

In case of a Russian offensive against Central Europe the allied troops will have to retreat anyway - for tactical reasons, or if outnumbered etc. Many U.S. individuals, soldiers and civilians, alone or in groups will no more be able to retreat with the troops, and will - though unwillingly - stay behind the enemy lines, and so necessarily form part of any "stay-behind-program", the most valuable, trustworthy and reliable part.

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The danger of their being detected by the invaders, or by natives sympathizing or forced to collaborate with the Russians will be great, though. For this reason all U.S. personnel should now be taught that in such case they should try to retreat to the mountainous parts of Central Europe, i.e. the Alps of Austria, Italy, Bavaria, Switzerland and France, which are offering more protection to scattered U.S. soldiers than the open and densely populated areas, because of their natural structure and because of their population which is thoroughly anti-Russian.

After the end of World War II many German soldiers and high ranking individuals stayed a long time in the mountains without ever having been bothered. It will, in my mind, take a couple of weeks or even months until the Russians would send troops to the mountains to search them for escapees, U.S. soldiers and agents. In the event that these troops should meet with armed resistance in the mountains they will probably very soon give it up so long as these "partisans groups" do not endanger the communication lines of the Russians, and so long as combat activities are carried on on a wide scale on the continent.

Of course, the Russians will check the roads leading to the mountains regularly, and they will perhaps block them at all for any traffic. It is, however, very easy in mountainous areas to evade road checking points, and road blocks for an individual marching or using a bicycle. I have from 1945 to 1949 crossed several times ~~the~~ crossed illegally the Czechoslovakian and the Austrian border back and forth (by day and by night) at sections which were supposed to be absolutely tight. Millions of other Germans have done the same or more, and are still doing it.

This is the reason why I suggest that mountainous areas should also be

~~Selected~~ ~~for~~ ~~as~~ ~~main~~ ~~operational~~ ~~areas~~ ~~for~~ ~~clandestine~~ ~~radio~~ ~~operation~~. Here are  
the areas I suggest: The Alps, the Westerwald, Schwarzwald, Siebengebirge,  
Spessart, Bayerischer Wald, Thuringerwald, ~~Spess~~ Odenwald etc.  
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Whereas in the Alps the radio operators will most probably be working under armed protection of "partisan groups" forming themselves by and by, and will have the advantage to be furnished equipment, replacements, food and clothing from the air, radio operators working in the other areas as mentioned above will not have this support. They will, however, still have more personal security than the field stations working in big cities. So, I will divide the field stations in three categories.

Field stations of the first line: Alpine stations, movable;

field stations of the second line: in mountainous areas other than the Alps, and in other remote and not easily accessible areas, movable;

field stations of the third line: in cities, mostly fixed stations.

1.) Alpine stations

Prepare hiding places for equipment and canned food now in the vicinity of isolated farm houses high up in the mountains, of hunting ledges, mountain huts and hotels (Berghuetten, Schihuetten, Schutzhuetten), and of small mountain villages which usually have a power station of their own not connected with the public power supply and driven by water power, for the master sets.

Prepare hiding places in the vicinity of log cabins, hay huts, and cow stables as they are scattered all over the mountains for field stations using a battery.

The actual spots where these hiding places will be established should be selected in co-operation with the tactical troops and their plans. Farmers in the vicinity must not know what's going on, so long as the set is not used.

The reason: Whereas in the lower regions there will be at least one stinker (a communist) in every farm village, in the mountainous villages there will be no "stinker" at all. However, one must count with the farmers psychology. More than his life the farmer loves his property. As soon as the farmers learn that this devilish things will be used in a war as radio sets he will destroy them for fear the radio operation might attract air bombing.

As soon as the war is on it might become necessary to inform the farmers at the field stations where the power station of the farmers is used. In order to secure smooth operation of the field stations

are even better. At least one of them should wear sort of a uniform or insignias. We will tell the farmers that their village is now under martial law. Whoever attempts to inform the Russians will be shot, and all the village will be destroyed afterwards. It will depend very much on the personality of the leading officer in charge of the station to maintain discipline and order in the village.

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Preferable to farm villages are mountain hotels with a power supply of their own, where nobody will and can interfere with the troops handling the radio station. All this refers to the master sets needing higher power than a auto battery can supply.

The Alpine field stations using a battery can be established far away from any human settlement. The man or men working on it should live in farm villages of neighbouring valleys. If they are working there as farm hands they will probably not be round up by the Russians. And they will easily manage to spare a couple of hours when it is necessary for them to operate the ~~at~~ radio station, or to move it from one place to the other. The men supposed to be operating one of these stations don't need to live in these areas now, or to try to get a job as a farm hand right now, and so to build up a secure identity. All the men used for these stations will be advised to move to the mountains at the first sign of an outbreaking war. They will easily find shelter and work with the farmers if they tell the farmers that they are losing their former occupation by the ~~farm~~ way, and so on. In my mind it wouldn't be too difficult. Since there will be no registration for some time after an outbreak of a war it would give them time to accustom to the story they will use when they will be asked first for what they have done before. The only thing they need is a new Kennkarte, though looking old. They have, of course, to be the first to come to the mountains, because later many people will follow, especially rich people who have already prepared shelters in these areas. If the men come first the farmers will be happy to ~~have~~ have a hand working just for food.

A field station in the mountains gives great personal security. Should an unfriendly monitoring service triangle the station in it would still take a couple of hours until the station can be searched. For this reason I suggest

that the station (the equipment) should always be moved after each contact. Two men are at least necessary for that. The moving can be done back to the hiding place, or even better, forth to the next place of operation which should be at least 10 kilometers away from the first. This means that for a field station using a battery several places of operation should be selected now or later which will be used alternately. It is preferable to ~~work~~ operate the station in the open air, and this can easily be done if weather is not too rough, than in a man-made shelter which will attract aircraft, and can be watched or destroyed by the enemy.

These people ~~working~~ operating an Alpine field station have to be taught several things which are of high importance.

a) Traces: In the Alps human traces can easily be followed in summer and winter.

The winter season brings about special problems which will not be referred to here completely because the one who is familiar with the winter conditions in the Alps knows them, and the one who is not will not learn them so quickly (and never theoretically). In summer the ground is ~~soft~~ always soft reproducing exactly the footprint of a man, <sup>moreover</sup> ~~especially~~ if the man carries heavy weight. It is necessary to find out what shoes the mountain people are wearing living in the particular area, and to use the same type of shoes. Usually the mountain farmers are using nails at their soles, and not the modern type of profiled rubber soles (Lucklein-Sohle). Rubber soles will leave no traces on stony or rocky ground, nails will. When moving the station from one place of operation to the other it is necessary ~~it~~ ~~ix~~ to mislead or delude possible followers by first walking the wrong direction and then using a stream or rocky ground to head back to the right direction. A possible pursuit with dogs must as well be taken into consideration. Mountain folks are used to follow human tracks, they have almost the same ability to <sup>find</sup> ~~find~~ human traces as the red Indians were supposed to have had.

b) Atmospherics: Sending and receiving in the mountains is often difficult because of atmospheric interferences. Lightnings are more dangerous in the mountains than elsewhere. Never should the station be used during a

Sound goes very far in the mountains. No loud conversation. Wild animals might betray men if scared away. Mountain folks do not talk much at all, and when they talk they are never loud. Climate in the mountains is always wet, this means that the equipment has to be sealed if not used for ~~examples of days~~ more than a week.

For hiding places I suggest to use the same tiny shelters the forest workers are ~~building~~ using built of a couple of logs, on one end put into the ground on the other end supported by some vertical logs, and covered with big leaves of bark. The bark offers enough protection against rain. The station can ~~xxx~~ even be operated from a shelter like this. Logs and bark are found everywhere in the mountains regions. If the shelter is put under a big tree it can't be seen at all, and if a place is chosen where no path at all passes by or leads to it (no wildlife path either) it will never be detected. These shelters should be prepared now. If mountains caves are in the area they can as well be used. However, it is a fact that most caves are known to the natives and that these caves will first be searched if any search is made.

#### Preparatory works

For the present I 'd say that the following steps should be taken as regards Alpine field stations:

Study the map for the most convenient areas. Take a motorcar, go to the areas. Leave the car, and climb the mountains or walk the ways which can not be used by any vehicle. Select mountain huts, mountain hotels, Villages a.s.f. <sup>the</sup> for the establishment of master stations. Measure how long a cable you will need for the connection of the master set to the nearest power supply. Try to find out where the equipment for the master set can be stored and hidden without letting in anybody in the vicinity.

Look at the areas where battery stations can be established, and march all the way the operators will have to march when on their way to the station, or when moving the station from one place to other under operational conditions. Future radio operators will be brought to the areas which they will have to use afterwards. They might as well try to find a farmer where they later can live. They will not do it under the pretense to look for a cheap and quiet place for their holidays and so will make friends with the farmer. Of course, they will have to

filled in they should anyway try to make the identity as good as possible for future purposes. Try to find ~~out~~ a forester where some of the men might later be able to work as forest workers, which is even better than a farm hand. Because that man does not arouse any suspicion when he is found in the forests. Select places where information can be turned over to the radio operators, and places where radio operators can be met alternatively. Find out what tool is required to build a log shelter, and try to build one to find out how much time it requires, and how to build it without making too much noise. The logs will have to <sup>be</sup> cut usually. The men operating the stations ~~sh~~ have to be made familiar with the areas. Find places where non-Germans can hide who do not speak the German language, and places where support can be dropped from aircraft.

2.) Field stations second line:

A study of the map of Germany and adjacent parts of Central Europe will reveal that there are more areas besides of the Alps which are offering relative good security to a clandestine radio operator because of ~~it~~ their inaccessibility for motor vehicles. Operators using these areas will have to live in villages where there is at least one little stinker in the community liable to betray any "fiendish parasit of the people's democracies." For this reason the following steps are recommended:

- a) Select the area,
- b) the future operator working in this area (not in the village) will move in to a neighbouring village for two weeks as a holiday guest with a farmer renting rooms to tourists. He will tell the farmer how much pleased he is of that quiet and "gemuetlich" place which means a lot for him since he is either
  - A) a novelist needing inspiration,
  - B) painter looking for good landscape,
  - C) same with art photographer,
  - D) business-man needing rest,
  - E) clerk, heavily overworked by the scandalous exploitative working methods under the system of capitalism.

After his holidays have expired he will frequently see the farmer again

the operator doesn't behave abnormally. His story must be plausible, and it can be plausible. A pattern of a story cannot be given here because it depends very much on personal abilities, habits and the type of the individual. Since I do recommend that no station should be operated by one person only the same procedure has to be followed for other individuals moving in to neighbouring villages around the area selected for operation. The two or three operators will have to meet for operation in a most unobtrusive way. They will have to train it now in peace-time. Their equipment will not be stored in any of the villages, it will be stowed away in a hiding place similar to ~~that~~ those used in Alpine areas. The selection and upkeep of hiding places will here be far more difficult than in the Alpine regions since the woods in Germany outside of the Alpine region resemble parks more than a fairy wood. And these woods are always searched by folks gathering fire-wood. Nevertheless, it will be possible to find good hiding places if assisted by a person knowing the character of the German woods and the habits of wood-gatherers. More such places widely apart from each other and not forming a significant circle around one of the villages where operators live should now be selected and marked. After every contact again the place of operation will be changed. Since these stations will have to be operated by means of ~~an~~ auto battery at least two men are necessary to move the equipment if it is to be done in one trip. (There is no reason why it should not be possible to do it in more than one trip; a lone operator will have to do it in more than one trip. When returning from his first trip he will have to be very careful when approaching the old spot. However, since he is the one who knows the place better than his possible pursuers, and on account of the fact that his pursuers will never exactly know where the station was they have triangled in with no house or landmark indicating it, it will be possible to <sup>avoid</sup> ~~avoid~~ unpleasant rencontres easily). When the station is moved first thing will be to remove the antenna and the ground wire. Then all remnants (slips of paper, pencil etc.) will carefully be picked up, the parts of the equipment not taken away immediately will be hidden carefully in some distance of the actual sending point. Conspicuous traces (the prints of heavy square shaped equipment on the ground, the prints of a human body ~~that~~ that had lain on the ground) should be

recommended to use a place where grass is growing. Avoid grass at all, especially high growing grass. The best places are under high conifers where the ground is covered with coniferous needles, or even better ~~under rocks~~ bare rock.

The crystals forming a special problem it will be necessary to determine ~~for~~ later - after the whole project has been discussed and investigated properly - what has to be done with <sup>them</sup> when on the way to another place of operation.

Even if two persons are working together on the station and when moving I'd suggest not to ~~the~~ carry the whole equipment in one trip. It seems to be more secure to let one person advance with nothing but an empty rucksack on his back and a little axe in his hands, wearing plain clothes like the people do who are gathering fire-wood. He - the vanguard - will concentrate all his attention to the way and signal the man behind if anything unexpected happens. The man carrying part of the equipment whose attention will be weakened by the weight he carries will only look and listen to the vanguard, and he will stop and hide immediately when signalled from his friend. Both men should at any rate have a truncheon or a club on them to "persuade" undesirable and impertunate passers-by that curiosity can be deadly. It is a principal question, and will largely depend on general circumstances prevailing at a time we can not predict whether the operators shall be carrying small arms, I mean fire-arms. Fire-arms have the unpleasant habit to get loose when they shouldn't, and to make noise. Only people <sup>accustomed to maintain/</sup> ~~with a profound/~~ fire discipline should be furnished fire-arms. Where the operators are in possession of bicycles (and all <sup>outdoor-</sup> operators should have a bicycle as the only means of transportation which will be left to civilians under Russian occupation) the actual places of operation should be and can be 15 to 25 kilometers away from the domiciles of the operators. The bicycles should be old and ~~looking~~ worn-out-looking, and so must their clothing. However, the operator must also be able to cover a distance of 20 kilometers marching it. This means a four hours march, and if his shoes are good he won't have any trouble. After operation comes another march of about the same time to the next operational place, and from ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> back another four hours. This makes altogether about 12 hours or a whole day, and a distance of about 60 kilometers. A good man should be able to do that if it is necessary. Of course, he can't be expected to do it <sup>every/</sup> ~~two~~ or three days. Sometimes he will be able to

Living in a village means that you know everything that goes on in the area. The operators must ~~take~~<sup>keep</sup> this in mind, and must learn to behave in the same way as the farmers when they want to keep something secret. Because of the publicity of all their beginnings the farmers have developed a particular ability to keep things secret. Although the time of mushroom/<sup>and berries/</sup>gathering would give a very good excuse for the operators to stay in the woods all day long it bears its dangers since during this time - beginning July, ending September - the woods will be crowded by people making almost no move, and no noise at all, and being bent to the ground so that you can hardly detect them with their white faces not shining through the trees. When they stand up occasionally their eyes will go round looking for colored spots, and instead of a mushroom they will pick a clandestine radio operator (who will then be dried, boiled and eaten by the Ivans). When two men are working one can always warn the operator early enough, the equipment can be buried under an overcoat and the operators will produce a sandwich each and start eating. They might even have been clever and lucky enough on their way to the place of operation to find some mushrooms they can show to a talkative old woman or man. The old man or woman won't stay long because a mushroom collector never cares for company.

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It is not recommended to use the night for marching with the equipment. This should never be done. Surprise at night is too easy, and besides of that the noise in the woods at night could make a nervous operator crazy. Only people who are accustomed to night travelling in woods/<sup>should do it./</sup> They must have a particular sense of orientation and a very good ear. Contrary to most Europeans Russians have a particular ability to march at night, they see more than other people do.

The first daylight is the best time for everything to be done outdoors, the time near sunset is the next best followed by the noon time in the warm summer season.

But, speaking of publicity/<sup>of the life/</sup>in a farm village: this means that the operators will immediately know when the enemy is beginning to search the woods for clandestine radio operation. The rumours would go round if only one detective turns up who loiters around the woods, and would warn our operators. After this the operators will close down their station for a while until the waters have

base station anyway, and so to enable to lead the flow of information to another area of radio operation. As soon as the air seems to be clear again they will resume work again in this area.

Operators working in these areas will have to live from the normal civilian market, rationed or (in farms) non-rationed food earned by help rendered to the farmers not as a 100 % farm worker, but as a town's-man who lives there because there is better food on the country, and who helps the farmers by doing some black market, writing letters for them and amusing them at night. It is evident that these people cannot stay away from the farm every day, but once in one or two weeks would not be abnormal. They can use various excuses, such as seeing the doctor or the dentist, or a friend or relative somewhere, looking for news, bringing the farmers something from a town a.s.o.

This shows that the signal plan cannot provide more than one contact term per week for each of these <sup>field/</sup>stations. Frequent broadcast-terms, however, from ~~should~~ the base station should enable ~~in~~ the field station to obtain information whenever it needs any. The signal plan will so be very simple, it might as well be possible for the field operators to learn it by heart, and so to avoid to carry around something written. It makes, on the other hand, work easier at the base station, spares men and the nerves-wearing listening without result.

I think there is no doubt that listening in for a frequency which doesn't call ~~XXXXXXXX~~ during frequent subsequent contact terms weakens the concentration and the zeal of receiving radio operators making them inattentive and careless at a time when the field station really calls. One should never forget that a soldier is no business-man, and that during a war he is only 50 % of a man as regards responsibility and sense of duty <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ concerned. It is an old wisdom that for a soldier (and officer) in war "everything must be simple as a slap in the face" (Conrad von Moltzendorff), a principle which should be applied for radio operation as well the latter though being the most complicated ~~matter~~ in modern warfare.

According to German registration laws the operators will not have to register before they have spent four weeks at the said village. After these four weeks they will see how the carriage runs, and will have to determine themselves whether they register or not. There is no legal necessity for them to do it if they interrupt the stay in the village for a couple of days, and

Should they stay with the farmer as personal visitor their period of non-registration would be 6 weeks. Besides of that several months will probably pass until any new registration is being ~~accepted~~ made, if any.

I forgot to mention above that the signal plan should in excess to fixed terms once a week determine 1/2 an hour <sup>(or an hour)/</sup> <sup>field/</sup> every day during which all/stations can transmit urgent messages to the base. At this hour all frequencies of all field stations should be watched by the base using ~~separate~~ a separate operator for every frequency. These contact terms should be known under the term "urgent date". During this hour the <sup>receiving/</sup> <sup>at the base/</sup> radio operators/know that they have to listen carefully with all their concentration for one hour despite of the fact that they will hear a call only very ~~rarely~~ seldom. For one hour concentration can be maintained, no longer. The receiving operator must be ready to answer to the field station at that time using the particular call signs assigned to him for this purpose, and the particular frequency the field will know according to the instructions given in the signal plan.

3.) Field stations third line (city stations):

Nearest to the areas where valuable information can be collected will be established the "field stations of the third line", i.e. radio operators working in larger or smaller cities. This subject has been talked over and over again which makes it difficult to add anything new to it. I will nevertheless try it. First thing I want to contribute to it is the fact that code sending from a crowded city raises hell with the normal listeners to the public radio. It might be possible that the Russians will abolish all radio listening immediately by confiscating the radios or by requesting surrender of all private radio sets to the occupational authorities. This, nevertheless, leaves the public agencies - even more dangerous - in possession of radio sets. I have suggested already several times to investigate the reasons why code sending of radio amateurs in Germany can be heard in private radio sets on the whole of the scale all around the sending place in a distance of several hundred meters. Three or four radio amateurs told me that they had to shield the radio sets of the neighbours before they could go on sending. This seems to be an important

will be crowded with code messages. After some weeks, however, when the Russians will have established their own Police, and will have started their propaganda it might become dangerous. And here is some more danger for a city operator. I was told that triangling-in is somewhat difficult in a town because it never gives the exact position of the sender. I think the Russians wouldn't fool around, they would in such case not hesitate to blow up a whole block, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ evacuate part of the city, and eradicate by all means any hostile activity.

It may be assumed that a future war will be still more brutal and ruthless than anything that has happened yet. Comparisons with the experience made in France and Holland during the German occupation should not lead to miscalculations. The Russians will behave differently, entirely differently. The Germans never made house-to-house raids like the ones that had been made after the war by occupational troops in Germany. It will even be very difficult to hide the equipment in such case.

I, therefore, suggest that city stations should only be installed in the outskirts of towns in weekend houses or "Schrebergaerten". Many of the will not be used, especially in winter. As a preparation for this service one or two of these little huts should be secured where the equipment can be stored until war begins, and where the first contact can be made. After this and every following contact the equipment will be moved to another hut. For this purpose the operator or operators will before their first contact try to find a suitable hut which is not occupied, they will make sure that they can enter it by means of a picklock or just breaking in, and they will look for a series of such huts as shunting places. As soon as the Russians find out that something is going on in these places they will probably - after an unsuccessful search - start to burn up all these huts.

Excellent hiding places for an equipment might also be old ruins in bombed cities (and new ruins). It will very much depend on the skill and smartness of the operators to keep their field station in a serviceable condition. A war is not like peace-time. The operators will only be successful if they work in close co-operation with armed resistance forces which will have to be formed to protect the "information department" of the stay-behind program. For this reason I will call this category of signal units the ~~fighting teams~~ "fighting teams". They will

and to abandon the set. These teams might be furnished incendiary bombs to destroy the set in case they have to abandon it. If they have no means to destroy it (and it doesn't seem to be necessary or important) the operator will only remove the crystal and will hide the same during his escape at any place he deems suitable if there is any danger that the team be caught by the pursuers.

Even if no armed resistance or underground movement has been prepared yet it will form itself necessarily of all the people who have nothing to expect from the Russians than a cruel death. First of all the German Polizei and Landpolizei of the Western Zone (and these Volkspolizei units sent here from the Eastern Zone by the Russians) will keep their arms and start shooting at single Russians etc.

It is generally assumed that the Russians will immediately ship all able bodied people away to use them as slave workers somewhere in the East. This is in my mind a false assumption based on an old experience which can not be applied to the circumstances under which a new war is going to be fought. The situation now is entirely different from what it was at the end of the last war in 1945. In 1945 the Russians rounded up all people from the age of 16 to 60 and marched them back to their country wherever their frontline has passed a two or three weeks before. In these areas only women and children had stayed back. They didn't find any men - except a few communists who were foolish enough to believe that the Russians would distinguish - and besides of that the world of the people they caught was collapsing. There was no hope for them in continuing fight. Where should they have resorted to? The West would have (and has) turned them back to the Russians.

Now the Russians will find a country crowded with able bodied young men who have again learned that life is worth living, most of them having experienced a sort of a new prosperity. And they know now for what they would be fighting. These men will not march to the Russian coal mines without at least attempting resistance. Despite of the fact that I do not agree in all with the American propaganda now made in Western Europe I must confess that the often abused and misused slogan of liberty, freedom for the individual etc. has begun to really mean something for the Germans. For about 500 years now the slogan of freedom has been the only means to take a modern civilization

with practical success. After the first world war Germany (and Austria) had a couple of violent revolutions. Looking at revolutions from the military aspect leads to the conclusion that there must have been enough men ready to risk their lives for an idea, or - in order to look at it from another point of view - people ~~was~~ with the desire to shoot at each other. I know from my own experience in red and brown paramilitary units (when I was a youngster) that the fighting men of these units chiefly consisted of three different categories: CONFIDENTIAL

- 1) men who have spent the last war as soldiers and never had a chance to show their real heroism; they hoped to be able to make up for what they had missed during the war,
- 2) men who had gone through all hells of the last war, and have lost the sense for danger; since they had survived the last war despite of so many dangers they had been in their self-confidence has become paramount,
- 3) youngsters who had just been a little bit too young to become soldiers in the last war.

These are probably the categories who will again become active under a Russian occupation.

From the point of view of our objectives it seems, in my mind, to be necessary for all city field stations (stations of the third line) to try to form sort of a body-guard for the operator which will give him confidence and the rest he needs when operating his set. There will be no or no good success achieved if the operator is all alone and has at any minute to fear to be shot in the back. That man is doing intellectual work, it can't be done properly by a nervous and fear-stricken man. Shivers running over his back and trembling he will only send N's, S's and Fives. I don't think it is possible to invent a cipher with these three characters only.

The adherents of a hundred percent security will, of course, object saying there is no security if so many people know what's going on.

I say, there is more security.

The lone operators only hope to escape a cruel treatment and death will be to talk. If the operator never can be caught he can't and has no reason to talk. If a man of his body-guard is caught that man wouldn't be able to tell the Russians anything about the signal plan because he doesn't know. But. the team

The above explained city station which will have to be built up in the outskirts of a town or in not inhabited ruined parts of it, and will be protected by a fighting unit will henceforth be called the "fighting team".

Another type of a city station will be the physically handicapped specialist. If any physically handicapped specialist can be found who is willing and able to operate a radio station under Russian occupation he too will form part of a network of intelligence and information units behind the enemy lines. He will not open up his station until it is secured that he can do it with the least risk. He will only be used as a reserve, and in such cases where no other means of communication are at hand. And he can only be used if he has a very good hiding place for his set which ~~cannot~~ is not likely to be found at a thorough house search. It has no sense to let him pass any transmission if the same endangers him. Because there is no use for a man who has been caught by the enemy.

Whatever I have written above has been written on the grounds of possibility and probability, anticipating events as they might occur after a Russian invasion of Central Europe. It would, of course, be entirely different if Russia succeeds in conquering all Europe, and the British Isles and North Africa as well. In such a case I don't know what to suggest, and I suppose nobody is able to figure out what would happen in a case like this.

In order to repeat ~~short~~ in brief:

There will be three types of field stations.

- 1) Alpine stations with chiefly U.S. teams. All Americans who do not master the German language ~~perfectly well~~ should try to escape to the Alps. Others who speak German fairly well might find temporary shelter with friends somewhere else until they can attach themselves to underground teams. They will find good buddies in the Germans.
- 2) Stations in mountainous and wooded areas somewhere out in the country, other than Alpine stations. Operational areas should now be selected for these stations, and operators prepared for their business, and being well trained.
- 2) City stations. a) fighting teams  
b) physically handicapped specialists