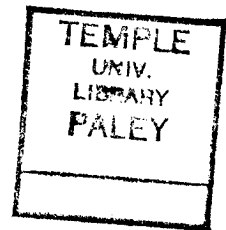


U.S. War Dept. Bureau of Public Relations

WESTERN EUROPE

IN THE WAKE OF WORLD WAR II

(June 17 - July 18, 1945)



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826
U55

As seen by a group of American motion picture industry executives visiting the European and Mediterranean Theatres of Operation as guests of the military authorities.

FOR PRIVATE USE ONLY

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

INTRODUCTION

PREFACE
LETTER OF INVITATION
WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS
MAPS

PART I - ITINERARY

A running account of month's visit to Britain,
France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, and
North Africa - 28 pp.

PART II

NOTES OF INTERVIEWS AND CONFERENCES - 80 pp.

(By Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice-Chairman,
War Activities Committee)

1. THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND - Marshal Sir Robert Saundby.
2. ARMY ENTERTAINMENT FILMS - Gen. Sawbridge, Majors Dixon, Cullen.
3. THE FILM SITUATION IN FRANCE - Embassy officials, others.
4. REDEPLOYMENT - Gen. Royal B. Lord, Col. Mason Wright, Jr.
5. INTERVIEW WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.
6. ANTWERP X - How Europe's Prize Port Licked The Buzz Bombs.
7. THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN - From D-Day to Victory - Lt.Col. Doucet.
8. HAMBURG'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT - Wing-Comdr. Richards.
9. "AUSTERITY MIXED WITH HOPE" - Col. Lieven's Prescription.
10. HAUPTPASTOR HENTRICHT IN HAMBURG.
11. JEWISH AID IN HAMBURG - Dr. M. Heynemann.
12. A BATTLE OF WORDS IN MUNICH.
13. INFORMATION CONTROL IN GERMANY - Gen. Robert McClure and Staff.
14. "DAMN NUISANCE - THESE PLANES" - Air Marshal Tedder Explains.
15. INTERVIEW WITH LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY AND STAFF.
16. FRANKFURT'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT - Col. Phelps and Staff.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

17. DISPLACED PERSONS - A Visit To Hanau.
18. NAZI LOOT - GOLD BARS TO GOLD FILLINGS - Col. Bernstein.
19. PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOLLER - ANTI-NAZI ENIGMA.
20. CHURCH PROBLEMS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY - Maj. M.M.Knappen.
21. THE G.I. GOES TO SCHOOL AGAIN - Gen. Hugh Thompson.
22. FILMS FOR GERMAN RE-EDUCATION - Davidson Taylor, Others.
23. THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN DRAMATIZED - Lt. R. W. Komer.
24. INTERVIEW WITH ITALY'S PREMIER - Hon. Ferruccio Parri.
25. FILMS FOR ITALY AND THE BALKANS - Lenin, Brown, Levi.
26. PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS XII.
27. UNRRA'S JOB IN ITALY - S. M. Keeny.
28. THE AIR WAR IN MTO - Col.Wyler, Maj. Tompkins.
29. REDEPLOYMENT IN THE ITALIAN THEATRE - Gen. Thomas.
30. SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS - Harmon.

PART III - EXHIBITS

- A. Photograph - Fall of bombs in London's Lewisham Borough.
- B. Invitation to the Admiralty.
- C. Photograph - Marshal Montgomery and Group.
- D. MEET THE NAVY - Program from NAAFI THEATRE, BRUSSELS.
- E. Facsimile - Hamburg Newspaper
- F. Facsimile - Frankfurt Newspaper
- G. Confidential Daily Reports of Frankfurt Military Government.

PART III - EXHIBITS (Continued)

- H. "Fragebogen" - The Key To A Courtmartial.
- I. Army Education in ETO - Charts, Data.
- J. Facts and Figures - Riviera Recreational Area.
- K. Photograph of Group After Vatican Audience.

PART IV - APPENDICES

(The appendices listed below, totaling several hundred pages of material are not attached to this report, having been delivered to individual members of the tour while in Europe.)

1. Civil Defense in London Borough of Bermondsey (16 pp.)
2. The Normandy Landings, Invasion Harbours, Cherbourg, St.Lo Breakthrough (12 pp., 4 maps).
3. Redeployment in Rheims Assembly Area (32 pp.).
4. Marshal Sir B. L. Montgomery (Biography - 5 pp.).
5. The Advance to the Neder Rijn (2 pp.).
6. Seizure of Antwerp; Antwerp X the Unknown (11 pp.).
- 6-A. Map showing Fall of V-1 and V-2 on Antwerp.
7. Defense of Antwerp vs. Flying Bombs (3 pp.).
8. Antwerp Counter Scorching (3 pp.).
9. The War Since 1939 (1 pp.).
10. Statistics of British Administrative Effort (3 pp.).
11. The Strategic Air Offensive (5 pp. plus photos).
12. Dachau (illustrated Brochure - 68 pp.)
13. K Z - Bildericht aus funf Konzentrationslagern (32 pp.)
14. Gen. McClure's Press Release May 2, 1945, on Psychological Warfare Before V-E-Day. (25 pp.).
15. Press Release by General McClure, May 25, 1945 on Information Control in Occupied Germany (14 pp.).
16. Film Study No. 16 - "It Started With Eve" (16 pp.).

PART IV - APPENDICES (Continued)

17. Greetings from SHAEF G-5 to U.S. Film Executives (24 pp.).
18. Ardennes Offensive and Battle of the Bulge (16 pp.).
19. Beachheads and Mountains (MTO Campaign Brochure - 28 pp.).
20. Mission Accomplished (24 pp. illustrated).
21. Log of Your Visit to MAAF (36 pp.).
22. Mediterranean Million - Air Force Combat Flights (32 pp.).
23. Testimonials by the Customer (14 pp. illustrated).
24. Redeployment in MTO (20 pp.).

PREFACE

Motion pictures, press and radio are the three great media with mass appeal. During the shooting war in Europe all three mobilized their resources to speed victory. They must now supply the vehicles of communication through which an even more difficult and crucial war of ideas may be won. The motion picture alone, of these three media, appeals both to eye and ear in a language which people of all ages and tongues can comprehend.

Motion picture film and smokeless powder are made from the same ingredients, mixed according to different formulas. Smokeless powder in all its lethal forms has delivered into the victorious hands of the Allies the stubborn bodies and battered homeland of the German people. Motion picture film in all its varied lengths and forms must now be used to the uttermost in the titanic struggle to cleanse the minds, change the attitudes and ultimately win the cooperation of the German people. An entire generation of German youth must be trained to live at peace with their fellows in a world so small that any future war will be nothing less than planetary suicide.

The 400,000 American soldiers in occupied Germany are front line fighters in this first phase of psychological warfare. They require special training to wage there a war of ideas just as they had special training in the effective use of planes, tanks, automatic weapons and radar. Films constitute an important visual aid in this process just as did the training films which shortened by 40% the time needed to acquaint our citizen fighters with modern weapons of war.

Finally, on the home front, the motion picture has a continuing responsibility. Newsreels and documentaries must vividly portray successive developments overseas. We Americans, accustomed to speed, must learn patience, practice tolerance, and adjust ourselves to disappointment. We yearn for the end of wartime restrictions yet face further deprivations if millions of liberated Europeans are to be kept alive.

This preface could not have been written with the same sense of urgency and of mission, had the author not been privileged to visit western Europe as one of a group of American motion picture executives invited by General Eisenhower to make a first hand study of ways and means for using films to help accomplish the unfinished tasks which confront us in the transition from war to peace.

Radio commentators have shuttled back and forth between the home front and the war fronts. A group of newspaper editors and publishers rushed to Europe to see with their own eyes the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps.

But neither the editors nor the radio commentators were privileged, as we were, to travel for an entire month by special plane, visit all the battlefields in the west, and confer hour after hour in one country after the other, with military and civilian officials on such a variety of postwar problems.

Certainly no visitors anywhere, at any time, were welcomed more cordially or given greater liberty to look, listen, question and comment. Our appreciation is deep and genuine to all those who made this trip a truly unforgettable experience.

JULY 25, 1945

Francis S. Harmon

WAR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

WASHINGTON

25



14 June 1945

Mr. Francis Harmon
War Activities Committee
1501 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Harmon:

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, to invite you as a representative of the motion picture industry to visit the European Theater of Operation.

This trip will be made by special plane and will take approximately three weeks. England, France, the Low Countries, and Germany will be visited, and the party will have an opportunity to study various problems affecting the United States Army in Europe, with emphasis upon redeployment, the Army of Occupation, and the operations of American Military Government.

It is my sincere hope that you will be able to accept this invitation.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. D. Surles".

A. D. SURLES
Major General, U. S. Army
Director



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Director

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WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

AG 230.42 (14 Jun 45)OB-S-E

map-2B-939 Pentagon

14 June 1945

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders, Shipment IJ-London-FT.

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command

1. The following named individuals are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by special plane, on or about 17 June 1945, from Washington, D. C. to London, England thence to Paris, France, thence to Brussels, Belgium, thence to Frankfurt, Germany, thence to South France (Cannes or Nice), thence to Paris, France, thence to London, England on temporary duty for a period of approximately thirty (30) days, and upon completion thereof, they will return to New York, New York.

NAMES

AFFILIATION

#Barney Balaban, President	Paramount Pictures, Inc.
#Sidney Buchman, Production Chief	Columbia Pictures Corp.
#Harry Cohn, President	Columbia Pictures Corp.
#Lester Cowan, President	Lester Cowan Productions
#Simon H. Fabian, Chairman	Theatres Division, War Activities Committee
#Robert B. Wilby, Chairman	Program Committee, War Activities Committee
#Russell Holman, Story Chief	Paramount Pictures, Inc.
#E.J. Marnix, Vice President & Production Chief	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
#N. Peter Rathvon, President	RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
#Clifford Peter Work, Vice President & Production Chief	Universal Pictures
#Col. J.L. Warner, Vice President & Production Chief	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.
#Col. Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice President & Production Chief	Twentieth Century Fox Studios
#Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice Chairman	War Activities Committee
#Mr. Taylor M. Mills, Chief	Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI

2. Prior to departure from the continental United States, they will be required to have completed the proscribed immunizations in conformity with current War Department instructions.

3. In the interest of security there should be no discussions with unauthorized persons of the overseas destination involved herein.

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

Invitational Travel Orders, Shipment IJ-London-FT. (Cont'd)

4. Baggage to accompany each individual will be marked with the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany the individual to the port of aerial embarkation. Baggage will not be marked so as to disclose the overseas destination.

5. Regulations governing the procurement of military clothing and equipment in the United States are published in Section I, Circular 399, WD, 1944. Personnel covered by this order are in Group 6, and are authorized by the overseas commander to wear the uniform. Note Tab A attached.

6. Travel by military, naval or commercial aircraft is directed as necessary in the military service for the accomplishment of an emergency war mission and is chargeable to 501-1 P 432-02 212/50425. They are authorized to vary itinerary as necessary for the accomplishment of this mission.

7. The Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C., will issue a Certificate of Identification, WD, AGO, Form No. 65-11 to each individual named in paragraph 1. Upon their return to the United States, Certificates of Identification will be surrendered to the Commanding General, Port of Entry. Assimilated rank - Field Grade Officer.

8. The Commanding General, Air Transport Command, will furnish the necessary air transportation and coordinate with all concerned.

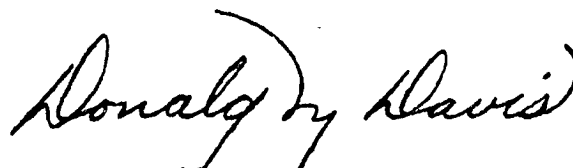
9. Personnel in this movement may be contacted thru Col. Curtis Mitchell, Pictorial Branch, War Department, Bureau of Public Relations, telephone REpublic 6700, extension 2136 or 2058.

By order of the Secretary of War:

1 Incl - Tab A.

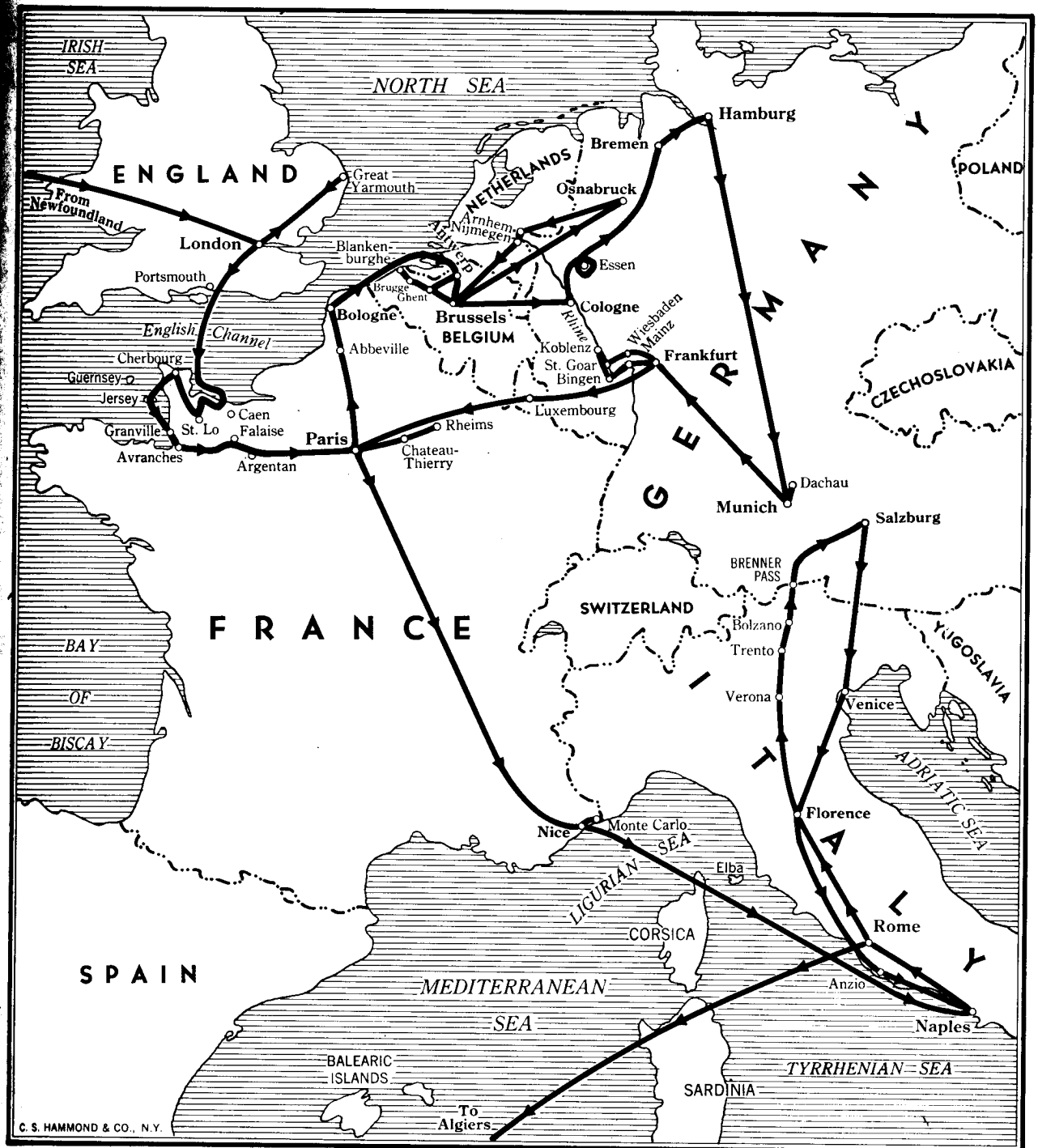
COPIES FURNISHED:

CG, ETO (8)
OPD, WDGS (1)
APS, AGO (2)
Mob Div, Mvts Br, ASF,
Maj. Bailey (1)
C/T, ASF, Maj. Warner (1)
CO, Wash P/AE (2)
Each Individual THRU:
Col Curtis Mitchell (10)
Col Mitchell, BPR. (2)


Adjutant General.

RESTRICTED

Proceeding from Washington -- to Newfoundland -- to London, the motion picture executives followed the itinerary charted on this map from June 18th to July 16th, 1945. Thence home from Italy by way of Algiers, Casablanca and the Azores.



ITINERARY

TOUR OF EXECUTIVES OF MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY TO BRITAIN, FRANCE,
BELGIUM, GERMANY AND ITALY UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT AUSPICES
JUNE 16 - JULY 17, 1945

I. WASHINGTON (June 16)

A. Luncheon in General's dining room, Pentagon Building as guests of Major General A. D. Surles, Chief, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department. Those present included General of the Army, George C. Marshall; General Harold George, Chief, Air Transport Command; Lt. General Ira Eaker, AAF and members of their staffs. General Marshall in an informal talk pointed out the values to be derived from our tour of direct observation and study at first hand of conditions in the post-combat phase of the European war. Among other things he said:

"All other weapons are not worth anything without morale. Your industry has contributed much to morale and you will contribute more."

B. General Harold George, Chief of ATC and his staff at a cocktail party and a regular briefing reviewed the work of the ATC, stressed its remarkable safety record and stated that our C-54 would pass another plane or ship every 17 minutes while over the Atlantic. Immediately thereafter we were told in detail how to use the extraordinarily complete emergency equipment with which all ATC planes are fitted!

II. DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON (June 17)

General George personally wished us bon voyage as we boarded the four motored, 28 seat C-54, with Major John MacManus at the controls -- the same pilot who brought Madame Chiang from Chungking to Washington and who has flown General H. H. Arnold, Bernard

Baruch and other notables across a world which to him is very small. His "short-snorter," twenty-two feet long, furnished interesting testimony to the fact that he does get around.

III. NEWFOUNDLAND

Five hours and twelve minutes after leaving Washington, we landed on Harmon Field at Stephenville for a lobster dinner at Hotel de Gink, taking off again in the arctic twilight at 10:30 P.M. for a perfectly smooth twelve hour flight to London (Bovington Field) during which we hardly saw the ocean.

IV. LONDON (June 18-23)

W e w e r e :-

- Welcomed by Brigadier W. A. S. Turner, M. C. Deputy Chief of the Public Relations Division of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (PRD-SHAEF) and our chief conducting officer during the tour of ETO; Lt. Col. Irving Newman, his associate, and members of the staff, and also by London representatives of the various American film distributors; Joseph Friedman, Chairman London Branch, War Activities Committee, and Fayette W. Allport of MPPDA;
- Housed comfortably at the Claridge, the Cumberland and Grosvenor House;
- Entertained royally by personal friends and business associates;
- Transported in SHAEF staff cars driven by refined and well informed English girls in uniform;
- Favored with almost continuous sunshine and a wealth of lovely flowers blooming in profusion in every garden along the highways;
- Surprised at the rapidity and thoroughness with which the London authorities had cleared the streets and recently bombed areas of rubble caused by the last Nazi buzz bombs and rockets; and
- Impressed with the energy and determination with which the British

were attacking the tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VISIT TO ENGLAND INCLUDED:

A. Half day visit to London's most heavily bombed areas --

1. Bermondsey (slums, rail yards, Thames docks)

where almost all Britain's available lumber burned in \$160 million dock fire;

where 1,500 residences were totally destroyed, 1,700 damaged beyond repair, 27,000 others somewhat damaged from incendiary bombs, 1,000 explosive bombs, 10 parachute mines, 36 buzz bombs, 7 rockets;

where today children's nurseries and ambitious plans for slum clearance reflect new civic spirit born in air raid shelters; (See Appendix 1)

2. White Chapel, another slum area badly damaged and crowded with needy people upon whom the Nazis vented their wrath; and

3. Lewisham Borough, (middle-class) where only 1,000 of 66,000 homes escaped damage and a rocket (V-2) descending from a height of fifty miles at 700 miles per hour destroyed 400 homes in one mighty blast; (See Exhibit A)

4. The area around St. Paul's where Sir Christopher Wren's greatest monument (si monumentum esse, circumspice) stands in solitary grandeur amidst fire blackened ruins (a dud falling through the dome did only slight damage); and

5. The Temple area where only a few stones remain of Temple Hall (Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese nearby, escaped damage but food restrictions limit service to sixty customers for luncheon and none for dinner -- the pub still thrives).

B. Party at the Admiralty with Brendan Bracken, First Lord of the

Admiralty in Churchill's Cabinet as the host and attended by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir James Somerville and a host of other British sea dogs in gold braid. (See Exhibit B)

- C. A morning visit by air northeast from London over East Anglia to Base 139, the headquarters of the 100th Squadron, 8th Air Force at Thorpe Abbots, near Great Yarmouth, where Gen. E. L. Eubank, Gen. Harbold, Lt. Col. Wallace, Squadron C. O. and Major Bowman explained in detail the American phase of the combined bombing of Germany.
- D. Afternoon visit to High Wycombe, cleverly concealed headquarters of the RAF Bomber Command, 25 miles from London where Air Marshal Sir Robert Saundby (Knight of the British Empire, Commander of the Bath, Military Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Force Cross) gave us a brilliant review of the air war while a visit to the huge subterranean, steel and concrete operations room enabled the group to see the nerve center of an enormously complex strategic operation which in concert with our own AAF destroyed the war potential of Festung Europe and knocked the Nazis out. (See Harmon's Notes No. 1)
- E. Half day motor trip to the Guards Depot where Lt. Col. Dury M. C. supervises the 15 week gruelling basic training course for recruits in the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards.
- F. Luncheon at Grosvenor House tendered the visiting executives of the American Film Industry by the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, the British Film Producers Association, and the Kinematograph Reuters Society.
- G. At Westminster Abbey, some members of the group attended

Service of brotherly welcome and greeting to The Most Reverend The Metropolitan Nikolai Krutitsky and the patriarchal delegation to the Church of England from The Holy Orthodox Church of Russia. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Metropolitan both spoke, and the procession through the Abbey was both colorful and impressive.

- H. Other tour members conferred with Jack Beddington, head of the film section of the British Ministry of Information, located in the huge central building of the University of London and visited Pinewood Studio to screen THE TRUE GLORY, an 80 minute film portraying the western offensive from D-Day to V-E Day.
- I. Virtually all the visitors went to Hyde Park one or more evenings where freedom of speech flourished and epithets ricocheted in all directions during those last hectic days of Britain's general election campaign.

FLIGHT OVER NORMANDY BATTLE AREA (June 23)

Aboard the comfortable C-47 which transported us over the entire European Theatre of Operations (Crew of #845 - 1st Lt. Ralph E. Gray, pilot; 2nd Lt. Loyd C. Lovejoy, co-pilot; Sgt. Arthur Sebens, Crew Chief; Cpl. Richard G. Van Andel, radio operator; and Pfc. Frank Lawler, flight steward) we flew southeast from London toward Portsmouth thence in a smooth channel crossing to Utah and Omaha beaches where Americans, British, and Canadians broke into Hitler's Europe a year earlier on D-Day.

Flying only 800 to 1500 feet above the historic battlefield we were aided by an excellent briefing on the plane by Major James Hughes, Special Briefing Officer of Supreme Headquarters.

(Appendix 2) We had an extraordinary opportunity to study the

terrain as our plane first flew slowly along the shore line, (still dotted with sunken ships, landing craft and underwater obstacles visible at low tide) then circled back past St. Mere Eglise to Cherbourg then over the water to the Isle of Jersey thence eastward to Granville (Gen. Eisenhower's first field headquarters after he landed) thence over St. Lo, scene of the break-out from the hedgerows; Caen, fortress hinge of the Allied line; Mortain, scene of Rundstedt's counterblow; Avranches, breakthrough point into the Brest area and Falaise where Americans and Canadians closed the first net around 80,000 Nazis. Bombs and artillery shells turned these towns into piles of rubble. Strategic bombing, knocking out virtually every rail and highway bridge over the Seine and the Loire, isolated the battlefield while signs were plentiful of the way in which the tactical air force furnished ground support.

After thus covering the first phase of the Allied offensive from a low flying plane which completely circled all points of special historic interest, we climbed to cruising height and sped along the path of Patton's rampaging tanks toward Paris, then circled the beautiful and undamaged French capital to land at a military airport where representatives of the army, the industry and the press met the plane.

VI. PARIS (June 24-28)

The Ritz Hotel, our headquarters in Paris, is now operated by the American Army. Here we were joined by Sol Lesser, tour member who preceded us to Europe to shoot footage for PARIS CANTEEN. During our two visits to Paris we met at the Ritz, such U.S.O.

entertainers as Ingrid Bergman, Bob Hope and party, Jack Benny and party, Dorothy McGuire, Grace Moore, Marlene Dietrich, Sonja Henie, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine, F. P. Adams and John Kiernan.

Official Engagements in Paris Included:

- A. Reception at U. S. Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Jefferson Caffery and the staff.
- B. Cocktail party by PRD - SHAEF at Hotel Chatham.
- C. Luncheon at the Claridge sponsored by the French Cinema industry.
- D. Conference at U. S. Embassy with Mr. Henry Labouisse, Minister of Economics and Mr. Raymond Fernandez, film representative of the Embassy.
- E. Conferences with the following French officials:
 1. M. Soustelle, Cabinet member in charge of the Ministry of Information, (formerly Ambassador to Mexico - a librarian and savant) and M. Fourre - Cormoray, Director General of French films; (background - budget office)
 2. M. Pleven, Minister of Finance, said to be one of the ablest members of Gen. deGaulle's Cabinet;
 3. M. Hoppenot, Director of Office du Change.
- F. Committee Conferences with the following:
 1. Major General Ben M. Sawbridge, Chief of Special Services Division for ETO, and
Major J. G. Dixon, officer in charge of distribution 16 mm industry gift film in ETO, and
Major Mike Cullen, officer in charge 35 mm entertainment film program in France and American occupation zone in Germany, and

Joseph Hummel, Chairman Paris branch, War Activities Committee;
(See Harmon's Notes No. 2)

2. Col. Kirk Lawton, Chief Army Pictorial Service for ETO;

3. Chas. Page, American Embassy staff representative for cultural relations and four French officials interested in the promotion of cultural relations through use of 16mm film.

G. Individual and Group Conferences with Continental and French representatives of American film distributors on problems involving the American, British, French and Belgian Governments and the American and British armed services. (See Harmon's Notes No. 3)

H. Private talks with personal friends regarding political, economic and social conditions in France.

II. RHEIMS REDEPLOYMENT AREA (June 26)

A. Motor trip in SHAEF staff cars to Rheims by way of historic Chateau Thierry with some of the group returning via Soissons and Villers-Coteret. This 200 mile trip north of Paris furnished an excellent opportunity to observe village life, crop conditions, shortages of poultry, pigs, etc. (See Harmon's Notes No. 4)

B. Visit to "The Surrender Room" in the large red, Polytechnic School building in Rheims, which General Eisenhower was using as Supreme Allied Headquarters when General Jodl and his staff threw in the sponge.

The huge battle maps on the walls of this "War Room," with pins indicating exact positions of the victorious Allied armies, gave the Germans conclusive evidence (if more was needed when they sat down before them) that the jig was up with the once mighty Wehrmacht.

- C. Luncheon with Major General Royal E. Lord commanding the huge redeployment area, 120 kilometers long and sixty kilometers wide through whose 17 camps some 240,000 American soldiers per month are passing. A force of 30,000 soldiers and 40,000 German prisoners of war are used in these camps. (See Harmon's Notes No. 4 and printed pamphlet titled "Redeployment", Appendix 3)
- D. Visit to "Camp Pittsburgh" - one of the 17 camps constructed in the Rheims area and commanded by Col. W. P. O'Brien (in command of the 167th Infantry at the capture of Dachau).
- E. Visit to Rheims Cathedral and other points of interest in the area.

VIII. FLIGHT OVER CHANNEL PORTS, SCHELDT ESTUARY, AND WALCHEREN ISLAND TO BRUSSELS.

Aboard our C-47, we flew northwest from Paris Thursday afternoon, June 28th, over Beauvais and Abbeville to the coast near the mouth of the Somme, thence along the coast to Boulogne, to Calais and over the beaches of Dunkerque where British heroism will be remembered as long as poets "sing of arms and of men."

Flying Northeastward over Ostend, Blankenberghe (British Rest Area) and Zebrugge, we crossed the Scheldt Estuary at Flushing and circled low over flooded Walcheren Island. We noted especially the causeway from Walcheren Island to the Dutch mainland, the capture of which constitutes one of the Canadian Army's most valorous feats. Turning southward over Bergen op Zoom, we circled over Antwerp whose great harbor throbbed with activity, and landed at Brussels in time for dinner and a good night's rest at the Plaza Hotel, operated by Britain's ENSA (Entertainment National Services Association).

IX. FLIGHT TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S
HEADQUARTERS AT MELLE NEAR OSNABRUCK (June 29)

A. Flying northeastward from Brussels over portions of Belgium, Holland and the German cities of Wesel and Munster we landed at the TAC headquarters field some 25 miles southeast of Osnabruck and motored over a German countryside of well tilled farms, stocked with Holstein cattle, pigs, chickens and geese to an estate where the colorful "Monty" then maintained the headquarters of the British 21st Army Group.

B. Interview with Marshal Montgomery (See Harmon's Notes No. 5 and also Exhibit C and Appendix 4)

C. Return Flight to Brussels.

After visiting the Field Marshal's trailer from which he directed the great desert campaign that first stopped Rommel at El Alamein and then threw the Germans out of North Africa, we flew back to Brussels via Arnheim (where General Bereton's airborne divisions came so near to turning the entire Rhine line and breaking through into the north German plain;

Nijmegen with its great bridge intact and the single highway to the bridge from Eindhoven along which the Allies vainly attempted to move northward an impossible stream of men, material and supplies.

Only from a low flying plane could we appreciate the difficulties of the watery terrain, the boldness of the valiant attempt thus to end the war in the west by one swift outflanking movement, and the heroism of those who fought against such odds in the muddy lowlands between the Waal and Neder Rijn. (See Appendix 5)

X. VISIT TO BELGIUM

A. Brussels Highlights:-

1. Dinner with Major General Erskine, C.B., D.S.O., Chief of SHAEF Mission to Belgium (formerly Commander of "The Desert Rats" and later Monty's Chief of Staff) and Col. John B. Sherman, Deputy Chief SHAEF Mission (a grand nephew of General "War Is Hell" Sherman).
2. Inspection of the Montgomery Club operated by ENSA - a wonderful recreational center for British forces.
3. Canadian Show - MEET THE NAVY - excellent program - enthusiastic soldier audience - hit tune "You Gotta Get Used to It" written by a German prisoner of war. Our group entertained members of the cast at a buffet supper at the Plaza arranged by Major Blake Owen-Smith to whom we were also indebted for excellent accommodations and special attentions. (See Exhibit D)
4. Visit to Guild Square with talented Mme. "Teddy" Fontaine now of Army Welfare Services, who was jailed by the Nazis and her sister killed for their work with the Belgian underground.
5. Reception by Ambassador Sawyer at U. S. Embassy.

B. Antwerp (June 30)

1. Group motored from Brussels, via Ghent to Antwerp in British staff cars with motorcycle escort;
2. Toured the huge Antwerp dock area with Captain Thomas, Port Commandant, British section who previously gave us an excellent briefing. (See Harmon's Notes No. 6, and Appendices 6, 6-A, 7 and 8.)
3. Visited the extraordinarily interesting SHAEF Military Exposition. (See Appendix 9)

4. And were genuinely impressed with -
 - a. Marshal Montgomery's brilliant capture of Antwerp (210 miles in six days, with the final dash of 100 miles in 24 hours giving the Germans no time to wreck the miles of docks;
 - b. the significance of Antwerp as the key to Allied supply lines and the great military, naval and engineering job of clearing the scheldt;
 - c. the clever ruses employed by the Belgians, so misleading to the enemy that the Nazi "supermen" even continued to operate a power station within their lines which actually supplied much of Antwerp's electricity after the Allies had occupied the city;
 - d. the desperate attempt of the Nazis to knock out the port with 6000 of the V-1 and V-2 bombs;
 - e. the herculean accomplishments of the Belgian dock workers and the Allied services of supply in unloading mountains of materiel and getting it to the attacking armies.
- C. Luncheon at Allied Officers Club in Ghent with Major General Surtees, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commander Headquarters, Lines of Communication, British Liberation, Army. (See Appendix 10)
- D. Visit to Blankenburghe Leave Centre where we inspected the various installations and had tea at the Officers Club.
- E. Lt. Col. Doucet's Briefing on Role of 1st Canadian Army from D-Day to the Nazi surrender. (See Harmon's Notes No. 7)
- F. Return Motor trip to Brussels via Bruges and Ghent with opportunity during this interesting day to tour the area from which Belgium, before the war, shipped so many of Europe's choicest flowers and bulbs.

XI. FLIGHT FROM BRUSSELS TO HAMBURG (July 1)

Via Louvain, Hasselt and Julich to Cologne, thence north along the Rhine to Dusseldorf and Duisburg, thence over the Ruhr, circling low over Essen and Gelsenkirchen thence northeast over Munster and around Bremen to Hamburg where we were quartered in the requisitioned home of a German laundryman, used as press headquarters of the U. S. Strategic Air Force Mission.

A. Effect of Strategic Bombing:

From the moment we looked down from a height of only 1200 feet upon the vast ruin that was once Cologne, there came to us a heightened realization of the enormous destructive power of air bombardment. As we flew low along the Rhine and over the Ruhr we gazed upon miles of gaunt smokestacks, acres of twisted steel and jagged factory walls, hundreds of collapsed bridges, thousands of burned and battered freight cars scattered in broken strings among the bomb-pitted marshalling yards, mountains of rubble and canyons of fire-gutted buildings which were once the homes, shops, offices, schools and churches of millions of Germans. American 8th Air Force bombing of specific targets (steel mills, oil refineries, railroad yards and bridges, and munition plants) combined with RAF saturation raids upon industrial cities, turned the Rhineland and the Ruhr into a shambles which no one picture or series of pictures can adequately portray.

Beneath our plane the whole vast panorama of urban destruction unfolded, as we cruised toward once prosperous Hamburg, the ancient Hansa city-state whose blasted ships, docks and harbor area will always appear to us as the acme of planned destruction.

(See Appendix 11)

XII. HAMBURG (July 12)

Londoners will never forget the Blitz when 600 tons of enemy bombs was the maximum for any one day. Residents of Hamburg would like to forget the five days of death and destruction in June 1943 when 18,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs cascaded down on Germany's second city to tear the harbor to shreds, scatter pre-fabricated sections of submarines, sink great liners, turn key synthetic oil refineries into piles of twisted pipe and rusty junk, and create giant waves which overturned hundreds of small craft and tossed barges, lighters and tugs entirely out of the water. Hundreds of loading cranes careened in grotesque positions along the burned and blasted docks.

All this and more we saw, first from our low-flying C-47 and then from the deck of a motor boat upon which we toured the wrecked harbor area for over two hours.

And among the wreckage we saw too a blasted foundry upon whose docks the Nazis had assembled five or six thousand church bells, stolen from places of worship throughout Europe as another offering of the "Master Race" to bloodlust and conquest. Fire bombs gutted miles of Hamburg homes and shops but war plays queer tricks and one block would reveal only one home untouched and the next only one burned out. It is doubtful whether accurate figures will ever be known but unofficial estimates placed the death toll from Hamburg's bombing at 200,000. The pre-war population of 1,800,000 has shrunk one-third. And of the 30,000 Jews only 700 remain!

GROUNDING FOR AN EXTRA DAY IN HAMBURG BY THE WEATHER,
WE ARRANGED AN INTERESTING PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDED:-

A. Interview with Wing-Commander Richards of the Central Control

Office of the British Military Government; (see Harmon's Notes No. 9)

- B. Conference with Canada's Lt. Col. P. Lieven, Chief Communications Section (Press, radio, motion pictures) of Military Government; (See Harmon's Notes No. 9 and also Exhibit E)
- C. Interview through an interpreter with Haupt pastor Hertricht of the Lutheran Church; (See Harmon's Notes No. 10) and
- D. Conference with Dr. M. Heynemann, head of the Jews and Half-Jews Aid Society in whose office were congregated 50 to 100 people recently liberated from Hitler's horror camps who had come to Hamburg to search in vain for ships they hoped would take them to widely scattered homes. (See Harmon's Notes No. 11)

III. MUNICH (July 2-3)

Taking off in bad weather from Hamburg early in the morning on July 2, we flew the entire length of Germany in three hours, landing in Munich by noon, while our baggage plane, lost in the rain and fog over southern Germany found a hole in the fog just in time to follow the four-lane autobahn to a safe and timely haven in Frankfurt where we caught up with it 24 hours later after an interesting motor trip to Dachau, visits to Hitler's Beer Hall and "The Brown House," and a rugged night in the hospitable but definitely unheated quarters of Air Force Press Camp #28 Nordliche Munchener Strasse in Greenwald amid the firs above the picturesque gorge of the Isar River.

Following a festive dinner and celebration in honor of our genial host's promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, there ensued a lively and enlightening discussion between members of our group and

Captain Conaughton (formerly of the New York Times) Public Relations officer, Will Rowland, civilian member of the Film and Information Control office of Supreme Headquarters in Bavaria, Major Linnick, medical officer in charge of the Health Section of American Military Government, Colonel Laidlaw of Air Force Press Camp and Correspondent Bernstein of P M. (See Harmon's Notes No. 12)

IV. DACHAU

Half an hour by motor from Munich brought us to Dachau, the so-called "Model Concentration Camp" of the Nazis where their hapless victims were butchered, gassed and starved to death and their bodies burned in a battery of specially constructed furnaces. Less than 5,000 of the camp's 38,000 inmates remained at the time of our visit. These were recovering from disease and starvation.

Otto Schick, 24 year old Viennese medical student, whose mother is an American citizen, was our guide through Dachau. Having been in twelve different prison camps he was really an authority on Nazi horror. He spoke with deep emotion when after describing the liberation of Dachau by the American Army, he exclaimed:

"That was the day I was born again."

(For detailed account of this horror camp, see brochure titled "Dachau" given all members of the tour, Appendix 12 and also 13 titled K Z)

XV. FRANKFURT AM MAIN - SHAEF (July 4-6)

Arriving at Supreme Headquarters AEF from Munich aboard our C-47, we began three busy days of illuminating conferences and inspections which were a fitting climax to our visit to Germany and the entire European theatre of operations. We were comfortably housed

at the Victory Guest Club at Konigstein (15 miles from Frankfurt), cordially welcomed by all members of SHAEF staff, and given every opportunity to study the situation and ask questions on any subject.

CHIEF ITEMS ON OUR FRANKFURT SCHEDULE INCLUDED:

A. Luncheon on our arrival with Col. Jordan of PRD - SHAEF in "the Pentagon of Europe," the huge office building of the I. G. Farbenindustrie.

B. Afternoon conference, cocktail party, dinner and off the record discussion with General Robert A. McClure, Chief Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF at Bad Homburg.

Others participating actively in the important discussions regarding the use of motion pictures in psychological warfare and German re-education included:

Col. W. S. Paley, Deputy to General McClure;

Mr. Davidson Taylor, chief of the film, theatre and music control section of PWD - SHAEF; and

Mr. William Wilder, film consultant.

(See Harmon's Notes No. 13 and see especially also Appendicies 14-15 and 16, and also Exhibit F.

C. Interview with Air Marshal Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander.

(See Harmon's Notes No. 14)

D. Interview at Hoechst with Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Theatre Commander, Deputy Military Governor, and Deputy to General Eisenhower on the Allied Control Commission. (See Harmon's Notes No. 15)

E. Luncheon with Ambassador Robert Murphy, Generals Barker, Echols, Harper and others at Hoechst Officers Club.

- F. Visit to Staff meeting of Frankfurt Military Government with Lt. Col. Robert K. Phelps presiding and various control officers reporting, followed by reception at residence of the Military Governor. (See Harmon's Notes No. 16, and Exhibits F and G.)
- G. Attendance at military trial of German civilian, charged with knowingly falsifying his answers to military questionnaire. (See Exhibit H, and Harmon's Explanatory Comments.)
- H. Visit to Displaced Persons Camp at Hanau, accompanied by Brigadier General Stanley R. Mickelsen, Col. Charles Shottland and others. (See Harmon's Notes No. 17)
- I. Dinner meeting with British Lieutenant General A. E. Grasett, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-S, SHAEF, and his colleagues, Brigadier General C. L. Adcock, Brigadier General Stanley R. Mickelson, Brigadier General F. J. McSherry, and Brigadiers Price-Williams, Heyman, Babington-Smith, Salisbury-Jones, Field and Clarke. (See Appendix 17)
- J. Visit to Reichsbank where Col. Bernard Bernstein, Deputy Chief of G-5, SHAEF Financial Branch, exhibited the hoard of German loot (gold and silver bullion, gold and silver coins, gold fillings from death chambers in concentration camps, jewelry, art treasures, paper currency, etc., hidden by Nazis in salt mine; also the gold reserve of Hungary captured in Austria). (See Harmon's Notes No. 18)
- K. Rhine Trip on Yacht Given Hitler by City of Cologne. We motored from Frankfurt through Mainz to Bingen where we boarded the boat, thence down the picturesque Rhine to Coblenz past Castle Sooneck - 13th century stronghold of robber knights,

Furstenberg - dating from 1219,

Caub - where Blucher's Army crossed the Rhine in 1813,

Burg Gutenfels - whose castle dating from 13th century, was captured by Sweden's Gustavus Adolphus in 1610 during the Thirty Year's War,

Oberwesel - founded by the Romans,

Die Lorelei - a rocky promontory which gained great popularity from Heine's song and which owes its name to an echo (luren - listen),

Castle of Katz - built in 1393,

The Rheinfels - once the strongest fortress on the river,

Marksburg - built in 882 and long under the control of the Society for the Preservation of German Castles! and

Coblenz - with Ehrenbreitstein rising above the river. From its towers the American flag was lowered many years too soon after the First World War.

The Coblenz bridge, destroyed by the Nazis, sprawls across the stream and blocks all shipping northward.

Hundreds of sunken barges lined the river's banks along our course. Mines are still a potential danger.

We disembarked at St. Goar on the return trip, motoring back through Wiesbaden.

L. Interview with Pastor Martin Niemoller. (See Harmon's Notes No. 19)

M. Harmon's Conferences on Church Problem with Brigadier General

T.J. Betts (G-2)

Brigadier General C. L. Adcock (G-5)

Colonel Francis P. Miller (G-2)

Major M. M. Knappen (G-5 - Church Section)

Lt. Col. Hugh O. Davis (PRD - Frankfurt Mil. Gov.)

Mr. F. Oechsner, and

Mr. T. W. Werner of Robert Murphy's staff.

(See Harmon's Notes No. 20)

VI. LUXEMBURG, BASTOGNE AND "THE BULGE" (July 7)

Flying from Frankfurt to the city of Luxemburg, members of the Group motored through the Ardennes to historic Bastogne and other key points in the "Battle of the Bulge," where the Nazis staged the last offensive not only in this war but "last" in the sense that never again must the Germans be afforded the means and the opportunity to go "on the loose." (See Appendix 18 for analysis of the way in which this bloody counter-offensive was checked.)

From Luxemburg, the visiting group flew to Paris.

VII. PARIS (July 8-9)

A. Conference on Use of Films as a Teaching Aid.

Brigadier General Paul W. Thompson, Chief of the Information and Education Division, Hq. U. S. Forces, European Theatre (APO 887, N.Y.C.) flew from London to Paris for this important meeting and is sending an officer to Washington and New York for detailed follow-up with the motion picture industry on ways and means in which existing films can be utilized in connection with the army's comprehensive educational program, now assuming vast proportions with the cessation of fighting in Europe.

(See Harmon's Notes No. 21, and see especially Exhibit I setting forth a series of charts and graphs of the various phases of this program.)

B. Conference on Use of Films in Germany.

During group's conference in Frankfurt with General Robert A. McClure and his staff, it was agreed that valuable time could be saved and further progress made in the consideration of

possible use of motion pictures in re-educating the Germans if members of the General's staff met with representatives of American film distributors and the Tour Group in Paris.

Davidson Taylor and William Wilder came from Frankfurt to Paris for the meeting which General Paul Thompson also attended. The London and Paris Chairmen of the War Activities Committee and the various Continental managers for Film Distributors participated actively in the prolonged discussion on ways and means of implementing American and Allied programs and objectives in ETO by means of motion pictures. (See Harmon's Notes No. 22)

At the conclusion of this Paris meeting on July 9, Messrs. Buchman, Cohn, Lesser, Mannix, Warner and Zanuck, having completed their travels as members of the Tour, said good by to their associates who thereupon left by air for a visit to the U. S. Army rest area at Nice and Cannes and a tour of Italy.

III. VISIT TO RIVIERA RECREATIONAL AREA (July 9-11)

The size, importance and complexities of this U. S. Army project along the French Cote d'Azur began to impress us from the very moment our comfortable C-47 touched the runway at Nice and a cavalcade of requisitioned cars whisked us to our quarters in the famous Hotel du Cap at Antibes. Operators of theatre circuits and managers of film studios listened with marked respect as Lt. Col. Charles L. McMackin, Director of USRRA and his staff associates referred to their operation of 104 hotels, 29 night clubs, four theatres, 92 eating places, 80 special daily performances, etc. for 10,000 "restees" arriving weekly by train, 1,800 arriving by air, and 115 arrivals by boat. (See Exhibit J for detailed recital of activities, facts, operations and personnel.)

Our inspection of this remarkable project, invaluable to morale of Americans whose duties require further military service in Europe, included visits to

Red Cross Headquarters at Nice,

Negresco Hotel, Nice,

Miramar Hotel, Cannes,

Hotel Provencal, Juan les Pins,

Night Clubs, concerts, motion picture shows,

Cruise in a Landing Craft filled with soldiers,

Luncheon at Hotel reserved for Army Nurses and WACs,

Motor trip along Grande Corniche Road - a daily tour, and

Visit to French Perfume Factory - daily tour to Grasse.

At the invitation of French cinema officials, we also visited the studio set where scenes for a feature film were being shot.

X. VISIT TO ITALY (July 11-16)

The flight from Nice to Naples via Sardinia, Corsica and the Anzio Beachhead took only two hours. But it was far more than a two hour hop. It was a major shift from the European Theatre of Operations to the Mediterranean Theatre. The line between the two is almost as sharply drawn as that between the Russian zone and those occupied by other members of the victorious alliance.

The C-47 which we used on the entire flight through ETO took us also to MTO but forthwith returned to its own roost. Also we said good by in Nice with genuine regret to Brigadier Turner and Warrant Officer Celia Lawson, our delightful British conducting officers from PRD - SHAEF.

But the greeting in Naples from Captain Wallace F. Nowikowski was warm

and cordial and we discovered in the first few minutes that our official host from AFHQ was a delightful gentleman and an efficient conducting officer.

OUTSTANDING ITEMS ON OUR ITALIAN SCHEDULE WERE:

- A. Review of Military Campaign in Italy by Lieut. F. W. Komer at dinner meeting, Hotel Plaza, Naples. (See Harmon's Notes No. 23 and Appendices 19 and 20).
- B. Motor Trip to Battlefields, from Naples up Highway No. 6 to the scene of the six day battle for the Volturno river crossings, thence to San Pietro, Cassino and other bitterly contested points along the "Winter Line" in the mountains where the fighting resembled that of the First World War in its fierce and bloody intensity.
- C. Luncheon in Caserta with Major General Nelson and the Staff at AFHQ. The enormous Royal Palace at Caserta with its elaborate park, fountains, lake and subsidiary buildings furnished a perfect headquarters from which to conduct a long drawn out and complicated military campaign.
- D. Visit to Pompeii and Sorrento, with dinner at the Vittorio Hotel-- idyllic center of the Army's rest area at the tip of the famed Sorrento Peninsula overlooking the Bay of Naples.
- E. The Victory Road to Rome -- motor trip northward from Naples along the Appian Way, past Scauri, Formia, Itri, Fondi, Terracina and Littoria along the route of the breakthrough to Rome in May, 1944.
- F. Luncheon with Ambassador Alexander Kirk at Pallazo Barberini where the attractive personality and obvious capacity of America's Ambassador appeared to maximum advantage amid the stately rooms

and beautiful paintings of the redecorated Barberini Palace.

- G. Interview with His Excellency, Ferruccio Parri, Prime Minister of Italy at Pallazo Viminale. (See Harmon's Notes No. 24)
- H. Conference on PWB-OWI Film Program in Italy and Balkans with James Lenin, Stewart Brown, Captain Pilade Levi and Stephen Pallas, followed by cocktail party at Mr. Lenin's apartment where we talked with a number of military and civil officials including Admiral Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission to Italy, Ambassador Kirk and members of the Embassy Staff. (See Harmon's Notes No. 25)
- I. Private Audience with His Holiness, Pope Pius XII at the Vatican, accompanied by Franklin C. Gowen, Assistant to Myron C. Taylor. (See Harmon's Notes No. 26 and also Exhibit K.)
- J. Conference with S. M. Keeny, Chief UNRRA Mission to Italy on Relief and Rehabilitation problems. (See Harmon's Notes No. 27)
- K. Reception at Grande Hotel Sponsored by Italian Film Industry.
- L. Tour of Rome, including visit to Vatican art galleries, St. Peter's, the Pantheon, Coliseum, Forum and other historic symbols of "the grandeur that was Rome."

OVER THE BRENNER AND BERCHTESGADEN IN B-25 BOMBERS:

Our crowded schedule Sunday, July 15, our last day in Italy, well illustrates what can be accomplished with air transport. Taking off from Rome's Ciampino airport at 8 A.M. in three B-25 Billy Mitchell bombers, (one had to turn back because of engine trouble but caught up with us later) we flew northward over Lake Trasimeno, thence to the east of Florence over the Apennines to Bologna and across the Po valley to Verona where accurate pin-point bombing made a shambles of the railway yards but left the city untouched.

Flying along the east bank of Lake Di Garda and up the lovely valley of the Adige, we flew low over Trentino and Bolzano toward the Brenner pass. The narrow valley (known as "flak alley" to the bomber crews) with its north-south rail line and highway from Germany and its numerous bridges was a prime target of the 12th and 15th air forces with the results of thousands of sorties plainly apparent on the terrain below.

Even more impressive however was the grandeur of nature as we soared northward in brilliant sunshine up the narrowing valley between formidable peaks which mounted higher and higher as we neared the great divide at Brenner pass which separates the waters of the Danubian tributaries from the melting Alpine snows flowing southward.

Two hours after leaving Rome we were over Brenner pass and headed for Innsbruck, thence along the Inn river to Rosenheim and Chiem See to Salzburg where our pilot with landing gear still retracted, dived to within two or three hundred feet of the ground, "buzzed the field" and shooting straight upward, banked sharply (while the music in the ears of some of us "went round and round") and put down his wheels for a fast but graceful landing. Whew!

After re-fueling, we circled Hitler's mountain lair at Berchtesgaden, climbed to 14,000 feet and roared southward across the Hohe Tauern with brilliant sunshine above and windswept peaks and snowfilled plateaus beneath us, until we coasted downward to the shores of the Adriatic, to revel in the unparalleled beauties of Venice as we circled slowly over its famed canals and historic buildings.

By one o'clock we were in Florence for luncheon and found the city more damaged than we had believed. Soon we were aloft once more, heading southward over Rome to inspect the Anzio Beachhead, Cassino and San Pietro from low altitude, then landed in Caserta for the briefing on the accomplishments of the 12th and 15th Air Forces, by General Thomas, Colonel Wyler and Major Tompkins, then another hop back to Rome for dinner and an inspiring late evening performance of "Aida" in the great open air theatre constructed amid the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla.

Quite a day! One that none of us will ever forget -- an eventful day in a memorable trip!

N. Review of Air War in Italy by General Thomas and members of AFHQ staff at Caserta. (See Harmon's Notes No. 28, and also Appendices 21, 22 and 23.)

O. Report of Redeployment in Italy by General Thomas. (See Harmon's Notes No. 29 and Appendix 24.)

L. THE TRIP HOME (July 16-18)

A. Flight from Rome to Algiers for lunch thence over the desert and the Atlas Mountains via Oran, Oujda, Fez and Meknes to Casablanca.

B. Casablanca. The capital of French Morocco is one of the few "boom" towns we visited. Its population has doubled and this great strategically situated airport on the Atlantic coast of Africa four hundred miles south of Gibraltar, seems sure to become one of the important points of call for planes criss-crossing the globe in all directions.

Comfortably housed in the Anfa Hotel, operated by the American army and one of the key buildings during the Casablanca Conference, we

had an interesting and restful 15 hours while awaiting scheduled departure for the Atlantic crossing.

There are two Casablanças -- one, the modern city of wide streets, modernistic buildings, French residences, department stores, banks, offices and shops --- the other, the native quarters with their narrow streets, picturesque markets, colorful bazaars, smelly hovels and mixture of all races and types of mankind.

And in the heart of the native city exists a walled area -- a city within a city -- with tall black Senegalese sentries at the gate and some 1,200 prostitutes within, ranging in age from 12 to 60.

Accompanied by a squad of American military police, we walked through this area to see the very scum of humanity existing in the depths of degradation and to applaud the wisdom of the U. S. Army in arranging conducted sightseeing trips under military police escort for groups of soldiers while rigidly enforcing the "off limits" rule for any individuals in uniform.

Poverty, filth, disease and wickedness combine to make this a veritable hell hole. It is difficult to understand the philosophy under which French colonial administrators sentence to this living death girls convicted of "soliciting" outside its walls including first offenders!

C. The Azores, Newfoundland and Home.

Leaving Casablanca after lunch on July 17, our smooth-riding, four-motored C-54 transport plane set us down on the gigantic concrete airfield of Santa Maria in the Azores in time for an early dinner. Here we found no runways. The entire landing area is concrete with gigantic trans-Atlantic planes coming or going every 20 minutes,

24 hours per day. Some 45,000 veterans of the European war passed through this port during June with an even larger number of green-tagged, high point service men and women booked for passage home during July.

It is quite routine to hear the loud speaker announce the arrival of "the Casablanca Shuttle," and fifteen minutes later tell all and sundry that another C-54 is arriving from Presque Isle, Maine! After five of the sky giants had soared aloft loaded with G. I's, our turn came and before the summer sun had set, we had climbed above the clouds and were headed for Newfoundland (200 miles less water than to Bermuda !!!).

Six hours later with the moon going down below our plane the crew reported we had been bucking a head wind of 60 miles per hour but as it died away we gathered speed and landed at Stephenville, Newfoundland, for seven o'clock breakfast and were greeting relatives, friends and business associates at La Guardia Field before noon at the end of one of the most rewarding and most memorable experiences of our lives.

HARMON'S NOTES NO.1

(Taken June 21st during Group's Visit to High Wycombe,
Headquarters of the RAF Bomber Command)

After a gracious welcome by Air Commodore Lord Willoughby DeBrooke of the Department of Public Relations of the Air Ministry, King Charles Street, Whitehall, London, Air Marshal Sir Robert Saundby spoke to us interestingly of the objectives and accomplishments of the RAF Bomber Command, pointing out that he had been at the headquarters of the Bomber Command for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; that 10,000 tons of bombs had been dropped when he arrived, whereas one million tons had been dropped upon Europe by the RAF when the war ended, and that during the last 9 months of the war the RAF did nearly as much day bombing as night bombing.

The Air Marshal underscored the fact that Britain's Lancasters and Halifaxes were equipped with engines made according to 1936 specifications; that it took approximately 5 years to get such equipment into production and 7 years to attain an adequate output; and that in the future our aim must be to prevent Germany from taking similar first steps to build up a vast war potential.

Sir Robert stated that the RAF Bomber Command faced 3 problems; (1) To attain sufficient size to do the job. (2) To find and hit the enemy targets, and (3) To compete with the enemy's defenses. The necessary expansion of the RAF was difficult because the forces had to be expended to blunt the Germans' initial attacks in Europe and in the Mediterranean, during which period new production barely equaled losses, so that at the end of 1942 the RAF had only $46\frac{1}{2}$ squadrons as against 46 squadrons at the beginning of the war, with 23 complete squadrons lost in meeting emergency tasks during this period when Britain stood alone. He added, however, that it was during this period that bomb capacity per plane was tripled.

Turning next to his second point of finding and hitting the targets, he discussed relationship of the RAF's saturation bombing and the American Air Forces pin-point bombing, declaring that the two together, like Jack Spratt and his wife, managed to get rid of nearly everything in sight. In countering enemy defenses, the Air Marshal stated that the entire force of night fighters and one-half of the day fighters were occupied with the protection of the bombers and that as a result of successful counter-measures against enemy defenses, bomber losses fell from 4% in 1942 to 3.5% in 1943, 2% in 1944, and 1% in 1945.

Finally, in an interesting exposition of bombing objectives illustrated by graphic motion pictures, Sir Robert and his associates portrayed the success of strategic bombing attacks upon Nazi oil production, communications, naval activities, and rocket installations. The heavy strategic bombing of oil

installations during the last 6 months of the war left the Germans on V-E Day with hardly a drop. From March 1944 until the Normandy invasion, the communications system in the West received special attention with two objectives bombed outside the landing area for every bomb dropped within the landing area, in order to furnish the Nazis no inkling as to the point of invasion. He reminded us that as a result of strategic bombing the railroad system upon which the Nazis depended, was pulverized and when the time came for advance the bombers cooperated with the tactical airforce in blasting a way for the ground forces to break out of the Normandy Peninsula while at the time of the crossing of the Rhine, bombs were being dropped only a thousand yards in front of Allied troops.

Dealing next with the naval aspects of bombing, the Air Marshal stated that 50,000 mines were laid by the Bomber Command, 7,000 enemy ships sunk by mines, 4 of Germany's capital ships sunk or put out of action.

Sir Robert Saundby stated that 9,000 British aircraft were lost but that deaths as suffered by the British, including air-raid casualties, were only 300,000 whereas in the last war nearly 1,000,000 persons were killed. Thus, while loss of planes and crews was heavy the net result was to reduce drastically total losses of British military and civilian personnel.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 2

Conferences in Paris June 25-26 between Major General Ben M. Sawbridge, Chief of Special Services for ETO, Major J. G. Dixon, Chief 16mm Gift Film Distribution for ETO, Major Mike Cullen, in charge of Motion Picture Branch of Special Services for 35mm distribution, and Joseph Hummel, Chairman, Paris Branch, War Activities Committee.

In a breakfast conference between the above mentioned gentlemen and Messrs. Balaban, Rathvon and Harmon, recent correspondence with the Secretary of War was read and discussed, having to do with the early change-over in Europe from 16mm gift films as primary source of motion picture entertainment to 35mm rented films as a primary source of entertainment supplemented by 16mm rented prints. There was no disagreement whatever as to the time having arrived for the change-over. All present agreed with Major Dixon's statement that many weeks must elapse before things settle down. The Major expressed the opinion that within 6 months some 50% of the American soldiers in Europe would be seeing pictures on 35mm, hence arrangements must be made to rent 16mm prints for exhibition to the others.

Major Dixon presented a report showing that during the period from April 21 to May 20 the total motion picture attendance in ETO was 26,631,000, of whom 24,000,000 saw 16mm pictures through the use of some 2,800 motion picture projectors, whereas 2,635,000 was the total attendance at 35mm showings at 55 installations in the United Kingdom and 72 on the Continent.

Major Dixon stated that on May 20 there were 5,119 gift prints in the 12 exchanges in ETO located at Paris, London, Lille, LeHavre, Rheims, Marseilles, Oise, Munich, Heidelberg, Coblenz, Guterslohe, Fulda and Seckenheim. Major Dixon expressed the opinion that existing 16mm prints would complete their runs at the rate of about 1,000 per month so that it would be the end of October before the 5,119 gift prints in ETO on May 20 had played out.

While feeling it was improper for him to make any specific proposals, Major Dixon apparently believes that if 3 subjects per week on 16mm continue to be delivered the number of prints of each subject could be reduced by 4 prints per subject per month, thus keeping pace with the projected departure of some 240,000 soldiers per month from ETO.

Major Mike Cullen (formerly employee of Fabian and Loew Circuits) now charged with responsibility for film service to requisitioned civilian theatres with 35mm installations and specially established Army 35mm theatres, pointed out that at the time of our conference

NOTES NO. 2

72 theatres with 35mm equipment were operating in Continental ETO (as distinguished from the United Kingdom); that he expected to have 100 in operation by July 1st; that he expected to open from 50-100 additional in Germany and that his goal was a total of 250 theatres for Army 35mm projection in 3 months time, plus 42 air-plane hangar theatres equipped for 35mm projection in assembly areas.

Major Cullen stated that by May 6 he had received 5 prints each of 23 titles or a total of 115 prints from Thomas Martell of U. S. Army Motion Picture Service with transport by air; that his present quota was 5 prints each of 3 subjects per week, that it would soon be stepped up from 5 to 10 prints, and that film rentals were on the basis of 30% of a fictional 10 cents admission based upon actual attendance checks. Major Cullen stated that attendance reports are certified; that no civilians are admitted; that one theatre in the Marseilles area requisitioned by his office, seats 8,000 soldiers, and other large theatres are already in operation.

Major Cullen's bureau operates 5 film exchanges at Paris, Brussels, Marseilles, Frankfurt (with a sub-exchange at Nancy) and either Munich or Regensburg.

Messrs. Joseph Friedman, WAC Chairman in London, and Joseph Hummel, WAC Chairman in Paris, are checking attendance records frequently with Messrs. Cullen and Dixon and forwarding attendance reports to Harmon at WAC, New York, for transmission to the various distributors and payment through U. S. Army Motion Picture Service in accordance with individual contractual arrangements. Major Cullen expressed the opinion that only about 25% of total Army motion picture entertainment needs can be met through 35mm projection.

Major General Ben M. Sawbridge, with whom our committee had the breakfast conference in Paris, is the successor to General Oscar Solbert, as Chief of Special Services, U. S. Forces ETO and Occupational Forces in Germany. His present office is at 29 Rue de Berri, 6th floor. General Sawbridge was formerly a member of the General Staff of the 6th Army Group commanded by Lt. Gen. Devers. Earlier he was Chief of G-I in the African Campaign. All of us were impressed with his ability, personality, and quick comprehension of the value of the industry's gift, our primary objective to serve fighting men in combat areas and the propriety of our communication to Secretary Stimson, dated April 30th, suggesting that the time was at hand with a cessation of fighting for a change-over to a commercial basis everywhere save in the Pacific. There was complete agreement between members of the conference group that the change-over confronted both the Army and the industry with a serious public relations problem which must be worked out in a spirit of mutual understanding. Atten-

NOTES NO. 2

tion was called to the bitterness resulting from the imposition of a charge for Stars & Stripes, whereas during the fighting period this Army newspaper was distributed free.

Industry spokesmen made it clear that the matter of whether or not individual soldiers were charged admission was for the military authorities to determine. The principle of basing film rentals upon actual attendance at film exhibitions was accepted. The difficulty of applying this principle to 16mm shows often with mobile equipment, was pointed out. No special difficulty exists in the matter of 35mm exhibitions. It was agreed that the next move was up to General Byron, head of Special Services at the War Department in Washington, with General Sawbridge making it clear that he would work closely and sympathetically with the WAC in Paris, London and New York to apply any decisions reached in Washington in the most constructive possible manner.

Shortly after the above mentioned conference, George J. Schaefer, Chairman WAC, queried Harmon as to the status of the change-over. Harmon replied under date of June 28, 1945, as follows:

"For Schaefer. Answering query Balaban, Rathvon, Hummel, Harmon just concluded series discussions on problems of changeover to rental basis with Solberts successor Major General Sawbridge, Colonel Tulley, Major Dixon, Major Cullen, who advise 125 installations now using 35mm with number increasing to 250 goal. Stop Month ending May 21st total attendance 24,000,000 at 2,800 installations using 16mm and 2,600,000 at 35mm shows for which Friedman, Hummel gave Harmon detailed attendance records upon which payment being made. Officers here determined work with industry to bring change-over with least damage soldier morale and maximum protection industry's public relations. General Sawbridge especially aware of all problems and very able. STOP Colonel McCarthy, General Byron's assistant, advised Harmon few hours before group left Washington that General Byron wouldn't be able decide policy problems until our return, but promised decisive action, then stating order transferring Hubbell's service from Munson to Byron had not been issued hence delay in negotiating number of 16mm prints to be rented and price. STOP If you can speed up date when Byron ready negotiate that's fine, meanwhile we feel very important continue existing weekly schedule deliveries Europe until more soldiers leave and more 35mm theatres operating. STOP While letter Stimson mentioned July 1st date our own discussions at time indicated September first earliest practicable and since arrival here Balaban, Rathvon, Harmon discussions with key men indicate November first earliest possibility complete elimination gift prints. STOP Understand Byron planning European trip late July."

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 3

Summary of viewpoint expressed by members of Tour Group in conferences with members of the American Embassy staff and representatives of the French Government on the film situation in France.

The point of view outlined below developed as a result of prolonged conferences between members of the group and representatives of the American distributors resident in Paris. It was agreed that in our discussions with Ambassador Jefferson Caffery; Honorable Henry LaBouisse, Minister of Economics and other members of the Embassy staff the following points should be stressed.

1. Cordell Hull and E. R. Stettinius, Secretaries of State, understood, appreciated and emphasized the importance of a free flow of American motion pictures in the world market, not only as aids to American trade but as an important reflection of the American way of life. Members of the Department in Washington day by day are working actively with representatives of the industry. Naturally our Embassy in France and representatives of our government in other countries similarly recognize the importance of American motion pictures and are prepared to take a strong position on pending matters adversely affecting the entry of American films into France and other countries.

2. The American distributing companies have confidence in their continental representatives stationed in Paris and wish our Ambassador, our Minister of Economics and their associates to know of this confidence and to understand that they may rely on the Committee of Continental Managers in the same way that the companies they represent trust them and rely upon them.

3. The American motion picture industry stands today, as it has always stood, for free and open markets. The industry has welcomed to Hollywood artists from all the world without distinction of nationality or race. The industry has opposed any attempt to impose restrictions by law upon the free interchange of artists.

Similarly the industry has favored the free flow of foreign films into the American market on a competitive basis.

4. The present collapsed state of the French film industry is recognized. There is no intention on the part of the leaders of the American motion picture industry to take advantage of the weakened state of the French economy and the existing difficulties of the French film industry. Therefore no flooding of the French market with an excessive number of American films produced since 1939 is contemplated. Leaders of the American industry desire to cooperate with the American Embassy, the French Government and the French film industry to restore the situation as quickly as possible to that existing between 1936 and 1939 -- the period following the Franco-American Trade Agreement executed in 1936 under which some 150-180 feature pictures per year were released in French theatres.

Whereas at the present time the only American pictures playing in France are the forty films brought in by the OWI and representing five films per company for eight companies plus such pre-war prints of pre-1939 films as came out of hiding following the liberation of France from Nazi domination.

5. Immediate problems causing genuine concern include:

- a. No licenses being issued for additional imports of American films.
- b. The threat of a quota on playing time.
- c. No definition as to possible use within France of blocked funds accruing to the American distributors as film rentals.
- d. The decree of the French Provisional Government of May 31st forbidding the sale of more than 10% of the assets of any film enterprise.
- e. The April 1945 Tax Decree imposing a 7% tax on gross admissions in addition to the previously existing 42% tax with the discriminatory stipulation that funds secured from the 7% tax are to be held until further notice to aid certain branches only of the cinema industry.

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In the course of the discussion with the Continental Managers and Paris Branch Managers of American distributing companies, the following pertinent facts were brought to our attention:

- a. French exhibitors have no effective way to make known their viewpoint on pending questions until a general election is held and members of a French Parliament are chosen. French exhibitors wish to play American pictures which were always popular in France.
- b. During the war France changed from double bill to single feature territory. This complicates matters, since both a French film and an American film cannot appear on the same program.
- c. All recognized that French pictures should continue to constitute the backbone of French theatre programs. For example, Paramount's wholly owned theatre in 1938 played French films 35 weeks out of 52 weeks.
- d. French producers face extremely serious problems at the present moment. The raw stock situation is especially acute with the French Army taking 80% of the production of the Vincennes plant and the American Army taking the balance for x-ray film. At least eleven French productions have been stopped or slowed down for want of negative or positive raw stock. It was the consensus of opinion that the French industry cannot produce more than sixty feature pictures during the next twelve months.

- e. French distributors face unusual difficulties because of the weak position of the franc in international exchange, the high cost of production and other adverse economic factors.
- f. Taxes -- it was agreed that taxes on gross admissions for normal governmental use are inevitable and are the primary concern of exhibitors within the country but that American distributors have a right to protest when a special tax is levied or threatened which is of a discriminatory nature rather than general in its provisions; such as the 7% special tax decreed in April with the proceeds to be used ostensibly for the aid of one branch of the industry in France rather than the entire industry. It was the opinion of the Continental Managers that this tax constitutes a violation of the 1936 Franco-American Trade Agreement and the Embassy has been asked to file a protest and it is understood that French exhibitors are attacking this tax on constitutional grounds.
- g. There was a prolonged discussion regarding the threatened quota on playing time. It was the opinion of all participants that such a quota would establish a pattern for similar action by other governments and if a decree were issued would confront the American industry with the basic question of withdrawal from the French market.

HARMON'S NOTES NO.4

Based upon Redeployment Brochure (Appendix 3) presented each member of Tour Group upon arrival at Rheims, June 25, 1945, plus remarks of Colonel Mason Wright Jr.

Upon the German surrender, members of the American Army in Europe quickly began to be grouped in four areas: (a) American Zone of Occupation in Germany, (b) Rheims Assembly Area for redeploying men to Pacific or to U.S., (c) Staging Areas near the ports of embarkation (Marseilles, Le Havre, etc), and (d) Recreational Areas such as the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.

At the time of our visit to ETO, the Rheims Redeployment Area was just getting into large scale operation, so motor trip to the Cathedral City some 100 miles northeast of Paris enabled us to learn first hand about "Redeployment."

The area, 100 miles long and 60 miles wide centers in the terrain set aside by France for military maneuvers, hence not in agricultural use. Adequate water, rail and highway facilities indicated its choice for location of 17 camps containing all together over 32,000 tents, and 5,000 huts, with 30,000 troops constituting the service units and 2,500 German Prisoners of War assigned each of the 17 camps for menial labor.

Some 240,000 men per month are scheduled to pass through these 17 camps enroute home or directly to the Pacific. Each soldier receives a physical check up, his clothing and personal equipment is changed in accordance with his destination and his service record is brought up to date by specially trained crews, thereby minimizing confusion, delays, hard feelings, and even law suits in later years when a veteran's service record becomes the basic document upon which various claims for government aid are based. Ninety-eight items and 16 records involving each man are thus checked, final entries are made and initialed.

Since the American Army today has one vehicle for every 8 men, the handling of ordnance of all kinds becomes a major item in the redeployment area. Some 30,000 vehicles accompany 240,000 men through the Assembly Area Command each month. Parked back to back, 30,000 vehicles require 5 square miles of ground. About 150 miles of steel matting has been laid in the Rheims area just for this purpose.

Ordnance inspection crews check every vehicle, gun, pistol, and other item of equipment. Minor repairs are made on the spot. Major overhauls are provided for in special shops in the area. Troops moving to the Pacific start on their way with every article cleaned, greased, oiled, packed and ready for use.

Special Service Activities in the area assume unusual importance.

Each of the 17 camps is scheduled to have:

- 3 motion picture theatres (35mm) seating 550 men
 - 1 Hangar theatre (35mm) accommodating 1500
 - 1 outdoor theatre for live shows, accommodating 5,000.
- Also, libraries, day rooms, recreational huts, athletic fields and equipment.

During our visit, Major General Lord, Commanding Officer of the Area advised us that the army was not providing satisfactory newsreel service to the camps. Within 24 hours thereafter, a conference was held in Paris with Special Service officers and industry representatives, cables were exchanged with New York and Washington and newsreels were on exhibition before our return to U.S.A.

Not only do 240,000 soldiers per month pass through the competent hands of General Lord and his staff of 30,000 but the 30,000 are themselves constantly changing as points are added or needs elsewhere are met, hence change and movement are the order of the day. However the organizational set-up is so clear, the 17 camps so separated and the procedures so standardized that both men and equipment are "processed" with speed and efficiency.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 5

Of interview between Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery at his Headquarters at Melle, near Osnabruck, and Members of the American Motion Picture Industry Tour Group on June 29, 1945.

Upon entering the Conference Room in his headquarters, the Field Marshal shook hands with each of the visitors and seating himself at a small table, crisply asked "Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?" After the exchange of a few pleasantries, members of the group asked some far-reaching questions, which elicited from the Field Marshal such comments as the following:

1. "The fighting men have won the war. It is now up to the statesmen to win the peace.

"In war - and perhaps in the struggle for peace - if you want success you must plan for it. You must decide in advance what you want to do and how you are going to do it. This was my procedure at El Alamein, and again in Normandy after 'Ike' put me in charge of the land battle. As early as March, 1944, a detailed plan was given to all Generals who were to participate in the invasion. This plan called for us to draw the enemy in on our left flank, execute a big wheeling movement, and make the enemy dance to our tune. If you are not clear before you start a battle just how you are going to fight it, you will probably lose it.
2. "Morale is the biggest single factor in war. If you do not get the light of battle in the eyes of your men, it is no good. With the plans all made for the Normandy invasion, I toured England and spoke personally to every man who was going to land on the beaches, in order to build up confidence, and on 'D-Day' they landed with their tails right in the air!
3. "It was my experience that the standard of German generalship steadily went down as the tide turned against them. To remain continually on the defensive affects one's whole capacity for leadership.
4. "The Axis Powers made 2 big mistakes: a) The attack on Russia; b) The attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor, thus bringing into the war against them the might of Russia and of the United States.

NOTES NO. 5

5. "In Western Europe the Germans made 3 military mistakes: a) Having lost Normandy, they decided to fight south of the Seine instead of north of it; b) They launched the Ardennes counter-offensive and used up their reserves; c) After making these two mistakes they then decided to fight west of the Rhine.
6. "The military occupation of Germany confronts us with many difficulties. We have destroyed Nazism. The Germans have been brought up on it. At the moment the German mind is a blank. As soon as 'Ike' (General Eisenhower) comes back, the first point I am going to raise is the problem of re-educating the Germans. This cannot be done blatantly. It must be done carefully.
7. "One of our big assets in this program of German re-education is the 'cinema.' What we want today is films ! Uplifting and enlightening films are needed in Germany at once. Only last week Zhukoff (Soviet Marshal) said to me 'He who controls the cinema, controls Germany.'"

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 6.

Based upon oral briefing in Antwerp by Captain Thomas, British Officer who opened the Port and Brigadier Lieper, Port Commandant, British Sector, supplemented by pertinent material from Appendices 6, 7 and 8 presented to Tour Group at time of visit, Saturday June 29, 1945.

The capture intact, of Europe's largest and the world's third largest port by British and American troops under Marshal Montgomery was one of the most daringly successful strokes of the war. The British broke out of the Rouen bridgehead north of the Seine on August 30. On September 3rd, advance units were in Brussels, then in eight historic hours, motorized columns dashed forward 110 miles and seized a prize the Allies most needed --- a port with a capacity of 90,000 tons per day less than 100 miles from the line where the opposing armies were to be locked in combat throughout the winter and spring.

Chief credit belongs to the Belgian Underground for German failure to destroy the port. Demolitions prepared by the Nazis to knock out the two main lock gates controlling the whole harbor area, were rendered ineffective by the Belgian Resisters, under Lt. Reniers. And Lt. Vekeman of the Antwerp Maritime Services aided mightily when he helped the British armoured advance capture intact the BOOM bridges 8 miles south of the city.

Captured September 4, Antwerp received the first Allied ship at its docks November 28. In the interim, the Scheldt estuary was cleared in the bloodiest kind of fighting in the watery marshlands on either side of the wide river mouth. The river was dredged for mines and the docks put in condition to handle prodigious amounts of supplies.

Having lost the port through their own ineptitude and Allied daring, the Germans forthwith attempted to knock it out, first with artillery fire and then after they were pushed back beyond accurate range, through the launching of 5,960 V-1 and V-2 bombs from ramps located successively in widely separated spots in Germany and Holland.

Only 302 missiles were allowed to fall in the port area, thanks to the extraordinary achievements of "Antwerp X", the Anti-aircraft Command of more than 11,000 crack American and British gunners headed by a West Pointer, Brigadier General Clare H. Armstrong. Requested by Marshal Montgomery to knock out at least half the flying missiles, General Armstrong's gun crews raised the percentage from 65% to 97%, thus protecting the Allied lifeline and shortening the war by many months.

While work in the vital port area never ceased, the great city itself suffered grievous damage with 3,118 houses destroyed, 27,616 seriously damaged and 67,659 slightly damaged. Destruction of a

crowded motion picture theatre snuffed out the lives of 567 people with one blast.

Some 15,000 Belgian dock workers were the key to the unloading of nearly 2,000 ships between November 28 and the German Surrender. In North Africa, Marshal Montgomery asked for 4,000 tons of supplies per day. At Antwerp, 60,000 tons per day were unloaded for an entire critical week.

A total of 428 ships unloaded at Antwerp in one month as compared with the unloading of 750 in all the ports of Britain during the same 30 days.

Scientists figured one ship in Antwerp harbor would be hit every other day. But Allied gunners did such a superb job that only one ship was actually hit. Destruction of an important grain elevator by a V-1 seriously reduced storage capacity of Antwerp, but in spite of every effort to knock out the port 7,000,000 tons of supplies was unloaded during the six months ending with the surrender as compared with the port's pre-war annual business of 15,000,000 tons.

Von Rundstedt launched his counter-offensive in the Ardennes in a last desperate effort to recapture Liege and Antwerp, close the port that was stifling his armies with its deluge of supplies and seize previous oil and other items to bolster the failing strength of the Wehrmacht.

Antwerp's daring capture and its successful operation as supply base for the Allied armies in spite of the 154 day flying bomb attack, constitute one of the war's most thrilling and least known exploits.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 7

Covering Lt. Col. Doucet's review of the activities of the Canadian Army in the European Theater of Operations from D-Day to the Nazis' surrender. Colonel Doucet spoke interestingly to tour group after tea at the Officers Club, Bristol Hotel, Blankenberghe Leave Area, Saturday afternoon, June 30.

Activities of the Canadian Army from D-Day to the German surrender fall into six phases, each of which deserves brief discussion:

1. From Normandy landing on D-Day to the closing of the Falaise Gap.

Fourteen Canadian infantry battalions took part in initial landings and in the campaign culminating in the capture of Caen. The Germans dared not move their 15th Army southward from the Channel because of the deception at Dover, in which the Canadians also participated. In accordance with the original plan Caen became the hinge of the Normandy campaign, the Canadians and British fighting around Caen in such a way as to give the Americans maximum opportunity for a swinging movement, which enabled Patton's tanks to break out of the Peninsula. General Patton was the first to give the Canadians and British credit for their part in this combined operation. At one crisis in the battle, the Canadians moved guns from Sherman tanks and packing 20 men to a tank, moved two regiments to a key spot where they took the Germans by surprise. Canadian and Polish troops of the 1st Canadian Army coming down from the north linked up with the American and French troops coming up from the south to trap 80,000 Nazis at the Falaise gap - one of the big victories in the early part of the campaign.

2. Clearing the Channel Ports. The next role of the Canadians, who were on the extreme left of the Allied line, was to swing up the coast and liberate the cities of Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Cap Gris Nez, by-pass Dunkerque and participate in the lightning thrust of Marshal Montgomery's 21st British Army group, which moved 110 miles in 8 hours to capture the prize supply base of Antwerp.

3. The clearing of the Antwerp approaches along the Estuary of the Scheldt. This tough amphibious operation involved first, an advance northward from the Albert Canal to the south bank of the Scheldt and the clearing up of flooded Walcheren Island and the Beveland Peninsula on the north of the Scheldt.

The capture of the causeway between Walcheren Island and the mainland is one of the greatest triumphs of the Canadian Army in the entire history of the Dominion.

4. The winter holding operation along the River Maas. No bridge was left intact from Nijmegen to the sea. The Canadians held this entire Maas River line after fighting bogged down for the winter.

5. Offensive through the Siegfried Line on the Reichswald Forest Sector. Rundstedt's counter-attack in the Ardennes pocket appeared to be the movement of the southern jaw of a giant pincers, with the northern jaw in Holland opposite the Canadians, where reconnaissance showed the enemy to be building up forces. After the German surrender, captured Nazi officers admitted that such a pincers movement was planned. The

Canadians attacked below Nijmegen to link up with the 9th American Army, but the 9th Army's offensive was delayed two weeks by the threat of flooding from breach of the Roer dams. The Canadians absorbed the German reserves during the limited offensives when the 9th was unable to attack.

The crossing of the Rhine, March 23. The Canadian Army crossed the Rhine and one force swung north and west to clear Holland, while the other turned toward Weser. The Canadians cleared all of northwest Holland and moved eastward into Germany as far as Bremen by the time of the surrender.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 8 and NO.9

Covering conference in Hamburg, July 2, 1945, between Wing-Commander Richards of the British Military Government, Lt. Col. P. Lieven, Chief of the Communications Section of the British Military Government and members of the tour group. The conferences were held without prior arrangement after bad weather grounded the motion picture group in Hamburg for an extra day.

Wing-Commander Richards pointed out that 436 square miles comprised the Hansa-Staat, with its 7 boroughs and a population which numbered 1,800,000 people at the outbreak of the War and was now estimated to have fallen one-third, to 1,200,000 people. The Commander pointed out that it was the task of the British Military Government to supervise the Burgomeister of Hamburg, who was put in office by the British Army of Occupation. He stated that the German city engineer took orders from a British engineer, that the German Police Chief in Hamburg was under the authority of the British Public Safety Officers, etc., in all areas of municipal activity.

Commander Richards stated that the water, lights and sewage systems were operating when the city was captured; that municipal functions then were at about thirty per cent of efficiency, whereas at the time of our visit less than two months from the date of surrender, municipal functions were at approximately sixty per cent.

Commander Richards pointed out that Hamburg had always had a reputation for independence, based upon its historic freedom as an important city in the Hanseatic League; that the Nazis had to make repeated compromises with the burghers of the city; that Hitler only came to Hamburg a few times, because he was never received there with the same wild acclaim which greeted his presence in some other sections of Germany.

Commander Richards declared that he was in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine in 1919; that it was his personal opinion then, strengthened by his current contacts, that when the German was "top dog" he was insufferable, when he is whipped he is servile; if you give him an inch he wants 16 miles; if you show sympathy for an individual German and do something special for him which is within the regulations he immediately gets swelled head and then you have to take him down several notches, whereupon he crawls again. He advocated a policy of sternness, with justice, stating that if means are available to re-establish the country on sound economic foundations and to make it clear to the Germans that they are not going to be permitted to rearm and start another war, the majority of the population of Hamburg would "play ball."

Commander Richards telephoned Lt. Colonel P. Lieven of our desire to talk with him in his capacity as Chief of the Communications Section of the Hamburg City Government. Before our departure

for Colonel Lieven's office, Commander Richards made a few comments about situations of special concern in Lieven's field. He said that the British Army propaganda was naturally very feeble in comparison with Goebel's high-powered program; that the distinction was comparable to that between British and American newspaper advertising. He reminded us that the Hamburg radio had served as Lord Haw-Haw's organ; that this radio as well as the newspapers, theaters, motion pictures, Churches and schools were under the control of the British authorities. The Commander declared that the Germans were anxious to have the cinemas reopened and that 37 of Hamburg's theaters were in a sufficient state of physical repair to enable their reopening whenever such a policy was agreed upon.

He stated that all of the schools were closed and eighty per cent of the teachers had been eliminated when investigation showed them to be followers of the Nazi line. He stated, however, that the military government expected to have 110,000 young people in elementary schools, high schools and universities when 60,000 children evacuated to Bayreuth were returned home.

Conferences with Lt. Col. P. Lieven, Chief of the Communications Section of the Military Government of Hamburg.

This thoroughly competent Canadian Officer expressed the personal opinion that it was possible to take a more constructive attitude at an earlier date at Hamburg than in more dominant Nazi areas; that Hitler had shown up in Hamburg only three times before the War; that Hamburg had a large middle-of-the-road population; and that he assumed adjustments to any general policy of the occupying authorities would be made to meet differing local situations.

Radio - The important Hamburg Station was reopened the day the Allies entered the city. A British engineer took charge, a German and two British announcers were used, and a tie-up with BBC and the Allied station at Luxembourg was effected. Pointing out that the austerity period marking the first phase of Allied occupation was now being broadened to include more hopeful aspects of the situation, Colonel Lieven stated that he was now permitting one hour per day of symphonic music as straight entertainment; that short non-denominational morning prayers were included in the radio programs; and short talks by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Ministers were being arranged - to commence at an early date.

Music - Col. Lieven added that music, whether over the radio or in concert halls was the easiest to put on, and told us that the preceding day (Sunday, July 1) the first big symphony concert had been held in Hamburg, with the house packed and all tickets sold to an audience of 2,000 people within three hours after the tickets became available. The program contained Mendelssohn's violin

concerto, played by a musician one of whose parents was Jewish. Colonel Lieven added that even though the musician had no talent to brag about he was called back five times for encores; that the Germans seemed quite pleased to hear music by a Jewish composer to which they had not been permitted to listen for 14 years; and that he contemplated inclusion of similar music and artists in all future concerts, as a simple, yet pointed way, of restoring the Germans to normal living.

Press - Colonel Lieven showed us a copy of a two-paged Hamburg newspaper, printed under the supervision of the military government (see Exhibit E). This newssheet was first issued on May 7th and a similar newssheet was published in Lubeck, Kiel and Flensburg three days later. No editorials or commentary appears in this paper. Local news is carried. In earlier issues the guilt theme was stressed and pictures of atrocities in the concentration camps were used.

At the time of our visit the news was being angled to hold out hope of physical betterment if the German people worked: "The coming winter will be very hard. Through hard work famine can and will be avoided. Expect no food from abroad because the European countries who starved must get preference, etc."

Motion Pictures - Colonel Lieven expressed the opinion that it is urgent to open all available cinemas as soon as possible; that people were living seven and eight to a room in a city whose harbor was destroyed, thousands of whose residences were destroyed or damaged with 200,000 people alleged to have been killed during five days of round-the-clock bombing in 1943. With food rations coming down and overcrowding existing, he declared that the present situation furnished a perfect breeding-place for evil influences.

"Within three weeks I could license a sufficient number of theatres," said Colonel Lieven, "if I had the films." It would be most unwise to open the cinemas with inadequate supply of films and be unable to carry through. Closing of the theaters would cause the military government to lose face with the local population.

Similarly films containing inaccuracies which can be pounced upon by the local population impair British-American prestige, just as certain types of motion pictures would not be licensed because in theme and treatment they would play into the hands of hostile elements of the population.

Against this background, Colonel Lieven made the following comments on types of films:

- a. Avoid releasing those previously made which dealt with Germany, since if they contain inaccuracies, such faults would become a source of humor, to the discredit of the British and Americans.
- b. Exercise care not to propagandize too much the British and American way of life.
- c. Focus attention on entertainment films which incidentally show Britons, Americans and other nationals as reasonable people - living happily.

d. Avoid gangster films.

e. Select good travel films, since they interest young and old and would be excellent at this time.

f. Musicals should be licensed, but a special effort should be made wherever possible to choose films containing music appealing to Europeans. For example, A SONG TO REMEMBER, is preferable in the Colonel's opinion, to picture with a jazz band. The music of Jerome Kern would be of more value in the present situation than jive.

Colonel Lieven stated that Major C. A. Lambert, the film control officer, was screening all available German films but had found few of them suitable for showing. In some cases where the content was satisfactory, the actors were definitely taboo as full-fledged Nazis. Colonel Lieven expressed the opinion that American-British films of a suitable character could be used either with German sub-titles or dubbed in the German language. He added that the British film industry had reported its inability to dub product in German because of the expense involved, the occupation of the industry with other matters, etc.

Members of the visiting group made it clear to Colonel Lieven that the American Motion Picture Industry desired that suitable existing films be utilized in Germany, under conditions where they would implement the policy line established by the control authorities. We recommended that Colonel Lieven examine carefully the forty films which the Overseas OWI had selected some time ago for use in Europe. We told him of our projected visit to Frankfurt and our intention of discussing the use of motion pictures as an instrument of psychological warfare with the American-British officers comprising SHAEF psychological warfare division. We were impressed with Colonel Lieven's ability and frankness and assured him that in referring to the interview we would not embarrass him by leaving the impression anywhere that he was doing more than expressing a personal opinion in the statements listed above.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 10

Of interview with Haupt Pastor Volkmar Heintricht,
Lutheran Minister in Hamburg, July 2, 1945.

A conference with this minister, recently released from a Nazi jail, was conducted through an interpreter with various members of the Motion Picture Tour Group participating.

1. Pastor Heintricht stated that approximately 80% of the people of Hamburg were Protestant and nearly 20% Catholic. One of the best Catholic Churches was opened; about 50% of the Protestant Churches were operating; the two leading synagogues of the city had been destroyed by the Nazis.

The Pastor stated that he had belonged to the Anti-Nazi wing of the Lutheran Church of which Pastor Martin Niemoller had been a leading figure and like Niemoller he had been imprisoned for his hostility to the regime.

2. Questioned about the services in his Hamburg church the previous day, the minister replied that his church had been packed at two services, one for young people, the other for adults. He added that no new texts for use in religious education had been prepared during the past twelve years; that the wing of the Confessional Church of which he was a member had gotten its own materials and had not used the materials which Bishop Mueller, Hitler's Chaplain in World War I and head of the Nazi State Branch of the Lutheran Church, had issued.

The Pastor expressed the opinion that the most important matter today is to win the children and younger adults who got their education under Hitler and must be won back to proper points of view. He added that "Communism and Left Wing Socialism", which are without religious faith, are now starting their drive to win German youth and the church must combat this trend. He thought the situation was hopeful in that the younger ministers had entered the profession at a time when courage was required to follow a calling which was not popular with the Nazis. He added that during the Nazi regime church members were sometimes refused entry into universities and professors were expelled because they were earnest Christians.

"It is hard for you to realize the power of the demonic National Socialist propaganda. National Socialism did away with God and built up the State and man as its ideals. Hitler was worshipped as a god and his words were accepted as a command. It is important now that people be encouraged to look upon God as the fountainhead of justice and a just power in the world."

3. Asked whether the German people actually felt a sense of responsibility for the Hitler regime and the war, the Pastor replied that the present state of the country is such that there is really no national sense of opinion and that he cannot see that any definite opinion is forming; that under Hitler the rank and file of the people were unable

to express opinions at variance with the regime and that it is too soon after the fall of the Nazis for any national public opinion to crystallize. He added that many people were surprised to learn the actual facts such as the atrocities in the concentration camps and that people tend to say "all this was the mistake of the Nationalist Socialists and we had no special part in it." By way of illustration, the Pastor stated that earlier on the day of our conference he had heard a man say that he felt no sense of guilt for the evils of the concentration camps because thousands of Germans in Hamburg had been killed by allied bombs. Pastor Heintricht expressed the opinion that a feeling of guilt can grow only when people know that the laws of God are being violated and that National Socialism had done its best to uproot respect for the laws of God.

4. In view of the above statements the Pastor was next asked whether or not he favored showing films on the destruction of Rotterdam, Coventry and the horrors of the concentration camps to his fellow Germans. He answered that it was doubtful in his opinion whether such showings would have a positive result -- "I doubt the curing effect of a negative policy." He added that it is difficult indeed to deal with a diseased nation and he thought it would be advisable for the occupying forces of the Allies to take Anti-Nazis and enlist their aid.

5. "What can be done to keep the Germans from starting a third World War?" was the next question addressed to the Pastor, who replied "We can understand your fears. Remember that between 1933 and 1945 the younger generation heard only the Nazi ideology. It is necessary now to give them another ideology. I feel that my own work is in this area - that the German youth must be won over to a different attitude. In approaching the problem, don't overlook the fact that during this twelve year period we Germans were over-fed with propaganda. The new approach must be a natural one and must not be overdone."

The Pastor was then asked why he concluded that such an effort would do any more good now than between 1919 and 1939. He answered "It is absolutely impossible to compare the situation existing then and now."

6. Pastor Heintricht made it clear that he was not a movie fan and had seen few, if any, motion pictures. In response to our query as to how motion pictures could be used in re-educating Germany, he expressed the opinion that such films should:

- a. Stress the positive aspects of life.
- b. Develop a love of humanity.
- c. Show one man respecting another.
- d. Nations respecting one another.
- e. Men respecting God and God's laws.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 11

Of conference in Hamburg between Dr. M. Heynemann, President of the Jews and Half Jews Aid Society and some members of the Tour Group, July 2, 1945.

Dr. Heynemann, an aged lawyer whose chief interest during the recent tragic years has been in helping his compatriots and whose face revealed deep sorrow and suffering, stated that before the Nazis seized power in Germany there were approximately 30,000 Jews in Hamburg, with eight synagogues; that some 24,000 escaped from the city chiefly in 1938 and early 1939 after the Greenspan Incident in Paris. Of the remaining 6,000 he stated that some 650, mostly those married to Christians, remained in Hamburg at the time of the surrender, while 5,000 were deported eastward by the Nazis. He stated that the Jewish population of Hamburg at the time of our visit was approximately 1,200 and that perhaps another 600 would return.

Dr. Heynemann told us that he was disbarred as a lawyer in 1938 but was permitted to administer Jewish property and handle Jewish cases only until 1941; following which time he devoted himself exclusively to honorary work for the Jewish community with restrictions on food, clothing, freedom of movement, etc. drastically handicapping all his efforts. He stated that he was not harmed physically for the sole reason that he was married to a Christian and his children had been brought up in Christian schools.

Turning next to the present activities of the Society which he headed, Dr. Heynemann referred to the 50 to 100 people waiting in the next room as typical of the displaced persons coming to Hamburg daily from various parts of Germany hoping to find a ship upon which they could get back to their former homes. He stated that his Committee sought to help these individuals on problems involving either the Military Government or the Civil Administration but he was handicapped for lack of funds, clothing and other necessary items. He stated that the Jews of Hamburg were once prosperous and substantial sums could be collected locally for charitable purposes but that the properties and estates of the Jewish congregation of Hamburg were seized by the Nazis and that such confiscated estates were now in the control of the Military Government and that much time would naturally elapse until the titles were cleared and the property returned to its rightful owners. He pointed out also that after the Greenspan Incident in Paris a 30% capital levy was placed upon Jews by the Nazis.

Members of the group discussed with Dr. Heynemann the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee and the International Red Cross. Steps were taken on the spot to strengthen Dr. Heynemann's hands financially and arrangements were made to help him further through existing established channels. He pointed out that the remnant of the Jewish congregation in Hamburg had contributed 7,000 marks (approximately \$1,500.) to aid Jewish refugees entering the city. But a Jewish delegation from the Joint Distribution Com-

mittee to render priceless service and closer liaison with the Military Government of Hamburg would also be helpful.

Dr. Heynemann was queried as to what can be done in the period ahead to re-educate the German people and prevent another war. He replied that both material and spiritual conditions are parts of the problem; that necessary attention must be given to safeguarding economic conditions in Germany and re-establishing the material structures of life and that the spiritual and moral aspects to the problem must be stressed also. He expressed the conviction that many individual Germans are willing to lead a moral life but that the occupying powers need to be very careful as to their own conduct. For example, if the home of a non-Nazi is requisitioned by the Military and a Nazi neighbor continues to live in his own home next-door, illwill is certain to be created even though there may be valid reasons why one home was selected for military occupancy instead of the other. He expressed satisfaction that careful screening was under way to eliminate Nazis from governmental positions and urged that Nazi Party members not be given an opportunity to continue spreading their doctrines from such media as schools, churches, theatres, etc.

At the conclusion of the interview, members of the group talked personally with the Jewish refugees waiting outside Dr. Heynemann's door and learned first-hand of the tragedy of those who escaped with their own lives but had lost contact completely with their home communities, their families and their friends.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 12

Of evening conference in Munich, July 3, 1945 between members of tour group and Captain Conaughton, formerly connected with the Rotogravure Section of the New York Times now in the Public Relations Staff of the Military Government of Munich; Will Rowland, a civilian in charge of film and entertainment control for Supreme Headquarters in Bavaria; Colonel Laidlaw, Chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Force Press Headquarters in Munich; a medical officer whose name is omitted for obvious reasons and Reporter Bernstein of New York's PM.

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The discussion which lasted late into the night went far afield with participants coming and going from time to time throughout the long evening. The following notes cover only a small portion of the discussion, much of which was off the record.

Captain Conaughton, soldier in the First World War who landed on D-Day in Normandy, reviewed our failures to win the peace at the end of the First World War. He discussed at length the cleavage between the pro-British and pro-German groups, the fight between proponents of the League of Nations headed by Woodrow Wilson and the opponents of the League of Nations headed by Senator Lodge; and voiced his personal opinions as to why we lost the peace in 1919. Captain Conaughton who admitted an anti-British bias described the entry of the American Army into Bavaria, told how children on bicycles came along waving to the advancing American soldiers and holding on to American tanks and denied the thesis that the only good German is a dead German. He stated that those wishing to condemn an entire people "are no better than the Nazis" and emphasized the importance of teaching German citizens the virtues of freedom and democracy and gradually educating them to a way of thinking more in accord with our own.

On the matter of war guilt, the Captain declared that the Bavarians feel they were dragged into the war, that the Bavarians are more the Viennese type than the Prussian type and in his opinion Bavaria will be one of the easiest sections of Germany for the occupying authorities to administer.

Turning to the question of motion pictures, Captain Conaughton said "You men possess a medium more valuable than school books in influencing the attitudes of the German youth." He urged that American motion picture producers recognize their opportunity and responsibility but when pressed for specific suggestions had few to offer.

Mr. Will Rowland, civilian in charge of film and entertainment control for Supreme Headquarters in Bavaria, expressed the opinion that our discussion was too much concerned with the negative point of view and that we had better find an affirmative answer to the problem of German re-education or the Russians will. He pointed out that it was one thing to fulfill the negative mission of curtailing and eliminating the Nazi philosophy but it was something else again to develop and supply a positive policy to supercede it.

"Here in Bavaria the Nazi hierarchy controlled everything. We came along and cut off the head and now everything is floundering. We cannot put the head back on so we have brought back a Mayor too weak to stand up against the Nazis in 1933 and now twelve years older and weaker. We are afraid to trust the younger Germans because they are impregnated with the Nazi philosophy. In my opinion we are leaning upon broken reeds in turning to the pre-1933 officials." Mr. Rowland likewise urged members of the tour group to do a big job with films. He stated that 200 theatres in Bavaria can be opened when the necessary orders are issued but that satisfactory films must first be found if their programs are to have any continuity. He urged that feature pictures portraying American life constructively be selected. It was pointed out that the forty pictures selected by the OWI were chosen with the liberated countries in mind rather than Germany; that no American pictures seemed to be selected by any agency yet with the needs of Germany in mind; that some 200 German films have been reviewed but only fifteen or twenty found satisfactory for release. Mr. Rowland urged us to make our own recommendations as to the films which should be released in Germany. Members of the group replied that this was one of our primary missions on the trip but that we had a right to expect such men as himself who were in daily touch with local situations to give us more specific suggestions than we were receiving from him and Captain Conaughton.

At this stage the Medical Officer took the lead in the discussion and impressed us all with his passionate desire to do a job and his sense of frustration over the inevitable confusion incident to shifts in the occupying forces. His statements were off the record and he should not be quoted by name at any time or place which can possibly embarrass him.

Among other things he said:

- A. "Your films will have meaning here only as they deal with peoples moods and against the actual background of their lives and problems so a fundamental understanding of certain basic issues is necessary." He pointed out, for example, that a diet of 950 calories a day does not stimulate the individual to work harder, especially when Fascists with paper money bought up all the food in sight at the time of the collapse of the German armies. He declared that the slogan "if you work, you will get more food" sounds well on paper but must be translated into actuality before it assumes real meaning and that at the present time ration tickets are merely "hunting cards". He stated that there was much unemployment, that there was no prospect of any fuel for winter; that a starvation diet does not go well in an unheated house nor does a dancing film with Jive music go well in such an environment.

- B. The Medical Officer stressed the confusion resulting from the shift of control from the American fighting units which captured Bavaria to another Army assigned the duty of occupying the country. He described how he had taken over a hospital, moved in displaced persons greatly in need of medical care, enlisting the aid of German doctors and nurses and was developing a real spirit of team work in the tremendous task of curtailing epidemics and rehabilitating these displaced persons, when the 7th Army moved out. the 3rd Army moved in and the displaced persons were moved out of the hospital back into unsatisfactory camps from which he had struggled to have them moved in the first place. "This job all comes down to a question of human beings" he said. Arrangements must be made to secure their cooperation in restoring minimum essential services, getting them some work to do and starting them to produce again, in developing a spirit of team work between the occupying authorities, local residents, displaced persons, etc. A positive policy at the highest levels is badly needed. The Military Government cannot do a job, if it adopts a program enlisting local cooperation and then sees a conquering General over-rule the whole idea on a whim. The fact of the business is that here at least the conquering Army is still in command, no firm line of action has been established and a lot of this talk is so much "bull".

Reporter Bernstein of PM joined the discussion at this time to support the Medical Officer's viewpoint. He stated that it was his judgment that the physical difficulties resulting from wartime destruction plus the lack of a positive policy were rapidly combining to drive Germans towards chaos; that glittering generalities won't remedy the situation; that these day by day regulations effecting the intimate lives of people determine their attitudes; that if we act on the basis of fighting a people, it will be tragic indeed. A famous surgeon in Munich had recently said to him "We waited for years for the Americans to come. Now they have come and we are confused and puzzled over many of the things they are doing."

One of the group commented that about 90% of the doctors in Munich joined the Nazi Party not because they were Nazis but because it was the conventional thing to do and that in screening the German population every effort must be made to get members of the Gestapo and the S.S. and other war criminals into custody and not eliminate from responsible positions local residents who were party members but did not take an active part in determining party policies.

The Medical Officer brought the meeting to a dramatic conclusion after midnight when he closed a passionate outburst in approximately the following terms:

"You cannot speak against the German people, you can only speak against Nazis. We are deposing the Nazis but some of them are still going around adding to the black market problems through liberal use of the paper money they still have.

Your films will fail in Germany unless you understand the human situation. Good art demands good observation and sympathetic understanding."

NOTE: This conference in Munich preceded our visit to Frankfurt, where conferences with high officials of SHAEF and of the American Military Government quickly convinced us that the seriousness and complexity of the basic problem are understood and appreciated and that constructive steps are under way, the implementation of which will require time and patience before they are effective on the local levels at which such officers as those participating in the Munich discussions are functioning. We were grateful for the frankness with which these gentlemen in Munich talked with us. Their frankness enabled us to bring a more critical viewpoint to the Frankfurt meetings and to return home more keenly aware of the necessity for:

1. Adoption of clear cut policies by the heads of governments now in session at Potsdam, and
2. Intelligent application of these policies on the local level.

It is the personal opinion of FSH that the combination of the Medical Officer's zeal and General McClure's intelligence and General Clay's patience will all be needed both in Germany and in the United States, if the Allied powers are to deal successfully with the German problem.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 13

Covering Discussions on Psychological Warfare and Information Control in Occupied Germany, July 4, 1945, at Bad Homburg between Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, Chief Information Control Services for U. S. Control Council (formerly Chief PWD-SHAEF), Col. W. S. Paley, Mr. Davidson Taylor, Mr. William Wilder and visiting Executives of the American Motion Picture Industry. An entire afternoon and evening at General McClure's headquarters were taken up with this vitally important subject.

1. General Eisenhower announced the policy by stating that
 - a) A free press and a free flow of information and ideas should prevail in Germany, following the complete elimination of Nazi and militarist influences; and that
 - b) We are not going to lose the peace by letting our enemies misuse democratic rights to attack democracy.
2. Information Control in occupied Germany falls into three phases:
 - a) The shutting down of all German information services upon termination of the shooting war;
 - b) The establishment of Allied information services, utilizing German newspaper plants, printing offices, radio transmitters, motion picture studios and theatres, but doing the writing, editing and producing by technically trained Allied personnel;
 - c) The gradual transition from Allied to German-managed operations under Allied supervision, following detailed search for suitable German personnel and a screening out of Nazis and militarists.
3. Immediate Objectives:
 - a) To assist the armies of occupation and the Military Government through such use of the information media as will deepen the mood of passive acquiescence and the typically German acceptance of orders;
 - b) Undertake special informational campaigns required by the Military Government;
 - c) Commence program designed to arouse a sense of collective responsibility for Germany's crimes and to expose the fatal consequences of Nazi and militarist leadership.
4. Ultimate Objectives:
 - a) To re-orient the German mind and re-educate the German people in an attempt to prepare Germany for return to the family of nations.

NOTES NO. 13

5. Detailed Discussion of Use of Various Media:

- A. Newspapers. On July 4th, some 5½ million copies of 12 newspapers were being published in cities such as Frankfurt am Main (See Exhibit F, for facsimile of front page of this four page daily), Munich, Kassel, Essen, Cologne, Aachen and Hamburg (See Exhibit E for facsimile of front page of this daily published under British supervision.

General McClure reported that the former foreman of the composing room of a newspaper plant in Aachen had met all tests and had received the first actual license to proceed with the editing and publishing of a daily paper "under his own steam," but in accordance with established rules such as exclusive use of Allied Press Service (American OWI and British PID) and of Radio Luxembourg as sources for general news. He is not at liberty to pick up Swiss news broadcasts for publication, but has considerable latitude in reporting local events.

The General stated flatly that such a licensed operation is private enterprise; that the Aachen publisher will be aided to make his paper a financial success so that financial independence may strengthen and undergird editorial independence so essential in a free country.

- B. Radio Broadcasting. Radio Luxembourg is the key Allied station with important stations also in Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart, in or near the American zone. The radio section of Information Control coordinates broadcasts, handles personnel and facilities, gives necessary clearances to military announcements, and will plan the development of a German network and gradual shift of control as people of ability and proved trustworthiness are found.
- C. Publications. General McClure told us that months ago his unit acquired important copyrights for publication in Germany where a wide demand exists for books shut out during the 12 black years; that "KZ", an illustrated brochure on atrocities in the Concentration Camps (See Appendix 13) printed in German was being distributed both to German troops in Allied hands and to German civilians, and that as distribution facilities improve, books and periodicals from Allied and neutral countries will be permitted to circulate. The General added that no effort was being made to search houses for Nazi books and publications but all further supply had been eliminated by stopping publication and further distribution.
- D. Motion Pictures. Mr. Davidson Taylor was introduced by General McClure as the civilian staff member heading the "Film, Theatre, and Music Control Section of the Information Control Division."

NOTES NO. 13

William Wilder, Paramount director on leave of absence, at present heads the Film unit under Mr. Taylor

PROLONGED DISCUSSION ELICITED THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. To date the use of films in Psychological Warfare has been a failure. Either OWI or the Industry or both have fallen down, and from a national standpoint "we have missed a bet." Nineteen American made feature films and 6 British productions have been approved for showing and prints are supposed to be on the way from London. "The films thus listed for use in Germany are entirely insufficient" said General McClure, who then said: "What can you gentlemen do to help us in our main job of winning the peace?"
2. Industry executives replied to the General's question by pointing out that our visit marked the first opportunity for any responsible representatives of the American industry to talk with anybody inside Germany; that the Overseas OWI was supposed to be doing the job; that a primary purpose of our trip was to devise ways and means for mobilizing all our available resources in every practicable manner to help re-educate the Germans; that we had a twelve year supply of feature pictures and short subjects which had not been exhibited in Germany; that some of these were obviously unsuitable for use while others were most certainly satisfactory; that all available motion pictures should be screened by military or civilian agencies empowered to make the final selections; that 5,119 prints on 16mm film as a gift from the industry to the combat forces were presently circulating in ETO and arrangements could be made instantly for General McClure and his staff to secure prints and commence the process of selection.
3. It was pointed out that 200 theatres in the American zone could be opened immediately, that a total of 800 could be operated within a short time while another 600 in the British zone were then or soon would be in operable condition, making a total possible chain of 1,400 motion picture theatres for use in winning the battle for Germany.
4. German productions, impounded by American occupying authorities were nearly all unsuitable, because of Nazi theme or Nazi actors. Of 207 features examined, only 26 had been conditionally accepted.
5. With reference to producing films in the Bavarian studios at Munich we were advised that the studios were intact; that it should be possible to produce German clips to supplement American and British clips for a weekly newsreel with prints made in Germany; that some documentaries could also be produced in Munich.
6. Use of the Atrocity Camp films was discussed at length. Mr. Taylor reported on the "test" screening of a two reeler at Erlangen, a large town of pronounced Nazis, which had not suffered bomb damage.

NOTES NO. 13

He described the gasp which ran through the audience of 800 as the film was suddenly thrown on the screen, the silence which followed as the audience viewed scene after scene of horror, and the long lines of people in front of the theatre the next day when word spread of the previous night's showing.

Mr. Taylor added that this two reel film did not emphasize the responsibility of the individual German for such events and that an effort was under way to produce a three reel documentary within the next four or five weeks which did this.

7. Billy Wilder next discussed his project for a feature film in which an American GI and a German girl each try to sell the other a basically different philosophy of life. He voiced the hope that an important male lead like Clark Gable, Gary Cooper, or Fred MacMurray could be secured with some shooting in Germany and the rest in Hollywood. Various members of the visiting group asked questions and made comments, the most pertinent having to do with the actual mechanics of getting a shooting script approved "by whoever must approve it both in Washington and in Germany," and the further question as to what assurance could be given a producing company that a finished film based upon an approved script and costing \$1,000,000 or more would ever be approved by all the necessary civilian and military agencies directly or indirectly connected with its release in the United States, Britain and Germany.

The discussion emphasized strongly the necessity for simplifying and streamlining clearances of scripts in such a fashion as to assure approval of the completed picture if it followed the script and also the importance of finding stories which would stand up as entertainment in competition in the world market while also suitable for German theatre use. All agreed that expensive films cannot be made on a commercial basis for German release only, and that producers are entitled at least to recoup cost of negative.

8. "Why Entertain Germans Anyway?" is certain to be the viewpoint of an important segment of American opinion, according to Col. William S. Paley, General McClure's assistant. Colonel Paley thereupon proceeded to answer the question by stating that our object in Germany is to change the direction of an entire people's lives and thought; that we must make the process gradual and to get the best results must mix entertaining features with straight documentaries and current newsreels.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that even "escapist" entertainment if it shows normal living in a land of freedom is extremely valuable. OWI Report No. 130 (Film Study No. 16) describing reactions of

NOTES NO. 13

243 German prisoners of War (anti-Nazis) to the Deanna Durbin-Charles laughton film IT STARTED WITH EVE were given to each visiting executive as illustrating the value of such straight entertainment. (See Appendix 16)

9. It was agreed that Messrs. Taylor and Wilder would meet us in Paris later for a second discussion with continental representatives of American distributing companies present and with Mr. Lauber of Overseas OWI on the spot to answer questions.

It was agreed that a screening of all existing features and short subjects was clearly indicated in order to decide which ones were deemed suitable for use in Germany.

It was agreed that when sufficient subjects had been found to maintain motion picture programs in available German theatres, some formula similar to that developed by Overseas OWI in Italy would need to be worked out with the Military Government of Germany under which the films could be released.

(See Note No. 29 for summary of this later meeting in Paris with Messrs. Taylor, Lauber, Wilder and industry representatives on Monday, July 9, 1945.)

HARMON'S NOTES - No. 14

Of Conference at SHAEF Headquarters in Frankfurt with Air Marshal Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander, and Members of the American Motion Picture Industry Tour Group.

1. The Air Marshal entered the room, greeted his guests, sat down at the head of the table, lit his pipe, and commenced speaking in a low voice. A moment later the hum of a low-flying airplane drowned out his voice completely, and with a whimsical smile, Marshal Tedder cocked his head in the direction of the sound and remarked: "Damn these airplanes - they are a big nuisance. But an active air force making that sort of unpleasant noise must continue to bring home to the German people the completeness of their defeat."
2. A member of the group remarked that we had been told since our arrival in Frankfurt that the 4 occupying powers were all working within a framework of general directives, and we would appreciate the Air Marshal's comments. He replied:

"No precise answer can yet be given. The actual machinery is still to be set up under the Allied Control Authority. We hope the members representing the 4 countries will agree on a common policy from the top. Nobody has tried to work a 4-way occupation organization like this before. SHAEF was difficult but we got the unity and integration which we needed through 'Ike' both in the Mediterranean theatre and on the western front. It will be very interesting during the next few months to watch the close contacts between the conflicting philosophies represented by the occupying powers."

"Gentlemen, we are facing a most important phase in the history of western civilization. East is East, and West is West, but they have now met and that's that! One role which you of motion pictures can play is to give the people back home a true picture of this situation."

3. A member of the group questioned Air Marshal Tedder as to whether so-called entertainment films should be shown to the German people. He replied: "Personally, I think entertainment films should be brought in. In the good old days of SHAEF the answer to your general policy question would have been easy."
4. Question: Does SHAEF have an over-all plan with regard to Germany's heavy industries?

Answer: No. SHAEF's only plan is suicide. (The Air Marshal was referring to the impending dissolution of SHAEF) which took place July 14, 1945. The heads of the governments through their

NOTES NO. 14

representatives on the Allied Control Authority must answer your question.

5. As to his impression of conditions in Germany, Marshal Tedder replied: "Remember, the German people have been fed on the fat of Europe for 5 years. They haven't yet really begun to feel the pinch. Look at the German women -- not that I look at them, of course -- and you will note how much better fed and dressed they are than the women of London and Paris, but unless someone soon commences making shoes and clothes and other consumer goods, conditions will soon be different."
6. Questioned about plans for re-opening German schools, the Air Marshal said: "You have seen enough during your visit to realize how difficult it is to separate the sheep from the goats. We must find teachers and text books - the Nazi text books are fantastic. Texts from the days of the Weimar Republic are being microfilmed. They seem to be all right."
7. Questioned regarding the aerial phase of the war in Europe, Air Marshal Tedder stated that "the results of the air offensive exceeded his personal expectations; that his first ground visit to important German targets following the surrender, was really an eye-opener; that H. G. Wells' 'Shape of Things to Come', published before the war, was really an extraordinary understatement." After asking with a smile if the visitors had seen Hamburg and Essen, Marshal Tedder said "Intense concentration can destroy a city in 20 minutes -- a nice profession, isn't it, to which I belong! Anyway, with our air offensive we saved a hell of a lot of lives."

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 15

Conference at Hoechst near Frankfurt, Germany, on July 5, 1945, between Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, Deputy Theatre Commander, and Deputy to General Eisenhower on the Allied Control Commission, and Members of American Motion Picture Industry Tour Group. Present with General Clay were Generals Barker, Echols and Harper, who participated in the discussion.

NOTE: General Clay's remarks were "off the record" and under no condition should be published or utilized in any way which could possibly embarrass him or our Government. FSH

1. General Clay pointed out that the United States, Britain, Russia, and France - the 4 nations comprising the Allied Control Authority, had held only one meeting of the Control Council, but that as soon as arrangements could be completed to house the necessary personnel in Berlin, which is a shambles, the Authority would commence to operate from the German capital. (General Clay left the next day for Berlin to take an important part in the next step toward this objective.)

The General stated that the United States Group Control Council, which administers affairs in the American zone, constitutes the American branch of the Allied Control Authority; that in the American zone 2 military districts had been established - the Eastern district comprising Bavaria, and the Western district comprising parts of 7 former political entities now divided into 3 lander units. He pointed out that in the American zone the plan was to start on a local level then develop the equivalent of our county governments and finally state or regional governments. He added that in Bavaria it had been found possible already to set up a regional administration and that ultimately an attempt would be made by the 4 occupying powers to develop a satisfactory administrative machinery for Germany, pending the day some time in the future, when this central administration can be returned to the Germans.

The General underscored the difficulties following the disintegration of the German government and the fact that the most experienced personnel had to be thrown out of office. He added that following the surrender no communications system existed except that used for military messages; no civil transport except an extremely limited number of trains and cars, with all other rolling stock used for the movement of combat troops, and that the great needs are transport, coal, electric power and food.

NOTES NO. 15

General Clay explained that as a result of the rapid advance of the American and British forces from the West, armies under General Eisenhower's command occupied more than the agreed share of the Third Reich when the Nazis surrendered, and had to exercise ad hoc military government pending their withdrawal to the designated American and British zones.

2. General Clay told us that upon the cessation of hostilities, members of the German Army and Navy who surrendered, were classified as "disarmed troops" rather than as "Prisoners of War," thus avoiding the necessity of feeding them on the basis of "Prisoners of War" and making it possible for large numbers of them to be discharged quickly and returned to their farms to help with this year's crops, or to their trades to help with essential rehabilitation of the minimum German economy required to maintain any kind of stability.
3. Answering a question as to what formula, if any, was being used in selecting Germans as governmental officials, the General replied that no set formula was being used; that, of course, an attempt was made to secure the services of Germans with anti-nazi views but that if anti-nazi views had been publicly expressed, the speakers would hardly be alive; hence the necessity for bringing together the best available group of Germans as a result of a preliminary screening to get names for Burgomeister and other officials with later changes in personnel as more information came to light.
4. Commenting on the problem of bringing the war criminals to justice, General Clay remarked that it had been a common trait of the Germans for a long time "to tell teacher" everything, and that the occupying authorities were finding this trait helpful at the moment. He pointed out that the Storm Troopers and members of the Gestapo were all being held; that all of the 12th SS Panzers were being treated as war criminals because of their atrocities upon American soldiers; that the arrest categories were secret, but that some 90,000 people had either been arrested or were up for arrest; that the occupying authorities were going to be ruthless, but must hold out some hope for Germany as a nation; that only the older men were free from the Nazi virus; that the plan was to remove military monuments, change the name of military streets, and take similar steps designed to root out nazism and German militarism.
5. A member of the group referred to the fact that the Swedes, who in many respects were not unlike the Germans, had gone on a rampage of conquest under Charles XII, but that after taking a good licking

NOTES NO. 15

the Swedes had become good citizens of the world. The questioner added that the Germans three times within the last century had embarked on wars of conquest, and asked General Clay what hope there was that the Germans could be re-educated so as to prevent another World War. The General replied that this, of course, was the \$64 question; that the determination of general policy by the occupying powers making up the Allied Control Authority, would shape the economy of Germany, and the type of economy which Germany is permitted to develop will determine not only Germany's capacity or lack of capacity to wage offensive war in the future, but will also have a lot to do with the kind of re-education required. General Clay added that the determination of long-range policy was a slow and difficult matter. He asked us to keep this in mind and to take advantage of every opportunity back home to get the point across to the American people that every sentence has to be translated twice through interpreters in order to be understood by American, British, Russian and French members of the Allied Control Authority, and then has to be translated into the German language for German officials and the German people. General Clay said:

"We face a long, hard job over here. Much of the operation will be conducted in a manner absolutely contrary to standard American ideas of speed. It is going to take several years to reconstitute Germany. A lot of patience and a lot of understanding will be required. You, gentlemen, of the motion picture industry, must help us to make these facts clear back home. With patience and with understanding, I believe this experiment over here can be made to work. My personal opinion is that the Russians want to cooperate with the Americans and the British, and we with them. The Russians are not looking for another war - they are tired, their country is badly damaged. We must get along with the Russians. This imperative necessity is the big fact that must offset the alarmist statements of those who play up the difficulties instead of concentrating on this absolute necessity. If we go into this experiment with doubts and misgivings, it will not succeed. I believe it will succeed because we have got to make it succeed. Four of the most powerful nations in the world will be sitting on the Allied Control Council. If we can't work together, then we can't hope to prevent another war."

6. On the question of food it was pointed out that the American zone is a mixture of scenery and bombed-out fabricating plants; that the Russians control the food belt of Europe, but cannot be blamed, after having been on short rations for so many years if they insist on sending home any surplus from occupied areas until Russians are getting a more satisfactory diet.

NOTES NO. 15

The Germans are getting a supply of rationed items averaging 1150 calories a day, not including such non-rationed foods as fresh vegetables, which are plentiful at this time. An American G.I. gets 4200 calories a day, the average American civilian 3500 calories. German miners have been getting 2000 calories but coal is so important that the ration is being increased to 2250 calories upon condition that the miners increase coal production also by 10%.

It was pointed out that just as midwestern farmers turned corn into pork because it pays, so the people in the United States should not object to shipping such surplus items as wheat to Germany as food for miners, thus turning it into coal, which along with food are the two keystones to Europe's stability. It was admitted that the Germans are beginning to get hungry and before next winter is over will be much hungrier, but that a certain amount of short rations will be good for them since they have been living off the fat of Europe and are relatively in better shape than some of the neighbors ravished by them. We do not need to worry too much because the Germans are hungry. We must, however, prevent any serious starvation.

7. With reference to motion pictures, General Clay pointed out that when the denazification of Germany is sufficiently advanced, German motion picture theatres will be reopened just as the schools will be reopened in October by which time sufficient text books from the days of the Weimar Republic will have been reproduced and sufficient teachers will have been screened out to make this possible.

English was always an important course in German schools and additional emphasis will be placed on English in the years ahead. This can be kept in mind when the motion picture theatres are reopened. There will be advantages in having the characters speak English and using German sub-titles rather than dubbing in German.

8. With reference to the non-fraternization policy (since drastically modified) General Clay stated that when the American soldiers constituting the Army of Occupation, were given special training for a war of ideas, they would be able to give a good account of themselves just as they had done after special training with modern implements of war, and that such orientation courses were already underway.
9. Members of the group were asked to distinguish between a short range emergency program for Germany and a long range over-all program. It was pointed out that in order to get the country going, such necessary laborers as miners must be fed more adequately; that all necessary steps must be taken to get the German railroads back into

NOTES NO.15

operation in order to distribute food and that people back home who regard such steps as "restoring Germany's economy" are losing sight of the fact that the alternative to such basic restoration is simply chaos. It was pointed out that with respect to the long range program, the highest government authorities of the victorious Allies must determine what kind of a permanent economy Germany will be permitted to have.

10. Major General Barker during the course of this same conference, supplied us with some useful information on the problem of the displaced persons, having negotiated the agreement with the Russians as the representative of General Eisenhower. It was pointed out that over 4 million of some 6 million displaced persons had already been repatriated; that another 2 million were in process of repatriation and that some 500,000 "stateless persons" would become the responsibility of UNRRA on October 1st. He added that so far as possible, displaced persons in Germany were being fed from German food, moved on German trains and in German trucks; that the Germans had brought them there and the Germans were being forced to assist in getting them back home, and that German civilians who had moved from one section of the country to another during the war period would have to find their way back home as best they could, since justice required that the displaced persons forced from their home by the Germans, should receive a priority.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 16

Covering visit of tour group to meeting of Staff of the Military Government of Frankfurt with Lt. Colonel Robert K. Phelps presiding.

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Exhibit G attached to this document comprises daily report of the Military Government of Hamburg for June 28, 29, 30 and July 2nd. These daily reports are marked "Confidential", must not be published without the approval of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department in Washington. The following notes should be regarded as supplementary to these reports which in the opinion of FSH constitute one of the most interesting pieces of material available to us.

When we entered the conference room of the Military Government Staff, Colonel Phelps and his staff were seated around tables put together in a hollow square. Colonel Phelps reported that on the preceding day (July 4th) the German originally acting as Burgomeister had been removed and a man from Hanau, a community a few miles from Frankfurt, had been installed as his successor. He told us all such appointments were at the will of the Military Government, that no reason had been given for making a change and that changes would continue to occur as additional information revealed important Nazi connections disqualifying persons originally appointed or as men with special qualifications and no Nazi disqualifications were discovered.

3,935 Nazis were removed from a list of 9,000 employees of Frankfurt.

The following interesting information constitutes only a small part of the factual material presented orally by various members of Colonel Phelps' staff:

1. Finance Section - On July 2nd withdrawals from Frankfurt banks were less than deposits by 6,000 marks. The low point in deposits was reached on June 20th. Deposits are now up 11 million Reichsmarks above the low point. Of the 57 banks in Frankfurt, 54 are now open. 68 bank officials have been examined, 23 removed and 45 approved. Of 511 bank employees, 301 have been approved.
 2. Taxes - City taxes dropped during June. During May, 5 million Reichsmarks were collected. The city is getting some income from users of gas and electricity. There was a gain of 500,000 Reichsmarks from these sources during June. As the street car service improved, fares increased from 68,000 Reichsmarks to 450,000.
 3. Food and Supply - A ration of 1,150 calories per person is authorized and an additional sugar ration for canning is being authorized. 285,000 tons of grain will be needed in the Hesse-Nassau district of which Frankfurt is the center. A harvest of 235,000 tons is expected, leaving an anticipated grain deficit of 50,000 tons. Coal - 2,000 tons is reported to have left the Saar for use in Frankfurt's gas plant on June 29th.
 4. Trade and Industry - 17 permits have been issued for repairs.
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150 tons of slate and 500 tons of sheet iron have become available. 2,238 retail stores have secured permits. 122 essential industries, exclusive of food industries, were operating at some degree of capacity. Postal service was opened in Frankfurt today (July 5th). On July 9th postal service will commence in Offenbach and other points in the district, thus expediting the delivery of 400,000 copies of the four page newspaper printed in Frankfurt under the supervision of the Military Government.

5. Transportation -- 26 passenger trains are now operating in and out of the city and 19 additional freight trains. Street car line - 14 E - has been repaired and is resuming operation. 45% of the total street car trackage of the city is now in use with a hundred thousand customers per day.

6. Health - In 1939 there were 600 doctors. At present there are 277. This number seems to be adequate at the moment. A conference on venereal disease control has been held recently. A comprehensive program is under way.

7. Police - Of 1,109 civil police, 304 have been removed. 450 of the policemen on duty are in uniform. An effort is being made to secure uniforms for the rest. Crime is on the decrease among the civilian population. A traffic survey has been completed. The accident rate is not alarming but a safety program to reduce traffic accidents is under way.

8. Fire Department - 93 employees removed from the force. 252 are at work at five stations to which the apparatus has been returned. The fire hazard is small with an average of about five fires per month.

The above statistics and the attached Exhibits furnishing more complete statistics must be read against the background of our personal observation of the degree of destruction from the bombs which fell upon Frankfurt. Thousands of houses are destroyed or damaged beyond repair. Mountains of rubble appear where offices, stores, factories, etc. once stood. Thousands of people are living in basements, temporary shacks or crowded into undamaged residences which remain.

All German civilians have been evicted from one residential district requisitioned for the use of officers attached to SHAEF Headquarters or the local Military Government with barbed wire entanglements around this entire area and sentries patrolling the line so as to make it unnecessary for Americans within the wired off area to carry side arms within the restricted zone. It is almost impossible to explain to any reader of these notes who has not visited one of the badly bombed cities of Germany, such as Frankfurt, the degree of destruction and the difficulties confronting our Military Government and the German civilians operating under their supervision.

NOTES NO. 16

The inscription upon the Opera House in Frankfurt taken from Goethe reads:

"Dem Wahren, Schoenen, Guten"
(The True, the Beautiful, the Good)

How far the Germans strayed from this ideal and the tragedy resulting therefrom can be seen by looking in any direction from the wreckage of the Opera House to the devastation which stretches in all directions to the fringes of a once great and beautiful city.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 17

On the Handling of 6,200,000 Displaced Persons by SHAEF-G5 as Disclosed during Visit July 5, 1945, to Camp at Hanau, near Frankfurt, and Talks with Brig. Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen and Lt. Col. Charles Schottland.

Repatriation of 3½ million Nazi slaves, prisoners of war and other displaced people by June 30, 1945, constitutes one of the most remarkable and most humane undertakings of the entire war period. To have sent home more than half of the total of 6,200,000 within 60 days after the Nazi surrender is an achievement having no parallel.

The American army has a lot of special achievements to its credit -- in Cuba, Panama, the Philippines. One of the brightest chapters in army history is being written in Europe this summer. A short three months ago, the Nazis were butchering the relatives, friends and associates of these same DP's in unspeakable concentration camps, unsanitary work camps, and prison hell holes. They were being torn to pieces by man-eating dogs, altered sexually by German perverts, driven into electrically charged wire fences, beaten, stoned and gassed and their bodies cremated after stealing the fillings from their teeth.

No wonder these Nazi slaves ran wild upon their liberation and killed, looted, plundered and otherwise indulged in excesses. All the more credit to the Allied soldiers who restored order, got them into camps and hospitals, dusted 1,600,000 of them with the miraculous DDT, clothed and fed and "processed" them and then moved 500,000 by air and three million by train back to their homelands before June 30.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1,256,000 French repatriated - only 10,000 left;
- 1,569,000 Russians repatriated - with only 850,000 left;
- 252,000 Belgians repatriated - only 6,000 left;
- 195,000 Dutch repatriated - only 5,000 left;
- 160,000 Italians repatriated - with 313,000 left.

HANAU. Some 850,000 Poles were being held in special camps at the time of our visit, awaiting further clarification of the situation in Poland. At Hanau, members of the Tour Group were able to visit a Polish DP Camp, in company with army authorities.

NOTES NO. 17

We saw living quarters, kitchen and dining room equipment, school room, church, etc. No Polish school books were available so adults were teaching children from memory. Desks, blackboards, and crayon, "liberated" from German schools were in use.

Father Weber, Polish priest imprisoned for 3½ years at Dachau for religious activity opened Catholic church in renovated stable and married 45 Polish couples the following Sunday in a mass ceremony with all the brides gowned in white material "liberated" from German sources.

We were thrilled with the singing of the Polish national anthem, the esprit and enthusiasm of the Polish boy scouts, and the new lease on life which these people, so recently Nazi slaves, seemed to have attained.

UNRRA Team No. 27, composed of Alfred Heath, British veteran of World War I as camp supervisor, his wife as welfare officer, and Dr. Clement, Paris physician was in charge.

STATELESS PEOPLE.

By October 1, 1945, only about 500,000 Displaced Persons of all kinds will remain in Germany. These will be chiefly "Stateless people" for whom some permanent haven must be secured and to whom an Intergovernmental Committee of the United Nations will probably issue special passports comparable to the famous "Nansen" passports in use under League of Nations auspices after the first World War.

UNRRA will assume special responsibility for these "Stateless Persons". Sparsely settled countries such as Canada and Brazil have indicated willingness to colonize substantial numbers. Others will be trained to fill technical positions assuring them entry into other Latin American countries. France and Belgium are showing signs of interest in absorbing others. Through governmental agencies and private philanthropy, humanity has a chance to correct in part the tragic injustices visited upon these uprooted people by the Nazi terror.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 18

During visit to Frankfurt Branch of the Reichsbank,
July 5, 1945 where captured German loot is stored.

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Colonel Bernard Bernstein, formerly of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, and members of his staff escorted the tour group through the vaults of the Reichsbank for one of the most interesting single visits of our trip. Five experts were at work weighing gold bars valued at more than \$200,000,000., examining the markings of each bar and attempting to identify the source from which the Nazis had stolen the particular bar. The gold bars averaged twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois and were valued at \$12,000. per bar. During this visit we saw the entire gold reserve of Hungary, most of the gold reserve of Germany and Austria, and quantities from the looted countries. The treasure had been recovered from salt mines, mountain caves, from underneath chicken coops, camouflaged pillboxes, forest hideaways, mountain chalets of Nazi bigwigs, etc.

From one salt mine \$2,700,000,000. German paper marks were recovered. Also two and a half billion paper French francs which were wet and spoiled and were called in by the French Government and cancelled. A huge amount of Belgian paper money has not been called in for redemption. One complete room in the basement of the Reichsbank was filled with silver bars. 20 tons having been found in a camouflaged pillbox.

Within steel wire cages we saw chests filled with gold teeth extracted from the mouths of Nazi victims, trunks filled with rings, 15 pound boxes filled with precious stones, cases filled with strings of pearls, gold watches, gold frames from eye glasses, cigarette cases of gold and silver, wine cups, spoons and bracelets, and other rooms were filled with miscellaneous assortments of loot which had attracted the cupidity of German Nazi thieves. There were small boxes of diamonds, a substantial supply of radium and a supply of platinum stored separately.

Colonel Bernstein showed us the crown jewels of Germany from which the stones had been removed. The orb, the sceptre, the seal, jewelled swords dating from 1540, the death masks of former German rulers, etc. Approximately 25% of Berlin's art collections is in these same vaults. The whereabouts of the remaining 75% was not known to Colonel Bernstein and a survey of the art treasures recovered by the Russians, the British, the French and the Americans will be necessary before the percentage actually lost during the war can be determined. We left the vaults of the Reichsbank more convinced than ever that the Nazi leaders of Germany were the biggest international gangsters of modern history.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 19

Reporting Two Hour Interview with Dr. Martin Niemoller, (formerly pastor of Dahlem Lutheran Church in Berlin), held in office of Lt. Col. Hugh O. Davis, Public Relations Division, Frankfurt Military Government with Colonel Davis, Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice President 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, and Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice Chairman, War Activities Committee - Motion Picture Industry.

1. Preliminary Amenities. Mr. Harmon delivered to Dr. Niemoller from a New York publisher the first copy he had seen of a book titled I WAS IN HELL WITH NIEMOLLER (written under nom de plume of Leo Stein, by a young Jew in the same prison for a time with Niemoller). Mr. Harmon mentioned the recent visit to Europe of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and told Dr. Niemoller that Bishop Oxnam had spoken pleasantly of their talk in Italy.
2. Niemoller's Press Conference in Italy. Mr. Harmon made reference to the press conference which Dr. Niemoller held in Italy and asked the Pastor for his comments and impressions. Dr. Niemoller replied that a large press conference was held; that a few of the newspaper men were obviously hostile but most seemed genuinely interested in getting his story and listening to his views; and that he had received a cable from the International News Service shortly thereafter requesting a series of articles but that his transfer from Italy to Frankfurt had interfered. Dr. Niemoller, in response to another query, added that he had seen no press reports and had no idea what stories, if any, had emanated from the press conference.
3. "My Body Belongs to the State; My Soul Belongs to God." Mr. Harmon thereupon reviewed the sensational front page stories in the New York newspapers and told Pastor Niemoller that much space was given to his alleged statement that he had volunteered for service in the German navy from his place of solitary confinement, because "My body belongs to the state, though my soul belongs to God."

Dr. Niemoller quickly commented: "I did volunteer and I did make that statement."

Mr. Harmon thereupon explained that the attitude thus expressed and widely publicized had given grave concern to those in America who had most fervently commended Niemoller for his courageous denunciations of the Nazis from his pulpit which resulted in his solitary confinement as a personal prisoner of Adolph Hitler.

NOTES NO. 19

Mr. Harmon commented further that avowed pacifists such as his own pastor, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, could not fail to be surprised at Dr. Niemoller's voluntary offer to put on a uniform and resume his former status as a submarine commander, while such friends as Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia backed this fight as a crusade against the Nazi philosophy which was in absolute conflict with the Jewish-Christian emphasis upon the dignity of man and the sacredness of human personality. Harmon added that speaking for himself, he belonged to this group and felt the war had as its objective the overthrow of the worst group of international gangsters which had ever cursed the planet and that he could not understand how Dr. Niemoller -- an admitted anti-Nazi, jailed by Hitler, could offer his services to the German Navy.

Dr. Niemoller replied substantially as follows:

I do not expect you to agree with me. Frankly, my decision left me with "a bad conscience." I mean that it was not an easy decision -- one where all the right appeared on one side of the argument and all the wrong on the other. Unless you have been in solitary confinement for several years, as I have, you cannot understand the mental struggles through which one passes.

Look at my situation: One of my boys was called to the colors upon the commencement of the war; another went a short time later and a third had put on a uniform by the time I volunteered. I have always thought it is one of the tragedies of war that the young die for the old when instead, the old should be dying for the young.

I had spoken from my pulpit against Germany again becoming involved in bloodshed. I helped write resolutions at Church meetings against war. But another war had come. My country was at war. My sons were in it. I was in good health and felt I should offer my services.

I talked with my wife about this for a moment when the prison guards were not listening. She conferred with my lawyers and on her next half hour visit a month later told me they felt I should go ahead if still of the same mind.

I thereupon wrote Raeder (Grand Admiral of the German Navy) substantially as follows:

I was an officer of the German Navy in the last war.
I am in good health. Three of my sons are in the
German army. I offer my services to the navy.

NOTES NO. 19

No reply came from Raeder but two and a half months later Keitel (Head of the German General Staff) wrote me about like this:

Your letter comes to me for attention. The Third Reich cannot use your services. Keitel.

4. Hoped Nazis Would Be Overthrown. Dr. Niemoller said further that he had hoped the Nazis would be overthrown during the war and had this prominently in his mind when he volunteered for naval service. History is filled with cases, he continued, where a group which gets a country into war, falls from power when reverses come. The Pastor said frankly that if he had been in uniform in July, 1944, at the time of the attempted coup, "I would certainly have been killed along with the others." His hope for overthrow of the Nazis was linked with a yearning to see Germany secure "an endurable peace," and his statement about his body belonging to the state and his soul to God "grew out of my Lutheran theology with which I do not expect you to agree."

5. How About that Personal Oath to "The Fuehrer?" Colonel Zanuck reminded Dr. Niemoller that if his offer to don a uniform had been accepted, it would have been necessary for him to have taken a personal oath of loyalty to Adolph Hitler as his fuehrer- after years of solitary confinement as Hitler's personal prisoner.

Dr. Niemoller replied that, from his cell, he was thinking things through one step at a time, and as before stated, he had acted with some misgivings in offering his services and the refusal to accept his offer had relieved him from the necessity of facing the difficult matter which Colonel Zanuck had mentioned.

6. German War Guilt. The discussion turned next to the question of the war guilt of the German people. Dr. Niemoller declared that he thought the German people must accept responsibility for events up to 1938 but thereafter the Nazi leaders had the country by the throat and nothing the rank and file could do, could change the situation.

Between 1933 and 1938, if the volume of protests had been strong enough and concerted enough, subsequent events might have been different, he said. Pastor Niemoller reminded us that it was during this period that he personally took a public position in conflict with the Nazis, which landed him in a concentration camp.

There are millions of humble folk, he continued, who are a part of the stream of history and who can help to change the course of the stream while it is moving slowly but when the stream begins to flow too fast for them, they are carried along with it as a part of it and go on over the precipice.

NOTES NO. 19

I could not stand in a pulpit and tell "the little people" in my congregation that they, individually, were responsible for events after 1938. Take the case of a butcher in a little town of three or four thousand people, whose family livelihood depended upon his trade. Such a man most likely joined the Nazi party because his friends, neighbors and customers were joining and not through any great love for the Nazi leaders or any intellectual acceptance of their philosophy.

Dr. Niemoller stated positively and unequivocally that those responsible for the atrocities in the concentration camps should certainly be punished and also the members of the Gestapo and the War criminals at the top.

7. How Re-educate the German People? Mr. Harmon asked Dr. Niemoller how he would propose to handle the situation within Germany so as to prevent the Germans from precipitating another war of conquest within a generation or two.

Dr. Niemoller replied substantially as follows:

The executive wing of the German government has been strong; the legislative branch very weak. The occupying authorities should try to correct this by commencing in the grass roots to develop a sense of responsibility and of direct individual participation in local government. If truly representative government could be established in the villages, towns and cities, he thought similar governments could be established later in the German states and finally in the various departments of a national government.

Dr. Niemoller described the pre-war political parties as too weak to cope with today's situation and hopes none of these parties will be resurrected. The German has always respected authority; he must now develop a sense of personal responsibility, he added.

8. How can the Churches Help Turn Germany from War to Peace?

Dr. Niemoller declared that if he were occupying a pulpit today, he would attempt (a) to save the older people from desperation, and (b) turn the feet of the young people into new paths. He elaborated upon the second point by reminding us that for 12 years the Nazi philosophy had been dominant and the German youth had known nothing else except as Protestant and Catholic churches were able to resist the pagan approach of the Nazis. Today's children must receive proper education to fit them for citizenship in a different Germany.

NOTES NO. 19

The Catholics are fortunate, Dr. Niemoller said, in having a central authority outside Germany and a sufficient number of Dioceses within each occupied zone to furnish the nuclei for effective church organization and administration.

Absence of a Central Protestant organization, he regards as a definite handicap, pointing out that the Lutheran church had its headquarters in Berlin and some of its most powerful elements in the Eastern part of the country, now cut off from the churches still in operable condition in the British and American zones. In short, the dividing lines between the zones cut the Protestant organization all to pieces while Bavaria, Catholic stronghold, was so fortunate as to be entirely within one zone with its church organization intact.

Young ministers of courage and strong convictions -- both Protestant and Catholic -- are coming home from war service as chaplains. Their casualties were high; their war record good; they are men of strong conviction, otherwise they would not have entered the ministry at a time when that calling was the object of Nazi wrath and ridicule. These younger ministers, in Dr. Niemoller's opinion, face the heavy responsibility of rebuilding the spiritual foundations of the German people.

9. What About Niemoller ? -- some personal impressions.

- A. A man of strong personality, real scholarship, deep convictions, and unquestioned courage.
- B. A queer mixture of U-boat Captain and German theologian who consulted not only his conscience but his wife and his lawyers!
- C. Respect for Authority. There is every indication that the same point of view which lead Dr. Niemoller to say that his body belongs to the state and his soul to God, will now lead him to accept and to respect the authority of the military government in the American zone of occupied Germany as the de facto agents of the state to which he owes obedience. The same mixture of German militarism and German theology which prompted him to volunteer for war service, will now prompt him to help the occupying authorities. To what extent his assistance is desired and should be utilized is for others to decide.
- D. A man of suffering and acquainted with grief -- he wrestled alone in his cell with the conflicting claims of his duty to his family, his country, his church and his God.
- E. "Render unto Caesar the thing's that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Tens of thousands of ministers in warring countries have pondered this admonition of Jesus

NOTES NO. 19

of Nazareth and have drawn the line between temporal and spiritual authority in so many different places that this No-Man's Land has become War Zone No. 1 -- the world's most battle-scarred "theatre of operations." Niemoller's mixture of Prussianism and Lutheranism brings him out in what many of us regard definitely as "enemy terrain" filled with intellectual dangerous "minefields." Frankly, the writer of these notes cannot go along with Niemoller. But it is Niemoller and not the writer who had seven years in solitary confinement !

HARMON'S NOTES NO.20

Relative to the Church Situation in the American Occupied Zone in Germany based upon Conferences in Frankfurt, Saturday, July 7, 1945, with Major M.M. Knappen, Chief, Religious Affairs Branch, Public Health & Welfare Division, U. S. Group Control Commission, and with Messrs. F. Oechsner and T. W. Werner, members of the staff of Robert Murphy, Political Advisor to General Eisenhower.

At the conclusion of the two hour conference with Dr. Martin Niemoller, Friday evening, July 6th, Lt. Col. Hugh O. Davis, Head of the Public Relations Division of the Frankfurt Military Government, took the initiative in requesting Francis Harmon to remain in Frankfurt for an extra day: a) to discuss with various officers the interview with Dr. Niemoller and its implications, and b) to secure more information regarding the entire problem of the Protestant Churches in the American zone. Arrangements were made through Colonel Davis for Mr. Harmon to talk with Brig. Gen. T.J. Betts of G2, Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock of G5, and Major Knappen and Messrs. Oechsner and Werner. Mr. Harmon, Colonel Davis and Major Knappen also had luncheon with Col. Francis P. Miller, long-time personal friend of Mr. Harmon's, and former President of the World's Christian Student Federation.

Mr. Harmon discussed among other things:

- 1) The expressed desire of Dr. Niemoller to return to Italy for his personal belongings, and learned that an American soldier had been sent to Italy for Dr. Niemoller's effects, so that it would not be necessary for him to return.
- 2) The expressed desire of Dr. Niemoller to visit London to confer with churchmen there. The officers with whom Mr. Harmon talked did not look with favor upon this suggestion which emanated from Dr. Niemoller. His apparent mixture of Lutheranism, Prussianism and anti-Nazi attitudes, has confronted military authorities with a baffling problem, the solution of which is admittedly very difficult.
- 3) In the light of the long interview with Dr. Niemoller and subsequent discussions with various officers, Mr. Harmon suggested to Major Knappen and Col. Davis that Dr. Niemoller be requested to write out in detail a description of the work which he would like to do in the Church field, and determination be made thereafter in the light of all existing facts as to which items, if any, could be cleared. For example, Mr. Harmon pointed out, if Dr. Niemoller expressed a desire to work upon a body of educational material for young people in Lutheran Churches, no possible harm could be done by letting him proceed, since the instructional

material could be checked by other competent persons to determine whether it was entirely satisfactory for use. On the other hand, appointment of Dr. Niemoller to any official position, or permission for his reappearance on the scene in any public manner, obviously requires prior decision by competent authorities as to whether or not his present philosophy and attitude make him a suitable person for such work. Upon this point, Mr. Harmon stated frankly that he had been grievously disappointed by his interview with Dr. Niemoller and was uncertain in his own mind as to the degree to which he could be used constructively in the present situation.

Mr. Harmon told these gentlemen that if Pastor Niemoller, an outstanding anti-Nazi could ethically justify his voluntary offer to enlist in the German Navy and take a personal oath of allegiance to Hitler as his Fuehrer, the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of ministers in present day Germany to staff the available Protestant Churches would seem to be serious indeed.

- 4) Major Knappen (former Congregational Minister, more recently head of the Department of History and Government at Michigan State College, a Rhodes scholar, who also studied at the University of Chicago) thereupon reviewed the work of the Religious Affairs Branch and the difficulties facing his group.
- 5) On his own initiative, Mr. Harmon stated that upon his return to the U.S.A. he was going to urge that arrangements be made for two groups of prominent American Churchmen - one Protestant, another Catholic - to enter into some kind of consultative relationship with the military authorities on the highest policy levels, in order to strengthen Major Knappen's hands in an admittedly complex and difficult situation. Specialists in religious education, church administration, and ministerial training should be made available as consultants, Mr. Harmon said, in the same way that public health experts, transportation experts, electrical engineers and experts in government are aiding the occupying forces in their respective fields.
- 6) Possible use of U.S. Army Chaplains in this area was discussed. The dangers inherent in permitting Prussianism and Nazi teachings to be disseminated through the Churches, was discussed, and also the adverse effect of deepening the existing impression in the minds of German youth that Churches and religion are relatively unimportant.

It was Mr. Harmon's personal conviction upon his departure from Frankfurt that prominent American churchmen face a special opportunity and responsibility to assist military authorities in freeing German Churches from Prussianism and Nazism and aiding them to become effective instrumentalities in the gigantic battle for the minds and hearts of the German people.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 21

Relative to Educational Program for American Personnel in the European Theatre of Operations, as discussed between Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, Chief, Information and Education Division USFET, APO 887, New York, and American Motion Picture Industry Executives, Paris, July 8, 1945.

Exhibit I incorporated in this report is composed of a letter from General Thompson and a series of charts and other documentary material pertaining to General Thompson's comprehensive and important educational project. Readers of this note are urged to regard Exhibit I as basic material and the following comments as supplementary:

General Thompson pointed out that the Information Branch uses STARS & STRIPES, YANK, OVERSEAS WOMAN, as its 3 most important printed media of information, and radio and newsreels as other informational media.

The Orientation Branch prepares materials such as "Army Talks" for use by discussion groups and provides an orientation course for group leaders. On V-E Day plus 12 months, it is expected that 1,200,000 persons in uniform in ETO will have completed 20 hours of participation in discussion groups on such subjects as:

Winning the Peace,
The Legacy of Fascism,
Spade Work for Victory,
The Orient,
Europe Since V-E Day, etc.

The quality of the job depends basically upon how good the discussion leaders are and how well they are supplied with materials.

It was agreed that motion pictures could and should be used widely in connection with this aspect of the total program. Reference was made to the 75 human relations films prepared under the direction of Miss Alice Keliher with the aid of a grant from a large foundation, and designed specifically for use by discussion groups in High Schools and Junior Colleges.

It was agreed that industry executives upon their return would canvass the possibilities quickly of having additional 9 minute cuttings from feature pictures prepared under Miss Keliher's direction to enliven discussions of subjects deemed important by General Thompson and his staff. General Thompson agreed to send a competent officer from Europe to New York and Washington to follow through on this matter and advised the group that his unit had the necessary funds to pay the costs of preparing such discussion group films in the same way that he can buy textbooks and other teaching aids.

The discussion turned next to the Research Branch - a sort of Army Gallop Poll and it was agreed that pertinent material thus gleaned in research ought to be made available to a limited number of persons who might be working upon motion pictures designed to meet situations disclosed in these polls.

As to correspondence courses, General Thompson stated that he expected 400,000 military personnel to be enrolled; that 120 courses would be offered; that these would be a self-teaching type modeled after the famed courses of the International Correspondence School; and that there were tie-ups with the University Extension Divisions of some 95 institutions such as the University of Illinois.

Two Army University Study Centers will be in operation this summer. Center No. 1 will be located at Shrivenham, England (See Exhibit I - Chart 5), and Center No. 2 is scheduled to open at Biarritz, August 20th. 4000 students are to take two months courses at each of these study centers. Most of the civilian instructors were enroute to Europe on the Queen Mary at the time of our conference in Paris. A High School diploma or its equivalent is necessary for admission, and uniformed students are eligible to carry 3 different subjects.

General Thompson discussed the organizational chart for the Command School (Exhibit I - Chart 3), the Staff School in Paris at Cite Universite, where a high pressure course is given for one week; and the plan for a limited number of personnel to be enrolled in the great universities of Britain, France and Germany.

The education supplement of the Stars & Stripes for Sunday, July 15, 1945 sets forth in detail in four full pages, interestingly illustrated, the various elements in the Army's educational program. Articles in this issue deal with the following:

1. UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES - The Army's correspondence INSTITUTE school which offers a selection of 205 courses.
2. TRAINING WITHIN CIVILIAN AGENCIES - In this, qualified soldier-students are placed in outstanding civilian educational (or industrial) institutions in the United Kingdom or on the Continent, usually for one semester.
3. ARMY UNIVERSITY CENTERS - The Army's own GI universities, where typical university programs are provided for qualified personnel.

4. COMMAND UNIT SCHOOLS - These schools are operated by and within battalions, air force groups or units of similar size; they offer courses ranging from literacy training through second-year college instruction.
5. CENTRALIZED TECHNICAL SCHOOL - The Army's vocational school, which provides courses in about 18 major vocational fields and in the occupational skills associated with them.
6. ARMY INFORMATION-EDUCATION STAFF SCHOOL - The I & E School in Paris, which trains the key personnel who conduct the discussions within units.
7. ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING - In this, practical vocational training is given "on-the-job" by experts of the Army's technical services.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 22

On Motion Pictures For Use in Germany by General McClure's Information Control Division, as Discussed in Paris Meeting Monday July 9, 1945 with Davidson Taylor, Chief of Film, Theatre and Music Control Section, William Wilder, his associate, the European representatives of American distributing companies, Mr. Lauber of Overseas OWI and members of Industry Tour Group.

Davidson Taylor read proposed cable to Elmer Davis, reporting previous week's meeting with General McClure and staff in Frankfurt and urging expeditious handling of entire problem in line with proposals of industry leaders. After discussion and revision, it was agreed that the cable should be sent to Washington.

Mr. Taylor stated that 20 prints each of 50 feature pictures and short subjects would be needed during next 12 months for use in American and British occupied zones in Germany; that admission could be charged for theatrical showings and blocked marks collected and held; that 21 films originally selected by OWI had been approved for release in Germany; that six British features had been officially approved for showing but no prints were yet available; that upon dissolution of PWD - SHAEF, the American and British Information Control Divisions planned to follow the same program line; that 800 theatres were capable of being reopened in the American sector, 600 in the British zone; 120 in the French zone; that no agreement had been reached with the French for parallel action in the French occupied zone but an understanding was probable; that American pictures would be primary source in the American zone, British films in British zone and French films in French zone, but especially useful films made anywhere would be used throughout all three zones.

Turning next to the most useful themes, Mr. Taylor suggested that he and his associates were interested primarily in "films which lay on the conscience of the individual his responsibility for the government under which he lives and the society of which he is a part." Also motion pictures which show courage, honor, individual initiative and which portray life in a free country are highly desirable.

Since the American film distributors have a twelve year supply of features and shorts, it was agreed that as far as practicable, they should be selected for release chronologically, provided however that every effort should be made to get an especially useful film into German theatres anytime it was requested. Arrangements are to be worked out this summer for listing all films of possible use and providing General McClure's staff with synopses and other pertinent material and for screenings in Washington or New York.

Messrs. Taylor and Lauber made it clear that OWI is the channel through which American State Department policy is translated into action for use by General McClure. OWI is to help in expediting shipments of selected films to Germany.

Short Subjects, to be used in Germany, include selected OWI releases, selected MOI shorts, and industry made subjects which are selected from time to time. An immediate survey of shorts released during the past 12 years is contemplated.

Newsreels. Production is to be transferred from London to Munich with German reel composed of selected material from American and British sources plus subjects filmed in Germany itself. There will be coverage of the war in the Pacific, portrayal of the food and fuel crises in various parts of the world, including the countries ravaged by the Nazis, and newsworthy events in Germany.

Visiting executives underscored the importance of priority handling of newsreel material from Germany, use of which in America and elsewhere would bring home to moviegoers the significance of Germany's occupation, etc. Attention was called to the volume of Signal Corps material reaching the War Department in Washington and the need for bringing promptly to the attention of department officials, newsreel editors and the presidents of the companies owning the newsreels, film of special importance to the home front.

Special Productions. Turning finally to new motion pictures produced with special needs of German re-education in mind, it was agreed that Mr. Taylor should send a monthly letter to Francis Harmon describing current needs, trends, policies, etc., and copies thereof should be made available quickly to studio heads and story chiefs.

It was further agreed that Mr. Taylor should keep in touch with Joseph Friedman in London and Joseph Hummel in Paris and that these two chairmen of WAC would keep their associates fully informed of developments and of ways in which they could be of help.

Visits to Germany of creative artists from Hollywood were also indicated as highly desirable, with Mr. Taylor's bureau utilizing them as consultants for periods of a month or six weeks.

The same conclusion reached in the Frankfurt conference with General McClure was again emphasized --- namely, that expensive feature pictures could not be undertaken for exclusive release in Germany but must have enough entertainment appeal to circulate in the world market.

Dubbing and German sub-titles. It was the consensus that English dialogue and German printed sub-titles should be the regular pattern both for features and for short subjects, provided however that any film which depends upon commentary rather than dialogue should be re-recorded in German in order to achieve maximum usefulness in psychological warfare.

Better OWI Liaison. The meeting in Paris further emphasized the point previously made in Frankfurt --- namely, that Overseas OWI must reorganize for speedy, efficient handling of motion pictures to be used in psychological warfare and that the processes

of selection, shipment, etc. should be simplified and standardized. Mr. Taylor expressed appreciation for the cooperative attitude demonstrated by industry leaders and Mr. Lauber of OWI pledged his best efforts to establish effective liaison between various civilian and military bureaus and the industry.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 23

Based upon Lt. R. W. Komer's brilliant exposition of the Military Campaign in Italy from the Italian Landing 3 September 1943 to the Surrender, 9 May 1945, Material from the excellent 28 page illustrated Mediterranean Campaign Brochure titled "Beachheads and Mountains" and from the 24 page illustrated brochure titled "Mission Accomplished," (Appendices 19 and 20) supplement Lt. Komer's outline.

1. Lt. Komer reviewed briefly the 37 day campaign to clear Sicily following the landings on the Island July 10, 1943; the subsequent landings on the heel of the Italian boot, and the negotiations in Lisbon with Castellano, which resulted in the surrender of the Italians to Gen. Eisenhower on the eve of Gen. Clark's landing at Salerno, September 9, 1943.

Lt. Komer pointed out that the Allied forces in Italy were at least 50% British all the way up the peninsula; that often Gen. Clark's 5th Army contained more British personnel than American, and that soldiers of 18 racial or national groups composed the cosmopolitan "United Nations Army" in Italy. (English, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Sikhs, Brazilian, Polish, French, French Colonials from Morocco, Algeria and Senegal, Palestinians, South Africans, Greeks, Italians, and Americans of White, Negro and Japanese origin.)

- The fighting in Italy fell into the following phases:

1. From Salerno beachhead to Naples. After winning and holding the beachhead, establishing and widening the base, and taking the Sorrento Peninsula, General Clark's men captured the first great prize - the port of Naples.
2. The 6 day battle for the Volturno River which gave the advancing Allies bridgeheads over this flooded stream with its steep embankments.
3. The bitter warfare along the Winter line at Cassino and the neighboring Gustav Line, when the Italian campaign fell an entire year behind schedule, due primarily to the difficulties of weather and mountainous terrain. During this period the air force's brilliant "Operation Strangle" paralyzed the enemy's rear, cut off lines of retreat and lines of supply, but did not prevent the enemy from continuing his bitter stand in the mountains until existing supplies were used up.

The landing at the Anzio Beachhead occurred during this phase and was designed to outflank the Winter line. Two American divisions

NOTES NO. 23

vainly attempted to expand the beachhead and cut arterial highways and rail lines running north and south against the stubborn opposition of 17 enemy divisions. The fact that they were able to retain their toe-hold on the beachhead is a tribute to their courage, and the Anzio landing "paid off" in the next phase of the Italian campaign.

4. The May, 1944, offensive north along the Appian Way, which was timed to precede the Normandy landings on "D-Day" resulted in the capture of Rome and the retreat of the Germans northward to the Gothic line.

In this offensive French Colonials accomplished in brilliant fashion the almost impossible task of crossing mountains virtually without roads, coming down in the rear of the Germans, and turning the Winter line. Four French divisions were in this operation which was a decisive factor in the offensive, while the break-out from the Anzio beachhead a few miles to the north and west aided in trapping 100,000 prisoners and in accelerating the capture of Rome 4 June 1944 - 2 days before the Normandy landings. Kesselring's armies continued their retreat northward to the Arno River.

Field Marshal Alexander begged permission to keep intact his great team of fighting men and complete the liberation of Italy, but success on the western front required the capture of Marseilles as a supply base in Southern France. The transfer of 7 magnificent divisions including 4 French divisions and the American 3rd, 36th, and 45th Infantry Divisions enabled Gen. DeGaulle to get his troops quickly on French soil and furnished Gen. Alexander Patch with an army which landed in Southern France August 15, 1944, captured Marseilles, and raced up the Valley of the Rhone to a junction with the American forces moving eastward across France.

5. The Germans stabilized the front in Italy, a scant 10 miles from the open table lands of the Po valley. Here they were able to hold back the Allies until 9 April 1945 by which date the final offensive was mounted. This resulted in the surrender of over 1,000,000 men, per document signed between the Germans and the Chief of Staff, AFHQ on 2 May 1945, but not effective until 9 May 1945, when news of the final surrender of the Nazis blanketed the great achievement of the men of arms in the difficult, but less spectacular Italian theatre of operations.

Important Miscellaneous Facts

Of the 755,025 soldiers engaged in the Italian campaign, 23,501 were

NOTES NO. 23

killed, 82,570 were wounded, and 35,797 were listed as missing in action.

To the Mediterranean theatre the United States shipped more than 20,619,200,000 pounds of ammunition, bombs, guns, food, clothing, tanks, trucks and other vital supplies and equipment.

HARMON'S NOTES NO.24

Summarizing interview between His Excellency, Ferruccio Parri, Prime Minister of Italy, and Executives of the American Motion Picture Industry at Palazzo Viminale, Rome, July 13, 1945.

Francis Harmon as spokesman for the visiting group, referred to the friendly and intimate relations which had existed between the people of Italy and the people of the United States until Mussolini and his Fascists came to power. He remarked that the brave achievements of Garibaldi, the inspiring words of Mazzini, and the wise statesmanship of Count Cavour during the period of Italian unification, struck a responsive chord in the minds and hearts of every American, and that executives of the American Motion Picture Industry had come to Italy because of their conviction that with the Government restored to the control of freedom-loving men, the time was approaching when the former relationships of friendliness and close collaboration could be resumed.

The Premier replied that the example of George Washington and other heroes of the American Revolutionary Period long had been an inspiration to Italian lovers of freedom and that he reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the visitors.

Mr. Harmon next stated that the motion picture along with the press and the radio constituted one of the great media for free communication in the modern world; that since his Excellency, the Premier, was himself a distinguished publicist and scholar, he of course appreciated the importance of freedom of communication as the foundation of liberty and democracy. The Premier replied that he shared wholeheartedly this opinion of the importance of a free press, a free radio, and a free screen.

Mr. Harmon recited the deep concern which the entire motion picture industry in America had felt over the promulgation of the Fascist decrees which had made it impossible for American film distributors to continue their operations in Italy, and the very deep satisfaction which had come to the visiting group upon learning that these obnoxious laws pertaining to motion pictures were in process of repeal.

Mr. Harmon expressed the hope that the repeal statute would emerge from the present stage of study and examination quickly and be signed at a very early date. The Premier replied that it was the definite intention of his Government to repeal the obnoxious laws referred to; that his Government had been in office only two weeks and sufficient time had not elapsed to complete this and other items requiring the attention of his cabinet; that basic problems of food and transport necessarily required first attention, but that we could expect definitive action officially repealing the obnoxious film decrees before very long.

The Premier added that freedom for American films in Italy ought not to result in destroying or unduly weakening the Italian film industry. Mr. Harmon replied that for every dollar accruing to American film distributors in a foreign country, there resulted a sevenfold increase in the total volume of business from wages, rentals, taxes, etc.

Mr. Peter Rathvon continued the discussion by pointing to the pre-war situation in France, where French films continued to form the backbone of local theatre programs with the number of American film imports each year voluntarily fixed at a figure which would not and did not stifle the French cinema industry. It was also pointed out that the American film industry stood unqualifiedly for free circulation of foreign films in the United States on a basis of entertainment value and a free competitive market, and also for the free entry into the United States of motion picture talent from anywhere in the world, and that we were opposed on principle to the imposition of any quotas by law either in the United States or anywhere else, since we felt that this art form should be free and that films made anywhere should have the right to circulate everywhere.

We left the audience impressed with the sincerity of the Premier, the almost impossible burdens which he so recently shouldered, and the difficulties confronting him in holding together a cabinet composed of so many diverse elements. He won our respect and even more, our sympathy.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 25

On the Film Situation in Italy and the Balkans taken during Conference in Rome between Messrs. James Lenin of PWB, Stewart Brown of the American Embassy, and Captain Pilade Levi, Psychological Warfare Branch, U.S. Army, and Executives of the American Motion Picture Industry.

A. ITALY

1. OWI-Selected Films Shown.

Psychological Warfare Branch did in Italy under the leadership of Laudy Lawrence what PWD - SHAEF attempted to do in France. All Italian films were seized and frozen, theatres were then reopened for the exhibition of selected American and British films. Theatres opened in Sicily in August, 1943 but the first of the 40 American feature pictures selected and forwarded by OWI did not arrive until October, so old American prints discovered in Italy and Sicily were first utilized. To date 54 films have been released through OWI in addition to the old films found in the vaults; also certain pirated prints circulating in Italy under the Nazis were seized, titles corrected, and proper credits restored.

2. PWB Bowling Out.

There are some 4500 theatres in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, of which the Army has requisitioned 20-25 of the biggest houses. This means that a particular film could not play more than a maximum of some 2200 accounts. From commencement of the operation in July, 1943 until July 15, 1945, the Psychological Warfare Branch with Capt. Pilade Levi in charge of the Motion Picture Section, has handled the project. As of July 15th PWB is supposed to suspend operations but it will continue to carry on film activities until the decree abolishing the obnoxious Fascist film laws is actually signed.

Mr. Livingood of the Embassy, told Barney Balaban that a decree of desequestration of American film properties has been passed, but the sequestrators have not yet returned charters, deeds and other evidences of title. When a second necessary decree is promulgated, owners of such properties will be required to take custody and some representative of American distributors should be on the spot quickly to serve as agent for all, in such matters.

3. Blocked Funds.

We were advised that approximately \$2,350,000 in film rentals has been impounded, of which approximately \$1,600,000 will accrue to American distributors.

4. Important Service To Continue.

Officers of PWB declared that American pictures in Italy had done a wonderful job; that of all the media used by PWB none had proved more effective than films; that important documentaries had appeared on programs with feature pictures and after the industry resumes control in Italy and PWB ceases to operate, the industry should voluntarily undertake to continue the distribution of documentaries and their inclusion on theatre programs. Members of the tour group expressed the opinion that package sales should be arranged of features, documentaries, and newsreels, so that motion pictures distributed in Italy would continue to implement the policies of the Allied Commission.

5. Newsreels.

We were advised that the newsreel now in use in Italy is a combination affair made in London containing clips from the British War Pictorial and the American United Newsreel. It was the consensus of opinion that arrangements should be made for the 5 American newsreels to resume competition in Italy so far as newsreel editing and distribution is concerned, but that the 5 American reels might wisely utilize the services of a "pooled" cameraman to secure local coverage of newsworthy events and that immediate approval should be sought from Washington and AFHQ for travel arrangements enabling a pooled cameraman to get to Italy and start to work.

6. Interim Representation In Italy.

In view of the uncertainty as to the day when the Fascist decrees will be finally abrogated, the importance of having a representative in Italy to whom deeds, charters, properties can be delivered, and the extreme difficulty of travel, a lively discussion ensued as to the advantages of sending one representative from the American film industry to Italy to act informally for all distributors until conditions permit each distributor to have its own representative.

Thought should be given also, as developed in the discussion, to the possibility of the physical handling of the product of all American distributors in one set of exchanges, at least until the acute transportation crisis can be resolved. Absolutely no space is said to be available in Milan, but PWB is willing to transfer its offices to a representative of all the American companies.

During the next few weeks and months considerable amounts of Army materiel will be declared surplus and offered for sale, including jeeps, trucks, etc. One of the men present referred to the fact that 7 jeeps had been purchased from the Army by some agency on the preceding day.

7. Exchanges And Prints.

PWB has used 15 exchange shipping points because of the grave dislocation in transportation, as compared with 11 shipping points before the war. PWB representatives suggested that 30 prints of each subject be sent to Italy instead of 8 because of the transportation difficulties, but members of the tour group countered by describing the raw stock problems, and it was agreed that a balance must be struck between raw stock shortages which limit availability of prints and transportation problems in Italy, which materially slow up the velocity of print circulation.

8. Raw Stock.

The discussion disclosed the existence near Genoa of a manufacturing plant with a capacity of 17 million feet per month. The address follows: Cappelli & Ferrania, located at Ferrania (Savona), The President and Chairman of the Board is Dr. Franco Marmont, whose address is Corso Matteotti, 12 Milan, Italy. There are indications that this plant which is short of silver, gelatin, coal and cotton linters, will soon be forced to close; that the most critical item needed by the plant is 600 tons of coal per month, and that if arrangements can be made to operate the plant at capacity such operation will help substantially to relieve the world-wide raw stock shortage.

9. Dubbing.

Captain Levi strongly urged arrangements for dubbing as well as printing in Italy and a conference with the Italian Premier strengthened the conviction of members of the group that wherever possible dubbing should be done in Italy, where ample and efficient facilities are said to exist. Captain Levi declared that a feature picture could be dubbed for about \$3,000 in Italy and impounded funds used for the purpose; that a better job could be done at a cheaper price, employment provided for Italians and existing equipment utilized.

10. Use of Motion Pictures to Implement Allied Commission Policies in Italy.

At the request of the visiting group, Stewart Brown, member of the Embassy Staff in Rome, agreed to supply Francis Harmon at War Activities Committee periodically with factual material on special needs in Italy which motion pictures can help to meet. Harmon in turn is to mimeograph Mr. Brown's informal reports and get the information to all American producers and distributors.

It was pointed out that with an Italian election to be set for this fall or next spring, an immediate need is to utilize all available media - press, radio and motion pictures - to inform the Italian populace as to how democratic elections should be

conducted; how democracy works in actual practice. Reference was made to such films as MGM's SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE - describing how the American Constitution was drafted, and we were urged to assemble and rush to Italy as quickly as possible such pictures which directly or indirectly could assist in strengthening democratic processes in Italy.

We described to Mr. Brown our conference in Paris with Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson and our conferences in Frankfurt with Brig. Gen. McClure. Mr. Brown requested us to forward to him duplicates of any list of films or other motion picture data which we might send to Gen. McClure or to Gen. Thompson. The address is: Stewart Brown, Director, U.S. Information Service, American Embassy, Rome.

B. THE BALKANS.

(Confidential Report. Given to group by James Lenin and not to be published under any circumstances.)

In Rumania and Hungary where Leftist elements have been added to the cabinets, the Russians are using fear as a chief weapon.

In Bulgaria, the Russians are trying to establish a "Little Russia" and a tightly knit Communist Government is in control.

In Yugoslavia, Tito has set up an independent Government on the Russian model. It is a crusading non-drinking, tightly knit, probably minority Government, following the Russian line. The Yugoslav Government has established a film monopoly and has taken over the film business along with most other private enterprises of the country. The British have sent 8 pictures into Yugoslavia on a 60-40 percentage basis. The Russians have executed an agreement to deliver 73 features over 3 years on a 50-50 percentage basis, with one-half the pictures already delivered or soon to be delivered. The only American films on exhibition in Yugoslavia are bootleg prints of pre-war date.

Mr. Lenin expressed himself as favoring the shipment into Yugoslavia by PWB and OWI of selected documentaries and features. He stated that on the day of our conference (July 13) he had gotten permission from agency officials to lend to the Yugoslavia film monopoly all available OWI shorts and United News prints with the monopoly agreeing to impose only a nominal rental to theatres in Yugoslavia using these subjects. This arrangement was entered into because of the importance of getting the American point of view before the people of Yugoslavia. There ensued discussion as to the pros and cons of PWB sending in American features on a similar non-commercial basis in order to build up a demand from Yugoslav movie-goers for American product. It was agreed that the pros and cons would need to be

discussed further in Washington and New York.

In Greece it was reported that American newsreels were being shown in 95 of 102 theatres; that all 40 of the OWI selected American features were in use and that the country was wide open to American films.

In Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary the British Ministry of Information formally applied for permit to bring in films and the application was rejected, whereas American PWB made no formal application but instead sent American OWI selections to these countries and got them into Bulgaria and Rumania. Some 6 feature pictures were in distribution and prints of 40 films were flown into Hungary during the first 10 days of July and should get into distribution there before the end of the month.

In the light of the above a continuance of PWB operations in these Balkan countries seemed clearly indicated as the only method whereby American pictures could continue in existing channels of distribution. The situation in all this portion of Europe is filled with explosive possibilities, is admittedly complicated, and will become clearer only to the extent that conferences between heads of the American, British and Russian Governments iron out top policies and define the respective roles of the various Allied nations in the Balkan region.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 26

Describing Private Audience of Motion Picture Executives with His Holiness, Pope Pius XII at the Vatican, Saturday, July 14th and incorporating verbatim the Pope's statement on motion pictures.

Accompanied by Mr. H. C. Gowen, Assistant to Honorable Myron C. Taylor, the personal representative of the President of the United States to His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, members of the tour group entered the Vatican half an hour before the time of their scheduled private audience; received the salutes of the famed Swiss Guards in their uniforms designed centuries ago by Michelangelo and passed through a succession of smaller and smaller audience chambers to the anteroom adjacent to the Pope's reception chamber. A few moments later a Cardinal in red vestments made his exit and our group entered. Mr. Gowen introduced first Mr. Peter Rathvon, spokesman for the American Motion Picture executives during the audience. Mr. Rathvon in turn introduced the various members of the group.

His Holiness shook hands with each of the motion picture executives and with the American Army officers who accompanied us. After we were seated, Mr. Rathvon described the purpose of our visit to Europe upon invitation of the American authorities, and stated that we regarded the privilege of meeting His Holiness and talking with him as the climax of our entire tour.

Pope Pius XII, in pleasing English, referred to his own visit to the United States, his interest in things American, and his recognition of the importance of the motion picture.

His Holiness thereupon read to the group the following statement:

"We see, gentlemen, that you are members of the Motion Picture Industry; and in receiving you most cordially We cannot repress the thought that comes at once to Our mind: the thought of the special responsibility that office places upon you in your country, and in fact in the world. For Hollywood is known outside America.

"One wonders at times if the leaders of the Motion Picture Industries fully appreciate the vast power they wield in affecting social life, whether in the family or the larger civic groups. The eyes and ears are like broad avenues that lead directly to the soul of man; and they are opened wide, most often without challenge, by the spectators of your films. What is it that enters from the screen into the inner recesses of the mind, where youth's fund of knowledge is growing and norms and motives of conduct which will mould

the definite character are being shaped and sharpened? Is it something that will make for a better citizen, industrious, law-abiding, God-fearing, who finds his joy and recreation in wholesome pleasure and fun? St. Paul was quoting Menander, an ancient Greek poet, when he wrote to the faithful of his church in Corinth, that 'bad conversation corrupts good manners'. 1 Cor. 15, 33. What was true then, is no less true today; because human nature changes little with the centuries. And if it is true, as it is, that bad conversation corrupts morals, how much more effectively are they corrupted by bad conversation when accompanied by conduct, vividly depicted, which flouts the laws of God and civilized decency? Oh, the immense amount of good that the motion picture can effect! That is why the evil spirit, always so active in this world, wishes to pervert this instrument for his own impious purposes; and it is encouraging to know that your committee is aware of the danger, and more and more conscious of its grave responsibility before society and God. It is for public opinion to sustain wholeheartedly and effectively every legitimate effort made by men of integrity and honour to purify the films and keep them clean, to improve them and increase their usefulness.

"It has been a pleasure for Us to welcome you here this morning and to give you this assurance of Our keen interest in your work. We pray that God may prosper it for the greater good of young and old everywhere, while We beg Him to grant you and your dear ones at home an abundance of heavenly blessings."

When the reading of the statement had been completed, Mr. Rathvon responded by stating that it was through a recognition of our heavy responsibilities as custodians of a great medium of entertainment, information and education, that executives from Hollywood and New York had come to Europe, and that we sincerely desired to increase the constructive influence of American motion pictures throughout the world.

We left the Vatican impressed with the personality of Pope Pius XII and his sincere interest in the motion picture as an influential force for good or evil.

(See Exhibit "K" for Vatican photograph of visiting group taken immediately after completion of the private audience.)

Note: Copies of L'Osservatore Romano for July 15, 1945 reporting the private audience on Page 1, Column 1, are attached to copies of this report for members of the visiting group only.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 27

On Relief and Rehabilitation Problems in Italy based upon Discussions in Rome, July 14, 1945, between S. M. Keeny, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Italy and Executives of the American Motion Picture Industry.

Francis Harmon began the conference by advising his associates that Mr. Keeny, a personal friend for many years, had done relief work under Herbert Hoover in Poland and Russia at the end of the first World War; that he was a trained social worker blessed with an unusual degree of realism and had been requested to talk with us about social, economic, and political conditions in Italy. During the ensuing discussion the following pertinent facts were brought to our attention:

1. Some 45,000,000 people dwell in the narrow Italian Peninsula, only 15% of the land area of which is arable. Italy, economically speaking, is one of the weakest countries in Europe and is almost entirely dependent on imports of coal. Before the war Italy consumed 750,000 tons of coal per month. The country is now getting about 100,000 tons a month. Cotton and iron must also be imported.

2. Transport.

The war damaged especially Italy's power and transport system. The power network depended in winter upon the waters of the flooded southern rivers and in summer upon the melting snows coursing down the rivers of the north. During the war 5/6 of the country's electric power was knocked out. Today, only 1/3 of pre-war electric capacity has been restored.

The railroad system was almost completely wrecked, with no railroad bridge left intact of more than 20 feet in length. A large percentage of the locomotives and freight cars was destroyed or damaged, as our own aerial observation in flight over Italy made abundantly clear to us. As an illustration of the seriousness of the transportation problem, Mr. Keeny stated that at the time of our interview, UNRRA was moving a shipload of relief supplies on 130 trucks, since it was absolutely impossible to get railroad cars for the purpose.

3. Housing.

5 million rooms have been destroyed. Two wide belts of destruction require special attention. The Winter line, of which Cassino is the best known symbol, constitutes one destroyed area; the Gothic Line in the north of which Bologna is the center, constitutes the

NOTES NO. 27

other. From 5 to 8 million Italians are homeless out of a total population of 45 million. In addition, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million Italians are being returned from Germany and other war zones.

4. Food.

Before the war Italy was only about 85% self supporting. Agriculture was and still is primitive. Much of the land is dug up with mattocks and harvested with hand sickles. The Allies did a very bad job of supplying Italy with food at the beginning of the operation. About 3 million tons of supplies have now been imported. 100,000 tons per month is needed for civil use. Much fertilizer was used pre-war, and since this is not now available, food production is down. During the next year \$1,000,000 per day must be spent for food, coal, cotton, and the restoration of electric power.

Today the average Italian family gets 900 calories per person per day, whereas 2,650 calories per person is considered normal. Anything above the 900 calories must come through open market purchases at exorbitant prices.

UNRRA is supposed to handle only one-tenth of Italy's food imports. 70,000 tons of food for distribution through UNRRA have actually arrived per agreement signed in March, which requires the Italian Government to spend 1 lira within the country for each lira of imported supplies. 2,000,000 people are to be served this UNRRA food - children, nursing mothers, and the very poor. 40,000 children in Rome get food from UNRRA through school lunches. The Vatican and local Catholic churches are aiding actively.

5. Cost of Living.

The cost of living in Italy is up 10 times in terms of the lira. American soldiers in Italy are paid in printed lira at the artificial rate of 100 lira to the dollar. Payments to military personnel approximating \$100,000,000 per month, plus other military expenditures, supply virtually Italy's entire credits today. Speedy withdrawal of most of the American military personnel from Italy and reduction of miscellaneous American military expenditures will aggravate Italy's financial problem. There is every indication that in spite of our own efforts and those of the Italian Government, the lira cannot be maintained at the present official rate. Hence, cost of living problems are likely to become much more acute in the months ahead.

NOTES NO. 27

6. UNRRA's other primary concerns (in addition to supplying food to children, nursing mothers, and the very poor) involve:
- A. Supplying raw food to Italians dwelling in destroyed towns;
 - B. Assisting people whose homes have been destroyed in the reconstruction of their dwellings;
 - C. Fighting typhus, tuberculosis and malaria. In the fight against disease UNRRA is working jointly with the army, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Italian Government. All typhus outbreaks have been controlled, but both tuberculosis and malaria offer serious challenges.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Coal, transport, food, disease control, reconstruction of destroyed homes and achievement of minimum political stability, are the six main problems confronting Italy today.

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 28

Relative to the Air War in the Mediterranean Theatre as described by General Thomas, Colonel Wyler and Major Tompkins in briefing for Motion Picture Tour Group in the War Room at AFHQ, Caserta, Sunday, July 15, 1945, following flight by the visitors in 3 Billy Mitchell bombers from Rome northward over the Brenner Pass into Germany for personal observation of the major targets of the 12th and 15th Air Forces of the U.S. Army.

Strategic and tactical operations of the 12th and 15th Air Forces were interestingly described. We learned that these two U.S. Air Forces made 7800 sorties, dropped 537,000 tons of bombs and lost 6225 planes; that the RAF made 447,000 sorties in MTO, dropped 130,000 tons of bombs and lost 3021 planes.

The 4 primary tasks of air power in the Mediterranean were:

1. To destroy and dislocate the German military and industrial economic systems.
2. Support land armies in battle.
3. Keep sea lanes open. Protect shipping harbors and supply lines.
4. Supply maximum cooperation to Balkan partisans.

Air Force spokesmen described interestingly for us, with the aid of charts, how the German Air Force was virtually wiped from the skies in 12 countries ranging from Ploiesti, center of the Rumanian oil fields, to Marseilles in Southern France. We were told that the first bomb which landed on Weiner Neustadt late in 1943 shocked and surprised the Germans as much as our first raid on Tokyo, forcing them to move their production of critical items underground when they thought they had found an area beyond the reach of Allied bombers.

It was pointed out that Ploiesti was producing 1/3 of the Reich's entire supply of oil on April 4, 1944, but that 6 successive attacks cut production to 44% and when the Russians took Ploiesti 6 months later only 9% of the Reich's total oil supply was then coming from the area. Thereafter the heavy bombers from the Mediterranean theatre pounded synthetic oil plants in South Germany and Austria, and the combined air attack from Britain and Italy was so effective that in the Spring of 1945 there were 600 new fighting planes at one time on Berlin's airfield without sufficient fuel to get off the ground. The campaign to blight oil production cost the Mediterranean Air Force 804 heavy bombers.

Describing next the attack on the north - south communication lines, we were told how the 12th and 15th Air Forces repeatedly

blasted the Brenner Pass and the rail and highway lines leading southward therefrom. All but 2 bridges over the Po River were destroyed in one day's sorties under "Operation Strangle", but the spokesman frankly admitted that the Germans were wizards at reopening communications within 2 days to 2 weeks after they were paralyzed. However, the bombing of communications resulted in Italy in the destruction or damaging of 40,000 motor transport vehicles, the destruction of 11,000 railway cars, the destruction or damaging of 5489 locomotives, the destruction of 953 railroad and highway bridges, and the damaging of another 1853.

It was pointed out that the plane losses of the 15th Air Force steadily decreased during the final 18 months. In the first 10 months of this year and a half period, 20,470 German planes were encountered; whereas in the last 8 months of the period only 1500 were seen. During the first 10 months American heavy bomber losses were 1291 planes; during the last 8 months only 38.

We were interested and surprised to learn that 5,300,000 pounds of supplies were dropped to partisans in the Balkans from planes or landed by planes on emergency air fields, and that 200,000 wounded were transported from various places.

(For further information see Appendices 21, 22 and 23 titled respectively:

"Log of Your Visit To MAAF",
"Mediterranean Million" - The Story of the
Mediterranean Allied Air Forces'
Million-Plus combat flights against the
enemy, and
"Testimonials by the Customer" - direct
quotes from German officers as to the
devastating effect of the air war.)

HARMON'S NOTES NO.29

On Redeployment of American Forces in Italy, based upon comments of General Thomas during interview with him at Caserta, Sunday, July 15, 1945, supplemented by material in the printed brochure, Appendix 19, titled "Beachheads and Mountains."

A. Redeployment of Personnel

When the Nazis surrendered some 491,000 Americans in uniform were in the Mediterranean Theatre. Of these, 46,000 are being sent directly to the Pacific, 311,000 to the Pacific via the U.S.A., 128,000 to U.S.A. for demobilization or domestic service, while only 2,694 individuals in uniform are supposed to be in service in Italy 9 months after V-E Day.

B. Redeployment of Materiel.

Of the 9,200,000 long tons of war materials and supplies shipped into the Mediterranean Theatre, over 7,000,000 long tons were expended during the fighting. The remaining 2,000,000 will be redeployed to the Pacific, shipped back to the U.S.A. or disposed in Italy by the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission.

The speed with which the shift to the Pacific commenced, was well illustrated by Gen. Thomas. On April 15th there were 1000 planes in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean Theatre. Four days later a portion of these same planes were on the way to the Pacific. Over 1000 four-engined planes have been returned to the States or are being used for transport of redeployed personnel. Forty thousand Air Force personnel had already been returned to U.S.A. by the date of our visit. General Thomas declared that the evacuation from MTO of unused bombs was a 6 months job requiring much labor and a huge amount of shipping.

The General described in most interesting fashion the way in which planes, trucks, guns, tanks, and other equipment are washed, repaired, painted, greased, reconditioned, crated, and waterproofed for the long ocean trip to the Pacific. He told how 600 German Prisoners of War under their own officers and non-coms were being used on this job in the harbor area at Naples, with American inspectors constantly checking the work of these PW's. It was agreed that stories such as this were worthy of attention by the newsreels and that the Army Pictorial Service should be sending footage to the War Department of such interesting projects.

There ensued a lively discussion of ways and means in which the Motion Picture Industry through newsreels, short subjects, and background material for feature pictures, can increase the knowledge of movie-goers everywhere with reference to the magnificent fighting job done in the Mediterranean Theater, and the interesting angles of redeployment, etc. now going on. (See also Appendix 24 titled "Redeployment").

HARMON'S NOTES NO. 30

Some Personal Comments Based Upon Interviews
and Observations During Tour.

1. Europe's Urgent Material Needs -- FOOD--COAL--TRANSPORT.

Many Europeans who escaped death during five years of the shooting war are going to die of starvation and cold this winter. Just how many are going to meet such a miserable fate will be determined to a very considerable degree by the speed, intelligence and ingenuity with which members of the armed services and civilians -- both Americans and Europeans -- come to grips with the mounting crisis.

Despite the demands of the Pacific war -- and certainly that must have top priority -- millions of tons of surplus wheat and shiploads of concentrated foods for children, nursing mothers and sick people must be gotten to points of greatest need in ravaged Europe before Christmas. The Nazis stripped their victims of clothes, bedding and food. The supply of cattle, pork and poultry has dwindled steadily as more and more brood sows, milch cows and laying hens were slaughtered. The law of geometrical proportions has been working -- and working adversely in the field of greatest need.

On a 225 mile motor trip from Paris through Chateau Thierry to Rheims and back by way of Soissons and Villers Coteret, we saw virtually no poultry or pigs and so few draft animals that we wondered how the fertile earth was prepared for seed.

By dint of manual labor, the peasant folk of Western Europe have planted and worked most of their fields but bad weather and shortage of manpower will reduce the harvests below the average in a year when the need is at its peak.

American soldiers in Europe deserve and get 3500 calories of food per day. General Clay quietly announced that the ration of German coal miners was being upped from 2000 calories to 2250 per day upon condition that they in turn increase coal production by 10%.

During the war German civilians got more food than any other civilians in Europe. Flocks of geese, lots of chickens, pigs and cattle are still to be seen and the Germans in city, town and countryside appeared better fed, better clothed and better shod than the French, the Belgians or the Italians.

But within six months the Germans will have used up the last of their stolen loot and the last of their own hidden stores and will begin to realize that they really lost the war. Military authorities do not propose to let them starve but do expect to give their neighbors and victims priority in the distribution of inadequate total supplies.

If all the food in France were divided equitably and the black market eliminated, it is estimated that the average diet per person would be less than half that of the American civilian. The American heading the UNRRA mission to Italy told us that the Italians are getting a daily ration of 900 calories whereas 2650 calories is the normal figure in that country.

Europe's cities will suffer most, because of shortage in transportation facilities to haul field crops to market. Our bombers and fighters did a superb job of paralyzing the communications upon which the Nazis depended. But with the shooting over, these become the rails and bridges upon which the liberated peoples are dependent. And they are still paralyzed.

From our low-flying plane we looked down upon literally tens of thousands of freight cars lying in irregular, broken strings in the great marshalling yards of western and southern Europe. Burned, battered, wrecked in all manner of places, these cars must be hoisted from bomb craters among twisted tracks and piles of debris. Both the tracks and the rolling stock must be replaced or repaired before minimum economic stability can be restored.

Spurgeon Keeny, the American heading the UNRRA mission to Italy, thus graphically illustrated the problem. The first ship loaded with supplies tied up at a repaired dock. But homes of the stevedores nearby had been bombed to bits and now they lived eight miles away with no transportation. Fortunately 100 bicycles were on the ship and quickly accessible. These were unpacked and issued to the unloading crew for morning and evening trips from their temporary homes to the shipside.

A warehouse was sought in Rome's bombed railroad yards. With repairs to the roof and patches of the walls it would do. But a giant bomb had demolished the track and switch leading to the warehouse. The wreckage had to be removed, the bomb crater filled, then ties and rails from neighboring tracks taken up and moved over before any supplies could be unloaded.

We complain of transportation problems here at home. Yet civilian freight and passenger train service is simply non-existent in whole sections of Europe. During a whole afternoon's flight crisscrossing the Normandy peninsula, then going from Cherbourg to Paris, we saw exactly three trains - one in the Cherbourg yards, one in transit and one in the suburbs of Paris as we prepared to land. Travellers walk, or ride bicycles. Families hitch themselves to wagons and carts like draft animals. But food and coal cannot be delivered to city dwellers in this fashion.

Every American army truck put to work hauling food to feed Europe's hungry this fall and winter is so much insurance against revolution. Every prisoner of war put to work repairing railways, bridges and rolling stock is strengthening Europe's sinews for the coming crisis.

Coal is the real key to the entire problem--coal for the locomotives as they are restored to service - coal for the food processing plants which escaped complete destruction by bombs and fire - coal to supply minimum heat to hospitals, nurseries, schools and community centers where every ton renders maximum service to a lot of people.

A real effort is underway to reopen mines and increase coal production but more hands are needed. Every prisoner of war - every displaced person, or discharged soldier, friend or enemy, who has ever mined coal should be rushed to Europe's mines and given a pick and shovel.

Officials on the highest levels of authority have proved their capacity to break bottlenecks and do whatever is necessary to win military and naval campaigns. The same ruthless disregard of red tape, the same drive to get the job done, applied to the coal crisis now, can cut the cost of next winter's payoff. The spirit needed is that reflected in the slogan on the wall of Lt. General Somervell's office: THE IMPOSSIBLE WE DO TODAY -- THE MIRACULOUS TAKES A LITTLE LONGER.

Walter Hines Page, in one of his letters, describes the meeting in London when an American engineer named Herbert Hoover was selected to feed the Belgians. Someone said: "Hoover, you're it!" Hoover looked at his watch, and hastened from the room. When he returned a few moments later and someone asked him where he had been, he replied: "Buying wheat for the Belgians before the Chicago Exchange closed."

Edward R. Stettinius in his volume: Lend-Lease Weapon of Victory tells how all available rifles were being

shipped to Atlantic ports after Dunkerque before anybody in Washington had figured out a legal way to get them to Britain. The way was found; the weapons arrived in time.

I returned from Europe eager to see daring moves of this sort initiated and executed this summer and fall to beat back the twin spectres of slow starvation and bitter cold before they make further inroads upon a crippled continent.

2. Man the Builder vs Man the Destroyer.

Three weeks ago from Antwerp's central square I looked upward to the spires of an ancient cathedral dedicated to a religious faith founded upon the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Scaffolding kept the damaged tower from toppling into the street. Nearby was an electrically-operated, radar-controlled, rapid-firing anti-aircraft cannon capable of hurling 10 shells per minute five miles up into the sky.

In the center of that square were two other contrasting objects. One was a statue of Rubens with a hole blown through its base. The other was the most fiendish missile of concentrated death and destruction yet devised by man -- a 40 foot Nazi rocket capable of speeding through the stratosphere at 700 miles per hour and swooping down from a height of 50 miles to destroy in one mighty blast no less than 400 homes and all the life and love and talent and art within them.

The cannon and the cathedral ---- Rubens and the rocket ---- man the builder and man the destroyer, whose age-old struggle in Europe reached new heights of intensity and new depths of depravity during the past five years.

We were looking down upon mountains of debris that were once great cities when word was flashed to us that representatives of 50 nations gathered at San Francisco had signed the United Nations Charter. Success of that instrument depends to great degree upon the capacity and determination of three great nations -- Russia, Britain, the United States -- to settle their own and the world's problems through negotiation. If they fail, then we have Air Marshal Tedder's word for it that entire cities can be demolished in 20 minutes.

The basic question recurs again and again. Which shall it be.....?

MAN THE BUILDER -- or -- MAN THE DESTROYER

THE CATHEDRAL -- or -- THE CANNON

RUBENS -- or -- THE ROCKET

THE CHARTER -- or -- C H A O S

EXHIBIT A



This photograph of the London Borough of Lewisham shows where Nazi bombs struck. Only 1,000 homes of the 66,000 in the borough escaped some damage.

EXHIBIT B



To meet the Executives of the American Film Industry
His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
request the honour of the company of

Mr Francis Harmon

at an Afternoon Reception at Admiralty House
on Wednesday, the 20th June, 1945, from 6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

The Right Honourable Brendan Bracken, M.P.,
First Lord of the Admiralty, will receive the guests.

Please reply to: The Secretary, Government Hospitality,
7, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Tel: WHI 1481.

The Party is given to introduce the visitors to the
Board of Admiralty, who are the Governors of the
Royal Naval Film Corporation.

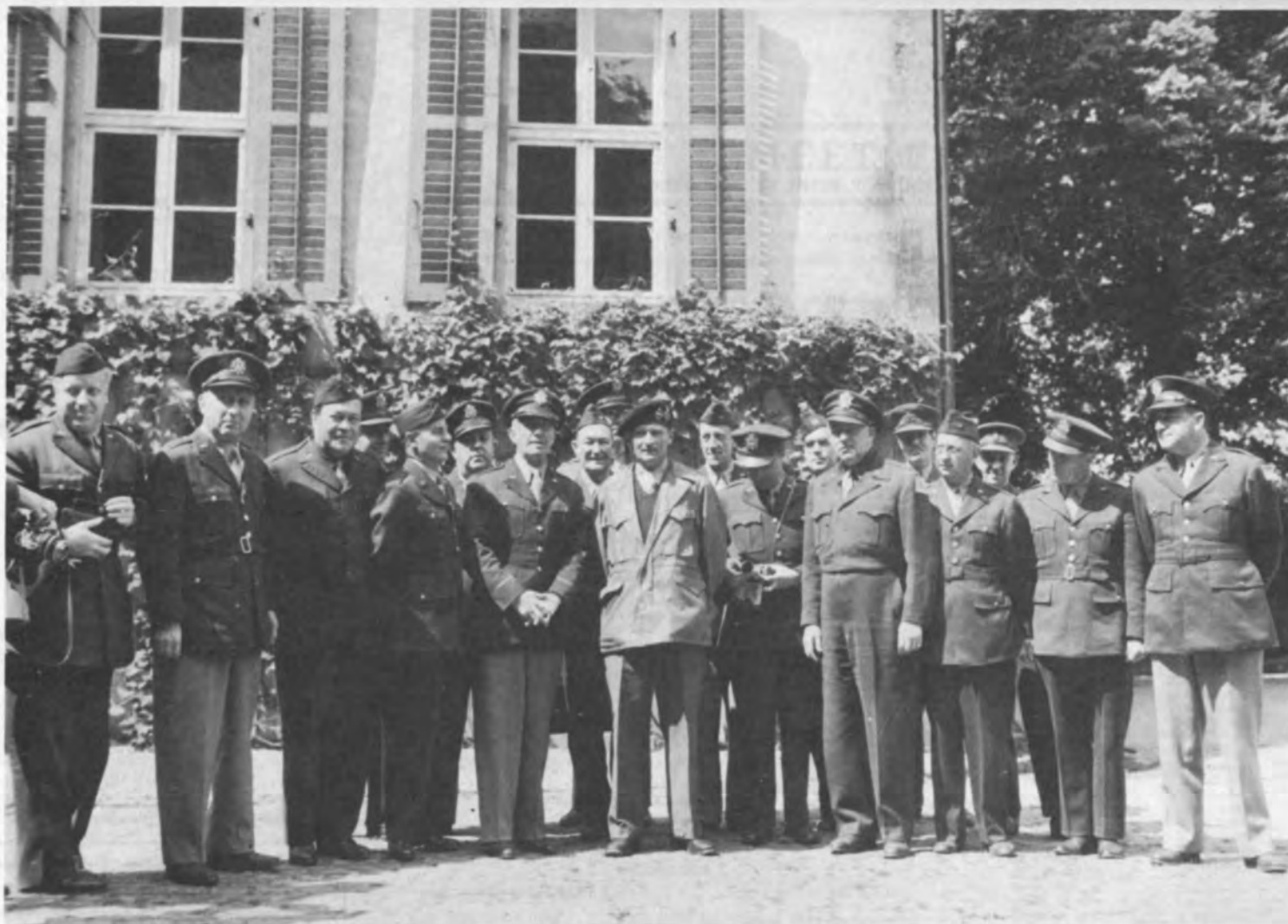


EXHIBIT C

Visit of Motion Picture Tour Group to Marshal Montgomery at Headquarters of the 21st British Army Group located on a German estate near Osnabruck.
 (Reading l. to r.) Taylor M. Mills of OWI, Barney Balaban, Edgar J. Mannix, Russell Holman, Darryl F. Zanuck, Clifford P. Work, Jack L. Warner, Robert B. Wilby, Maj. Stuart Palmer, conducting officer, Marshal Montgomery, Francis S. Harmon, Sidney Buchman, Capt. Charles Hoffman, Flight Surgeon, Harry Cohn, Maj. Blake Owen-Smith, Sol Lesser, Brig. W.A.S. Turner, SHAEF PRD, Chief conducting officer, N. Peter Rathvon and Simon H. Fabian.

IN COLLABORATION WITH ENSA

The

Royal Canadian Navy

PRESENTS

MEET THE NAVY

Direct from the London Hippodrome
A FAST MOVING SHOW

Played entirely by Personnel
of the Royal Canadian Navy

Staged and Directed by
LOUIS SILVERS and LARRY CEBALLOS

The Entire Production under the Supervision of
Capt. J. P. CONNOLLY, M.C., R.C.N.V.R., Director of Special Services
Commanding Officer: Lieut. Commander STUART ROBERTSON

Under the Patronage of their Majesties the King and Queen
and of the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Massey

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

" MEET THE NAVY "

A REVUE PLAYED ENTIRELY BY PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

- 1 OVERTURE The Orchestra under the Direction of Joseph Sera
- 2 MEET THE NAVY (Lyrics by Bill Harwood, Music by Pat Quinn)
Wrens and Ratings
- 3 THREE OF A KIND John Pratt, Robert Goodier and
Lionel Murton
- 4 ROCKETTES AND WRENS (Lyrics by Bill Harwood, Music by Pat Quinn)
The Petty Officer Phyllis Hudson Girl with the Gun Frances Conley
(Music for the 'Rockettes' by E. H. Campbell)
- 5 THE WINDJAMMERS Billie Mae Richards, Dixie Dean and Allan Bullen
- 6 WOMEN AT WAR (by Noel Langley)
The C.W.A.C. Janet MacFarlane Henry Blipp John Pratt
The R.C.A.F. (W.D.) Pat Merchant Elmer Tweek Lionel Murton
The Petty Officer (W.R.C.N.S.) Postwoman Barbara Davis
Phyllis Hudson
- 7 SONGS YOU'LL REMEMBER Laura Cookman
- 8 COLOUR CONFUSION The Girls
- 9 IMPRESSIONS Robert Goodier
- 10 OUR WALTZ Alan Lund The Girl Blanche Lund
The Boy (Lee and Sandra)
- 11 KISS AND SELL (by Henry Sherman)
Miss Canada Barbara Davis Second Buyer Billie Mae Richards
First Buyer George Young The Boy Friend Lionel Murton
The Girl Friend Phyllis Hudson
- 12 THE FOUR JACKS (Music by Sid Smith)
The Dancers R. Taylor, W. Hills, W. Sheridan and L. Malenfant
- 13 SCENA RUSSKA (Balalaika Orchestra and Chorus directed by Ivan Romanoff)
The Singers: Gwen Tasse, Val Kukuruza and John Ringham,
The Dancers: Barbara Chauvin, Barbara Davis and Peter Zadowasky
- 14 YOU'LL GET USED TO IT (Lyrics by John Pratt, Music by Freddie Grant)
Sung by John Pratt
- 15 THE BOY IN THE BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS (Words and Music by Pat Quinn)
The Singer Mary Nash The Lieutenant Ray D Allaire
The Dancers The Lunds

INTERMISSION

- ROLL ALONG WAVY NAVY The Orchestra
- 16 BEAUTY ON DUTY (Lyrics by Bill Harwood, Music by Pat Quinn)
The Singer John Ambrose The Beauty On Duty Blanche Lund
(The Best Dressed Woman of the Year)

- 17 SEA CHANTIES Featuring Oscar Natke and his Shipmates
- 18 FOOTNOTES
The Girls: B. Richards, P. Merchant, B. Gibbs, K. Forster, B. Sawers
and M. Smith
The Boys: R. Taylor, W. Ross, R. D'Allaire, B. Cross, L. Malenfant
and W. Sheridan.
- 19 THE 'BUCKAROO'S'
Plain music by: Dixie Dean, Ivan Romanoff, Tony Stechyshyn and Jack Ringham
Radio Announcer George Young
- 20 SEASIDE TIME ('In Your Little Chapeau', Lyrics by Bill Harwood,
Music by Pat Quinn)
The Girl Blanche Lund The Boy Alan Lund
His Rival Lionel Murton Her Rival Betty Shaw
The Acrobats The D'Allaires
Gay Nineties Quartette: Harry Jones, Carl Tapscott, Don Parrish and
Jack Ringham
Lionel Murton
- 21 WHAT'S COOKING
- 22 BROTHERS IN ARMS (Lyrics by Bill Harwood, Music by Pat Quinn)
The Navy Jack Ringham The Air Force Bill Oliver
The Army Frank Thrasher Brothers in Arms - Wrens and Ratings

FINALE

The Entire Ship's Company

THE GIRLS

Anita D'Allaire	Phyllis Hudson	Pat Merchant
Barbara Chauvin	Margaret Hurst	Alton Nelson
Frances Conley	Mary Nash	Helen Richardson
Laura Cookman	Blanche Lund	Barbara Sawers
Barbara Davis	Shella Little	Gertrude Shaw
Billie Mae Richards	Rea Smith	Margaret Smith
Kay Forster	Janet MacFarlane	Sue MacDonald
Ora Griffin	Jean McHardy	Gwen Tasse
Margaret Gilmour	Myra McNeil	Yvonne Tate
Jane Hackshaw	Mary Adamson	Jeanette Thompson

THE BOYS

J. Ambrose	V. Kukuruza	I. Romanoff
A. Bullen	Alan Lund	G. Ross
Geo. Cameron	L. Malenfant	W. Sheridan
Duke Cross	J. Mussellam	S. Smith
R. D'Allaire	Oscar Natke	A. Stechyshyn
F. D'Allaire	Lionel Murton	W. Stechyshyn
A. D'Allaire	H. Armstrong	W. Stevens
P. D'Allaire	E. Newman-Jones	C. Tapscott
Dixie Dean	W. Oliver	Roy Taylor
Robert Goodier	Don Parrish	F. Thrasher
D. Dellon	John Pratt	I. Villeneuve
Jos. Hancock	E. Phillips	Geo Young
H. C. Jones	W. Rennick	P. Zadowasky
	J. Ringham	J. Jordan

EXHIBIT G

The attached Exhibit is made up of daily reports of Frankfurt Area Military Government for June 28, June 29, June 30 and July 2, 1945.

This material is marked

C O N F I D E N T I A L

No portion of the attached reports thus marked CONFIDENTIAL should be published without prior clearance with Col. Curtis D. Mitchell, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, Washington, D. C. This report is placed in your hands with this definite stipulation. Any deviation therefrom will be a source of embarrassment to the motion picture executives who were the guests of the War Department on this tour and will constitute a violation of the orders under which we operated.

Adherence of every person reading this report is requested.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT ELD2
COMPANY D, 2ND ECA REGIMENT
Frankfurt a/M, Germany

RKP/SLT/bh

28 June 1945

SUBJECT: Daily consolidated MG Report of Military Government
Detachments in area Frankfurt on Main, 26 June 45.

TO: Headquarters Commandant, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

1. Status of MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS
in area Frankfurt on Main:

<u>Det</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Os</u>	<u>Wos</u>	<u>EM</u>
ELD2	Frankfurt a/M	58	1	43
F2B2	Offenbach	24	1	22
H2D2	Hanau	6	1	12
I2D2	Bad Homburg	5	0	12
I8D2	Main-Taunus	4	0	7
I11D2	Friedberg	6	0	11

2. Status of CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:

a. Denazification is proceeding in the Reichspost-direktion. Dr. THUNCHER, the acting president, was dismissed because of membership in the Nazi Party and was replaced by Ernst PLASS.

b. Burgermeisters and beigeordnete have been appointed in 70 of the 71 gemeinden in Kreis Friedberg to replace dismissed Nazi officials.

c. The Landrat and all 46 burgermeisters in Main-Taunus Kreis are non-Nazis appointed by Det I8D2.

5. Status of PUBLIC SAFETY:

a. Bomb disposal squads of former German Air Protection Police have been organized and are now working with military bomb disposal squads in clearing the Frankfurt area.

b. Traffic safety program for civilians is being prepared by Military Government, and will be administered by the civilian police.

c. The following criminal offenses were reported during the 24-hour period: 12 burglaries, 55 thefts, 1 fraud, 1 robbery, 1 rape, 1 forgery, 2 embezzlements, and one case of resisting police.

d. The Frankfurt prison population consists of 175 criminal offenders and 392 political prisoners.

e. Two German boys were injured in Bad Homburg as a result of the explosion of a German grenade with which they had been playing. The grenade apparently was found in a wooded area near a point where an abandoned German tank had been discovered two months ago.

OFFENSES:

Curfew:	12 guilty (5 days)	3 guilty (1 night detention)
Unlawful possession of US property:	1 guilty (1 month)	
Larceny:	1 guilty (2 months)	

8. Status of FISCAL CONDITION:

a. An examination of the degree of compliance by the financial institutions of Frankfurt with respect to the submission of reports required under Military Government Laws No. 52 and 53 is attached as Annex A. Complete report, including face value of securities and balances deposited, declared and blocked, will be available in the near future.

b. Following is a list of the number of reports of property blocked in accordance with MG Law No. 52 by the banks in Kreis Obertaunus:

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Reports</u>
Kreissparkasse	Bad Homburg	86
Dresdner Bank	Bad Homburg	67
Nassauische Landesbank	Bad Homburg	71
Nassauische Landesbank	Oberursel	59
Nassauische Landesbank	Königstein	80
Volksbank	Oberursel	9
Volksbank	Kronberg	15
Volksbank	Bad Homburg	17
Spar- & Darlehnskasse	Bommersheim	1
Spar- & Darlehnskasse	Kalbach	4
Spar- & Darlehnskasse	Stierstadt	7

c. Plan has been perfected whereby Allied Military marks, exchanged by Allied personnel at redeployment centers, will be shipped to Frankfurt and two other cities in the United States zone of occupation for channeling into circulation through the Reichsbank. The Frankfurt Reichsbank will furnish the personnel necessary to count the currency and verify the amount received. The new source should alleviate the present currency shortage inasmuch as all the Allied Military Marks are in denominations of RM 100 or less.

d. For the first time since Frankfurt banks were reopened on 27 April 45, deposits exceeded withdrawals on a regular banking day, the excess being RM 200,000.

e. Offenbach Stadtkreis and Landkreis bank balances were RM 14,560,674.48, net gain of RM 28,701.95 for the day.

9. Status of PROPERTY CONTROL:

a. Search of the records of the Frankfurt Finanzamt disclosed 200 properties, formerly Jewish-owned, expropriated by the German Reich under the Act of November 1941. Of these 200 properties 88 are totally destroyed, 20 are destroyed 50% or more, 36 are destroyed less than 50%, and 56 are undamaged. Steps are being taken to bring the properties under control.

b. Approximately 7000 liters of alcohol (96%) and a supply of bandages, Wehrmacht property stored at the firm of H.A. Wagner Kommanditgesellschaft, Rheinstr. 27, Langen, by a former major in the Wehrmacht Medical Corps, were blocked under Law No. 52 by DET F2B2.

13. Status of TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

a. Total of 3,196 retail stores have been granted permits for operation in Stadtkreis Frankfurt.

b. Production of Hydrochloric Acid, a basic reagent used in production of refrigerator fluids and other essential chemicals, has been resumed at I.G. Farben Höchst plant.

c. Information concerning paper stocks in Frankfurt was furnished to the Publications Section, DISCC.

d. Det F2B2 provided details concerning the metal industry in the Langen area to Seventh U.S. Army Ordnance Section.

e. Reichert bottling plant is collecting empty Coca-Cola bottles throughout the Hanau area in order to furnish Coca-Cola to military units.

14. Status of LABOR:

a. Over 150 former Nazi Party members were ordered to report to the Municipal Construction Office and were assigned to the job of clearing rubble from the streets of the city.

b. Manager of one of the Frankfurt sickness funds, on learning of Allied occupation of Frankfurt, moved to Lohr with approximately RM 300,000. The funds have been blocked by Military Government.

c. In Rodheim 11 Wehrmacht discharges refused to work for the community. They were ordered to work or stand trial by a Military Government Court.

15. Status of CIVILIAN SUPPLY:

a. According to ration card figures for Stadtkreis Frankfurt a/Main, the population flow by consumer groups is as follows:

<u>Consumer Group</u>	<u>17 June 45</u>	<u>Arr in Ffm</u>	<u>Dep Ffm</u>	<u>26 June 45</u>
Over 18 years	221,730	4,710	1,005	225,435
10 to 18 years	21,744	410	121	22,033
6 to 10 years	9,830	274	39	10,065
3 to 6 years	8,121	229	32	8,318
0 to 3 years	7,902	249	33	8,118
Self providers	1,756			1,756
Partial self prov.	1,860			1,860
Fed in soup kitchens	4,489			4,489
TOTALS	277,432	5,872	1,230	282,074

b. Food supplies available in Frankfurt as of 24 June 45 consisted of: fats-232,490 kg, edible oil-69,300 kg, condensed milk-5,000 tins, cheese-1,700 kg, meat-22,800 kg, cereals-130,000 kg, macaroni, spaghetti, noodles-70,800 kg, canned vegetables-3,000 kg, flour-71,800 kg, coffee, ersatz-6,200 kg, sugar-397,000 kg, marmelade and artificial honey-25,000 kg.

c. During the week ending 18 June 45 approximately 138 tons of flour were distributed among the bakers in Landkreis Offenbach.

d. There was an appreciable drop in milk production in the Offenbach area for the week ending 18 June 45. Due to the lack of suitable transportation for the milk, only 76,033 liters were reported as against 82,379 liters the preceeding week.

16. Status of PUBLIC WORKS and UTILITIES:

a. Large ready-mix tar and gravel plant is being established in the east end of Frankfurt on Mousonstrasse. The plant will operate under the supervision of the 346th Engineers and will distribute 100 tons ready-mix paving material per day for use throughout the Stadtkreis.

b. Adequate material for proposed repair of several bridges in the Frankfurt area should be available from E-527, large bridge dump at Grossauheim, as soon as requirements can be accurately determined.

c. Procedure has been perfected by Det H2D2 and 851st Aviation Engineers for collection of rubble required for the foundation of a new air-strip. The rubble will be obtained from locations in Hanau recommended by the City Engineer. German labor will be used under military supervision, and necessary transportation and equipment will be furnished by the 851st. By this plan the needed material for the construction job will be obtained and at the same time clearing of important thoroughfares in the city will be expedited.

d. The Landesbaurat of Hanau reported that road-repairing materials dumped on the sides of roads have been removed by American troops. Signs forbidding the removal of the materials have been posted.

e. Repair of the main highways in Main Taunus Kreis has commenced (See report, 20 June 45).

17. Status of PUBLIC HEALTH and WELFARE:

a. Communicable disease reporting has steadily improved in Frankfurt a/Main since severe warning was given to doctors in

the city health department. The incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever has declined. Tuberculosis remains high. Five cases of typhoid fever have been reported, three of which arrived from the PW camp at Bad Kreuznach.

b. Schedule for hospital supplemental food ration was approved with minor revisions made in the proposed diet presented by the Provincial Food Office. The diet represents special adaptations for certain types of illness and provides for a maximum content of 1,550 calories. While this is not fully adequate by American standards, it is a material improvement over the standard ration for the civilian population.

c. Inspection was made of the Hygienic Laboratory in Frankfurt. Greatest need is for gas and steam to operate equipment; electric sterilizers and ovens could be substituted if available.

18. Status of DISPLACED PERSONS and REFUGEES:

a. Group of approximately 600 Italians displaced persons arrived at Frankfurt East RR Station from Iserlohn, northeast of Cologne in the British area. The Italians reported that they were told by the British camp commandant that they could board the train and try to return to Italy. They had been given no food, nor were there any train guards or other British Army representatives accompanying the shipment. The assembly at Frankfurt East Station was disorderly, and it was necessary to use MPs to control Italians who were taking over the ticket office and helping themselves to tickets. Many used these tickets to leave Frankfurt on regularly scheduled passenger trains, with some 350 remaining at the station after the disturbance quieted down. This group was fed, and moved to the Italian section of the Hanau DP camp.

b. Population at Heimat Siedlung Camp increased to 344, with 48 arrivals as against 19 departures.

c. Approximately 900 displaced persons remain in Ober-taunus Kreis.

19. OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

Transportation:

Schedule of the special street-car shuttle service for Supreme Headquarters, AEF, personnel has been revised so that connections are available between the I.G. Farben building and trains arriving and departing the main railroad station. The new schedule will commence 2 July 45.

Bus line from Offenbach through Heusenstamm to Dietzenbach began regular operation.

ROBERT K. PHELPS
Lt. Col., Infantry
Mil Govt Officer
Commanding

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT E1D2
 COMPANY D, 2ND ECA REGIMENT
 Frankfurt a/Main, Germany

RKP/SLT/rs

29 June 1945

SUBJECT: Daily consolidated MG Report of Military Government
 Detachments in area Frankfurt on Main, 27 June 45.

TO: Headquarters Commandant, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

1. Status of MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS
 in area Frankfurt on Main:

(Omitted - see Report for 28 June)

2. Status of CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:

a. Denazification of Reich agencies and quasi-public bodies continues. Among former party members dismissed was Dr. Hans FINTER, director of Main River Gas Werke. He was succeeded by Franz REINHARD.

b. All members of the City Council in Königstein are being vetted.

c. Thirteen more officials, including three departmental heads, have been removed from the Stadtkreis Administration in Hanau.

5. Status of PUBLIC SAFETY:

a. The following offenses were reported in Frankfurt for the 24-hour period: 16 burglaries, 43 thefts and 2 assaults.

b. The Frankfurt prison population numbered 561, consisting of 182 criminal offenders and 379 political prisoners.

c. Two civilian bodies were removed from the Main River in Stadtkreis Frankfurt a/M. An investigation is being made to determine whether they were suicides.

d. A fire, presumably started by DPs passing through on trains, occurred in the soap factory near the Hanau railroad yards. Damage estimated at RM 30,000 was caused and production will be retarded for 3 months.

e. Suspected war criminal was arrested by Det I2D2 and brought to Frankfurt. This man had been a chemist in a fertilizer factory at Auschwitz and it is believed he shared responsibility for the deaths of political and war prisoners, whose bodies were used in fertilizer preparation. He held the position of Obertruppführer in the SA.

f. Wilhelm HENKLE, accused of aiding in the murder of American aviators, was turned over to Third U. S. Army War Crimes Commission by Det H2D2.

g. Sixteen political prisoners were transferred from the Hanau jail to the Ziegenhain internment camp.

h. Former Ortsbauernleiter of Beienheim was arrested by Det I11D2.

6. Status of COURTS:

Summary Military Court:

	Frankfurt	Offenbach
Persons before court:	14	711pp
Persons tried:	11	759,
Persons released pending investigation and trial:	0	0
Persons released w/o trial:	3	0
<u>OFFENSES</u>		
Curfew:	7 guilty (7 days)	2 guilty (RM 100)
Illegal possession of US Property:	1 guilty (30 days)	
Curfew and Ill. possession US Property:	2 guilty (30 days)	
Misuse of MG Mot Veh-Reg.:	1 guilty (14 days)	
Viol. travel Restr.:		3 guilty (RM 50-100)
Bicycle theft: (Minor)		1 guilty (1 year in Kreiserziehungsheim Muhlheim)
Disobedience order to turn weapons:		1 guilty (90 days in local jail)

7. Status of EDUCATION:

Survey of school facilities and acceptable teachers is proceeding throughout Kreis Friedberg.

8. Status of FISCAL CONDITION:

a. The opening of the Vereinsbank Schwanheim was approved, bringing the number of banks operating in Frankfurt to 53. Twenty-seven insurance agencies were given permission to resume business, making a total of 95 insurance companies now functioning.

b. The transfer of RM 1,000,000 from banks in Obertaunus Kreis to the Reichsbank, Frankfurt, was completed. The following sums were withdrawn from the indicated banks to effect the transfer: Dresdner Bank, Bad Homburg-RM 450,000; Kreissparkasse, Bad Homburg-RM 250,000; Volksbank, Bad Homburg-RM 150,000; Nassauische Landesb., Bad Homburg-RM 20,000; Nassauische Landesb., Oberursel-RM 30,000; Nassauische Landesb., Königstein-RM 100,000.

c. Five members of the Finanzamt in Kreis Friedberg were reinstated after screening.

9. Status of PROPERTY CONTROL:

a. Former Wehrmacht administration building at 303 Eckenheimerlandstrasse, Frankfurt, was inspected. The building, which contains about 60 rooms and 10 garages, is in good structural condition.

b. Former trustee of Wehrmacht property in Frankfurt delivered to Military Government deposit slips totalling RM 600,000, representing deposits to Wehrmacht accounts.

c. The following Offenbach properties were blocked under Law 52: Bakery Wilhelm Schindler, Sprendlingerldstr. 20, Auto Repair Shop Heinrich Nennstiel, Waldstr. 70, Carpenter Shop Philipp Hammann, Blucherstr. 8, Carpenter Shop Jakob Kiefer, Stiftstr. 58, Auto and Bicycle Shop Adam Rosenberger, Offenbacherstr. 19.

12. Status of AGRICULTURE:

Approximately 215 Wehrmacht horses have been pro-rated to the farmers of Main-Taunus.

13. Status of TRADE and INDUSTRY:

a. At request of Production Control Agency, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, 2,800 meters of round precipitator wires were provided for use in placing the electric power station at the Bonne Fortune Collieries back in operation.

b. Three metal pressing plants were inspected and found to be in condition to manufacture metal tiles as soon as raw material could be obtained. The process is a cold pressing operation which requires no coal.

14. Status of LABOR:

a. Meeting was called of approximately 35 pre-Nazi labor leaders in Frankfurt and Hochst. They were given no permission to organize, but were merely requested to supply information as to their proposed objectives and programs, and as to the extent and type of any informal organization formed since occupation.

b. Investigation is being made of the number, location and condition of dwellings and housing settlements of "Neue Heimat", formerly controlled by DAF, in the Frankfurt area.

c. Procedure has been instituted by Det F2B2 whereby responsibility for the allocation of extra rations for workers engaged in heavy labor will rest upon the Offenbach Arbeitsamt. Checks will be made by the detachment to insure that no unauthorized persons receive extra rations.

d. Posters have been displayed throughout Offenbach warning the populace that the Arbeitsamt operates under the supervision of Military Government and that any infraction of Arbeitsamt orders will be punished by Military Government Courts.

15. Status of CIVILIAN SUPPLY:

a. 450 pigs to be raised for pork and breeding stock were obtained for Main-Taunus Kreis.

b. 1500 tons of brown coal, secured from Bruhl, will arrive 27 June 45 in the Offenbach yards and will be distributed immediately to alleviate the critical coal shortage.

c. Fifty tons wheat and 75 tons rye were bought near Fulda for consumption in the Offenbach area.

d. Two truckloads of coal were transported to Offenbach from Merkers. An additional 100 tons are available if transportation can be arranged.

16. Status of PUBLIC WORKS and UTILITIES:

a. Total of 233 broken water mains, ranging in diameter from 6 inches to 3 feet, has been repaired in Frankfurt since occupation.

b. Operating procedure for street and highway repair in

the Frankfurt area has been perfected. Service troops will process and furnish materials which will be installed by civilian labor under the direction of the city engineer.

17. Status of PUBLIC HEALTH and WELFARE:

a. Mouson & Co. was given permission to produce medicinal ointments for infant use.

b. Det 111D2 arranged for the resumption of supply of raw alcohol from Brennereien in Kreis Friedberg to Reichsmonopolverwaltung for processing into medicinal alcohol.

18. Status of DISPLACED PERSONS and REFUGEES:

Sixty-two persons were shipped from Heimat Siedlung Camp. Beds from Schwanheim and Siedlung Goldstein Camps were installed in Heimat Siedlung Camp to improve facilities.

19. OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

Transportation:

Arrangements were completed with the 706th Railway Grand Division to dispatch a 65-car train loaded with vegetable seeds from Weissenfels/Saale to Frankfurt.

ROBERT K. PHELPS
Lt.Col, Infantry
Mil Govt Officer
Commanding

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

1.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT E1D2
COMPANY D, 2ND ECA REGIMENT
Frankfurt a/M, Germany

RKP/SLT/bh

30 June 1945

SUBJECT: Daily consolidated MG Report of Military Government
Detachments in area Frankfurt on Main, 28 June 45.

TO: Headquarters Commandant, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

1. Status of MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS in area
Frankfurt on Main: (See previous report for June 28)

2. Status of CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:

a. Fourteen former Nazi Party members were removed from
positions as directors of various Reich finance offices located in
Frankfurt and were replaced by politically acceptable individuals.

b. New burgermeister was installed in Dornholzhausen in
Obertaunus Kreis to replace a Nazi.

5. Status of PUBLIC SAFETY:

a. The following offenses were reported in Frankfurt
during the 24-hour period: 19 burglaries, 38 thefts, 7 frauds,
1 embezzlement, 1 assault, 1 case of pimping, and 1 false report.

b. The Frankfurt prison population totalled 562, consist-
ing of 350 political prisoners and 212 criminal offenders.

c. An Ortsgruppenleiter was arrested in Frankfurt. Kreis-
leiter from Rotenberg, one SA man, and three SS troopers were
Apprehended by Det 18D2.

d. Fifteen new policemen were installed in Friedberg.

e. German civilian was badly wounded by the explosion of
a bazooka shell near the Bad Homburg railroad station. Exact manner
of detonation is unknown. Testimony of small boys in the neighbor-
hood revealed that the shell had been lying near the street and that
they had played with it on previous occasions.

f. Security Guards posted at the Polish camp in Hanau will
remain on duty until 0200 hours in order to prevent unauthorized entry
by American troops. Minor black market operations, generally involving
the bartering of foodstuffs and clothing between displaced persons
and German civilians, have been observed in areas surrounding the camp,
and measures are being taken to control the traffic.

6. Status of COURTS:

SUMMARY MILITARY COURT:

	Frankfurt	Friedberg
Persons before court:	19	3
Persons tried:	14	3
Persons released w/o trial:	1	
Persons remanded pending trial and investigation:	4	

6. Status of COURTS:

a. Summary Military Court-Frankfurt:

Persons before court:			17
Persons tried:		14	
Persons released w/o trial:		3	
Persons released after trial, pending sentence (Juveniles):		6	
<u>OFFENSES</u>	<u>GUILTY</u>	<u>NOT GUILTY</u>	<u>SENTENCE RANGE</u>
Curfew	3	0	5 days
Misuse of MV			
Registration	1	0	14 days
Unlawful possession of US property	2	2	30 days - 3 months

b. Further progress was made toward the reopening of Offenbach courts. A section of judges, lawyers, notaries and bailiffs was organized from those individuals who had passed CIC screening.

c. Fragebogens of all judges, judicial officials, lawyers and notaries in Landkreis Friedberg have been turned over to CIC for vetting.

7. Status of EDUCATION:

Permission has been granted by Det 111D2 to Catholic parish priest of Oppershofen to conduct kindergarden classes for approximately 60 children between ages of two to six. Schedule consists of prayers, games and nursery rhymes.

9. Status of PROPERTY CONTROL:

a. Inventory of the properties which have been housed in a cave in Offenbach since 1943 for protection against bomb damage reveals more than 2,000 boxes belonging to Frankfurt residents. Some of the property was found to be mouldy and mildewed. Plans are being completed to remove the properties to a warehouse where they can be examined in more detail preparatory to their being returned to those who can prove ownership.

b. The following Offenbach properties were blocked by Det F2B2 under Law No. 52: Wilhelm Kleinschmidt, wholesale metal, Rödernstr.3, Börner & Kessler, general retail stores, Geleitstr.10, Fritz Wagner, coal dealer, Domstr.73, Offenbacher Zeitung, Newspaper Grosse Marktstr.40, Hermann Pauthner, shoe store, Herrnstr.5.

12. Status of AGRICULTURE:

258 horses arrived in Offenbach from Bavaria. They were inspected by a veterinarian and are being distributed among the farmers in the Offenbach area.

13. Status of TRADE and INDUSTRY:

a. Requests from 4 Frankfurt metal pressing plants for 570 tons of sheet iron from the Hüttenwerke Siegerland A.G. at Siegen were approved. The first portion of the allocation will be transported to Frankfurt on 29 June 45.

b. Several Frankfurt plants have been directed to manufacture automotive parts for Third U. S. Army ordnance.

c. Manufacture of leather conserving products in limited quantities has been initiated at I.G.Farben Höchst plant.

d. Efforts are being made to reopen the Leder Aktiengesellschaft plant at Neu-Isenburg, which produced a large portion of the shoe leather in Germany. Troops presently billeted in the plant will have to be moved.

e. Voigt & Häffner, manufacturers of electrical equipment at Langen, will resume operations. Production of electrical accessories by Rowenta Manufacturing Co. has been approved by Det F2B2.

f. In the 129 industrial firms in Stadtkreis and Landkreis Offenbach employing more than 20 workers there were 6083 workers employed as of 25 June 45.

g. Carbide was released from I.G. Farben at Höchst for use in the production of acetylene in Offenbach.

14. Status of LABOR:

a. Establishment of a separate file in the Frankfurt Arbeitsamt to constitute a priority pool to meet demands for labor in critical or emergency work, such as road repair, has been directed by Military Government. All former members of the Nazi Party or of major affiliated organizations will be placed in this file, classified according to occupations.

b. Inspection was made of the Frankfurt pension, health insurance and sickness offices.

c. Survey of local industry by Det F2B2 revealed that the chief cause of any dissention among Offenbach workers is the food problem.

d. Absenteeism continues to be the greatest problem faced by the Offenbach Arbeitsamt. In an effort to curb the practice, procedure has been instituted whereby unexcused absentees will forfeit 100 grams of their weekly food ration.

e. Efforts are being made by Det H2D2 to locate a new chief for the Hanau Labor Office as reports indicate that the present incumbent is unsatisfactory, and labor problems are increasing in the area.

15. Status of CIVILIAN SUPPLY:

a. Food Officer has been dispatched on an itinerary including Leipzig, Eisenach, Halle, Tangermünde and Hanover to expedite transportation of foodstuffs from those areas which have been allocated for the Frankfurt area. Among the supplies involved are 5,250 tons sugar, 1,600 tons salt, 200 tons marmalade and 600 tons seed peas. Food Officers have also been sent to Bavaria and Allgäu in order to obtain clearance for cheese and dairy products from the French zone for shipment to Frankfurt.

b. Train bearing 352 tons coal and 212 tons coke arrived in Frankfurt from the Saar. Approval was secured to release the fuel for civilian use, and it will be issued for essential needs with priorities in the following order: (1) hospitals, (2) bakeries, butchers, refrigeration plants, (3) flour mills and other food production plants. A 50-ton reserve will be allocated for use of the water pumping station at Hattersheim.

c. During the period 11 June-24 June 45 approximately 115 tons of potatoes were imported into Landkreis and Stadtkreis Offenbach.

d. Representative of Det I2D2 has been dispatched to the Emergency Solid Fuel Allocation Office at Krefeld to request an allocation of 1,600 tons of briquettes for Obertaunus Kreis for July and a similar amount for August.

e. Truck dispatched by Det I2D2 to the Ruhr area for coal returned empty, with the report that British authorities refused the request and were of the belief that coal supplies in the American area were sufficient.

16. Status of PUBLIC WORKS and UTILITIES:

In order to continue work on the clearing of the River Main channel, a steady lowering of the river for approximately 3 weeks is necessitated. Coordination in handling the problem has been effected with the Engineer unit involved, the waterways administration and the electric works, so that the work will progress with a minimum effect on Frankfurt power supply, which will be furnished by Bayernwerk, Prussian Electric and RWE.

17. Status of PUBLIC HEALTH and PUBLIC WELFARE:

a. Detailed survey is being made of laboratories in the Frankfurt area. It was found that the municipal and the state food research laboratories, which are charged with analysis of foods, have been duplicating and needlessly dividing work. Plans are being perfected to merge the two laboratories into one which will be housed in the Sachsenhausen Medical Center.

b. Health Department has acquired 8 sanitary police for inspection and investigation of health hazards. All open cases of tuberculosis will be rounded up and placed in isolation hospitals, and regulations against venereal disease will be stringently enforced.

c. Safe in the restricted area containing over RM 70,000 belonging to the Frankfurt welfare office was opened and the funds made available to the agency.

18. Status of DISPLACED PERSONS and REFUGEES:

a. Displaced person population in Frankfurt totalled 463, consisting of 315 persons in Heimat Siedlung Camp and 148 in three hospitals.

b. Former DP Camp No. 5 in Sindlingen is now being utilized as a camp for German PWs engaged in labor in the Höchst area. Sindlingen Camp No. 4 is being used by U.S. Group Control Council to house civilian labor pool.

c. Ten Latvians displaced persons, willing to be repatriated with the Russians, were enrolled in the Offenbach DP Camp. The camp population numbers 100 Russians, 45 Poles and 11 Latvians.

d. Hospital in DP Camp No. 11 in Offenbach is in operation under the direction of two Russian women doctors who are charged with maintenance of health and sanitation of displaced persons in the area.

e. Nine Polish displaced persons were moved from Steinbach to Wiesbaden.

f. Problems of sanitation and property protection continue to be created by the presence of large numbers of displaced persons in trains which are side-tracked for periods of 2 to 3 hours at the Hanau and Wolfgang stations. Security guards have been instructed to patrol the areas in an effort to remedy the situation.

19. OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

a. Transportation:

Arrangements were completed with the 706th Railway Grand Division to ship by rail to Darmstadt 75 tons rye flour from Kilianstaden and 123 tons wheat and 112 tons barley from Ober-Ramstadt.

Work in the clearing of the River Main channel progresses with 2 of the 3 ships sunk at Kesselstadt raised and the third expected to be raised in the next few days. The river will then be cleared for traffic from Hanau to Frankfurt. U.S. Army engineers are engaged in lifting two bridges at Hanau.

The clearing of the sunken bridges at Rüsselsheim and Schwanheim is proceeding satisfactorily.

A 45-ton ship's crane has been constructed at Gustavsburg for use in clearing the River Main. At the present time the crane is being used in the construction of two 200-ton cranes to be used in clearing the River Rhine.

Street-car ticket sales in Offenbach for 26 June 45 numbered 3,059 single trip tickets and 1,068 5-trip tickets. An average of 100,000 passengers per day are being carried on the Frankfurt trolleys.

b. PTT:

Twenty-four additional telephones were installed for use of the Frankfurt municipal government.

ROBERT K. PHELPS
Lt Col, Infantry
Mil Govt Officer
Commanding

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT E1D2
COMPANY D, 2ND ECA REGIMENT
Frankfurt a/M, Germany

RKP/SLT/bh

2 July 1945

SUBJECT: Daily consolidated MG Report of Military Government
Detachments in area Frankfurt on Main, 29 June 45.

TO: Headquarters Commandant, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

1. Status of MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENTS
in area Frankfurt on Main:

(See previous Report for 28 June)

2. Status of CIVIL ADMINISTRATION:

Population of Frankfurt numbered 282,074 as of 28 June 45. Continued improvement in the morale of the population, largely due to the increase in weekly ration from 1,000 to 1,120 calories, was reported by the burgermeister.

5. Status of PUBLIC SAFETY:

a. The following offenses were reported in Frankfurt during the 24-hour period: 1 robbery, 10 burglaries, 52 thefts, 1 fraud, 1 embezzlement, 1 assault and 2 cases of unlawful destruction of property.

b. The Frankfurt prison population increased to 661, consisting of 454 political and 207 criminal prisoners.

c. Two fatal accidents occurred in Frankfurt. A German civilian was fatally injured by a military vehicle in Kronberg.

d. Selection and screening of police personnel continues in Obertaunus Kreis. Additional policemen have been installed in Bonstadt, Dornassenheim, Ober-Roszbach and Nieder-Roszbach in Landkreis Friedberg.

e. Large jail at Hofheim is being prepared for use as a central prison for Main Taunus Kreis.

6. Status of COURTS:

Summary Military Court:

	Frankfurt	Offenbach	Main Taunus
Persons before court:	26	4	2
Persons tried:	17	4	2
Persons released w/o trial:	5		
Persons released pending investigation and trial:	1		
Persons remanded pending investigation and trial:	3		
<u>OFFENSES</u>			
Curfew:	12 guilty (5 days)	3 (RM 250)	
Attempted larceny:	1 guilty (30 days)		
Unlawful possession of US property:	2 guilty (30 days susp)		

OFFENSES (cont'd.)
 Violation of Sec. 43
 Ordinance No. 1:

Summary Military Court: (cont'd.)
Frankfurt

Offenbach Main Taunus

2 guilty
 (RM 250)

Thievery and unlawful
 entrance of home:

2 guilty
 (6 months)

Disrespect and hostility
 to Allied Forces:

1
 (90 days)

8. Status of FISCAL CONDITION:

a. Spot-check audit of the Deutsche Effecten- und Wechselbank in Frankfurt revealed that the operations and records of the bank were in good order.

b. RM 220,000, as well as several hundred Hungarian, Czech and Slovak notes, confiscated from a German civilian attempting to cross the Czechoslovakian border, were delivered into the custody of Det ELD2. The foreign exchange was deposited with the Reichsbank in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 53 while the German currency was placed with other confiscated funds in a safe deposit box in the Commerzbank.

9. Status of PROPERTY CONTROL:

a. Two Remington-Rand subsidiaries in the Frankfurt area, Torpedo-Werke Aktiengesellschaft und Fahrräder und Schreibmaschinen, are in condition to resume production of typewriters and bicycles. Investigation is being pursued to determine whether or not the principal stockholders in the concerns are American, so as to determine whether to bring the firms under the control of the Property Control Officer.

b. The following Offenbach properties were blocked by Det F2B2 under Law No. 52: Deutsche Arbeitsfront-Kaiserstr. 101, Schutz-Abteilung 68-Kaiserstr. 101, Volkssturm-Kaiserstr. 101.

12. Status of AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY:

With the prospect of an extremely limited coal supply in Kreis Friedberg for the coming months, Det ILLD2 is making efforts to store a supply of wood for fuel in excess of the amount of timber normally cut for the area.

13. Status of TRADE and INDUSTRY:

a. Manufacture of Acetic Acid to supplement vinegar stocks and of Ethylacetat, a basic ingredient for lacquer and paint, has been resumed on a limited scale at the I.G. Farben Höchst plant. Forty tons of coal have been allocated for this production.

b. Investigation is being made of the paper and pulp industry in the Frankfurt area with view to possible resumption of production.

c. Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce will be strengthened by expansion of its Industry Section.

14. Status of LABOR:

a. In furtherance of the policy of using former

Nazis for arduous labor, the number of Party members working on clearing the Frankfurt streets of rubble has been increased to more than 250. Long-time members of the Nazi Party have been assigned the task of restoring a Jewish cemetery in Bad Homburg which was desecrated before the arrival of American troops in the area.

b. Many DAF records have been located in a bombed-out building at 58 Neue Mainzerstrasse. Arrangements are being made to remove them for examination.

c. The Labor Offices in the Offenbach area have been directed to notify the police to pick up absentees and bring them to the Food Department of Det F2B2. The absentee's regular food ration card will be taken from him and a food card for smaller rations will be issued. The behavior of the offender in reporting to work will determine the length of time he will receive smaller rations.

d. Offenbach Gewerkschaft has completed the settlement of 65 cases between employers and employees. One-hundred twenty-eight cases, relating to welfare, relief, leaving work, insurance, etc., are pending.

15. Status of CIVILIAN SUPPLY:

a. Six thousand bicycle tires and 5,600 bicycle tire tubes were released from tire factory near Dieburg for essential civilian use.

b. Stock of liquid motor fuel available in Frankfurt as of this date is as follows (figures are in liters): gasoline-294,000, benzol-23,750, methanol-6,250, gasoline w/benzol-3,000, diesel oil-564,000.

c. Forty-three cars of briquettes arrived in Frankfurt, and 23 of the cars, containing approximately 400 tons, were allocated to Military Government for essential civilian use.

d. Six thousand tons of briquettes from Cologne, and 2,000 tons of bituminous nut coal and 3,000 tons of domestic coke from the Saar have been allocated for civilian use in Frankfurt by Supreme Headquarters, AEF, German Solid Fuel Sub-Section. The coal will be moved to Frankfurt as soon as rail transportation is available.

e. Sausage factory in Dietzenbach, operating with meat obtained outside Kreis Offenbach, processed 6 tons of meat during the period 28 May-24 June 45.

f. Egg production in Kreis Offenbach has fallen steadily from a peak production of 12,083 eggs during the week 30-6 May 45 to a low of 5,494 eggs during the week 11-18 June 45.

g. Through the cooperation of XIX Corps, Det I11D2 was enabled to dispatch convoy of Army vehicles to Groningen to obtain supply of sugar for civilian use in Kreis Friedberg.

16. Status of PUBLIC WORKS and UTILITIES:

a. Untermainbrücke road-bed repair is nearing completion. Pontoon bridge being constructed to the east of Untermainbrücke should be completed by 6 July 45.

b. Work was speeded on the repairs of 30,000 KW underground line from Kruppstrasse to Gutleutstrasse.

c. Approximately 1,500,000 board feet of lumber are being hauled from Unterwald to saw-mill at Nauheim near Gross-Gerau, and will be used in reconstruction of buildings in Frankfurt.

17. Status of PUBLIC HEALTH and WELFARE:

a. Necessary medical supplies were obtained for Polish Labor Group dispensary.

b. Pharmacists Union is being reorganized, and should be completely stripped of all personnel undesirable to Military Government within one week.

c. Approval was granted for the release of 12,000 kg of Hydrochloric Acid from I.G. Farben to the DEGUSSA firm for use in the production of needed pharmaceutical items.

d. Procurement of specialist personnel for medical services was intensified throughout the enclave.

18. Status of DISPLACED PERSONS and REFUGEES:

a. Forty-five persons arrived at Heimat Siedlung Camp, and 44 departed for DP camps at Wiesbaden and Niederlahnstein. Fifty-seven of the Heimat Siedlung population claim American citizenship.

b. Det 111D2 arranged for the billeting in Vilbel and its environs of 87 German refugees transported from Northeastern Germany through Army channels.

c. Det 12D2 is completing arrangements with the 70th Infantry Division to complete the evacuation of displaced persons from Obertaunus Kreis.

19. OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

a. Transportation:

Street-car line No. 9 began operation from Eckenheim to the Hauptbahnhof to ease the exceptionally heavy traffic on line No. 7.

Survey is being made of the Main and Rhine Rivers with view to expediting the shipment of coal from the Ruhr to the Frankfurt area on low-draft barges.

Street-car service between Bad Homburg and Bonames will begin 2 July 45.

b. PTT:

Thirty-six additional telephones were installed in the civilian network.

ROBERT K. PHELPS
Lt Col, Infantry
Mil Govt Officer
Commanding

C O N F I D E N T I A L

EXHIBIT H.

Every German in the American Occupied Zone has had to fill out a FRAGEBOGEN, or personnel questionnaire, as per sample attached. Answers in this document constitute the initial basis for determining each German's status under the military government. Investigators double check the answers of any person under consideration for appointment to any position or suspected of being in a war criminal category. Dire penalties under military law are imposed for knowingly falsifying answers.

On July 5, 1945, American motion picture industry executives visiting Frankfurt, at the invitation of the military governor, attended the courtmartial of a Doctor Duisburg, accused of falsifying answer to question regarding membership in Nazi party.

The accused had stated in his FRAGEBOGEN that he was a party member from 1937 to 1943. It was alleged that he was a member from 1934 to 1945. Testimony revealed that Duisburg applied for party membership in 1934 but was not taken into the blood brotherhood of super-supermen until 1937; that his name was still on the rolls in 1945 but that he had paid no dues since 1943.

The trial judge (an army captain and lawyer in civil life) stated that under the testimony he could not find the man guilty of knowingly putting down false answers, hence he was acquitted, thus illustrating our determination to rule Germany fairly as well as firmly.

EXHIBIT H.**MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY**

MG/PS/G/9

FRAGEBOGEN**PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRE**

WARNUNG. Im Interesse von Klarheit ist dieser Fragebogen in deutsch und englisch verfasst. In Zweifelsfällen ist der englische Text massgeblich. Jede Frage muss so beantwortet werden, wie sie gestellt ist. Unterlassung der Beantwortung, unrichtige oder unvollständige Angaben werden wegen Zuwiderhandlung gegen militärische Verordnungen gerichtlich verfolgt. Falls mehr Raum benötigt ist, sind weitere Bogen anzuhäften.

WARNING. In the interests of clarity this questionnaire has been written in both German and English. If discrepancies exist, the English will prevail. Every question must be answered as indicated. Omissions or false or incomplete statements will result in prosecution as violations of military ordinances. Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the questionnaire.

**A. PERSONAL
PERSONNEL**

Name	.....	Vornamen	.....	Ausweiskarte Nr.	.....
Name	Zuname	Middle Name	Christian Name	Identity Card No.	
Geburtsdatum	.....	Geburtsort	.....	
Date of birth		Place of birth			
Staatsangehörigkeit	.....	Gegenwärtige Anschrift	.....	
Citizenship		Present address			
Ständiger Wohnsitz	.....	Beruf	.....	
Permanent residence		Occupation			
Gegenwärtige Stellung	.....	Stellung, für die Bewerbung eingereicht	.....	
Present position		Position applied for			
Stellung vor dem Jahre 1933	.....			
Position before 1933					

B. MITGLIEDSCHAFT IN DER NSDAP

1. Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied der NSDAP?
Ja Nein
2. Daten
3. Haben Sie jemals eine der folgenden Stellungen in der NSDAP bekleidet?
 - (a) REICHSLEITER, oder Beamter in einer Stelle, die einem Reichsleiter unterstand? Ja Nein
Titel der
Stellung Daten
 - (b) GAULEITER, oder Parteibeamter innerhalb eines Gaues? Ja Nein
Daten Amtsort
 - (c) KREISLEITER, oder Parteibeamter innerhalb eines Kreises? Ja Nein
Titel der
Stellung Daten Amtsort
 - (d) ORTSGRUPPENLEITER, oder Parteibeamter innerhalb einer Ortsgruppe?
Titel der
Ja Nein Stellung
Daten Amtsort
 - (e) Ein Beamter in der Parteikanzlei? Ja Nein
Titel der
Daten Stellung
 - (f) Ein Beamter in der REICHSLEITUNG der NSDAP? Ja Nein
Titel der
Daten Stellung
 - (g) Ein Beamter im Hauptamte für Erzieher? Im Amte des Beauftragten des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP? Ein Direktor oder Lehrer in irgend einer Parteiausbildungsschule? Ja Nein
Titel der
Daten Stellung
 - (h) Name der Einheit oder Schule
 - (i) Waren Sie Mitglied des KORPS DER POLITISCHEN LEITER?
Daten der
Ja Nein Mitgliedschaft
 - (j) Waren Sie ein Leiter oder Funktionär in irgend einem anderen Amte, Einheit oder Stelle (ausgenommen sind die unter C unten angeführten Gliederungen, angeschlossenen Verbände und betreuten Organisationen der NSDAP)?
Ja Nein
Titel der
Daten Stellung
 - (k) Haben Sie irgendetwas nahe Verwandte, die irgend eine der oben angeführten Stellungen bekleidet haben?
Ja Nein
Wenn ja, geben Sie deren Namen und Anschriften und eine Bezeichnung deren Stellung

**C. TÄTIGKEITEN IN NSDAP
HILFSORGANISATIONEN**

Geben Sie hier an, ob Sie ein Mitglied waren und in welchem Ausmasse Sie an den Tätigkeiten der folgenden Gliederungen, angeschlossenen Verbände und betreuten Organisationen teilgenommen haben:

B. NAZI PARTY AFFILIATIONS

Have you ever been a member of the NSDAP? yes, no. Dates.

Have you ever held any of the following positions in the NSDAP?

REICHSLEITER or an official in an office headed by any Reichsleiter? yes, no; title of position; dates.

GAULEITER or a Party official within the jurisdiction of any Gau? yes, no; dates; location of office.

KREISLEITER or a Party official within the jurisdiction of any Kreis? yes, no; title of position; dates; location of office.

ORTSGRUPPENLEITER or a Party official within the jurisdiction of an Ortsgruppe? yes, no; title of position; dates; location of office.

An official in the Party Chancellery? yes, no; dates; title of position.

An official within the Central NSDAP headquarters? yes, no; dates; title of positions.

An official within the NSDAP's Chief Education Office? In the office of the Führer's Representative for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Politico-philosophical Education of the NSDAP? Or a director or instructor in any Party training school? yes, no; dates; title of position; Name of unit or school.

Were you a member of the CORPS OF POLITISCHE LEITER? yes, no; Dates of membership.

Were you a leader or functionary of any other NSDAP offices or units or agencies (except Formations, Affiliated Organizations and Supervised Organizations which are covered by questions under C below)? yes, no; dates; title of position.

Have you any close relatives who have occupied any of the positions named above? yes, no; if yes, give the name and address and a description of the position.

**C. NAZI "AUXILIARY" ORGANIZATION
ACTIVITIES**

Indicate whether you were a member and the extent to which you participated in the activities of the following Formations, Affiliated Organizations or Supervised Organizations:

EXHIBIT H.

	Mitglied Member		Dauer der Mitgliedschaft Period of Membership	Ämter bekleidet Offices Held	Dauer Period
	Ja Yes	Nein No			
1. Gliederungen <i>Formations</i>					
(a) SS					
(b) SA					
(c) HJ					
(d) NSDStB					
(e) NSD					
(f) NSF					
(g) NSKK					
(h) NSFK					
2. Angeschlossene Verbände <i>Affiliated Organizations</i>					
(a) Reichsbund d. deut. Beamten ...					
(b) DAF einschl. KdF					
(c) NSV					
(d) NSKOV... ..					
(e) NS Bund deut. Technik					
(f) NSD Ärztebund					
(g) NS Lehrerbund					
(h) NS Rechtswahrerbund					
3. Betreute Organisationen <i>Supervised Organizations</i>					
(a) VDA					
(b) Deutsches Frauenwerk					
(c) Reichskolonialbund					
(d) Reichsbund deut. Familie					
(e) NS Reichsbund für Leibesübungen ...					
(f) NS Reichsbund deutscher Schwestern					
(g) NS Altherrenbund					
4. Andere Organisationen <i>Other Organizations</i>					
(a) RAD					
(b) Deutscher Gemeindetag					
(c) NS Reichskriegerbund					
(d) Deutsche Studentenschaft					
(e) Reichsdozentenschaft					
(f) DRK					
(g) "Deutsche Christen" Bewegung ...					
(h) "Deutsche Glaubensbewegung" ...					

5. Waren Sie jemals Mitglied irgend einer nationalsozialistischen Organisation die vorstehend nicht angeführt ist?

Were you ever a member of any NS organization not listed above?
yes, no ; name of organization ; dates ; title of position ; location.

Ja Nein

Name der Organisation.....Daten

Titel der Stellung.....Ort

6. Haben Sie jemals das Amt von Jugendwaller in einer Schule bekleidet ? JaNein

Did you ever hold the position of Jugendwaller in a school?
yes, no.

7. Wurden Ihnen jemals irgendwelche Titel, Rang, Auszeichnungen oder Urkunden von einer der oben genannten Organisationen ehrenhalber verliehen oder seitens dieser andere Ehrenzuteil ? JaNein

Have you ever been the recipient of any titles, ranks, medals testimonials or other honors from any of the above organizations?
yes, no. If so, state the nature of the honor, the date conferred, and the reason and occasion for its bestowal.

Falls ja, geben Sie an, was Ihnen verliehen wurde (Titel usw.), das Datum, den Grund und Anlass für die Verleihung.....

EXHIBIT H.

D. SCHRIFTWERKE UND REDEN

Verzeichnen Sie auf einem besonderen Bogen alle Veröffentlichungen von 1923 bis zum heutigen Tage, die ganz oder teilweise von Ihnen geschrieben, gesammelt oder herausgegeben wurden und alle Ansprachen und Vorlesungen, die Sie gehalten haben. Der Titel, das Datum und die Verbreitung oder Zuhörschaft sind anzugeben. Ausgenommen sind diejenigen, die ausschließlich technische, künstlerische oder unpolitische Themen zum Inhalte hatten. Wenn Sie dies in Zusammenarbeit mit einer Organisation unternommen haben, so ist deren Name anzugeben. Falls keine, schreiben Sie "Keine Reden oder Veröffentlichungen."

D. WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

List on a separate sheet all publications from 1923 to the present which were written in whole or in part, or compiled, or edited by you, and all addresses or lectures made by you, except those of a strictly technical or artistic and non-political character, giving title, date and circulation or audience. If they were sponsored by any organization, give its name. If none, write "No speeches or publications."

E. DIENSTVERHÄLTNIS

Alle Ihre Dienstverhältnisse seit 1. Januar 1930 bis zum heutigen Tage sind anzugeben. Alle Ihre Stellungen, die Art Ihrer Tätigkeit, der Name und die Anschrift Ihrer öffentlichen und privaten Arbeitgeber sind zu verzeichnen. Ferner sind anzuführen: Dauer der Dienstverhältnisse, Grund deren Beendigung, Dauer etwaiger Arbeitslosigkeit, einschließlich der durch Schulausbildung oder Militärdienst verursachten Postenlosigkeit.

E. EMPLOYMENT

Give a history of your employment beginning with January 1, 1930 and continuing to date, listing all positions held by you, your duties and the name and address of your employer or the governmental department or agency in which you were employed, the period of service, and the reasons for cessation of service, accounting for all periods of unemployment, including attendance at educational institutions and military service.

[illegible]

F. EINKOMMEN

Verzeichnen Sie hier die Quellen und die Höhe Ihres Einkommens seit dem 1. Januar 1933.

F. INCOME

Show the sources and amount of your annual income since January 1, 1933.

Jahr Year	Einkommensquellen Sources of Income	Betrag Amount
1933		
1934		
1935		
1936		
1937		
1938		
1939		
1940		
1941		
1942		
1943		
1944		

G. MILITÄRDIENST

Haben Sie seit 1919
Militärdienst geleistet? Ja Nein
In welcher
Waffengattung? Daten
Wo haben
Sie gedient? Dienststrang
Haben Sie in militärähnlichen
Organisationen Dienst geleistet? Ja Nein
In welchen? Wo? Daten
Sind Sie vom Militärdienste
zurückgestellt worden? Ja Nein
Wann? Warum?

G. MILITARY SERVICE

Have you rendered military service since 1919? yes, no. In which arm? Dates. Where did you serve? Grade or rank. Have you rendered service in para-military organizations? yes, no. In which ones? Where? Dates. Were you deferred from military service? yes, no. When? Why?

Haben Sie an der Militärregierung in irgend einem von Deutschland besetzten Lande einschliesslich Österreich und Sudetenland teilgenommen? Ja Nein Wenn ja, geben Sie Einzelheiten über bekleidete Ämter, Art Ihrer Tätigkeit, Gebiet und Dauer des Dienstes an.....

Did you serve as a part of the Military Government in any country occupied by Germany including Austria and the Sudetenland? yes, no. If so, give particulars of offices held, duties performed, territory and period of service.

EXHIBIT H.

H. AUSLANDSREISEN

Verzeichnen Sie hier alle Reisen, die Sie ausserhalb Deutschlands seit 1933 unternommen haben.

H. TRAVEL ABROAD

List all journeys outside of Germany since 1933.

Besuchte Länder <i>Countries visited</i>	Daten <i>Dates</i>	Zweck der Reise <i>Purpose of Journey</i>

Haben Sie die Reise auf eigene Kosten unternommen? Ja.....Nein.....
Falls nicht, unter wessen Beistand wurde die Reise unternommen?

Was journey made on your own account? yes, no. If not, under whose auspices was the journey made? Persons or organizations visited.

Besuchte Personen
oder Organisationen

Haben Sie in irgend einer Eigenschaft an der Zivilverwaltung eines von Deutschland besetzten oder angeschlossenen Gebietes teilgenommen? Ja.....Nein..... Falls ja, geben Sie Einzelheiten über bekleidete Ämter, Art Ihrer Tätigkeit, Gebiet und Dauer des Dienstes an.....

Did you ever serve in any capacity as part of the civil administration of any territory annexed to or occupied by the Reich? yes, no. If so, give particulars of offices held, duties performed, territory and period of service.

I. POLITISCHE MITGLIEDSCHAFT

(a) Welcher politischen Partei haben Sie als Mitglied vor 1933 angehört?

I. POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS
Of what political party were you a member before 1933?

(b) Waren Sie Mitglied irgend einer verbotenen Oppositionspartei oder -gruppe seit 1933? Ja.....Nein.....
Welcher?..... Seit wann?

Have you ever been a member of any anti-Nazi underground party or groups since 1933? yes, no. Which one? Since when?

(c) Waren Sie jemals ein Mitglied einer Gewerkschaft, Berufs-, Gewerblichen- oder Handelsorganisation, die nach dem Jahre 1933 aufgelöst und verboten wurde? Ja.....Nein.....

Have you ever been a member of any trade union or professional or business organization suppressed by the Nazis? yes, no.

(d) Wurden Sie jemals aus dem öffentlichen Dienste, einer Lehrtätigkeit oder einem kirchlichen Amte entlassen, weil Sie in irgend einer Form den Nationalsozialisten Widerstand leisteten oder gegen deren Lehren und Theorien auftraten? Ja.....Nein.....

Have you ever been dismissed from the civil service, the teaching profession or ecclesiastical positions for active or passive resistance to the Nazis or their ideology? yes, no.

(e) Wurden Sie jemals aus rassischen oder religiösen Gründen, oder weil Sie aktiv oder passiv den Nationalsozialisten Widerstand leisteten, in Haft genommen oder in Ihrer Freizügigkeit, Niederlassungsfreiheit oder sonst wie in Ihrer gewerblichen oder beruflichen Freiheit beschränkt? Ja.....Nein..... Falls ja, dann geben Sie Einzelheiten sowie die Namen und Anschriften zweier Personen an, die die Wahrheit Ihrer Angaben bestätigen können

Have you ever been imprisoned, or have restrictions of movement, residence or freedom to practice your trade or profession been imposed on you for racial or religious reasons or because of active or passive resistance to the Nazis? yes, no. If the answer to any of the above questions is yes, give particulars and the names and addresses of two persons who can attest to the truth of your statement.

J. ANMERKUNGEN

J. REMARKS

Die Angaben auf diesem Formular sind wahr.

The statements on this form are true.

Gezeichnet.....
Signed

Datum.....
Date

Zeuge.....
Witness

EXHIBIT I

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
APO 887

PWT/da

12 July 1945

Mr. Francis S. Harmon
War Activities Committee
Motion Picture Industry
1501 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Harmon:

I regret very much my failure to provide you with the sets of charts on my Education Program before your departure from Paris. I enclose herewith four sets, and I hope they will be waiting for you on your arrival in New York.

I also enclose a few copies of a supplement which will appear in the Stars and Stripes magazine section this coming Sunday. The supplement may be of use to you in refreshing your memory concerning the features of the program.

Meanwhile, I am taking positive steps to capitalize on the resources of the motion picture industry through the channels outlined by you during our conference. That conference was of great value to me and through me to the theater Education Program. I feel grateful for the time and kind consideration given me by you and the distinguished members of your group.

I will write you soon in more detail and will hope to arrange a meeting in New York between you and an officer from my organization.

Sincerely yours,


PAUL W. THOMPSON

Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Information and
Education Division.

- 2 Incls:
1- 4 sets, 1 & 2
Charts.
2- 6 Educational
Supplements.

O R I E N T A T I O N P R O G R A M

CHART IX

CATEGORIES :

: I OCCUPATION :

: IIA PACIFIC DIRECT :

: IIB PACIFIC via USA :

: IV DISCHARGE :

AREAS :

: A THE SOLDIER :

: B PACIFIC WAR :

: C HOME FRONT :

: D WORLD AFFAIRS :

: E THE RECORD :

: F OUR ALLIES :

: G OCCUPATION :

27 May - 30 Jun -- Interim Period.

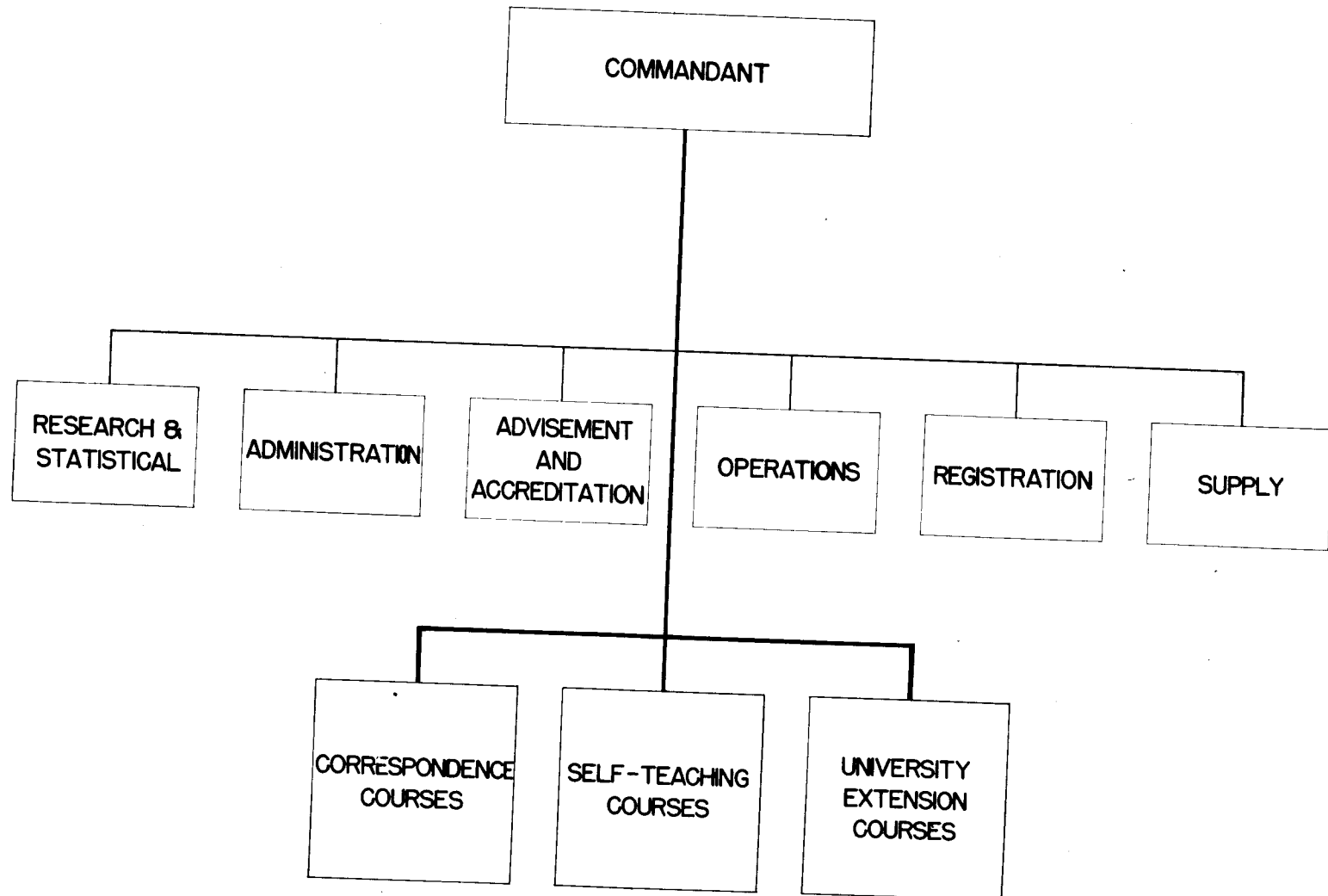
1 Jul - 11 Aug -- Readjustment Period.

12 Aug - 17 Nov -- Redeployment Period

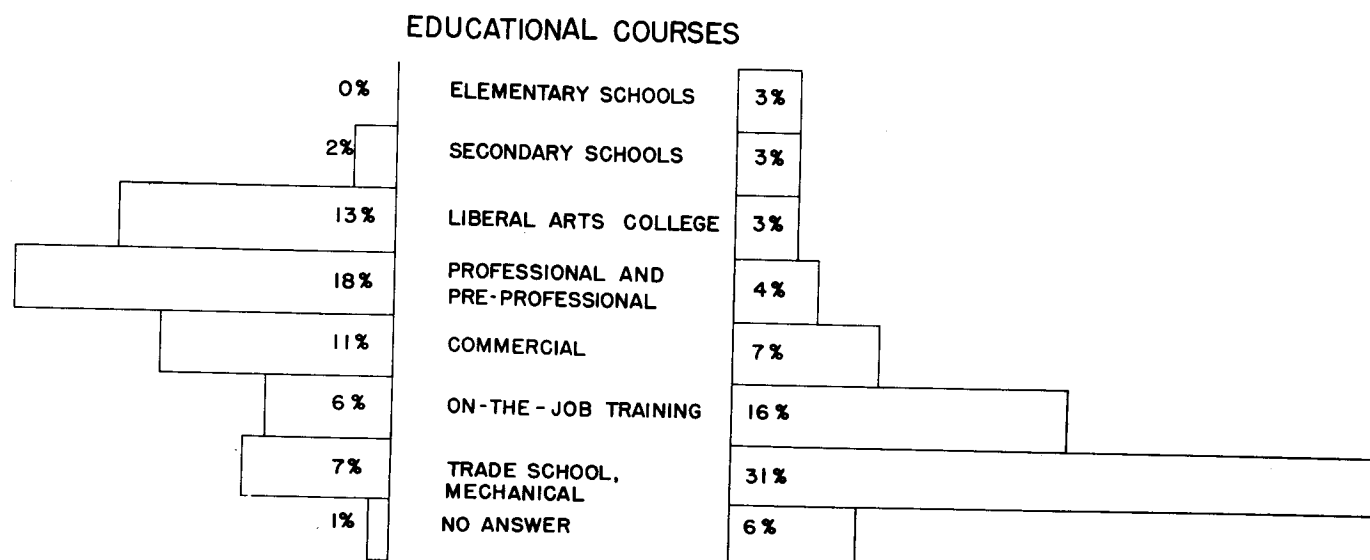
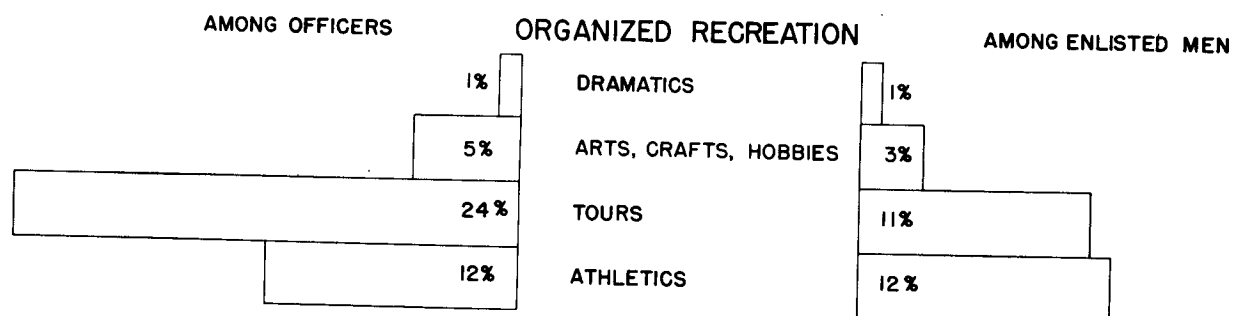
<u>DATE</u>	
27 May	E T O RECORD
3 Jun	WAR IN THE PACIFIC
10 Jun	OUR JOB IN GERMANY
17 Jun	THE HOME FRONT NOW OTHER FRONTS
24 Jun	WINNING THE PEACE
1 Jul	GI BILL OF RIGHTS
8 Jul	OUR ALLIES
15 Jul	WHAT IS A US CITIZEN?
22 Jul	CONTROLLING GERMANY
29 Jul	WHAT'S NEW IN THE PACIFIC?
5 Aug	LIBERATED AREAS

	<u>C A T E G O R I E S</u>			
12 Aug :OCCUPATION ZONES	:OUR STAKE IN	:OUR STAKE IN	:WHAT ABOUT JOBS? :	
19 Aug :HOW LONG MUST WE	:THE PACIFIC	:THE PACIFIC	:PACIFIC :	
:OCCUPY GERMANY	:LOGISTICS	:IS IT THE SAME	:IS IT THE SAME :	
26 Aug :IS AMERICA STILL	:PEOPLE OF THE	:AT HOME ?	:AT HOME ? :	
:IN THE WAR ?	:FAST	:HOW LONG WILL	:WHAT IS A U.S. :	
2 Sep :THE ARMY EDUCA-	:COUNTRIES ON THE	:THE WAR LAST ?	:CITIZEN :	
:TION PROGRAM	:WAY TO THE EAST	:PEOPLE OF	:WHO IS THE U.S. :	
9 Sep :WHAT TO DO WITH	:WHY FIGHT FOR	:THE EAST	:GOVERNMENT ? :	
:WAR CRIMINALS	:ASIA ?	:WHY FIGHT FOR	:WHO RUNS YOUR :	
16 Sep :THE FUTURE OF	:RECORD OF THE	:ASIA ?	:TOWN ? :	
:GERMANY	:CHINESE ARMY	:WHO IS THE U.S.	:TOWN AND CITY :	
23 Sep :RE-EDUCATION OF	:WHAT SHALL WE DO	:GOVERNMENT ?	:PLANNING :	
:GERMAN YOUTH	:JAPAN ?	:WHAT SHALL WE DO	:WHAT SHALL WE DO :	
30 Sep :GERMAN	:THE PHILIPPINES	:JAPAN ?	:JAPAN ? :	
:RE-EDUCATION	:	:MANDATIS IN THE	:CONTROL OF :	
7 Oct :CONTROL OF GERMAN	:HOW LONG WILL	:PACIFIC	:GERMANY :	
:PRODUCTION	:THE WAR LAST ?	:IS AMERICA STILL	:LIBERATED :	
14 Oct :PEACETIME ARMY	:PEACETIME ARMY	:IN THE WAR ?	:COUNTRIES :	
:	:	:PLACETIME ARMY	:PLACETIME ARMY :	
21 Oct :HOME FRONT AND THE	:YOU AND YOUR	:	:	
:ARMY OF OCCUPATION	:ALLIES	:HOME FRONT AND THE	:HOW TO MAINTAIN :	
28 Oct :ARMIES OF	:JAPAN - NOW AND	:WAR IN THE PACIFIC	:THE PEACE :	
:OCCUPATION	:IN THE FUTURE	:COMBINED OPERATIONS	:INDUSTRY AND :	
4 Nov :ZONES OF	:THE WAR IN THE	:IN THE PACIFIC	:THE WAR :	
:OCCUPATION	:PACIFIC	:OUR ALLIES IN THE	:ARMY EDUCATION :	
:	:	:PACIFIC	:AND THE CITIZEN :	
11 Nov :WINNING THE WAR	:WINNING THE WAR	:	:SOLDIER :	
:AND WINNING	:AND WINNING	:WINNING THE WAR	:WINNING THE WAR :	
:THE PEACE	:THE PEACE	:AND WINNING	:AND WINNING :	
		:THE PEACE	:THE PEACE :	

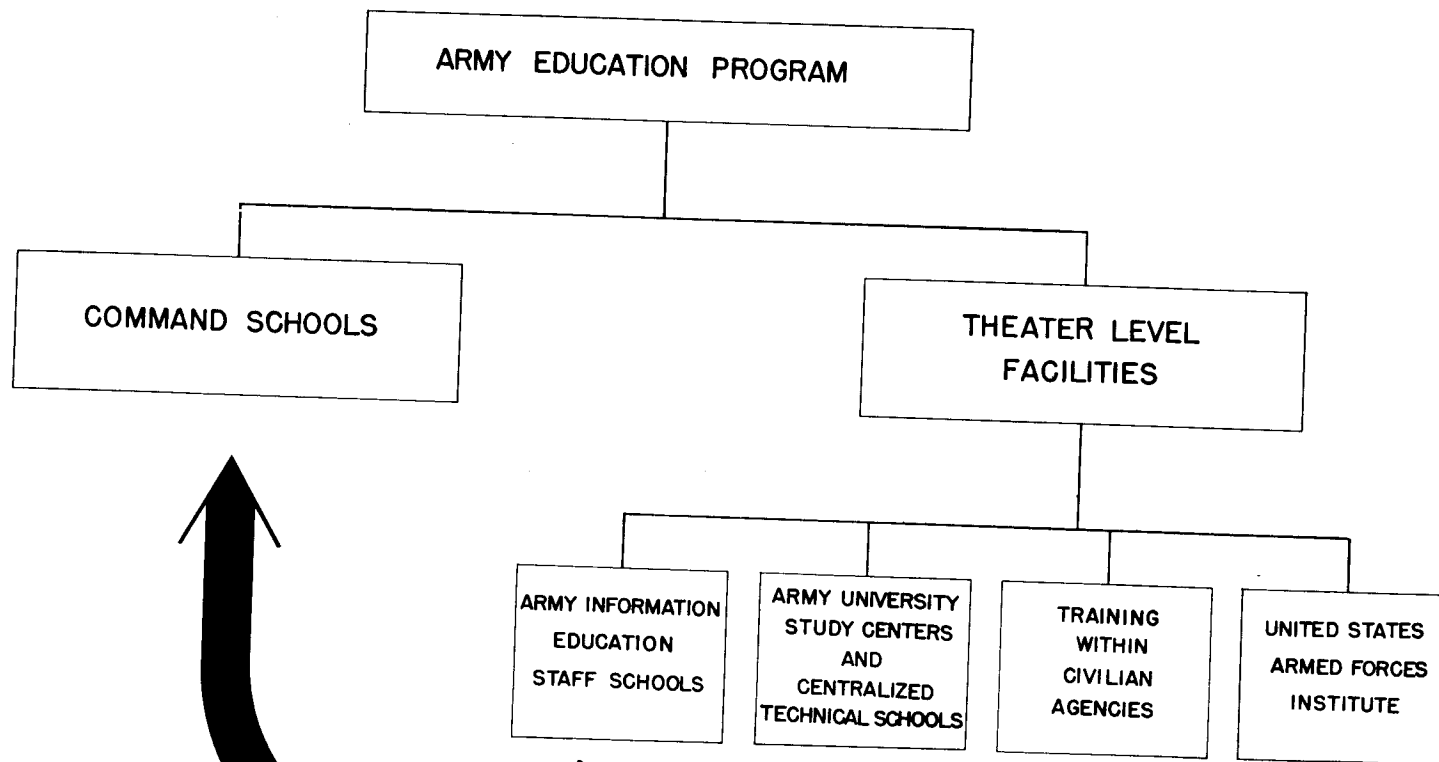
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE



COMPARATIVE POPULARITY OF POST-HOSTILITIES RECREATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS



I&E DIVISION – ETOUSA EDUCATION BRANCH



FLOW OF I & E OFFICERS
AND
INSTRUCTOR TRAINERS

Army University Study Center No. 1

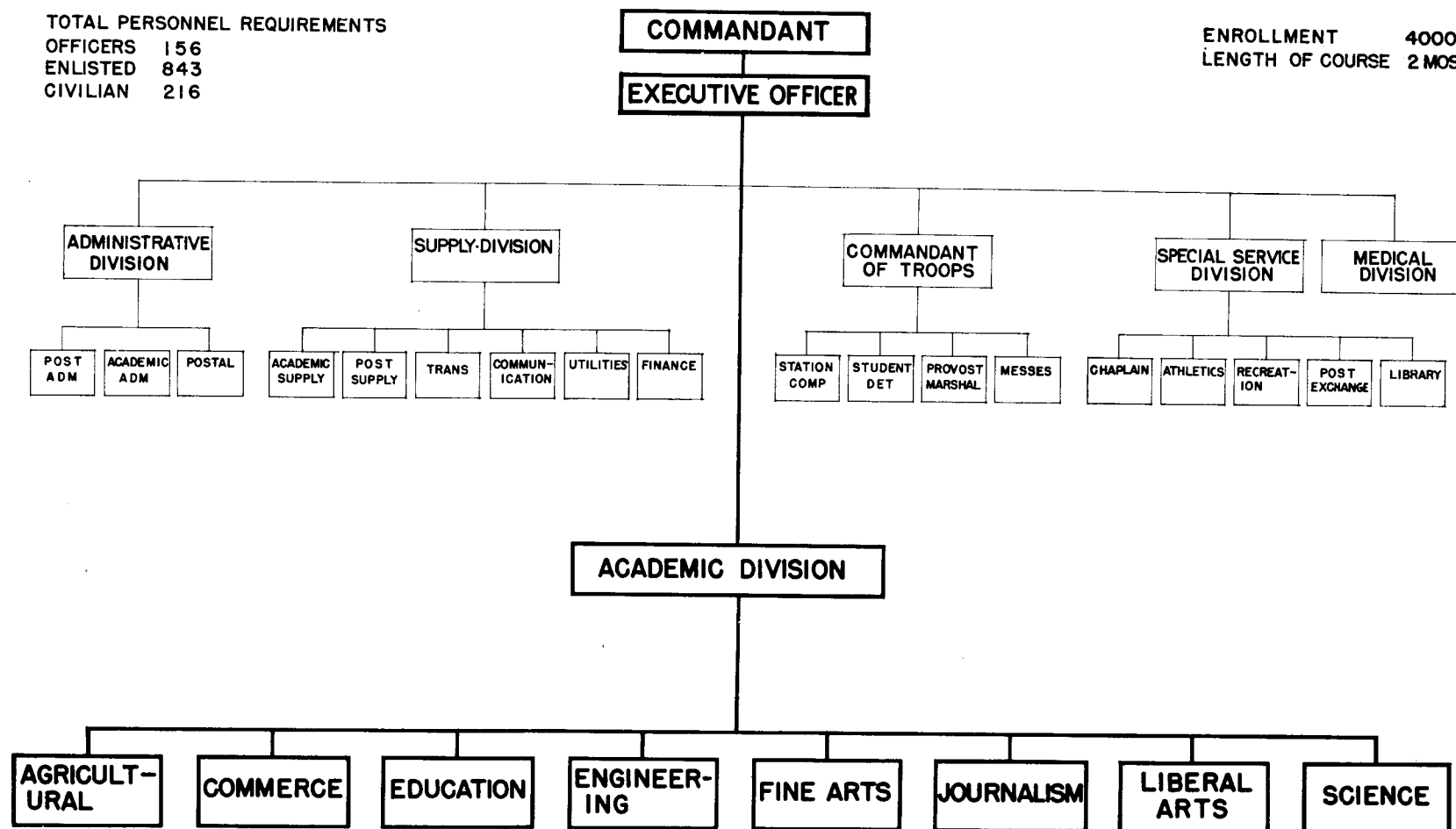
Shrivenham, England

Organization Chart

TOTAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

OFFICERS 156
 ENLISTED 843
 CIVILIAN 216

ENROLLMENT 4000
 LENGTH OF COURSE 2 MOS



ARMY COLLEGE COURSES PREFERRED BY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

PERCENT OF MEN CHIEFLY INTERESTED IN :—

AGRICULTURE

6 %

PROFESSIONAL
(EXCEPT ENGINEERING)

13 %

PROFESSIONAL
(ENGINEERING)

15 %

ACADEMIC

15 %

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

20 %

NO ANSWER
NOT INTERESTED

31 %

SOURCE: A CROSS-SECTION SURVEY OF INTERESTS OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN GROUND AND SERVICE FORCE UNITS IN AN ACTIVE THEATER IN DIFFERENT SUBJECT FIELDS AS REPORTED IN WD PUBLICATION "WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS" NO 11 20 JANUARY 1945. ANALYSIS OF THE ANSWERS OF MEN WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SHOWS THAT ROUGHLY SEVEN IN TEN SAY THEY WOULD WANT TO ATTEND COURSES ON COLLEGE LEVEL.

Command School Organization Chart

ASSISTANT G-3
INFORMATION — EDUCATION
OFFICER

COMMAND SCHOOL

INFORMATION ORIENTATION

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, INC.
INDIVIDUAL RECORDS REPORTS

SCHOOL LIBRARY, INC.
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

EDUCATIONAL ADVISEMENT

INSTRUCTOR TRG. & SUPERVISION

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE

1. CROP MANAGEMENT EM 858
2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION EM 852
3. POULTRY RAISING EM 856

BUSINESS

1. ADVERTISING EM 730
2. BOOKKEEPING EM 700
3. BUSINESS LAW EM'S 716, 717
4. SALESMANSHIP EM'S 789, 790

GENERAL EDUCATION

1. AMERICAN GOV. EM'S 214, 215, 216
2. FOREIGN LANGUAGES EM'S 500, 546
3. PHYSICAL SCIENCES EM'S 431, 432
4. PSYCHOLOGY EM 426

LITERACY TRAINING

1. ARITHMETIC EM 163
2. READING EM'S 160, 161
3. INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE EM 162

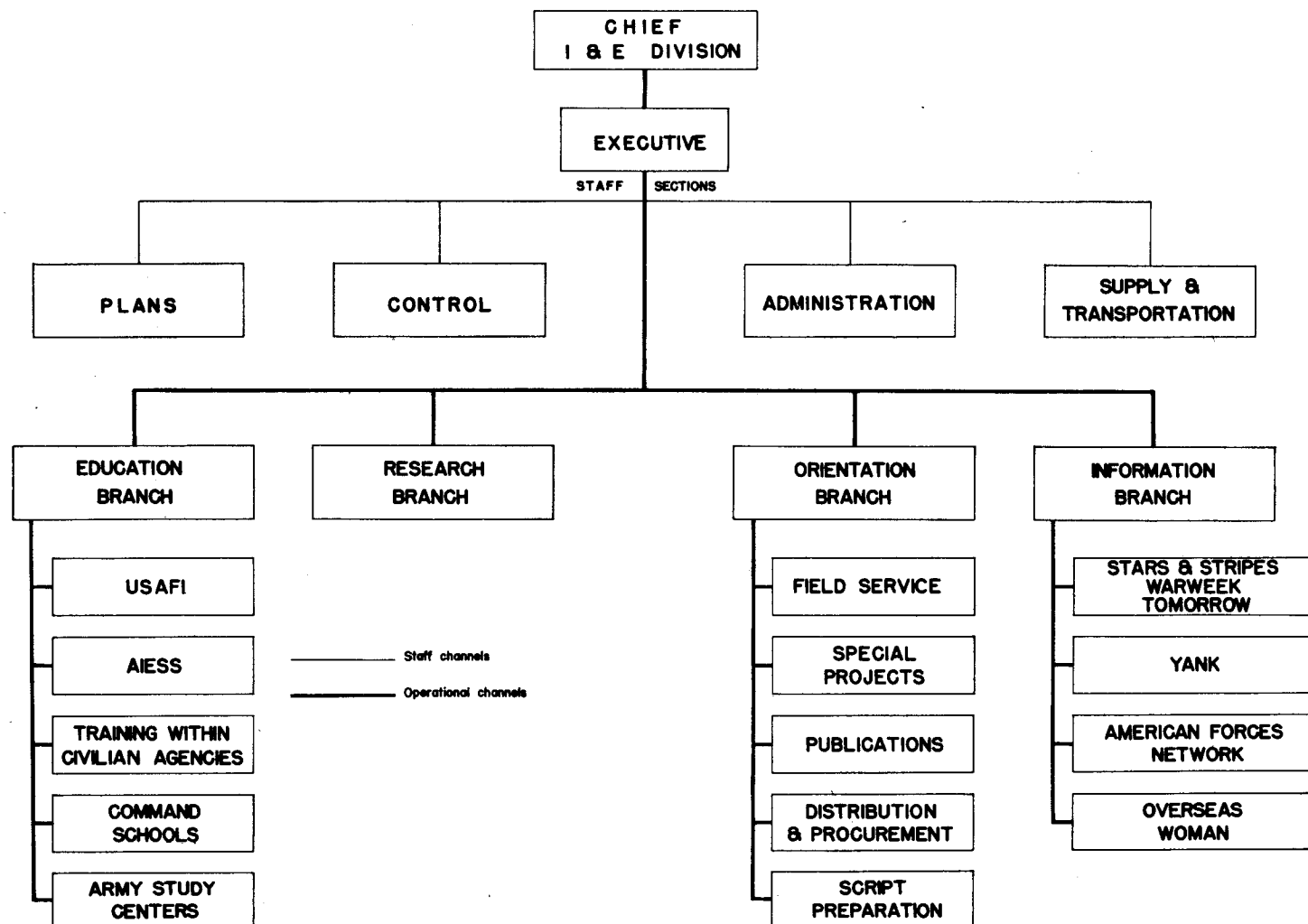
MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

1. AUTO MECHANICS EM 950
2. BEGINNING RADIO EM 415
3. CARPENTRY EM 968
4. SHOP MATHEMATICS EM 970

ON THE JOB TRAINING

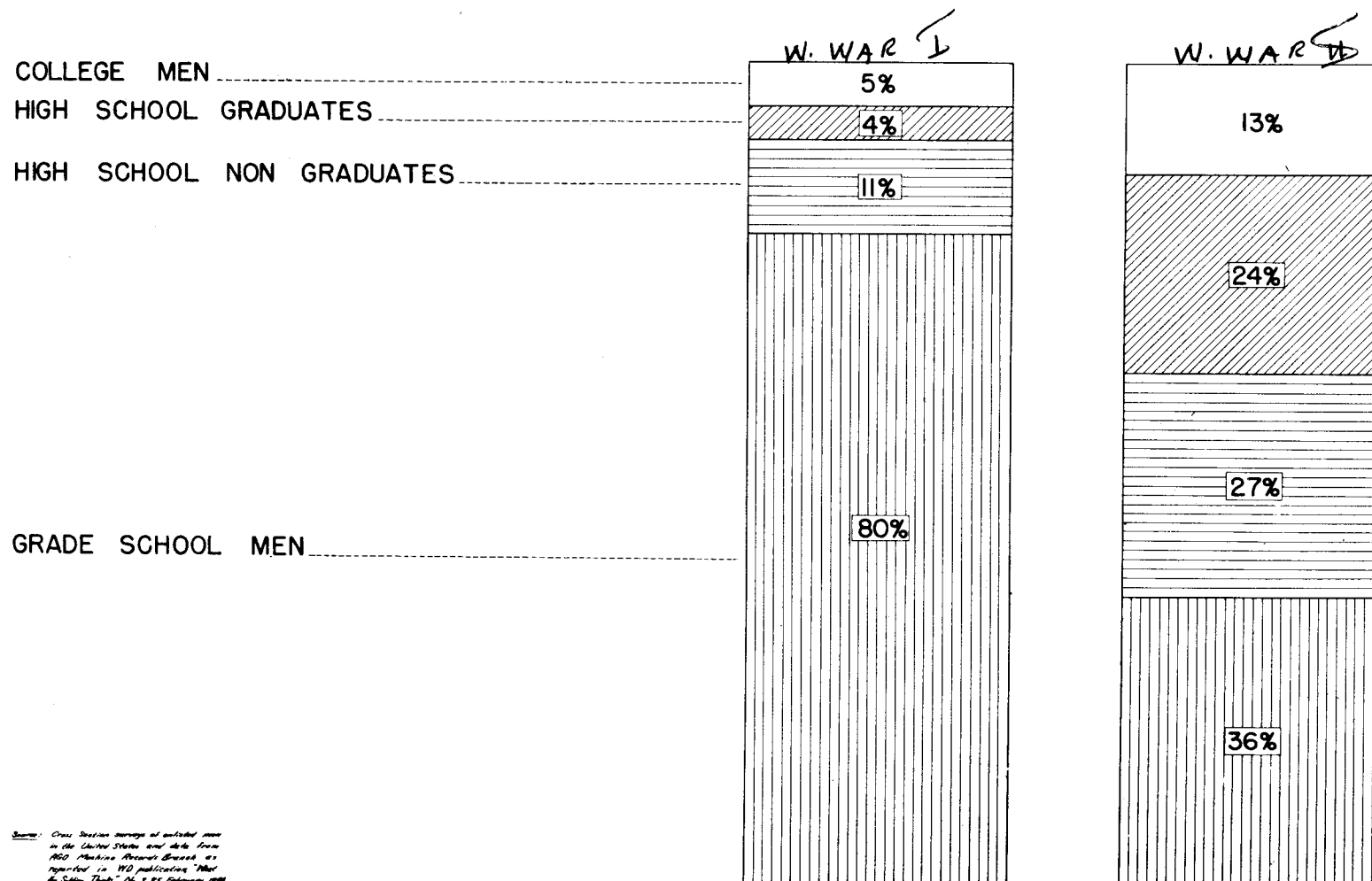
1. SUCH TRAINING AS CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORK BEING DONE, FOR EXAMPLE FOOD PREPARATION

ORGANIZATION I & E DIVISION ETOUSA



MAY 2 1945

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF SELECTEES IN TWO WARS



HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES RIVIERA RECREATIONAL AREA
RIVIERA DISTRICT D. B. S.
APO 772, U. S. ARMY

*Col Warren E. Pugh
Commanding Officer
Riv. Dist. D.B.S.
USRA.*

CHARLES L. McMACKIN
Lt. Colonel, Infantry,
Director USRA
Hq Detachment D.
Delta Base Section
APO 772 US Army % PMNYNY

*Capt Lewitz - Entertainment
Lt. R.G. Rotzel -- Mgr Hotel Du Cap
Lt. G. Felesy -- Mgr Eden Roc
Maj. R.M. Warren - Head Villa Section
Lt. Brookfield, Special Service - Nice
MAJ. BEN. BOSLEY Chief of Section, Spec Serv
Capt Henry Holzbach - Asst Dir. CRASSE
1st Lt. Webster. Spec Serv Officer Juan Les Pins
(Provençal Hotel)
1st Lt Black P.R.O. USRA.
Corporal John Thompson. Admin. Section
USRA.*

EXHIBIT J

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES RIVIERA RECREATIONAL AREA
RIVIERA DISTRICT D.B.S.
APO 772 U.S. ARMY

11 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Activities U.S.R.R.A.

TO : Director, U.S.R.R.A.

SPECIAL SERVICE

Daily Tours to Grasse
Tour of coast along Grande Corniche Road (Monte Carlo)
28 busses for tours
83 pedalos
1 skating rink
29 night clubs
47 boats
978 bicycles
4 theaters
1 golf course
30 tennis courts
10 horse shoe courts
1 boxing show every week
80 performances per day, including bands and floor shows etc.
75 ping pong tables

RESTAURANT

15 general Officers messes
65 enlisted men restaurants
12 civilian restaurants

PX

1 super market)	
2 branch stores)	
8 hotel branch stores	)	Nice
1 brewery (American style beer))	
1 ice cream factory)	
1 coke plant)	
1 barber shop operated, 18 supervised)	
1 officers clothing store	)	Cannes
5 Px.)	

HOTELS

104 hotels in operation
14 villas for general officers

EXHIBIT J

-2-

BILLETING

Approximately 12,000 restees billeted each week
Approximately 8,000 Px cards issued each week
Offices at: Port of Nice, Railroad stations at Nice and Cannes
Airport at Nice
Motor pool at Nice
Negresco Hotel, Nice
Miramar Hotel, Cannes
Hotel Provençal, Juan les Pins
115 arrivals by boat)
1800 by air) weekly arrivals
10,000 by train)

CHAPLAIN

7 churches

CIVILIAN LABOR

5,518 civilians employed

REAL ESTATE

215 pieces of property requisitioned

QUARTERMASTER

Laundry and dry cleaning plant operated
Exchange of clothing, class II & IV dump
Total clothing exchange for 51,132 restees.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

1500 individual stories filed to U.S. weekly
50 pictures filed to U.S. weekly

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

87 permanent officers	
314 EM personnel	total: 364 EM
48 EM attached	134 Officers
57 officers attached	

Installation has handled in excess of 120,000 restees since its inception

Edwin B. Keith
EDWIN B. KEITH
Capt. Inf.

USSRA FACT SHEET

The Delta Base Section is the part of the ComZone USFET which administers Southern France for the U. S. Army. It is divided into three areas or districts known as the Lyon District, the Marseille District and the Riviera District. The USSRRA is a function - the biggest one - of the Riviera District. Brigadier General J. P. Ratay commands Delta Base Section and Colonel Warren E. Pugh commands the Riviera District. The USSRRA (translated as the United States Riviera Recreational Area) is divided into various areas also to provide for the Officers and enlisted restee personnel.

The USSRRA central headquarters is located in Nice at the Hotel Negresco under the direction of Lt. Col. Charles L. McMackin. This is also the location of the Nice sub-headquarters office under the direction of Capt. John H. Olin. The male officers are billeted at Cannes (where the Riviera District Headquarters is located in the Hotel Carlton) with sub-headquarters there in the Miramar Hotel under Lt. Col. Frank J. Cherry. Female officer and Red Cross restees are taken care of in Juan-les-Pins where Major Raymond H. Robowski directs the sub-headquarters set up in the Provencal hotel.

HOTELS

The USSRRA now has bed spaces for 12,000 restees in hotels requisitioned by the Army on French lend-lease basis. There is no discrimination in the billeting of restees, since they take "pot-luck" as to which place they may go on arrival. The Army has 67 restee hotels in Nice; three for the Air Corps EM, two for the EW, and 62 for Ground Force EM. There are five hotels in Juan-les-Pins for women officers and one for general officers, while at Cannes there are 16 hotels for Ground Force and one for Air Corps male officers.

RESTAURANTS

Major Charles D. Collins, former assistant manager of the Palmer House in Chicago, is restaurant officer. He has 33 restaurants for restees in Nice, nine in Cannes, eight at Juan-les-Pins and one in Grasse. In addition there are a total of twelve messes for civilians employed by the USSRRA.

SPECIAL SERVICE

One of the largest operations of the USSRRA is the Special Service organization which endeavors to provide the most complete entertainment and recreational program possible. On the athletic side of the schedule there are 18 tennis courts, 13 for EM and 5 for officers. At Cagnes-sur-Mer, located midway between Cannes and Nice, a provisional nine-hole golf course was laid out by Captain Horton Smith. Over 8,000 mines were removed from the course to make it available for the golfers; however, due to recent developments plans have now been made to use a civilian course and pay the owners for each restee who makes the rounds.

SPECIAL SERVICE (cont'd.)

A swimming beach for enlisted personnel has been opened at Cagnes-sur-Mer while the officers have been accorded the use of Eden Roc on Cap d'Antibes for their aquatic pleasures. These beaches outside the two cities of Nice and Cannes were selected due to the unsanitary conditions which rendered those in the two cities unfit for swimming purposes - the Germans having disrupted the sewer conduits before they left.

Pedaloos and kayaks are available to each of the rest areas for those desiring the more leisurely sea-going sports, while numerous speed boats and cruisers are available for cruises along the palm-lined waterfronts. Fishing vessels are on hand for the proteges of Isaac Walton.

The Transportation Corps has acquired 28 buses formerly used as sightseeing vehicles before the war, and with the American Express Company acting as "booking agents", operates a series of daily tours to local points of scenic and historic interest, including tours to Grasse - the perfume center - along Napoleon's Grande Corniche to the Roman ruins east of Nice and throughout the city itself.

POST EXCHANGE

Each of the larger hotels of the rest areas has a "cigar counter" post exchange where restees may purchase such items as toilet articles and tobacco rations, candy, gum, etc. In addition there are two medium sized exchanges in both Nice and Cannes where all the main items may be acquired. One of the stores in Cannes has a clothing section for the officers.

At Nice a huge exhibition hall has been taken over and rebuilt as a gigantic shopping center. In the building - the Palais des Fetes - there are four individual PXs, a barber shop, photography shop, gift shop and a huge section for dispensing beer and coke. This features the longest beer bar in the ETO - 100 feet in length. The Marketing Center opens at 10 a.m. and remains open in the evening until 10 p.m.

CIVILIAN LABOR

There are now approximately 7,000 civilians employed by the USRRA for administrating the rest area. These include personnel supervisors, clerks, secretaries, common laborers, waiters, cooks, entertainers, artists, etc.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The USRRA Chaplain has made arrangements for the Army to use church facilities in the local areas through the cooperation of various local French church groups. Reading rooms and chaplain's centers as well as personnel who assist in arranging restee marriages are available. The services of a master organist (who gives Friday afternoon recitals in the American Church in Nice - which was constructed by Americans who lived and visited in Nice before the war), a choir director and several trained singers have been secured. Sacred music is available at any time for any religious or patriotic function. Services for restees, by Army chaplains, are available both in Nice and in Cannes on Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

RED CROSS

The American Red Cross is utilizing what is probably the theatre's finest and largest club building, the Palais de la Mediterranee - a former \$5,000,000 lavish gambling casino sponsored by Frank J. Gould. It is complete with information, snack bar, gift-wrapping service, reading room, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA

German PWs do most of the menial labor; form the utilities group.

Italian co-belligerents serve as entertainers in some of the messes and clubs.

A WAC detachment composed of one officer and eleven EW administers the EW restees.

The one-franc slot machines found in the hotels pay a 300 franc commission daily to a fund which goes toward restee benefits.

GIS may have their shoes shined by placing them just inside the doorway at nite when they retire. Also, they receive the "Stars and Stripes" daily under their doors in the morning. These are both free services.

Enlisted restees pay an initial fee of 100 francs and officers pay 150 francs when they arrive. This pays incidental expenses and is the only sum of money asked of the restee when he comes to the USRRA.

All GI nite-clubs have regulated prices on drinks served therein; each of these clubs serves American processed beer made locally. There are 11 nite-clubs for Enlisted Personnel, 5 for Officers. All have orchestras and floor-shows nightly.

EXHIBIT K



Sua Santità riceverà in udienza privata

un gruppo di Membri del Motion Picture Executive
Committee, of Hollywood, e Seguito

nel giorno di domani sabato

alle ore 11,30

Vaticano, 13 luglio 1945

Il Maestro di Camera di S. S.

Steinini

Signore: velo ed abito nero rigorosamente accollato.

Signori: abito nero o uniforme.

Ecclesiastici: abito piano.

È vietato presentare fotografie per ottenere l'autografo di Sua Santità.

