C263920

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT



(16376)[W 8262/351/50] This document is SECRET : as such it is intended for the personal information of authorised recipients only and must on no account be communicated in whole or in part to anyone else.

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No. 191

FOREIGN OFFICE, (RESEARCH DEPARTMENT), 2ND JUNE, 1943.

Copy 183

CONTENTS.

			Page	1				Page
Europe-				Europe (contd.))—		2	m. Sec.
Germany		 	1	Italy				 11
Czechoslovakia		 	3	South-Easter	n Eu	rope	•••	 13
Poland		 	4					
Soviet Union		 • • • •	4	Middle East				 15
Scandinavia		 	6	Far East				 17
France	•••	 	7	United States				19
Switzerland	•••	 	9			•••		 1. 1. S. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Spain and Portugal		 	10	Latin America				 21

EUROPE.

GERMANY.

-WHILE journalists have gathered in the Wilhelmstrasse to hear Dr. Schmidt comment on the dissolution of the Comintern, the German Government and people have been facing very different realities—intense air raids and hardly less intense preparation and reorganisation to meet the expected attack. The nation has by now become invasion-conscious; the "war of nerves" dominates the Press and the relative absence of actual fighting increases the tension. Official assurances about the impregnable defences of Europe seem to have evoked public criticism; it is now admitted that those of the southern front are in great part mobile, and should not be compared with the constructions on the Atlantic coast: "Europe has no South Wall." Talk of the European "fortress," implying that all Germany has to do is to defend it, is also felt to have gone too far. A leading article in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is emphatic that "the military area of Europe is being neither besieged nor assaulted; on the contrary, it is a centre of strength which is better qualified for offensive thrusts than the enemy is." Yet at the moment the talk is all of defence. German troops are reported in Sardinia, German aircraft in Sicily. (The possibility of "another Salonika" is discussed.) Attention is directed to the Western Mediterranean, "where Italy is the sensitive point," and the intentions of Turkey are much debated : reasons are given why Turkey is not likely to enter the war against Germany. Official German comment directed to allaying the general mood of tension mostly stresses the difficulty of supplying an invading force over sea routes. This, it is said, was the lesson of Africa, and Germans are reminded that U-boats are watching the enemies' lines of supply. It is pointed out further that troops possessing land communications can be quickly concentrated in force upon any threatened point. Uncertainty regarding the next move on the Russian Front is also great. The renewed heavy fighting in the Kuban is claimed to have ended in "crushing defeat" for the Russians. "Tense calm" was the keynote of General Dittmar's 10648-191 [25528] B

> W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 379, pages C263759-C265470

> > PUBLIC ARCHIVES **ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES** CANADA