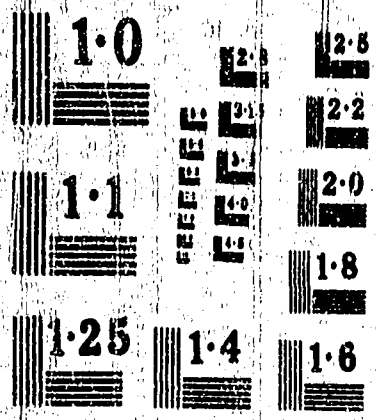


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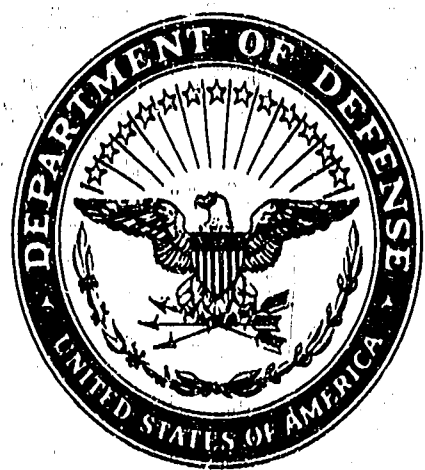
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C H E C K L I S T

RECORDS OF
U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION IN EUROPE
1944 - 1947

Collection arranged and described by Mary M. Wonders
and Lieutenant S. Six, USNR-R

Naval History Division
Operational Archives
28 November 1972

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ANNEX A: Establishment Letter for U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Europe

FOREWORD

The U. S. Naval Technical Mission in Europe (NavTecMisEu) was established on 26 December 1944 and activated on 20 January 1945. It was decommissioned on 1 November 1945.

The mission of NavTecMisEu, as formally stated in the document establishing that organization (see Annex A), was:

"To exploit German science and technology for the benefit of the Navy Department technical Bureaus and the Coordinator of Research and Development."

A total of 309 officers, 109 civilian technicians, 34 enlisted men, and more than a hundred French and German civilians eventually were assigned to NavTecMisEu to implement this task.

In transmitting information to Washington, the highest priority was given initially to data applicable to the war against Japan. Such information was forwarded initially in a summary form by Letter Report. However, the bulk of information collected was described in more detailed Technical Reports that were produced under less urgent conditions than the Letter Reports.

Origin

In advance of establishing this mission, the Navy Department detailed Captain Henry A. Schade, USN, as a naval member of the Combined Intelligence Priorities Committee and the U. S. Army organization ALSOS. The Combined Intelligence Priorities Committee was the forerunner of the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee known as CIOS. Its purpose was to compile priority lists of German installations and personalities for intelligence exploitation. The ALSOS Mission had been formed on 11 May 1944 for the purpose of investigating secret German scientific developments. Its name was the Greek word for "grove," a code name chosen because of the relation of the mission to the Manhattan District atomic bomb project, which was headed by Major General Leslie R. Groves, USA.

Captain Schade reported in London for additional duty with the Combined Intelligence Priorities Committee on 19 June 1944. He additionally was appointed Senior Naval Member of ALSOS on 13 August 1944.

When experience indicated that naval needs for technical information could not be met fully by these organizations, Captain Schade submitted a memorandum dated 27 November 1944 outlining a proposed U. S. Naval Technical Mission in Europe. On 29 November 1944, the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations submitted Captain Schade's proposal to the Secretary of the Navy who approved it on 4 December 1944. On 23 December 1944, Captain Schade was appointed Commodore to serve as Chief of NavTecMisEu. On 26 December 1944, NavTecMisEu was formally established.

Internal Organization

Under the Chief of Mission were a Technical Branch and a Service Branch. The Head of the Technical Branch directed the following sections:

- a. Ordnance
- b. Ships
- c. Air
- d. Yards and Docks

- e. Electronics
- f. Hydrogen Peroxide

The Head of the Service Branch supervised:

- a. Intelligence
- b. Supply
- c. Operations
- d. Administrations

Decommissioning

By the latter part of 1945, the flow of German intelligence was reduced to such a point that maintenance of the full mission was no longer necessary. At that time, eleven officers, known as the U. S. Naval Technical Unit in Europe were assigned to the Naval Advisor of the Office of U. S. Military Government in Berlin to terminate the Mission's four pending projects. NavTecMisEu was formally decommissioned on 1 November 1945.

This foreword was based on U. S. Naval Technical Mission in Europe's, Historical Data on U. S. Naval Technical Mission in Europe, First Narrative, File: A12-1 (82/He), Serial 00338, 1 November 1945. This document is located in Series I, Folder #11.

SERIES I.

OFFICE FILES RELATING TO U. S. NAVAL
TECHNICAL MISSION IN EUROPE LETTER
REPORTS, TECHNICAL REPORTS, AND ALSOS
REPORTS. 1944-1947.

15 folders. 1/2 foot. Arranged in
alphabetical order.

These files consist of correspondence, memoranda,
directives, despatches, historical data, and reports
relating to the preparation and forwarding of U. S. Naval
Technical Mission in Europe Letter Reports, Technical
Reports, and ALSOS Reports. For a detailed description,
see Enclosure (1).

SERIES II.

ALSOS RECORDS CONCERNING SECRET GERMAN
SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS. 1944-1945.

81 folders. 1 1/2 feet. Arranged
numerically.

These records consist of intelligence reports,
reports of German exploitation of French and Belgium
industry, summaries of interrogations, inspections of
facilities and installations, as well as descriptions of
equipment and documents examined. For a detailed descrip-
tion, see Enclosure (2).

SERIES III.

U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION IN EUROPE LETTER REPORTS CONCERNING GERMAN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. 1945.

238 folders. 3 1/2 feet. Arranged in numerical sequence.

These reports consist of brief summaries of the inspection of facilities and installations, interrogation of key personnel, and examinations of documents and equipment relating to German science, technology, and intelligence. For a detailed description, see Enclosure (3).

SERIES IV.

U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION IN EUROPE TECHNICAL REPORTS CONCERNING GERMAN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION. 1945.

479 folders. 13 feet. Arranged in numerical sequence.

These reports consist of summaries of the inspection of facilities and installations, interrogation of key personnel, written statements and explanations by these personnel, and examinations of documents and equipment of a scientific, technological, or intelligence nature. Enclosures usually were attached to Technical Reports. For a detailed description, see Enclosure (4).

SERIES V.

MICROFILM COPIES OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL
MISSION IN EUROPE LETTER REPORTS,
TECHNICAL REPORTS, AND ALSOS REPORTS.

273 microfilms. Arranged numerically
by reel number.

NavTecMisEu and ALSOS teams microfilmed numerous German documents and files. Later, many of these microfilms became the subject of, or an enclosure to, a report. Some are not specifically keyed to an individual reports, but a cross index showing the relationship of most microfilms to the relevant NavTecMisEu or ALSOS report is available as part of this checklist. For a more detailed description, see Enclosure (5) and Cross Index.