

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY
Doc. No. 1866-PS Date 22 October 1945

STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT (Under following headings).

Title and Nature: Meeting between Ribbentrop and Mussolini
of 13 May 1941.

Date: 13 May 41 Original () Copy (x) Language: German

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 22 Oct 1945:

Foreign Office Marburg. Enclose photostat copy with request
for original

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: D-2

PERSONS IMPLICATED: RIBBENTROP, Joachim von

REFERENCES TO INDEX HEADINGS (Key to Par. nos. of Summary below)

AGGRESSIVE WAR, STATEMENTS AND PLANS -- FOREIGN PENETRATION:
Controlled Governments: Propaganda: Fifth Column -- PREPARATIONS
FOR WAR: Diplomatic: Military: Psychological

NECESSARY PROCESSING TO PUT IN EVIDENTIARY FORM; LEADS:

Ambassador Schmidt

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. First, Mussolini and Ribbentrop discussed a future meeting
between Hitler and Mussolini, and then the England flight of Hess.
(Pages 47153 to 47160)
2. Ribbentrop declared that Darlan had agreed to deliver weapons
and war material from Syria to Iraq. Some of the weapons were
already on their way, the French Commissar in Syria, Gen. Dentz,
had been instructed by Vichy to take care of the delivery and other
supporting measures. Darlan also provided landing fields and gas.
Von Papen had been sent to Turkey to try to receive permission for
camouflaged transports of arms to Iraq by way of Turkey. If a
large amount of weapons could be brought to Iraq, parachute landings
could be possible there. The troops could then use the arms to
attack Egypt from the East. (Pages 47160 to 47163)

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3. Mussolini replied that Iraq must be helped in order to incite all Arabs and Moslems against England. The Grandmufti of Jerusalem had already declared the Holy War against England. It is also necessary to occupy Crete and Cyprus. If France would agree to landings in Syria, substantial help could be given to Iraq. Italy had ready combat planes and transports, loaded with arms. (Page 47163)

4. Ribbentrop reported on the purchase of trucks in Tunisia and the transports of loaded trucks from there to Tripoli. Darlan also granted port facilities in Algeria for the unloading of material. In return, Germany reduced the occupation costs from 20 to 15 million (this had not been carried out yet but was contemplated). Darlan had been told that France would receive concessions to the same extent as she would aid the war against England. No concessions would be made on the question of F.W.s. If certain demands for naval bases in Morocco were met, France would be permitted to arm a number of torpedo boats. France was also made to understand that she would have to make certain concessions in the Mediterranean at the peace conference, but that she could get compensation from England in Africa. (Pages 47164 to 47169)

5. In pages 47169 to 47173, the relationship to France, Spain, Russia and the establishment of a united European front against England is discussed. Interesting is page 47172, on which Ribbentrop stated that he did not think that Stalin would do anything hostile to Germany. However, if Russia's politic should be unbearable for Germany, the former would be destroyed within three months.

6. Ribbentrop and Mussolini then discussed Japanese-American relations. Japan will certainly maintain an attitude which would lead her to the side of Germany and Italy. A Japanese policy unfriendly to the Axis would result in almost a revolution in Japan. Japan's attitude may keep America out of the war. However, Ribbentrop was convinced that Japan would join the war sooner or later on the side of the Axis, in order to take advantage of a good opportunity. (Pages 47173 to 47176)

7. Pressure was brought to bear on Turkey to side with the Axis (Page 47176). A propaganda wave was planned for the liberation of the oppressed nations from England. (Page 47178)