

# CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Headquarters Army Air Forces  
Washington

November 27, 1942.

Counter Intelligence Bulletin No. 16

SUBJECT: German Espionage Agents in the United States  
and Great Britain.

A8-5/EF3

1. It has been brought to the attention of this Headquarters that German Espionage Agents in the United States and Great Britain have been instructed to attempt to recruit agents among Belgian and Polish evacuees.

2. These agents have been further instructed to obtain information concerning the production, military equipment, training, tactics, operations, losses, etc. of both this country and Great Britain.

3. Because of the thoroughness with which the agents of the enemy have been indoctrinated, and the wide variety and scope of intelligence objectives assigned to them, the instructions have been set forth in detail on the following pages, in order that counter intelligence measures may be effected, wherever appropriate.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

/s/

A. W. BROCK, JR.,  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Director of Intelligence Service.

Distribution:  
Squadron

C-488, AF

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Authority NND 907026

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR GERMAN ESPIONAGE AGENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

PART I

1. Projects discussed in the U.S. as regards new debarkation bases on the European continent and in Africa.

2. Bases and strong points in the South-American countries for the transportation of troops and material destined for Europe, Africa, and the Near-East.

3. Bases and strong points in the South-American countries for transportation by plane and those used for war material in general.

4. New sea lanes utilized in transporting material and raw material from Africa and South America to the United States, and lanes used along the western coast of the American continent.

5. Difficulties that can be observed resulting from the operations of submarines of the Axis, and which oblige the merchant ships to depart from their ordinary trans-Atlantic routes.

6. Losses of tonnage, and the effect of such losses on transports by sea.

7. Statistics of the total tonnage available to the United States.

8. War Industries:

a. Location of naval shops, docks; dates when units of the navy and merchant marine are placed in the shops. Date of beginning construction and presumable completion.

b. The type of raw material most essential, and the absence of which may have been noted.

c. The type of raw material most urgently required in these industries.

d. The type of manufacture undertaken by each industrialist, and all available numerical data.

e. The amount produced by these, and monthly statistics.

f. The location of factories and industries.

g. Manufacture of the following types of material: aviation, anti-aircraft, tanks, combat cars, heavy and light artillery, armaments, automatic weapons, motorized units, anti-

tank equipment, ammunition, aviation bombs, etc.

9. Which are the units of the Army, troops, personnel, material, etc....located on Iceland, in Greenland, Newfoundland, and in the bases leased by England to the United States?

10. Itinerary for convoy of war material:

a. Bases for setting up material derived from the United States.

b. Debarkation ports in the countries for which this material and these troops are destined.

c. Bases and points of destination for material and troops of the belligerent zone on the European continent, in North Africa, and the Near East.

d. Places for concentrating material for purposes of embarkation.

e. Type of convoy by land, sea, or by air.

11. Date and statistics regarding material sent to allied countries inimical to the Axis.

a. Every type of war material.

b. Raw material and machinery for war material production.

c. Aviation bombs, artillery shells, and armament in general.

d. Anti-aircraft machine-guns.

e. Anti-aircraft equipment, searchlight, localizers, etc.

f. Armaments for planes.

g. Replacement pieces for motors.

h. Replacement pieces and replacement motors.

i. Fuselage of planes with or without motor.

12. Points and bases of concentration for war material, planes, tanks, artillery combat trucks, ammunition, troops and personnel to be transported in allied countries inimical to the Axis, by way of giving direct or indirect aid on the battle fields, except Japan.

13. Output of pilot training schools, per three-month period.

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14. Number and quantity of parachutists in the army and navy.
15. New organization of aerial armadas.
16. Distribution and organization of aviation units in the army and air forces.
17. Presence and degree of advancement of British and Russian pilots in the aviation schools of the United States.
18. Number and quantity of anti-aircraft pieces, together with their units for projectors (searchlight), localization, apparatus for control and command, and anti-aircraft machine guns.
19. Number (identification) and strength of the different anti-aircraft units and corps.....
20. Number (identification) and strength of pilots: Army, Navy and civilian.
21. Number (identification) and strength of the aviation personnel, as for instance: observers, radio-telegraphists, mechanics, and anti-aircraft personnel.
22. Strength of units and parachute groups, and number of parachutists in the army and air forces.
23. Number of air units, aviation units and specialized units of the navy and army.
24. Amount of provisioning and routes of access for the various combat zones, exclusive of zones of combat with Japan.
25. Means of protection employed for transports and convoys by aviation and anti-aircraft units.
26. Losses of plane carriers and other units of the navy and merchant marine.
27. Losses and destruction caused at the bases and at American and British strong points in North Africa and the Near East.
28. Losses of planes and aviation personnel in combat.
29. Number of military planes: bombers, fighter and reconnaissance planes of the army and navy.

PART II

1. Air Forces of the United States in Northern Ireland.
2. Fields used as points of departure for bombing attacks

against Germany and Northern France.

3. Airplane Production:

Number of planes of each type (fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, cooperation and supporting planes and dive bombers).

4. Aviation Schools:

Place: Time of course of instruction: Number of pupils?

5. Details concerning the airdromes:

a. Position of the anti-aircraft batteries? Number? Types and calibers?

b. Searchlights? Number?

c. Signal lights for night flying.

d. Fuel deposits? Above ground? Under ground? Type of roofing? Qualities?

e. Runways for landing and taking off? Cement?

f. Approximate size of the camp.

g. Repair shops? Assembly shops? How important?

h. What is the number of hangers? Masonry? Wood? What kind? What is the approximate area of ground covered?

i. The number of the "Squadron" and to what group it is attached.

j. Is it a base for the Army Co-operation Command, a bomber command, a fighter command, or a coastal command?

k. Name of the place and of the nearest locality? At what distance?

6. Parachutists:

a. To what army are the parachutists being attached? Land armies? To the RAF?

b. Number and types of planes destined for the parachutists?

c. How long a period of time does the course of instruction cover?

d. Where are the instruction centers for parachutists located?

7. Captive Balloons:

How are the units of captive balloons formed?

8. Anti-Aircraft Defense:

a. How are the anti-aircraft divisions sub-divided? The anti-aircraft regiments? The searchlight regiments? The listening station and alarm battalions?

b. Is the anti-aircraft defense dependent upon the army?

c. Is it dependent upon the mobile defenses of the army?

d. Is it dependent upon fixed defenses by the RAF?

TRANSPORTATION of planes from the United States?

a. Types.

b. Quantities (per month or per week).

c. Airport of arrival.

Always indicate the date when the information was obtained; and never translate English words such as Command, Headquarters, and the like.

PART III

1. Protection against submarines and mines: Indicate all the new means of combat employed against them, such as nets, etc.

a. Extension of operational functions, formation of troops transports and expeditionary corps.

b. Losses and real damage of warships.

c. Effect of mines. Effect of aerial attacks against ports and port installations. New methods used in discharging trans-Atlantic liners.

d. Passenger ships equipped with cranes.

e. Cold storage plants in the great ports, especially London, Liverpool, etc. To what extent are they utilized and what is the nature of the merchandise?

f. The same type of information as regards subterranean cold storage plants.

g. The food situation in general. Quantities? Prices?

h. Description of factories, especially factories producing war material. Conditions? Production per month? Number of workmen? Difficulty in obtaining raw material?

2. Construction of merchant ships: The real tonnage produced.

3. For New construction: Indicate the place of construction, the probable date when to be placed in service, date and conclusion of trial runs, date when the ship is definitely placed in service, especially as regards ships of the line and plane carriers.

4. Arrival of convoys: It is important to know in advance the time of arrival of the convoy, the nature of the load of the convoy, the names and tonnage of the ships, and the same for convoys that are leaving.

5. Ship-building centers, especially:

a. Belfast --- For cruisers and plane carriers.

b. Barrow --- (Vickers-Armstrong) Ships of the line, plane carriers, etc.

c. River tide --- For cruisers, ships of the line, destroyers, etc.

d. Birkenhead --- (Liverpool) for ships of the line.

e. Devonport --- For cruisers and mine sweepers.

f. Southampton, Portsmouth, and Chatham.

6. Distribution of the Heavy Naval Units:

a. Convoys (Western Coast of Scotland-Clyde).

b. Formation of convoys, date and place of departure, ports of departure, composition of the convoy, the nature of the load of the convoy, protection, loads tonnage of the ships, destination, formation adopted by the convoy for navigating purposes (adopted by the ships of the convoy).

7. Ports of Embarkation: Newport, Pembroke, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cardiff.

a. Number of ships, total tonnage, number and description of units embarked and details regarding the material. Destination Near-East or Far-East?

8. Composition of the large units: (Division or higher)

a. Where are the headquarters? Names of commanding officers? How many Armored Divisions?

9. Coastal Defense:

a. Describe a sector of the coastal defense with all its obstacles: In the water and on land, anti-tank obstacles, anti-tank cannon, flame throwers, artillery, block houses and trenches, mine fields (in the sea and on land), description of the manner in which mines are caused to explode at a distance, installations for throwing asphyxiating gases.

10. Description of the new 18 ton tank: At which one of the Midlands factories are these tanks being built? How many per month?

11. Where and in what quantities are asphyxiating gases being manufactured?

12. Where are the American bases located? (Northern Ireland and Scotland).

13. The composition and effectiveness of tank companies of the RAF that are used for the purpose of occupying and holding enemy air-dromes. Do these companies belong to the land armies, the RAF, or to the armored units of the army?

14. Composition and number of effectives of the parachute units and the landing personnel? Where is the training of these units carried out?

15. Description of all the insignia (indicating the color of the uniforms and vehicles used by the troops observed, and indicating also to what unit they belong).