German Military Intelligence In World War II

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Nazi Intelligence Operations in Non-Occupied Territories
Christopher Vasey 2016-06-30 Drawing heavily on recently declassified sources, this examination of German wartime intelligence services traces the logistical and strategic expansion of the Third Reich's foreign covert operations in World War II. Beginning with the changes introduced to counteract institutional neglect, the author describes attempts to penetrate both neutral and adversarial nations outside territories occupied by the Wehrmacht. The Nazis created covert teams for counterintelligence and penetrating border defenses. Strategies were formed for assembling saboteur divisions in North and South America, while data were gathered on industrial installations to target. American fascist movements of the 1930s are discussed, along with Nazi sabotage missions in the United States and intelligence penetrations and domestic collusion in Latin America.

World Turned Upside Down
Marvin B. Durning 2007-12-31 In 1955, after assignments at the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and on board a destroyer, Marvin Durning arrived at ONI's office in Munich, Germany. During this year, he participated in the final stages of transforming Germany from a defeated enemy into a respected democracy, reestablishing its sovereignty, and shepherding its membership in NATO, which also involved rearming America's erstwhile foe. At that time, Munich, like Berlin, was a nerve center for the Cold War. It was crowded with U.S. troops and German and Slav refugees. Radio Free Europe called it home. The city was, Durning writes, “a jungle of competing secret intelligence organizations: British, French, American, Russian, West and East German, Czech, Polish, and others.” Beneath the calm surface of everyday life in Munich roamed agents and double agents who witnessed defections, kidnappings, interrogations that ended in death, and assassinations by bomb explosions and by poison dart. World Turned Upside Down is Durning's account of such activities. Durning served as the de facto executive officer of a small office of German intelligence specialists tasked with routine navy issues. But much more was underway. Known only to his commander, himself, and the yeoman who
typed the reports, former admirals of the defunct German Kriegsmarine attended secret meetings at his commander's house in the suburbs of Munich, where they worked to plan and create a future West German Navy. In addition, Durning served as a liaison officer to the Gehlen Organization, the supersecret German intelligence and espionage organization, and he recounts their activities here.

_Fighting to Lose_ John Bryden 2014-04-19 Newly released FBI and MI5 documents provide a fresh interpretation of key events during World War II, showing how German military intelligence, which was secretly opposed to the Nazis, aided the Allies.

_Operation Pastorius_ Charles River 2020-07-20 *Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading

World War II stood apart in many ways from every earlier war, not least in the way that it reached to every corner of the planet and involved a noticeable segment of humanity's collective resources. Battles erupted not only on land and the sea's surface as they had for centuries, but also in the ocean depths and the windswept heights of the sky. One of the war's most crucial struggles happened in the realm of the unseen, inside the human mind and amid the invisible flow of radio waves. Every war is a battle of wits as intelligence-gathering, tactics, and strategies clash, from the level of individual action up to the grand, overarching schemes of generals and statesmen.

Intelligence took on a freshly urgent aspect in World War II, however, as the fate of offensives, armies, and nations came to hang on the struggle to decrypt vital enemy radio traffic and military communications. By the end of 1941, it seemed as if nothing could stop Germany. German forces had swept deep into Russia, killing or capturing hundreds of thousands of prisoners and were closing in on Moscow. In North Africa, German and Italian forces under the command of General Erwin Rommel were poised to take British-controlled Egypt. In the Atlantic, German U-boats were sinking such large numbers of British merchant ships that it seemed as if Britain might be starved into submission. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor presented President Franklin D. Roosevelt with a strategic problem that went beyond how to deal with Japanese aggression. Although the war in Europe had been raging for more than two years, many Americans felt it was not their concern, especially with the ultimate defeat of the British seeming all but certain. Four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hitler declared war on America, almost casually and without seeming to consider the consequences. There was no diplomatic necessity for him to have done this and no obvious strategic reason. Germany's military successes were so complete at that point that Hitler seemed to believe declaring war on one more country was a trifling matter. In some ways, he was right, because in December 1941, the US Army was tiny and poorly equipped. In September 1939, the German army invading Poland comprised 100 infantry divisions and six panzer divisions. At that time, the whole US Army was comprised of just five divisions. Even two years later, the US Army was relatively small and ill-equipped. It was clear that, in strictly military terms, the United States was no threat to Nazi Germany when Hitler declared war in late 1941. However, American industry had the capacity and power ahead of virtually any other country in the world, so if America posed a threat to Germany, it would be through its capacity to produce weapons, tanks, aircraft, and ships in vast numbers. At the same time, America was simply too far from any
German-controlled airbases to make strategic bombing a possibility. Thus, if a direct attack on American industry was not feasible, the best alternative was to mount a campaign of subterfuge and sabotage. The responsibility for mounting an attack on American industry was given to the German military secret intelligence service, the Abwehr, which devised a plan to land saboteurs in America to attack factories, railroads, and perhaps conduct a random bombing campaign against American civilians. The Nazi plan was given the codename of Operation Pastorius, and it was launched in June 1942, just six months after Germany had declared war on America. What followed was one of World War II's most bizarre spy stories. Operation Pastorius: The History of the Nazi Intelligence Operation to Commit Sabotage in the United States during World War II looks at one of the war's most unique operations.

German Foreign Intelligence from Hitler's War to the Cold War Robert Hutchinson 2019 "Through a thorough evaluation of Nazi-era German intelligence reports, Robert Hutchinson reveals that, far from a haven of objective analysis on the margins of the Nazi dictatorship, German foreign intelligence agents repeatedly affirmed Hitler's misunderstanding of Great Britain, underestimated the Soviet Union, and downplayed the economic and military contribution of the United States to the widening war in Europe. Moreover, intelligence agents in these same reports were vocal in their identification and denunciation of the malevolent influence of international Jewry on world affairs. Hutchinson's revelation is additionally significant because, after 1945, many German intelligence figures found employment with the Cold War West, using their "expertise" in Soviet affairs to advise the West German government, US military, and CIA on Soviet military and political matters."--Provided by publisher.

Hitler’s Spies Evert Kleynhans 2021-04-16 The story of the intelligence war in South Africa during the Second World War is one of suspense, drama and dogged persistence. In 1939, when the Union of South Africa entered the war on Britain's side, the German government secretly reached out to the political opposition, and to the leadership of the anti-war movement, the Ossewabrandwag. The Nazis’ aim was to spread sedition in South Africa and to undermine the Allied war effort. The critical strategic importance of the sea route round the Cape of Good Hope meant that the Germans were also after naval intelligence. Soon U-boat packs were sent to operate in South African waters, to deadly effect. With the help of the Ossewabrandwag, a network of German spies was established to gather important political and military intelligence and relay it back to the Reich. Agents would use a variety of channels to send coded messages to Axis diplomats in neighbouring Mozambique. Meanwhile, police detectives and MI5 agents hunted in vain for illegal wireless transmitters. Hitler’s Spies presents an unrivalled account of the German intelligence networks that operated in wartime South Africa. It also details the hunt in post-war Europe for witnesses to help the government bring charges of high treason against key Ossewabrandwag members.

Canaris Michael Mueller 2017-01-30 This biography of the Nazi intelligence chief who spied both for and against Hitler examines the life of one of WWII’s most intriguing figures. An early supporter of Adolph Hitler, Wilhelm Canaris became chief of German military intelligence before secretly turning against the Nazi regime at the start of World War II. Throughout his
career, few who knew him ever understood his plans. Even
today, historians find Wilhelm Canaris a man of mystery
among Hitler's top lieutenants. The great protector of
German opposition to Hitler, Canaris was also the one
who prepared the Third Reich's major expansion plans.
While he motivated those who were eager to bring down
Hitler, he also hunted them as conspirators—one of the
many contradictions he was forced to live with in order
to stay in control of the Nazi spy network. This
superbly researched biography follows Canaris's career
from his first dabbling in the intelligence business
during World War I through his time as head of the
Abwehr to his execution in 1945 for his role in the July
Plot. A highly readable account, it tells the story of
an apparently old-fashioned naval officer, drawn into
the web of the Nazi regime.

Canaris André Brissaud 1973

The Reader of Gentlemen's Mail David Kahn 2008-10-01 One
of the most colorful and controversial figures in
American intelligence, Herbert O. Yardley (1889-1958)
gave America its best form of information, but his fame
rests more on his indiscretions than on his
achievements. In this highly readable biography, a
premier historian of military intelligence tells
Yardley's story and evaluates his impact on the American
intelligence community. Yardley established the nation's
first codebreaking agency in 1917, and his solutions
helped the United States win a major diplomatic victory
at the 1921 disarmament conference. But when his unit
was closed in 1929 because "gentlemen do not read each
other's mail," Yardley wrote a best-selling memoir that
introduced-and disclosed-codemaking and codebreaking to
the public. David Kahn decribes the vices of
Yardley's career, including his work in China and
Canada, offers a capsule history of American
intelligence up to World War I, and gives a short course
in classical codes and ciphers. He debunks the
accusations that the publication of Yardley's book
caused Japan to change its codes and ciphers and that
Yardley traitorously sold his solutions to Japan. And he
asserts that Yardley's disclosures not only did not hurt
but actually helped American codebreaking during World
War II.

The Walls Have Ears Helen Fry 2019-09-10 A history of
the elaborate and brilliantly sustained World War II
intelligence operation by which Hitler's generals were
tricked into giving away vital Nazi secrets At the
outbreak of World War II, MI6 spymaster Thomas Kendrick
arrived at the Tower of London to set up a top secret
operation: German prisoners' cells were to be bugged and
listeners installed behind the walls to record and
transcribe their private conversations. This mission
proved so effective that it would go on to be set up at
three further sites--and provide the Allies with crucial
insight into new technology being developed by the
Nazis. In this astonishing history, Helen Fry uncovers
the inner workings of the bugging operation. On arrival
at stately-homes-turned-prisons like Trent Park, high-
ranking German generals and commanders were given a
"phony" interrogation, then treated as "guests," wined
and dined at exclusive clubs, and encouraged to talk.
And so it was that the Allies got access to some of
Hitler's most closely guarded secrets--and from those
most entrusted to protect them.

Operatives, Spies, and Saboteurs Patrick K. O'Donnell
2004 O'Donnell draws on hundreds of exclusive interviews
with OSS veterans to present the first-ever full story
of American sabotage operations, throughout the European
German military intelligence in World War II
David Kahn
1981

Cryptologic Aspects of German Intelligence Activities in South America During World War II
David P. Mowry
2012-08

This publication joins two cryptologic history monographs that were published separately in 1989. In part I, the author identifies and presents a thorough account of German intelligence organizations engaged in clandestine work in South America as well as a detailed report of the U.S. response to the perceived threat. Part II deals with the cryptographic systems used by the various German intelligence organizations engaged in clandestine activities.

How I Discovered World War II's Greatest Spy and Other Stories of Intelligence and Code
David Kahn
2014-01-17

Spies, secret messages, and military intelligence have fascinated readers for centuries but never more than today, when terrorists threaten America and society depends so heavily on communications. Much of what was known about communications intelligence came first from David Kahn's pathbreaking book, The Codebreakers. Kahn, considered the dean of intelligence historians, is also the author of Hitler's Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II and Seizing the Enigma: The Race to Break the German U-Boat Codes, 1939-1943, among other books and articles. Kahn's latest book, How I Discovered World War II's Greatest Spy and Other Stories of Intelligence and Code, provides insights into the dark realm of intelligence and code that will fascinate cryptologists, intelligence personnel, and the millions interested in military history, espionage, and global affairs. It opens with Kahn telling how he discovered the identity of the man who sold key information about Germany’s Enigma machine during World War II that enabled Polish and then British codebreakers to read secret messages. Next Kahn addresses the question often asked about Pearl Harbor: since we were breaking Japan’s codes, did President Roosevelt know that Japan was going to attack and let it happen to bring a reluctant nation into the war? Kahn looks into why Nazi Germany’s totalitarian intelligence was so poor, offers a theory of intelligence, explicates what Clausewitz said about intelligence, tells—the basis of an interview with a head of Soviet codebreaking—something about Soviet Comint in the Cold War, and reveals how the Allies suppressed the second greatest secret of WWII. Providing an inside look into the efforts to gather and exploit intelligence during the past century, this book presents powerful ideas that can help guide present and future intelligence efforts. Though stories of WWII spying and codebreaking may seem worlds apart from social media security, computer viruses, and Internet surveillance, this book offers timeless lessons that may help today's leaders avoid making the same mistakes that have helped bring at least one global power to its knees. The book includes a Foreword written by Bruce Schneier.

Breaking Hitler
V. K. Clark
2015-05-03

As much as most people know about the Second World War, not many know the extent of the role played by Soviet intelligence in the defeat of Germany, notably on the Eastern Front. In fact Soviet intelligence played a decisive role. This book is a detailed analysis of this generally ignored aspect of World War II. Millions of Soviet informants; the Red Orchestra spy network; the mysterious Maria Poliakova; Richard Sorge in Japan; and the greatest mystery of all, the spy in Hitler's very midst "Werther"--it's all detailed right here in this concise

Nisei linguists: Japanese Americans in the Military Intelligence Service During World War II (Paperbound)

American Intelligence And The German Resistance Jurgen Heideking 2018-02-23 Even paranoids have enemies. Hitler's most powerful foes were the Allied powers, but he also feared internal conspiracies bent on overthrowing his malevolent regime. In fact, there was a small but significant internal resistance to the Nazi regime, and it did receive help from the outside world. Through recently declassified intelligence documents, this book reveals for the first time the complete story of America's wartime knowledge about, encouragement of, and secret collaboration with the German resistance to Hitler—including the famous July 20th plot to assassinate the Fuehrer. The U.S. government’s secret contacts with the anti-Nazi resistance were conducted by the OSS, the World War II predecessor to the CIA. Highly sensitive intelligence reports recently released by the CIA make it evident that the U.S. government had vast knowledge of what was going on inside the Third Reich. For example, a capitulation offer to the western Allies under consideration by Count von Moltke in 1943 was thoroughly discussed within the U.S. government. And Allen Dulles, who was later to become head of the CIA, was well informed about the legendary plot of July 20th. In fact, these secret reports from inside Germany provide a well-rounded picture of German society, revealing the pro- or anti-Nazi attitudes of different social groups (workers, churches, the military, etc.). The newly released documents also show that scholars in the OSS, many of them recruited from ivy-league universities, looked for anti-Nazi movements and leaders to help create a democratic Germany after the war. Such intelligence gathering was a major task of the OSS. However, OSS director ?Wild Bill? Donovan and others favored subversive operations, spreading disinformation, and issuing propaganda. Unorthodox and often dangerous schemes were developed, including bogus anti-Nazi newspapers, anti-Nazi letters and postcards distributed through the German postal service, sabotage, and fake radio broadcasts from German generals calling for uprisings against the regime. This is much more than a documentary collection. Explanatory footnotes supply a wealth of background information for the reader, and a comprehensive introduction puts the documents into their wider historical perspective. Arranged in chronological order, these intelligence reports provide a fascinating new perspective on the story of the German resistance to Hitler and reveal an intriguing and previously unexplored aspect of America’s war with Hitler.

The Hunt for Nazi Spies Simon Kitson 2008-11-15 From 1940 to 1942, French secret agents arrested more than two thousand spies working for the Germans and executed several dozen of them—all despite the Vichy government’s declared collaboration with the Third Reich. A previously untold chapter in the history of World War II, this duplicitous activity is the gripping subject of The Hunt for Nazi Spies, a tautly narrated chronicle of the Vichy regime’s attempts to maintain sovereignty while supporting its Nazi occupiers. Simon Kitson informs this remarkable story with findings from his
investigation—the first by any historian—of thousands of Vichy documents seized in turn by the Nazis and the Soviets and returned to France only in the 1990s. His pioneering detective work uncovers a puzzling paradox: a French government that was hunting down left-wing activists and supporters of Charles de Gaulle’s Free French forces was also working to undermine the influence of German spies who were pursuing the same Gaullists and resisters. In light of this apparent contradiction, Kitson does not deny that Vichy France was committed to assisting the Nazi cause, but illuminates the complex agendas that characterized the collaboration and shows how it was possible to be both anti-German and anti-Gaullist. Combining nuanced conclusions with dramatic accounts of the lives of spies on both sides, The Hunt for Nazi Spies adds an important new dimension to our understanding of the French predicament under German occupation and the shadowy world of World War II espionage.

German Military Intelligence in World War II Lauran Paine 1988

Information Hunters Kathy Peiss 2020-01-03 "Information Hunters examines the unprecedented American effort to acquire foreign publications and information in World War II Europe. An unlikely band of librarians, scholars, soldiers, and spies went to Europe to collect books and documents to aid the Allies' cause. They travelled to neutral cities to find enemy publications for intelligence analysis and followed advancing armies to capture records in a massive program of confiscation. After the war, they seized Nazi works from bookstores and schools and gather together countless looted Jewish books. Improvising library techniques in wartime conditions, they contributed to Allied intelligence, preserved endangered books, engaged in restitution, and participated in the denazification of book collections. Information Hunters explores what collecting meant to the men and women who embarked on these missions, and how the challenges of a total war led to an intense focus on books and documents. It uncovers the worlds of collecting, in spy-ridden Stockholm and Lisbon, in liberated Paris and devastated Berlin, and in German caves and mineshafts. The wartime collecting missions had lasting effects. They intensified the relationship between libraries and academic institutions, on the one hand, and the government and military, on the other. Book and document acquisition became part of the apparatus of national security, military planning, and postwar reconstruction. These efforts also spurred the development of information science and boosted research libraries' ambitions to be great national repositories for research and the dissemination of knowledge that would support American global leadership, politically and intellectually. military intelligence, librarians, archivists, Library of Congress, Office of Strategic Services."--

Historical Dictionary of World War II Intelligence Nigel West 2007-11-12 In the years immediately following World War II, information was disclosed about what has been termed the shadow war of the existence of hitherto secret agencies. In Germany it was the Abwehr and the Sicherheitsdienst; in Britain it was MI5, the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) and Special Operations Executive (SOE); in the United States it was the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); in Japan it was the Kempet'ai; and in Italy the Servizio di Informazione Militare (SIM). Sixty years
after World War II secrets are still being revealed about the covert activities that took place. Many countries had secret agencies maintaining covert operations, but even ostensibly neutral countries also conducted secret operations. Changes in American, British, and even Soviet official attitudes to declassification in the 1980s allowed thousands of secret documents to be made available for public examination, and the result was extensive revisionism of the conventional histories of the conflict, which previously had excluded references to secret intelligence sources. The Historical Dictionary of World War II Intelligence tells the emerging history of the intelligence world during World War II. This is done through a chronology, an introduction, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on the secret agencies, operations, and events. The world of double agents, spies, and moles during WWII is explained in the most comprehensive reference currently available.

**Double Cross** Ben Macintyre 2012-01-01 The number one bestselling author of Agent Zigzag and Operation Mincemeat exposes the true story of the D Day Spies. 

**Nazis on the Potomac** Robert K. Sutton 2022-01-07 Now a green open space enjoyed by residents, Fort Hunt, Virginia, about 15 miles south of Washington, DC. was the site of one of the highest-level, clandestine operations during World War II. Shortly after the United States entered World War II, the US military realized that it had to work on exploiting any advantages it might gain on the Axis Powers. One part of these endeavors was to establish a secret facility not too close, but also not too far from the Pentagon which would interrogate and eavesdrop on the highest-level Nazi prisoners and also translate and analyze captured German war documents. That complex was established at Fort Hunt, known by the code name: PO Box 1142. The American servicemen who interrogated German prisoners or translated captured German documents were young, bright, hardworking, and absolutely dedicated to their work. Many of them were Jews, who had escaped Nazi Germany as children—some had come to America with their parents, others had escaped alone, but their experiences and those they had been forced to leave behind meant they all had personal motivation to do whatever they could to defeat Nazi Germany. They were perfect for the difficult and complex job at hand. They never used corporal punishment in interrogations of German soldiers but developed and deployed dozens of tricks to gain information. The Allies won the war against Hitler for a host of reasons, discussed in hundreds of volumes. This is the first book to describe the intelligence operations at PO Box 1142 and their part in that success. It will never be known how many American lives were spared, or whether the war ended sooner with the programs at Fort Hunt, but they doubtless did make a difference. Moreover these programs gave the young Jewish men stationed there the chance to combat the evil that had befallen them and their families.

**German Military Intelligence, 1939-1945** United States. War Department. Military Intelligence Division 1984 "Published here for the first time are two hitherto classified studies of German military intelligence in World War II. One was done by American intelligence and the other by an Allied team. Both were completed shortly after the war in Europe ended. The first is "The German G-2 Service in the Russian Campaign (Ic-Dienst Ost)," otherwise identified as the First Special Intelligence
Interrogations Report; it was produced in July 1945 by G-2 of the United States Forces, European Theater (USFET). The second is "German Operational Intelligence"; it was produced in April 1946 at the German Military Documents Section of the American G-2 by a combined British, Canadian, and American staff. Now declassified, these documents constitute a concise, contemporary, and objective analysis of an enemy's military intelligence service at the operational level. The second section of this book, "German Operational Intelligence," contains many charts."--Editor's note.

Allied and Axis Signals Intelligence in World War II
David Alvarez 2013-11-05 The importance of codebreaking and signals intelligence in the diplomacy and military operations of World War II is reflected in this study of the cryptanalysts, not only of the US and Britain, but all the Allies. The codebreaking war was a global conflict in which many countries were active. The contributions reveal that, for the Axis as well as the Allies, success in the signals war often depended upon close collaboration among alliance partners.

Hitler's Generals in America
Derek R. Mallett 2013-12-17 Americans are familiar with prisoner of war narratives that detail Allied soldiers' treatment at the hands of Germans in World War II: popular books and movies like The Great Escape and Stalag 17 have offered graphic and award-winning depictions of the American POW experience in Nazi camps. Less is known, however, about the Germans captured and held in captivity on U.S. soil during the war. In Hitler's Generals in America, Derek R. Mallett examines the evolution of the relationship between American officials and the Wehrmacht general officers they held as prisoners of war in the United States between 1943 and 1946. During the early years of the war, British officers spied on the German officers in their custody, housing them in elegant estates separate from enlisted soldiers, providing them with servants and cooks, and sometimes becoming their confidants in order to obtain intelligence. The Americans, on the other hand, lacked the class awareness shared by British and German officers. They ignored their German general officer prisoners, refusing them any special treatment. By the end of the war, however, the United States had begun to envision itself as a world power rather than one of several allies providing aid during wartime. Mallett demonstrates how a growing admiration for the German officers' prowess and military traditions, coupled with postwar anxiety about Soviet intentions, drove Washington to collaborate with many Wehrmacht general officers. Drawing on newly available sources, this intriguing book vividly demonstrates how Americans undertook the complex process of reconceptualizing Germans -- even Nazi generals -- as allies against what they perceived as their new enemy, the Soviet Union.

German Military Intelligence in World War II
Lauran Paine 1984-01-01 Reveals how treason against Hitler's government originated within the Abwehr, a German intelligence organization which was Hitler's major source of information for planning the subjugation of Europe.

Watching the Rising Sun
William D. Voss 2004 This dissertation, through the systematic and detailed evaluation and comparative analysis of German and American military and naval attaché reports on Japan from 1931-1939, argues that both German and American attachés failed to provide adequate military intelligence information on Japan for the period in question. Both Germany and the United States
misunderstood and incorrectly assessed Japanese aims and capabilities on the eve of World War II. German attachés generally overestimated Japanese potential for expansion on the Asian mainland, and in particular Japanese aims for expansion at the expense of the Soviet Union. American attachés generally underestimated the Japanese ability to wage war and misunderstood Japan’s commitment to its affairs in China. As a result, both Germany and the United States misjudged Japanese intentions and capabilities in World War II, with negative consequences for each nation. Attaché reports were the most important intelligence source for both Germany and the United States in the 1930’s, and any attempt at characterizing the intelligence efforts of Germany and the United States in Japan must take these reports into account. This dissertation utilizes reports deposited at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and at the Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv Freiburg in Freiburg, Germany. While historical evaluations of intelligence efforts prior to World War II exist, there are very few studies pertaining to attachés, and this dissertation will be the first to attempt a systematic and detailed evaluation of the "ground-level" intelligence collected by observers such as attachés. This project should help, therefore, to fill a gap in the historical record by providing a clearer understanding of German and American intelligence on Japan prior to World War II. Red Army's World War II Victory Jeanna Muchow 2021-04-22 " Red Army, Russian Krasnaya Armiya, Soviet army created by the Communist government after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The name Red Army was abandoned in 1946. This book reveals the Red Army's mastery of operational level deception during World War II which resulted in their ability to hide major regroupings for surprising breakthrough operations that rolled back the German invaders. This revised edition adds insight to the shadow war between German military intelligence collectors and Soviet deceivers and the Red Army's ability to collect lessons learned from their war experience. With a resurgent Russia, there is a renewed interest around the world for the Red Army legacy in deceptive practices. Colonel Armstrong's study illustrates not only the effort needed for success, but also a direct link to operational surprise. " Stalin's Secret War Robert W. Stephan 2004 An animated adaptation of the story of the same title by Maurice Sendak in which a small boy makes a visit to the land of the wild things. Tells how he tames the creatures and returns home. For primary grades. The Soldier's Tale DAVID & HARRY LINDAUER 2014-05 "The Soldier's Tale" (sub-titled "Being the Life and Times of Harry Lindauer, Colonel, U.S. Army, Retired) recounts the life of an extraordinary individual, from his birth in a small German village in 1918, through his immigration to the United States, and entry into the U.S. Army in 1941. Most of the story centers on Harry Lindauer's anecdotes and adventures during World War II. The present volume concludes with his discharge from active military service in December 1945 (and will be followed by another volume covering the years 1946 until his death in 2006). What makes "The Soldier's Tale" so unique and so vitally important as a first-hand account of the various aspects of Harry's life is his own sense of perspective and ability to project a situation so vividly. Through Harry's own narrative (as augmented by David, his son and the present author), we learn about details of Jewish life in small German towns during the first third of the Twentieth Century; the impact of the
Nazi takeover of Germany; what it meant for a young German Jew to emigrate to America; and the day-to-day life of an American soldier, first as he battles fatigue, cold, and boredom in a Canadian outpost and then, later, his exploits as a prisoner-of-war interrogator in Germany in 1945. Harry kept such detailed notes of his military intelligence activities in 1945 that the present volume has extensive appendices with the verbatim transcript of more than 70 intelligence reports which he filed or to which he contributed. The reader can learn first-hand about the taking of the Remagen Bridge, German technological developments in jet plane manufacture, V1 and V2 rocket construction, and experiments in television. These reports culminate with the first interview of the German officer who led the anti-Nazi revolt of Munich, Germany in late April 1945, Captain Rupprecht Gerngross. So here is "The Soldier's Tale," a fascinating adjunct to the study of Twentieth Century history, as recounted one one of history's many, many participants.

U.S. Army Signals Intelligence In World War II

James L. Gilbert 2004-06-01 This book is part of the Army historical community's commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of World War II. American victory in that conflict was brought about not only by the valor of our fighting men and the immensity of our productive capacity, but also by the availability of superb military intelligence. Much of this intelligence came from the ability of our armed forces to intercept and decipher the most secret communications of their adversaries. For many years security considerations prevented any public mention of these successes in the official histories. Now much of the story can be told. To preserve the memory of the Army's role in this intelligence war, the U. S. Army Center of Military History has joined with the History Office, U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), to publish this collection of documents on Army signals intelligence in World War II. INSCOM carries on the heritage of the Army's World War II Signal Security Agency, which by breaking the Japanese diplomatic ciphers and military codes helped speed the way of our forces to victory. The book is intended both for an Army audience and for the general public - including those World War II veterans who participated in the signals intelligence war and who for so many years were constrained to keep their contributions secret. The security barriers have now been lifted, and the Army is proud to acknowledge those contributions. Harold W. Nelson Charles F. Scanlon Brigadier General, US Army Major General, US Army Chief of Military History Commanding General, US Army Intelligence and Security Command

Sons and Soldiers

Bruce Henderson 2017-07-25 New York Times Bestseller The definitive story of the Ritchie Boys, as featured on CBS's 60 Minutes "An irresistible history of the WWII Jewish refugees who returned to Europe to fight the Nazis.” —Newsday They were young Jewish boys who escaped from Nazi-occupied Europe and resettled in America. After the United States entered the war, they returned to fight for their adopted homeland and for the families they had left behind. Their stories tell the tale of one of the U.S. Army’s greatest secret weapons. Sons and Soldiers begins during the menacing rise of Hitler’s Nazi party, as Jewish families were trying desperately to get out of Europe. Bestselling author Bruce Henderson captures the heartbreaking stories of parents choosing to send their young sons away to uncertain futures in America, perhaps
never to see them again. As these boys became young men, they were determined to join the fight in Europe. Henderson describes how they were recruited into the U.S. Army and how their unique mastery of the German language and psychology was put to use to interrogate German prisoners of war. These young men—known as the Ritchie Boys, after the Maryland camp where they trained—knew what the Nazis would do to them if they were captured. Yet they leapt at the opportunity to be sent in small, elite teams to join every major combat unit in Europe, where they collected key tactical intelligence on enemy strength, troop and armored movements, and defensive positions that saved American lives and helped win the war. A postwar army report found that nearly 60 percent of the credible intelligence gathered in Europe came from the Ritchie Boys. Sons and Soldiers draws on original interviews and extensive archival research to vividly re-create the stories of six of these men, tracing their journeys from childhood through their escapes from Europe, their feats and sacrifices during the war, and finally their desperate attempts to find their missing loved ones. Sons and Soldiers is an epic story of heroism, courage, and patriotism that will not soon be forgotten.

**Hitler's Spies**
David Kahn 1978
The first full account of Hitler's extensive intelligence network—and the dramatic story of how Germany lost the battle of the secret services in World War II.

**German Anti-Nazi Espionage in the Second World War**
Jonathan S. Gould 2018-09-13
This book tells the dramatic story of the recruitment and training of a group of German communist exiles by the London office of the Office of Strategic Services for key spy missions into Nazi Germany during the final months of World War II. The book chronicles their stand against the rise of Hitler in 1930s that caused them to flee Germany for Czechoslovakia and then England where they resettled and awaited an opportunity to get back into the war against the Nazis. That chance would arrive in late 1944 when the OSS recruited them for these important missions which became part of the historic German Penetration Campaign. Some of the German exiles carried out successful missions that provided key military intelligence to the Allied armies advancing into Germany while others suffered untimely deaths immediately upon the dispatch of their missions that still raise troubling issues. And based on declassified East German government files, this book also reveals that notwithstanding the US military alliance with the Soviet Union, a few of the German communist exiles betrayed the trust that the OSS had placed in them by working with a secret spy network in England that enabled its agents to receive top secret mission related information and OSS sources and methods. That spy network was run by the GRU, the Red Army military intelligence service. This is the same intelligence service that has just been cited by US law enforcement officers as having hacked into computers run by the Democratic National Committee and launched a social media campaign in order to influence the outcome of the 2016 U.S. presidential election. While the dual loyalties of the German exiles later became known to the United States military, such knowledge did not prevent it from posthumously awarding military decorations to the men who led these missions. Until that day, no German national had ever been presented with such medals for their service to the Allied armies in World War II.

**Geniuses at War**
David A. Price 2021-06-22
The dramatic,
untold story of the brilliant team whose feats of innovation and engineering created the world’s first digital electronic computer—decrypting the Nazis’ toughest code, helping bring an end to WWII, and ushering in the information age. Planning the invasion of Normandy, the Allies knew that decoding the communications of the Nazi high command was imperative for its success. But standing in their way was an encryption machine they called Tunny (British English for “tuna”), which was vastly more difficult to crack than the infamous Enigma cipher. To surmount this seemingly impossible challenge, Alan Turing, the Enigma codebreaker, brought in a maverick English working-class engineer named Tommy Flowers who devised the ingenious, daring, and controversial plan to build a machine that would calculate at breathtaking speed and break the code in nearly real time. Together with the pioneering mathematician Max Newman, Flowers and his team produced—against the odds, the clock, and a resistant leadership—Colossus, the world’s first digital electronic computer, the machine that would help bring the war to an end. Drawing upon recently declassified sources, David A. Price’s Geniuses at War tells, for the first time, the full mesmerizing story of the great minds behind Colossus and chronicles the remarkable feats of engineering genius that marked the dawn of the digital age.

Hitler's Secret War in South America, 1939--1945 Stanley E. Hilton 1981-02 In the years that followed World War II, hundreds of books were written about different aspects of that unprecedented conflict, but the details of the "secret war" in the West were slow to appear, in large part because of agreements concluded in 1945 between the American and British governments that forbade the release of information on covert operations, especially in the field of cryptanalysis, that is, the interception and decrypting of enemy radio communications. A curtain of silence thus descended on that vital phase of the Allied struggle against the European Axis. From the point of view of Germany's clandestine war effort, the situation was slightly different because the Reich had lost the war; even so, the archives of the Abwehr, as the Amt/Ausland of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, or Foreign Department of the Armed Forces High Command, was known, could not be located, and it was logically assumed that the Germans had destroyed them before the war ended.


World War II Journal 9: Gebirgsjaeger: Germany's Mountain Troops Ray Merriam 2009-05-01 Presents 25 articles on the units, weapons, equipment, uniforms and insignia, awards, operations, references. Also includes the complete U.S. War Dept. Military Intelligence Service publication, Special Series 28: German Mountain Troops, published in December 1944. 328 pages, 316 photos, 42 illustrations, 4 maps, 17 tables.

The Ultimate Enemy Wesley K. Wark 2018-05-31 How realistically did the British government assess the threat from Nazi Germany during the 1930s? How accurate was British intelligence's understanding of Hitler's aims and Germany's military and industrial capabilities? In The Ultimate Enemy, Wesley K. Wark catalogues the many misperceptions about Nazi Germany that were often fostered by British intelligence. This book, the product of exhaustive archival research, first looks at the goals of British intelligence in the 1930s. He explains
the various views of German power held by the principal Whitehall authorities—including the various military intelligence directorates and the semi-clandestine Industrial Intelligence Centre—and he describes the efforts of senior officials to fit their perceptions of German power into the framework of British military and diplomatic policy. Identifying the four phases through which the British intelligence effort evolved, he assesses its shortcomings and successes, and he calls into question the underlying premises of British intelligence doctrine. Wark shows that faulty intelligence assessments were crucial in shaping the British policy of appeasement up to the outbreak of World War II. His book offers a new perspective on British policy in the interwar period and also contributes a fascinating case study in the workings of intelligence services during a period of worldwide crisis.