as possible to give directions to the Allied Air Forces to bomb the Citadel with heavy bombs.

"I am sure that as a result of the action of the Allied Air Forces, the German General Staff, if still located there, will receive damage and losses which will stop its normal work, and the installation shall have to be moved elsewhere. Thus the Germans will lose a well-organized communication center and headquarters.

"Enclosed is a map with exact location of the German General Staff."

On the British map 1: 500,000 Europe (air), the area located is on the right side, about half to 3/4 of a mile east, of the road between Zoesen and Hechow with the southwestern corner of the area at 52 degrees 11 minutes north and 13 degrees 28 minutes east.

Request that we be informed of the action taken in connection with Marshal Khudyakov's request.

End

ACTION: CC/S

INFO: Adm Leahy, General Arnold, General Hull, Gen Bissell, Adm King, C of S

CM-IN-11902 (12 March 45) DPG 1122002 de

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of JCS

Regarding Memo 37-73

By R.A. Date May 21 1973

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/94
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attaché, Madrid, Spain
To: War Department
No: 11/1930Z 11 March 1945

To MILID Wash DC signed Johnson.

German source evaluated C reported that person on last Lufthansa plane from Germany to Barcelona says Nazi leaders preparing to take refuge Oberalszburg with SS troops ordered resist to last.

Principal Nazi chief's plan escape to Norway by planes type HE 177, Viking planes awaiting there to transport them non stop to Japan from where will direct terror operations and civil war in occupied Germany.

Conditions in Germany growing worse and complicated by flight refugees from East West fronts, nevertheless ultimate victory remains only topic permitted conversation and complainers are executed, Nazis in crape are especially vengeful against aristocracy and property classes.

End

ACTION: G-?
INFO: CGAAP
OPD
(Blank)
Log
CM-IN-12335 (12 Mar 45) DTG: 11/1930Z ps

200 Germany

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
From: US Military Attaché, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 260
3 March 1945
Sr nr 260 from Rayens rptd to SHAPE and NA London.
MILID Washington, D C.

Free German contact reports following rated C 3:

According to information dated 24 February from
German Supreme Command in the West the Americans are employing
a new tank which has "Tremendous" fire power against
which no effective counter weapon is available.

Same Hqs expects an extension of the offensive front
to a width of 200 kilometers.

Contact reports from other sources that on 25 February
all rail traffic in Bayern and Franken was stopped. 65
locomotives and 165 freight cars were destroyed in one day
in general vicinity Munich. 23 fuel supply trains were burned
in previous three days making critical shortage of aircraft
fuel in West. AA ammunition shortage very critical. Gun
crews now ordered to withhold fire unless signalled to fire
by command post and then limit number rounds used to 85.
Ammunition supply at gun positions reduced 25 per cent in
past week. Heavy AA Batteries one each from Munich and
Augsburg have been ordered to reinforce defenses of Berchtes-
gaden.

The small two man submarines lately active mouth of
Thames are based at Wilhelm-Shafen. Kessler.
ACTION: G-2
INFO : CG AAF, GEF, Colonel Pack, Log
CM-IN-872 (4 Mar 45) DTG 031940Z m/m

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
"APPROVED" GOTHENBURG TRAFFIC

1. Virtual suspension of "approved" Gothenburg traffic occurred in mid-January due to the fact that no Swedish-German trade agreement, to which the traffic had been closely tied, had been negotiated for 1945, since no trade with Germany was contemplated. Four homebound vessels were ordered by the Swedish Government to remain at the Faeroes until future German action was clarified. Under German agreement to grant "approval" for individual voyages the MV YARRA-WONGA departed the Faeroes on 6 February for Gothenburg and the MV MONGABBA sailed Gothenburg on 8 February for Buenos Aires.

VITAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

2. The "Gothenburg" or so-called "safe-conduct" traffic being Sweden's maritime link with the outside world has played an important part in Swedish foreign trade in the war years. Except for three previous interruptions, two of them during 1943, Swedish vessels have kept open a "pipe line" to countries overseas through which in moderate quantities came such vital commodities as cotton, cattle feed, petroleum products, oil seeds, hides, foodstuffs, etc.

EXPORTS /IMPORTS

3. Trade has been maintained with both North and South America as well as with Spain, Portugal and Africa, each country providing products of vital importance to Sweden in the maintenance of her economy. By 1 January 1945 imports totaling roughly 1.6 million tons have been brought to Sweden in 216 safe-conduct vessels since the beginning of the blockade, 26 of these ships having carried petroleum products. Departures were balanced with arrivals and as a consequence 220 ships departed Gothenburg during this period, 51 in ballast and the balance carrying 750,000 tons of Swedish exports.

Distribution By Originator

N.I.J. 18 (3)
NSHQ Ottawa (4)
Naval aides (2)
Commissary (2)
Alumini (2)
Stockholm (2)
Gouv'ts in exile - London (2)
Buenos Aires (2)
D.T.C.: 3, 4, 8,

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94
GERMAN-SWEDISH TRADE

4. In view of the close connection between Swedish-German trade and the Gothenburg traffic, a brief review of the successive steps leading to the suspension of trade between Germany and Sweden is of interest.

5. Swedish-German agreements from 1939 until mid '43 did not limit to any great extent the supplying by Sweden of Germany's requirements, however, a new agreement formulated in June '43 cut down on such vital German imports as ores, special steels, ball bearings and allied products. Sweden granted no more credit to Germany and attempted to secure repayment of outstanding obligations. In June 1944 20% reduced exports to Germany to 25% until 12 October 1944. On 10 August Sweden withdrew insurance on her ships destined Dutch and German ports west of Kiel; on 18 August insurance was suspended on Swedish vessels to all Axis ports and on 27 September 1944 all Swedish, Baltic and Bothnian ports were closed to German shipping. On 4 October Swedish Foreign Office issued a directive prohibiting vessels over 20 tons calling at enemy ports, and on 12 October shipments of vessels were suspended for the duration.

6. German implied reaction to these measures included the naming of certain Baltic areas as war zones (at least 2 Swedish ships have since been lost in these areas) and cutting off of coal exports to Sweden.

7. Although now faced with a tighter blockade than at any time during the war due to possible limitation of Gothenburg traffic and virtual suspension of German trade, Sweden's economy is not expected to be greatly upset inasmuch as she has stock piled quantities of essential material and Germany had completed a considerable extent commitments made under the 1944 Swedish-German agreement.

SHIPPING LOSSES AND GAINS

8. Sweden's current shipping picture reveals the following significant facts: pre-war merchant tonnage of 1,618,700 g.r.t. has suffered sinking losses due to war causes of roughly 200 vessels approximating 600,000 g.r.t. Added to the fleet during this time were 182 vessels aggregating nearly 500,000 g.r.t. and pre-war tanker tonnage of 20 ships totaling 257,000 d.t. has been doubled.

9. Sweden has sustained roughly 75% of her losses outside and 25% inside the blockade. An example of the depletion of her "blockade free" shipping is the block of 125 ocean going ships under time charter in May 1940 which now has been reduced to 50 vessels.

10. Twenty-nine vessels of 135,000 g.r.t. were delivered during 1944 and Sweden's merchant fleet tonnage as of January 1945 consists of 2117 ships totaling 1,555,600 g.r.t. Breakdown of the fleet which contains many now fast motor ships is as follows:

- Steamships: 696 555,000 g.r.t.
- Motor vessels: 378 921,000 g.r.t.
- Sailing vessels: 843 81,000 g.r.t.
- & auxiliaries: 2117

11. 324 vessels aggregating more than 1,400,000 d.w.t. are now laid up in Sweden as against 177 ships of 332,000 d.w.t. laid up in April of 1940 and Swedish yards though faced with a shortage of steel are fully engaged for the next several years.

12. Swedish post-war outlook is far from dark, as she has been replacing older vessels sunk with new fast tonnage and at the termination of hostilities will have a merchant fleet, particularly in the tanker class, more than adequate for her needs. Utilization of this valuable tonnage by the Shipping Pool would greatly minimize post-war European shipping problems; however, the question of Sweden's entry into the Shipping Pool is still unsettled. A natural desire to protect vital import and old markets as well as plans to insure that her exporters are able to maintain competitive rates appear to be the governing factors.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 1973
Himler recently told intimate friends: Militarily we lost war but won't stop to fight until moment favorable for Party. SS influence on army steady growing. If need be we can carry on for years in reticence. Outside Maquis will function sabotaging work of occupation troops and suppressing any undesirable German Government. (Source 305A V-2 we reporting this with greatest reserve). Possible alliance with Russia envisaged with German agents directing Russian politics and chance for future. Von Bock man of hour with National Communism theory. Exofficers ready to cooperate with Russians to gather round him. Nazis intentionally leaving best troops West Front in contradiction heavy transports West to East to lead Russians to make up with Germans. German people hate Anglo Americans more than Russians because latter did very little bombing of cities.

New Subject. C-3 many officials Spanish Embassy Berlin (2094 sent to SHAEF) with families entered Switzerland on way home last week.

Gross Deutschland PZ Corps formed in Nov of PZ Div same name and 7th PZ Div. 2nd Dec PZ Div Gross Deutschland.
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Page 2

From: US Military Attaché Bern Switzerland

Mr: 2094 14 February 1945

Consisted of 1 PZ Gren Regt (4 Bns) 1 Gren Regt (4 Bns)
1 PZ Regt 1 PZ Arty Regt 1 AA Detch. All units completely
Mts. Gren Bns about 400 men.

356th Inf Div entrained Bolzano for Vienna betw 27
and 30 Jan, 715 Gren Div at Cosmacchio and Jan, 362 Gren Div
then slated transfer to East Front.

Three of highest officials Baden-Alsace executed at
Karlsruhe as Defeatists.

Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung of 14 Feb reports
Belgian King prisoner at Rhine Hotel "Dreesen" at Godesberg,
important H-Q at Mtn Hotel Petersberg (Opposite the Dreesen)
another in park of Hotel Godesbergerhof a few hundred meters
further from Dreesen. This weekly some-times has suprisingly
up to date data. 1402.

End.

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

CM-IN-14753 (15 Feb 45) DTG: 14/1930Z pa

42

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/74
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

"FIR"

From: U.S. Military Attache, Bern Switzerland.
To: War Department.
Nr: 2087 10 February 1945.

Message serial number 2087. From Legge - To MILID Washington, D.C.
Cantonments for troops being prepared villages Wiese Valley and Kandern Area. Troops evacuated from Alsace sent Mulheim Area condition men and materiel poor. Lorrach VS for departure for Mulheim. Donaueschingen VS now at Schopfheim 7th.

Badly damaged by artillery fire Efringen-Kirchen, Istein, Binselppingen, Mark T RR also tie up with Kandern Valley RR, likewise Mulheim station, Neuenburg-Chalampe and Mulheim-Badenweiler RRs. 6th.

Numerous tanks all kinds sent East Front January 29 to February 3 from Hanau and Frankfurt Areas, 200 to 300 from Marlaruhe to Cologne Sector 200 to 300 from Heselungen Depot. Contents Inf and Arty munition dumps Eschwege-Waldkappel hastily sent East Front instead West Front. Several hundred 105's M4 guns from Hannmunden and Gottingen Depots rushed East Front. Since beginning February thousands workers trucked to Mannheim Area for defense works. Large number also arrived Schwetzingen-Hockenheim-Graben Area likewise concrete and steel for fortifications. Hills between Delberg and Darmstadt reported fortified to permit heavy army to dominate Rhine Valley. Fortification work and installation heavy guns begun area betw Mainz and Frankfurt 6th.

In Saar Basin: Maybach mine producing 560 tons of

CH-IM-11167 (11 Feb 45)

DECLASSIFIED
By RT, NARA, Date [redacted]
From: U.S. Military Attaché, Bern Switzerland.

Date: 10 February 1945.

Coal daily. Hundred thousand tons on ground unable to deliver. Rochling Plant at Altenwald synthetic gasoline, many Russian prisoners. At Heinitz synthetic gasoline plant likewise at Redon. At Louisental Power Plant. All together Saar mines little damage by bombings. 29 January to 4 February Immendingen Rail Line to Waldshut 7km Mttn 265p 3 KS for fortification work average 6 daily materiel especially for fortifications.

Tunnel between Weil-Ost and Lorrach-Stetten provided with plank road for heavy trucks, guns etc.

Cylindrical bodies in sections 3 meters long sent from Sackingen to Shopfheim where assembled, Part then shipped to Hamau (We investigating to find whether V projectiles) Lonza Plant at Waldshut-Tiengen sending large quantities nitrogen to Black Forest probably for explosives, especially to Zell and Mambach North of Shopfheim. Bridge on Wielasingen-Hilsingen Road which crosses Singen-Gottmadingen RR 1½ KM south of Robertshof mined. 1 to 5 February Across Switzerland Germany to Italy 3200 tons ore 3 trains industrial salt, north 474 cars rice 153 corn, flour, steel plate etc 5th.

21st, 295th and 702nd Inf Div left Coray before 21 January. Still there 5 Inf Div of which alerted for departure 7th and 3rd and largest part 2nd Mttn 265p and 2 Coastal Divs.

Source 6061B-2 Following C-3.

Aarberg between Waldshut and Tiengen being fortified.

CM-IN-11167 (11 Feb 45)

DECLASSIFIED

5ED Letter, 5-3-74

MAY 1 6 1974

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLRI 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/44
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

"FILE"

Page 3-

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

Nr: 2087

10 February 1945.

38 MM AA Battery 2 KM's west of Schopfheim at road bifurcation to Langenau.

29 January to 3 February via Tingen East 16 Trp Trns 3 to 10 daily material West 9 Trns fresh trps for Lahr, Offenburg, Karlsruhe also daily average 12 material for Black Forest, Karlsruhe, Mannheim. Coast defense line reported under construction from Eden to Kostock. Several Enn US arrived Black Forest, behind line Rastatt-Freiburg. Important fortification work Black Forest Grenzach-Sakingen-Lorrach, Stgdrgen and Peterzell.

End.

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

CM-IN-11167 (11 Feb 45) DTG 101930Z bjm

MAY 1 6 1974

COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: US Military Attaché, Stockholm Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 175

8 February 1945

175 from Reynolds repeated London. MILID Wash DC

Younger members Foreign Office optimistic regarding early termination German resistance but disclaim supporting facts and concrete evidence.

Higher military officers basing their opinions on scanty reports from Berlin believe end will come suddenly without notice but not in immediate future.

Number 169 reports 3rd Feb Berlin bombing exceeding November 43 in effectiveness. Morale naturally low but not at breaking point. Prefer Allied bombs to Russians present. Further exodus of Govt Administrations to locations west and southwest of Berlin. Combat efficiency Folkslust Troops negative. Russian divisions outnumber Germans on East Front two to one. Shortage of munitions acute with coal shortage critical. Gasoline and oil should be Allied primary bombing targets. Without explanation 169 changes his previous views in a message 7 February saying Germans will capitulate if Berlin falls or if it is long under siege.

266 confirms 105's statement that practically no factual news is coming through. Both surmise that resistance will continue until break through on West Front combined with Russian successes disperses German tenacious mystical belief in miracle.

Kessler
ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF, OPD, Col. Park, Log
CM-IN-8283 (9 Feb 45) DTG 081300Z

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/41
From: United States Representation Allied Control Commission for Rumania
To: War Department
Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy
No: M 353
4 February 1945

Ref no M 343 from Schuyler, Rumania to AGWAR OPD
Gen Hull action G-w MIS info 09, MTUSA.

Recurred M-323 dtd 25 Jan 45 the following are the
changes in the organization and disposition of the German
and Hungarian Forces fighting on the Hungarian and
Czechooslovakian fronts during the period 15 to 19 January 45.

Information obtained by OSS from the Rumanian General
Staff and is included in OSS report being forwarded by mail.
Evaluation G-3.

Newly identified units: German's 153rd Reserve
Infantry Div, in Moca area, armored SS Totenkopf Div (south
of the Danube, northwest of Budapest, probably under the
order of the LXXII Army Corps),

98th Armored Grenadier Regt, under orders of 8th
Armored Div,

59th Armored Grenadier Regt under order of 20th
Armored Div,

39th SS Moto Regt, under orders of the 18th SS
Moto Div,
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

From: United States Representation Allied Control Commission for Rumania
No: M 363 4 February 1945

2nd Assault Ind Regt, operates under orders of the 4th Mountain Division.

Hungarian, none noted.

Changes in disposition: German.

8th Armored Div operates south of Lext, 18th SS Motor Div withdrawn at Gandolova, 15 KM northwest of Kremnica, for reorganisation,

1st Mountain Skiers Div is north of Tarna,
3rd Mountain Div is west of Hucin,
4th Mountain Div is between Sivetic and Kunovo Teplica,
8th Light Inf Div is east of Litava (Hqrs at Litava),
46th Inf Div is between Litava and Cerovo,
76th Inf Div is between north Malinec and northwest Vysoke,

208th Inf Div is between north Pomylov and Rybnik,
211th Assault Guns Brigade is in Budapest.

Hungarian: Szt Lasslo Inf Div is east of Iomarco, 1st Mountain Brigade operates north of Silico at Lanink mountains.

Staff: Elandras Sándor, CO of the 10th Inf Div was captured in Budapest, with all the Staff of 2nd Division on 17th January.

M323 1a CM-IN-25796 (26 Jan 45) G-2
ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF, OPD, COL PARK
CM-IN-3952 (4 Feb 45) DDI 030230A mcs

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date MAY 16 1974

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 166 3 February 1945

To MILID Washington D.C. 166 repeated London

Gleaned from 84 February 3 was following rated C 3.
German strength West Front reduced to minimum defensive force, weak in Panzer units.

Relatively thin Nazi forces in northeast Germany, IE, Danzig Stettin Area, because terrain there favors Russians encirclement. Stettin believed to be initial Red objective as preliminary to attack on Berlin from the north or northwest.

Source believes bulk of German reserves assembling in area south or southeast of Berlin perhaps vicinity of Dresden or Prague for eventual counter-attack in northeast direction which he expects may be soon.

Should counterattack stall withdrawal into rugged defensive terrain "in heart of Greater Germany" would still be possible.

Source cites reports of few troop movements in north but many in South. Berliners in present situation said to be calmly phlegmatic.

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF, OPD, Colonel Park, Log

CM-IN-3693 (4 Feb 45) DTG 031400Z m/m

DECLASSIFIED
863 Letter, 5-3-72
MAY 16 1974

COPY NO. 44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: US Military Attaché, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No: 2066 3 February 1945

To MILID Wash DC, 2066 msg nbr.

Via Fulda toward Hofbieber from Alsfeld 10 to 16 Jan very few trp trns due to destruction Daudle Bridge over river south of EBD Seilschirf. 17th Jan traffic resumed.

19th to 24th Jan average 8 to 10 trp trns daily. Average 7 to 8 trns supplies and war material daily following identified:

Signal Co of PZ Army under VonManseufel.
One trn Cartographic Services above Army
PZ Jagerad 120, PZ Jagerad 129.

Towards Alsfeld from Hofbieber 22-24th Jan 21 trns Inf Regt.

Towards Hanfield from Hanau 10-24th Jan 14-15 trp trns daily following identified:

Res 1 R 192 Res AR 192.
Res Regt 234 (One Bn) Res FI.
Btl 156

These trps from Darmstadt destination Frankfurter on Oder.

CM-IN-3833 (4 Feb 45)
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland

No: 3066 3 February 1945

15-21st Jan 86 trns Armored Div (In spite of numerous bombings) believed 2nd Pz Div moving with about third its heavy materiel (Tanks, Arty).

22-24th Jan 56 trns T00 still in progress (Vg Div and three fourth SS Bn) toward Erfurt.

Source 3312 B 2 from 1304.

Towards Hanau from Runfeld 10-14th Jan 34 empty trns 35 trns following trps and materiel:
5 Bns Erats Inf trps,
5 FA Batteries.

RR line Fulda-Loschenrod-Gerafeld-Badnoustadt still interrupted. Only minor traffic by changing trns at 2.1 km south exit Fulda. Line not yet repaired near Loschenrod.

Via Bebra towards Hodebach-Ronshausen from Malsfeld 10-15th Jan average 12-13 trns daily evacuation services, 53 of above trns transporting machines of heavy tank factory from Wuppertal to Gotha, where to be reinstalled.

14 trns Territorial trps without arms, 13 hospital trns, 3 trns Russian prisoners, 1 trn French workers, specialists in heavy industry.

16-24th Jan average 4 to 5 trp trns daily average 12 trns war materiel daily, 35 empty trns of 45 passenger

CM-IN-3833 (4 Feb 45)
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland  
No: 2066  
3 February 1945

coaches each (Jan 18-20th).

Towards Halsfeld from Homebach 10-15th Jan transit Sturm Kommando 322. Sturm Kommandos composed of Inf who been given training of Inf Parachute and SS (Political and moral). Strength 187 officers and men.

Besides normal Inf weapons, these units reinforced with flame thrower detachments and section of 288 MM SP guns. Men specially trained for street fighting.


17-20th Jan 248 trns 5th Inf Div 320th Sturm Kommando attached this div movement from Gotha destination Olderburg.

Towards Sontra from Herefeld 10-14th Jan 40 trns 5th Inf Div. Trns composed of 13 covered freight cars, 2 flat cars with light or medium AA arty and 20-30 flat cars with heavy material tanks and Mts arty, etc. Two trns with 12 cars bearing Hq of Mts or Armored SS Div Jan 12.


20-25th Jan Too 67 trns 1st Class Inf Div. Detachments 71st Inf Div identified. Trns from at least as CM-IN-3833 (4 Feb 45)
From: US Military Attaché, Bern, Switzerland

No: 2056

3 February 1945

far as Frankfurt probably from Front, since two thirds of locomotives were changed at Frankfurt which occurs only after long trips.

Ten trns Mtz SS formation. 12 trns heavy material (Following above 10 trns) destination at least Nauen where locomotives were to be changed.

Towards Helfeld from Sonnt 10-14th Jan 37 trn war material and supplies for new Siegfried Line fortifications.

14-15th Jan 45 cars each.

21-25th Jan 41 trns Airborne Div which in reserve Bayreuth. Final destination unknown but it will go at least to Giessen.

Legge
### CAUSES

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**TOTAL:** 521

### DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:

- General Board
- Naval Adm.
- BuOrd
- ANSH
- CNO
- CO Submarine Base, New London
- CNO, Combat Cns.
- CO Submarine Base, New London

---

1. The following tabulation of submarine losses is based on United States and British figures of losses assessed as known and probable for the present war, and on German official figures for World War I:

2. There have been no reports of losses due to nets in the present war.

3. Of the 516 submarines lost, 325 have been assessed as "known" losses and 193 as "probable" losses. In addition to those, Germany has lost 53 submarines not yet assessed, which gives a total of 571 units lost or probably lost during the first 5 years and 4 months of warfare.
Germany suffered her heaviest losses in 1943 and 1944 with a figure of 190 lost and probably lost in 1944 as compared to 219 in 1943, 69 in 1942, 37 in 1941, 27 in 1940, and 9 in 1939.
TO MILITARY ATTACHE LONDON

RELEASED BY

DATE 1 FEB 45

TOR CODEWORD 1355

DECODED BY J. THOMPSON

ROUTED BY MATHES

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME: 31 JAN 45 NCR 14941

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

TO MILITARY ATTACHE LONDON

CHIEF NORWEGIAN INTELLIGENCE STOCKHOLM REPORTS 2,000 TON U-BOAT BERTHED IN SLIPWAY NUMBER 2 LAKSEVAAG APPEARS BEING PREPARED FOR LAUNCHING V-1 PROJECTILES. DECK GUN HAS BEEN REMOVED AND RAILS LAID. INFORMATION APPEARS CONFIRMED BY DRUNKEN CAPTAIN OF U-BOAT WHO TOLD THAT U-BOAT WOULD GO SUFFICIENTLY NEAR AMERICAN COAST TO BOMBARD NEW YORK. NORWEGIAN AGENTS WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY. DATE OF ORIGINAL OBSERVATION NOT GIVEN. NAVAL ATTACHE HERE INFORMED. B-3.

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

OSD letter, May 9, 1972

CH IN 455 (1 FEB 45) 31 JAN 45

By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/94

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/94
**NAVAL MESSAGE**

**FROM**

ALIISRA "URANIANSK"

**RELEASED BY**

1 FEBRUARY 1945

**DATE**

12:36

**TOR CODEROOM**

SMALL

**DECODED BY**

SHIMER

**TYPES BY**

MATHES

**ROUTED BY**

ALIISRA "URANIANSK"

---

**CORRECTED COPY**

311450 / NCR 6/66

---

**ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME**

DATE

TIME

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**ACTION**

P-0

P-00

P-01

P-02

P-05

P-09

P-1

P-2

P-20

P-3

P-30

P-31

P-32

P-35

P-36

P-37

P-38

P-39

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P-48

P-49

P-50

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

**REPORT OBTAINED FROM NORTHERN FLEET ON ENEMY ACTIVITY JANUARY 1 TO 22 REVEALS 2 TO 5 SUBS REGULARLY OFF MURMAN COAST.

RECONNAISSANCE NORVEGIAN SEA DAILY AND BARENTS SEA OCCASIONALLY BY HE 12" AND TO BB'S SINGLY OR IN PAIRS. SURFACE VESSELS CONSTANTLY OPERATING IN HAMMERFEST TRONDHEIM AREA.

SOVIET DD ATTACKED SUB VARENGFJORD ON 26TH RESULT UNKNOWN.

---

**DECLASSIFIED**

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date____/____/____
ALUSHA LONDON SENDS CHO (DVI). COMNAVEU HAS INFO FROM FLETSCHMANN.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE, LONDON, REPORT THAT CHIEF OF NORWEGIAN INTELLIGENCE STOCKHOLM HAS CABLED TODAY:

2,000 TON U-BOAT BERTHED IN HAUL NUMBER TWO LAKSEVÅG BEING PREPARED FOR LAUNCHING V-1 AND V-2 PROJECTILES.

HAS BEEN REMOVED AND RAILS HAVE BEEN LAID ON DECK. INFORMATION APPEARS CONFIRMED BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE U-BOAT WHO IN STUNTED.

STATE TOLD THAT U-BOAT WOULD GO SUFFICIENTLY NEAR AMERICAN COAST TO BOMBARD NEW YORK. CABLE ADDS U-BOAT CLOSELY SPOTTED.

BY NORWEGIAN AGENTS. DATES OF INFORMATION NOT KNOWN.

RECEIVED TOPSEC. RECLASSIFIED SECRET ACCORDING TO F341

NAV ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:

16(31) ACTION

COMINCH(2-60) ... OPQ3(10) ... ARMY (DOS) (11) ...

NAVDE ... 20G ... CHO ... 20OP ...
ALUSNA TO CNO INFO COMNAVEU.

BERGEN INFO 23 JAN. 2000 TON SUB IN PEN 2 LAKSEVAAG SHELTER BEING FITTED FOR LAUNCHING V1 AND 2 BOMBS. GUNS REMOVED AND TRACKS BEING LAID. ONE OF OFFICERS SAID WHILE INTOXICATED THAT SUB HAS TO GO TO US AND THAT NEW YORK WOULD GET A SMACK BEFORE WAR ENDED.
From: US Military Attache, Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 156 28 January 1945

156 from Rayens repeated to London.

Increased gas defense activities reported in Berlin by 169 who notes unusual refurbishing and practice with gas masks. Another reliable observer just returned from Berlin reports nurses undergoing intensive courses in treatment of gas casualties.

Both sources report civilian morale low with common dread of Russian occupation.

169 reports poorly equipped Volks Sturm units being rushed eastward armed with salvaged stocks of Russian rifles and ammunition. Bulk of reserve and some west front units being shifted east since no large scale Allied offensive expected at present in the west. Courland pocket being evacuated by sea with Gen Obstshoerner shifted to Armee Gruppe Silesia B2.

Reliable observer mentioned above claims Berlin estimates objective of Panzer spearhead is Stettin in order to seal fate of Nazi units in Courland and East Prussia while Russians regard for next major push westward.

Other B1 sources report accelerated troop shipments from Norway now averaging 1000 daily.

Kessler

ACTION: 0-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Log

CENTRAL-28385 (29 Jan 45) DTG 281200Z bjm

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/29/44
From: US Military Attache Stockholm, Sweden
To: War Department
Nr: 151

151 Reur Source Control Military 232 repeated to London for info. To MILID Washington DC

Reinforcements Marsch Bataillons and materiel in recent weeks sent to Courland Bridge-head but no known withdrawals to date. According to consensus B 2 sources.

On 20 Jan convoy of several loaded troop transports including 12000 ton ship departed Kolberg with north east course believed destined Courland.

Bridge-head group is HGM or "Nord Arme" under Gen Obstaschöerner with following 30 Divs represented:

Inf Divs 7, 21, 23, 32, 33, 50, 61, 81, 87, 88, 126, 132, 205, 215, 218, 289, 290, 401, 671,
Volks Gren Div 31,
Pz Divs 4 and 7,
L W Feld Div 12 and 13,
SICH Divs 207 and 221

CM-IN-26910 (27 Jan 45)
From: US Military Attache Stockholm, Sweden

Nr: 151  26 January 1945

15th S S Latvian Number 1
19th S S Latvian Number 2
30th S S Estonian
30th S S Ostland

Average Div estimated 7000 strength.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAP
      OPD
      Col Park
      Log

CM-IN-26910  (?7 Jan 45)  IRG: 26/1700Z  pa

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
(THIS FROM ALUSNA TO CNO)

URDIS 031606

LEGATION STATES NO SHIP STRUCTURAL STEEL REMAINING FOR GERMAN REPOSESSION. ALL ATTEMPTS PREVENT EXPORT SUCH MATERIAL UNSUCCESSFUL SWEDES CLAIM IT WAS IMPORTED FOR GERMAN USE AND REQUIRED NO EXPORT LICENSE

16...ACT

208..COMINCH...13...NAVAIDE...

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/44
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(ALUSNA B3 TO CHO INFO COMNAVEU)

PROBABLY LEIPZIG IN ORESDUND NORTHBOUND ABOUT NITE OF 12 JAN.

NURNBERG REPORTED PASSING KORSOR DENMARK ON 5 JAN. CLORCB SEEN NORTHBOUND IN ORESDUND NITE OF 5 JAN.

KOLNATTY VEHOLM PIER OSLO 16 JAN DAMAGED ENGINE AND PROPELLER. EDMEN IN FREDERIK STADLE IRA 12 JAN.

CAMOUFLAGED AS ISLAND WITH APPROX 30 ESCORT VESSELS INCLUDING DD-S AND SUBS DAY POSITION OFF OYENKILEN.

LIGHT NEAR SOSRENE.

POSSIBLE 4 CRUISERS.

KATTEGAT OSLO FJORD AREA. C O OF 2 JAN STAES AFTER BERGEN OCT AIR ATTACKS SUBS BEGAN USING HARBORS IN.

TOPDALS FJORD NEAR KRISTIANSAND PARTICULARLY HAANESBUKTE AND UP TO 40 SEEN. DANISH DO STRIKE JFHJUHO.

16...COG
COM INCH...CHO...20G....NAVA ID...800P...
From: Bern, Switzerland

Released by: 20 Jan 45

To: Secretary of State

Subject: Torpedo production

Construction of new naval assault arms at Milan has recently been begun by Caproni. This includes a remote controlled torpedo boat, which is directed against the target electrically after having been towed to the vicinity by mosquito craft (MAS). There are 160 workers at Caproni's ten at Rovereto.

On Lake Garda new human torpedoes, constructed experimentally, are tested. They try to apply jet propulsion to these.

Numerous woodcraft for emergency bridges and ferries are made at Casalpusterlengo by Saia. The shop of Vassena, Bastler's relative who is alleged to have developed a plan for a vest pocket submarine, was visited by some new fascist and German officers, giving rise to exaggerated reports concerning the craft.

Declasified
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44
TO DATE THERE ARE NO APPARENT RESULTS FROM THEIR VISIT TO HIS SHOP IN LECCO.

THIS TELEGRAM IS VALID PROBABLY AS OF EARLY DECEMBER AND ITS SOURCE IS MY 113 OF JANUARY 8.

ALTHOUGH REPAIR JOBS ARE THE PRIMARY FUNCTION, 2 GROUPS OF SUBMARINE MOTORS ARE ALSO BUILT BY FIAT LARGE MOTOR SECTION.

THIS WAS REPEATED AT CASERTA TO AMPOLAD.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW 4-

CYLINDER 300 HORSEPOWER SPEEDBOAT MOTOR, TYPE-1001 OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE BROKEN DOWN BY ALFA-ROMEO.

CONSTRUCTION OF INSENSITIVE COMPASSES TO BE USED IN GUIDING V-ARMS AND RADIO STEERING EXPERIMENTALLY AT MILAN IN THE

OMI PLANT IS BEING SUPERVISED BY GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS. THESE EXPERIMENTS ARE SAID TO BE EXTENSIVE. IT IS ALLEGED THAT,

IN ORDER TO REPel WAVES USED TO JAM DIRECTION FINDING APPARATUS, COMPASSES ARE COATED WITH SPECIAL PAINT.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE KNOWN SPECIFICATIONS OF ASSAULT CRAFT TORPEDOES, OF WHICH RUMI AT BERGAMO HAS A SPECIAL ORDER FOR

80; PROPELLED BY 50 HORSEPOWER 4 CYLINDER MOTOR DRIVEN BY COMpressed AIR; 3 METERS IN LENGTH; RUNS 1 MINUTE, 50 KILO-

METERS SPEED PER HOUR; PETROL MIXTURE, NOT WATER COOLED.

HUDDLE

NOTE: PARAPHRASE OF STATE DEPT TELEGRAM FOR INFORMATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT

16...COG
COM INCH...CNO...NAVA IDE...200P...20G...

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date MAR 13 1973
AUSTRIA

It is high time that something be done about Austria. The resistance there, both in Vienna and the Austrian Alps, appears to be beginning to take some shape. It is hard to appraise the extent of it, but at least there is some evidence of its existence.

Since the Moscow Declaration of over a year ago, little has been done to encourage the Austrian resistance movement. The absence of any outstanding Austrian patriots abroad has been some handicap. There has been no voice to speak for Austria and the United States, Great Britain and Russia have largely passed the matter over in silence, except to urge the Austrians to revolt at times and under conditions when revolt was impossible. With the Russian armies not far away, the situation is now altered. The Austrians are faced with the alternative of becoming a second Hungary and Vienna a second Budapest or of making it so uncomfortable for the Nazis that they will decide to draw their defense lines in the Austrian Alps to the west of the capital.

There are many difficulties in the way of securing action by the Austrians themselves: (1) they are by nature an easy going and not an heroic people; (2) the country has been purposely emptied of the men and many of the women who might form a resistance front. These are in the army or defense work, many far from their Austrian homes; (3) Austria, and in particular Vienna, is filled with a motley crowd of foreign workers and displaced people who have no particular feeling for an Austrian state and are unwilling to make sacrifices for it. In the country and mountain areas there are many bombed-out refugees from Germany who have no interest whatever in an independent Austria; (4) there is such physical and mental depression among the people, at least in the cities, that the physical energy to react is largely gone.

However, with all these obstacles it still seems worthwhile to try to arouse the Austrians to more effective opposition but this will require some encouragement on our part.

Here are some ideas which occur to me: (1) the United States,
Great Britain and Russia in the absence of any authoritative Austrian body which can as yet act for Austria might constitute themselves as joint trustees, assuming the obligations to carry out the Moscow Declaration and to constitute an independent Austria within boundaries and under arrangement with neighboring states which would give Austria a chance to work out a viable state, (2) something more should be done to impress the Austrians that every effort would be made by the Allies to save Vienna the fate of Budapest, if the Austrians themselves would take some steps to sabotage the war effort in and around Vienna and to make Vienna generally an unhealthy spot for the Nazis and Gestapo. If Vienna is to become a second Budapest, the responsibility for it should be placed squarely on the Nazis; (3) a study should be made of aid to be given to Austrian partisans in the mountains. In winter weather this is not easy, possibly impractical and we should not hold out false hopes. However, the end of the war is sufficiently near to make it possibly justifiable today to encourage Maquis activities in this area. We have a particular interest in this as it might help to discourage the Nazis from trying to make a last stand in a Maquis of their own based in the Austrian and Bavarian Alps.

The next few weeks may have a particular importance in determining whether we can secure some aid from Austria toward shortening the war and whether Austria can herself do something to help achieve her own freedom. This would have real political importance in building up the self respect and national consciousness necessary to justify and consolidate independent Austrian resistance. But Austrians cannot yet start in on this course alone. We must find a way to give them first some morale and then if a resistance starts to take shape, some material aid.
### TOP SECRET DISPATCH

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RELEASED BY

DATE: 19 JAN 1945

TOR CODEROOM: 1855

DECODED BY: ELY

PARAPHRASED BY: ZIMMERMAN

ROUTED BY: BALDWIN

### INFORMATION

COMNAVEU

### IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW

181744
NCR 006

ALUSNA LONDON SENDS ACTION CNO(DNI). COMNAVEU HAS INFO (FROM FLEISCHMANN)

TOP SECRET

REF OUR DISP 121102 JANUARY. NORWEGIAN SOURCE REPORTS 2 LARGE U-BOATS SEE "OFF FEYJSJORD SOUTHBOUND 13 DECEMBER

1 SAME TYPE DOCKED BERGEN 14 DECEMBER. RAMP CONSISTING OF RAILS AT 15 TO 20 DEGREES ANGLE TO DECK LOCATED ON

AFTERDECK. RAMP LENGTH ESTIMATED 1/3 SIZE AFTERDECK. 1 U-BOAT HAD CRANE ON FOREDECK. LENGTH OF U-BOAT VERY

ROUGHLY DESCRIBED AS ABOUT 300 FEET. SIZE FORCED USE OF

罐ODKESKJÆER QUAY BERGEN"

ORIGINAL "CR DISTRIBUTION:

16(#1)..... ACT

COMINCH(#2-9).....

No. 1 ADMIRAL
No. 2 FILE
No. 3 F-1 OR CHAR.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 1/8/94
From: Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy
To: War Department
Nr: FX 87773 19 January 1945

AGWAR for OPD General Bull 0-2 MIS info TROOPERS from 0-2 AFRQ FX 87773 signed Alexander cite FBI reference Schuyler Romania M 271 of 16 Jan 45 not to TROOPERS.

1. Our comments as follows:
   A. Following not previously identified in Hungary.
      3rd and 6th Panzer Divisions.
      Dirlewanger Brigade.
      9th Hungarian Frontier Division. Accept these as new identifications.

   B. 18th Armoured SS Division and 18th Motorized SS Division probably identical and equivalent 18th SS Horst Wessel PG.

   C. 8th Motorized Police SS Division possibly confusion with 8th Police Regiment though this already mentioned in preceding sentence. 108th Police Regiment not known here.

   D. 8th Hunters and 8th Light Divisions presumably identical.

   E. Identification 2208th Infantry Division not understood by may refer 208th Division believed Army Group A.

CM-IN-19671 (20 Jan 45)

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of JCS

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy
To: War Department
Nr: FX 87773 19 January 1945

211th Infantry Division carried central front.

P. 128th and 278th Hungarian Divisions not known here and numbers considered improbable.

2. Previous order of battle information from Rumanian General Staff has not shown high standard of accuracy and consider too much value should not be attributed to apparent inaccuracies in above.

End

ACTION: G-2
INFORMATION: CC’s, CG AAF, OPD, Col Park, Log
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE
19 January 1945

FROM
Berne

TO
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

O A 06687

RECEIVED IN PLAIN TEXT

By Authority of

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of

O A 06687

RECEIVED IN PLAIN TEXT

By SR Date May 9 1975

GERMANY

The Germans are attempting to scrape the bottom of their economic barrel with the "VOLKSOFFER." The object is, of course, to collect the last bit of clothing, shoes and other equipment which might be of use at the front by the VOLKSTURM.

According to a recent report, the Germans are demanding that the wives and families of men at the front turn over for the "VOLKSOFFER" all the civilian clothes and equipment of their absent men folk. This is apparently causing much resentment and no little popular opposition.

This movement on the part of the Nazis may well have an ulterior objective, as it would prevent any soldier returning on leave from putting on civilian clothes and disappearing.

GERMANY

The German press while continuing to stress the seriousness of the situation created by the offensive in the east, is also emphasizing that the offensive has important political significance. Here is what the German correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung has to say: "In Berlin political circles it is surmised that political as well as military considerations have had weight in fixing the fate of the winter Russian offensive. The Wilhelmsstrasse believes it likely that Stalin wanted to put pressure of a political nature on his western allies before he pressed the country for the winter drive. In this connection, the recognition of the recently formed Polish Committee, the conflict between King Peter and Tito and dissension in Greece are cited. Berlin believes that the Western powers have more or less given in to Moscow in all these cases since both London and Washington have tacitly at least accepted the recognition of the above Committee by the Soviet. In contrast to their earlier
attitude, they have more or less abandoned King Peter in favor of Tito and have accepted the hostile situation in Greece. It is concluded from all this that the Allies have been forced to pay a political price for the new Russian offensive. Nevertheless, there is no tendency on the German side to underestimate the military and political weight of the great Russian offensive now underway.
From: US Military Attache London England
To: War Department
Nr: 23748 18 January 1945
Sgd Tindall. To MILID sr nr 23748, from Dunn

Norwegian source rated B 1 reports seeing two very large unusual U boats Fensfjord on December 13 running south. Another source reports seeing same at Bergen following day.

One had deck crane halfway between conning tower and stern other had ramp apparent length one third of after deck ramp inclined at 15 or 20 degrees. Size of sub described as long as 6,000 ton tanker and so big it had to use Dokkeskjær Quay Bergen.

Naval Attache here reported to ONI 12 November that so called one man torpedoes frequently observed in Norway. All delivered to U boat bases instead of to coast defense points as would be normal if torpedoes. Now believed probable these units are flying bombs for use by submarines described.

End.

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF
        OPD
        Adm King
        Log

CM-IN-18117 (19 Jan 45) DTG: 181707Z pa

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4 NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
GERMANY

The Russian offensive has made a deep impression on Germany. Communiques and reports of the German military critics have never been more somber. Apparently now, in contrast to some months ago, no real attempt is being made to hide from the German people the seriousness of the situation. Breaks in the line are frankly admitted. Also, the German, rather than the Russian, communiques are often the first to give the details of the depth of the Russian penetration and of the loss of important cities.

All this fits in with the line of propaganda for which Goebbels has been so carefully preparing the people. Now it is not a war for supremacy, but a war for survival. It is a war against the invader at the frontier, and against an invader -- or rather, three invaders -- who, according to Goebbels, have vowed to destroy, partition, and enslave the German people. To whip the people up for such a war, Goebbels uses unapologetically bad news when it suits his purpose. He is no longer frightened of it. To a certain extent, it is grist to his mill.

As the threat to Silesia and a part of Germany becomes acute in the East, the German military authorities must be asking themselves whether fronts must be sacrificed in order to try to create a new stabilized line somewhere. Norway and Italy may well be the first theaters from which German withdrawals will start. Several divisions have reportedly gone from Italy towards Vienna already. But the forces in these theaters will not suffice, and soon the High Command will be forced to decide whether to try to hold the east or west front to the end. And the answer to this depends upon whether they would prefer to have the Russians or the Americans and British first occupy the country and impress their mark upon the occupation; whether they would prefer to fall into Russian or Anglo-Saxon hands. Here the views are likely to be differing. Old-line conservative Wehrmacht
officers would probably prefer the West. The younger, more Nazi, officers would prefer the East as offering the greater likelihood of being able to continue in their profession. In the Party itself there is also some division. The radical wing would prefer Russia. Others would prefer the West, probably on the theory that a trial by the easy-going and quick to forget Anglo-Saxons is preferable to the risks of quick liquidation at Russian hands.

While such speculation is probably going on, it seems likely that the men around Hitler and Himmler are preparing for the possibility of a last stand in the inner German fortress of the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, playing their last card, namely, that when the Russians and Anglo-Saxons actually meet somewhere in Germany there will be such dissension among them that the Nazis in the mountains, if they can hold out long enough, can still save something from the wreckage or at least choose to whom to deliver themselves.

This idea of a defense in a mountain fortress is in line with the Wagnerian complex of the whole National Socialist movement and the fanaticism of the Nazi youth. Hitler and his small band of brigands, who started in the beer-hall of Munich, may find their end not far away in the Bavarian Alps, after having laid most of Europe in ruins.
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ALUSHNA C-3 TO CNO INFO COM'NAVEU.

4 AND POSSIBLY 8 LARGEST TYPE SUBS BUILDING SOME UNDER CAMOUFLAGE AT YARD 450 METERS FROM DANZIG ENSIGNS AT DANZIG 22 DEC.

INFO DATED END OCT F 3 ND VERY LARGE SUBS SEEN AT DANZIG ENSIGNS WITH DECKS LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD 2 PLANES.

16...ACT

COM'NCH...CNO...20G...HAVAIDE...200P....

CONFIDENTIAL
LEGATION REPORTS CESSATION OF SWEDISH EXPORTS TO GERMANY MIDNIGHT 31 DEC.

FROM 1 TO 5 JAN 2300 TONS PAPER SHIPPED FROM GOTEBOG TO DENMARK. A RED DISPATCH REPORTS OF EXPORTS OTHER THAN TO GERMANY DESIRE DEEM.

SEE BY 841316 LICENTIA LEFT GOTEBOG 31 DEC AND INFO FROM AMCONSUL MALIO TODAY STATES KJONG DEPARTED 6 JAN WITH 2330 TONS STEEL, PLATE.

ALUSNA STOCKHOLM TO CNO.

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 12 January 1945

FROM Berne

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of OIA 00687

RECEIVED IN Plain TEXT

GERMANY

In the morning, January 12, a special correspondent, who claims to have seen Hitler lately, writes, "It is said in Berlin that from time to time the Führer is stone deaf, probably one of the results of the attempt on his life. He cannot hear himself or others talking on these occasions, and that has some effect on his brain. It is quite likely that for this reason he has turned over all military affairs to the General Staff and is continuing himself to organizing new divisions, preparing new weapons and, strangely enough, the reconstruction of German cities. But he remains the Führer, and his iron will is felt in every domain.

"I saw Hitler in his automobile. He is thinner, his cheeks are drawn, his mouth is tighter, so that his lips are like a thin, straight line. His moustache is longer than before. All that does not say much, but when he lifts his head one sees that his eyes are as sharp and penetrating as ever. They tell the story of terrible earnestness. The man seems almost to suffer under his great responsibility, which has tired him out physically, wrinkles and grey hair speak of days and nights of incessant work, but the bright light in the pupils of his eyes convinces one that this man will never change. He is still obsessed with the one dominant idea of Greater Germany, Germany as a world power. He is still a fanatic, then it comes to that, and he will continue to fight for his ideals with all his tremendous energy. Unless he is stricken with disease or crippled, or perhaps loses his hearing, definitely, which many seem to fear. This is what he is quoted to have said recently in a private circle, 'If Germany can be saved from a total victory of its enemies, all the human sacrifices in life and property will have been small in the face of that triumph, and Germany will have taken the decisive step leading to a future of success and happiness."

"Hitler is still the strong man, Himmler would be lost without him. Only one of the leaders has dropped out of the picture. That is Goering, who was supposed to have done the job of total mobilization, which Goebbels is doing; but Goering is not the man like a rock in time of need."

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/44
Gazette de Lausanne, January 12, radio bulletin from Berlin correspondent; entitled "Success of Rundstedt's Offensive".

The battle of the Ardennes has become a defensive battle for the German troops. German communiques report that it is exceedingly severe, and stress the heavy losses of the Americans. 90,000 in twenty days. The presence of fresh American divisions recently landed is signalled.

The reply to the question, whether the German offensive was a success is given in the affirmative. It is pointed out that the German command anticipated that the battle of movement would turn into a battle of position and then into a defender's battle. The German objectives were limited from the beginning and did not envisage mere gains of ground. It is particularly stressed in Berlin how greatly the situation of the German troops has changed since December. A few weeks ago, they were under constant heavy enemy pressure on the Dueren, Geer, and Palatinate fronts, which compelled them to engage a costly defensive battle. The Americans had the possibility of opening a road deep into the German plain. The German commander-in-chief had to choose between yielding to the American will and assuming the initiative by means of an offensive necessitating the use of considerable forces. The latter solution was adopted and had unmistakable success. The present battle has no resemblance to the initial plan of the Allies. It is dominated by the German initiative. The German success corresponds exactly to the intentions of the High Command.

The Koeinische Zeitung writes that the enemy lost the initiative in the battle of Cologne; that the four battles for Aachen finally came out in favor of the Germans; and that the enemy advance on the upper Rhine has now been sidetracked. When the enemy advances two steps on the road to Berlin, he is in reality thrown back twice that distance. The winter battle in the West is very severe for the German troops. Constant bombings make it very difficult for the Germans to maintain their lines of communications with the Front.
COM THIRD FLEET SENDS ACTION CINCPAC CINCSOWESPACE INFO COMINCH COM 7TH FLEET CTF 77 CTF 93 CINCPAC PASS INFO 20TH AIR FORCE AND COMNAVGROUP CHINA.

FINAL REPORT OF RAID 9 JANUARY, FORMOSA STRIKE BY THIRD FLEET PLANES. ADD TO MY 112356.

SUNK 2 DD'S OR DE'S DESTROYED FIVE PLANES ON GROUND, ESTIMATE 50000 TONS SHIPPING AT KEELUNG. PHOTOS SHOW OVER 250000 TONS TAKAO-TOSHIEN AREA INCLUDING FLEET TANKER KANAI FIVE DD'S 5 LARGE AK/SP'S 13 LARGE ENGINE AF VESSELS. 6 BARRAGE BALLOONS REPORTED OVER TAKAO HARBOUR AT 4-5000 FEET AND 5 BALLOONS OVER TOSHIEN. OUR LOSSES FOUR PLANES IN COMBAT 6 OPERATIONAL AND 5 PILOTS CREWED.

COPY TO 20G
**TOP SECRET DISPATCH**

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**SCORECARD**

- TOP SECRET
- HERE IS TOP SECRET

**FROM FLEISCHMANN.**

**ANALYSIS REPORTS FROM NORWAY OF DELIVERY LARGE NUMBERS 1-MAN TORPEDOES INDICATES STRONG PROBABILITY THESE ARE V-1 TYPE PROJECTILES FOR USE IN U-BOATS AND NOT 1-MAN TORPEDOES FOR COASTAL DEFENSE. ALL DELIVERIES MADE TO U-BOAT BASES AND NONE REPORTED AT KEY COASTAL DEFENSE POINTS. GERMS SECRETIVE ABOUT WEAPONS DESCRIPTIONS VAGUE.

**NCR ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:**

- 16 (#1) ACT
- COMINCH (#2-9)...

**ACTION F-2**
**ALUSNA TO CNO INFO COMNAVEU.**

**LUFTWAFFE HAS MATERIAL BELIEVED FLYING BOMBS STOWED UNDER HEAVY GUARD IN WOODS AT SKEDSMO CHURCH ABOUT 10 MILES ENE OF OSLO.**

---

**DECLASSIFIED**

E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(D) and 8(D) = (D)
OSD letter, May 3, 1973
By RT, NARA, Date: \(\frac{4}{13} 1973\)

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**111129**

**12 JAN 1945**

**2057/11**

**LEVIS**

**BOWKER**

**KLAFF**

**CNO**

**COMNAVEU**

**NAVY DEPARTMENT**

**ALUSNA STOCKHOLM**

**NAVY MESSAGE**

**DRAFTER**

**EXTENSION NUMBER**

**ADDRESSEES**

**PRECEDENCE**

**FROM**

**TO**

**FAC DSD**

**ACTION**

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**111129 NCR 3253**

**16. ACT**

**COMINCH... OPO3... ARMY(COS)...**

**200... CNO... NAVAIDE... 200P...**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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

\(\frac{3}{10} 1945\)

**DECLASSIFIED**

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
From: US Military Attaché, Stockholm Sweden
To: War Department
No: 114
11 January 1945
114 repeated London for Milid Washn from Kessler

According to 84 December German offensive West Front came as surprise to his people. 169 had previously reported important conferences principal German leaders but it was believed the agenda was political, Rated C 3.

Prior to the attack Germans massed artillery far forward but no interchange of front line infantry units was made at that time. When attack opened units then in line advanced to limited objectives. Panzer divisions from initial positions well in rear then advanced through openings.

169 now reports withdrawal of Panzer divisions from recently active zones to locations which indicate that Aachen Front may receive next blow.

84 believes Germans have 80 divisions on West Front plus 30 in strategic reserve of which a number unknown to him have been already committed by Rundstedt. He estimates the 100 Allied divisions on this front slightly inferior in number to the German force that can be brought against them.

From Rayens. Have not been impressed with accuracy of information previously received from 84. Appreciate your evaluation.

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF
Col Park
OPD
Log
CM-IN-11450 (13 Jan 45) DTO: 11/1900Z pa

End.
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

FROM: US Military Attache, Madrid, Spain
TO: War Department
No: 006

11 January 1945

006 to London Censor and MILID

Ribbentrop to be replaced Eval B 2 by Seysselnquart.

New Subject: Finnish Military Attache has no info re Liabons 546 on German Artillery Divs and Corps. I his Govt asked him for info on this and German OB in all theaters and he asked me. German sources Eval B 2 forecast another offensive when bad weather grounds Allied aircraft. Enough gasoline reserves reported Eval 0 0 for two more big German counter offensives.

New Subject: Rumors 200 German submarines of 200 tons attacking Allied shipping especially near Antwerp.

New Subject: Spanish Military Attache on leave in Madrid from Berlin claimed to a friend that only small part of German reserves and new armament are now used on Western Front that Germans will not try regain lost territories but attempt other stronger counter offensives to prolong war until Allied disunity favors Germany which objective is reported from other German sources.

New Subject: He says rocket fuel will be modified for use in Army transport. Rocket planes carry 45 minute supply. Speed of 1450 kilometers per hour was reduced to 1050 because pilot strain. Pilots rest after every three flights and examined frequently.

OM-IN-11369 (13 Jan 45)

DECLASSIFIED

MAY 16 1974

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/44.
From: US Military Attache, Madrid, Spain

Subject: One of three German engineers who arrived Barcelona from Berlin in mid December declared among German friends that new rapid fire weapon of revolutionary design soon appear Belgian Front and so greatly strengthen German defenses that front would stabilize. Spanish Army learned from Germany of new rapid fire rocket gun.

Johnson

ACTION: 0-2
INFO: CG AAF
      OPD
      Adm King
      Col Park
      Log

CM-IN-11365 (13 Jan 45) 

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: US Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland
To: War Department
No: 2017

Mag sr1 nbr 2017.

Heavy motor transports both ways by Brenner Road because RR still out. Colde to Lane route and normal Verona-Arento-Bolsano Road also used. New Fascist Div Etna trained in Germany now in Italy effective 12,000. Part already reported engaged Faenza Sector, Main body sent Chioggia. Source 206203. Trn of parlor cars on siding Triberg station 3 Jan. At slightest air alars moves into nearby tunnel. Confirm this Hq Himmler. The last item held up for check. Source insists OK.

Legge

ACTION: G-2
INFORMATION: CG AAF
OED
Col Park
Log

CM-IN-10127 (11 Jan 45) DPG 101748Z bjm
From: Bern
To: Secretary of State
Nr: A-42 9 January 1945

Economic conditions in Germany.

C. December 23:
Activity of factories in the Friedrichshafen region.

a) Junkers:
The Junkers factories are operating at full capacity manufacturing jet motors (tuyeres) for the new airplane "Me 262" (2 jet motors). This plane attains a speed of 800 kilometers per hour and is equipped with 4 of the 20-millimeter cannons.

b) B.M.W.

These plants are manufacturing a simple rocket jet motor (moteur a reaction par simples fusées) which is mounted on the new fighter plane "Me 163". This new single-motor plane, which has practically no tail and is very small, has a very considerable climbing speed and attains a speed of 950 kilometers per hour when flying horizontally. Due to its motor, its possibilities of utilization are fairly limited; practically, it can be utilized only over a designated target not far from its base. This plane might prove to be a surprise despite its faults as it is very easy to handle and its construction is simple and rapid.
From: Bern
Nr: A-42 9 January 1945

c) Borsig:

Changes have recently been made in the construction of the "King Tiger" tanks. Certain parts of the armor are now 35 instead of 30 centimeters thick. These tanks are equipped with a 102 millimeter cannon and weigh over 80 tons.

The jet motors manufactured by B.M.W. are not of the same type as those manufactured by Junkers.

C. December 28:

Results of the airraid on Singen of December 25th.

The whole load of bombs fell on a narrow strip of populated area between the Rielasinger-Strasse and the Aach. The northern point was dangerously near the large municipal hospital. The old town between the Aach and the well-known restaurants Schutzen and Badischer Hof presents a lamentable aspect. Numerous private and business buildings were destroyed and it is said that the cotton-mills have also suffered considerably. The air pressure broke all the windows and cracked roofs and house fronts.

The Rielasinger bridge was seriously damaged by a direct hit near the western entrance of the Singen railway station. Over this bridge run the principal railway lines to the Black Forest Stuttgart and Schaffhausen. This destruction, together with the damage done to the tracks and signals, has made direct traffic in the direction of Immen-
From: Bern

Nr: A-42 9 January 1945

Dingen and Schaffhausen impossible. Direct traffic on the secondary line in the direction of Beuren-Blumfield has also ceased.

According to the statements of the Reichsbahn, it will take at least 10 days before direct traffic between Dingen and the Black Forest, Stuttgart and Schaffhausen can be resumed despite the uninterrupted work of the repair crews.

Passenger traffic between Dingen and Schaffhausen has been resumed but it is necessary for passengers to change trains.

B. December 30:

Damage to an ammunition factory in Austria.

By a recent air raid on Imst, an ammunition factory was damaged to such an extent that operations had to be suspended completely.

C. December 30:

Railway traffic in the Stuttgart region.

The freight station of Stuttgart-Kornwestheim, where all the traffic from the main lines from Stuttgart now passes, remains the most important shunting center (placque-tournante). Military trains pass through Kornwestheim constantly. Regular passenger trains must frequently stop there for hours as the
From: Bern

Nr: A-42 9 January 1945

Locomotives are not available.

The main station of Stuttgart may be reached only via Kornwestheim and Esslingen with an electric locomotive. On December 10th, the important central entrance to the Stuttgart railway station was completely destroyed and there is nothing left but the tower which is partly damaged. The large stairway has also been destroyed.

B. December 30:

Railway traffic seriously hindered by the cold.

Railway traffic on the whole Reichsbahn network is now very seriously hindered by the cold. During the last few days, trains have been subject to considerable delays and the difficulties encountered by the technical personnel have been nearly unsurmountable. These difficulties were mostly due to the poor state of the material and the very mediocre quality of available lubricants which congeal in the slightest cold.

B. January 2:

Transfer of factories from Graz to Bavaria.

Since December 25th, the factories of Graz, which manufacture large quantities of separate parts for airplanes, as well as weapons and ammunition, are being evacuated to Bavaria. Every day, a train carrying machines leaves Graz for Bavaria. These trains are mostly destined for Flattlingen, Straubing, Landshut, Schwandorf, Amberg, Kempton and Memmingen.

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From: Bern
Nr: A-42 9 January 1945

The archives and office equipment of these factories have been sent to Ravensburg and Weingarten in Wuerttemberg.

Please furnish a copy of this Airgram to O.S.S. and inform it that the data were obtained from source 472.

HURDLE

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CGAAF
       OPD
       Col Park
       NDD
       Log

CM-IN-22325 (23 Jan 45) DTG 090930Z

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PARAPHRASE OF STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE
FOR INFORMATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Bern
To: Secretary of State, Washington
No: A-35

A January 1-45

Secretary of State, Washington A-35, January 8,
9:30 a.m.

Economic conditions in Italy.

B. December 5:

Traffic through the Tervisio line

The traffic on the Tervisio line was as follows during
the period from November 19th to 3rd December 1944:

From November 19th to November 26th: Considerably
reduced traffic from Germany to Italy due to the damage
inflicted upon the German railway network; there were 31
trains with 1,180 cars of which there were 100 to 120
carloads of coal and 60 to 65 tank cars of motor fuels.
From Italy to Germany, there were 14 trains with 435 cars.

From November 27th to December 3rd: Traffic was
completely disorganized. From Germany to Italy there were
15 trains only with 468 cars of which there were approximately
40 carloads of coal, 50 carloads of armor-plates and armored
turrets 5.5 meters in diameter and 15 centimeters thick
(with the destination of Udine and Mestre), 40 tank cars
of motor fuels and 34 cars carrying trucks (2 trucks per car) to
Venezia (halfway between Tervisio and Udine). From Italy to

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From: Bern

No: A-35

A January 1945

Germany, there were 10 trains with 385 cars of which there were approximately 180 cars of industrial goods evacuated to Germany, 17 carloads of airplane wreckage, 42 cars of deteriorated tanks destined for Munich and 7 carloads of retrieved aluminum waste.

C. December 10:

Brenner line.

The Brenner line is still interrupted. The repairs which were begun on November 20th had to be interrupted due to the successive air raids on the line. However, the section between Trento and Verona is still operating. The highway over the Brenner pass is also cut.

C. December 15:

War Industry.

The construction plants "Fabbrica Lamdin' e Pogli" are now manufacturing German tanks of the "Tiger" type as well as flame-projecting tanks. These tanks are shipped to the German troops in Italy as soon as they leave the factory.

C. December 16:

New weapon.

It is said that the Germans have developed a new "secret weapon" consisting of a special incendiary bomb to be utilized on the battlefield for defense operations. This special bomb is equipped with a low altitude parachute (strictly speaking, there is no parachute but a new brake...
device for slowing the fall of the projectile. It has a considerable calorific power and causes wounds and burns which are practically incurable. The new projectile, which is called "Pignatta" in Italian, has the form of a kettle 62 centimeters high and 26 centimeters in diameter; it contains phosphorite and resinous matter. The upper part, which is in the form of a cover 12 centimeters high, contains an explosive charge destined to ignite the incendiary mixture. The projectile does not explode but the 'inflamed gas spouts from holes drilled all around the outside cover. The bottom part of the projectile is equipped with various percussion caps which are set in operation when the bomb strikes the earth. It is also equipped with a device for delaying the explosion which can be regulated and is situated in the lower part of the bomb. This new weapon is manufactured in Italy (it is probably also manufactured in Germany). The body of cylinder of the bomb is manufactured by the Officina Acciaieria e Tubificio plants in Brescia. The covers containing the explosive charge are manufactured by the Societa Anonima Acciaierie Falc in Sesto San Giovanni. The explosive and inflammable charge is furnished by the Montecatini plants in Milan.

C. December 16:

Targets.

A depot and store house of automobiles and accessories has recently been installed at Lodi in the buildings of the Polenghi-Lombardo plants.

A storehouse of the German administration (foodstuffs and clothing) as well as a depot of motor fuels has been installed near the western exit of the railway station of Lodi.

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C. December 15:

It is reported that the construction yards Legnano, in Milan, are continuing to operate at full capacity manufacturing heavy oil engines.

C. December 18:

Airplane Industry.

The airplane factories in Vergiate (northwest of Gallarate) are now manufacturing airplane frames which are shipped in separate pieces to Germany by trucks over the Brenner highway.

C. December 19:

Railways.

The railway traffic over the Brenner is still interrupted. No train has circulated on the German side (Munich-Innsbruck) since December 15th. On the Italian side, trains can now come up as far as Ora, which is a station between Trento and Bolzano. The snowfalls have considerably slowed up the work. However, highway traffic has been resumed on a fairly small scale.

C. December 20:

Germany and Italian production.

A member of the Headquarters of General Leyers, who is responsible for the German control over Italian production,

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From: Bern
No: A-35
8 January 1945

reports that the Germans intended at first to transfer to Germany all the industrial material available in Italy. This plan was abandoned in October, however, as a result of negotiations between Mussolini and Dr. Rahn, the German Ambassador in Italy. Another plan was adopted, namely, to cause the paralysis of industry. It was agreed that it would be utilized in Italy as long as it was useful to Germany. In the case of the evacuation of the territory, it is planned to blow up all the installations and destroy the electric plants, stocks, et cetera. In all cases, it is planned to render the industry utilizable for the Allies.

One of the reasons which caused the former plan to be abandoned was the shortage of means of transportation and transportation lines. Since July, the Brenner line has been utilized only for urgent transports destined for the Army. Industrial goods and raw materials are transported by secondary lines such as Villach, et cetera. The problem of transportation was modified according to directives issued by Speer during his stay in Milan at the beginning of October. Normal traffic has been considerably restricted. In some cases, industrial traffic has been suspended in favor of military traffic including war materials, troops, wounded, et cetera. Because of the shortage of transportation means, it has not been possible in Italy to adopt the system of priority utilized in Germany industry.

C. December 25:

Destruction. Railways.

During the air raids of December 23rd on the Milan region, the railway station of Lissone-Muggio (between Monza and Seregna on the line Milan-Como) as well as a depot of lubricants of the Dott organization was hit. The line from

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No: A-35

Milan to Como was cut at Lissone and Desio but it was repaired on December 24th. However, the electric traction has not yet been resumed.

C. December 25:

Railways.

The repair work on the Brenner line is progressing slowly. The section of the line Ora-Bolzano resumed traffic on December 20th. Traffic has been resumed on the section Verona-Bolzano with 6 trains daily in each direction. Technical circles estimate that normal traffic over the Brenner may be resumed on January 6th or 7th if the work can be continued.

B. December 30:

Military transports from Germany to Italy.

As the railway traffic from Innsbruck over the Brenner is still interrupted, military transports to Italy are now carried out exclusively over the Brenner highway. There is now a fair number of these transports and they consist principally of artillery and anti-aircraft material, ammunition and sanitary materials.

A copy of this Airgram has been sent to AMDFL, Rome.

Please furnish a copy of this Airgram to O.S.S. and inform it that the data were obtained from source 472.

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CGAAF; OPD; Col. Park; NDD; Log
CM-IN-22307 (23 Jan 45) DTG 08 9:30 AM

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By B. H. Parks Data, MAR-1 3 1973

COPY NO.

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GERMANY

Many Germans, who normally might be expected to prefer to work with the Anglo-Saxons after the German collapse, are quite likely to surprise us by choosing to collaborate with the Russians. One of the leading German industrialists, whom I shall call Meyer, was here some weeks ago and so expressed himself to a German-Jewish refugee who some years ago had had himself a leading place in German industry. The refugee remarked to Meyer, who is not a Nazi, that he, Meyer, should be able to play an important role with the Americans and British, who would have need of such a man as he for the work of reconstruction. Meyer, as I hear, vindictively rejected the idea of working with those who had destroyed German cities by bombing. Meyer did not specifically say that he was ready to work with the Russians; this was implied in his reference to the fact that Russia had never bombed German cities and had spared the industrial area of Silesia, even though it was in easy range. Then the history of the war is written, I believe that the net military advantages gained by the bombing of cities will be rated relatively low. It has hardened and embittered the people; it has made them completely dependent on the State and the Nazi state machinery; it has rendered difficult, if not impossible, the organization of any civilian anti-Nazi work among the bourgeoisie of the great cities, where such oppositional work would naturally develop. Unfortunately, the bitterness caused by the bombing has not turned against the Nazis in the long run, as it seemed likely to do when the bombing started. It has, rather, aroused resentment and hatred against the West and, unfortunately, among the classes, that is to say, the small householder and worker where opposition to the Nazis might have been best cultivated. As our air supremacy over Germany increases, ... be directed, as seems bound to be the case, against transportation and specific factories and other direct military targets. Such bombing will, of course, inevitably affect civilian as well as military objectives, but the resultant effect on war morale will be less hostile.
to us. Competent observers here do not believe that we will break German morale by seeking the destruction of a few more cities, but many of them do believe that we may wreck their war machine by causing a break-down in transportation by the bombings.
WAR DEPARTMENT
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PARAPHRASE OF STATE DEPARTMENT
CABLE FOR INFO WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Bern
To: Secretary of State, Washington

A-34 to Department
A-15 to Embassy, London

Nr: A-34

6 January 1945
A-34, January 6, 2.30 p.m.

Economic conditions in Germany.

B. December 5:

It has been necessary to suspend the savings program known under the name of "Iron saving" as the results did not correspond to the efforts made.

B. December 10:

As a result of the crisis in transportation, the German food supply is disorganized to such an extent that the Food Supply Ministry has suspended all exchanges of food between so-called surplus districts and so-called deficit districts. Henceforth, every district must rely on its own production. Consequently, certain districts will have too many potatoes but not enough meat while others will have too much meat but not enough vegetables, etcetera. This decree will be felt principally in the meat supply as it will be prohibited to hold other livestock markets than the local and regional markets.

B. December 12:

CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45)

3aa Germany

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/44

COPY NO.
As a result of the transfer of factories, it has been possible during the past months to increase considerably the production of airplanes in Germany. In November, 1,500 military airplanes were manufactured (whereof 1,350 were fighters) and 500 to 700 were other planes such as training planes, transport planes and planes for special purposes.

The number of military planes existing in December was as follows: 1,300 single-engine pursuit planes; 1,000 twin-engine pursuit planes; 700 fighter planes; 900 bombers; and 1,000 reconnaissance planes, transport planes and special type planes. Through utilizing these planes sparingly, it is expected to attain a number of 3,400 pursuit planes this spring, which would amount to double the present reserve.

B. December 15:

Bavarian industrial centers.

Straubing: 28,000 inhabitants. A few thousand workers are occupied in the earthenware factories which have been transformed into ammunition factories and factories for automatic weapons. Various trains carrying war materials have already left this locality for the eastern and western fronts.

Plattling: 2,000 workers are busy manufacturing parts for tanks.

Schwandorf: 12,000 inhabitants. Important center for metallurgical production and coal mining.
From: Bern

Date: 6 January 1945

C. December 15:

According to the statements of an engineer working in the Ruhr district, the recent air raids have had catastrophic effects in this whole region. All the canals are blocked or partly dry. In Cologne, one of the three large bridges was hit directly. The food supply is worsening from day to day due to the destruction of the means of transportation. The railway tracks are overturned as if they had been plowed. It is no longer possible to ensure coal transports. The consumers come to fetch their coal at the mines. The yards of the mines are obstructed with coal which has been mined. The working hours of the miners as well as the number of underground workers had to be reduced. The informant, who works for an armament commission, states that production is decreasing considerably due to air raids and that the O.K.W. is worried by the development of military events.

B. December 17:

Loerrach: Air raid of December 15th, about 5 p.m. No important results. Approximately 20 buildings and one factory were damaged. The aim was too far eastwards. The entrance of the east Well tunnel and the exit of the tunnel on the Loerrach-Stetten line were not hit.

Eimeldingen-Hallingen: Air raid in the night 16/17 December and on the morning of the 17th. The railway tracks in the Kandern Valley were seriously damaged at their junction with the Well-Freiburg line. The traffic will probably be interrupted for 2 to 3 days.

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From: Bern

Mr: A-34

6 January 1945

B. December 17:

Transfer of foreign locomotives:

A thousand Italian locomotives in perfect running order have been transferred to Germany during the past months. The deteriorated locomotives and old models remain in Northern Italy for the requirements of the German Army. A few thousand Italian railway cars in perfect order are now circulating in Germany. Due to the rapid advance of the Allies, the Germans did not remove more than 50 locomotives from Alsace. These were made up of French, Belgian and Polish machines.

B. December 17:

Evacuation measures of the Reichsbahn:

Karlsruhe: Since December 10th, the Technical Service and the archives of the Reichsbahn Direction in Karlsruhe have been provisionally evacuated to Donauschningen. It is reported that three chiefs of department of the Direction (technical and commercial) are in Donauschningen.

Stuttgart: The archives and various services of the Direction were evacuated to Goepingen at the beginning of December. Part of the archives was destroyed by previous air raids.

Augsburg: The archives and various services were already evacuated a certain time ago to Donauwoerth.

Nuremberg: The archives are now in Fuert. The

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Direction is planning a new transfer.

Munich: The archives and various services have been evacuated to Freising.

In all cases, the districts of refuge are provisional and can be changed according to necessity.

B. December 18:

Results of the air raid on Innsbruck of December 15:

The air raid was very heavy and had good results. The main railway station and the workshops were totally destroyed. The tracks as well as the signal and switch installations were destroyed in many places, principally between the main station and the West station. The circulation of trains through Innsbruck is completely suspended and even the transbordering traffic has not yet been resumed. Up to December 18 no passengers from Innsbruck arrived at Feldkirch.

Results of the air raid on December 16:

Various direct hits on the main station. The West station and the civilian quarters between the West station and the main station were seriously affected. This attack was even heavier and more successful than that of the previous day. The iron railway bridge on the Brenner line (directly after the station) was very seriously damaged and it is estimated that the interruption of traffic on this line will last a week.

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6 January 1945

B. December 20:

The great anxiety of the leaders in Germany is motor fuel and each air raid on a synthetic motor fuel factory causes the gravest worry. Until now, the essential supply could be maintained as the Allies did not repeat their air raids systematically.

The Leuna plants are among the most important for the production of synthetic motor fuels; they have been bombed repeatedly but not destroyed; their complete destruction would be a real catastrophe for the supply of gasoline.

Another vital and very centralized industrial center is the aluminum center in Upper Silesia. Despite repeated air raids, it remains sufficiently productive.

The chief German weaknesses are: (1) motor fuels, (2) aluminum, (3) railways.

B. December 20:

Vermont Power Plant:

Factory began operation in 1929.

Lake measures 5.4 x 10 x 6 cubic meters.

Height of waterfall: 700 meters.

Dam: 400 meters along, 50 meters maximum height, 100,000 cubic meters concrete.

Highest side of dam: 1,743 meters above sea level.
From: Bern
Mr: A-34
6 January 1945

The lake may be lowered to the shore level of 1,719 meters.
2.5 kilometer underground passage.
2 pressure conduits 1,368 meters long and 1.8 meter outside diameter.

Plant near Parthenen:
4 single-jet Pelton turbines running on an average waterfall of 688 meters.

Each turbine can absorb 4.03 cubic meters per second
and produces a maximum of 31,800 hp at 500 revolutions per minute.

Hydroelectric plant of Walchensee: (Sketch available if desired).

The small factory of Obernach, on the Walchensee:
7,000 hp. Annual production: 4 x 10 x 6 KWH.

On the Kochelsee, the large Walchensee factory:
8 principal groups. Nominal power 123,000 KWH.

4 Francis turbines
4 single-phase generators
H-197 meters n-500 revolutions per minute.
24,000 hp/group
supplies the 1,100 kilometer network of the Bayernwerk with
100 KW.

4 Pelton turbines
4 single-phase generators
H-192 meters n-250 revolutions per minute.
18,000 hp/group
supplies the DRB network
110 KW line for the transportation of power.

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From: Bern

Nr: A-34

6 January 1945

The coupling post is near the central post. Characteristic detail: The plant is supplied by a group of 6 pressure conduits placed one beside the other.

The hydroelectric plant Walchensee was constructed 1919-1924.

Annual storage basin with a surface of 16.2 square kilometers.

Part of the water of the Isar is diverted into the lake. A stream of 6.6 meters is utilized, that is, 40 x 10 x 6 cubic meters. Annual production 160 million KWH.

Achensee Plant. (Sketch available if desired).

The advection of water into the lake (natural advection + pumping + advection following the derivation of stream) is 6 cubic meters per second.

The capacity of the plant is 25 cubic meters per second.

Waterfall approximately 400 meters.

Present power installed: 125,000 hp.

The plant is capable of "des pointes d'hiver".

Cardano Plant on the Isarco (Eisach). (Sketch available if desired).

This plant utilizes the waters of the Isarco whose flow is 27 cubic meters per second in winter and 250 cubic meters per second in summer. The plant has a daily storage CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45)
From: Bern
No: A-34
6 January 1945

A basin of 290,000 cubic meters and was constructed for a flow of 80 cubic meters per second available during 173 days from April to September. A waterfall of 150 meters is utilized. Installed power amounts to 285,000 hp. Annual production is 500 million KWH.

(A) 5 pressure conduits of 2.80 meters outside diameter.
(B) 1 pressure conduit of 2.30 meters inside diameter. These conduits are placed one beside the other.

The A conduits supply 5 groups (Francis turbines) of 45,000 hp each for the production of three-phase current which is transported by a 250 KW line to the region of Milan (Cislago). The B conduit supplies 3 groups, each consisting of one Pelton turbine of 147,000 hp, operating a generator of three-phase current at 16/3per/sec which supplies the Brenner line by 2 conduits of 65,000 volts.

B. December 23:
Transfer of Austrian war industry to Franconia.

The competent German authorities have decreed the transfer of a considerable part of the war industry of the Vienna-Graz-Linz region to Franconia. Numerous transports of industrial goods from the region in question are reported to be heading for Upper Franconia.

B. December 24:
War Production.
CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45)
From: Bern

Mr: A-3

6 January 1945

Heidenheim: Locality which had 22,000 inhabitants before the war and now has over 30,000 is situated north of Ulm and has become a very important center of war production. Large factories there are manufacturing small and large caliber weapons, ammunition for the Infantry and cartridge cases. Every week, 2 or 3 trains of war materials leave Heidenheim for the western front. The textile industry which was installed in that locality before the war has also developed considerably. Very large quantities of cloth for the Army are manufactured there and distributed throughout Germany.

B. December 25:

Air raid on Donaueschingen: railway accident near Stuttgart.

The air raid on the railway installations at Donaueschingen on December 25th caused considerable damage. Ten locomotives and a few hundred passenger cars and freight cars were destroyed. The railway tracks were very seriously damaged in the direction of Geisingen and Hangelberg. The Reichsbahn buildings also suffered considerable. The repairs will require a few days. Over 200 workers have been transported by truck from Waldshut to Donaueschingen for repair work. The number of victims is not yet known but the number of wounded is very high. Most of these have been transported by automobile to Tutlingen. Railway traffic between Waldshut and Donaueschingen is completely suspended.

Two passenger trains collided in the evening of December 24 on the line Feuerbach-Zuffenhausen near Stuttgart.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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From: Bern

Br: A-34

6 January 1945

Over 40 victims have hitherto been found in the wreckage. This is the fourth serious accident within three months in this region. It is not known if this is due to sabotage or to defective railway material.

C. December 25:

A train of 50 tank cars filled with gas left Eschwege on December 25th for Vetslar via Hersfeld.

C. December 26:

The Germans state that they have succeeded in overcoming the crisis in production which they had gone through and in stabilizing the situation. Work in the Protectorate progresses smoothly while in Austria production suffers slightly due to sabotage. The Germans, having realized that they would not be able to equal the Allies in an armament competition, have decided to abandon the "Wettrüstung" for the "Querrüstung". This word generally conveys the meaning of the specialized production of certain arms according to the momentary necessity instead of a general armament. An order of priority has been established. Number 1 is the "Panzerfaust"; then come the "Panzerschreck", the Goliath tank, V l and V a, "Sprengboote", jet-propelled planes and one-man torpedoes.

B. December 27:

Effects of the air raid on the railway station at Singen:

The principal effects of the air raid on the Singen CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45)
railway station on December 26th were: very serious damage to the shunting (triage) station at the east exit of Singen in the direction of Engin-Immendingen and Gottmadingen-Schaffhausen and the destruction of the viaduct over the Aach on the eastern exit of Singen near the branch-line of the Singen-Regen-Immendingen and Singen-Gottmadingen-Schaffhausen lines. As a result of this damage, which is considered to be very important and to require considerable time to carry out repairs, the direct westwards traffic from Singen is now complete suspended.

X. December 27:

Wehrmacht circles are openly speaking of the coming utilization of a gas with a temporary narcotic effect, probably with an ether base. It is believed that the filter of the gas mask of the Allied Armies does not possess the necessary qualities for preventing this gas from penetrating.

B. December 28:

Effects of the air raid on Innsbruck on December 26th:

The air raid on Innsbruck of December 26th caused such damage between the stations of West Innsbruck and Hall that the direct traffic, which had been resumed on December 21st in the direction of the Brenner, is completely suspended in all directions. It appears that the new line Hall-Brenner was hit outside of Hall.

B. December 8:

CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45)

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From: Bern
Mr: A-34

6 January 1945

Slovakia: Evacuation of German Services.

The administrative office of the German Reichsbahn in Bratislava has been transferred to Vienna. Other administrations are leaving Bratislava. Furthermore, postal service to Slovakia has been suspended since the beginning of December. The goods traffic has been subjected to certain restrictions.

Please furnish a copy of this Airgram to OSS and inform it that the data were obtained from source 472.

Huddle

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CGAAF
ASF
CPD
Col Park
Cofs

CM-IN-22311 (23 Jan 45) DTG 06 2:30 PM

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DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/44
To: A.F.H.Q.
Rptd. War Office
AGWAR (B.A.S. Washington pass)
British Military Attache Ankara
Force 142
Adv Force 281

Nr: 01 76959
6 January 1945

ICOM nr 20
Aegean.

Hisero. Reliable sub source on COS reports 16 December enemy preparing for operations against HISERO soon after 13 January. General Wadener of Rhodes expected to visit COS to issue instructions.

End

ACTION: G-
INFO: CC/S
CC AAF
OPD
Col Park

CM-IN-7485 (9 Jan 45) DTG: 061945A pa

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59
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 5 January 1945

FROM Berne

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of CI A 006687

RECEIVED IN PLAIN TEXT

GERMANY

1. The Swiss press has reproduced a leaflet which is signed "member of the German colony". The leaflet describes in detail incidents leading up to the resignation, withdrawal, or defection from the Nazi service of some very important German officials attached to the German Legation or consulates here in Switzerland. The statement bears every evidence of accuracy.

The statement also calls for the removal from Switzerland of certain leading members of the SD and Gestapo who have official positions in German consulates in Lausanne, Berne, and Zurich. The names of these Gestapo officials are reproduced. The leaflet concludes with the statement that, as some Germans must continue to live here in Switzerland, the time has come to have a clear line drawn between the right-minded Germans and those who have disgraced the good name of Germany. As yet, it is not known who is the author of the leaflet or what his ulterior plans can be. I suggest you may wish to read the entire article as called to you.

2. Here is a summary of an article in the Zeitwoche of January 5 on Hitler's speech. Beginning of summary:

At five minutes after twelve Hitler started his speech, which may well be his swan-song. It was a really painful speech, full of chopped-up phrases and complicated rhetoric. It is said that as an orator, Hitler gets his strength from the masses listening to him. He can only put into strong language what he absorbs from them. If this is true, and we believe that it is, the speech was expressive of great weariness and hopelessness. The echo of a world which no longer believes in itself and already perceive despair hovering overhead. This feeling of hopelessness can be understood. Every one sees how the German hopes are dwindling day by day. The German war command can no longer win; it can only destroy. The attempt to hold Budapest, for example, is in reality tantamount to the destruction of that
beautiful city.

Similarly, despite this initial success, Rundstedt's offensive is, in effect, the sacrificing of elite divisions which can never be re-placed. Travelers coming from Germany report that the initial progress realized by the Western army was received by a large part of the population with pronounced dismay. The expression which was current towards the end of the last war, "we will kill ourselves with these victories", is again prevalent.

Meanwhile, Rundstedt's offensive has come to a stop, and it is rumored in Germany that this effort of the Wehrmacht is really the second edition of July 20, ordered by Rundstedt in order to save the prestige of the sinking Wehrmacht and hasten the end of the war by sacrificing elite regiments.

Hitler's arguments are, for the most part, fallacious. It is not democracy which has failed in the present crisis. Hitler's system has transformed Europe into such a heap of ruins that democracy reborn has not yet had time even to start cleaning up the debris. It must devote its entire effort to waging war against Hitler for some months to come. After the last war, it was one of the perfidious methods of Nazi propaganda to hold the German Republic responsible for the defeat. So today the Nazis endeavor to put on the Allies the blame for the destruction and chaos which they themselves have wrought.

From all sides of the Reich we are assured that the Nazis are organizing an underground maquis from which a new national socialism can arise. Hitler's speech is plainly an attempt to prepare the ground for this maquis. The danger of this sort of propaganda must not be underestimated by the democracies, as the events following 1918 have amply demonstrated. Now things must not be thought merely in a negative way -- a great work of positive reconstruction must be undertaken, and it will be a long and difficult task after so much destruction accomplished by the Nazis.

The times through which we are passing are among the most difficult and dangerous of the whole war. Somehow, after five years of war, the idea of the necessity of war is losing ground, chiefly because the German war chances are practically nil. On the other hand, it is not yet possible to go ahead with reconstruction. The extent of the task is too appalling and has given rise to great depression everywhere, since Hitler's evil spirit seeks to exploit, by spreading, confusion, unrest, and despondency in the camp of his enemies.

Uncanny though Hitler's voice may sound today, it cannot become a danger if his adversaries arm themselves with calm and determination. It will be no more than the voice of an evil spirit, shrieking through the world at five minutes after twelve with its alarming tone, but doomed to fade away without effect, because in a short time the black hour of the phantom in which alone it can have effect will have disappeared.

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

To: War Department

No: 2010 5 January 1945

2010 MILID Washington, D. C.

Movements troops and materiel 30 Dec to 3 Jan:

Eng Btn and about hundred pontoons on trucks arrived Neuenburg-Mullheim area, 40 to 50 tanks Badenweiler and Mullheim and 30 to 40 light and medium at Denslingen and Richstetten. Two Eng Cos Gotthenheim and Thuringen near Breisach. VG Rgt from Tubingen at Emmendingen.

Large transports VG and SS from Bavaria to area Wopas-Langmeil-Hochspeyer. Inf Div detrained latter two places. About hundred mts guns arrived Homburg. Large fuel transports sent to Mannheim west of Worms. Morning 31 Dec to noon 1 Jan nine trans Inf and Artillery men left Immenstadt for Fribourg.

Heavy damage rail net in bombing 13 to 14 hours 2 Jan:

Kandern station badly hit, round house with three locos destroyed. Wolfachdacht switch station heavily. Three January switches and repair material rushed by truck from Wülen to both above spots. Wellbach station and village heavily likewise Wittlingen. Binzen rail installations heavily.

CM-IN-5621 (7 Jan 45)
From: U. S. Military Attache, Bern Switzerland.
No: 2010 5 January 1945

Inst (Tyrol) munitions plant suspended after recent bombing.

30th.

Since 25 Dec Graz plants for plane parts and munitions being evacuated to Bavaria especially Plattling, Straubing, Landshut, Schwandorf, Amberg, Kempten, Mergingen.

Nine WOP locos destroyed at Salzburg 26 Dec probably sabotage.

Sabotage school functions at Constance. Recruits from French in Germany especially militie and anti Bolshevik LVF graduates provided with necessary papers sent by boat to Switzerland thence to France Swiss looking into matter.

Badenbgtw Bruchsal and Lorrech being forcibly evacuated full till people as well as belongings. Mass evacuees to Nurnburg source 9062 B-2 following C-3 innsingen bombing 25* wn betw Aach and Rielasinger Ztrasse as far north as municipal hospital badly hit. Rielasinger bridge at east exit station badly damaged rail traffic to Black Forest, Stuttgart and Schaffhausen paralyzed.

28.

Stuttgart-Dorn Westhelm freight station now center all traffic large Stuttgart lines. Central station can be reached from thare or Eslingen only by electric shuttle, its important approach completely destroyed.
From: U. S. Military Attaché, Bern Switzerland.
No: 2010

5 January 1945

Chief instruments of Munich University Chemical Institute saved work now progressing in cellars.

Waffens no longer volunteers. Recruiting by Wehrkreis Kommandos.

Plan to cut Boche rations ten percent in spring confirmed.

Tarvis traffic 10 to 17 Dec towards Italy 14 trains incl 10 and 12 Dec 41 large flat cars heavy tanks and munitions also 60 tank cars about 20 cars cement.

Big camouflaged munitions dump Artone off Errera near road triangle directly north of village.

Fiedi Colle rail line in constant use, two fifths munitions.

Cincisello airfield north of Milan Straight hits bombing 25 Dec 60 fighters put out of commission.

Big Boche gasoline dump at Nogbra supplied by truck from Trieste.


Boche reported to have decided 15 Dec withdrawal all forces in Yugoslavia to defense line Fiume-Zagreb-Nagykanizsa. This would make six divs available for Italian Front and Boche forces in Yugoslavia could thus support right wing.

CM-IN-5621 (7 Jan 45)
From: U. S. Military Attache, Bern, Switzerland.
No:  2010  5 January 1945

of Army Friener (query) holding fronts Wofplattensee. Only
light well equipped mtz detachments to be left interior.
Three inf dive reported already sent against 8th British
Army.

31.

According to WOP officer oper 800,000 tons arms,
materiel, food stock. In upper Isonzo sector, in Austrian
Tyrol much more.

*Being serviced.

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

CM-IN-5621 (7 Jan 45) DTG: 051853Z pa

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

DRAFTER

EXTENSION NUMBER

ADDRESSES

PRECEDENCE

Asterisk (*) Mailgram Addressee

Priority

Routine

Deferred

ALUSNA STOCKHOLM

CNO

COMNAVEU

Released By

Date

For Action

2846

Decoded By

Shamir

Information

Routed By

THES

SUMMARY

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.

$31436 NCR 5175

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME:

DATE

TIME

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

(ALUSNA TO CNO INFO COMNAVEU.)

UNKNOWN NR FLYING BOMBS TYPE VI TRANSPORTED FROM TRONDHEIM TO HEAVILY GUARDED WOODED AREA AT KYSTAD APPROX 68-23.4 NORTH 10-26.7 EAST.

B 2 22 DEC.

RADIO STATION IN AREA.

RECEIVED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

OSD Letter, May 3, 1973

By RHF, NARS Date

MAR 1 3 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Make original or deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (c) NAVADMIN.)

By RT, NARA Date

DECLASSIFIED

MAR 1 3 1973

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

MAR 1 3 1973

By RT, NARA Date
GERMANY

1. Over the year-end, Germany was studded with the usual speeches and proclamations. Competent informants here who listened to Hitler's statement are of the opinion that it was the voice of the Fuehrer, but whether it was taken from a disk or not was impossible to tell. Certainly, if the Germans had completely fabricated the speech, they would have done a better job, as far as the delivery is concerned. There was nothing particularly inspiring, either in the manner in which the speech was given, or in its content. It is significant that there was nothing in the speech to fix the date of its preparation except possibly the reference to Hungary's defection. It might well have been taken down several weeks ago, possibly piecemeal. There is no reference in the speech to the recent Rundstedt offensive, which is quite striking and possibly dates the preparation of the speech prior to the offensive.

   For the sake of good form, and to prevent the spreading of rumors, it was, of course, necessary to bring Goering out of moth-balls again. The fact that he issued a statement should not be taken that he is exercising any real power in Germany. Undoubtedly he has certain popularity and technically remains Hitler's successor, until Himmler is able to put through his reorganization of the government under which, it is rumored, he will become something corresponding to Prime Minister, with Hitler as Chief of State.

   Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels all emphasized the same thing, that Germany has no choice, that it is either total destruction for Germany or continuing the fight until "ultimate victory".

   The secret weapon as the method of victory has very largely disappeared from the German propaganda thesis, and it is upon the power of resistance of the German people themselves -- and the genius of the Fuehrer -- that ultimate victory apparently is to depend.
2. According to reports received here recently, Hitler, during the early part of December, was at the Reichskanzlei in Berlin, and this conforms to other word which has reached us. This informant states that the Fuehrer has gone through a series of physical crises which affect his mind, and that his facial appearance has undergone great changes so that it is hardly recognizable. It is interesting that there have recently been no full-face pictures of Hitler, that the last photograph taken of him, at the time of the visit of the Hungarian quisling, his face was not clearly shown in the photo.

3. As the year turns, Ribbentrop's position seems to be as shaky as that of Goering, the difference being that Ribbentrop lacks the popular appeal which operates to help Goering out. While year-end predictions are always risky, I should doubt whether Ribbentrop lasted many months longer.

4. Here is a rather interesting comment from the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung on Hitler's New Year speech. Here is the summary:

The fact that Hitler spoke a few minutes after midnight is very significant. He has been silent after his dramatic speech after the event of July 20. He has been invisible as well as silent. The other Nazi leaders had to take over his public duties. Very few photographs of him appeared in the papers.

It was inevitable that rumors should spread about Hitler's state of health. People talked about his being seriously ill on account of his injury on July 20, that many of his affairs of state had to be taken out of his hands. The appearances of Himmler, the second in power and influence of the Nazi leaders, appeared to confirm this version. In such cases, official and categorical public denials usually have no effect. On the contrary, they strengthen distrust, so that it became necessary to have recourse to the only solution, namely, the public appearance of Hitler. Goebbels prepared the way by his article on the Fuehrer in Das Reich. Hitler himself explains his silence by over-work and lack of time, as all his efforts are night and day devoted to increasing the strength of the German Army, to introducing improved weapons, to organizing new units, and to mobilizing the last ounce of strength of the people.

The speech has no particular importance as a sizing up of the war situation. It does not touch any of the present burning questions, but confines itself to generalities. It is noteworthy that the Fuehrer makes such a sharp attack on the bourgeoisie, which he claims belongs to an age that is past. He envisions a "Volkstaat" which will do away with all privilege and give the whole nation equal rights.

The year 1944 brought the German people heavy trials and bitter disappointments. Starvation and suffering are on the increase. All the Nazi leaders discuss this thoroughly in their New Year's messages. Dr. Ley,
writing in Der Angriff, speaks of the awe-inspiring nights of bombing, the severe battles of materiel, the months of the most painful trials and terrific crises, almost culminating in inevitable catastrophe. The Germans have been spared absolutely nothing in the way of trials and tribulations, but, he says, the winter offensive in the West came like a ray of light in the darkness. It justifies the tremendous efforts which the Nazi Party exacted from the people, as Germany has now withstood the enemy's onslaught. The outlook for the future is still serious enough, but is no longer quite so dark. It is quite comprehensible that the Nazis stress this point and proclaim that it was all worth while, as Germany has caught up again, and the Wehrmacht is once more on the forward march.

The most important internal political development of 1944 was the pervasion of the Nazi Party throughout all vital sections of the nation. The Party can now proclaim that it has total control of the country. Dr. Ley describes the situation in his message as follows: "The fateful year 1944 has ensured total control of the National Socialist Party in all domains. The Party is running the State; the Party is responsible for armaments and production; the Party is mobilizing the country folk. The Party is building the protective walls in the East, South and West; the Party is organizing the Volkssturm; the Party is the soul of German resistance; the Party is Germany itself."