

SOVIET OPERATIONAL PLANS

I. The Antoniyev Plan

A. The following report is dated 1 May 1948:

In the report dated 15 April 1948, Moscow was reported to have accurate information on the so-called American "Red Line" plan. Because of this information, the Politburo met in Moscow on 3 April 1948, and at this session a resolution was passed adopting the so-called Antoniyev Plan to counteract it.

According to this plan, a future war, whether offensive or defensive, will not be of a frontal character, but a certain number of divisions are to be dropped behind the enemy lines, as deep as possible into the midst of the enemy population. Thus the Americans will be unable to use radioactive or bacteriological weapons, while their own population will be exposed to them.

The Antoniyev Plan provides, among other things, that by 1950 the USSR will have trained 8 million parachute troops. This provision was adopted in the 3 April session, with the amendment that by 1 October 1948 2,500,000 ^{troops} parachute are to be trained and ready for combat. In case of an American attack, these troops will be dropped at once on England, France, and Italy.

On the same day an order was issued to all commanders to select personnel suitable for parachute units from their own troops and to send them all at once to the Saratov, Samara, and Kasan military districts, where many centers for parachute training have been formed. Training is carried on there in parachute jumping and combat and also in glider landing operations.

According to available information, on 1 April 1948 the USSR had 380,000 trained parachute troops ready for use. These parachute units are now concentrated in ^{the vicinity of} Odessa, Kovna, and Danzig ^{ZIS}. Besides these there are an estimated 2,500,000 parachute troops ready for combat in the interior of the USSR and in the Far East.

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In connection with the Antoniyev Plan, the manufacture of heavy tanks has been stopped and the production of 17-ton tanks pressed. The monthly capacity is estimated at 1,500 tanks.

According to the same source, the USSR now has 37,000 combat aircraft ready for service. Present production is limited chiefly to bombers. The production capacity amounts to 2,300 aircraft per month.

B. The following report is dated 15 May 1948:

Execution of the Antoniyev Plan has begun in full force. The data submitted herewith should be regarded as 99 percent accurate. One percent is allowed for possible errors in the figures. Remember that the source is a friend of mine in the Politburo in Moscow.

1. The fundamental principle of attack, according to the Antoniyev Plan, is to avoid a frontal war. To make this possible, a vast number of parachute troops are to be dropped behind the enemy lines, with the mission of arousing panic among the enemy population, cutting the lines of communication of the enemy's forces, and creating chaos in their rear. In general, the plan counts upon psychological activity on a large scale. Detailed procedures for carrying this out have been worked ^{out} by the Cominform in consultation with all the action committees and Communist parties in Western Europe.

The parachute troops will be equipped with special parachutes, of a special material made of paper instead of silk. The parachutists carry an additional piece of equipment on their backs. This contains a thin but very strong rope or cord, which permits a parachutist who falls into a tree, after freeing the cords of his parachute, to lower himself to the ground, even from the top of the tree, in a very short time. These parachutes are specially constructed for use by parachutists who must land in forests and areas where there are no communications. Locations for these parachute landings are now being reconnoitered in every country of Western Europe, on instructions from the Cominform, and a plan will be worked out soon. I personally knew that in each country, native Communists are to serve as bases for receiving these parachutists. They will be

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under the direct command of specially trained Cominformists, who will direct subsequent action. This will be prescribed in exact terms, such as attack in the enemy's rear and creating panic among the civilian population, among the enemy's leaders, and in the Army, so as to discourage them from further resistance.

2. Arms have been sent to Italy, England, and France, as well as to Austria, in order to carry out the Antoniyev Plan as effectively as possible. Other countries also belong to the net. Thus far about 300,000 Communists have been armed in France and about 500,000 in Italy, while a quota of 40,000 has been set up for Austria.

Turkey is giving the greatest trouble. At present, Communists and Cominformists are running into tremendous difficulties. The plan calls for Turkey to supply 20,000 guerrillas, but actually there are no Communists there. Consequently, much care and attention are being given to Turkey.

The arms France received from Yugoslavia were mixed in with scrap iron. When they arrived in France, Communist railroad men handed them out at the prescribed places. The center of all diversionary units in France is in Paris in the Bois de Boulogne. Marseilles and Toulon are also important centers.

3. While in Europe only preparations have been made, in Asia:

a. A force of about 500,000 Red Army troops is now concentrated in the Aras-Urmiya Jazero-Mosul district (Mosul is an objective because of its oil fields), ready for an attack on Iran as far as Mosul, to paralyze any Anglo-American operation in the Near East.

A special group of Soviet Cominform agents has already been trained among the wild Kurdish tribes in Kurdistan. They are already engaged in organizing the tribes for building so-called panzer roads across Kurdistan toward Mosul. The Kurds are now at work laying out the routes. The roads are purposely being made zigzag. Native trees are being planted along the edges. At present 40,000 Kurds are under contract to work with the Soviets, and have accordingly received light arms, most of them auto-

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matic. Parachute troops and 17-ton light tanks are now concentrated in the same area, but on Soviet territory.

b. Parachute troops will be introduced into the Debrudja district as soon as their training is completed. These are the forces destined for the invasion of Turkey in Europe and the attack on the Dardanelles.

This operation will require the establishment of V-weapon bases at Kobadin^[cf p. 40] and Hacaplar^b, concerning which data were supplied in the last report. The V-bases near Varna, Plovdiv and Sliven will serve the same purpose. Tanks of the heaviest types and mountain tanks have already been made ready in Bulgaria for the operation against Turkey.

This action will also be supported from the sea. Special submarines containing special equipment for cutting underwater antisubmarine nets are now being prepared at Yalta in the Crimea. This apparatus is equipped with a sort of knife. After cutting their way through the net, these submarines come together, and pocket submarines are introduced through the openings. These will collaborate later with the Soviet airborne and ground forces at the Dardanelles.

Thus far all that is known is that the plan calls for launching simultaneous offensives on Iran, the Dardanelles, and Turkey as a whole.

c. At the meeting of the Politburo held on 3 April 1948 it was decided to send special Arctic expeditions to the unexplored regions of Alaska to investigate the possibility of establishing V-weapon bases for an attack on Canada and the USA. These expeditions were scheduled for 10 May 1948. Actually, one expedition was already on the way to Alaska as of 20 April. The expedition has six aircraft equipped with apparatus for silent flying. It is assigned to land on the unexplored terrain of Central Alaska. It left (Wrangelya Ostrov) via the Bering Straits and is scheduled to go as far as Beaufort Sea.

The other two expeditions are assigned to Franz Josef Land in the Far East^(sic). Their missions are to land unobserved on the glaciers of Greenland and on the Baffin glaciers from [7] Franz Josef Land.

The effectiveness of V-weapons for use in the Arctic has been tested in Chelyabinsk. Four of the many tests made have succeeded so far. These flying V-bombs have travelled 2,800 kilometers and can be guided. One V-bomb launched at Chkalov in the Urals exploded successfully in the vicinity of the Chelyuskin Peninsula, demolishing everything within a radius of 500 meters. These V-bombs fly at a speed of 900 to 1,200 kilometers per hour. Their carrying capacity is 8 tons of liquid explosive, and they generate a maximum temperature of 3,000 degrees centigrade.

Throughout the winter of 1947-48 tests were made on V-bombs (rockets) and other V-weapons in the vicinity of Spitsbergen in the Arctic, to arrive at scientific formulas for operation at low polar temperatures.

Tests were also made on rocket-powered fighter aircraft.

d. A report has been received that the Soviets now have still another new weapon, known as the "deadly oxide". Details are not available.

e. At present 320 young Yugoslav officers are in the USSR undergoing training in the use of radar, new weapons in general, and V-weapons in particular.

f. The mobilization of a large number of Eskimos and Laplanders, to be trained for service in V-bases in the Arctic, is planned.

4. Two generals and 86 colonels and Lt-colonels have been sent to Yugoslavia from the USSR in connection with the execution of the Antunijev Plan. They are now giving courses in Belgrade, in the Air Force Command Building. Their task is to train junior members of the Cominform for action in the rear of the enemy. All these courses will be utilized for coordinated effort with the Soviet parachute troops mentioned above.

5. Americans actually are serving with distinction in connection with the measures taken in Central and South America under the Antunijev Plan.

*** About 1,200 Cominform agents enjoying the hospitality of the USA go to Mexico and Central America using US papers, and from there go on to

South America with the purpose of stirring up disorder.

6. The better to camouflage all these measures for carrying out Soviet preparations, and to divert world attention from the major points of the plan, various Soviet-type moves against Berlin should be expected during the coming months. Very soon the Soviets will begin to control the airplanes and roads of the Western powers, first in Berlin and then in Vienna.

To draw the attention of the Western powers away from Iran, 3,000 Soviet agents have been sent to Palestine to stir up disorder among both the Jews and Arabs.

At the same time a group of Soviet agents is on the way to Zanzibar and Kenya to provoke disturbances among the negroes.

7. Partisan women of various countries are being trained in a special school near Pancevo in Yugoslavia. These have been selected on the basis of appearance, good manners, and intelligence, and are masters of foreign languages. The course lasts 6 months. One group has already been graduated and sent out into the field. About 20 of these Cominformists are understood to be working at Salzburg and Innsbruck. Their task is to infiltrate among emigrants, to whom they generally represent themselves as "monarchists," and among the occupation staffs.

8. My friend in the Politburo in Moscow called my attention to the fact that the ill-fated Communist document "M" for stirring up revolt in the Ruhr was pure Moscow trickery. Neither the Politburo nor the Cominform ever issues written orders, especially of the kind given in Plan M.

^{FSC} Orders of the Cominform are issued orally, never in writing. Supposing^E that the Cominform were to decide, for example, on a certain act of sabotage to be done in Italy. It would never send written orders to the Italian Communist Party, but would assign someone to handle the matter, have him come to Belgrade, and work out the entire plan and procedure with him there within the few days necessary. He will then proceed to Italy, and at the proper moment the Italian Communist Party will

receive simply the order to assist Comrade X in any way he may require. He then undertakes the sabotage mission without reporting to anyone. After his mission is completed he returns to Belgrade and personally and verbally makes his report.

C. The following report is dated 1 June 1948.

On 29 May 1948 I received the following information directly from Moscow. Remember that the source of these and earlier (and future, insofar as possible) reports is himself a member of the Politburo. His report reads:

"Between 28 April and 6 May 1948 the Politburo held a continuous succession of stormy sessions. Even Stalin underwent attacks the like of which cannot be recalled in the 30 years of his power. The old man suffered considerably but held out.

"The occasion of the discussion was Marshal Antoniyev's speech, all the interesting details of which I shall send later. His speech chiefly concerned the war preparedness of the USSR and the results achieved in the fields of armaments and military technology in general.

"After the discussion on these purely military data reported by Marshal Antoniyev, the Politburo proceeded to a discussion of questions of foreign policy throughout the world, especially during the period since the dissolution of the London Conference. Shockingly stormy debates, lasting for hours or days, took place. Two contradictory points of view stood out, ^{and} they may be defined as two Politburo doctrines:

"1. To take a moderate stand and to continue the past practice of delay until the end of the Five-Year Plan. Thus the Cominform will have time to complete its organisational preparations in all countries, and especially in Austria. ⁱⁿ this year.

"2. To stop procrastinating and delay no further, for that policy would only give the US the advantage of being able to complete its planned preparations. Especially, Churchill must not be permitted to organize Western Europe according to his plan.

"Bitter debates over these two points of view were carried on for two full days without respite. Stalin maintained great reserve dur-

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ing the whole time. No conclusions could be drawn as to what he was thinking.

"This state of affairs produced a split among us, dividing us into the two following, totally distinct groups:

"1. The Moderates: ^aKaganovich, Voroshilov, myself, and others;

"2. The so-called young Russian group: Zhdanov, Andreyev, Mikoyan, Molotov, Vyshinskiy, and others. The leadership of this group has been assumed by Zhdanov.

"Zhdanov gave impressive reasons for his view: if the West is given more time, the USSR will lose all its gains from 30 years of toil and effort, while Soviet ideology and our promise to our people and the peoples of the whole world will fail utterly, and many other compelling reasons, all of which made a deep impression on all of us, and we finally permitted the Zhdanov groups to carry on without restriction.

"After the parade on 1 May I was in Gorki with Stalin. After returning from Gorki, Stalin also decided to join the Zhdanov group. His decision was a great blow to me. I had expected him to join our group, but this way I consider that we are speeding faster than ever towards our final ruin in the immediate future.

"On 4 May ^{US}the ~~called on~~ Ambassador ~~to the USSR~~ Molotov and they had rather a long conversation. After that conversation Molotov also joined Zhdanov's group.

"In short, my group, headed by Kaganovich, remained in the minority.

"The most important figures in the Young Russian group are Zhdanov (the defender of Leningrad, Chairman of the Cominform of the USSR, an extreme leftist), Andreyev (Commissar for the National Economy, Secretary of the Cominform, champion of aggression against the USA), and Mikoyan (Political Secretary of the Politburo, an extreme and reckless leftist, friend and supporter of Ana Pauker).

"In connection with the speech of Marshal Antoniyev, I report that a large-scale purge of untrustworthy officers has been taking place

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among the occupation forces in Germany and Austria. The Red Army must be compact to carry out Zhdanov's aims. [redacted]

D. The following report is dated 15 June 1948:

The following is the substance of Marshal Antoniyev's speech:

1. Soviet industry as a whole is producing 98 percent more than its wartime production.

2. Production is increasing sharply as provided in the plan, and in certain branches is exceeding the prescribed norms, as follows:

For rocket aircraft, the norms are being exceeded by 38 percent;

For ~~power~~ aircraft, production thus far is 106 percent of the norm;

For submarines, production of the special type (German U-21, Russian P-210-M) is 42 percent above the norm (Note: the source says he does not know what type of submarine this is. However, I know that its construction has remained the same as provided in the German plans, except that it has received a Soviet designation. There is also another type of submarine, called the P-210-K.)

For bomber aircraft: excellent results have been shown by the Soviet MBG-22 bombers, formerly German He-18s. Their essential characteristics are: carrying capacity 5 tons, speed 1,120 to 1,150 kilometers per hour; ^(sic) fuselage quite short, wingspread about 40 meters. Production of these now amounts to 2,600 (?) [as in text] per month? [as in ^{sic} text].

For V-weapons: production is progressing very well and experiments are giving perfect results. Antoniyev expressed particular satisfaction because of the achievements in this field. He reported:

a. A-9 V-weapons (the old German designation; the present Russian designation is not known) are now being produced at the rate of 1,600 per hour. ^(sic) Radius 5,000 kilometers. Weight 18 tons.

b. A-10 V-weapons (the old German designation; the present Russian one is not known) are now being produced at the rate of

1,900 per month. Speed up to 1,500 kilometers per hour. Radius 6,000 kilometers. Weight 15 tons.

For antiaircraft rocket weapons: their German designation is X-4, their Russian designation HoFS.

According to Marshal Antoniyev, experiments with rocket guns against aircraft have not been successful, but he is satisfied with the results achieved by the X-4 antiaircraft rocket weapon, the production of which now amounts to 12,000 per month.

(Note: On this subject, my collaborator says: "I have no exact information on this antiaircraft rocket gun. I only know that its radius is 25 kilometers, that it uses a bomb about 150 centimeters long and about 50 centimeters in diameter - I have seen it personally - that its speed is about 1,500 kilometers per hour, and that it acts like the British magnetic mine, i.e. when it comes within range of an enemy aircraft in flight it is attracted to it, with 100 percent effectiveness of aim. I personally have watched a test made against six aircraft. They were all destroyed within a short time. [?] Antoniyev further reported that the production of F.25 weapons was 13,000 per month. (I have not seen this weapon, but it resembles the HoFS [X-4]).

On the number of parachute troops: he reported that 3,200,000 parachutists are now being trained in Volga Oblast. I have learned that new tactics have been adopted for jumping, and that new parachutes made of a certain special paper instead of silk are being used. The parachutist jumps from an altitude of 3,000 meters and the parachute opens half-way down. In case of attack upon landing, each parachutist carries, besides his weapon, a box about 30x25x15 centimeters in size, with the inscription "Omek Om Smt" on it. This is the so-called deadly oxide, and the parachutist throws it to the ground in case he is attacked from below.

On the submarine situation: the Antoniyev report mentions a fantastic number of submarines. U-21s alone are reported as being serially produced at the rate of 210 every 60 days. Stalin himself remarked during the discussion on this point that there will be no peace until we have built 3,000 submarines. (Note: My source comments: "The old

man"--meaning Stalin--"has become quite peculiar. It seems that we are to have submarines but no crews for them, for our people are not in favor. I am afraid we shall lose everything, and even Antoniyev won't know where to find his own head.")

II. Changes in the Soviet Operational Plan.

According to the Plan of Operations in effect thus far, all Soviet preparations in Europe have had a defensive character.

Since the report on the US intention to establish strategic bases in northwestern Europe (Narvik and Sweden), which was submitted by NKVD agents from the US, the small dominant faction in the Politburo issued an order to the General Staff to revise the existing Plan of Operations immediately in accordance with these new developments, giving it an offensive character. Further details are not available, but are expected soon. This report is dated 15 August 1948.

III. The Kutusov Plan of Operations

The following report is dated 15 September 1948.

I have reported previously on the strength and composition of the Army Group in the Middle East (Central Asia), which is headed by Marshal Kutusov. I have now ascertained that the whole plan and everything connected with the contemplated action in this section is written up in a volume in General Staff Headquarters in Moscow under the title "O.P. Kutusov". I have succeeded in finding out the following details of this plan:

Kutusov has completed all preparations, organizational and otherwise, and he is all ready and waiting for the command for action. People here swear that when the first shot is fired in Berlin, Kutusov will be on the way to both Mosul and Ankara.

According to this plan, Kutusov's operation is to begin with sudden attacks from Bulgaria and the Crimea and from the Kavkas, Turkmenistan, and Tadshikistan ^{districts} ~~countries~~, supported by the use of V-weapons, aircraft, and parachute troops on a mass scale. He is then to conduct blitz operations in two directions.

a. Towards Erzurum, to capture the Erzurum bridgehead. This is to be a combined operation, calling for the participation of the Black Sea Fleet at Trabzon Harbor, for the capture of the Trabzon bridgehead. The Trabzon and Erzurum bridgeheads are to be extended, and the Lake Van region to the south is to be captured, after which the troops in the lake sector will assist the campaign of the southern group at Mosul. The action at the Dardanelles will be synchronized with this action. Marshal Telbukhin will be employed there, with an international army and the Red Army from the Crimea (Odessa).

b. Kutusov has reserved his best and strongest forces for the Tabris-Urnia-Mosul drive. It is believed that this operation is to be conducted simultaneously from Tabris to Mosul and from Merv (in Turkmenistan) to Tehran.

(Note: My informant adds the following comment: "According to the conversations I have heard here",--i.e. in Moscow--"Kutusov could complete the planned operations within 48 hours. This would shift the danger zone to several hundred kilometers from our most sensitive frontiers. A terrible blow would be inflicted upon the West and from there would move on into Europe. Westerners seem to be unable to imagine what this would mean.

"The Politburo is preparing a blow against the West with all its might. Do not suppose that Soviet propaganda has exaggerated the fact. Not only every brain in the USSR but every muscle of young and old is strained for war. It will come as a surprise to the West; the Politburo will attack when the West least expects it. Indiscriminate aggression is being prepared just as it was in the political field at the Danube Conference in Belgrade. Do not suppose that the Politburo is not aware of the preparations being made in the West. ~~It is many more than you know.~~ It is believed in Moscow that the West will lose. Molotov guarantees this. It seems to me that the West has wasted many excellent opportunities.

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among the youth is so great that they would be willing for war to break out tomorrow or at any moment, and they are sure that no one would be able to stop them before they reach the English Channel and the Persian Gulf.

"If nothing happens by November 1948, i.e. if the USSR does not attack or provoke a war, the West can be sure that Molotov has won his battle. I personally am confident that the Antoniyev Plan is well advanced. Molotov will continue his delaying tactics as long as it is to Soviet advantage. Time works for the USSR, and the German coolies (prisoners of war and scientists) are working miracles in the Siberian wastes. When Paris, New York, and London are bombarded by Soviet rockets as London was by V-bombs during the last war, you will believe what I have been saying, but it will be too late".

IV. Plan of Operations for Europe and the Near East.

The following report is dated 15 October 1948.

Marshal Antoniyev has presented a draft plan of operations for Europe and the Near East to the Politburo in Moscow. According to my information, this draft was accepted after several days of discussion in the Politburo. Its chief champion was Molotov. The technical elaboration of the plan by military experts in Supreme Headquarters in Moscow is now near completion.

This plan of operations includes the following points:

A. Plan of Operations for Europe.

Front Commander: Marshal Rokossovskiy.

Army groups and armies:

1. The Rokossovskiy Army Group

a. Army No 1

Consists of 3 armored divisions, 2 motorized divisions, 1 parachute division, 1,700 aircraft, the Baltic fleet.

Army headquarters: Rostock-Schwerin

Task: blitz offensive from the Schwerin (Mecklenburg) sector in the general direction of Hamburg-Kiel-Flensburg to Denmark.

This operation will be supported by landing operations of the 244th Army (its present designation). Its headquarters is at Riga.

Denmark and the area on the right bank of the Elbe (Schleswig-Holstein) are to be occupied within 24 hours.

b. Army No 2

Consists of 4 armored divisions, 3 motorized divisions, 2 parachute divisions, 1,500 aircraft.

Task: action in the general direction of Hannover. During the blitz offensive it will break through to the Bremen-Antwerp-Liege line.

This army's operations will be supported by airborne landings of four parachute corps. The task of the latter will be to land at the beginning of operations and immediately capture the following towns and their vicinity: Siegburg, Euskirchen, Düren, Roermond, Venlo, and Arnhem. (The informant writes. "These places are circled in red and underlined in blue on the map".)

Armies No 1 and 2 are to conduct their operations so that they will join and stabilize their fronts within 36 hours.

c. Army No 4

Consists of 5 armored divisions, 4 motorized divisions, 4 infantry divisions, 900 aircraft (based at Eisenach, but this was not clear in the report I received).

Task: blitz offensive in the general direction of Frankfurt am Main^{and} Metz.

The III Parachute Corps will cooperate with this Army. The task of the parachute corps is to land and capture the following towns: Oggersheim, Mainz, Koblenz, and Bonn.

The ground operations of Army No 4 are to be conducted so that within 36 hours all the "islands" to be formed by the parachute troops will be connected.

This army will be supplied with the latest weapons and with 460 rocket fighters, so that they may win air superiority at any cost.

While the operations of the Rokossovskiy Army Group are going on, London will be bombarded for the first 24 hours with V-bombs from Pomerania and from oceangoing submarines equipped for launching V-bombs. At the same time as London, Antwerp, the Hague, Cherbourg, and Le Havre are to be bombarded with V-bombs.

The Plauen Army Group (Army No 5)

Consists of 3 armored divisions, 2 motorized divisions, 1 mountain division, 4 infantry divisions, 1,200 aircraft.

Task: blitz offensive in the general direction of Plauen-Nürnberg. There the Army will divide into two groups and continue action in the following directions:

First group: Nürnberg-Stuttgart-Freiburg (in combination with the Fourth Army;

Second group: Nürnberg-Munich, with the task of breaking through to the Friedrichshafen-Bregenz-Inn line.

This [Army?] group has been assigned a special (mixed) parachute division, containing a special group of mountain parachutists, whose task is to form "islands", at the very beginning of operations, at Speyer, Rastatt, Offenburg, Lörrach, Freiburg, Konstanz, and Friedrichshafen. In the shortest possible time, not over 36 hours, Army No 5 is to have established direct ground communications among these "islands".

Army No 5 is to accommodate its operations to those of Army No 6.

After ^{Vandenberg} ~~Berlin~~ and the Tyrol are captured, a group will be formed to operate from Innsbruck through the Brenner Pass to join the troops of Marshal Tolbukhin.

3. The Vienna Army (Army No 6)

Headquarters: Baden near Vienna.

Consists of 2 armored divisions, 2 motorized divisions, 2 infantry divisions, 2 parachute brigades, 700 aircraft.

Task: blitz offensive in the following directions:

First group: Linz-Wels-Salsburg. It will join Army No 5

in the vicinity of Salzburg.

Second group: Bruck-Graß-Klagenfurt. It will join Marshal Tolbukhin's army group in southern Styria.

The parachute units have the task of occupying the following towns: Katschberg, Malnitz, Thurn, Gris, and Strup.

4. The Budweis Army

This Army [group] consists of the 124th Soviet Army (its present designation) and a Czech army.

Consists of 2 armored divisions, 4 motorized divisions, 1 infantry division.

Headquarters: Budweis

Task: cooperation with Armies No 5 and 6; occupying Passau and the entire Danube downstream; reconnaissance in the rear. During the second phase of the action, this Army will join the troops assigned to invade Switzerland.

Note: All the objectives and tasks mentioned above are to be accomplished within 24 or 36 hours.

5. Marshal Tolbukhin's Army Group.

a. Third Army

Headquarters: Nagykanizsa in Hungary

Consists of 2 armored divisions, 4 infantry divisions, 3 parachute divisions, 600 aircraft.

Task: action in the general direction of Nagykanizsa-Klagenfurt, cooperating with Army No 2 and with the second group of Army No 6. The main task of the Third Army is to support the Second Army in its operations and to carry on enveloping operations in the mountainous terrain of Carinthia and the Tyrol.

b. Second Army

Headquarters: Postojna (in Slovenia)

Consists of 2 armored divisions, 2 motorized divisions, 2 parachute divisions, 2 Yugoslav divisions (which they are has not been learned) 2,900 aircraft.

Task: blitz offensive in the general direction of
 Postojna-Monfalcone-Verona-Milan-Turin. Turin absolutely must be cap-
 tured within 48 hours. This operation will be supported:

By the Italians with eight Partisan (i.e. Togliatti)
 divisions, which will cooperate in Northern Italy;

By parachute units assigned to occupy Turin, the
 wharves and town of Genoa, and all the mountain passes round about,
 from the air.

One group of this Army will operate in a northerly
 direction: Ajdovscina-Udine-Tarvisio-Filach to the Brenner Pass, cooperat-
 ing with Third Army troops. Special Yugoslav guerrilla units will be
 assigned to this group.

The Second Army is assigned primarily to conquer Northern
 Italy and to establish communications through the Tyrol with the troops
 in the Boden See sector.

Note: Switzerland becomes an objective for invasion only
 in the second phase of operations, after the occupation of Germany,
 Austria, Northern Italy.

c. Fourth Army

Headquarters: Skoplje (in Yugoslavia) Consists of
 2 armored divisions, 1 motorized division, 6 guerrilla divisions, 450
 aircraft.

Task: blitz offensive in the direction of Salonika-
 Larissa-Athens.

This Army will be supported by:

Nine international brigades, some of which are now
 in Yugoslavia and some in Bulgaria. They are commanded by the guerrilla
 general Kumenko (~~Kumenko~~ ~~Suban~~) from the Kuban.

Special naval forces from the Gulf of Kotor, now
 under the command of Soviet Admiral Kotelenko.

d. First Army

Headquarters: Stara Zagora (Bulgaria)

Consists of 6 naval divisions (the informant's report used

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this term without further comment), 4 motorized divisions, 3 infantry divisions, 2 parachute divisions, 1,400 aircraft.

Task: blitz offensive to capture the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Army will operate in the general direction of Stara Zagora-Maritsa Valley-Jedrene. For the capture of Jedrene, two groups will be formed for action as follows:

Group 1: Maritsa Valley-Dede Agac (Alexandropolis), and from there, with the cooperation of parachute units, to occupy Gallipoli and Sedil Bahr (Dardanelles Peninsula).

Group 2: Jedrene-Istanbul (Kara Burun). At the mouth of the Kara Burun the troops from Bulgaria will board ship. The objective of the parachute units is Istanbul.

Plan of Operations for the Near East

Front Commander: Marshal Kutuzov

Front headquarters: probably Tiflis

Units assigned to this front: Fourth and Fifth Army Groups

Disposition:

a. Fourth Army Group

Army Group headquarters: at Achalsich (near Batum)

Corps No 2

Headquarters at Achalsich

Consists of 1 motorized division and 1 Caucasus-Alpine division.

Task: operations in the general direction of Achalsich-Oltz.

After occupying the Oltz crossroads the Corps will cooperate with the other forces to capture Erzurum and the Trabzon bridgehead.

Army No 1

Headquarters: Leninakan (Alexandropol [sig])

Consists of 2 panzer divisions, 2 motorized divisions, 1 parachute regiment, 1,200 aircraft.

Task: during the first 24 hours, to conduct a blitz offensive, occupy Erzurum, and cut all transportation lines to Musch and Bitlis. Insofar as it is operationally possible, to press as far as possible toward the frontier of Iraq.

Corps No 3

Headquarters: ~~Trabzon~~ Trabzon

Consists of 1 armored division and 1 motorized division.

Task: to cooperate in the operations of Army No 1.

Army No 3

Headquarters: Batum

Consists of 6 armored divisions, 2 divisions of marines, 3 motorized divisions.

Task: in the blitz attack, to support the occupation of the Trabzon bridgehead and at the same time to continue operations in the direction of Trabzon-Samsun-Ankara.

This army will begin its operations 24 hours after the above divisions and will endeavor to reach its chief objective, Ankara, within 48 hours.

b. Fifth Army Group

Parachute Army No 3

Parachute Army No 3 will go into action at the same time as Army No 1 and Corps No 2. Parachute Army No 3 is assigned to the Fifth Army Group.

The strength of Parachute Army No 3 is 26,000 aircraft (bombers and fighters) and 900 Goliath-type transports, each of which can carry an entire company with its equipment and one light tank.

Task: to jump ^{off} in the vicinity of Kekurko (name not clear in the report) _[possibly Kirlik?] in order to occupy Basra.

Army No 1

Headquarters: Dzhulfa Dzhulfa (Makhachkala)

Consists of 6 armored divisions, 3 motorized divisions, 2 Caucasus (mountain) divisions.

Task: 24 hour blitz attack to occupy the Tabris-Nagodek area.

After the capture of this area, a large air base will be organized at Nagodek (?). The operation against Basra will be supported

from it.

At the same time the armored divisions will operate in the direction of Tehran, with the objective of proclaiming a Soviet republic.

The Turkmenistan Army

Headquarters: Alexandrovskiy

Consists of 2 armored divisions (especially suited for desert operations), 3 special infantry divisions.

Task: to invade Iran from the east and to break through as quickly as possible to the Persian Gulf.

General task: the objective of all these operations is the destruction and, insofar as possible, the occupation of the oil fields of the Near and Middle East. If possible, the forces assigned to the operations in Turkey are to be divided for this purpose.

Note: the report states that General Sedlitz participated in drawing up the military plans of a purely technical nature. He will be remembered as an expert on blitz operations.

Many of the names in the report could not be deciphered accurately, and proper maps are not available, especially for the Asiatic theater.

V. Plans for France and Italy

The following report is dated 1 July 1948.

Teams of experts have already arrived in France and Italy in connection with the Antoniyev Plan. Their mission is to carry out the necessary reconnaissance on the spot and work out plans for the parachute attack. According to the orders they have received, the teams are to remain on the spot until 15 August 1948 and are to submit their completed plans to the Cominform by 1 October 1948.

The entire task of working out these plans is to be conducted as follows: A staff of experts consisting of Russians, Yugoslavs, Frenchmen, and Germans has been sent from Moscow to Marshal Kuzma^zev (Tito) in Belgrade. Their orders are to work out a general plan of action in Cominform Headquarters, which is located at Niska Banja and not in Belgrade, as is officially stated. This general plan of action will be based on the various detailed plans which the above-mentioned teams are to evolve on the spot

in France and Italy.

Of this staff of experts, Kuznetsov has sent about 34 general staff officers to Italy and 14 to France. All of them are wearing civilian clothes.

VI. Order of Battle of Soviet Forces in Europe and the Middle East

The following report is dated 15 August 1948.

According to available information, the Soviet General Staff has the following forces in Europe and the Middle East: 8 army groups, 2 strategic air armies, and the commands of the Northern, Baltic, and Black Sea Fleets.

Disposition and Composition of the Army Groups

1. First Army Group

Commander: the real commander of this group is Marshal Zhukov, while the nominal commander is Marshal Sokolovskiy. According to an order issued by Antonov, at the end of July Marshal Rokossovskiy [probably Rokossovskiy], the youngest Soviet marshal, was assigned to this staff. His role is not yet known.

Headquarters: the staff of this army group is located at Stargard in northern Germany, about 30 kilometers east of Stettin. The staff is at full wartime strength. It was sent to Stargard at the beginning of July 1948.

Disposition: this army group is concentrated in the area from Riga, including the entire Soviet occupation zone of Germany as far as the Czech border, to Kiev. *Eastern part of S. 413*

Composition: the First Army Group consists of:

- a. Four armies
- b. Naval forces: four "swarms" of submarines stationed in the Stettin-Königsberg sector.
- c. Air forces: 8 squadrons of hydroplanes, about 1,800 aircraft, and 2 paratroop divisions.
- d. Forces in Poland:
 - "A" Corps: headquarters in Warsaw; strength 42,000.

This organization is chiefly garrison in character.

Political organizations: NKVD, UDBA [Yugoslav secret police],

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Cominform, and International Brigade units. Strength 72,000.

e. General Notes:

Army commanders: Lukachenko, Sokolovskiy, Katikov, and Vassilyevich.

One "swarm" of submarines consists of seven submarines. The submarines assigned to this army group are of the latest type. They belong to the base in Kronstadt.

The organization of a hydroplane squadron and the types of hydroplanes have not been ascertained.

The types and formations of aircraft have not been ascertained.

Organization of a paratroop division [a line may be missing here]. 25,000 automatic weapons. Caliber begins at 8 millimeters, increasing to 10 millimeters for wooden rocket guns.

The political units in Poland are armed chiefly with ~~hand~~ ^{hand} ~~made~~ ^{made} weapons. As such they are of no significance for operations of a military character, as these units are not trained and armed for such use.

Both paratroop divisions belong to the training center in Gorkiy (NishniyNovgorod).

The paratroop divisions have Kokand-type transports. Their speed is 700 to 720 kilometers per hour, and their ceiling is 9,000 meters.

The organization of the various armies belonging to this army group and their disposition have not yet been ascertained. The armies are equipped with the latest weapons, and each army has its own air force.

According to available reports, the strength of the Soviet forces in Germany as of 15 July 1948 was 572,000 men (infantry, motorized, and technical units) and 8,260 tanks of various types (including 4,200 of the latest types, which are a combination of the Stalin and ~~König Tiger~~ ^{"King Tiger"} types).

One-third to half of the motorized units are concentrated in Mecklenburg, the rest in the Thuringen sector. The main forces of the

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latter group, equipped with the best tanks the group has, are concentrated in the Main Valley. Insofar as could be ascertained, their operational objective is to occupy Frankfurt am Main within the shortest possible period.

The total strength of the First Army Group is 825,000 combatants and 400,000 noncombatants (rear and auxiliary organizations).

The forces at Thüringen are under the command of a headquarters located in a castle not far from Leipzig.

2. Second Army Group

Commander: Marshal Tolbukhin.

Headquarters: Odessa

Disposition: Czechoslovakia-Austria-Hungary, Rumania-Yugoslavia-Bulgaria.

Composition: 4 Soviet armies, 1 Czech army, and a [or "the"] Yugoslav Army.

Distribution of forces:

Austria: 115,000 troops, about 800 tanks, and about 200 aircraft (as of 15 July 1948)

Czechoslovakia: headquarters of the Czech army at Cesky Krumlov (Krumau)

Hungary: 1 tank division and an undetermined number of infantry and air units. Total strength: 220,000 men, about 720 tanks, and 4,400 aircraft (base at Debrecen).

Rumania: "B" Corps. Headquarters at Constanta. The present strength of forces in Rumania is 220,000, but it is expected to be increased to 420,000.

Bulgaria: what organizational units are located there and other details have not been ascertained, except that their strength is 420,000 (including political units of the NKVD and International Brigades)

Yugoslavia: 820,000 troops (purely Yugoslav units) and one "Special Soviet Detachment".

General Notes:

- a. The commanders of the armies assigned to the Second Army

Groups are Kirasov, Baranov, Petrov, and Seltov.

b. The report on which this study is based states:

"Yugoslavia is a special army district. It has 820,000 guerrillas

(1) ^{original} ~~in~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{area} and is slated to play a special and important role".

c. Headquarters for Austria is located at Baden bei Wien.

d. Task of the Czech army: invasion of the FNSBA (Upper Austria) region. Total strength of this army, including political units (NKVD and Czech Communist units), 20,700 men.

e. The report mentions that a "Special Detachment", under the command of Tolbukhin, is holding the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia and Albania between Rijeka and Valona. Its strength is about 200,000. The detachment is composed of several different tribes (mainly from the Tatar Basin). Its training is chiefly mountain.

3. Third Army Group

Located in the Caucasus. Other details not available.

4. Fourth Army Group

Also located in the Caucasus. Headquarters in Tiflis. Other details not available.

5. Other Army Groups

No details are available for the following army groups except the location of their headquarters: Fifth Army Group-Tashkent; Sixth Army Group: it is not clear from the report whether its headquarters is at Itursk or Irkutsk; ^{Eng "Itursk" listed in Preliminary MIS Report of the US} Seventh Army Group - Vladivostok; Eighth Army Group - Moscow.

Note: each army group has its own air force, four armies each, and each army has its own air detachment.

6. Strategic Air Force

There are two purely air armies, one with headquarters at Gorkiy (Nizhni Novgorod) and one with headquarters at Itursk (or Irkutsk). Further details on their organization are not available.

The following is known concerning the total strength of the Soviet air force:

A total of 86,000 aircraft of various types are in use. This

This figure includes 48,000 fighters, 30,000 bombers, and 8,000 rocket aircraft.

Various types are in use, especially Heinkel and Dornier (German), Douglas (US), and Liberator (British). The Soviets also have the following types: BATA (the latest model), Rokund (also a very new type), and one ~~NRH~~-combination fighter and bomber. The last aircraft was named for the place in the autonomous republic of Kazakhstan where it was developed.

7. Naval Forces

a. Northern Fleet

Headquarters: Murmansk

Composition: 3 cruisers, 12 destroyers ^{or}, possibly, torpedo boats ^{or} 194 submarines of 1,200 tons each, 35 submarines of 3,600 tons each, one "swarm" of V-weapon launchers (strength and other organizational details on the "swarms" not available), and 700 special (polar) aircraft.

b. Baltic Fleet

Headquarters: Kronstadt

Composition: 1 monitor (not the best; it has no name); several pocket cruisers, 8 damaged German ships, 6 destroyers, about 40 torpedo boats under construction, about 200 submarines, about 300 aircraft and hydroplanes.

c. Composition: 1 battleship, the 35,000-ton Kirolov; four 6,500-ton cruisers; 11 destroyers, tonnage unknown; 86 PT boats; about 100 pocket submarines.

VII. Disposition of Soviet Forces in Europe

The following ~~is~~ report is dated 1 May 1948.

According to available data, Soviet war materiel is now disposed roughly as follows:

a. Tanks: 8,200 tanks in the Germany (Soviet Zone)-Latvia-Lithuania-Czechoslovakia area, 1,200 tanks in the Vienna-Hungary-Yugoslavia-Albania-Bulgaria area, and 4,200 tanks in the Far East in

the Korea and Vladivostok areas.

b. Submarines:

The Soviet Union now has 270 large oceangoing submarines with a radius of 24,000 kilometers. Each submarine can carry one aircraft.

Six of these submarines have been equipped for launching V-weapons. These submarines are distributed among the Petsamo, Murmansk, Vladivostok, and a fourth base in the Far East, the name of which could not be ascertained.

There are four submarine cruisers and 42 small submarines of the Vulkaniya type in the Mediterranean.

There are two submarine cruisers and four small Vulkaniya-type submarines in the Aegean Sea. All of these are in the service of General Markos.

There are 12 submarine cruisers and 42 small Vulkaniya-type submarines in the Black Sea.

Note: All the above information [i.e. presumably that given under VII] came from a very good intelligence source. The information contained in the last two paragraphs was received on 20 April 1948 directly from Moscow.

The following report is dated 15 September 1948.

The headquarters of a new Soviet armored army is located at Bützow, 30 kilometers south of Rostock in Germany, and units of it are stationed in the vicinity. This army has six armored divisions of the latest type. Not all the units are at full strength, but they will be soon.

VIII. The Kutuzov Army at Arasa in Transkavkas

a. Marshal Kutuzov is now in the final stages of preparing his army. Its headquarters are at Grandscha.

The army is not yet fully organized, as officers and noncommissioned officers for 30,000 men are still required. When about 1,900

more officers and noncommissioned officers have been acquired, the process of organization will be completed.

The army consists mainly of special units. The personnel are very well-trained and most of them are paratroops.

The task of this army is to penetrate into Iraq and attack Mosul to destroy the petroleum installations. This action was to begin simultaneously with the conflict in Palestine, but it was postponed because Kutuzov was not ready.

Bases for long-range rocket weapons have been completed at ~~Shamshur~~ Schemacha (Azerbaijan). Platforms and other equipment have been so perfected that all the territory around ~~Shamshur~~ Schemacha-Suez-Bedner Abbas on the Persian Gulf can be subjected to fire ~~control~~ by ~~means~~ of these weapons. All preparations have been made and action may begin at any moment. A great surprise is in store for the Americans here.

Former President Dimitrov also is all ready and waiting for Stalin's order.

In my opinion, which is based on what I have been able to gather during various sessions, something is sure to happen in this sector. Until that time there will continue to be complications in Berlin and Vienna, and Zhdanov will not leave France in peace.

These words complete the report of my friend from Moscow. [beginning of quotation was not indicated] The above report is dated 1 July 1948.

b. The following report is dated 15 July 1948.

As reported previously, the Soviet army under Marshal Kutuzov is concentrated in Azerbaijan.

According to supplementary reports, his army consists of: 8 divisions (2 armored, 1 paratroop, 5 infantry); one V-weapon corps; an air army with a strength of 1,400 aircraft, and 281 NUR rocket fighters (this model is new to me) and MGB-22 bombers (formerly German Ho-18s). [The number 281 may apply only to the NURs and not to the bombers].

This army is reported to be 98 percent ready.

IX. Strength of the Soviet Army

a. The following report is dated 15 April 1948.

By 1 May 1948 the Soviet General Staff will have 6,200,000 trained soldiers.

b. The following report is dated 15 September 1948.

As of 17 August 1948 the following troops were under arms in the USSR: 1,200,000 paratroops, 6,928,000 ground forces, 736,000 naval personnel, and 780,000 air force personnel. They were distributed in various countries as follows: 163,000 in Hungary, 182,000 in Rumania, 298,000 in Bulgaria, 132,000 in Czechoslovakia, 835,000 mostly motorized, in Poland, 118,000 technical and marine personnel in Yugoslavia, 21,000 technical and marine personnel in Albania, 171,000 in Austria, and 1,426,000 in Germany. The last figure includes the new paratroop units and the latest armored forces of Marshal Rokossovskiy, which are equipped with the new Tiger-Stalin tanks. *[Insert Stalin tanks similar to German Tiger tanks]*

X. Organization of the Soviet Division

The following report is dated 1 November 1948.

a. The armored division consists of 760 motor vehicles, including tanks and transport vehicles. Strength: 15,000.

b. The motorized division has light artillery, ~~armor-piercing~~ and anti-aircraft artillery, and light infantry. All of the infantry are armed with automatic weapons. Strength: 24,000. All personnel, weapons, equipment, and supplies are transported by motor vehicle.

c. The infantry division has a strength of 32,000. Every fourth soldier has an automatic weapon, the others rather old-type rifles. Supplies are carried by ~~animal~~ ^{pack animals} power.

Infantry divisions are assigned to garrison duty and mopping-up operations.

d. The paratroop divisions have a strength of up to 24,000. Parachute divisions are extremely light and mobile units. They are equipped

with ordinary parachutes and special parachutes for mountainous and forest terrain, various automatic weapons of the latest types, light rocket guns, radar apparatus, and counterradar apparatus.

XI. General Data on Weapons

The following report is dated 1 November 1948.

a. Light guns include the 43.5-millimeter gun and the 8.45-millimeter gun. It has not been possible to ascertain whether these guns are armor-piercing.

The so-called combined tanks (their description has not been received) definitely are equipped with 43.5-millimeter guns. They are probably armor-piercing.

b. There are only two types of tanks that can be called new, the Stalin-Tiger and the Schierl super-tanks.

A third new type worth mentioning is a very light amphibious tank, which can be used as a tank, as a boat, and as a motor vehicle. It is capable of high speed.

c. The rocket fighters include the Soviet type S-53, which resembles the British-American B-29 in practically every detail and specification.

XII. Soviet Troop Movements Toward the Hungarian-Yugoslav Frontier

The following report is dated 15 November 1948.

An order was issued here [in Yugoslavia] very recently to the effect that a cordon 12 kilometers wide was to be formed along the entire Yugoslav-Hungarian border and along the Danube as far as the Austrian border. The population would have to move out of this corridor, taking nothing with them.

Tatar troops will be concentrated in this corridor.

These troops are being moved across Bulgaria towards Greece and by road via Caribrod to Yugoslavia. Once in Yugoslavia, these troops will be at the disposal of Tito, to do with as he sees fit.

These movements are in connection with the matters I have reported previously [presumably the operational plans described in ~~Subject No 4177, CD 7854~~]

XIII. Ship Strength of the Soviet Navy

The following report is dated 15 October 1948.

The exact table of organization of the Soviet Navy could not be obtained. However, a reliable document dated June 1948 gives the following round figures:

a. The Baltic Fleet: 2 armored battleships, tonnage not given; 9 cruisers (four 10,000-ton, three 9,000-ton, two over 10,000 tons); 16 destroyers, 23 torpedo boats, 93 combat boats (name not known), 66 Vulkaniya-type submarines.

b. The Murmansk Fleet: 2 cruisers, tonnage not given; 21 destroyers, 6 icebreakers, 163 combat boats, 18 submarine cruisers, 71 ordinary submarines.

Note: most of the submarine cruisers have been built and equipped for launching V-bombs. The Antoniyev Plan gives these submarines an important role. It is believed here that some of those equipped for launching V-bombs on New York and other important US cities will revolutionize the situation at the beginning of the war.

c. The Black Sea Fleet: 11 cruisers, most of them rebuilt; 46 torpedo boats, including Rumanian; 6 destroyers, 208 combat boats, 86 submarines, and a total of 147,000 tons of invasion shipping (My source does not define this further).

Note: My source comments: "A few weeks ago the use and significance of the Soviet Navy in a future war were discussed. The majority felt that the above-mentioned units would be unable to play much of a part, as almost the entire fleet is disposed in closed seas. They considered it a waste to pour money into them, and turned their entire attention to the following units, especially to the submarine cruisers equipped with V-bomb apparatus. The appearance of these submarines can be judged from the pictures in the newspaper Chernaya Armiya [sic]".

XIV. Submarine Cruisers

a. The following report is dated 1 May 1948.

On 1 March 1948 the 300th submarine cruiser was produced in the Soviet factory at Kronstadt. According to my source, this submarine successfully completed a cruise along the American [not necessarily US] coast, and another of its type succeeded in passing Gibraltar.

The submarine cruisers are 2,800-ton and have six torpedo tubes. The submarines are protected from wave action by radar. Further information should be received soon and forwarded.

b. The following report is dated 15 July 1948.

Pocket submarines exactly like the Vulkaniya models built at Emden under Hitler are in production.

c. The following report is dated 15 March 1949.

Reliable information has been obtained from a Hungarian engineer who was in the USSR as a prisoner of war that 60 Soviet submarines were under construction in the Kronstadt shipyard on the Baltic Sea at the end of 1948. These submarines were large and of the German type. The last group of six submarines was scheduled for completion in December 1948.

Almost all these submarines had been started by the Germans, but work was interrupted by the surrender. They were not damaged. All are antimagnetic.

IV. The Rocket Torpedo

The following report is dated 1 May 1948.

The rocket torpedo is a swimming V-1.

After it is discharged, the torpedo is controlled and guided by so-called Dezi waves. They travel underwater at a speed of 360 to 400 versts [a Russian measure, = 1.067 kilometers] per hour. Power is generated by a Dizen ~~propulsion motor~~ motor known as a V-1-type rocket motor. It was built by a Soviet engineer by the name of Koltakov or Kolakov.

The torpedo is 7 meters long and 52 centimeters in diameter.

Its useful load is a "specific explosive" manufactured in a German factory.

Serial production of torpedoes began on 1 February 1948. It is estimated that the four factories engaged in torpedo production produce 6 torpedoes a day. One factory is located at Yalta in the Crimea, one in Leningrad or Kronstadt, the third somewhere in the Far East, and the fourth probably somewhere in the Baltic states.

The rocket torpedoes have a ^{radius} radius of 120 kilometers.

XVI. The Soviet Air Force

a. The following report is dated 15 March 1948

At the large Düsenjäger (Jet Fighter) factory in Posen (Silesia), which fell into the hands of the Red Army, the Soviets found 200 completed jet fighters all ready for service. They were all Messerschmitt and Arado types.

According to certain reports, in all probability the Soviets have made no changes in these captured German aircraft.

In 1947 several unsuccessful attempts were made to examine these aircraft to confirm this hypothesis, but they are very closely guarded, and they move every week to a different airfield. Reports have been received of their having landed at Wiener Neustadt and south of Wagram.

~~_____~~
The factory in Posen⁷ was completely dismantled and removed to an undetermined location in the interior of the USSR. Most of the specialists (designers and assembly personnel) were taken away from the factory.

There was another factory near ^{Chiz} ~~Mos~~ in Czechoslovakia. Although it was badly damaged by bombardment, the Soviets found several improved Messerschmitts there. They secretly dismantled whatever equipment and installations they could use and carried them off to an undetermined place in the USSR.

Reports have been received from several sources that the Soviets

are having great difficulty in using these aircraft, because their flight personnel are inadequately trained.

1. The Messerschmitt 262 (Me 262) is designed for long-range strategic reconnaissance and for combat against four-engine bombers.

It is armed with four 3-centimeter guns, all ^{firing forward} ~~pointed forward~~ in the direction in which the aircraft is flying. Two guns are operated simultaneously.

Some types of aircraft have only one 5 or 4.3-centimeter gun each.

The aircraft has the following dimensions: length of fuselage 12 meters, height 2.5 meters, wingspread 8 meters. Its power is generated by two ^{turbines} ~~turbines~~. Duration of flight: 1 hour. Fuel consumption: about 2,400 liters per hour. The main tank holds 1,800 liters and the two reserve tanks hold 300 liters each. Crew: one, seated.

2. The Arado 234 is designed for long-range strategic reconnaissance and combat. Armament: like the Me 262, plus one 1,000 to 1,500-kilogram bomb. Dimensions: much like the Me 262. Power: two ^{turboprops} ~~turbines~~. Duration of flight (radius of action), 2½ to 3 hours. Fuel consumption: about 2,400 liters every three hours, as its ^{turboprops} ~~turbines~~ are smaller and its speed is about 730 kilometers per hour. Crew: one seated.

3. The Heinkel 163 ^[sic] (He 163) was designed as a fighter against single reconnaissance aircraft. It is used only ^{over [?]} ~~from~~ airfields. Armament: like the Me 262. Appearance and dimensions unknown. Power: two ^{turboprops} ~~turbines~~. Duration of flight: about 7 minutes. This aircraft reaches an altitude of 9,000 meters in 2½ minutes.

^{He 163} The aircraft takes off with the aid of a ^{launcher carriage} ~~vehicle~~, which drops off afterwards. The ^{aircraft} ~~He 163~~ lands on a skid landing gear. Fuel consumption: approximately the same as the Me 262. Crew: one, lying down.

After 7 minutes in the air, all the fuel is consumed. Thus the remainder of the flight and the landing are made without engines.

∠ "Red Army" in Russian is "Krasnaya Armiya". So far as is known, there is no such newspaper. "Chernaya" means "black" in Russian; "chervonaya" means "red" or "purple" in Russian, but would not be used for "Red Army". An adjective with the same root as this latter does mean "red" in other Slavic languages, as in Polish.

1947-1948

1947-1948

The following report is dated 12 October 1947.

The exact date of publication of the Soviet Navy could not be

ascertained. However, a reliable source of information in 1947 advised the

following information:

a. The Soviet Navy is reported to have received a number of new ships

in 1947. These ships are reported to be of the following types:

(1) Destroyers, 100 units.

(2) Submarine chasers, 100 units.

(3) The Soviet Navy is reported to have received a number of new

destroyers, 100 units.

ordinary submarines.

It is noted that the submarine orders have been built and

equipped for launching V-bombs. The Soviet Navy also has some

marines on board. It is believed that the Soviet Navy

equipped for launching V-bombs on New York and other important cities

will revolutionize the situation of the beginning of the war.

b. The Black Sea Fleet: 11 destroyers, most of them rebuilt;

10 torpedo boats, including Russian & destroyers, 100 combat boats,

50 submarines, and a total of 100,000 tons of invasion shipping (by

number has not been this further).

Notes by source comment: "A few weeks ago the sea and air-

forces of the Soviet Navy in a future war were discussed. The activity

left that the above-mentioned units would be unable to play any of a

part, as almost the entire fleet is disposed in closed seas. They con-

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In 1947 several unsuccessful attempts were made to examine these aircraft to confirm this hypothesis, but they are very closely guarded, and they move every week to a different airfield. Reports have been received of their having landed at Wiener Neustadt and south of Wagram.

~~_____~~

The factory in Posen, was completely dismantled and removed to an undetermined location in the interior of the USSR. Most of the specialists (designers and assembly personnel) were taken away from the factory.

There was another factory near ^{Chelb} ~~Mger~~ in Czechoslovakia. Although it was badly damaged by bombardment, the Soviets found several improved Messerschmitts there. They secretly dismantled whatever equipment and installations they could use and carried them off to an undetermined place in the USSR.

Reports have been received from several sources that the Soviets

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are having great difficulty in using these aircraft, because their flight personnel are inadequately trained.

1. The Messerschmitt 262 (Me 262) is designed for long-range strategic reconnaissance and for combat against four-engine bombers.

It is armed with four 3-centimeter guns, all ^{firing forward.} ~~mounted in the direction in which the aircraft is flying.~~ Two guns are operated simultaneously.

Some types of aircraft have only one 5 or 4.3-centimeter gun each.

The aircraft has the following dimensions: length of fuselage 12 meters, height 2.5 meters, wingspread 8 meters. Its power is generated by two ^{turboprops} ~~turboprops~~. Duration of flight: 1 hour. Fuel consumption: about 2,400 liters per hour. The main tank holds 1,800 liters and the two reserve tanks hold 300 liters each. Crew: one, seated.

2. The Arado 234 is designed for long-range strategic reconnaissance and combat. Armament: like the Me 262, plus one 1,000 to 1,500-kilogram bomb. Dimensions: much like the Me 262. Power: two ^{turboprops} ~~turboprops~~.

Duration of flight (radius of action), 2 1/2 to 3 hours. Fuel consumption: about 2,400 liters every three hours, as its ^{turboprops} ~~turboprops~~ are smaller and its speed is about 730 kilometers per hour. Crew: one seated.

3. The Heinkel 163 ^[sic] (He 163) was designed as a fighter against single reconnaissance aircraft. It is used only ^{over [?]} ~~from~~ airfields. Armament: like the Me 262. Appearance and dimensions unknown. Power: two ^{turboprops} ~~turboprops~~. Duration of flight: about 7 minutes. This aircraft reaches an altitude of 9,000 meters in 2 1/2 minutes.

^{He 163} The aircraft takes off with the aid of a ^{launcher carriage} ~~vehicle~~, which drops off afterwards. The ^{aircraft} ~~Heinkel~~ lands on a skid landing gear. Fuel consumption: approximately the same as the Me 262. Crew: one, lying down.

After 7 minutes in the air, all the fuel is consumed. Thus the remainder of the flight and the landing are made without engines.

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4. The Messerschmitt 162^[sic] was designed for combat against enemy fighters. Armament: same as Me 262. Dimensions: length about 8 meters, wingspread about 7 meters, height about 2 meters. Power: one ~~turbine~~^{turboprop}. Fuel consumption^[sic]: about 1,200 kilometers per hour. Duration of flight: about 50 minutes. Crew: one, seated.

A. In all the above-mentioned aircraft the cockpits are strongly armored.

B. ~~These aircraft are equipped with JATO units, which are jettisoned~~
~~at speed starting at 1000 meters. Equipment is used. Afterward it~~
~~is dropped by parachute. Starting time, i.e. from the instant the~~^{turboprop}
~~engines~~^{started} are activated to the take-off, is approximately 10 minutes.

C. Optimum altitude: 6,000 meters; minimum temperature 60 to 80 degrees below zero centigrade. ~~In this case such a temperature is not~~
~~found in any region.~~

D. The guns with which they are armed (3, 4.3, and 5- centimeter) have an effective range of about 1,200 meters. The 3-centimeter guns fire 80 rounds per minute, the others 40 to 50 rounds per minute.

E. The Me 262s, Me 163s, and Me 162s develop a speed of 860 to 930 kilometers per hour. The Arado develops a speed of about 730 kilometers per hour.

F. All aircraft are equipped with 162 or 17-type radiotelephones. Their range is up to 500 kilometers.

G. The life of a ~~turbine~~^{turboprop engine} in use is 30 to 35 ~~working~~ hours, after which period ~~it~~^{it} must be replaced and overhauled.

b. The following report is dated 15 July 1948

During the Ardennes counteroffensive in World War II, the Germans used special Düsenjäger (jet fighter) aircraft, but they were not a success. The Soviets have succeeded in getting hold not only of the plans but also of about 200 of the brand-new aircraft. German experts and captured Luftwaffe personnel have helped the Soviets greatly in obtaining them.

It is now reported that the USSR has not only a large number of

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these aircraft but also a good many trained personnel. As a result, the Soviets plan to use these aircraft not on an individual but on a mass scale.

c. The following report is dated 15 September 1948

The greatest problem for designers in the Soviet Air Force is ceiling. The present Soviet fighters can fly at a maximum altitude of 12,000 meters.

d. The following report is dated 1 November 1948

One type of Soviet rocket fighter is the S.53, which resembles the British and American B-29 in almost every respect.

XVII. The Paulus Army

a. The following report is dated 15 December 1947

1. Activity of the Group ^{headed by} ~~of~~ Generals Paulus and Seidlitz in the USSR.

A. This group of German troops in the USSR numbers about 2,000 German soldiers. It was recruited entirely on the basis of "volunteering" for the Soviet Army.

This group forms a part of the so-called Free Germany organisation, which was formed by Wilhelm Pieck ^{ek} before the war.

B. About 230,000 Germans of this group hold officer and non-commissioned officer rank.

General Paulus's staff consists of 80 field officers with general staff or technical experience, as well as auxiliary personnel.

Of the total of 230,000 officers and non-commissioned officers, 80,000 are believed to be commissioned. Another 3,000 now belong to the Red Army as liaison officers. This is just a temporary assignment for them, and they are expected to return to their own units at the proper time.

Besides these, General Paulus has a certain number of German officers now employed in various places and in various capacities in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany. These include:

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Major Walter Bechler, now Minister of Internal Affairs
for Brandenburg District,

Colonel Paul Markgraf, Supreme Chief of Police in Berlin,

Captain Ernst Hadermann, in charge of school children
and premilitary training for the entire Soviet occupation zone of
Germany.

Major Sets, now burgomaster of the city of Schwerin,

Major Frost, Supreme Chief of Police for Mecklenburg
District,

Colonel Simon, a director in the Ministry of Internal
Affairs of Mecklenburg,

Colonel Wilhelm Pfeck, in the Red Army, originally
a German, now a Soviet citizen. He is the founder of the Free Germany
group in Germany and the head of the Sed (Socialistische Einheitspartei
Deutschlands).

C. Task of the Paulus organization.

The soldiers and officers are under oath to champion
a future great and free Germany, to seize power in Germany when the
Soviets end their occupation of Germany, and to make it their task to
communise Germany. Actually other plans are concealed behind this mask.

D. ^{Attitude} ~~Disposition~~ of officers and men.

They do not regard the Soviets sympathetically, as they
consider them inferior in every respect. They do not express this in
any way, but on the contrary show full sympathy and the utmost military
and political support of Moscow.

The ^{regard the} French, Americans, and British ~~regard them~~ as their
greatest enemies. They ^{regard the} British and French ~~regard them~~ with greatest ^{dis-} favor ^{they do} than the Americans. Both officers and men are often heard to say,
"This way we shall surely stand in London in our own boots. Our second
coming will teach ~~the French~~ the French ~~in~~ their place, and Hitler and
Himmler's softness will not be repeated."

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e. Garrisons of the Paulus Army

The main camp and Military Academy of the Free Germany organisation are located at Ravanska, which is ^{about} 60 kilometers from Moscow in the direction of Leningrad. This is the main training center. Here personnel are trained in the use of the latest Soviet weapons, some of which were not in use during the last war.

Another large camp is located at the former NIZHNI/NOVGOROD. Here most of the quartermaster depots, supplies, and some of the ammunition depots are to be found.

B. The following report is dated 1 August 1948.

The German Army in the USSR

1. General Field Marshal PAULUS has no particular influence. His name is used for propaganda among the Germans in the USSR and in Germany. He has maintained firm connections with Marshal ZHUKOV since before the war, when ZHUKOV was Paulus's student at the Military Academy in Berlin. At that time Paulus was lecturing on tactics or strategy. As a result, Paulus is now an honorary professor at the General Staff Academy in Moscow.

Paulus and SEIDLITZ have been employed to expound the strategic and tactical principles of the blitzkrieg. It has been confirmed that several courses attended by large numbers of generals and general staff officers have been held under their immediate direction, as well as two strategic war games, the fundamental idea of which was the application of the basic principles and practice of blitzkrieg.

2. General SEIDLITZ was not regarded with particular favor before the war by Hitler and other Nazis, especially because of his wife, who is a Jewess. She is blamed for his having expressed himself rather frequently in defense of the Jews.

He is about 55 years old. According to some reports, he showed signs of sympathy toward Communism as early as World War I. He is now an entirely sincere advocate and collaborator of the Communist Party.

He is now a Soviet citizen and member of the Soviet Communist Party. He wears the uniform of a German prisoner of war and decorations of the Soviet Communist Party.

His task is to organize German units in the USSR, and his knowledge, experience, and connections are at the disposal of the Red Army. Like Paulus, he has no rights or official position. ZHDANOV, ZHUKOV, and others associate with him on cordial terms.

He travels frequently and visits German camps in the USSR. At the beginning of 1948 he participated in the work of a Soviet general staff commission in Bulgaria, and in May 1948 he travelled to the Far East on a similar mission.

3. German units in the USSR

On 1 May 1948, the German forces in the USSR consisted of 650,000 Germans. In these German units there are 8,240 German officers (the rest are Soviet) and 320 German political commissars (the rest are Soviet).

4. Disposition of the German units

Paulus's headquarters are established south of Moscow.

The troops are stationed at STARAYA RUSA, ^{Russia} SARATOV, KRASNOYARSK, and BLAGOVESHCHENSK, as well as at BRAILA in Rumania and BURGAS in Bulgaria. About 120,000 German troops from YAKUTSK have been transferred to RIG^a Oblast.

The German non-commissioned officers' school at STARAYA ^{Russia} RUSA is under the immediate direction of SEIDLITZ. About 800 Germans with Soviet citizenship and about 7,000 Soviet citizens chiefly of MONGOL or TATAR origin are enrolled at the school. The

teachers consist of officers from Paulus's staff and Party members belonging to the NKVD. All instruction is carried on according to Prussian principles. Several Yugoslav officers are also there as instructors in guerrilla warfare.

The so-called SEYDLITZ Guard is located at GORKI. This consists of special technical units, divided into the Air Force group, the V-group, and various other groups. The strength of this guard is not known, but it is estimated at several tens of thousands. Their training grounds and quarters cover seven huge kolkhozes. My source states, "A motor vehicle requires 2½ hours travelling at 15 versta per hour to cross the training ground."

a. The following report is dated 15 October 1948.

Concentration of German Units

According to MALENKOV's plan (the idea came originally from General SEYDLITZ), a general putsch is to be made in the eastern zone of Germany, as a result of which the Western allies are to be forced to leave Berlin.

Marshal ROKOSSOVSKIY has already received orders to concentrate German units (including Soviet officers and men) on the Polish border. A report places their strength at about 400,000. Molotov and Malenkov regard the activity of these Germans as a means for feeling the Western pulse.

This plan also involves a trick. It provides that a large proportion of the German's in the USSR will "desert" individually and as large groups. After they reach the West in their capacity as deserters, they are to play their assigned roles in the rear. The same thing is planned in case of a general war.

d. The following report is dated 15 November 1948.

The strength of the Paulus Army in Germany as of 1 November 1948 was 422,118 German officers, civil servants, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers.

XVIII. Soviet Bases for Launching V-Bombs

The following report is dated 1 May 1948.

According to available information, the Soviet V-bomb launching bases are located as follows.

In Bulgaria

In the Dobruja district in the vicinity of the towns of Teobadin [or Chobadin] and Hasaplar [or Hasarlar] ^[cf p. 4] (I am not sure of the second place name as a proper map is not available). Both these bases are installed to aim in the direction of Istanbul and the Dardanelles;

In the Varna, Sliven, and Plovdiv districts. These bases also have been installed for aiming in the direction of Istanbul and the Dardanelles.

B. In the Caucasus

V-bomb launching bases have been built at $45^{\circ} 45' 32''$ East by $41^{\circ} 41' 48''$ North.

In the Arctic

C. Plans have been made for the construction of V-bases for an attack on the US. Thus far no details have been received as the three expeditions charged with exploring the possibilities in the Arctic have not yet completed their work. According to available information, they are scheduled to hand in their report by 1 November 1948. I have been promised the details of this report.

D. In the Far East

Several V-bases have also, been built in the Lake ^{Khanke} Chanka district. Their operations will be directed against Tokyo and Osaka.

XIX. Experiments in the Field of Atomic Energy

a. The following report is dated 1 December 1947.

Of all Soviet experimentation in the field of atomic energy, the best results thus far have been achieved in the "Atom City" of Nekhayev, which is located at the foot of the Karakorum Mountains.

As a result of the achievements and experience of this scientific institute, the Soviets made their first atomic bomb test on 16 May 1947 at Novosibirsk.

The explosion was a little stronger than that of an ordinary German V-bomb. The aircraft that carried the atom bomb was completely destroyed, and six engineers, a rear admiral from the Soviet ship Kiril, and a colonel were killed. In consequence, work on atomic energy was postponed until January 1948.

The principal scientist who submitted plans for building the first Soviet atomic bomb was the German Franz Kuzmanski. He is known in the USSR as Number 160,000.

After the departure of the Americans from Dresden, where he had succeeded in hiding, Kuzmanski fell into Soviet hands. He was immediately taken to Moscow and exposed to cruel tortures to make him reveal secrets in the field of atomic energy, in which he worked in Germany.

At present he is in the city of Nekhayev, under special surveillance, and practically no one can get near him.

The Soviets expect that by February 1948 they will be able to apply the new methods they arrived at through correcting their scientific results by means of the data obtained from the notorious Canadian espionage affair (Guzenko, Zabukin, Dr May, etc).

The top man in the field of atomic energy in the USSR is the son of Yagoda, the famous chief of ~~the Cheka~~ ^{the Cheka} ~~the NKVD~~ ^[not identified]. All results of atomic energy experiments that have any positive significance are turned over immediately to Yagoda in person.

The principal centers of atomic research in the USSR are Moscow, Atomgrad (Atom City), Nekhayev, and Atomic Station ^Yut-8, which is located in a ~~valley~~ ^{valley} known as ~~Mrtvodol~~ ^[Mertvodol]. It ^{is} ~~is~~ ^[antecedent not certain] is about 4 by 16 kilometers and has a uranium content of .003.

b. The following report is dated 1 March 1948.

According to the latest available information, all Soviet work in the field of atomic energy is concentrated in three places:

A. The Urals and the Caucasus

Experiments are being carried on in "Death Valley". There is a whole complex of laboratories there. A group of laboratories is referred to as a yato (flock) ^{Locations? be identified as follows would} Each group is designated by the abbreviation yat (for yato) plus a number, e.g. yat. 8.

The best achievements in this area have been made by Laboratory Yat.7, which conducted its experiments chiefly at the Black Sea. (My previous report should be corrected, because the battleship Kirilov was not destroyed, as reported, during the experiment on the Black Sea. A torpedo boat was sunk, and the battleship Kirilov was so badly damaged that it had to be towed ashore, as part of it was under water. At the same time, the latest information confirms my earlier report stating that the battleship Kirilov also took part in the tests held by the Siberian group. A certain admiral from this ship was present and was killed, but his ship was not [sunk?]

All work in the Death Valley laboratories is under the direction of a certain Soviet scientist whose name has not yet been ascertained. Efforts are now being made to find it out, and the result will be reported later.

In order to determine the exact location of the various flocks, according to my source, two so-called ^{peiler} ~~peilers~~ ^[German - "direction finder"] ~~[not identified]~~ should be placed ^{"yato"} located near the Turkish city of Erzurum 60 kilometers apart. The sensitivity of the ^{peiler} ~~peilers~~ must be not less than 10^{-8} or 10^{-9} milliamperes, i.e. the galvanometer embedded in the antenna must be that sensitive. The vicinity of Erzurum is recommended as the most suitable place because its altitude is above 2,000 meters. As the Death Valley area is at an altitude of about 2,000 meters, this attempt would be sure to succeed.

My source states that the Soviets now can accurately determine the location of the atomic factory in Tennessee and of the other sites for atomic weapon production in the US by means of these ~~peilers~~. ^{peiler}

B. Siberia

The laboratories here are located southeast of Omsk at a distance of five or six hours by an automobile travelling at the rate of

60 kilometers per hour.

This seems to imply that these laboratories are located somewhere near the city of Novosibirsk, somewhat southeast of a line from Omsk to Tomsk.

The German scientist Franz Kuzmanski, known in the USSR as number 160,000, has been working in these laboratories.

According to available information, the best results in the field of atomic research have been achieved here. On the other hand, also according to reliable information, sabotage is practiced in this flock on a very large scale. At the beginning of January 1948 a great purge was held in these factories. I should receive data on the results of this purge soon.

My informant states that this group works chiefly on the basis of plans drawn up in Canada.

C. The Pamir Plateau Region

This group is headed by Professor Dr. Kapitsa ~~for Kapitsa~~ who was in Leningrad until recently. He worked with Professor Kovalskiy there on cosmic ray research.

This station is located at an altitude of about 4,000 meters, and its most important laboratory is at 5,000 meters.

Dr. Kapitsa has been working only on the purely industrial and agricultural aspects of atomic energy, endeavoring to apply scientific discoveries to the field of human activity so that the purely agricultural provisions of the Five-Year Plan may be better fulfilled.

Only recently several experts were sent there to apply their scientific discoveries to strictly military problems.

According to the same report, Dr. Kapitsa stands out as a purely scientific personality who is not in the least inclined toward Communism. Consequently the arrival of these military experts, I am assured, made him very discontented, but he is not in a position to do anything about it.

c. The following report is dated 1 July 1948.

On 15 May 1948 Stalin signed an ^aevacuation order for the

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"Sokolnik" (or "Sokolevo") atomic energy research institute in Moscow. Of this institute, only the laboratories for deradioactivation equipment will remain in their present location. Only 12 experts will remain in this laboratory, while 28 will be transferred to the vicinity of Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk.

This laboratory [i.e. the one remaining in Moscow] has been ordered to concentrate all its efforts on deradioactivation. Research on explosive atomic energy (bombs) has been transferred to three Siberian stations.

Experiments with uranium have been abandoned. At present all attention is concentrated on plutonium. Because of data obtained from (Pretty Anna), all the experiments are progressing well and promise early success.

I have obtained a document, M-234, on deradioactivation, which contains information and articles by a Swedish engineer and professor from Upsala, Sweden. I have not yet learned his name. The document includes scientific discoveries on the deradioactivation of bombed areas and on measures to prevent radioactivation from affecting people, buildings, and necessities of life. I can give no details about it now, as I am not familiar with its contents. I shall do so later.

D. Test of the Plutonium Atomic Bomb

Between 5 and 15 July 1948, Soviet experts will test the latest atomic bomb, known as the Plutonium Model.

My information states that the test will be made in the vicinity of the intersection of the 51st parallel North and the 63d meridian east of Greenwich. Bomb explosions are scheduled to take place there.

The bomb with which this test is to be made was built on the basis of information obtained from Soviet agents in the US by way of Mexico. Uranium is not used at all; this particular test will be made with a plutonium bomb.

d. The following report is dated 1 August 1948.

I have been informed that the test of the atomic bomb filled with

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plutonium was made on 9 July 1948. The test was a success. I shall have the details later.

a. The following report is dated 15 August 1948.

I learn from the latest reports that the results of the plutonium bomb test actually were negative. As a result, seven leading scientists, including Professor Dr. Engineer Kirilov, were accused of sabotage.

XX. New Weapons

a. New 55-millimeter gun

The following report is dated 1 November 1947

Technical data: great power of penetration, muzzle velocity, and rate of fire, highly mobile on different kinds of terrain, propelled by manpower, animal power, or motor vehicle. The entire mechanism of the weapon is operated by electricity.

This gun is supposed to incorporate the highest possible rate of fire, maximum penetration, and maximum mobility.

b. Andrusa^h and Barbusa^h weapons

The following report is dated 1 May 1948.

The Andrusa^h is a heavier and more modern weapon than the ~~Kacha~~ ^{Kachusa [Katyusha]} ~~or Katyusha~~. It has 12 to 32 barrels, the caliber of which has not yet been ascertained. Range up to 50 kilometers. The shells are filled with a chemical mixture which, when the shell explodes, very quickly burns up everything it touches.

The Barbusa^h is a 6-barreled weapon, caliber not yet determined. Its range has recently been substantially increased to 200 kilometers. Its shells are a type of V-torpedo, 2 meters long. They are more destructive and cause greater combustion than Andrusa^h shells.

Both these new weapons resemble tanks in appearance. The barrels are in the cupola of the tank. When the upper parts are covered with tarpaulin, an observer unfamiliar with them necessarily regards them as tanks.

Both these new types of weapons were observed in April in Hungary, at Papi [possibly Pap or Pap], Győr, [and] near Budapest, while

a column was moving towards Austria and Sombathely.

The following report is dated 15 August 1948

A report from Bulgaria gives the following description of these Soviet weapons:

"The Andrusa and Babrusa [sic] externally resemble T-34 tanks. The barrels are in the cupola, which is highly mobile. The barrels themselves are also mobile and can operate in all directions. Fire can be concentrated in a narrow space."

The Soviets are very proud of these two weapons. A Soviet officer personally told me that they are regarded as V-2s. He even thinks they will decide the war.

c. The flying tank

The following report is dated 15 August 1948

Information has been received that a Soviet engineer by the name of Telenkov is now working on experiments with the "flying tank". Some information reports that it is a special kind of tank on which wings and a rudder can be mounted. The tank is not self-propelled, but must be towed through the air like a glider to the place where it is to operate.

No other data have been received so far, but they will be forwarded when available.

d. Stratosphere balloon

The following report is dated 15 August 1948

The Soviet Army has a type of stratosphere balloon, which with the aid of special concave lenses can drop very hot shells, which catch fire and burn. At present the balloon can operate only in the daytime.

This information was received from a Soviet officer. Steps have been taken to confirm it.

e. Death rays

During the second half of 1947, all the medical officers in the Sofia garrison met with a certain Soviet Medical General.

Discussions were held at this meeting on various technical matters, especially in the field of military surgery, with examples taken

from the last war, as well as in the field of bacteriology.

During this discussion the effect of atomic bombs on military medicine was discussed. The Soviet general spoke approximately as follows: "Thus far only the US has the atomic bomb, but you may rest assured that it is not so terrible as what we shall have soon. We are well on the way to perfecting death rays, which all experiments indicate will soon be adopted in practice. They will be much more effective than atomic bombs. They are based on the theory of Makoniyev [or, possibly, Makoni or something similar], which our scientists are now perfecting. I shall say no more about this."

I asked my collaborator in scientific matters about this, and he replied that work on the so-called death rays (a name popularized prematurely but favored in the Soviet press) is now in progress:

a. In the USSR, by Vavilov of the Novosibirsk Laboratory, Krpanov, Tulpanin, [both?] of the Leningrad Laboratory, and Danenberger or some such name,

b. In the US, by a scientist by the name of Mauten or something similar,

c. In Australia, by Howrath and somebody else whose name has not been learned. The principal laboratory is located in Melbourne.

The following results are known to have been achieved so far:

a. In the USSR, scientist Krpanov is conducting experiments in the Pamir in Central Asia. He has succeeded in setting the steppe there afire for a diameter of 1,200 ^{miles} miles with a temperature of 560 degrees Centigrade.

b. This scientist's work is not based on the so-called death rays, but on rays of a cosmic character in the field of infrared rays. These rays ^{consist of} occur in waves, which are inherently capable of increasing temperature. These rays are only dangerous when they meet with rays from an anode in an external space. Thus Krpanov has succeeded, by causing such rays from two opposite sources to meet, in setting the above-mentioned area afire.

Scientist Vavilov (the son of the well-known Imperial Russian scientist, now dead) is much more successful. Thus far he has performed many major experiments on the Russian steppes and has succeeded in setting the steppes afire at great distances. At present his entire activity is devoted to two problems: increasing the distance at which an objective can be set afire, and regulating the direction of movement of the rays. At the moment he is experimenting only with weak power, from 140 to 260 kilowatts.

b. In Australia, scientist Howrath and his assistant have achieved very great success thus far. They have succeeded in producing rays ^{to} millimeters long and in projecting them a distance of 400 kilometers. They have also succeeded in achieving ionization according to the amount of power used and in producing, also according to the amount of power used, a short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~ of the power resistance used.

For example, if 1,000 kilowatts of current from the outgoing antenna are used, at a distance of 1,000 meters there is still about 1 kilowatt of power. With this 1 kilowatt, if it makes a short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~, a temperature of about 800 degrees Centigrade can be produced. If the short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~ is not made, it can be thrown for a distance of up to 100 kilometers.

These rays do not cause death to living organisms unless they make a short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~. This is true of Howrath rays and also of the so-called death rays or ionization rays, which cause death when in short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~.

Howrath has to contend with the same problems as Soviet scientists. His stations also must be 10 kilometers apart. He has not yet succeeded in making them coincide exactly.

Conclusion: Neither Howrath nor the Soviet scientists have succeeded in obtaining death rays in one direction. They have only succeeded in causing the contact of opposite rays from two sending stations a certain distance apart and in producing a short ^{circuit} ~~connection~~, which caused combustion.

Thus far neither group of scientists has discovered how to ^{transmit} send these rays as radar is ^{transmitted} sent. Until they learn this, there is no question of death rays.

Death rays, in the sense used in the current press, do not exist. They are only used as propaganda between the two camps.

f. Powder for use against radioactivity.

The following report is dated 15 July 1948.

Only eight technicians and scientists are left in the laboratory of the Sokolovskiy Institute for Atomic Energy Research. The rest of the Institute is ready for evacuation, as previously reported. These eight are now at work perfecting an anti-radioactive dust and paints made from it.

According to incomplete reports, the dust is a catalyst which paralyzes atoms, diverts gamma rays, and converts certain substances into lead.

Further details are not available at present but are expected soon.