to the invaders. The Dutch Nazi Party purported to be a strictly Netherlands organization but derived the principal points in the platform from the Nazi program in Germany and received substantial support from the German consulates and the Nazi Party organizations in the Netherlands.
Conditions in the Netherlands

Consul Richard S. Huestis
(Formerly of Rotterdam)
Mr. Stevens, Eu

Mr. Huestis stated that while there were certain food shortages in the Netherlands the situation had not become particularly difficult up to the time of his departure. He stated that the morale of the Dutch was high and that there was universal confidence in a British victory. Attempts at sabotage had been made shortly during the period immediately following the German occupation but punishment by the Germans had been swift and severe and the Dutch now felt that nothing effective could be accomplished by such measures.

Efforts by the Germans to recruit Dutch laborers for employment in Germany have met with little success.

As
As the food situation becomes more difficult, however, it is expected that the Germans will resort to economic pressure to recruit labor for service in Germany if the Dutch do not change their attitude.

Mr. Huestis stated that the people in the Netherlands fully understand the American attitude toward the supplying of food to German-occupied territories and that they agree that it is the correct policy, even though it may entail personal suffering for them.

In recent months there has been comparatively little bombing in the Rotterdam area. Last September, however, when the Germans were seriously contemplating an invasion of Britain and had assembled a large fleet of flat-bottomed, high-powered barges in the waters around Rotterdam, the R.A.F. subjected these craft to heavy bombardment and succeeded in dispersing all craft which were not actually destroyed. There is no concentration of German troops in the Netherlands at the present time and such occupying forces as are now there are composed of older men whose morale is said to be deteriorating through continued absence from their families in Germany.
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE: August 9, 1941.

SUBJECT: Conditions in Brussels District

PARTICIPANTS: Consul Charles C. Broy
               Vice Consul Edward A. Dow, Jr.
               (Both formerly at Brussels)
               Mr. Stevens, Eu

COPIES TO:

Mr. Broy stated that he had been more or less inactive following his accident some months ago and that Mr. Dow was in a much better position to provide reliable information concerning conditions in the Brussels district.

Mr. Dow stated that Belgian morale was good and that the prevailing sentiment was optimistic concerning the outcome of the war. He stated that German military control had given relatively little cause for complaint and that relations between the German authorities and the local population were as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Belgian industrial plants are operating on behalf of the Germans and the output is being
being used to further the German war effort. The plants are in the hands of their former owners and operate without direct German control, except in cases where production is not considered by the German authorities to be adequate, in which case a German commissar is appointed to supervise operations in the factory.

No definite information is available concerning German plans for the incorporation of Belgium into the new order. The Germans tend to favor the Flemish element as opposed to the Walloons, but there appears to be no concerted effort to play off one group against the other. The King enjoys great popularity but is under house arrest and plays no active part in the administration of the country.
August 7, 1941.

SUBJECT: Conditions in Antwerp Consular District.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction of August 1, 1941 requesting a confidential report on conditions in the Antwerp Consular District, I have the honor to give below answers to the questionnaire which was attached to the Department's instruction.

Antwerp is occupied by military and naval forces who exercise the supreme control over the city and district; the only civilian officials are a few who are connected with banking and purely commercial enterprises.

1. Morale. The morale among the armed forces may be described as colorless; that is, there are no outward indications of either enthusiasm or depression. The same may be said of the civilian officials. There are rumors that the troops are of low morale and are "fed up" with the war but there is certainly no outward manifestation of this theory. On the contrary, it may be said that such outward manifestation as can be noticed would indicate that the morale is good or colorless. I refer to singing among troops on the march, although such singing is apparently always ordered by officers.
The morale among the Belgian civilian population may be described as good. They are hopeful and optimistic, sometimes even to a point hardly to be justified by conditions. This optimism seems to be based both on a fatalistic realization that England always wins and the conviction that the United States will see her through. Belgians are convinced that our entry into the war is only a matter of time, and they have implicit faith in the inexhaustible resources of the United States. The entry of Russia into the war has also contributed a great deal toward boosting the morale.

The most common complaints are those which have to do with the German military forces taking away food and other commodities from the country.

2. Bomb damage. There has been practically no bomb damage in any city in the district except Ostende. This city has been bombed regularly during the past year and damage is reliably reported to be heavy. The city was also shelled by naval ships a few months ago and it is reported that considerable damage was done. However, according to information I have obtained from reliable sources, the inner harbor can still be used and, in fact, is used for sheltering small speed boats and barges.

I have personally talked with several Belgian civilians who have continued to live in Ostende despite frequent bombings and invariably I have received the information that the morale is good. There is practically no resentment of the fact that the British bomb their city. A Belgian friend in whom I have implicit confidence recently visited the city and had a talk with the Burgomaster.
Burgomaster. His report to me confirmed the information contained above. (Permission has to be obtained from the military authorities to visit Ostende and is only granted to persons who are able to prove compelling reasons to go there.)

3. Vital bombing targets. The fact that the R.A.F. have done very little bombing in the Antwerp district (except Ostende) would indicate that there are relatively few targets of vital importance, as the city is well known to a large number of British who lived there prior to the war, and furthermore bombers en route to Cologne and targets in the Ruhr fly over Antwerp almost every night. It is hardly believed that the British Intelligence Service is not fairly well informed on the situation, as in September 1940 they bombed the city for several nights when there were a number of ships in the port discharging ammunition and loading coal. Since that time there has been very little activity in the port. Moreover, I have questioned a fairly large number of Belgians on this subject and have had my opinion confirmed that the city is relatively of little importance from a military or naval point of view. I would suggest, however, that the following targets might be of some importance.

(a) Kruisschans Sluices (Main entrance to inner harbor and well known to any navigator who has ever been in the port).

(b) Royers Sluices (Another entrance to the inner harbor and nearer the city. These two locks are the only ones giving access to the inner harbor).

(c) Barracks and tenement apartments located along North Boulevard, running parallel to and east of the harbor.
harbor for about two miles. At the beginning of July these were occupied by German troops).

(d) Cockerill Shipyards in Hoboken (These are about four miles up the river from Antwerp and on the right bank. Several ships are under construction there).

(e) Two dry docks (Marine Engineering and Beliard-Chreighton) situated in the harbor, both of which are engaged in repairing small merchant ships and constructing lighters. There is also a shipbuilding plant at Tamise about 10 miles up the river from Antwerp on the right bank. There are munition dumps in the woods near and surrounding the Capellen, about 10 miles north of Antwerp. These dumps are small and scattered over a large area. It is doubtful, therefore, if bombing from airplanes would be effective.

(f) There is an airplane engine testing plant just south of Antwerp which would probably be a target.

Note: There are three American plants engaged in work directly or indirectly for the German forces, namely Bell Telephone (in the heart of the city and easily distinguishable), Ford Motor Company (north of the city and along a canal leading from the river to the inner harbor) and General Motors (just south of Ford). The last two are probably cooperating more closely with the Germans than the first named, although potentially the Bell Telephone is more important (manufacturer of telephone and radio equipment -- the latter for aviation. I was told by a reliable employee just prior to leaving Antwerp, July 9, that no military equipment is being manufactured at present).

4. **Health.** The health of the German armed forces in Belgium appeared to be excellent. Their organization was efficient and as they had their choice of all available food supplies, they were well fed.

The shortage of food among the population of Belgium was evident throughout the country, even during the early summer when fruits and vegetables normally are available in abundance. Some effort is being made by the authorities to keep prices down but this frequently results in the product not being brought to market.

Great fear exists among the population that the shortage of food during the coming winter will have the most severe consequences and that, in addition to starvation, epidemics will be experienced throughout the country. A lot will depend on how much of the present potato and grain crops (both apparently quite good) will be requisitioned by the occupying forces. It is believed to be of interest to note, however, that the Belgian people as a whole fully understand the stand taken by the United States and England in not sending food. There is little or no resentment of this policy, although it is only natural that they like to hear of efforts being made to provide the country with essential foods.

5. **Current rumors.** None of importance at this time.

6. **British propaganda.** Practically all Belgians who understand English listen to the British news broadcasts in English as there has been little artificial interference with them. There is mechanical disturbance of news broadcasts in French and Flemish from English stations,
stations, but despite the interference many Belgians tune in regularly and British news is generally current in underground channels throughout the country.

Jews are prohibited from having radios in Belgium. Listening to all foreign broadcasts is prohibited throughout the country, but the writer has known of no case where a person has been punished for listening privately to foreign news. In one case brought personally to my attention a young Belgian woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for informing others of what she had heard on British broadcasts.

British propaganda leaflets dropped from airplanes are eagerly sought by many people and clandestinely passed from hand to hand, but they have not been available in quantity. Doubtless it would be well to increase this form of propaganda.

7. Economic and industrial intelligence. It is not believed that this question is applicable to any great extent to Belgium, as it would seem that industrial or economic activities directed specifically toward military, naval or air developments would very probably be centered in Germany proper. Last Autumn, when rumors of invasion of England were rife, a number of barges were readapted for military purposes in Antwerp. Some of these craft may still be seen in the docks and canals surrounding Antwerp. The readaptation consisted of transforming the prow of the barge in such a way as to enable tanks or trucks to be rolled on board and discharged under their own power. Their prows resemble an ordinary river ferry used to carry automobiles across rivers. In addition two airplane
airplane motors with propellers were fitted on deck, the propellers turning in the air. These strange looking craft attracted considerable attention and speculation was rife as to what purpose they would serve. Marine experts consulted were exceedingly sceptical as to their practicability for other than river traffic, and all ridiculed the idea that such craft could be used in either the English Channel or the North Sea. A certain amount of practice maneuvers were carried out in the river near Antwerp, consisting of running the barges against the bank of the river and discharging light tanks therefrom. It is believed that they were intended for use in the Balkans and possibly Russia.

Just prior to my departure from Antwerp, I was reliably informed that the two principal ship repairing firms (Marine Engineering and Beliard-Choigton) were engaged in constructing a small number of "floats" consisting of two connected scows equipped with motors and underwater propellers. They are of light draught, are equipped with anti-aircraft machine guns and are capable of carrying about 150 men each. Their speed is about eight miles per hour. I was later informed that a number of these craft were loaded in parts on railroad cars and had left Antwerp.

6. Civilian defense. Other than air raid shelters which have been provided by the German military authorities for civilians, practically nothing has been done in the Antwerp district in the form of civilian defense. The civilian population has not been provided with gas masks, although a few have bought them. Only the regular fire fighting equipment and facilities are available.
The Belgian civilian population in general has no interest or desire to encourage or participate in civilian defense activities which would aid the occupying forces or hinder the British forces. Hence, what little has been done has been accomplished entirely by the military forces, primarily to protect themselves and secondarily the civilian population.

9. Prestige of Party and popularity of individual party members. German Party leaders are intensely hated by all of the Belgian civil population with the exception of a very small minority of pro-German sympathizers, usually referred to as the V.N.V. (Flemish Nationalist Union). At the very most such persons would not exceed ten percent of the population and many place the figure lower.

Of the local Party leaders, the outstanding ones are Staf de Clercq and Léon Degrelle. These two are considered by the population in general as more Nazi than some of the German leaders and consequently are hated even more, except for a small number of followers. One other, Henri de Mann (formerly prominent in Socialist activities) enjoys a fair reputation among Socialists. His present attitude is not entirely clear but he is suspected of leaning toward the German side and to that extent is unpopular. However, some substantial Belgians consider his sound and a possible leader after the war. He is said to enjoy a certain amount of favor with the King. A vulnerable spot would be to represent him to the Belgian people as being pro-German if such a policy should be considered advisable. For the time being I do not consider him a dangerous person.

10. Prestige
appreciably. Prerogate of service and popularity of individual officers. Belgium saw military administration and the population considered itself as being more fortunate than that of, for example, Holland which is under civilian administration. It cannot be said that the individual officers of the military command are unpopular. The idea of occupation is not generally unpopular and one often hears complimentary remarks about certain individual officers with whom the population had to deal from time to time. The exception is the Gestapo who were generally disliked. It is generally believed that the personnel of this organization lack the breeding and cultural background which members of the military officers possess.

Hate sentiments or feelings of revulsion. While some Belgians are anxious for there to be brought to account, notably the Gestapo if necessary, because of the realization that the Gestapo were facts the worst the effect which had on Belgium, there is a substantial number who are willing to undergo the sacrifice that will be necessary for complete victory. It is believed, however, that the "good old days" will ever be restored entirely. In fact, only a minority would have it thus, not being realized that there are good points in the new order which would be deplored by any future government of Belgium.

An increasingly important sentiment today, however, is the ever-increasing popularity of the King. There is practically no opposition to him and there is almost universal approval of his action in surrendering the army on May 27, 1940. The fact that he chose to remain with his people and share their fate is also approved.
The situation would bedifferent indeed to suggest exercise means of

10. Germany has approximately thirty million men

be to the part of Germany has subject to British attack.

better than the work to which they are assigned in Germany

and other matters, personal and political, both among the Young men of the country

and despondent, both among the Young men of the country

in Germany. This has caused a great deal of complaint

do in the position of having to accept the offer of work

Young men of course means of support, he is likely to

may be paid for only about 10 dollars and then, unlike a
certain contest of the country. Unemployment becomes

employed in Britain because of unemployment in Britain because of the

from Britain to Germany. This has been caused by lack

there has been a considerable movement of Young men

certain contest and other matters during the summer.

have been taken over by the German, so be used by

honest and upright in the contest for the struggle of the

some from the bombed areas of Germany. Some of the

to be employed believe that many have gone there to

control over various industries and Britain's necessary,

those who have emerged the country in order to exert

initially of Germany at this is Britain and made from

it. Nevertheless of population there has been an

or communities in case of a British victory.

a great number of British are of an equal

much British power, still to be formed after the war.

hope that a stronger government, with the young

support and despondent, although it enjoys better

approved. The government in exile in Constantinople is looked

-10-
In Stettine

In Stettine for one who has made a profession of
being thoroughly posted on the subject of
measuring the export, but he gives the impression of
this person until about six months ago when he came to
postponed consultations of this country. I did not know
later exposed these circumstances because of a turn in
during the first part of the present war for France, but
when during the last war and served in a military capacity
unoccupied France. He was a service agent for the battalion
June 1606. From Belgium to occupied France and France to
person (c) has been able to make at least one trip since
will be given on request. It is known that one of these
in whom I have confidence. The name of these persons
assisted to the American government an escort agent and
know of two or three Austrians who have offered help.
I was told who could serve as a means of communication.
It is quite probable that one could be found from the
possess. Although the attitudes of France have altered,
so many of Frankfort and up the Rhine border to Germany
in order to find there to take in equal parts along the Rhine
and to land from there to stick in one point. Now the condition
that is in operation in certain parts of Belgium, and it is to
see in operation in certain parts of Belgium. This is
the battalion. These are unimportant secrets radio sending
and work in the means of obtaining information which
may be of an intelligence agent and carry back another
most. Place an intelligence agent and carry back another
that may be posted here in certain places in Belgium at
and England. I have been warned by responsible authorities
there exist channels of communication between Belgium
Bezirk. It is generally believed, nevertheless, that
obtaining information under present conditions from
intelligence work. If contact could be established with him, he could undoubtedly suggest the names of others. I am acquainted with a fairly large number of Belgians who have given me useful information from time to time but who have not authorized me to give their names as possible secret agents. I would hesitate to do so, unless the Department so desires, for fear of jeopardizing their lives.

14. *Identity of Axis espionage agents.* I do not know of any but would suggest that all persons who have entered the United States from Belgium during the past year be watched. I was informed by the head of the Secret Police in Antwerp a few days prior to my departure that the Germans are giving out permits to Belgians who have had special training in Germany in the well-known S.S. organization, to leave occupied territories and proceed to England and the United States where they engage in espionage work. These agents, on arrival at places such as Lisbon, show their Belgian military papers and ask to be given the facilities to join the Belgian free forces. The police commissioner informed me that about 200 such agents had left Belgium during the last few months and he had every reason to believe that they had found their way to England and to the United States.

15. **British Blockade.** The British blockade is believed to be entirely effective and I have heard of no means whatever of attempts to evade it. Since arrival in Washington, however, I have been informed by a reliable Belgian that a fairly large supply of provisions has recently left Portugal for Belgium by rail. He stated that
that the provisions were of Portuguese origin and manufacture.

16. Remarks. It would seem that this questionnaire was prepared with particular reference to Germany, although the greater part of the questions are applicable to occupied territories as well. However, in such matters as means of impairing morale, it is believed to be more important to boost it with a view to maintaining the support of the civilian population when the time comes to force the enemy out. In Belgium, for instance, I have been assured that there exists an organization made up of ex-service officers and men who are ready on short notice to rise up and assist any movement to eject the Germans. The organization has a small amount of arms and ammunition but would depend for the most part on being supplied with weapons by the British, possibly by dropping them from airplanes. I am acquainted with a fairly large number of Belgians who are members of this organization. Outside of a very few, about all that any know is their immediate superior and immediate subordinate. While I am not prepared to vouch for the eventual effectiveness of this organization to the fullest extent, I am convinced that the civilian population of Belgium are at least seriously thinking of means of assisting the British when the time comes. The most effective form of assistance would probably be that of sabotage and obstruction.

Though not mentioned in the questionnaire, it might be pertinent to add that all of the Latin American Consulates in Antwerp at the time of my departure, with the exception
exception of the Argentine, were very favorably disposed toward us. All of them, with the exception of the Argentine, informed me a few days prior to my departure that they intended to leave the country at an early date. The Argentine Consul General is very unpopular among the Belgians, as his wife is German and he is openly of pro-German sympathies. He has, however, an honorary Consul as an executive officer who is definitely on the right side and who offered to take over American interests should such a step be necessary. Such an offer was also made by the Swiss Consul (Honorary, though a Swiss citizen) and I would suggest that our interests be entrusted to him rather than to the Argentine for reasons mentioned above, should such a step become necessary. The Swedish Consul General (Honorary, though of Swedish nationality) is definitely pro-democratic and already has the Dutch and Norwegian interests.

It may also be of interest to the Department to know that Belgians greatly appreciated the continuance of American representation in Antwerp during the occupation and exceedingly regretted our departure as they do not feel that any representation which remains will be effective in protecting them against the occupying forces.

6. **British propaganda** (additional). The quality of broadcasts by Belgian politicians in London is criticized by most Belgians, in particular those made by Camille Huysmans, former Burgomaster in Belgium, have met with little or no favor. A criticism is made that they are dry and uninteresting, consisting for the most part of various aspects of the social question. The well informed
informed Belgians have asked me to try to inform the appropriate authorities that the Flemish section of the country would appreciate such broadcasts as are given by Dutch government representatives in London. They would like to hear more about the Congo and something in the nature of "pep talks".

Respectfully yours,

William H. Beach
American Consul, Antwerp
August 9, 1941.

SUBJECT: Conditions in Brussels Consular District.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction dated August 1, 1941 calling for certain information in regard to conditions in the Brussels consular district.

Several factors have a bearing upon the replies which I might make to the questions accompanying the instruction. Normal contacts were to a great degree eliminated or greatly reduced as a result of war conditions. Much inquiry about, or discussion of, some of the Department's questions would have been, in my opinion, indiscreet and likely to become embarrassing. In addition, as a result of an accident in August 1940, I was in a hospital in Germany until mid-November and after my return to Brussels lived somewhat more quietly than usual.

In view of the foregoing and because, in any case, I believe the answers may have more interest than if coming from myself alone, Vice Consul Edward A. Dow, Jr., at my request has prepared a memorandum on the subject, with which I am in general agreement and which is attached hereto.
hereto. 

Mr. Dow was, as the Department is aware, in charge at Brussels during my absence in the hospital and is, I believe, more fully informed personally on some of the questions than I am for the several reasons above mentioned.

Respectfully yours,

Charles C. Broy
American Consul, Brussels

Enclosure:

Memorandum dated
August 7, 1941.
MEMORANDUM

August 7, 1941.

Washington, D. C.

Subject: Conditions in the Brussels Consular District.

Reference is made to the Department's confidential memorandum requesting information relative to the morale of the population and other factors in Germany, Italy and occupied territories. In replying thereto, in so far as the Brussels district is concerned, it has been necessary to bear in mind that certain points in the questionnaire must be answered in a somewhat different manner where Belgium is concerned in view of the difference in national sentiment.

There follow brief answers to each of the questions contained in the memorandum:

1. Morale.

There are rumors of poor morale among certain of the German military units in Southern Belgium but it is never possible to obtain any definite confirmation and in general it may be stated that the morale of the German military forces and of other German officials is apparently unimpaired, although there is little or no enthusiasm in evidence.

The morale of the civilian population in general fluctuates with the latest reports as to the progress of the war, German successes producing a general lowering in morale and German reverses a heightening.

Since the
Since the beginning of the Russian campaign, a noticeable increase in optimism has taken place because of the hope held that Germany will not be able effectively to occupy or perhaps even defeat Russia. Apart from the foregoing, the chief common complaints among the population are connected with the serious food situation or are directed against the German system of requisitioning and the general close surveillance of the population by the German secret police.

2. Bomb Damage.

There is relatively little known bomb damage in the Brussels district, that is, in the southern portion of Belgium. It is generally believed that the R.A.F. is sparing the Brussels area as much as possible, particularly since there are comparatively few vital targets. At the same time, bombs are sometimes dropped in the vicinity of the main railway stations in Brussels and on or around the Brussels Airport at Evers.

3. Vital bombing targets.

Brussels itself is an important railway center, and both the North and South stations would appear to be vital targets. In addition, the railway yards and junction at Namur, and the Charleroi industrial and mining district in general are important. It is difficult to discuss the effect of British bombing on Belgian civilian morale since it is very often evident that increased bombing tends to raise the morale because it shows that the British are in a position to operate successfully
successfully over German-occupied territory. It is of course obvious that in those portions of a town which are themselves hit by bombs there is sometimes apt to be a certain amount of resentment, particularly if no military objectives are hit.


The health of the German armed forces is apparently excellent and they appear to have ample food and adequate medical and hygiene arrangements. The health of the population is being gradually undermined by the food shortage which makes many persons, and particularly children, more susceptible to various ailments. There is a lack of certain medicines, although these are usually replaced by some kind of substitutes. A clothing shortage is beginning to be felt and severe restrictions are in effect on clothing purchases. Since Belgium is a coal-producing country, there should theoretically be no lack of fuel, but owing to transport difficulties, German requisitioning and to so-called barter deals with other countries it is not unlikely that there will be a coal shortage in Belgium during the coming winter.

5. Current rumors.

It is generally said in Belgium that the rumors now prevalent do not compare in number or in fantasy with those prevalent from 1914 to 1918. This is chiefly due to the fact that a large part of the population keeps itself informed through British radio broadcasts. Such rumors as are heard are generally based on supposed German
German reverses, or on dissension between various branches of the German administration.


It is believed that the great majority of all Belgians owning radio sets listen regularly to the British broadcasts in either English, French, or Flemish, chiefly of course in the latter two languages. If the persons who are invited to listen with the set-owners and the persons who are informed afterwards of the substance of the broadcast are included, it might be estimated that perhaps roughly one-half of the entire population is aware of the main points of the daily news broadcasts from Great Britain. Natural reception is ordinarily good but is often impaired by interference. There would appear to be little room for improvement except that the closest attention should be paid to the French and Flemish language broadcasts from London which are sometimes criticized as being less informative and less accurate than the English-language broadcasts. Apart from radio, it might be advisable to drop a certain number of leaflets regularly over the country.

7. Economic and industrial intelligence.

A good portion of Belgian industry as a whole is producing directly or indirectly, chiefly the latter, for the German armed forces, but there is little specific information available regarding the producing plants or the amount or nature of the goods which they are furnishing under German orders.

8. Civilian defense.
Relatively little has been done in Belgium in this field and although a large number of shelters have been established, chiefly in the basements of large buildings, these are rarely used even during air raids as there is no obligation to proceed to them. Little has been done to establish special fire-fighting services, and gas masks are owned by only a small number of persons.

9. Prestige of Party and popularity of individual members.

This question does not apply to Belgium to any extent in so far as German National Socialist Party is concerned, since the latter has little or no contact with the population. In Southern Belgium the Nazi Party under Leon Degrelle, which existed before the war, is now being supported and encouraged by the German authorities. It is believed, however, that not five per cent of the Belgian people have any respect for the Nazi Party, and its prestige and popularity are so low that it would be dangerous, for example, to have members in uniform parade in Brussels.

10. Nothing to report.

11. Main sentiments or emotions of people.

The Belgian people in general ardently hope for an Allied victory and believe that this would be considerably hastened by the entry of the United States into the war, which they regard as most probable. The people are naturally weary of the war, but this war-wearyness is not so pronounced as to make them wish the war would terminate regardless of the manner in which this might take place. In other words, Belgians in general would prefer to have the war
the war continue as long as there is any hope of a
German defeat.

12. **Migrations of population.**

There is little to report under this heading from
Belgium. There has been some influx of German children
from the Rhineland into Brussels in order to remove
them from such dangerous localities as Cologne, but
the numbers involved are not large.

13. **Channels for obtaining further information.**

While there are a number of Belgians known to be
willing to supply any type of information to the American
authorities, no practicable means can be suggested for
contacting them without very serious danger to the persons
in question.

14. **Identity of Axis Espionage Agents.**

A Miss Denise Moulin, who is stated to have left
Belgium for the United States in February 1940, to have
attempted to find work with the Belgian section of the
New York World's Fair, and to be engaged at present in
one of the Belgian government offices in the United
States, has been reported by a former acquaintance of
hers in Brussels to be acting as a German agent. It
was not possible to check on the reliability of this
information before the closing of the Brussels Consulate.

15. **British blockade.**

The British blockade is entirely effective as far
as can be determined in Belgium and there have been no
reports of any evasion of the blockade since the begin-
ing of the Russian campaign. Prior to that, the
Consulate
Consulate was sometimes informed that certain small shipments from the United States or South America were arriving in Belgium via Siberia. Even in these cases it was never possible to obtain reliable information concerning the shipper or the consignees.

Edward A. Dow, Jr.
American Vice Consul

EAD; HOV; NAB: 58
August 9, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON LUXEMBOURG

I have the honor to submit below, in immediate compliance with the Department's strictly confidential instruction of August 1, 1941, - no file number, - a brief report covering certain matters in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

1. MORALE

Despite the fact that Luxembourg is more completely helpless than any other territory occupied by the Germans, and is treated with greater brutality than any other Western occupied territory, the morale of the inhabitants can only be characterized as magnificent. The German officials in the Grand Duchy constantly complain that Luxembourgers give them more stubborn moral resistance than in any other territory, and will not accept the "fact" that they "are Germans and will be kept under the German yoke though the heavens fall". Probably 90% of the population believe in a complete British-American victory, and consequent immediate restoration of the Grand Duchy as an independent and sovereign country.

Certainly
Certainly 99% of the people long for such a victory. A constant phrase upon their lips is "When the Americans come..." German attempts to break this morale serve only to strengthen it, as Germans are absolutely incapable of understanding the psychology of the Luxembourgers. A favorite and constant threat is that if the population of Luxembourg does not shortly show more gratitude to the Germans, and appreciation of being accepted as Germans and manifest this by spontaneous pro-German activity, the entire 300,000 of them will be deported from Luxembourg and dumped into the Ukraine.

2. BOMB DAMAGE

Bomb damage has been trivial. Much of this slight injury was done along the French and Belgian frontiers during the fighting of May 10-12, 1940. The German authorities sound air raid warnings whenever British planes cross the Grand Duchy on route to bomb German objectives. On three or four occasions returning planes have dropped bombs in fields to lighten ship or increase speed, with little or no damage. By July 1940, the English had ceased to endeavor to damage railways or steel mills, and while Luxembourgers would welcome damage to their factories and property if it hurt the Germans, it is believed in the Grand Duchy that the English intend to leave Luxembourg intact, with the exception of the steel works and mining region.

3. VITAL BOMBING TARGETS

The vast iron and steel industry of the Grand Duchy is now being operated exclusively for the benefit of the Germans.
Germans. This will doubtless be a major objective when more planes are available. Such bombardment will even further strengthen pro-British sentiment in the Grand Duchy, and will cause much satisfaction insofar as it serves to discomfit the Germans. Bombardment of steel objectives will be most effective after widespread destruction of Steel Mills in Germany shall have made the Luxembourg works more essential to the Germans than is now the case.

4. HEALTH OF POPULATION

The population of Luxembourg is still adequately nourished, and its health is good. Such German forces as are still in the Grand Duchy are well fed, housed, and looked after. No epidemics have as yet been reported to me. Even influenza last winter was mild and on a small scale. There is no marked lack of housing facilities.

5. CURRENT RUMORS

Current rumor is prone to exaggerate alleged differences between the Army and the Nazi party officials. This is constantly fanned by the fact that in Luxembourg the few high military officers still remaining do not conceal their sympathy with the local population and their disgust at the inhuman activities of the German Civil and Gestapo authorities, which they often criticize and sometimes actively oppose. It is much too soon to anticipate any real help from this mutual dislike.

6. BRITISH PROPAGANDA

British propaganda is efficient in Luxembourg largely because Luxembourgers want to believe everything they can to the disadvantage of Germany. Such propaganda is carried out
out by radio, and by the dropping of leaflets in German from aeroplanes. Although the Germans have confiscated hundreds of radio sets, and have savagely punished persons accused of listening to British broadcasts, I was assured on July 1, 1941, that practically every Luxembourger, not in jail, daily hears directly or at second hand the B.B.C. broadcasts. Luxembourgers simply will not listen to German stations nor to their own "Radio Luxembourg", now taken over by the Germans. Quality of daylight reception is seldom good on the medium wave lengths, and every effort is made by the Germans to "jam" the short-wave lengths, but determined Luxembourgers always manage to find at least one wave-length on which they can get intelligible reception. The B.B.C. Luxembourg Programmes' each Sunday morning broadcast in the Luxembourg language, is listened to by a very high percentage of the population, and is called affectionately the "Nine o'clock Mass". I have been asked to suggest that the hour be changed to 9 or 10 in the evening, in order that Luxembourgers may listen without running the risks now occasioned by the fact that everybody is now in his house at nine o'clock in the morning listening to this broadcast as if it were indeed the "bread of life" and their absence from streets and parks causes suspicion. While there is not much need of propaganda in Luxembourg so long as the Germans are there to keep Luxembourgers at white heat in hatred of everything German, encouraging statements by Allied heads of state concerning the restoration of Luxembourg's independence are always helpful and reassuring. Luxembourgers are always well informed about the progress of the war, from
from British, American, and other friendly radio programmes.

7. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

For all practical purposes, Luxembourg is now through a calculated and efficient regime of terror, administered as a part of the "Moselle Gau", or district of the Moselle, under a Gauleiter residing part of the time at Coblenz. There are no longer any military movements in the Grand Duchy, any more than in a similar space in Western Germany. Economically the Grand Duchy has been attached to Germany. The vast steel industry is functioning normally, under German supervision, and for German military purposes. Except for certain anti-air-raid armament in the mining and steel centers, all the "flack" (anti-airplane cannon), have been taken away from the Grand Duchy.

8. CIVILIAN DEFENSE

It does not seem probable that the British will raid the country from the air, as except for certain railways and steel mills, there is still little of military importance in the Grand Duchy. Nevertheless, air-raid shelters are ample in quantity and quality, having been installed by the legitimate Government before the German invasion. The German authorities have introduced the same measures of civilian defense which apply to German territory. During the early spring of 1940, most of the population secured simple but fairly efficient gas masks at their own expense. I know of no means for impairing their value.

9. PRESTIGE OF GERMAN RULERS

The German rulers of Luxembourg are cordially detested by
by 99% of the population. Particularly is this so in the case of the so-called "Gauleiter", Gustave Simon, Chief of the German Civil Administration. This ruffian failed to pass his examinations for school teacher, entered the Nazi party, and by his fanaticism and brutality became Gauleiter of Goblenz. He was sent to Luxembourg in August 1940, with absolute and unlimited power, and has exercised this to such an extent that he is universally feared and hated. His second in command is Sickmeyer, whose manners and attitude are much more reasonable. Not one in the whole Nazi set-up in Luxembourg has any dealings with, or social relations with respectable Luxembourgers. Their non-German contacts are solely with the flotsam and jetsam of the scum of the population. The artificial Luxembourg Nazi party, - "Volksdeutschebewegung", - is run by perhaps a dozen Naturalized Luxembourgers of German origin, or, - as in the case of its leader Professor Kratsenburg, a German born in Luxembourg who opted for Luxembourg nationality. Kratsenburg, a retired school teacher, did not amount to a row of pins, until the entry of the Germans, who chose him to organise the movement, and protect him by all the force of the Gestapo from the punishment which outraged Luxembourgers would otherwise inflict upon him. His "party" is recruited by threats and force, and 99% of its members would murder him tomorrow if they were free. No one is allowed employment who does not join the Volksdeutschebewegung, and others who do not need to work to live are told that refusal to join will invite confiscation of
of property and deportation to a concentration camp in Germany for life. This "party" in Luxembourg will not last five minutes after the expulsion of the German Civil Administration, and the Luxembourgers themselves will wreak summary vengeance on its "leaders", before the return of the Grand Ducal Government. In every city and village, good people point out the tree or telegraph pole which has already been selected from which to hang the local traitor who leads that branch of the Nazi party.

10. PRESTIGE OF SERVICES

The German Civil Administration in Luxembourg has only the prestige inspired by fear and terror. Nearly the entire population regards the Luxembourg branch of the Nazi party, (Volksdeutschebewegung) with contempt and hatred. See foregoing paragraph.

On the other hand, the few military officers still remaining in the country, notably the Stadtkommandant, Major General Schmidt, and the Chief of the Passierscheinstelle, (Travel Permit Bureau), Baron von Mühne-Horningen, enjoy high prestige for the correctness and justice with which they have been animated, and the many cases in which they have intervened on behalf of brutally treated Luxembourgers. Luxembourgers frequently say that Baron von Mühne-Horningen is the sole German who will be permitted to remain in Luxembourg after the restoration.

The Gestapo and the Civil Administration are so universally detested and are believed to be so utterly without character that no exposure of their past lives or
or proofs of population, bribery, or other scandals could
lower them in the esteem of the population. While some
would undoubtedly betray their party for money or promise
of power, after a few significant defeats of Germany, it
is doubted if their aid would be of any value at that time.

11. SENTIMENTS OF PEOPLE

It is pretty generally accepted by expert observers
on the Continent that Luxembourg, the smallest of the
invaded countries, is morally speaking, the toughest nut
which the Germans have to crack. Strong arm methods and
brutality not otherwise displayed West of Poland, have
failed utterly to break the love of the people for their
Country, their Sovereign in Exile, and their lost inde-
pendence.

They look to America with indescribable admiration
and confidence, and before my departure, I have been
asked innumerable times to "tell the President that the
Luxembourgers look upon him as their surest protection,
their Liberator-to-be, and the greatest source of their
moral armament". They feared and hated Russia until
Russia resisted the Germans. Now they look upon that
Country with sympathy as fighting a battle which they are
too weak to wage.

12. MIGRATIONS OF POPULATION

During and immediately after the German invasion,
about 40,000 persons from the French frontier region were
forcibly evacuated into France for their own protection,
while about 50,000 took refuge in the Northern and Western
portion
portion of the Grand Duchy. Just under 100% of these have now returned to their homes.

The Germans have deported nearly all of the religious orders (monks and nuns), frequently to Germany, sometimes to occupied or unoccupied France. Many popular parish priests have been deported to Germany where, after nearly a year, they are still in solitary confinement. Other priests of great learning or influence have been summarily deported to unoccupied France. The Germans constantly threaten to deport the entire population of the Grand Duchy to the Ukraine, and repopulate the Country with Germans, giving to these foreign party haaks the great wealth and lands of one of the hitherto most prosperous countries in the world.

13. CHANNELS FOR OBTAINING FUTURE INFORMATION

Since my departure from Luxembourg, I believe that the Luxembourg Legation in Washington will be the best means of securing information. The Minister, Honorable Hugues LeBallais, through his Government-in-Exile, will probably be better posted concerning Luxembourg than anyone else. He, and his friends, have indirect, slow, but probably the best contacts left. The American Embassy at Berlin is not allowed to send any officer or courier into Luxembourg, but if it cared to undertake the work, there are frequent visits to Berlin of good Luxembourgers who would gladly report on conditions, and who would be willing to take messages. For months before my departure I was overwhelmed by offers from honest and brave persons to engage in secret work for our Government along these lines. Many of them have since been imprisoned or deported.
to Germany for compulsory unpaid labor. In any concrete case of great importance I would be glad confidentially to discuss with the Department the means which could then probably be improvised to effect communication. For the present, I do not see much need for such activity.

14. AXIS ESPIONAGE AGENTS

I have no information concerning Axis espionage agents acting in allied territories, United States, or elsewhere.

15. BRITISH BLOCKADE

Except for a marked paucity of tea and coffee, and a strict rationing of tobacco and cigarettes, the British blockade has had no perceptible effect on Luxembourg. The country had sufficient stores of all kinds on hand before the German invasion to last for 14 months without any new imports whatever. The Germans, while allowing their soldiers to purchase whatever they wanted in the way of soap, chocolate, coffee and tea on their arrival, did not plunder Luxembourg as they are reputed to have done in other countries.

16. FURTHER REMARKS

Outwardly, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg presents an astonishingly normal appearance. Little war damage has been done, shops are still open, better stocked than in Germany, a fairly large number of automobiles are still in circulation, though severely rationed with regard to gasoline. Trains circulate on slightly reduced schedules. Telegraphic, postal, and telephone communications throughout the country are normal, while these communications with neutral and certain occupied countries are still maintained, but with severe censorship and other restrictions.
restrictions. There is no monetary barrier between Luxembourg and Germany, Reichsmarks circulating in both countries. Lastly the customs barrier between Germany and Luxembourg has been removed. Travel between the two countries, as well as between Luxembourg, Belgium, and France is severely restricted, and requires a permit which may take weeks or months to secure.

It is only when one talks to the people and notes their moral suffering that one senses the change since the Germans came. There is no one who has not a friend, near relative, or son or daughter in a German prison, in exile, or doing forced labor in Germany. The fact that Luxembourg still costs well, slightly better than in Germany, only accentuates the bitterness with which people view the situation. They often say: "Belgium is starving, but Belgium is morally free. We eat well, but are physically and morally slaves of a ruthless and hated oppressor!"

Respectfully yours,

George Platt Waller
American Consul
Copenhagen, Denmark,
August 9, 1941.

Conditions in Denmark.

I have the honor to submit herewith in compliance with
the Department's instruction of August 1, 1941, a report on
conditions in the district from which I have just returned
covering the points set out in the memorandum. No subordinate
officers who served under me immediately prior to the closing
of the Consulate General at Copenhagen returned with me to the
United States.

Since the occupation of Denmark by German military forces
on April 9, 1940, large military contingents, including naval
and air force units, have been stationed in that country.
They are largely reserve troops, or forces withdrawn from more
active fronts for rest and recuperation. There have been no
actual encounters on the soil of Denmark between land forces
of the respective belligerents. Naval engagements in Danish
waters have been on a restricted scale. Since the outbreak
of war between Russia and Germany more German naval units have
frequented the port of Copenhagen than formerly. Airport
facilities have been notably developed in Denmark since the
German occupation, and in Jutland particularly there are known
to be a number of important bases. There has, however, been
relatively
Conflict

For the State Community in which protest comrades have been forced to go under German occupation, the situation has been as difficult as possible. Now, however, of the political party that opposed the government of the country, the situation is more tolerable. The government and the country are now less occupied with the motives of the occupation. The German occupation is now of a lesser extent, and the country is less occupied with the motives of the occupation. The occupation is now of a lesser extent, and the country is less occupied with the motives of the occupation.

Democracy

The condition of German troops is very different from their condition in the past. All these conditions are, therefore, much better. The occupation of the country has not been as severe as it was. There is no more occupation of food or good quantities. In short, the situation is a great one and they are not in a position where they are now. They are not in a position where they are now. They are now in a position where they are now.
3. YIELD PRACTICE REVIEW

The farmers have grown potatoes in the manner of growing potatoes by the British at 1900. Many conflicts arose, but there is no mention of operations in Java.

Some time ago, and from time to time since, there were attempts made to destroy the plant by adding, and there were reports to this effect. The German occupation by the British, and the reports of the losses on the hemp, or in the hemp, or on the hemp, are no co-operation, no co-operation, or a number of co-operative unions, but no cooperation at all. The German occupation the next morning, the attempt to destroy the plant have made these from these to these and more.

In Denmark, has been on a regular scale, in the number of placements, as Professor already stated at the end of the letter.

1. Farming. A four-year experiment, at full farming.

2. To be followed up.

Denmark the scope of the occupation within the country

Denmark's movement commenced in Britain, and to date, the progress and expression in organised protests, finally the free

End cooperation, there is no interaction that should end. 

Nothing new, nothing, at the same time, and now of field mail.

The tension, it is thought, will increase in the coming months.

Experiments in cooperation of the cooperation, concerted an international approach to the present situation, and the next step was to be known as the term of the movement to the Danes.

In the light of the co-operation, the action of the country to the Danes,

The presence of the cooperation, and the control of the country to the Danes,

Control. There are no doubts numbers of doing who are not un-
3. **Vital bombing targets.** Although as indicated in the foregoing the British military authorities, for reasons known to themselves, have refrained from systematic, large scale bombing on Copenhagen, or Denmark as a whole, there are obviously vital targets, the position and importance of which are undoubtedly known to the British staff. Amongst such may be mentioned shipbuilding yards in the harbor of Copenhagen, increasingly used for German naval repair work; airport at Kastrup, a suburb of Copenhagen; railway bridges on main line to Berlin, including the highly important bridge to Gedser; barracks; petroleum tanks, et cetera. Many of these targets are so situated, however, that bombing could scarcely be accomplished without destruction of adjacent property including residences with resultant loss of life. The shipyards are very near a central residential section. Night raiders over the harbor of Copenhagen have some advantage in taking bearings on account of the lighted coastline of Sweden.

4. Denmark ranks high from the standpoint of health of population and there is no evidence of deterioration in that respect either as regards the Danish population, or the occupying Axis armed and naval forces. Nutrition and hygiene are adequate. There is nothing adverse to report as regards epidemics. Deficiencies in medicines have not become acute as yet though special medicines and products formerly imported from Great Britain and the United States will become very scarce in time. Rationing has been in effect for some time as regards many foods, especially imported items, such as coffee, tea, chocolate, vegetable oils, et cetera, and these are scarce. Coffee substitutes are in common use. The lack of imported feed stuffs for cattle will be serious for that industry in the long run. One meatless day a week has already been introduced.
introduced. Supplies of butter, bacon and eggs are reduced but there is as yet no acute shortage despite the quantities shipped to Germany. A large decrease in supplies of tobacco is seriously affecting output of Danish cigars, cigarettes, et cetera, resulting in a shortage in smokers supplies which is being severely felt by a large part of the Danish population.

The fuel situation presents serious difficulties in Denmark which is entirely dependent upon imported coal and petroleum products, and has no local sources of hydro-electric power. The public suffered severely last winter owing to completely inadequate supplies of coal for heating, and present indications are that conditions will be worse in the coming winter. Germany, which is now the sole source of supply of coal for Denmark, endeavors to grant liberal allowances of coal for that country but actually transport and other difficulties interfere.


6. British propaganda. Up to the time of departure from Denmark there were no restrictions on the use of radios and of listening to foreign stations including British. Danish rules have long required obtaining of licenses for radio sets but without restrictions on the use of receiving sets and the Germans have changed nothing in that respect. Most owners of radios in Denmark have sets sufficiently strong to receive B.B.C. programs, from England, which, in fact, can be heard in Denmark with sets of only moderate strength. Most Danes understand English and it is my impression that a very large percentage of Danes possessing radio sets tune in at least occasionally on B.B.C. news broadcasts. There are also B.B.C. news services in the Danish and Norwegian languages, which are popular with Danes. It is also
also a fact that many Danes knew German and listen to news broadcasts from the German stations. My personal experience is that radio reception from the United States in Copenhagen is poor although my set is of a well known American make, and with 11 valves should be sufficiently strong. Others have had somewhat better reception but generally not satisfactory in the long run. On account of the difference in hours the main American programs come at inconvenient hours. I do not know of any means other than radio which might be used for dissemination of propaganda.

7. Economic and industrial intelligence. There appears to be nothing of interest to report in this respect. All information of a military nature is closely guarded and Danes themselves are not allowed to inquire into these matters.

8. Civilian defense. Soon after outbreak of the war the Danish authorities began construction of public shelters in the parks, and required establishment of shelters in office buildings, apartment houses, et cetera. Appointment of wardens and rules as to use of shelters followed in due course. Individual arrangements were made as to residences. The blackout system in Denmark is strictly enforced. Shelters in the parks are, however, not deep and seem inadequate for protection against severe bombing. There are no extensive subway shelters for large groups. Fire fighting is well organized in Copenhagen for normal needs but not adequate for large scale protection against incendiary bombs. There are practically no wooden buildings in Copenhagen. Supplies of gas masks have been accumulated only for special services. There are not nearly enough on hand to supply the whole population.

9. Prestige of Party
9. **Prestige of Party and popularity of individual party members.** The Danish Nazi political party is numerically small and appears not to have made great headway in increasing its representation in the Danish Parliament. Information in regard to this as well as to other political parties in Denmark, and their leaders, is, however, available from reports by the Legation in Copenhagen.

10. **Prestige of Services and popularity of individual officers.** This information also appears to be of a character which could best be supplied by the Legation.

11. **Main sentiments or emotions of people.** Already discussed in answer to question 1. The entrance into the war of Russia as a belligerent against Germany complicates to some extent the feelings of Danes towards belligerent sections since the average Dane does not admire Russia under its present form of Government. During the Russo-Finnish war there was an outpouring of sympathy in Denmark for Finland as a victim of aggression, and a considerable group of Danes volunteered for military service in Finland. Advance of Russia in the Baltic has always been a source of anxiety from the standpoint of Danish public policy. Many Danes, therefore, watch the conflict between Soviet and German forces in that area with mixed feelings. So far there have been no encounters in the Russo-German war directly involving Denmark.

12. **Migrations of population.** There has been no large scale migration of Danish population due to the war. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 Danish workers have found employment in Germany in unskilled employment, but the movement there was entirely for economic reasons, many of those who migrated having been unemployed in Denmark under present conditions.
conditions. There was no compulsion in the matter and it was not due to bombing.

13. **Channels for obtaining future information.** The reporting officer does not know of contacts through whom information is obtainable or of means of getting same in and out. The "Free Danish" organization in London would appear to be a possible source of contacts.

14. **Identity of Axis espionage agents.** Not known to reporting officer.

15. **British Blockade.** This is undoubtedly very effective as regards cutting off all overseas trade with Denmark. Only the Baltic and the restricted area around Norway and Sweden remain open. Supplies formerly received from British countries and the United States are completely cut off. There is, in fact, a double blockade in effect through the operations of the German sea operations against England.

16. No further remarks.

Respectfully yours,

Lucien Nemringer
American Consul General

New care of
Department of State
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 11, 1941.

SUBJECT: Conditions in Denmark

PARTICIPANTS:
Consul General Lucien Memminger
(Formerly at Copenhagen)
Mr. Stevens, Eu

COPIES TO:

Mr. Memminger stated that while the Danes were inclined to be sympathetic to the Allied cause, their policy was primarily pro-Danish and they had received relatively favorable treatment from the Germans. No German administration has been set up in Denmark. The German Legation continues to function and the Danish authorities have relative freedom in the administration of the country. There has as yet been no stringent shortage of food supplies and the dairy industry has not suffered to the same degree as it apparently has in the Netherlands.

While the role of Denmark in the new order has not been definitely defined, the Germans have promised the country
country an autonomous position and are apparently following the policy of treating the Danes well as an example to other countries of the favorable position which will be accorded to those who do not resist German occupation.

Mr. Memminger stated that British broadcasts have a wide audience in Denmark and that listeners are not inclined to question news reports received from British sources since they have not been confronted with flagrant inaccuracies and exaggerations concerning conditions in their own country. He said that the United States action in Greenland and Iceland had evoked little popular interest on the part of the Danes and that the official protests entered by the Danish Foreign Office seemed to have been primarily for the sake of the record.

The Danes are not engaging in sabotage activities such as are being reported from Norway and the Germans are being given little trouble in this direction. Several military and naval bases are being developed by the Germans in Denmark.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Now at Department of State,
August 8, 1941.

Subject: CONDITIONS IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF OSLO, NORWAY.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction dated August 1, 1941, enclosing a memorandum calling for confidential information on conditions in the Oslo consular district. The following report represents the views and observations of Vice Consul Easton T. Kelsey and myself:

I. Morale. The morale of the German civil authorities in Norway has been lowered considerably since the beginning of the Russian campaign. There was at the time of my departure a distinct feeling of uneasiness and nervousness which was reflected in more brutal treatment of Norwegian prisoners by the German police. The calm and passive resistance of the Norwegian people to the occupying authorities has been an important factor in breaking down the morale of the German civilian authorities. The refusal of the Norwegians to associate with the Germans in any way, their cold and calculating manner towards them, and fearless yet outwardly correct attitude have infuriated and baffled the German Reichs Commissioner and his associates.

The morale of the German army and naval forces in Norway
Norway remains high, with the exception of those troops who have been stationed in the far north. In that area, the long cold winters and lack of adequate amusement have had a serious effect on morale. During the first four months of the occupation troops were stationed in the north for long periods, but since last spring frequent changes have been made. Norway has been used largely as a leave area for German soldiers, who have been sent there primarily to eat wholesome food and prepare themselves for coming campaigns. It is therefore natural that in general the morale of the armed forces is high.

During the first few months of the occupation there was a tendency on the part of many Norwegians to collaborate with the German forces. In the city itself the proportion may have been as high as ten per cent; it never exceeded three per cent in smaller centers and rural districts. Since July, 1940, anti-Nasjonal Samling and anti-German feeling has consistently increased. Only members of and sympathizers with Nasjonal Samling can now be counted on as collaborators. It is doubtful if they amount to three-fourths of one per cent of the population.

Allied successes, especially in the north such as the successful raid on Svolvaer, strengthen morale greatly. Up to the present, short rations and arbitrary or brutal acts on the part of the occupying authorities have strengthened morale. The German attack on Russia, which was generally considered to be the first major German mistake, also strengthened morale. Talk of a compromise peace together with allied reverses impair Norwegian morale. Unless the stamina of the population becomes seriously impaired through short rations or the actual conquest of Great Britain eliminates the hope of allied victory within a reasonable period, the morale of the
the civilian population will remain high.

2. Bomb Damage. During the occupation virtually all bomb-
ing occurred some distance from Oslo. German bombing was
effectively. Great Damage was done at Elverum and
Hamar and Kristiansund N., Melde and Bodø were systematically
wiped out. Of the few bombs dropped near Oslo, a high per-
centage failed to explode and those which did detonate were
of small caliber.

British raids in the Oslo district almost ceased after
early May, 1940. There were raids on the Fornebo airport in
the Oslo suburbs for ten consecutive nights in April and May,
1940. Only light bombs were used and observations the fol-
lowing day indicated but little damage. As nearly as could
be observed, about twenty-five German planes were destroyed
on the ground during the ten nights.

British activity during the past year has been concen-
trated on west coast ports about which the Consulate General
has little reliable information. There has been no British
activity in the vicinity of Oslo apart from an occasional
reconnaissance flight. Sporadic attacks on Kristiansand S.
and Trondheim are reported to have been made with light bombs
and caused little damage. A British attack in March on an
aluminum factory at Øyanger caused little damage since four
well placed heavy bombs failed to explode. Norwegian prisoners
under death sentence removed the bombs for which their sen-
tences were commuted to imprisonment.

3. Vital Bombing Targets. Akers Mekaniske Verksted and Ny-
lands Verksted in Oslo harbor. The drydocks, fabricating sec-
tions and machine shops of these two shipyards are working at
high pressure on repairs either to German vessels or vessels in
German service. The former yard has, moreover, converted two
Norwegian freighters into armed raiders to my knowledge and
may
may well be engaged in further activity of a similar nature. Both yards, furthermore, always have a number of vessels undergoing minor repairs anchored close which increases the probability of vital damage from a "near miss."

Oslo East and West railway stations and yards, particularly the East station where traffic from Sweden, Bergen and Trondheim meets. Some Bergen traffic is also handled from the West station. Bombs dropped on tracks and sidings up to three miles east of the East Station would be effective in disrupting traffic.

Shipyards in Moss, Fredriksstad, Tønsberg and Sandefjord are reported to be engaged in work vital to the Germans.

Attacks on the above objectives should take place after 1 A.M. and before 5 A.M., when the minimum number of Norwegian civilians will be found nearby.

In the Oslo region German troops are generally housed in schools or barracks in such close proximity to civilians that injuries to the latter would usually be excessive.

Oil installations should not be attacked as they contain little oil. Petroleum supplies in all coast towns are stored in camouflaged lighters which are anchored in remote bays and inlets and frequently moved.

Forshebo and Kjeller airports have been greatly enlarged and equipped with large shops and barracks. Few aircraft are ordinarily left there, however. The new air field at Gardemoen, 65 kilometers north of Oslo, is the most important German air base in the north and is a primary objective.

Reliable sources report that Trondheim is being made into an important German naval base to a considerable extent replacing Kiel. It is known that more than 8,000 workmen of whom 800 were Danes were sent there in May to construct the naval base but
but detailed information is lacking.

4. Health. The health of the Norwegian people has not yet been affected in spite of short rations and lack of fuel. It is believed, however, that by next winter the health of the population will deteriorate as food becomes scarcer. The German civilian and military authorities are able to obtain all necessary foodstuffs and are well clothed and housed. Many Norwegians have been forced to give up their homes on twenty-four hours' notice to accommodate the German civil authorities, but at the time of my departure there was no housing problem.

Health statistics are no longer published in Norway, but it has been ascertained from the medical director of the Oslo Municipal Hospital that there are no epidemics in Norway and that all necessary medicines are readily obtainable. The only disease which has showed great increase since the occupation is venereal disease.

5. Current Rumors. A rumor that was current in Oslo shortly before the closing of the office was that the German Secret Police were arresting and holding in custody the mothers and fathers of all Norwegians who succeeded in reaching Great Britain or Sweden. It was also rumored that Jonas Lie, Chief of Police, and head of the recently formed Norwegian S.S., is attempting to seize power from Major Quisling, with the aim of reducing Norway to an outright German Protectorate. It is understood that he is receiving strong backing from Himmler. It is my opinion, however, that owing to Quisling's close friendship with Hitler there is little likelihood Lie will be able to fulfill his known ambition.

6. British Propaganda. The British propaganda in Norway is excellent. Practically every Norwegian, even members of Quisling's party, listens regularly to the daily Norwegian
language broadcasts from London. Reception is good, in spite of efforts on the part of the Germans to blot out the broadcasts. A large percentage of the population understands English and the daily news broadcasts over the British Broadcasting Corporation are listened to regularly.

A considerable body of Norwegians would appreciate regular programs emphasizing the cultural sides of British (and American life) rather than straight propaganda talks and entertainment. At present local entertainments have been greatly curtailed, English language books and magazines are unobtainable and the press emphasizes German superiority in all fields. An after dinner program possibly from 5:30 to 7:00 P.M. featuring British (and American) achievements in science, the arts, modern thought and literature would undoubtedly attract a wide audience. The first part of each program should be intended for school children but the whole program should be given in reasonably simple language which Norwegians with only "school English" can understand. Too many Norwegians still look on the English-speaking world as a purely commercial and material area with few intellectual, scientific or artistic attainments.

V. Economic and Industrial Intelligence. This heading appears to apply to Germany and Italy rather than an occupied country. In Norway all matters pertaining to military, naval and air activity are particularly closely guarded secrets and any contact of military personnel with American officials is discouraged. No new developments were observed. Throughout April, May and June extensive troop movements to North Norway were observed and reported.

6. Civilian Defense. Prior to the German invasion a beginning in providing civilian defense measures had been made. Immediately thereafter the construction of splinter-proof shelters was pushed for some weeks. Most of them appear, however, to
be of a rather inadequate type. Gas masks were never dis-
tributed without cost and very few individuals purchased them.
Auxiliary fire and police services organized before the in-
vasion remain intact, but the former has little equipment
and both would probably be rather ineffective without thorough
reorganization in the light of new developments.

This past winter there has been considerable secret orga-
nization of hospital units, especially in Oslo. Essential sup-
plies, including beds, have been stored in various places with
plans completed for setting up the units when necessary. Se-
crecy has been necessary to keep the Germans from confiscating
the equipment.

9. Prestige of Party and popularity of individual members.
The Norwegian National Socialist party, known as Nasjonal
Samling, has no prestige whatever. No cabinet members or
heads of the various departments and bureaus have any popu-
ularity. The party members number less than 5,000, or about
one per cent of the population, and had no representation in
Parliament. Officers and members of the party are, of course,
safe so long as the country is adequately garrisoned, but the
underground organizations of patriotic Norwegians has a com-
plete list of every Quislingite down to the smallest Hird-
man and there is no doubt most of them will receive very
severe treatment when the Germans finally withdraw.

10. Prestige of Services and popularity of individual of-
ficers. The Norwegians look upon the services with cold
hate, and although the German armed forces have on the whole
been well mannered, they have not been accepted by any Nor-
wegian other than members of the party and the lowest ele-
ments of the population. German officers, even though they
may be of the better type, are not popular. Any Norwegian
seen or known to associate with German officers is imme-
diately
diately blacklisted and ostracized.

11. Main Sentiments or Emotions of People. As stated under "Morale" the Norwegian people are withstanding the hardships and trials of the occupation with great fortitude. They are convinced that Germany will be defeated eventually. Their hatred of the Germans is so intense it has changed their feeling of fear to one of admiration and almost friendship for Russia. In fact, whether due to wishful thinking or not, many Norwegians appear to believe that Post War Russia will no longer menace Norway and that collaboration is possible.

Norwegians believe that American participation in the war is essential for the defeat of Germany and the restoration of their independence.

12. Migrations of Population. There has been little migration of the population of the Oslo consular district. Approximately 1,000 persons were required to move from the harbor area of Trondheim, which is now being made into a naval base, and the inhabitants of Eiverum, Namso, Molde and other towns destroyed during the early days of the German invasion were obliged to move to safer places. The re-building of these towns, however, is proceeding rapidly and many of the inhabitants are returning to their homes. Certain areas near the mouth of the Oslofjord were being evacuated shortly before I left Norway, but not many persons are believed to have been affected. The evacuation in these localities took place by order of the German naval authorities.

13. Channels for Obtaining Future Information. Especially reliable information may be obtained from the following well-known Oslo residents: [redacted], all of whom are extremely anti-Nasjonal Samling and anti-German and are engaged in anti-German activities.
vities. No sure means of getting information in and out at the present time can be specified. Prior to July there were almost daily couriers between Oslo and Stockholm sent by secret patriotic organizations. Such services change so often that no useful information concerning present facilities can be given. Messages could doubtless be gotten to the above individuals through Norwegian contacts of the American Legation in Sweden or the Norwegian Legation in that city.

14. Identity of Axis Espionage Agents. The identity of no Axis espionage agent operating in allied territory, the United States or elsewhere is known. Very few visas were issued to German nationals in Norway after the invasion and only three refugees actually succeeded in reaching the United States. All of these joined immediate families already in this country and were above suspicion, especially since they left no close relatives abroad. Furthermore, the number of visas issued to Norwegians during this period was small and in no case was one issued to an applicant with Nasjonal Samling or German connections. It is believed that the Germans do not trust Norwegians, even Nasjonal Samling members, sufficiently to employ them in confidential capacities.

15. British Blockade. The British blockade is very effective in Norway except for traffic between Germany and southern Norway. Ships with supplies and men arrive regularly at Oslo and at other ports on the Oslofjord. The British naval and bomber patrols, however, have made it hazardous for the Germans to bring ships into west coast ports, even if convoyed.

16. The Norwegian people have retained their sense of humor and continue to joke about the Germans and about their own deprivations. The spirit of the inhabitants remains unbroken, and it is my belief that even though they may suffer later...
later from lack of proper food, clothing and warmth they
will continue unflinchingly to resist to the death the
German yoke that has been forced on them.

Respectfully yours,

A. R. Preston,
American Consul.
August 7, 1941

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE BERGEN DISTRICT.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction of August 1, 1941 directing me to prepare a report for the strictly confidential information of my Government on present conditions in the Bergen district, with the collaboration of Vice Consul Holberg who served at Bergen immediately prior to the closing of that office on July 5, 1941. In accordance with this instruction, the following comments made under each of the sixteen heads in the Department's memo, are respectfully submitted.

1. Morals: At the time of the closing of the Consulate early in July, there was a marked increase of military and naval activity; warships were in the harbor, troops were being transferred to Russia, new forces coming in. Under these conditions men of the higher ranks were stimulated to a new hope as expressed by one that "within two months the war will be over".
On the other hand a certain impairment of morale was notable among the German rank and file. The prospect of a new campaign in a strange land was an unwelcome surprise. "There will be much slaughter", "Looks like a new war", "When can we get home?", and similar comments were indicative.

Citizen Morale: The morale of citizens of Bergen suffers no impairment. The transformation of their town into a naval station (see 2.) and other new acts indicating intention to remain, shape passive resistance into hate. Nor are they tempted to take sides against Russia: "Our actual invaders are the Germans. Shall we help them in new intrigues?". Bitterness toward Finland as "ungrateful" has been expressed.

Means for lowering morale: The best seems to be social ostracism. The people in Bergen do not invite Germans to their homes or clubs. They will not sit with them in restaurants nor attend their movies. Families who once favored German culture, refuse to speak German. The feeling is kept active by a campaign of derogatory remarks against individuals who break the unwritten law. Even women of society are not spared and women of lower rank fear to be objects held up for contempt and jest by the caustic radio.

(2) Bomb damage in the city of Bergen was considerable and effective during the period April 9 to June 16, 1940 while the British were aiding the Norwegians in their attempt to drive out the invader. The Skoltegrunds quay with its storehouses was destroyed, the naval station "Marineholmen"
"Marinholm" was quite thoroughly demolished, the oil tanks on the island of Ask (visible from Bergen) were burned. A section of town bordering the harbor (Nordnes) was destroyed. The radio station at Rundeønden was slightly damaged during one raid and was soon repaired.

Some damage was done in Sandviken along the seaplane harbor. A time-bomb exploded several days after it struck, and wrecked certain warehouses. Sandviken is now being evacuated along the waterfront in connection with the construction of a German naval base, embracing the entire harbor, that will, it is said, rival Kiel.

During the past year frequent bombing planes flew over Bergen but their activities were directed to outlying sections and islands rather than to objectives in town. A strengthened German anti-aircraft defense was often in activity. Some say that this defense makes it difficult for bombers to find desired targets in the city, consequently attacks have concentrated on new construction sites of military and naval importance on outlying peninsulas, islands or sheltered bays.

Consular officers in Bergen have been hampered in gathering trustworthy data as to actual bomb-damage beyond Bergen. Well-meaning informers have given assurance that this or that object was "completely destroyed" when it proved later that the damage was slight or unimportant. We were constantly watched and the Consul dared not even show interest when invited to visit this or that site by the English-speaking member of the Gestapo, through whom our official business was done. These invitations
invitations are believe to have been "feelers". Nor could other members of our under-staffed office venture off the beaten path; all were under observation.

Meantime there were opportunities for both Consul and Vice Consul to meet people from outlying districts and compare their comments. As a result the following (incomplete) data is submitted:

At Ask: Oil tanks destroyed.

At Dolvik: Two oil tanks hit but now repaired and again in use. Oil was lost. A number of Germans in anti-aircraft positions were killed.

At Flatoe ("Flat Island"): Hydroplane base slightly damaged.

At Hordla: Temporary damage to airfield.

At Hoyanger: Factory damaged but not vitally; now repaired.

At Marstein: Lighthouse temporarily impaired.

At Fosse: Temporary damage to airfield; (business section of village was destroyed by Germans with incendiary bombs).

The Bergen-Oslo railway was put out of commission in our district by Norwegians during war-operations but was already again in action by June 1940. Since then there has been no effective bombing of this important artery.

British planes are constantly passing over our district, apparently taking photographs; and there are Norwegian youth in every fiord cooperating with their British allies to help the cause. From these sources, our American observers in London may confirm, correct, and supplement our
our data gleaned at long range from Bergen.

(3) **Vital bombing targets** would seem to be as follows:

(Location is indicated by number on accompanying map. Names are spelled *old style* rather than new style.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on map</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In city of Bergen:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bokkevikaen</td>
<td>This quay has new completed warehouses for military stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sandvikaen</td>
<td>This water-front along seaplane harbor will be used by Germans in connection with new naval base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lerosvang</td>
<td>New extensive naval base (important).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outside city of Bergen:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Flerevangaen</td>
<td>New extensive and effective submarine base on south-eastern tip of Ask Island (important).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Everen</td>
<td>Fort on mainland, guarding entrance to main harbor of Bergen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hardla (Harla)</td>
<td>Airplane base (being rebuilt) on island; has not proved very satisfactory as yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Skjelanger</td>
<td>Fort on island guarding northern approach to Bergen. (Important lighthouse on smaller island close by.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fedra (or Fela)</td>
<td>Fortified island, possible base for coastal patrol. (Several lighthouses close by.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Losana (pronounce Losana)</td>
<td>Island fort (new) guarding entrance to the Sogn fiord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Polvik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number on map</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Hólvik</td>
<td>Anti-aircraft positions around small naval harbor where large warships can hide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Korsnes</td>
<td>New fort on rocky point guarding Kors fiord, the southern approach to Bergen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Holtang (Tarang)</td>
<td>New fort under construction on island guarding entrance to Sannanger fiord (and harbor of Oa).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Olva (pronounced &quot;Ilva&quot;)</td>
<td>Fort under construction guarding entrance to Haranger fiord. (Evacuated area.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Etne (pronounced &quot;Et-ne&quot;)</td>
<td>Recently evacuated area probably intended for supply-base and perhaps as starting-point for a German invasion of Britain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ulvik</td>
<td>Same as (14) but more important. Good hiding place and said to be hard to bomb from air.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Eidefiord</td>
<td>Partially evacuated, will be distributing center for military supplies coming by newly-improved auto-road over mountains from Oslo. (Important).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Leerdal (Just beyond arrow)</td>
<td>Probably like (13). There has been a concentration of German troops here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tryndal (Just beyond arrow)</td>
<td>Power-plant for factories vital to German armament. A bombing of pipelines should be effective to stop production here and at Odda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Hovanger</td>
<td>Power-plant and aluminum factory at end of Hovanger fiord. Pipelines might be bombed to stop production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A glance over the map will indicate how the Germans have pushed their operations beyond the town of Bergen to include
include control of the fiords with a chain of fortifications along the coast. Bombing targets south or north of the nineteen localities indicated, are too far away to be adequately reported by this office.

Bombing after working-hours would no doubt spare the lives of many Norwegian workers who take these jobs through force of circumstance. This is believed to be an important point. Unnecessary taking of lives might unfavorably affect civilian morale now so determined to hold out.

(4) Health of armed forces seems good; these men are generously supplied with food taken from the farms. Medical supplies are adequate. Sanitary conditions are good; in such matters there is cooperation between invaders and invaded. German health authorities stress rat-extermination, which may indicate fear of plague. Health reports last winter, showed cases of a virulent influenza "not seen since 1918" and more "may be expected" when fishermen go out for winter fishing.

Health of the population is not bad but individuals show effects of a long winter with limited diet. People have had little or no meat for a year. Available cattle are requisitioned for the army. Horse-meat from Sweden is chopped and mixed with chopped fish and meal into a sausage which when cold must be sliced in thin pieces so the buyer cannot hoard it.

There has been little or no white bread for the past six months. The bread is dark, sour, with a leathery crust. People are suffering from indigestion as a result of eating it. This bread is rationed, and families with children
children are insufficiently provided.

There is little or no coffee or tea. And after the Army is supplied with cigarettes, only a limited amount is occasionally available for civilians who stand in line.

There is a serious shortage of fuel oil for fishing boats. It is said the Germans deliberately ration this to prevent boats from deserting to England.

(5) Current rumors: The efficiency of Norwegian-British espionage is such that we constantly hear over the British Broadcasting Company, broadcast back to Bergen, the more noteworthy rumors current in town. These rumors change so constantly with events that those of early July (when we left) are not worth repeating today. All noteworthy rumors of Bergen district should always be available through our military observers in London.

(6) British propaganda in Bergen has distinctly strengthened civilian morale and impaired that of the invader. The reception is good, except when local interference is arranged by the Germans. A large majority of the population throughout the district from Stavanger to Aalesund, are believed to be eager and regular listeners. In Bergen, the largest town with a population of 105,000 an estimate of regular listeners would be 50,000.

It is respectfully suggested by Vice Consul Heltberg that a high-powered American station in Iceland, sending similar propaganda in the Norwegian language, would further the cause.

(7) Economic and industrial intelligence: Consular officers
officers departing from Bergen were aware of the renewed activities, military and naval: the amplification of fortifications, construction of supply depots up fiords, clearing water-front areas to build submarine and naval bases that are turning Bergen into another Kiel. On the train to Oslo, curtains were drawn for hours as we passed over the mountains; armed guards patrolled each car to keep the few travelers from looking out.

At Voss I caught a glimpse of a deserted flying field with one plane hidden behind shrubbery. Details of these developments are indicated under (3) with map.

Trustworthy data as to new weapons or techniques, did not reach our ears.

(8) Civilian defense in Bergen must of course, aid the Germans in fighting fire that threatens civilian homes. Shelters are numerous throughout the town but protect against German shrapnel rather than British bombs. The activities of anti-aircraft often cause unpleasant damage to homes and persons of our acquaintance.

There is no general distribution of gas-masks. The civilian population does not believe that gas will be used over Bergen unless "the Germans might spread gas and blame the British for using it first". Meanwhile Germans are making arrangements to take care of "gas-cases" as though they expected soon. They have fitted out rooms for treatment of such cases, providing for instruction of Norwegian first-aid helpers and the caretaker in each house or building is now equipped with a gas-mask.

(9) Prentice of Party as organized for Nazi citizens
of Bergen is nil. Most members are from lower grades of society who must accept work from the Germans or starve. They have no capable leaders. Families once favoring German culture, scorn these "upstarts." However certain persons of standing as one Chief of Police joined the Party to restrain the irresponsible element.

Recent signs of dissonance between Bergen Nazis and other Norwegian groups of Nazis are encouraged by the Germans who seem only waiting for an excuse to declare a "state of emergency" and deprive all Norwegians of the remnant of authority left them.

(10) **Prestige of Servitors is nullified by the hate in Bergen for German overlords.** Individual leaders may be men of culture who under ordinary circumstances would have been welcome as friends. But as one host said frankly, "Our daughter will never entertain you as an invader." The invaders, however cultured, are coldly received and their attempts—often clever—to meet the inhabitants socially—are rebuffed.

(11) **Main sentiments of people have varied.** Continuous involvement in hostilities first developed a war-weariness; then came a growing bitterness as the "big brother" showed himself to be in reality a ruthless conqueror.

A new sentiment relieving the gloom is a growing hope in America. Our heartfelt sympathy expressed in inspiring talks over the radio has come like fresh air from over the sea. The people of this district have more actual interests (family or commercial) in America than
in England. Their trust in British sea-power suffered
when the invaders so easily established themselves on
these rocky shores. The hope in America is strengthened
by a faith in our ideals and a personal knowledge of our
methods. "America is coming!" echoes from mouth to mouth
as one encourages the other to hold out until the power
of this invader may break or be broken and the inde-
pendence of Norway restored.

(12) Migrations of population is a term that can
hardly be applied to the recent evacuations of new areas
taken over as military zones.

(13) Channels for obtaining future information have
been outlined in secret report.

(14) Identity of Axis espionage agents: No construc-
tive comment can be furnished.

(15) British Blockade seems to impair German move-
ments along the Bergen coast but to a lesser extent than
carried on by Norwegian boats with Norwegian
crews forced to make a living in this perilous way.
This service is most unpopular. Crews are made up of
third-rate material and have to be constantly renewed.
Sometimes these boats have a German escort of planes
which they complain about. These boats have occasionally
deserted to England but in general, fear of harshness to
relatives left behind deters such action.

(16) These further remarks may be pertinent:

Since the day of Occupation, April 9, 1941, neither
Consul nor Vice Consul has extended a social invitation
to
to any German nor accepted such an invitation from a German. This has been in conformance with the attitude of the general public and of friends.

Restrictions as to movements of persons have directly affected our personal affairs:

The Consul has been unable to secure permission for his housekeeper to leave Bergen. As she came with the special permission of the Norwegian Government, to manage my home, I feel personally responsible for her safety and welfare. Arrangements were in order for her return to her home in Denmark; even her baggage was sent ahead (by the Norwegians). But the necessary German stamp was "delayed", although I waited to the last minute to secure it. I have arranged for loans against my furniture (stored in Bergen) for her support until she is released.

The Vice Consul was unable to secure travel permission for his parents who wish to accompany him back to their old home in California. He earnestly hopes that their return may be arranged at the first opportunity.

Respectfully yours,

Maurice P. Dunlap
American Consul

Enclosure:

One copy of detailed map in connection with answer (3).
August 6, 1941.

-SPECIAL-CONFIDENTIAL-

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to the strictly confidential instruction of August 1, 1941, relative to conditions in the Belgrade Consular district, from which I have just returned, I have the honor to report as follows, covering separately each point set out in the memorandum attached to the instruction under reference:

1. Morale.

(a) Of the population of Serbia.

(b) Of the German Army of occupation.

(a) The morale of the population throughout Serbia is good. There is a firm belief in the ultimate victory of Britain, based on the efficacy of American assistance. The strength of this morale is measured by the extent to which the United States aids England. There is also, especially among the rank and file, a strong belief in the might of Russia. The collapse of Russia would be a serious blow to the morale of the Serbs, but it would not break their faith in America's ability to make possible the defeat of Hitler.
Serbs do not fraternise with Germans. Not long ago, the German military authorities in Belgrade published a statement to the effect that the citizens of Belgrade were not giving the right of way to German officers and soldiers on the streets, and that if such practice continued, severe punishments would be inflicted. This threat did not make the slightest impression on the Serbs: they continued to ignore the Germans.

Germans have compelled shops in Belgrade to take down pictures of King Peter II and to put up pictures of Hitler. German agents visited the shops and sold them copies of Hitler's picture, the price varying from fifteen to three hundred dinars, depending on the value placed upon it by the agent. The shopkeeper is obliged to frame the picture before hanging it up. The undersigned chanced to be in a shop when a German officer was giving the shopkeeper instructions concerning the display of Hitler's picture. After pointing out the place on the wall where the picture should be placed, the officer walked into the back part of the shop, used for an office, and there he discovered a very small picture of King Peter II tacked on the wall. He ordered the shopkeeper to take it down. The shopkeeper turned pale with anger, but obeyed. When the German was out of the door, the shopkeeper burst out: "Aus! You can make me take it down from the wall, but you can not make me take it out of here!" pointing to his heart.

(b) The morale of the German Army of occupation in Serbia does not show any serious signs of deterioration despite much grumbling. There are numerous reports to the
effect that German soldiers, particularly Austrians, show little enthusiasm over the German conquests to date, much less over any contemplated future conquests. There was, for instance, no demonstration of any kind in Belgrade over the remarkable German achievement of the occupation of Crete. On the other hand, information received from many sources seems to indicate that whenever German soldiers are free to speak openly, the first thing they want to know is what places in Germany were bombed by the British the night before; they appear to be very much concerned over the fate of their families.

Belgrade is replete with rumors of desertions of German soldiers. It is not believed that such desertions are numerous; but that there have been desertions, there is no doubt. One method is this: a German soldier rings the bell of a Serbian house and at the point of his gun demands a room and the key to the house. After dark, he returns, often with a number of other German soldiers, changes into civilian clothes, leaving his uniform in the room, and escapes into the country. A very well known doctor, connected with one of the Belgrade hospitals where German soldiers are treated, confirmed this story, adding that even in the hospital they often found cast-off German uniforms. Tailors also appeared to have been enjoined not to make civilian clothes for German officers or soldiers.

2. Such damage.

There has been no bombing of any part of Serbia since the occupation of the country by the Germans.
3. Vital bombing targets:

(a) The Danube "Iron Gates", demolition of which would paralyze completely the important Danube River traffic between Germany on the one hand and Rumania and Bulgaria on the other.

(b) The Tresca mines.

(c) The railway bridge across the Sava at Belgrade.

(d) The munition factories at Krugujevac.


There is not as yet any apparent deterioration in the health of the Serbian population since the invasion of Yugoslavia. However, by the beginning of July butter and milk were becoming extremely difficult to obtain, while margarine and oil were unobtainable. For several months only a poor quality of corn bread has been available. A serious shortage in coal and firewood is anticipated during the winter, and general health conditions undoubtedly will become worse.

At the same time, tens of thousands of refugees who are flocking into Serbia from parts of Yugoslavia occupied by Hungary and Germany, as well as from Greece, are in a serious plight, both from the point of view of housing and food. Many thousands of these are in or near Belgrade and serious deterioration in their health may be anticipated.

5. Current rumors.

One of the latest rumors among the German troops is that after the Russian campaign they must "finish clearing up the Continent", that is, Italy and Spain.

In Belgrade at least, almost everyone who possesses a radio listens to the British broadcasts and spreads the news to those who have no radios, although listening to other than German broadcasts is forbidden by the authorities and many radios have been confiscated. Reception as a rule is good. However, it can hardly be said that British propaganda is especially efficient with respect to Serbia. There are broadcasts from London in the Serbian language, but these are usually broadcasts of the news without any particular reference to Serbia designed to support Serbian morale. Since the arrival of King Peter II and the Yugoslav Government in London, there has been an improvement in this respect, as members of the Yugoslav Government are given opportunities to make special broadcasts in the Serbo-Croatian language. Less talk of reported guerrilla activity in the Serbian hills and more of Ushashi atrocities in Croatia would be very helpful.

7. Economic and industrial intelligence.

The only thing that can be said under this heading, as far as Serbia is concerned, is that immediately before and after the attack on Russia the Germans effected considerable withdrawals of men and material from Serbia. Very few tanks, guns, and armored vehicles were left. Troops to a very large extent were either withdrawn entirely or replaced by troops of obviously inferior quality. There were reports about the middle of June of German experiments with a new type of gas bomb near Belgrade.
8. Civilian defense.
Not applicable to Serbia, where there is none.

9. Prestige of Party and popularity of individual Party members.
Not applicable to Serbia.

10. Prestige of Services and popularity of individual officers.
Not applicable to Serbia.

11. Main sentiments or emotions of people.
Not applicable to Serbia except as described under 1. above.

12. Migrations of population.

There are considerable migrations into Serbia of populations from parts of former Yugoslavia occupied by the Germans or Hungarians and from Croatia. These migrations are due to expulsions or other persecutions. In this connection, the atrocities committed by the Hungarians against the Yugoslav settlers of the district of Bačka, and more especially the atrocities committed by the Ustaši (the organization in power in Croatia) against the Serbs of Croatia and Bosnia are indescribable. In northern Slovenia (Kärnten), occupied by the Germans, youths up to eighteen years of age are forcibly sent to Germany. Slovene families, without warning and often at night, are visited by German agents and ordered to leave immediately. They are allowed to take with them nothing but the clothes they wear and money equivalent to less than ten dollars. A few thousands of such families have arrived in Serbia; but the whereabouts
whereabouts of many thousands expelled from Slovenia is not known.

No census has been taken of the refugees in Serbia but their number so far is estimated to be upwards of one hundred thousand.

15. Channels for obtaining future information.

It would appear that the best means of obtaining information from Serbia is through Sofia and, to a lesser degree, Budapest. Conditions are such, however, that the use of the name of any individual would almost certainly result in his immediate execution.


Not applicable to Serbia.


Not applicable to Serbia.

16. Further remarks.

It can not be expected that Serbian morale will continue to be as good as at present if the war lasts several years more. To date, however, they have shown such good spirit, and tolerance and benevolence towards refugees, Jews, and other persecuted groups, that one may hope for a continuation of optimism and a readiness to participate helpfully in a post-war settlement.

Respectfully yours,

E. L. Rankin,
American Consul

PG/KLA/DSP
August 7, 1941.

STRONGLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Current Conditions in Greece, Athens District.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's strictly confidential instruction of August 1, 1941, enclosing a memorandum to be used in the preparation of a report on conditions in Greece. My report follows herewith.

1. Morale. At the time of my departure from Greece, the Axis occupation of the country was in transition, the German troops moving out, northward, and Italian troops entering. The last German troops which I saw, in the outskirts of Athens during the second week of July 1941, were coming from Crete. They had obviously had a difficult time there and were under the impression that they were to go back to Germany for a period of leave. However, Greek acquaintances in whose houses and grounds these troops were quartered while passing through Athens informed me that the troops were notified, apparently while in Athens, that they would not receive home leave but were to proceed immediately for service in
in Russia. Their morale was visibly affected, and an instance of German soldiers weeping at the news was reported to me by an eye-witness.

In a general conversation prior to my departure from Athens, Dr. Vogel, the Secretary of the German Legation, who had been in charge of foreign diplomatic and other matters during the German occupation, informed me that the present war had extended to a degree never expected nor desired by Germany.

The morale of the Italian troops and authorities in Athens was also poor, although no concrete instances can be mentioned, except that Italian troops and police were ordered never to move about the city singly but always in groups. They are convinced that the Greeks have a deep and undying hatred for them. However, this feeling is likely to decrease with direct contact, since the brutal stripping of the country by the Germans during their two months of occupation has made the Greeks prepared to regard the Italians as much the lesser of the two evils. It was noted that Italian carabinieri and Greek police seemed to be fraternizing to a degree which never occurred between the German troops and the Greek police or the corps of gendarmes.

One of the diplomatic secretaries in the office of the Italian Plenipotentiary for Greece informed me that his hope was to be assigned as a secretary to the Italian Embassy in Washington, but he said that he realized that this would probably be impossible for "a couple of years". I received the impression that the Italian officials felt that the defeat of the Axis within the next two years was inevitable.

2. Bomb Damage.
2. **Bomb Damage.** The bombing in the vicinity of Athens was confined principally to the port of Piraeus, a large number of vessels having been sunk in that port, and its present utility is doubtful. The Italian military authorities are now utilizing the port of Patras for bringing supplies to Greece rather than Piraeus.

3. **Vital Bombing Targets.** In addition to ports, the most important targets would appear to be the already damaged railroad lines running north from Athens to Salonika, and west and southwest from Athens to Patras and other points in the Peloponnesus. Motor highways between the same points should also receive attention. Targets which might be given consideration are, in Athens, the buildings used, first as headquarters of the Greek staff, later by the Germans, and now partly by the Italians. The principal building is the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Two or three neighboring buildings are also in use by German and Italian official organizations. The principal buildings in question are the first house on Queen Sofia Boulevard, opposite the Grande Bretagne Hotel (German Commandantur) and the new building on the corner of University and Bucharest Streets, in which the ground floors are occupied by the well-known restaurants, Zonar and Floca. The large building at 4 Corai Street is also being utilized by the German Commandantur.

4. **Health.** The health of the Greek population is rapidly deteriorating because of the appalling food shortage. Infant mortality had jumped severely even before my departure from Athens, and the health of adults, including
including members of the wealthier classes, was being seriously affected by lack of nourishing food. The shortages consisted particularly of meat, flour, potatoes, butter, and milk. During the summer a certain quantity of vegetables will be available, but when they are consumed it is believed that the country will be faced by famine. There is also a complete lack of fuel, and the Athens Power and Light Company was preparing to ration the use of electricity which is much used for cooking in private homes. The question of heating houses and apartments during the coming winter is one for which there appears to be no solution, unless coal can be imported.

A clothing shortage is imminent. The German troops bought all available stocks of textiles and cotton yarns. Shoemakers are without leather, and housewives do as little walking as possible in order not to wear out the soles of their shoes which cannot be replaced. As private automobiles are practically non-existent and the municipal transportation system is woefully inadequate for the needs of the population, the difficulties of the average citizen are great.

The available supplies of Greek cigarettes were bought by the Germans, and queues besiege the kiosks daily for this important article of Greek life. As Macedonian and Thracian tobacco-growing districts are now in Bulgarian or German hands, the future of the Athens cigarette industry is dark.

5. Current Rumors. Persistent reports reached the Legation just before its closing to the effect that the Germans
Germans were fortifying the Olympus line (from Mt. Olympus northwest toward the Albanian frontier), but facing southwest, apparently anticipating a future Allied advance from Greece.

Another report was to the effect that the Germans were constructing additional airplane hangars in Greece and also in Crete.

6. British Propaganda. The sole form of British propaganda in Greece at the present time is the radio, the use of which for listening to British stations in public places has been prohibited. It should be mentioned, however, that the prestige of the British Broadcasting Corporation has suffered severely among the English-speaking Greek population since the BBC's accounts of the German invasion of Greece. The British broadcasters' insistence that British and Greek forces were holding the Germans, at the time that the Greek population knew that the Germans were advancing rapidly upon Athens, has not been forgotten.

A possible means of disseminating British propaganda is, of course, the distribution of leaflets by airplane, a method which might well be adopted and which would probably be of considerable encouragement to the Greek population. This expedient might be valuable in coordinating a Greek uprising with a British invasion.

7. Economic and Industrial Intelligence. The construction of additional airplane hangars in Greece and Crete is reported. I was also informed, although I was unable to substantiate the reports, the German air force
force is retaining control of several Greek air fields and was increasing its air forces, presumably for an attack on Egypt. Whether this intention still exists is not known.

6. Civilian Defense. Athens is well provided with air-raid shelters, having undergone air raids since October 1940. Although the center of Athens has not been bombed, the ports and certain suburbs were, and the population and the Greek Government had no confidence that the center would not be attacked, especially during the German invasion. The Germans and later the Italians have ordered that all shelters, both public and private, shall be maintained in good order. The general blackout of Athens continued, as of July 14th, although the Germans, both military and civilian, generally disregarded it.

9. Prestige of Party. The Nazi and Fascist parties have, of course, no hold on the Greek population. Among the German and Italian officials and troops in Greece it was not possible to note any diminution in the prestige of those parties. With respect to Greek politics, however, it should be mentioned that the Liberal Venizelist elements have again become active and propose to see to it that the next free Greek Government shall be of a different type than that under the late dictator Metaxas. The "Youth Movement" created by the latter has been disbanded, and no evidences thereof were visible at the time of my departure.

10. Prestige of Services. No information is available regarding the prestige of the German and Italian Services
Services in Greece. The Greek army and air force are regarded with great admiration by the Greek people, but most of its leaders have lost much of their prestige. Many of the generals were formerly inclined to be pro-German because of military training received in Germany, and, their attitude having become known to the troops, it is believed to have damaged their standing considerably. The generals now serving in the "Quisling" cabinet do not enjoy respect among the Greek population. The only high ranking officer believed to have come out of the war with an enhanced reputation and unquestioned patriotism is General Pitaikas, who commanded the Greek troops in Albania.

11. Main Sentiments or Emotions of People. The dominating sentiment among the Greek people is an absolute confidence that the United States will come to the rescue of the subjugated peoples and overthrow the Axis.

12. Migrations of Population. The movements of population which took place during the war and the subsequent demobilization have been practically stopped and reversed, and the population is believed to be now distributed about as usual.

13. Channels for Obtaining Future Information. During the month of June and the first weeks of July, mail service to central Europe, including Switzerland, was partially resumed, and a few letters for the Legation and Consulate General filtered through. It is possible that
that persons in central European countries, particularly those dominated by Germany, could write fairly freely to persons in Greece. It is not certain that such correspondence would be censored, although it seems possible. It is probable that all of the native-born American citizens will shortly leave Greece, so that the only contacts in Greece which might be helpful would be Americans of Greek birth, of whom there are several thousands in Greece. There are two posts of the American Legion in Greece, one at Athens and one at Tripoli. It seems probable that some of the members of these posts would be willing to work for the United States. At the present time it is possible for a member of the American Embassy in Rome to travel back and forth to Athens in Italian planes. Such person might easily see members of the American Legion posts in Greece in connection with the work of evacuating the American citizens, and thus establish a useful permanent contact.

One of the persons who might be considered for intelligence work is a young man named [redacted], an American citizen who has lived most of his life in Greece, but who has a brother reported to be now serving in the American Army. [redacted] reported to the Legation that he had been approached by German officers with a view to his becoming a German Agent, and that his first duties were to investigate the concealment of British soldiers by Greeks and to betray his friends to the Germans. He was placed in contact with the Assistant Military Attaché, Major Craw, but it was decided that the Legation should have nothing to do with his activities, and he was advised to
to refuse to serve the Germans. His good faith cannot be vouched for, but it is the impression of the writer that he is sincerely devoted to the United States.

It is probable that British soldiers are from time to time shipped to Asia Minor in Greek fishing boats. Such soldiers should be useful sources of information as to channels for sending information in and out of Greece.

It is believed that secret methods of communication between persons in Egypt and persons in Greece already exist, as [redacted] (the former Greek tennis champion [redacted]) whose husband was an official of the Court of King George of Greece, requested my wife to communicate with a certain person in Cairo and to request information regarding her husband. In view of the manner in which the request was phrased, it is believed that persons in Egypt have means of communicating with [redacted].

The Commander of the American Legion in Athens is [redacted], a wholesaler of charcoal, whose home address is [redacted]. The Commander of the American Legion in Tripolis is [redacted].

14. **Identity of Axis Espionage Agents in Allied Territories.** No information is available on this point.

15. **British Blockade.** The British blockade is obviously hampering the operations of the Italians in Greece. This is apparent from the fact that the port of Piraeus is being little used by the Italians so far as could
could be ascertained, and that the port of Patras, about 200 miles from Athens but much closer to Italy, was full of Italian vessels when visited by Mr. Alexopoulos on July 10.

16. Further Remarks. Almost immediately after the German occupation of Athens on April 27, the American Legation began the distribution of relief to two different classes of persons, first, Greek-Americans, or Greeks having formerly received remittances from the United States or from American organizations, and, second, British subjects principally Maltese and Cypriotes. The Greek-Americans were paid from a special donation made to the Legation by the so-called Vanderbilt Committee, and the equivalent of about $1,330,000 was paid out in small installments to these persons. This work was carried on with the consent of the German authorities, although they were obviously suspicious of it and disliked the fact that it constituted an effective propaganda for the United States. Long lines of people waiting for assistance from early morning until late in the evening for nearly three months created considerable favorable comment throughout Athens.

The German authorities also permitted the payment of relief to a few elderly or infirm British subjects who still remained at large in Athens and to several thousand Maltese and Cypriotes, many of whom had served with the British forces in Greece. It is assumed that the British Government authorized the payment of this relief primarily for political reasons, as the Maltese and Cypriotes were much more Greek than British.
Some concern is felt among Greeks regarding the activities of three officials, prominent under the Metaxas Regime--Messrs. Kodzias, Apostolides, and Diakos, who are believed to be en route to the United States. It is feared that they will endeavor to obtain control of funds collected in the United States for assistance and relief of the Greeks and a profound distrust is general in Greece regarding the three persons named.

It is also desired to mention that the British military forces, before evacuating Greece, requested the American Legation to pay their unpaid bills for labor and supplies obtained in Greece. The sum of 5,000,000 drachmas was turned over to the Legation for this purpose but proved quite inadequate to meet the claims received by the Legation. Mr. Barry, who is understood to be in Athens supervising the evacuation of the American colony, is familiar with this situation, and should it be possible, it would seem desirable that the British Government advance additional funds for payment by Mr. Barry to its creditors in Athens, some of whom are now in serious straits.

Although not entirely pertinent to this report, it is desired to mention the problem of possible British or American assistance in feeding the Greek population. It is the opinion of the undersigned that such activities at the present time are impracticable. The Greek Government is very anxious to receive American assistance, not only in providing food, but in caring for the wounded and crippled Greek soldiers, but its discussions on this subject
subject with the American Red Cross and the American Near East Foundation came to nothing when the Greek Government (Quisling) was informed by the German authorities that no American organization could be permitted to operate in Greece. The American Red Cross, therefore, terminated its activities as of June 30, and the American Near East Foundation also wound up its affairs and arranged for the departure of its American personnel. Some of its activities will, however, be carried on by its Greek personnel, which has been formed into a new organization known as the Near East Relief. It is understood that the German authorities regard humanitarian activities by American organizations as dangerous anti-Axis propaganda.

There is attached hereto, for convenience, a copy of my telegram of July 18 from Rome regarding political and military conditions in Greece. Amplifying some of the statements therein regarding military conditions, it is desired to report that the military equipment secreted by the Greek troops when demobilized is believed to be considerable, and to include not only rifles and ammunition but several thousand machine guns and even some anti-aircraft guns. Respecting the possibility of an armed revolt by Greece, leadership and organization is probably the greatest difficulty. It is understood, however, that at least one high British officer is among the British soldiers now being concealed by the Greek population. If military action is contemplated in Greece, it would appear desirable to coordinate the Greek uprising with a British military, naval, and air attack. How information of such an
an impending attack could be conveyed to the demobilized Greek troops and refugee British officers and men is a problem, however, for which I can offer no solution.

Respectfully yours,

Leslie E. Reed
Formerly American Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Enclosure:

Telegram from Rome,
dated July 15, 1941.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction of August 1, 1941, requesting the preparation of a report on conditions in the Salonika consular district covering the points set out in the attached memo, and I respectfully submit the following observations covering the points therein.

1. Civilian morale in northern Greece is stiffening against the German troops of occupation. Prior to the occupation a small group of persons, chiefly agents for German tobacco buyers and a number of professional men as well as some army officers trained in Germany were at least inclined to give some credence to German blandishments. Such men professed to believe that "Germany" did not approve of the Italian aggression, that Germany and Greece had naturally complementary economies and that Germany efficiency qualified it for leadership
leadership in the Balkans. This very small group now includes many bitter converts who have found the occupation more painful than they had dreamed and their own position impaired. An index of the state of morale is that in all classes of the population a yearning for Italian occupation rather than German is beginning to be vocal.

The first feeling of resentment against the Italians has lessened in the face of the hardships resulting from German occupation. The Greeks have seen their shops and warehouses drained of their contents and food supplies reduced to the point where famine actually threatens. The well known device of occupation marks, quoted at rates increasingly unfavorable to the local currency, coupled with facilities offered German troops to send packages to Germany by large troop and supply carrying planes, has facilitated this modern method of pillage. In some cases soldiers have not troubled to use currency. Cases are known to the American Consulate in which trucks have backed up to stores at night and uniformed soldiers have made way with merchandise. Military policing seems to be most inadequate and half-hearted.

In addition it is known that the University of Salonika has been almost completely stripped of all equipment as well as many of its most valuable books. This is true also of many other public buildings.

There is a surprisingly great feeling of sympathy for the British. British prisoners of whom there are from 6,000 to 7,000 in Salonika are greeted with as much enthusiasm
enthusiasm as Greeks dare to evidence. Criticism of the British in connection with the Greek defeat is rarely heard.

It is known to the two career officers who were at Salonika that a very considerable number of British officers and soldiers, both those who were never in the hands of the Germans as well as escaped prisoners, are being sheltered in Salonika and throughout Macedonia at great risk to their Greek protectors. Greeks are actually depriving themselves of much needed food and clothing which they give to British prisoners by such means as they can devise and usually at great risk to themselves.

The appetite of the Balkan peoples, particularly Macedonians for intrigue and undercover activities, finds an outlet in the work undertaken for British prisoners and hideaways.

Driven by resentment over the pillaging of their country, the Greeks find in the work they are doing for the British the opportunity to create cells of resistance toward the occupation and to reinforce their own morale. Their present endeavours in aiding the British may soon recall the days of the Comitadjis and the Free Brotherhoods of the Greek Wars of Independence.

The Russian campaign also had a favorable effect on Greeks who saw as the most optimistic possibility that a Russian penetration deep into Rumania might cause the
the withdrawal of the Germans from Greece. It is believed that the Russians would actually be welcomed by much of the population.

The greatest depressing factor on morale is actual and threatened hunger, with a fear of famine, which as explained above, is probably well grounded.

2. **Bomb Damage.** Bomb damage to Salonika occurred during Italian raids, chiefly during the period November and December, 1940, and January to February, 1941. The Germans did not at any time bomb the city proper although there was some bombing of a tactical rather than strategical nature in the area of operations around Salonika just before the occupation by German troops.

The Italian raids were effectively counteracted by a British patrol of fighters based near Jannina which choked off formations between Albania and Greece. Most of the bombers used by the Italians were based on Brindisi rather than in Albania, itself.

Chief damage to the City of Salonika was in the business quarters and in poor sections, inhabited by Asia Minor refugees, and in the Jewish quarters. There were approximately sixty alerts and more than twenty raids during which bombs were actually dropped. All Italian raids were in daylight, occurring between nine a.m. and five p.m. There were two night alerts but planes were not heard over the city.

It is estimated that about ten percent of the bombs which fell on the city did not explode. Probably a greater percentage than that fell in the sea. Bombs were from 50 to 250 kilograms.
It was not until early January 1941, that any slight success against military targets was achieved by the Italians. On this occasion some damage was done to Standard Oil Company tank installations, port warehousing facilities and railway sidings. No hits were ever made on shipping or port working facilities.

Popular morale improved as time went on, although there was some uncertainty after the first savage attacks, when some 350 were killed and there seemed to be the beginnings of a mass migration from the City which threatened to paralyze economic life. The courage of the people reasserted itself and stern measures were taken by the authorities with the result that utility services and usual trade was restored to normal.

There was no evidence of any new type of bombs in the raids on Salonika and the district. Different fuses were used and the resulting damage varied. In some cases water and sewage mains and building foundations were damaged, while in others bombs exploded on contact killing or injuring personnel and damaging facades and wrecking old buildings of light construction, over a wide area. Fragmentation bombs of not more than sixty kilos were responsible for most of the fatalities in the early raids. One heavy bomb with contact fuse which fell in soft dirt in a square about 100 by 200 meters in size made a crater some seventeen feet in diameter and cracked facades, broke practically all window glass, blew in many window frames all around the square and damaged buildings in adjacent streets. Only a few stray incendiaries were dropped. The fires caused resulted from
from high explosive bombs rather than from incendiaries. There were but few time bombs.

3. **Vital Bombing Targets.** At the time of the departure of the consular officers on July 12 the following were vital targets in order of importance. Italian tankers anchored in the harbor and tied up at oil installations. These vessels of about four thousand tons were being used to refuel French destroyers of the Mogador class, and for use of German and municipal sources and small Italian service destroyers of which there were nearly always one in port. The oil installations continue to be a prime target in Salonika as do the interior port and docks. Only a few of the oil tanks at Socony and Shell have been restored to use, making necessary longer stays than customary in port for the tankers. Pipe-line connections to the jetties have been restored.

Railway sidings at the central railway station are also important targets. Bridges over the Vardar which were relatively little damaged are still targets. Anti-aircraft defenses of these have been improved.

The principal airport of Seddes has been practically undamaged throughout the war. This is also true of the small airport on the shore below the American Farm School which was used as a landing field for Junkers supply and troop planes. At times nearly one hundred planes were grouped at this latter port at night. At the Seddes port the field was completely ringed with planes during the early weeks of German occupation. The only concentrations of troops in early July were at the air field and at the anti-aircraft barracks on the road from Salonika to the
the Farm School. There were some garrison troops in the village of Harilaous, but most troops are quartered in homes of the civilian population and are well scattered.

British prisoners are about equally divided (3,000 each) at the Fiftieth Regiment Greek barracks behind the former Greek General staff headquarters, and at the Toumba and Lembet sections.

Anatolia College was used as headquarters for various high combat staff officers. Just before the Russian campaign it was stated the Eastern high command would be quartered there. Only a few high officers of the Aviation were quartered at the American Farm School. The Standortaltesten is in the Ionian Bank, and the Feldkommandatur is on the quay in a building near the port. The Germans have greatly added to the anti-aircraft defenses of the City.

4. Health of the Population. There had been no important epidemics up to the time of the departure of the officers on July 12. Anti-typhoid and malaria precautions are rigorously enforced by the Germans for their own troops. Epidemics are feared by Greek doctors in view of malnutrition, scarcity and high price of drug products and lack of canned milk products used for infants during dysentery outbreaks. The disease which German troops seem to have contracted mostly is the form of dysentery prevalent in the Near East. As indicated under heading one there is a great shortage of food, clothing and all supplies.
5. Current Rumors. Most interesting of rumors of recent vintage was that much printed communist literature had been distributed and this was used as an excuse for the arrest in early July of many civilians, army officers and school and university professors. These arrests were conducted in very random fashion. About 550 of the first persons to appear on the streets in the morning were placed in custody. Some were released upon satisfactory identification. It is believed that the object of the drive was intimidation of civilians.

6. British Propaganda. British broadcasts in Greek, English and French are followed with keenest attention, and are looked on as the chief source of news. There had been no decree against listening to short wave broadcasts. All radio sets owned by Jews and sold by Jewish merchants were taken up by the German authorities a few days after German occupation. Leaflets dropped from airplanes might be effective, although, at present, such measures do not seem to be needed to gain the sympathy of the population, and would probably not have much effect on the morale of German troops unless they reported German losses.

7. Economic and Industrial Intelligence. The few industrial enterprises in Salonika have been mostly taken over by the Germans in keeping with their de-industrialization policy for conquered countries. Much of the available raw material in stock or grown in Greece, such as cotton and silk has been removed. Turnover in retail trade was very brisk until stocks were exhausted