

● PSF

SAFE FILE: NORWAY

B.F. Safe: Norway

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Memo for the President:

The attached memo
from Admiral Anderson
is of interest.

Respy,
J. C. Birmingham

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.
Op-16

24 April 1940

Dear Dan:

The word that a memorandum for the President as to our estimate of the present situation ^{was cleared} did not reach John Magruder and me until after working hours yesterday, so to catch this morning's air mail pouch, departing at ten, John is preparing his memorandum, Bode is preparing ours, and I am writing this general comment on the Norwegian situation.

To me there seems no indication of an early decision being arrived at, and whether or not the Allies will ever succeed in driving the Germans out of the Oslo region is highly problematical. The Germans, as is well known, made a surprise and simultaneous invasion of the principal Norwegian ports in a manner doing credit to their military efficiency. There are indications, however, that their losses of transports incident to this operation were so great that their landing forces were none too adequate. It is significant that they have not been able to push out more than about fifty miles from Oslo, nor that far from any other port, that they have not been able to link up between any two ports, and that they have not been able to take the fortress of Hægre, east of Trondheim. The difficult terrain, scarce and sloppy flying fields, and interrupted communications (destroyed railroad bridges, etc.), are obstacles that will slow down both sides, but, in my opinion, favor the last comer.

The Allies landed with commendable despatch, and have promptly effected contact with the Norwegians, including the area just north of Oslo, which I consider creditable.

I believe the effect on neutrals made by the sudden and secret German invasion of Norway must, to a considerable extent, be cancelled by the prompt allied counter-action. Especially should that be so when one compares the price already paid to accomplish the situation in Norway as it now is.

The German reports of naval and air activity in connection with these operations has reached a new high in mendacity for this war we definitely know. In spite of all the extravagant German statements it was authoritatively stated as of the 20th that the British losses were one submarine and four destroyers, and this is confirmed as of the 23rd by Lord Hankey speaking in the House of Lords. Of course, in addition there have been vessels damaged, viz, one cruiser, two destroyers (able to return to their bases) and the battleships RENOWN and RODNEY hit "but not seriously damaged", four other destroyers damaged, also three cruisers by bomb splinters. As you know, the Germans admit the loss of the BLUECHER (10,000 tons) KARLSRUHE (6,000 tons) and various destroyers whether admitted or not numbering about ten; also, there are probably German losses of one or two other 6,000 ton cruisers, one and probably more submarines, eleven or more transports and naval auxiliaries with considerable additions of German merchant type vessels which may or may not have been transports or supply ships. I believe you are familiar with the case of the British cruiser SUFFOLK subjected to thirty-three dive bombing attacks, eighty-two bombs dropped, hit once, returned to Scapa under her own power, but we now know, then had to be beached.

The British made an authorized statement as of the 20th, and it appears to be repeated in London dispatch of the 23rd, that up to date the British had lost no transports nor a single life in connection with their landing operations. From this brief survey two things are evident, viz, the Germans have paid much the greater price so far, and their statements as to enemy losses must be heavily discounted.

I can tell you definitely from Alan Kirk's reports that the British naval staff are delighted that the Germans have gone into Norway in this way as the British are confident they can bottle up and destroy any German ships in Norwegian ports which, incidentally, they have made good progress in demonstrating when we consider Narvik. There is a report that a Dutchland (10,000 tons) is aground in one of the Norway fjords.

While it is probably true that the air preponderance in Norway lies with the Germans, that does not appear to be a decisive factor. Also, the British air raids of Stavanger, Aalborg airport in northern Denmark, and even the Oslo air bases show the British offensive still capable of acting.

The submarine warfare, in general, has taken a tremendous drop. Allied and neutral merchant ship losses in March dropped to a daily average of about 4500 tons. The previous daily average for the war was around 7000 tons, which was about one-third of the World War rate. The indications are that the rate of loss in April will be only about half that of March. The query suggests itself, are the Germans using their submarines for transports to Norway.

It is hard to see what good the Germans can get out of occupying various Norwegian ports, when they can have no surface entrance or exit from any of them except perhaps Oslo, and that undoubtedly seriously impeded by British submarines.

Looking at the whole Norwegian situation objectively and without assuming either that there will be an early decision or that the Germans can be entirely run out of the country, I still believe the Allies have reason to feel that the Norwegian occupation will favor them more than the Germans. The Germans have paid the greater initial price. The present situation, while none too clearly defined, certainly does not impressively favor them. It casts considerable doubt as to the long term issue. I believe Mussolini can see that and will continue non-committal. My own surmise is that the long term issue will favor the Allies.

If you will let me know when additional memoranda from John Magruder and me are desired by the President, we will see that they are provided.

Please present my respects and best wishes to the President. I hope he and you all are enjoying your change in the South.

With every good wish,

Faithfully yours,

Anderson

W. S. Anderson,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Captain Dan Callaghan, U.S.N.,
Aide to the President,
Warm Springs, Georgia.

*Estimate about 40000
Germans in Norway*

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-F

24 April 1940

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Scandinavian Operations - Resume of.

1. From the incomplete and conflicting reports of the Scandinavian operations - Allied, German and Norwegian - the following resume is deduced as the closest practical approximation to the factual.

2. On 8-9 April, the Germans completed the military occupation of Denmark without resistance.

3. On 9 April, the Germans had completed the military occupation of all important bases in Norway - Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Kristiansand, and Oslo. The first direct evidence that this movement was in progress was furnished by the sinking of the German merchant steamer "Rio de Janeiro" by a British submarine four miles south of Kristiansand. This vessel had about 300 German troops aboard in full field uniform, 150 of whom were rescued and so identified by Norwegian fishermen. Reports indicate entry was effected by: (a) gradual infiltration of men and material from merchant vessels to ports on the west coast of Norway; (b) infiltration by the ordinary means of travel by train and ferry into southern Norway; (c) transport by air. Heavy field guns (155 mms.) were reported to have been landed at Narvik, Bergen, and Trondheim from merchant vessels.

4. On 9 April -

(a) Germans made an air attack on Scapa Flow lasting about 75 minutes, resulting in no damage to ships at the base. One German plane was shot down by pursuit planes.

(b) The RODNEY was struck by a 1000-pound bomb. Three officers and seven men were wounded. Material damage was negligible. This action took place about 60 miles west of Bergen.

(c) The GLASGOW and SOUTHAMPTON were bombed - no direct hits. Both vessels were struck by splinters. Total casualties, one killed, four wounded.

(d) The AURORA was attacked five times by planes, but not hit. The accompanying destroyer GURKHA was struck by a bomb and sunk.

SUBJECT: Scandinavian Operations - Resume of (Continued)

(e) The RENOWN engaged the SCHARNHORST off Narvik. Reported that SCHARNHORST was hit, but escaped in mist and smoke screen laid by the cruiser HIPPER.

5. On 10 April, an air attack was made on Scapa Flow; 50-60 planes participated. There were several capital ships, cruisers, and other light forces at the base at the time. There was no damage to the ships and no casualties aboard. Some damage ashore and some civilian casualties. No fewer than 6 German planes were brought down.

6. On April 12, the British were reported to have undertaken landing operations with preparatory attacks from the sea and by air at various points on the west coast. Attacks on Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen and Stavanger have been reported.

On 16 April, the British occupied the Faroe Islands.

On 18 April, the British made a determined air and naval attack on Stavanger to destroy the important air field located there.

7. An analysis of the various reports of operations in Norway leads to the conclusion that Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger, and Kristiansand remain in German hands, but that British and perhaps some French units have effected landings in force at Andelsnes, about 100 miles south of Trondheim, and at Namsos, about 100 miles north of Trondheim. From these two points columns are converging toward the area to the eastward of Trondheim.

8. The main effort of the Germans is being made to the north-eastward of Oslo, in which area they are estimated to have 30,000 to 40,000 troops. The German advance from Oslo has been impeded by the Norwegian Army, which is reported now to be well organized, with competent staff work, in this area. The Norwegians plan delayed action tactics with retirement toward the coast instead of toward Sweden. The reports of land engagements in the Oslo area have been too contradictory and confusing for satisfactory analysis, although it is evident that Norwegian operations have appreciably slowed the German advance. The most recent reports indicate two major engagements - one north of Trondheim; the other, north of Oslo.

9. The British minefields planted in the Baltic and in the Skaggerack are apparently not sufficiently dense to interfere seriously with the movement of German vessels. The minefields in the Skaggerack can not be defended against German sweeping operations. According to

SUBJECT: Scandinavian Operations - Resume of (Continued) -

German, Swedish, and Norwegian reports, German surface communication from the Danish and German Baltic ports is not seriously interrupted. (?) - a

10. According to the latest reports received, the Germans have occupied Bornholm Island (off the south coast of Sweden) with 3,000 troops, and heavy troop and transport concentrations are being made at Stettin.

11. Conflicting reports indicate various major and minor actions at sea in connection with the general Norwegian operations. British sources announce the destruction of German supply ships and transports to the approximate number of 18. The Germans admit officially the loss of some of these ships, but have withheld information of the exact number. The British Admiralty, on the other hand, definitely announced (20 April) that no British ships had been lost except those officially listed. Naval losses or damage as deduced from information available are shown on the accompanying table.

W. S. Anderson

W. S. Anderson.

Op-16-F
4/24/40

SUMMARY OF NAVAL LOSSES
NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

Officially Admitted

	<u>British</u>		<u>German</u>	
	Lost	Damaged	Lost	Damaged
Battleships:		1		
Battle Cruisers:		1		
Heavy Cruisers:		1	1	
Light Cruisers:		2	1	
Destroyers	3	7	2	
Submarines	1			

Probable Losses or Damage (not included above)

	<u>British**</u>		<u>German</u>	
	Lost	Damaged	Lost	Damaged
Battleships:				2
Battle Cruisers:				
Heavy Cruisers:				
Light Cruisers;			1	
Destroyers:			6	3
Submarines:			1	

**

British Admiralty announced no losses or damage except those officially admitted.

Safe; Norway

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Biddle -

Please telephone the
following message to the
Crown Princess of Norway from
the President Quote

~~During the~~

Kentucky Home and Finar.
Also Geysers but no
news about Oyster.

Unquote

NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

(Corrected to ²³ ~~19~~ April - Third Revision)

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Battleship</u>				
RODNEY*	33,950		4/9/40	1,000 lb. bomb - negligible damage - 4 officer and 7 men wounded - about 60 mi. SW of Bergenfjord.
<u>Battle Cruisers</u>				
REOWN*	32,000		4/9/40	Gunfire of SCHARNHORST - unexploded shell completely through at waterline - another damaged foremast - N. of Narvik.
<u>Heavy Cruisers</u>				
(Unconfirmed German claims of sinking YORK and 1 CA of SUFFOLK Class by bombs off Stavanger on 4/17)				
Suffolk *	10,000		4/17/40	1 bomb hit off Stavanger. 27 killed, 34 wounded. Reached base.
<u>Light Cruisers</u>				
GLASGOW # (1)	9,100		4/9/40	Slight splinter damage from aerial bombs - 1 killed, 4 wounded
SOUTHAMPTON # (1)	9,100		4/9/40	Slight splinter damage from aerial bombs
1 CL (or CA) *			4/17/40	Bomb off Stavanger - reached base
1 (Glasgow type) [Ⓢ]		Prior 4/19		Unconfirmed German claims sunk North of Shetlands by SS.

Note: (1) Officially admitted as "Two cruisers"; names not announced

-1-
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Office of Naval Intelligence
23 April 1940

NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS
(Corrected to ²³ April - Third Revision)

(British Naval Losses - Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Destroyers</u>				
GLOWWORM*	1,345	4/8/40		Enemy gunfire off Norwegian coast
GURKHA *	1,870	4/9/40		Bombed & sunk - 5 off. and 10 men lost - about 60 mi. S of Bergenfjord.
HUNTER*	1,340	4/10/40		Gunfire, German DD's and shore guns, Narvik.
HARDY*	1,505		4/10/40	Beached - several damaged by gunfire, Narvik. 2 off. 4 men killed, 3 off. 6 men wounded.
HOSTILE*	1,340		4/10/40	Slightly damaged, Narvik
HOTSPUR*	1,340		4/10/40	Seriously damaged, gunfire at Narvik
3 *	(?)		4/13/40	Slightly damaged, Narvik
Eclipse*	1,375		prior 4/19	Bomb splinters, "near miss".
<u>Submarines</u>				
THISTLE*	1,095	Reported 4/16/40		Missing - 53 officers and men believed lost.
<u>Trawler</u>				
Retlandshire*	450	4/21/40		Air attack - Namsos

Above list believed correct from information received to this date, but probably incomplete.

Notes: (*) Officially admitted by British Admiralty
(#) Believed reliable
(C) Doubtful reliability.

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Office of Naval Intelligence
23 April 1940

NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

(Corrected to ²³ April - Third Revision)

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Battleship</u>				
SCHARNHORST #	26,000		4/9/40	Gunfire, RENOWN. Forward turrets possibly out of action - 1 possible hit aft.
ADMIRAL SCHEER#	10,000		4/11/40	Torpedo(es) HMS SPEARFISH
(Norwegians claim GNEISENAU sunk by coastal batteries at Oslo on 4/9/40, but omit reference to BLUECHER. Mistaken identity probable.)				
(Unconfirmed Stockholm report that LUETZOW (ex-DEUTSCHLAND) aground near Trondheim				
 <u>Heavy Cruisers</u>				
BLUECHER*	10,000	4/9/40		Norwegian coastal batteries and mine, Oslo
 <u>Light Cruisers</u>				
KARLSRUHE*	6,000	4/9/40		Torpedoed - HMS TRUANT, off Kristiansand.
(2) EMDEN ©	5,400	4/9/40(?)		Reported sunk by OLAF TRYGVASSON, Oslo
1 CL (KOLN class)© (?)	6,000(?)		4/10/40	Bomb in Bergenfjord.
(2) 1 CL (KOLN class)© (?)	6,000(?)	4/10/40		F.A.A. claimed 3 bomb hits at Bergen. Later observation reported long oil slick.

Note: (-) One of these probably sunk

Destroyers

(British claim 9 German DD's sunk; Germans fully admit only 2 sunk, on 4/10/40 at Narvik.)

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Office of Naval Intelligence
23~~10~~ April 1940

NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

(Corrected to ²³~~20~~ April - Third Revision)

(German Naval Losses - Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tonn</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Destroyers (Cont)</u>				
1 *	1,600	4/10/40		Torpedo - Narvik
3 (2?)#	1,600		4/10/40	Reported severely damaged by gunfire and burning - Narvik
1 #	(?)	4/11/40		Claimed sunk, torpedo-planes - Trondheim.
67 #	1,811 or 1,600	4/13/40		Sunk by gunfire, Narvik. Apparently includes those previously reported damaged at Narvik - possibly Desdivs 2 & 4.
<u>Submarines</u>				
1 (?) #	(?)	4/10/40(?)		Claimed by ZULU off Orkneys.
(?) @	(?)	(?)		2 or 3 others reported sunk
1 @	(?)		4/16/40	Bomb.
<u>Transports , Merchant Vessels, Store Ships</u>				
RIO DE JANEIRO #	5,281	4/8/40) Torpedoed - Polish SS "Oriel")) by British) submarine.
KRETA #	2,359	4/8/40		
POSEIDON #	3,911	4/8/40		
RAVENFELS # (Ammunition)		4/10/40		Sunk - British DD's at Narvik.
ALSTER #	8,145			Captured - 4/10/40 off Vestfjord.

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Office of Naval Intelligence
23~~19~~ April

NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

(Corrected to ²³ April - Third Revision)

(German Naval Losses - Cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Transports, etc.</u> (cont)				
AMASIS #		4/9/40		British SS off Oslo.
SKAGERRAK #	6,004	(?)		Scuttled
MAINE #	7,624	(?)		Scuttled
IONIA #	3,102	(?)		Reported sunk
ANTEAS #	2,593	(?)		Reported sunk
A. LEONHARDT #	2,593	(?)		Torpedoed - HMS Scalion Reported sunk
MOONSUND #	321	(?)		Reported sunk

Trawlers

FRIESLAND #				Captured, Norse coast 4/11/40
NORDLAND #				Captured, date unknown
BLANKENBURG #				Captured, date unknown

(British claim grand total of 27 transports or supply ships sunk)

Above list believed reasonably correct from information received to this date, but probably incomplete.

Notes: (*) Officially admitted by German Admiralty
(#) Believed reliable.
(C) Doubtful reliability.

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NAVAL LOSSES DURING NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS

23
(Corrected to 19 April - Third Revision)

NORWEGIAN NAVAL LOSSES

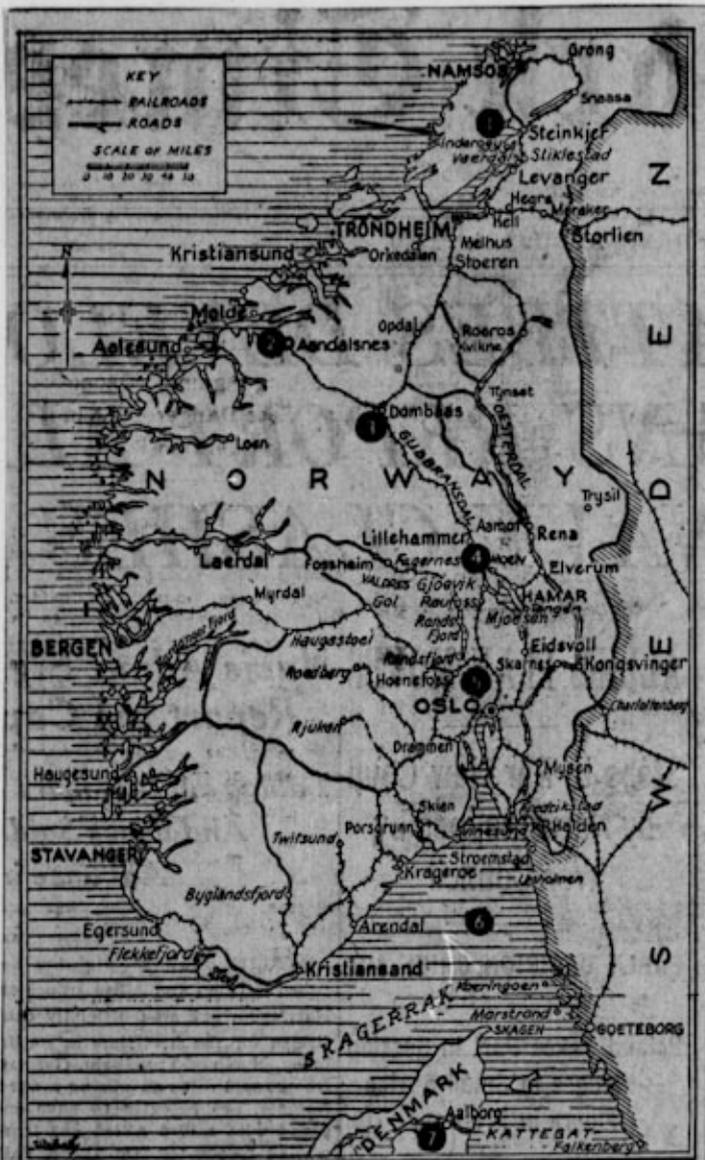
<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date Sunk</u>	<u>Date Damaged</u>	<u>Cause - Remarks</u>
<u>Coast Defense</u>				
NORGE #	4,166	4/9/40) Torpedoed by German destroyers at Narvik.
EIDSVOLD #	4,166	4/9/40		
<u>Torpedo Boats</u>				
HVAL 0				Captured at Oslo.
<u>Gunboat</u>				
SENJA (?) [©]	243		4/12/40	Set afire by British guns after capture by Germans at Narvik (unconfirmed report)

Above list believed reasonably correct from information received to this date, but probably incomplete.

Note: (*) Officially admitted by Norwegian Admiralty
(#) Believed reliable
(©) Doubtful reliability.

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[PSF:SAFE!
NORWAY]
4-24-40



TWO MAIN FRONTS DEVELOP IN NORWAY

Important battles apparently are under way around Trondheim and north of Oslo. Above Trondheim the Germans said they had routed an Allied force near Namos (1) and landed reinforcements at Inderoy, while the British asserted they had resisted a German attack there. Below Trondheim, according to Berlin, Andalsnes (2) was heavily bombed and off the coast warships and transports were hit. Berlin also contended the railway junction at Dombaas (3) had been destroyed.

In the rectangle formed by Lillehammer, Rena, Elverum and Hamar (4) a crucial struggle was going on. The British and Norwegians, moving down east of Lake Mjoesen, were said to have reached Moely, while the Germans, moving up west of the lake, may have taken Lillehammer. Either side, depending on the strength of the foe, may be cut off in this region.

Airfields at Oslo (5) were bombed by Allied planes, as was the Nazi air base at Aalborg (7). In the Skagerrak (6) a naval battle was reported.

Norway

PSF Safe: Norway

CK
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (Br)

London
Dated June 12, 1940
Rec'd 6:05 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1615, June 12, 6 p.m.

PERSONAL AND ~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Norwegian Minister has just called to see me at the request of the King and the Crown Prince who say that due to the speed necessary for the movement of the British troops and the King out of Norway it was impossible to take time to get the Crown Princess and the three children who are at present in Stockholm. The Crown Prince said that the President was kind enough to write some months ago offering to be of what service he could to the Crown Prince and Princess if occasion arose. The King and the Crown Prince are naturally afraid that the Germans will somehow or other get the Crown Princess and the little Prince and are wondering if it would be possible for them to be taken out on an American ship from Gothenburg or some other port. The other alternative would be of course to go overland to Vladivostok and sail from there; but in that event they are uncertain what the Russians might do to them. The Norwegian
Minister

-2-#1615, June 12, 6 p.m. from London.

Minister quite appreciates what a terrific problem this is, but it is naturally of great concern he says to both the King and the Crown Prince, and he asks if the President has any suggestions that he could make which would help them.

KENNEDY

NPL

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Safe : Norway feed

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KSX

~~SECRET~~ SD1 OPIN. FROM SECSTATE.

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN LEGATION OSLO
NOVEMBER 4.

RUSH 92 NOVEMBER 4 9 AM

THE LEGATIONS 91 NOVEMBER 4 1 AM

THE NORWEGIAN BATTLESHIP OLAV TRYGGVASON IS JUST ARRIVING
IN BERGEN FROM HAUGESUND WITH GERMAN PRIZE CREW ON BOARD TO BE
INTERNED. CITY OF FLINT WILL ARRIVE AT BERGEN ABOUT 10 AM FLYING
AMERICAN FLAG. AMERICAN CREW WILL BE HELD ON BOARD TO AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS
FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE. CONSUL DUNLAP TELEPHONES HEARTY COOPERATION
OF NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS ASSURED. MEMBER OF AMERICAN CREW REPORTED
ILL HAS NOTHING SERIOUS. MORNING PRESS CARRIES STORY OF SHIPS
RELEASE. PRESS REPRESENTATIVES EAGER FOR FURTHER NEWS. I HAVE
SUGGESTED TO CONSUL AT BERGEN NOT TO GIVE INFORMATION TO THE PRESS
AND TO ADVISE CAPTAIN OF THE CITY OF FLINT LIKEWISE PENDING YOUR
INSTRUCTIONS. (SIGNED) HARRIAXXX HARRIMAN.

TOD 830AM NOV 4 WJ.

38 ACTION

01 05 10 11 12 13 16 30M
NAVALY PX CODEROOM



PSF Safe: Norway

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~~RESTRICTED~~ SD2 OPNAV FROM SECSTATE.

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN LEGATION
OSLO NOV 4.

93 NOVEMBER 4 10AM.

I AM PLANNING TO ARRIVE BERGEN MONDAY MORNING (THERE
IS NO TRAIN TODAY) TO GET FIRST HAND INFORMATION REGARDING WELFARE
OF CITY OF FLINT CREW. (SIGNED) HARRIMAN.

TOD 830AM NOV 4 WJ.

38 ACTION

000 00A 01 05 10 11 12 13 16 30M

NAVAIT PX CODEROOM

Safe: Norway

Boy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The substance of recent reports received from Commander Task Group 6.5 (Northeast Greenland Patrol, NORTHLAND, NORTH STAR, BEAR), is of possible interest to the President.

The sixty ton Norwegian steamer BUSKOE, chartered by Norwegian expedition headed by Hallvard DeVold, was boarded by U.S.C.G. cutter NORTHLAND at Myggbukta on 12 September. There was a crew of ten, with 11 passengers, all of whom were Norwegians and one of whom was a woman. Personnel carried the usual hunting guns and stated they left Norway 29 August and arrived Greenland on 4 September. Information elicited indicated that three men and radio transmitter had been left at Peter Bay, two men at Cape Maurer and one at Revet, with the remaining passengers to be landed at Myggbukta, Cape Humbolt and Havna. The BUSKOE was held pending further investigation and the NORTHLAND proceeded to Peter Bay to remove radio station before ice closed in. The Greenland Government was informed at this time. Apparently the Norwegian government in London had no knowledge of this expedition.

NORTHLAND arrived at Peter Bay station on 14 September and found German radio transmitter, meteorological instruments, secret German code and three Norwegians, one of whom was a German agent whom the Gestapo arranged to have included as a member of the expedition. Agent prepared to send daily weather reports and other military information of value to German officials in Norway. NORTHLAND personnel removed all portable gear, including radio and meteorological equipment and a special code which is now in custody of Commander Task Group 6.5. Some equipment was burned. NORTHLAND also evacuated personnel and material of other stations established by BUSKOE expedition, and plans to leave Arctic supplies at Greenland government stations at Eskimonaes and Ellas Island. A full report is to follow by first safe mail.

Navy Department, after consultation with the State Department, has asked for comment and recommendation from Commander Task Group 6.5 as to the feasibility of bringing ship, crew and passengers to a United States port, under protective custody.

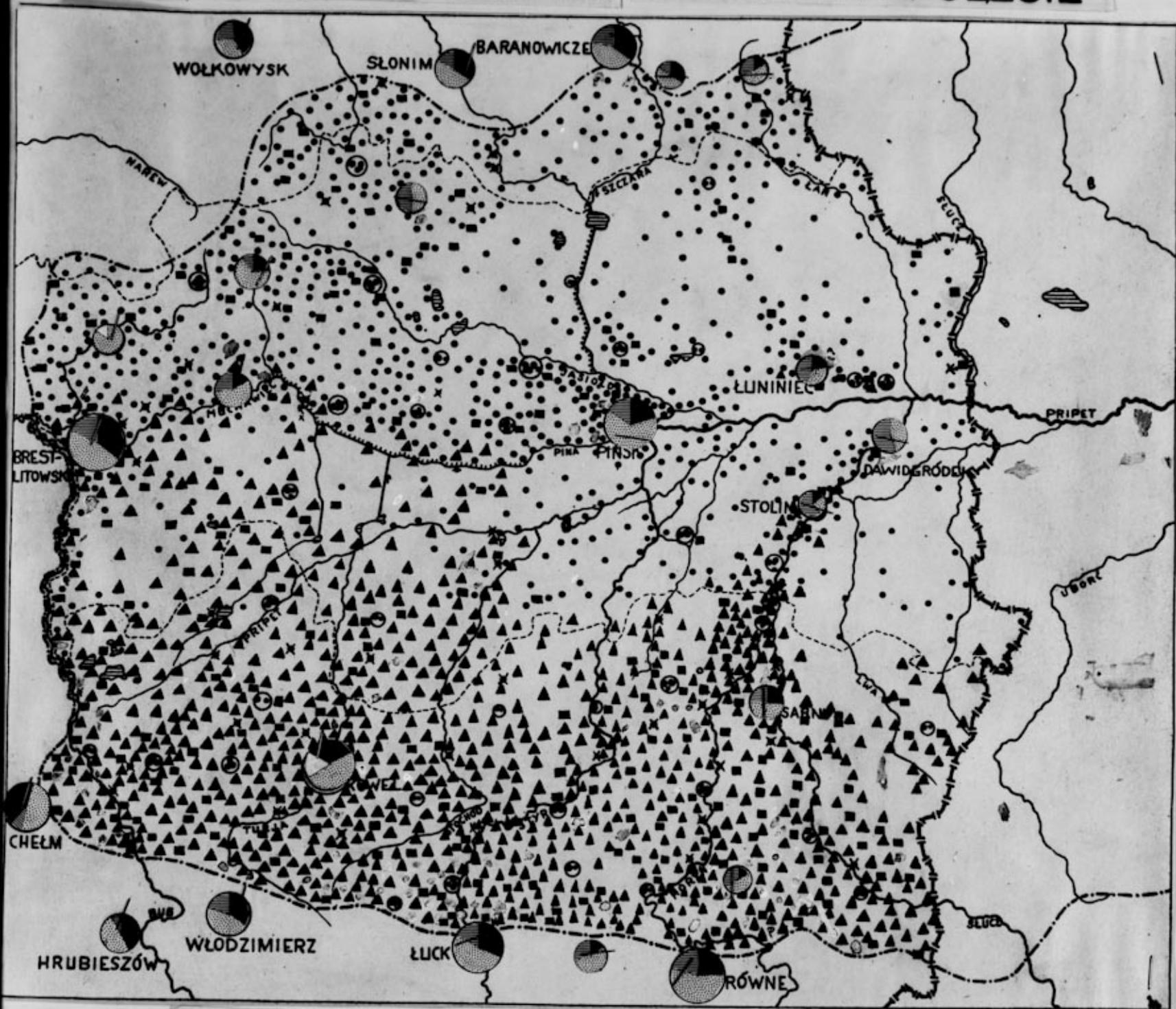
Investigation indicates that this attempt, with German approval and financial support, to establish relatively large numbers of Norwegians in northeast Greenland was primarily for the purpose of reviving Norwegian claims to parts of Greenland, at next peace conference.

Respectfully,
J. R. Beardall
J. R. BEARDALL

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NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF PRIPET-POLESIE



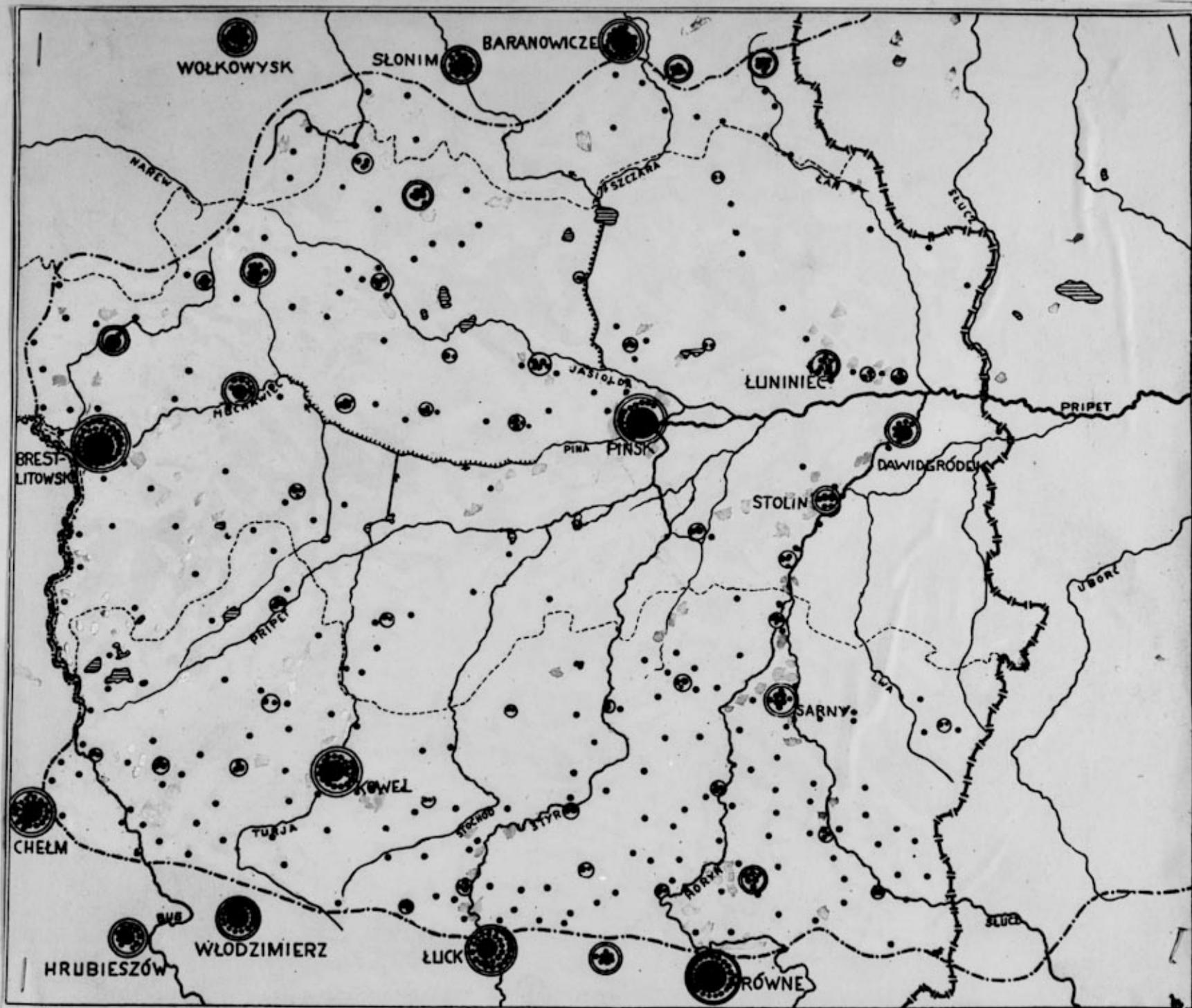
- - - - - State boundary
 - - - - - Natural boundary of Pripet-Polesie
 - - - - - Boundary of the province of Polesie

[Solid black square] Poles
 [Stippled square] Jews
 [Horizontal striped square] Others

[Solid black circle] 1,000 White Russians
 [Solid black triangle] 1,000 Ukrainians
 [Solid black square] 1,000 Jews
 [Solid black diamond] 1,000 Poles

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

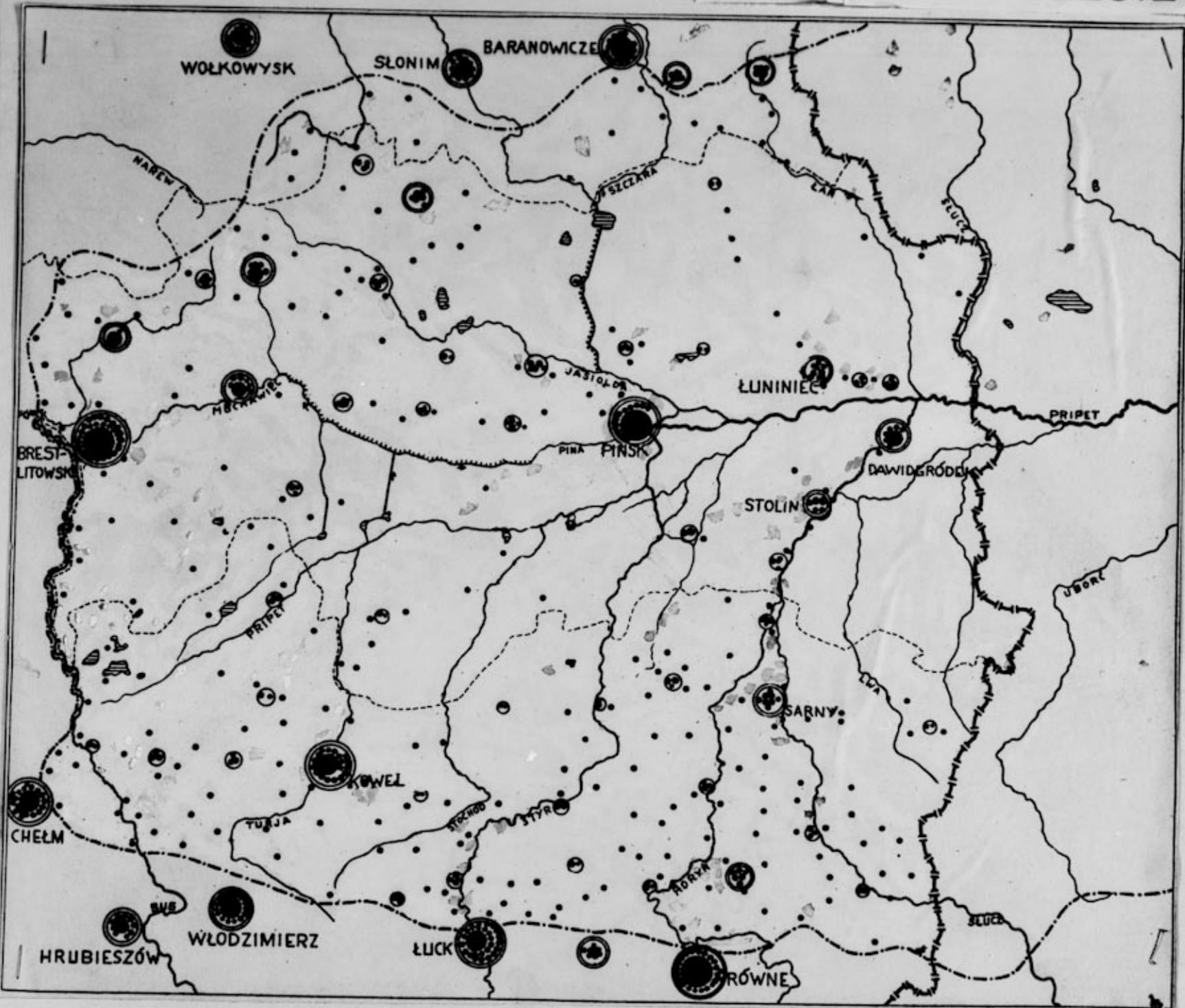
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLISH RURAL POPULATION IN PRIPET-POLESIE



- - - - State boundary
 - · - · - Natural boundary of Pripet-Polesie
 · · · · · Boundary of the province of Polesie

● 1,000 Poles

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN PRIPET-POLESIE

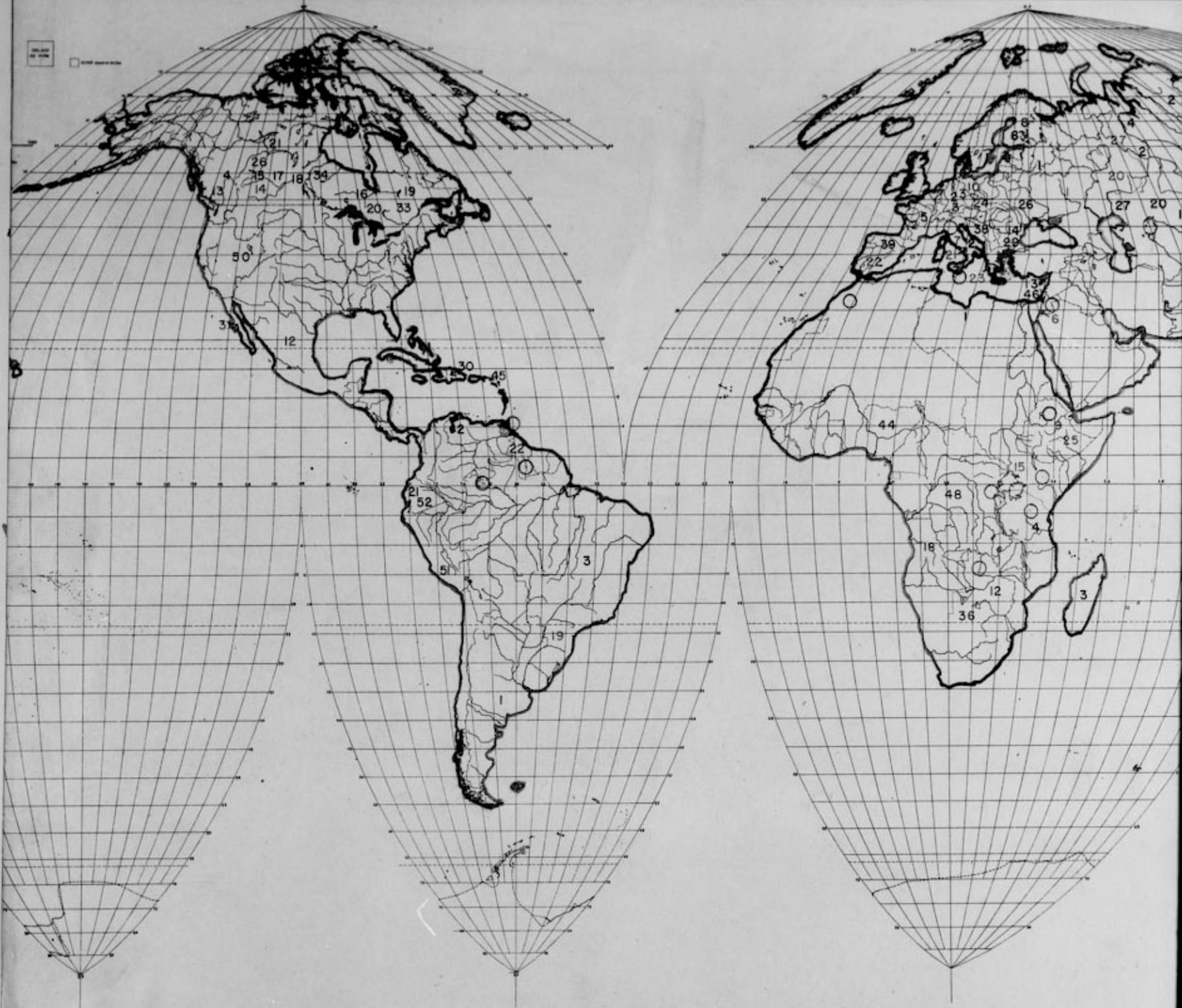


- - - - State boundary
 ——— Natural boundary of Pripet-Polesie
 - · - · - Boundary of the province of Polesie

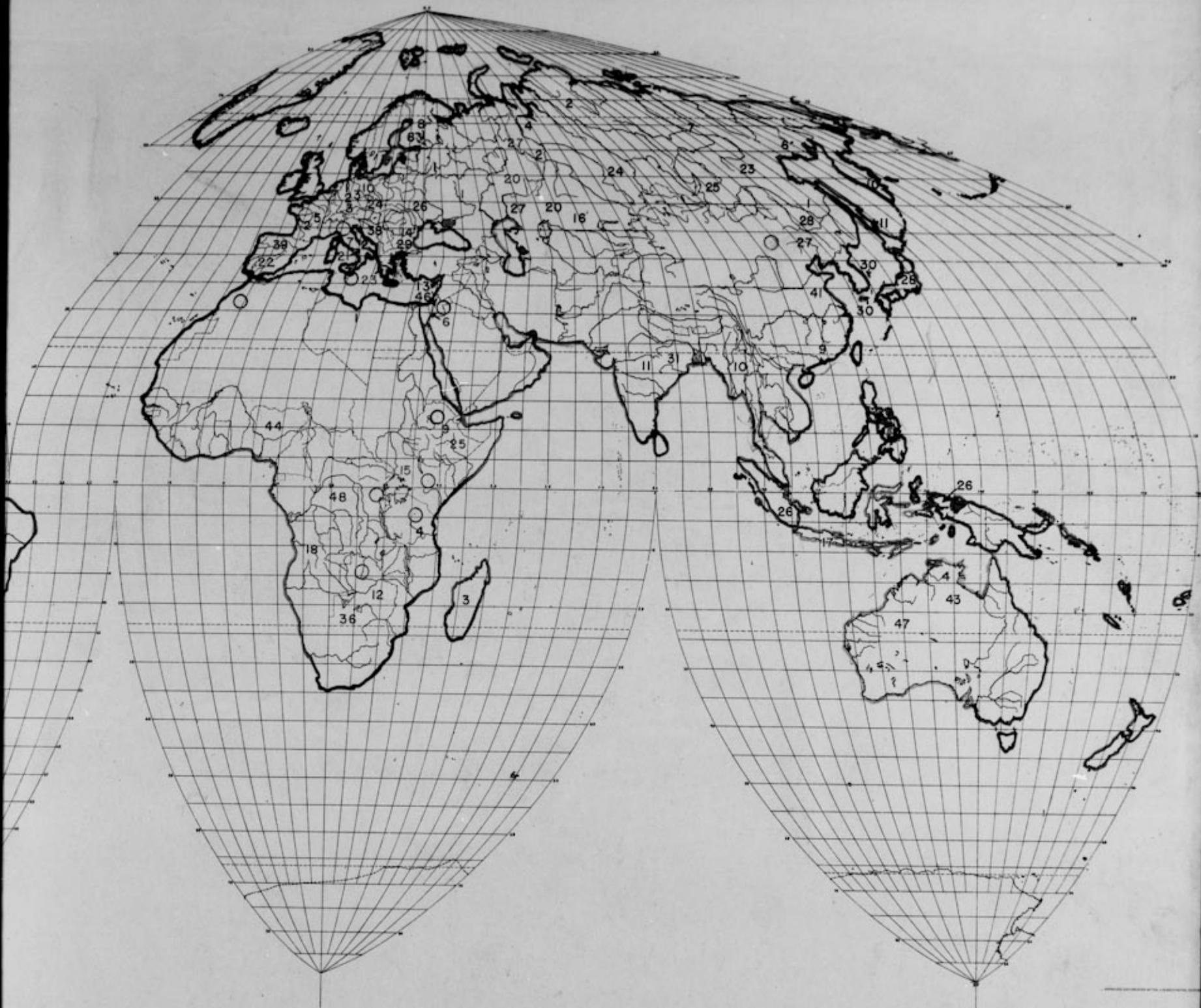
● 1,000 Poles

Prepared by "M" Project — January, 1945

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.



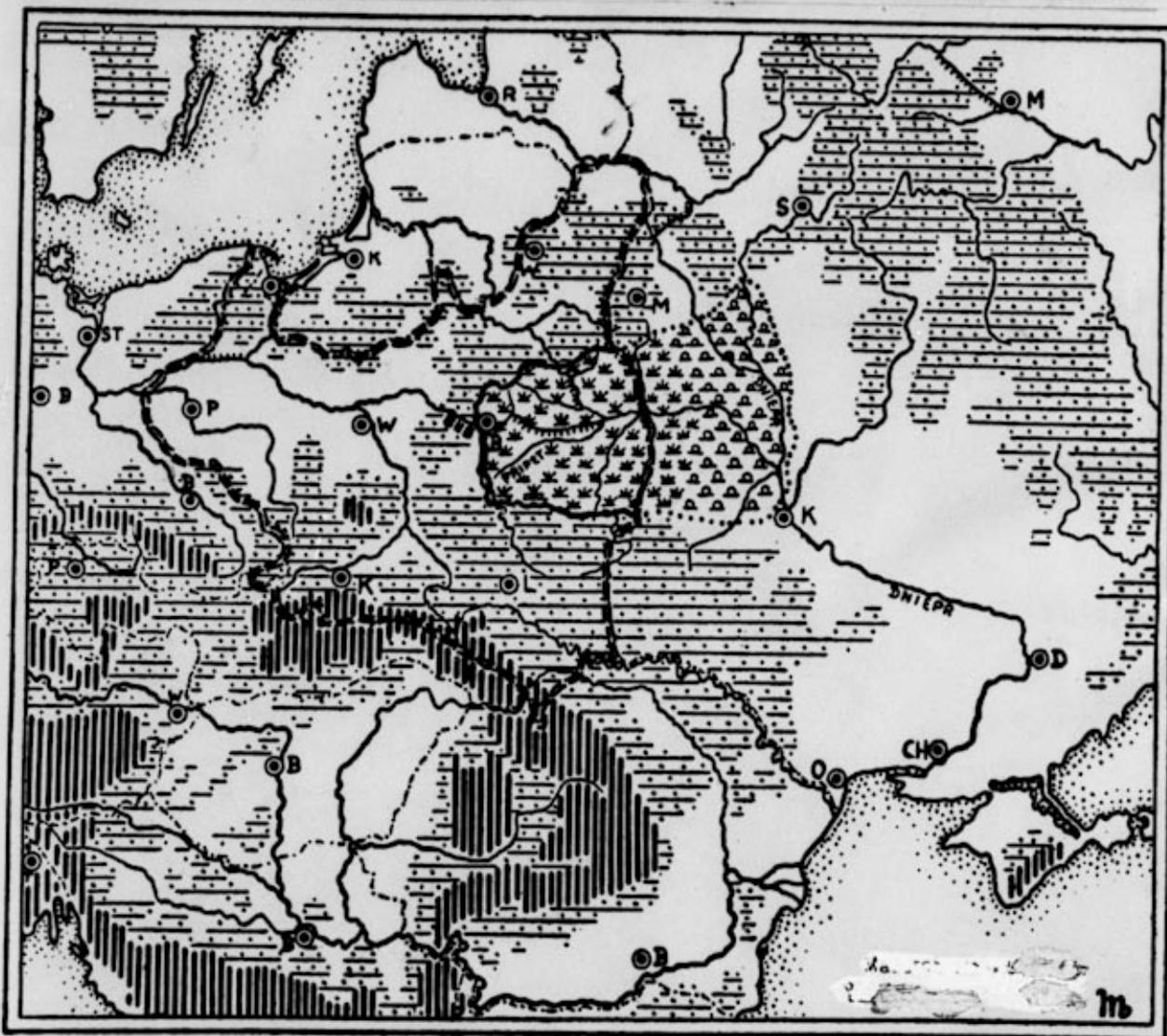
WORLD
 BOGGS EUMORPHIC EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
 SCALE 1:500,000,000
 MAP COMPILED IN 1928 FOR A. J. NYSTROM & CO., CHICAGO
 BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM COMPILATION DRAWINGS, BY PERMISSION
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 MAY, 1931



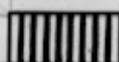
WORLD
 BOGGS EUMORPHIC EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION
 SCALE 1:500,000,000
 COMPILED IN 1928 FOR A. J. NYSTROM & CO., CHICAGO
 REPRODUCED FROM COMPILATION DRAWINGS, BY PERMISSION
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 MAY, 1951

REPORTS	STAFF	— R
		— to B
OTHERS		— F Series to T & B
		— A Series
MEMORANDA		—
TRANSLATIONS		—

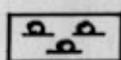
LAND-FORMS OF EASTERN EUROPE



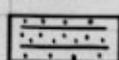
Pripet-Polesie



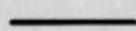
Mountain area



Dnieper-Polesie



Hill and plateau area



Boundary of Pripet-Polesie



Boundary of Poland