

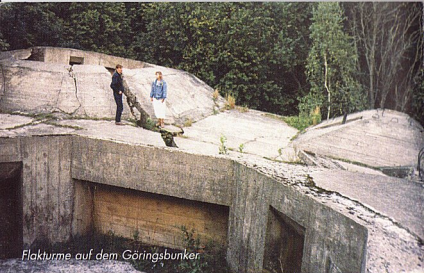
ENGLISH EDITION



Czesław Puciato

Wolfsschanze

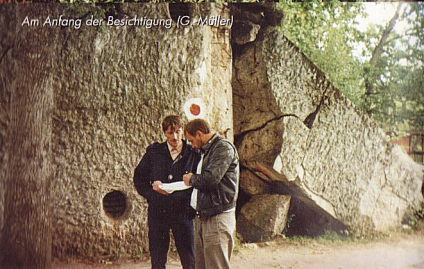
Tourist guide



Flaktürme auf dem Göringsbunker



Die Schleuse unweit des Mauerwald



Am Anfang der Besichtigung (G. Müller)

CZESŁAW PUCIATO

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WOLFSSCHANZE

HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS IN EAST PRUSSIA

GUIDE

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1. Hitler with staff.

First row below: W. Brickner, D. Dierich, W. Keitel,
A. Hitler, A. Jodl, M. Bormann, N. von Below, photograph
H. Hoffmann.

Middle row: K. Bodenschatz, R. Schmundt, K. Wolff, prof. dr.
T. Morell, R. Schultze.

Last row: G. Engel, dr. K. Brandt, K. J. von Puttkamer,
H. Lorenz, W. Hewel, unknown person, M. Wünsche
(15.05.1941).

introduction

* *Autor calls bunkers, barracks, pillboxes and other buildings objects, because these words do not necessarily apply in the ordinary sense. The construction at Wolfschanze was unique.*

This tourist guide book is specially made for the Hitler Headquarters Wolfsschanze, in English The Wolf's Lair Wolf's Entrenchment is situated in the forest of Gierłoż (Görlitz) 8 km from the town Kętrzyn (Rastenburg).

Even without a tourist guide the most important and interesting objects in this headquarter can be seen in 1,5-2 hours.

The term Führerhauptquartier, or Führer's headquarters, was used during the Second World War not only to denote the highest level of the German army, the Oberkommando des Wehrmachts, but was generally also used as a name for Hitler's whereabouts in the field.

During the Second World War there were several Führerhauptquartiere in existence, in both the east and west of the country. The headquarters were usually in wooded areas, far removed from residential areas, and wherever possible they could not be seen at all from the ground or the air.

These headquarters covered 2,5 square km and included the forest for 8 square km. The construction of Hitler's Headquarters Wolfsschanze was entrusted to the Todt Organisation. It was built by 2-3 thousand workers from this organisation. Altogether some 80 buildings were constructed on the site these buildings served many diverse purposes.

The Wolfschanze was Hitler's largest headquarters, and was almost a complete town in itself. It boasted two airfields, as well as power stations, a railway station, air purification installations, a water and supply drainage system, heating and an extensive communications centre.

In 1944 Headquarter Wolfsschanze had over 2000 persons

- over 300 persons were, feldmarshalls, generals and adiutants
- over 1200 soilders of the FBB
- over 150 soilders of the RSD and SS-Begleitkommando
- over 300 administration personel, drivers, elctricians, mechanics, telephonists and typists, waiters barbers ect.

In the Zone I there lived over 130 persons

Construction of Wolfsschanze was carried out under the pseudonym Chemische Werke Askania..

There were three major construction periods at Wolfsschanze the first in 1940-41 the second in 1942-43 and the last taking place in the spring summer and early autumn of 1944. This had been scheduled to include extensive reinforcement of the Führerbunker and other heavy bunkers.

In February 1944 the Führerhauptqartier was moved temporarily to Obersalzberg-Berchtesgaden area. In mid-July the Führer decided that the Führerhauptquartier should return to East Prussia ; because a catastrophe had struck the Heeresgruppe Mitte (German Army Group Center in White Russia). The Red Army took positions less than 150 kilometres east of Wolfsschanze. So much work was in progress on the Führerbunker when Hitler arrived that he could not occupy it, so instead he took up residence in the Gästebunker. (Later he was able to return to the Führerbunker). There was no room in Gästebunker large enough to accommodate the conferences and therefore such place was found in one of many similar, standard Wehrmacht barracks-type buildings like objects numbered 4, 5 and object number 3, where on the 20 July the assassination attempt took place.

Hitler himself spent a total of 800 days at the Wolfsschanze.

The first time Hitler arrived was on the 24 th June 1941, after aggression had begun against the Soviet Union. These headquarters were begun in the early autumn of 1940 and building continued until 20 November 1944.

The evacuation of Führerhauptquartier Wolfsschanze came violently.

At 3.15 p.m. on November 20 1944 the Führersonderzug Brandenburg took out of Bahnhof Görlitz and passed westwards through Rastenburg and on to Berlin and finally to Bad Nauheim in Hessen.

Shortly after its evacuation Generalfeldmarschal Keitel ordered the destruction of Wolfschanze under the cryptonym Operation Inselsprung.

Wolfschanze was blown up on the 24 th January 1945 by German pioniers to deny its use to the Red Army. The Red Army arrived on the 27 th January 1945.



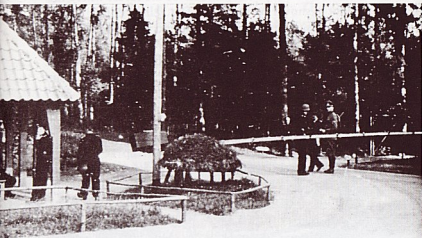
1. Recreation house was built in 1911 for local people. It was near railroad staton Görlitz. In 1945 it was burnt.

this location **of führerhauptquartier wolffsschanze**

In the early days the Görlitz Forest was a part of the town and county of Rastenburg. Before World War I this forest was used as a town park for recreation. In 1911 a Kurhaus, with hotel and restaurant, was under operation, but in 1945 it was destroyed by fire. Although this place was known, Hitler ordered specialists from the Todt Organisation to choose this forest for his own purposes.

1. *At the time the area* was situated close to the Russian border – about 80 km.
2. East of Kętrzyn/Rastenburg extends the great Mazurian Lakes system (see the green board) they make up the Węgorzewo-Giżycko-Mikoajki-Pisz, waterway this system is nearly 70 km long. They were a natural water obstacle in case of possible Soviet aggression.
3. East of Gierłoż, between two big lakes, the fortress Boyen had been built. In World War I it was an important strategical position; it had walls up to 16 metres thick (number 6 on the second green board).
4. In the neighbourhood were town fortresses: Memel (Kłajpeda), Königsberg (Kaliningrad), Grudziądz (Graudenz), Toruń (Thorn) and many other fortifications.
5. Many barracks and garrison towns were situated nearby in Kętrzyn, Węgorzewo, Giżycko, Orzysz, Mrągowo, Bartoszyce, Tscherniachowsk, Biskupiec, Olsztyn and Gołdap.
6. This area was far from the main roads and railways.
7. The population of this area was not large, so there was not a large risk of enemy penetration into the area.
8. Over one third of the area is covered with forest which makes it very easy to hide objects.

9. Many hills, swamps and lakes made the area good for defence.
10. At this time the area was under German administration. The people here were mostly ethnic Germans.
11. Being 8 sq. km the compound was not too big to keep under control.



2. One of guardhouses (K. O. Wendel).

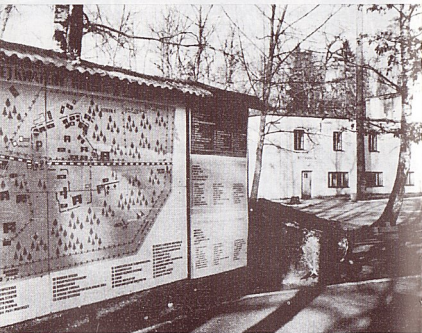
3. Hitler and workers from Organisation TODT



sightseeing-tour

You are actually in the middle of the forest where the red dot is shown on the plan. The yellow colour shows mine fields. They are spread around for about 10 km. The mine fields were 50 m.-350 m wide. It took a long time, before they were cleared; the operation lasted until 1956. Almost 54.000 mines were found and about 200.000 rounds of ammunition.

You can see on the left of the location plan two lakes in the north and south, and in the west are swamps, shown on the plan as dashes. Over the board camouflage



4. Situation plan on the parking – orientation point for trips

nets had been laid. The reason is to show how the whole area was masked. Those camouflage nets were changed four times a year and suited to the environment so that there was no difference between the objects and the area. The whole area was photographed from above to make sure the camouflage was in place.

Entrance to this area was possible only through three guard posts and gates – east, west and south. There were two zones and each was guarded from the inside.

The walls of many bunkers were impregnated with seagrass then painted green or grey.

Whole walls were blown up during the destruction of these headquarters on January 23-24, 1945 and since then they have been lying in and around the structures and the parking area.

In front of is a big rebuilt building with windows; it was used as quarters for the SS Escort Achievement, above and below it were garages. Now it is used for tourists as a restaurant and hotel.

Next on our route the parking area is a completely destroyed object. Further on – we will walk on the asphalt path – on our left is object number 2 with terrace. It was used by the SS Begleitskommando and the RSD – Safety Security.

Behind us is the destroyed bunker of the Reichs Presse Chef, Otto Dietrich.

About 20 metres further on we can see two trenches. On both sides of the path were display boards showing Nazi crimes.

50 metres further on and to the right are the ruins of a barracks type building, where conferences were held to discuss the war situation.

On the 20th of July 1944 Colonel Stauffenberg arrived here. He brought with him a bomb in a suitcase that was activated by a chemical fuse. The bomb exploded as planned but instead of Hitler, four other persons were killed. (See the text about 20. July and resistance)

Stauffenberg and almost 5.000 German people were sentenced to death. They were mostly hanged or shot. We are now in front of the barracks where the conferen-

ce was held. There is a memory board for Stauffenberg and for those, who died fighting against Fascism.

On the memory board is written:



5. Memory board (L. Mikulski).

At this place was the barrack where on 20 July 1944 Claus Schenk Earl von Stauffenberg attempted to assassinate Hitler.

He and many others, who fought against Hitler's dictatorship gave their lives for the attempt.

On the 20th of July 1992 three of Stauffenberg sons were here: Franz-Ludwig, Heimerann and Berthold-Maria, behind on the right is biographer Claus von Stauffenberg, Christian Miller.

Behind us are two objects numbers 4 and 5 which were not destroyed. The first of them is a model of the reconstruction of the whole area.

The second object was used by the Safety Security Service, but now it is used for tourist purposes. About 20 metres further to the right we shall see the huge Guest's Bunker. It was 45 m long and 27 m wide; the roof was

6,5 m and there were only two rooms in an 85 m area. The remaining area was taken up by walls corridors and roofs as protection for the rooms. The walls were later blown up.



6. Three sons of Colonel Stauffenberg in Wolfsschanze at 20 Juli From left Franz, Heimerann and Bertold.

We must now turn to the left and on our way we can walk in a corridor of that bunker. There is nothing remained from the interior because the bunker was blown up from the inside.

Attention those corridors aren't safe! Expulsions have made them unstable.

As we leave that object behind, the next light type object we see was used as the Safety Security Detail and Post Office (number 8) and about 20 m further on there was a very long (almost 45 m long) office for typists (number 7).

Now we can turn into this building; it had a lot of rooms but they were smaller than normal. The roofing material was very special and was delivered by the firm „Hoyer- Stahlsaitenbetonträger“.

As we go out of this building on our left are the ducts for the communication and sewage system.

Then we have to turn towards the underground food storage areas (number 10) and we will see next a huge bunker (number 11), used for main purposes (as a security bunker for this group of headquarters, behind us are the ruins of the destroyed sauna. This group of headquarters had been used by Martin Bormann, who was chief of the political section.

We must remember that entrenches to the ruins are mostly destroyed and therefore are dangerous. Now we walk along by that object; the other side is completely destroyed; the walls are almost flat on the ground. They have been in this position since January 1945. There is a path about 150 metres long and we shall see on the north side Hitler's Bunker (number 13).

That was the largest in the area. Its outer surface was 2480 sq. metres. It had six entrances from the north side. Its roof was 8,5 metres thick.

Now we can turn towards the Flak Bunker (number 12). On our way on the left we will see an underground storage area of about 120 square metres.



7. Bormann, Göring, Himmler and Hitler (K. O. Wendel).

A little further on are the ruins of the Flak Bunker, some of them even fell into the water reservoir (number 12). In this area Hitler began his exercise walks with his Alsatian dog, Blondi.

Now we shall move towards the south. On the trees we shall see white-red-white signs, showing that we are on the correct route. On our left was an open meadow. On our right is the completely destroyed Hitler's Bunker (number 13).



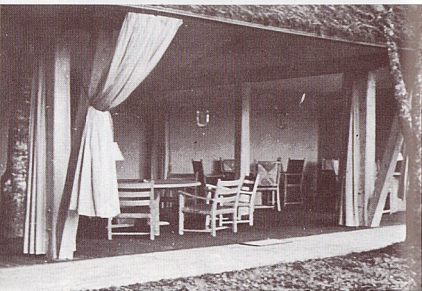
8. On the railroad station Görlitz-Wolfsschanze on the right Hitler (K. O. Wendel).

From the south side of object (number 13) we can get into it, but everything inside was destroyed by the explosion.

The remains are like the Rocky Mountains. We can see double roofs – broken and thrown outside. Behind it is the anti-aircraft tower lying upside down. By this path, on our left are two destroyed objects, which were used by Hitler – „The New Teehaus” and „Kasino I”. On the path are the ruins of walls with tiles from „Kasino I”

After 30 metres we can see ruins of an object used by the Wehrmacht's and Hitler's Adjutants (number 20)- then turn to the left and we shall have by our right side object (number 19 Keitel's Bunker, conferences were often held here.

Now we must go straight on towards Göring's Bunker (number 16). On top of it were three anti-aircraft towers. Here we can also go through the whole corridor and then towards the railroad tracks. You will be able to see two rooms here- inside it is about 80 sq. metres. Most of the heavily constructed objects had double roofs and double walls.



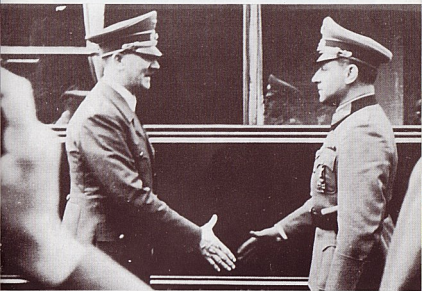
9. Terrace (K. O. Wendel)

Now you must go along the railroadline towards the west and you will see object (number 15) Göring's Teehaus. One wing of it is not destroyed. We can cross the railroad line where the eastern entrance was and then go straight on towards the asphalt road. This was the headquarters main road; now straight on to the con-

crete road, or to the right back to parking – its shorter this way. The concrete road led to the main airport 5 km away. On our left we have building (number 24) used for OKL – the Air Force. About 10 m. further on were two objects OKM – Navy (number 25).

Afterwards you must turn to the right on to the concrete wider road going towards the huge Wehrmacht's Bunker (number 26) -it was used as a bunker for the Wehrmachts district. On the other side of the road were trenches for trucks and machine guns.

200 m. further on we must turn to the right towards more objects (number 27) – the FBB Bunker. Behind this object and 20 m. further on is a „ T” shaped object where guests who could not enter zone number I, stayed Todt, Speer, Behrens and a small hospital were also placed. The next object was used for Liaison purposes by Minister Ribbentrop. When we reach the main road again, we go to the left towards the parking place which is now in front of us. When you are on the asphalt road



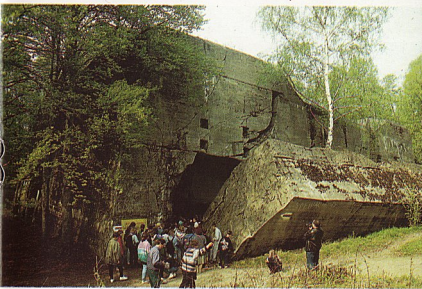
10. On the railroad station Hitler greets General W. Warlimont (K. O. Wendel).



Hitlers Bunker – 13

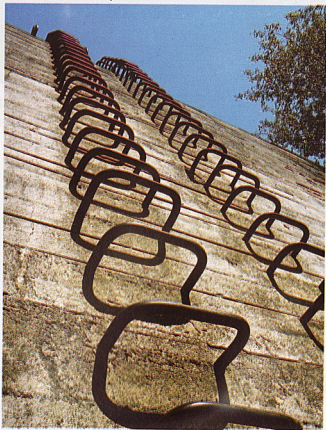
Flak tower – 16





Görings Bunker - 16

Bunker for Main Purposes - 26

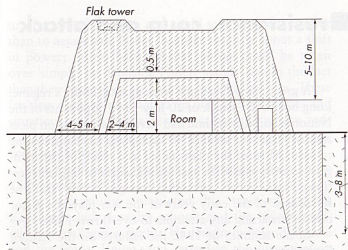


you will see the railroadline again. Behind it were garages (number 22) and further on was the massive Teleprinter Exchange Bunker (number 21). After 250 m. more we shall reach the parking place.

On the southern part of that road were the objects of zone number 2. That part was used as a communication zone for connections with the front lines. It was directed by General Warlimont.



11. Visit of Rumanien dictator Antonescu (K. O. Wendel).



Heavy type bunker

12. Mussolini visit on 25.08.1941 (K. O. Wendel).



resistance, coup and attack

A great many Germans were against Hitler's regime. Long before the attack of 20 July 1944 opponents of the National Socialist regime had devised assassination plots against Hitler – a total of 40 such plans have since come to light. Most of the plans failed as a result of the stringent security measures and technicalities of implementation. Furthermore, successful foreign policy and the Blitzkrieg of the early years of the war played a major part in thwarting any attempts to overthrow Hitler.

In the summer of 1942 the failures on the Eastern Front, inability to predict an end to the war, increasing food shortages, and the air strikes on German cities brought about an overall feeling of pessimism, which after events in Stalingrad, soon turned to resignation, and finally to active resistance.

A conspiracy plotted by high-ranking military personnel stood the best chance of toppling the regime, mainly due the availability of military units in certain circumstances. However, the attempts by this particular resistance group to recruit commanders at the fronts to support their plans ran aground, with a single exception.

In general, the active resistance was decided upon by younger staff officers, although they were unable to reach agreement amongst themselves: some spoke in favo-



13. *Claus von Stauffenberg*
(P. Hoffmann).

ur of a radical solution and could see no other recourse than to assassinate Hitler in order to bring about a shift in power; others believed that power could be taken over 'simply' by deposing Hitler, mainly due to the fact that they had taken an oath to be loyal to him. These fruitless discussions dragged on until the conditions and situations at the fronts became critical. Then the resistance gained a new leader in the person of Colonel Graf von Stauffenberg.

Von Stauffenberg was born in Jettingen (Bavaria) on 15 November 1907.

He successfully completed his training at the Kavallerieschule (cavalry school) and the Kriegsakademie (war college) in Berlin. He fought in Poland, France and the Soviet Union, and served in the Organisation branch of the General Army Staff from 1940-1943. Von Stauffenberg was initially highly impressed by Hitler's successes, mainly due to his elitist and conservative attitude, albeit an attitude open to social change. However, von Stauffenberg became increasingly sceptical about the spreading of the power of National Socialism. He also became critical of Hitler's military decisions and horrified by the reign of terror in the occupied territories, to such an extent that 1942 became a turning point for him, and he became convinced that Hitler's regime must be overthrown.

In April 1943 he sustained serious injuries in North Africa, from which he recovered to be appointed Chief of Staff with the army's General Staff in October 1943, and the driving force behind the resistance movement.

Von Stauffenberg had immediate access to Hitler's headquarters by virtue of his promotion to the rank of colonel and his appointment on 1 July 1944 as Chief of Staff with the Ersatzheeres, or replacement training army.

On the night in question, 20 July 1944, von Stauffenberg and his colleague, Von Haeften, went to Adjutant von Keitel's sleeping quarters on the pretext of freshening up and changing their shirts prior to a staff meeting with Hitler.

In the sleeping quarters von Stauffenberg, using a pair of pliers, broke the ampule containing acid to set the timer of the bomb, subsequently concealing it in his briefcase.

However, as both men were disturbed by Master Sergeant Werner Vogel announcing the imminent start of the meeting, only one of the two prepared explosives was set; the other remained in Von Haeften's briefcase.

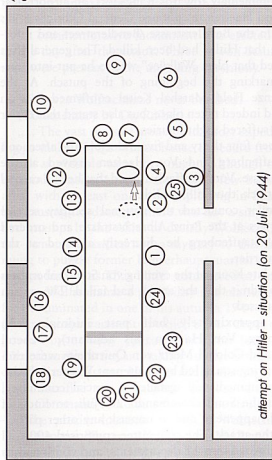
Von Stauffenberg subsequently walked the 300 metres to the barracks which was always the location for meetings, where Keitel informed him that Hitler wished to be briefed on the formation of the new replacement units. Von Stauffenberg put down his briefcase near Hitler, to the right of him near the table leg, and subsequently left the barracks on the pretext of having to make a telephone call.

At 12.40 von Stauffenberg went to the building accommodating Hitler's personal staff, where he found Erich Fellgiebel, a general of the intelligence service, and Werner von Haeften.



14. Lagebaracke after explosion 20 Juli 1944.

Approximate location of attendants
conference on 20 July 1944



attempt on Hitler - situation (on 20 Juli 1944)

1. Hitler
2. General Heusinger
3. General Günther Korten - killed
4. Colonel Brandt - killed
5. General Bodenschatz
6. Lieutenant-Colonel Waizenegger
7. General Schmudt - killed
8. General Borgmann
9. Lieutenant-Colonel Buhle
10. Vice-admiral Puttkamer
11. Typist Berger - killed
12. Captain Assmann
13. Lieutenant Colonel Freyend
14. General Scherff
15. Rear-admiral Voss
16. SS-Sturmabfuhrer Günsche
17. Colonel Below
18. SS-Brigadefuhrer Fegelein
19. Typist Buchholz
20. Major Büchs
21. Foreign office representant Sonnenleithner
22. General Warlimont
23. General Jodl
24. Feldmarshal Keitel
25. Colonel Stauffenberg

Between 12.45 and eight minutes to one a bomb exploded in the situation room's meeting area. Four people were mortally wounded, the others sustained injuries ranging from light to severe. Hitler himself escaped with minor injuries. Von Stauffenbeg and von Haeften left the Wolfschanze in a staff car driven by Lieutenant Erich Kretz – von Stauffenberg was able to see the barracks from the car on the way to the airport.

They reached the airport near Gut Wilhelmsdorf at around quarter past one. The aircraft (a Heinkel 111) took off immediately towards Rangsdorf, an airport near Berlin. Von Haeften telephoned General Olbricht at his quarters in the Bendlerstrasse /Bendlerstreet and informed him that Hitler had been killed. The general then announced that plan „Walküre” was to be put into operation, marking the beginning of the putsch. At the Wolfschanze Field Marshal Keitel confirmed that an attack had indeed taken place, but also stated that Hitler had only suffered slight injuries.

Between four thirty and five o'clock in the afternoon von Stauffenberg and Von Haeften arrived at the Bendlerstrasse. Von Stauffenberg said that he had carried out the attack, thus killing Hitler.

Himmler contacted the national security service headquarters at the Prinz Albrechtstrasse and ordered that von Stauffenberg be discreetly arrested at the Bendlerquartier.

In the late hours of the evening von Stauffenberg was forced to admit that the attack had failed. The putsch was suppressed.

At approximately half past midnight von Stauffenberg, Von Haeften (his adjutant), General Olbricht and Colonel Mertz von Quirnheim were executed by firing squad led by Lieutenant Werner Schady.

Hitler immediately installed a special committee, known as the Sonderkommando 20. Juli, to find out what had happened and to unmask any other participants in the attack. The committee comprised 400 civil servants divided into 11 departments, and continued its

work until Hitler's death, resulting in the arrest of some 5000 individuals.

Many of those arrested were subjected to severe forms of torture. The prosecutions were handled by the Volksgerichtshof, of which the chairman was the infamous Dr. Roland Freisler. Many of the arrestees died in concentration camps, many others took their own lives. Hitler himself expressed the wish for the conspirators to be executed by hanging; sentences of this type were carried out cruelly. The vengeance of the Nazis spread as far as the families of the accused: many wives and children were also incarcerated along with von Stauffenberg's children.

A commemorative monument was erected 48 years to the day after the attack. Three of von Stauffenberg's sons were present at the unveiling ceremony.

Why was Wolfsschanze never bombed?

(Commentary by Dr. Raiber)

„... The vast sums of money and effort expended in trying to make FHQu Wolfsschanze as secure from enemy attack as possible went for nought. Although on several occasions Russian aircraft dropped a few bombs in the area, with at least one even exploding in Sperrkreis II but causing no damage, there was not a single determined attempt by the Allies to destroy Wolfsschanze. Why not remains classified and a mystery to this day, continuing to puzzle former Führerhauptquartier survivors as well as historians. That Hitler considered an enemy raid against Wolfsschanze a possibility is a matter of record, for he ruminated in one of his autumn 1944 conferences (the transcript fragment of which exists) about the threat posed by enemy parachutists landing on the Führerhauptquartier and taking out the entire Reich leadership in an instant. He then added that he would willingly sacrifice two parachute divisions if the Russian High Command could be seized in one stroke!

The precise location of FHQu Wolfsschanze was known to the Western Allies by late 1943 and probably earlier. In February, 1944, Stalin agreed to allow US

heavy bombers the use of landing bases on Soviet territory. On June 2, the first of these shuttle bomber formations landed at Poltava, southeast of Kiev in the Ukraine after dropping their loads on German targets. The original plans were for the shuttle bombers to make several strikes from the Russian airfields after their arrival before returning to their home bases in the West, bombing en route. But even earlier, (October 9, 1943) Eighth Air Force heavy bombers from England had struck Marienburg, only about 175 kilometers west of Wolfsschanze. There is some evidence to suggest that Führerhauptquartier was considered as a target, but rejected for some reason. The problem is further obscured in view of the fact that US fighter-bombers attacked a hotel Milan in Italy on November 4 1944 after Allied Intelligence had reported that Hitler would be there.

There appears to be little doubt that, had Adolf Hitler been eliminated, the German leadership replacing him would have sought an end of the war before May 1945, saving countless lives.

That was precisely the basis upon which the German Resistance justified its effort to kill him on 20 July 1944. Even though such a turn might have been readily predicted at Western council tables with certainty, was not the prospect, alone, sufficient to view Wolfsschanze and its chief resident as a prime target?

Presumably the Russians also knew the location of FHQu Wolfsschanze. On December 1, 1943 they had advanced to within 610 kilometers east of it. By January 1, 1944 the distance had shrunk to 550 kilometers, and on July 20, 1944 the Red Army stood only 140 kilometers from the Görlitz Forest. To simultaneously drop a large number of parachutists on the many lakes, frozen over in winter and some less than a kilometer from Sperrkreis I, appears not to have been a task beyond the Red Army's capability. Despite the enormous losses which would have been inflicted on the attackers, success in the mission would have been an unparalleled triumph. Before the summer of 1944, the Führerbunker was vulnerable to very heavy bombs. Subsequently, even if it had

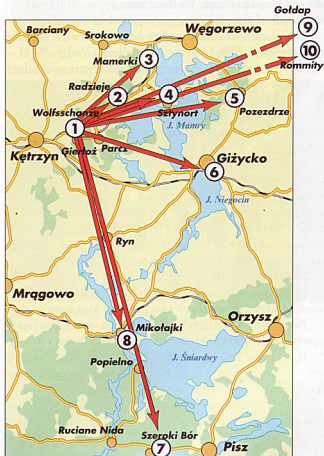
withstood the heaviest explosions, sparing the Führer's life, and if the Red Army paratroops had been contained and destroyed, the resulting damage and disorganization would have dealt the OKW a paralyzing blow.

Chief was Admiral Canaris.

The structure number 7 was used by Hermann Göring.

Based on the map, the structure number 7 was used by Hermann Göring.

The 10th structure number was used by Adolf Hitler.



the organisation of other headquarters in east prussia

If you will come to the first explanation board (green), you will see the structure and localization of Hitler's Headquarters, Wolfsschanze.

Not all of the objects were situated in one place

The place shown as number 1 is where were actually standing now. The forest was called Görlitz Wald – Polish, Gierłoż- and this place was chosen as Hitler's main headquarters and for the most important offices in the Third Reich.

It was possible that such a place could have been discovered by the enemy and bombed, so other official quarters were situated within a radius of 50 km.

About 9 km north-east from here is the village, Radzieje, where the quarters of the Secretary of the Third Reich, H. Lammers, was situated.

At place number 3 were the headquarters of the land army (Oberkommando des Heeres). That section was on the shore of Lake Mamry, that's why it is called „Mamerken”. It had the cryptograms Anna, Fritz and Quelle.

Number 4 on the board is Sztynort Duży. It was the castle of the Lehdorffs and Joachim Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, lived there as a guest of this family.

Near the road Giżycko-Węgorzewo, were the headquarters of Heinrich Himmler (number 5).

It was one heavily reinforced bunker; other objects were of medium and light reinforcement or even wooden barracks. There were over 20 objects.

Not all objects were new; some were modernised for new purposes as in the case of Fortress Boyen, which was built in the 19th century. It fulfilled its role during World War I, but in World War II it was given up without a single shot being fired (number 6).

Over there was the SS espionage system; it was directed by General Gehlen.

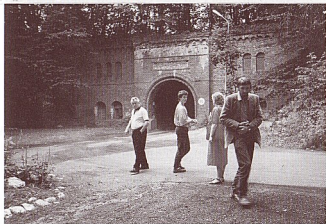
The walls of that fortress are up to 16 metres thick. In Mikolajki was the Abwehr installed to work with the SS espionage system. Its cryptogram was Walli II and its chief was Admiral Canaris.

The structure number 7 was used by Hermann Göring.

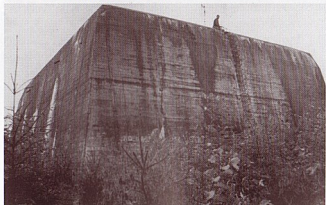
In the nearby town of Goldap was the Supreme Command of the German Air Force, indicated as OKL.

The 10th structure is now on the Russian side of the border. Earlier it was the hunting place for the King of Prussia, Wilhelm II, later it was used by Göring.

These places were connected and worked together as the headquarters, Wolfsschanze.



*Autor in Fortress Boyen
Autor in Mamerki (Mauerwald)*



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Palace in Sztynort Wielki



explanation of abbreviations

- FBB- Führer-Begleit-Bataillon/ Hitler's Escort Battalion
OKH- Oberkommando des Heeres/Heeres High Command
OKL - Oberkommando der Luftwaffe/ Air Forces High
Command
OKM- Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine/ Naval High
Command
RSD- Reichsicherheitsdienst/ Dedective Security Detail
WFSt - Wehrmachtführungsstab/ Wehrmacht Commands
Staff
SS- Schutzstaffeln the Elite Troops of the NSDAP Party
Gestapo - Geheime Staatpolizei - The Secret State Police
Wehrmacht - the Army Hight Command, formed in 1935

English text checked by Alex M. Braden U. S. Peace Corps
Port in Giżycko for tourists.



wolfsschanze - 1944

sperrkreis and nearest surroundings

SIGHTSEEING-TOURS

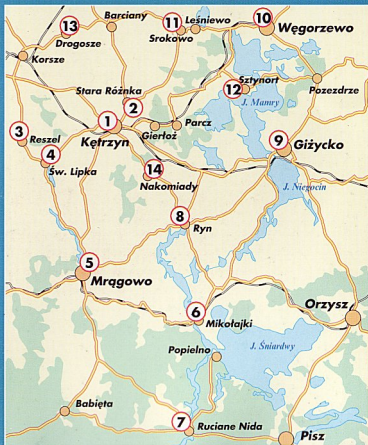
1. SS-escort detachment barracks (built 1944), present restaurant
2. RSD and SS-barracks
3. Situation conferences, von Stauffenberg's bomb exploded here (20.07.1944)
4. Detective security detail
5. SS-escort detachment/Hitler's personal servants
6. Guest's bunker (reinforced 1944)
7. Typists offices
8. Detective detail (post office)
10. Sauna
11. General purpose bunker (built 1944)
12. Flak bunker
13. FÜHRER BUNKER (reinforced and reconstructed 1944)
14. Fire water reservoir
15. Göring's house
16. Göring's bunker (built 1944)
17. Jodl (Chief WFSt)
18. Kasino II
19. F-M Keitel (Chief OKW)
20. Hitler's personal adjutants; army personnel office; Hitler's Wehrmacht Adjutant
21. Teleprinter exchange (reinforced 1944)
22. Garages
24. Liaison staff, Air Force High Command
25. Liaison staff, Naval High Command
26. General purpose bunker (built 1944)
27. Führer escort batallion barracks
28. Speer, Todt, guests
29. Liaison staff of Foreign Minister (Ribbentrop)

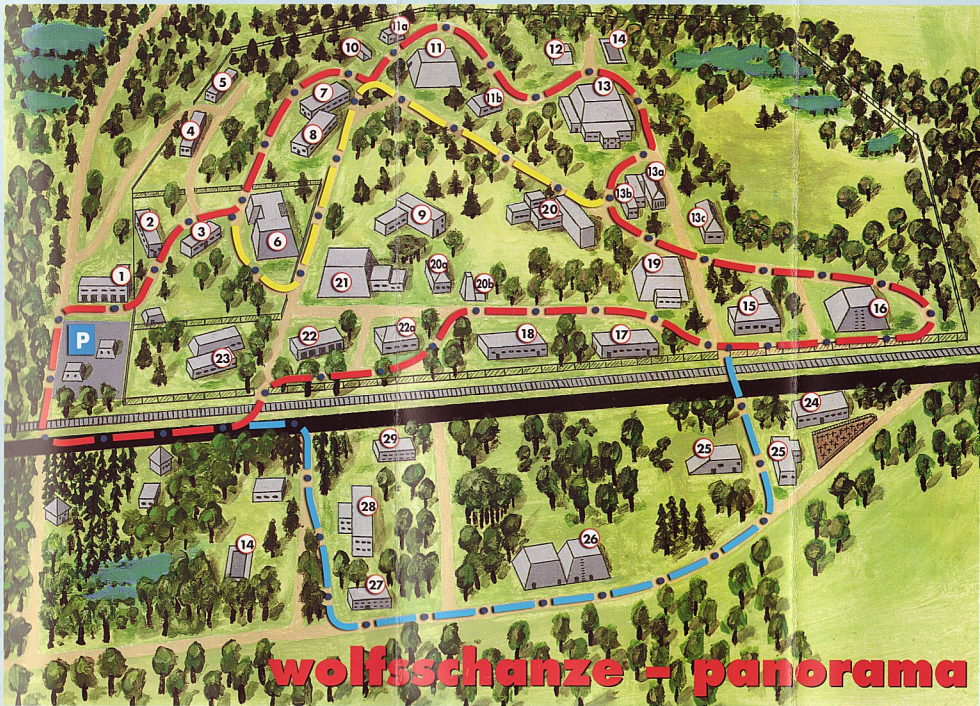
Objects printed on the map with capital letters are not marked in the area.

- A. Bunker
- B. Bunker
- C. Bormann's bunker
- D. Kasino I and new tea house
- E. Old tea house
- F. Boiler house
- G. Driver's quarters
- H. Cinema
 - I. Government and service liaison officers doctors, barbers, guests, etc.
- J. Reich's press chief, Dr. O.Dietrich

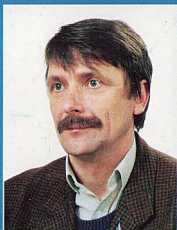
Places Worth visiting in Great Masurian Lakes District.

1. Kętrzyn – St. George Church – 14 c. – gothic style, Teutonic Knights Castle 14 c. – now regional museum.
2. Stara Różnka – original Holland type windmill – now original restaurant.
3. Reszel – St. Paul and Peter Church 14 c. – gothic and rokkoko style Bishops Castle 14 c. – now museum, historical houses 14-15 c.
4. Św. Lipka – baroque church and closter 17 c of Jesuits Order.
5. Mrągowo – historical houses 19-20 c Town hall 19-20 c.
6. Mikołajki – evangelical church, 19 c historical houses, center of sailing sports.
7. Ruciane-Nida – center of recreation and water sports.
8. Ryn – historical castle 16-19 c. windmill and historical houses.
9. Giżycko – center of water sports, sailing evangelical church – clasicism 19 c., historical houses 19-20 c., castle – now motel, fortece 19-20 c. and Museum of nature.
10. Węgorzewo – castle 15 c. – now house of culture, church 15 c., historical houses.
11. Srokowo – historical town hall, historical houses.
12. Sztynort Wielki – historical palace of family Lehndorff, sailing sports.
13. Drogosze – historical palace.
14. Nakomiady – historical palace.





wolfsschanze - panorama



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