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J POW
#4

Spring 20, Brunet, Gen. Maj Gen.

May 29, 1942

Major General Allen W. Gullion
The Provost Marshal General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

1. I delayed answering your letter of May 22nd until I had a definite report of the safe arrival and delivery of our one Jap prisoner of war. Having checked and double checked our security precautions and having threatened to decapitate all concerned if anything slipped, I felt reasonably satisfied but was glad to get the verifying wire.
2. After my talk with you in Washington, I went to McCoy and made a thorough inspection of the internee and prisoner of war enclosure, read the riot act to the PW companies, and generally made everyone concerned security conscious.
3. I was not satisfied with adequacy of the lighting system, the completeness of wire fence system nor the height of the inner fence, the lack of a buried log base for the outer fence as for the inner fence, the freedom of prisoners within the enclosure and their access to the exercise area, the chocking system, the armament of the guard, and the lack of information concerning what went on within the quarters and the enclosure. So I took action and said action was on the point of completion when you decided to transfer internees and our prize prisoner of war. However, I will complete the work so that should you again desire to use this installation it will be ready.
4. The following report of an inspection made May 19th gives you an idea of the added security measures taken. In perusing the following, consult the attached sketch.

"Lighting:

The new auxiliary lighting system is in operation. The tower at "I" will be a 50 foot steel structure. The footings are in, the steel is on hand, and the construction is going forward. The searchlight for this tower has been on order for about five weeks, with an A-1-V priority and delivery tentatively promised by June 15th. The sketch shows how the shadows from this light will fall.

X
3
3
3
3
1
Camp McCoy 2/10

CROSSED 1 -

Fences and Gates:

Besides the line of poles, buried about one inch apart and at a steep angle under the inner fence, a similar line of poles has been buried under the outer fence.

The inner fence has been raised to a height of 11 feet by welding extensions onto the posts and adding barbed wire. The upper strand of barbed wire on the arm piece of the non-climbable fence has been prepared for charging with electricity, but has not been so charged. The electrical connections have not been made.

An 11-foot barbed wire fence has been completed along the lines A-D, E-C, and F-G (see sketch). The poles are of wood and the barbed wire strands are four inches apart, with smooth tie wires at about three-foot intervals, anchored to dead-men under the fence. The gates at G, B, & D are being installed. Poles for the fence H-B are up and the wire is to go on as soon as the tower at "I" is finished.

P.W.E. Equipment, Supplies and Procedure:

A wicker armchair has been put in the officer prisoner's room.

There are no cobbler's, tailor's, nor barber's tools yet. The Post Quartermaster has an allotment of \$1500.00 for the purchase of barber and tailor supplies, but believes that this money is only for paying for barbering and tailoring work done for prisoners and internees. The Quartermaster General seems to be of the same opinion. It is believed that the Quartermaster should furnish tailoring and barber tools for each company of internees.

The weather has been cool and the prisoners are generally still wearing winter clothing, though undyed cotton for summer clothing is on hand. The matter of dyeing this clothing is being expedited. An interesting sidelight on this is that the Japanese prisoner of war refused to ask for a uniform, and to say what kind of uniform he should have or to give his rank and grade in the Japanese navy.

The system of checking prisoners has been a little loose, but is now positive and accurate.

The regulations prepared in the Provost Marshal General's office have arrived and copies furnished all concerned for strict compliance.

P.W.E. Guard Equipment and Personnel:

Sub-machine guns and pistols have been added to the armament of the 306th P.W.E. Company."

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1942.

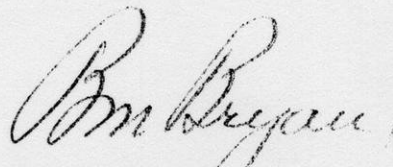
SUBJECT: Sublieutenant Sakamaki, Japanese Navy, a prisoner of war.

To: Internment Camp Commander, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin.

1. Request information as to whether Sublieutenant Sakamaki has been paid since being taken a prisoner of war.

2. Since our treatment of this man will, to a certain extent, determine the treatment of our own forces that have been taken prisoner by the Japanese, every effort should be made to see that he is provided with the necessary personal essentials, pending approval of the tentative regulations relative to prisoners of war.

For The Provost Marshal General:

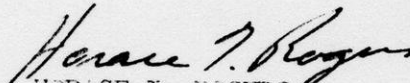


B. M. Bryan,
Lt. Col., F. A.,
Chief, Aliens Division.

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS, Internment Camp, Sparta, Wisconsin, April 1, 1942, to
Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

1. Sublieutenant Sakamaki, Japanese Navy, has not been paid.
2. Request funds be allocated for his pay. Complete instructions regarding his pay are requested.



HORACE V. ROBERTS,
Lt. Col. Inf.
Commanding.

Aliens Division
PMG 400.344

March 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM for the Chief of Administrative Services.

Subject: Pay for Officer Prisoners of War.

I. Discussion.

1. Sublieutenant Sakamaki, Japanese Navy, captured at Earl Harbor on December 8, 1941, is interned at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin.

2. The Geneva Treaty of 1929, regarding prisoners of war stated that prisoners of war shall be paid once a month, if possible. As far as is known, Sublieutenant Sakamaki has received no pay to date.

3. Regulations now being drawn by this office contemplate payment of officers at the schedules called for in the recommendation.

II. Action Recommended.

The Secretary of War directs:

1. That the Finance Officer pay officer prisoners of war the following monthly rates:

- Ranks corresponding to Lieutenants, Army of the U.S. - \$20
- Ranks corresponding to Captains, Army of the U.S. - \$30
- Ranks corresponding to Majors and above, Army of the U.S. - \$40

For The Provost Marshal General:

B. M. Bryan
B. M. Bryan,
Lt. Colonel, F.A.,
Chief, Aliens Division.

IN REPLY TO MAR 30 1942

*7 AP 326.6 Summary, not to be used
343.7 (overhead), in Camp
McCoy, Wis. 25
(3-28-42)*

gem
GEM

urds, E. L.:fjb *SE*

2482

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/2/97

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IMMEDIATE ACTION

Byron Hot Springs
Camp McCoy
AIR-MAIL

SPMCA (29) 253.91

Army Service Forces
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON
2 August 1943

SECRET
Auth: T. B. S.
Initials:
Date:

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War.

TO: The Commanding General,
Ninth Service Command,
Fort Douglas,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

1. It is requested that you transfer, under guard, with least practicable delay, from Byron Hot Springs to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the following named Japanese prisoners of war:

Saburo Nakagawa	Warrant Officer	14J-57(NA)
Akira Saito	C.P.O.	14J-59(NA)
Tatsuo Yoneda	Superior Seaman	14J-63(NA)
Takao Takahashi	1cl P.O.	14J-61(NA)
Kunio Yamada	P.O.	14J-60(NA)
Tazo Shimizu	Seaman 1cl	14J-62(NA)

2. This transfer is at the request of the Office of The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

3. The Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, has been informed of this transfer. It is requested that you notify him, in advance, approximate time and date of arrival of these prisoners at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Direct communication is authorized.

4. All personal effects of these prisoners of war, including money, baggage, basic personnel and medical records, should be transferred with them. If any of these prisoners requires medical attention, it is requested that you make necessary arrangements for adequate care during the transfer.

5. In accordance with an existing directive from the Secretary of War, none of these prisoners should be handcuffed for any reason whatsoever.

6. It is requested further that you inform this office date of completed transfer.

For The Provost Marshal General:

SECRET

I. B. Summers,
Colonel, C.M.P.,
Director, Prisoner of War Division.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IMMEDIATE ACTION

McLay B.

SPMGO (50) 253.91

18 June 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

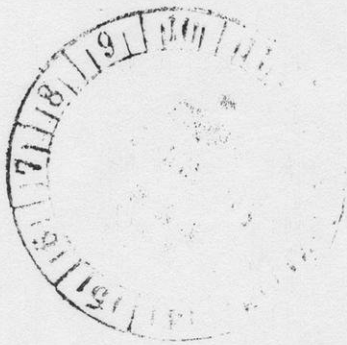
1. This will confirm recent telephone conversations between Major Van Slyke, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, Office of the Provost Marshal General, concerning the transfer of Japanese prisoners of war.

2. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested to transfer, under guard, approximately eighty-five (85) Japanese prisoners of war, consisting of sixty-four (64) Japanese civilians (including three under eighteen years of age), and twenty-one (21) Japanese prisoner of war patients, consisting of three (3) noncommissioned officers, ten (10) enlisted men, three (3) civilians, and five (5) Korean civilians, their personal effects and records, from the Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, Fort McDowell, California, to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

3. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested further to inform you, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination. *3*

4. It is requested that upon arrival of these prisoners of war at destination, you accept custody from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and intern them at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:



A. M. TOLLEFSON
Colonel, CMP, Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office



JJ Ferris:CH;76694
PWODivPMG014June45

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/2/97

McCoy

SPMGO (50) 253.91

26 June 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

1. This will confirm recent telephone conversations between Major Van Slyke, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, this office, concerning the transfer of Japanese prisoners of war.

2. It was requested that all Japanese officer and noncommissioned officer prisoners of war, their personal effects and records, be transferred, under guard, from Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to the custody of the Commanding General, Eighth Service Command, at Prisoner of War Branch Camp, Kenedy, Texas, with the following exceptions:

a. The following named prisoners are to remain at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin:

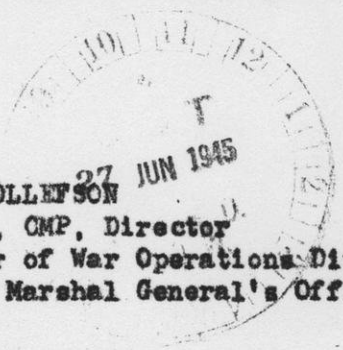
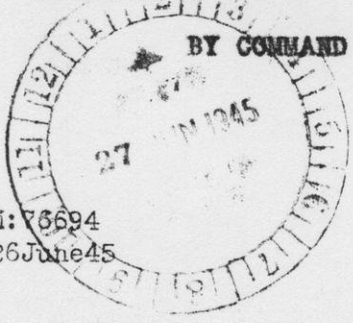
Ota, Kyoshi	Ensign	14J-94-NA
Onuki, Hiromaro	2nd Lt.	41J-2591-MI
Yamauchi, Takeo	Prov. 2nd Lt.	41J-2471-MI

b. All Japanese prisoner of war patients whose illnesses require general hospital care and treatment are to remain at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

3. The Commanding General, Eighth Service Command, has been informed of this transfer, and it is requested that you inform him, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination.

4. It is requested further that the Office of the Provost Marshal General be informed names, ranks, and serial numbers of prisoners of war transferred and date of completed transfer.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:



A. M. TOLLEFSON
Colonel, CMP, Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office

Ferris:AM:78694
MODivPMGO26June45

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IMMEDIATE ACTION

Mc Coy

SPMGO (50) 253.91

19 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

1. This will confirm telephone conversation of 14 July between Captain Carpenter, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, Office of the Provost Marshal General, concerning the transfer of Japanese prisoners of war.

2. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested to transfer, under guard, on or about 18 July 1945, approximately two hundred and fifty-nine (259) Japanese prisoners of war, their personal effects and records, from Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, Fort McDowell, California, to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, as follows:

(a) Able-bodied

One hundred and eighty-six (186) Japanese enlisted men (including one (1) to be placed in protective custody).

Fifty-three (53) Japanese civilians.

(b) Patients

- Eleven (11) Japanese enlisted men, Class 3
- One (1) Japanese enlisted man, Class 2
- Four (4) Japanese civilians, Class 3
- One (1) Japanese civilian, Class 1-B
- Two (2) Koreans, Class 3
- One (1) Korean, Class 1-C

3. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested further to inform you, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination.

4. It is requested that, upon arrival of these prisoners of war at destination, you accept custody from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and intern them at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

5. This transfer is at the request of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LUTES:

23 JUL 1945

GJFerris:mes:76694
PWODivPMGO19July45

CLIFFORD S. URWILLER
Colonel, CE, Acting Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office

See memo 11 July 45, G-2 file

IMMEDIATE ACTION

PROVIDE TO CAMP OPERATIONS BRANCH - ROOM 17B6



DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By *mg* NARA Date *8/2/97*

IMMEDIATE ACTION

McCoy

SPMGO (50) 253.91

28 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

9

1. This will confirm telephone conversations of 24 and 25 July 1945 between Major Van Slyke, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, Office of the Provost Marshal General, concerning the transfer of Japanese prisoners of war.

2. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested to transfer, under guard, on or before 27 July 1945, approximately three hundred and thirteen (313) Japanese prisoners of war, their personal effects and records, from Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, Fort McDowell, California, to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin:

(a) Able-bodied

Two hundred and twenty-eight (228) Japanese enlisted men.

Seventy-nine (79) Japanese civilians.

(b) Patients

- Two (2) Japanese enlisted men, Class 3
- One (1) Japanese civilian, Class 2
- Two (2) Koreans, Class 3
- One (1) Korean, Class 2.

3. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested further to inform you, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination.

4. It is requested that, upon arrival of these prisoners of war at destination, you accept custody from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and intern them at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

5. This transfer is at the request of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LUTES:

*G-2 memo dated
24 July, filed in
G-2 file.*

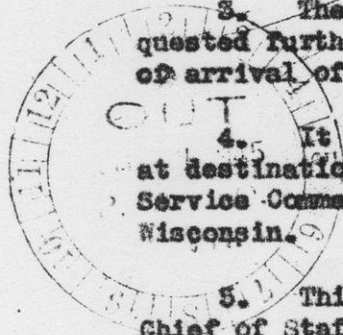
A. M. TOLLESON
Colonel, CMP, Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office

GJFerris:mes:76694
PWODivPMGO27July45

IMMEDIATE ACTION

GJFerri

RETURN TO CAMP OPERATIONS BRANCH - ROOM 1706



DECLASSIFIED
 Authority MND 740 063
 By mg NARA Date 8/2/97

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SPMGO (50) 253.91

7 September 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
 Sixth Service Command
 Chicago 6, Illinois

1. This will confirm telephone conversations of 5 and 7 September 1945 between Major Van Slyke, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, Office of the Provost Marshal General, concerning the disposition of approximately eighty-three (83) Japanese prisoners of war of Okinawan origin, presently interned at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

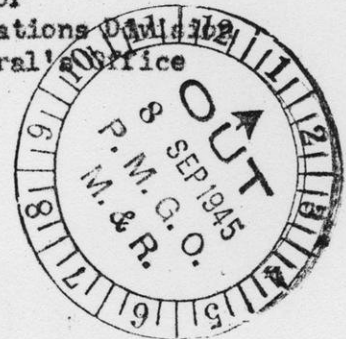
2. It was requested that you transfer, under guard, immediately, the eighty-three (83) prisoners of war mentioned in the preceding paragraph, their personal effects and records, from Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to the custody of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, at Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, Fort McDowell, California.

3. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been informed of this transfer, and it is requested that you inform him, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination.

4. It is requested further that the Office of the Provost Marshal General be informed date of completed transfer.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:

A. M. TOLLEFSON
 Colonel, CMP, Director
 Prisoner of War Operations Office
 Provost Marshal General's Office



GJ Ferris:CH:76694
 PWO Div PMGO7Sept45

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By *mg* NARA Date 8/2/97

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Maloy

SPMGO (50) 253.91

13 September 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Prisoner of War Patients

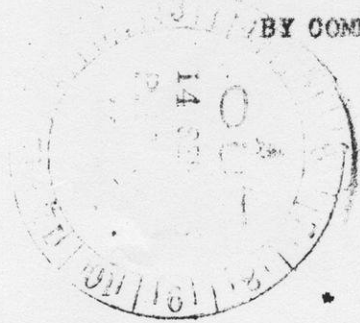
TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

1. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested to transfer, under guard, fourteen (14) prisoner of war patients, consisting of seven (7) Japanese and seven (7) Koreans, their personal effects and records, from Madigan General Hospital, Fort Lewis, Washington, to your custody at Station Hospital, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

2. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, has been requested further to inform you, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoner of war patients at destination.

3. It is requested that, upon arrival of these prisoner of war patients at destination, you accept custody from the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, and hospitalize them at Station Hospital, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:



A. M. TOLLEFSON
Colonel, CMP, Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office

14 SEP 1945



GJFerris:GS:76694
PWODiv:PMGO:13Sept45

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority MND 740 063
 By MS NARA Date 8/2/97

A. Ferris

Telephone Conversation Between Major Van Slyke, Sixth Service Command, and Colonel Urwiller

Major V. We have there 3 ^{Formosians} ~~promotions~~ of 144 Koreans. We have kept the Koreans separately. They thought it was a good idea up there. Do you want to include them right in that shipment?

Col. U. Well, we're working on that now. I don't know just how we are going to include them in but you've also got some patients up there.

Major V. We have 175 that are no good for work at all.

Col. U. What are they, disabled or what?

Major V. They're battle casualties, not even light duty they say.

Col. U. Not even light duty.

Major V. You might take these figures down if you'd like to.

Col. U. Go ahead.

Major V. ^{Formosians} ~~promotion~~ 3-- Koreans 144, non-effective--175 and what we call extra cooperatives, those are those 10 men that are loyal to this country that have to be separated. The balance 2365 are made up of Japs either soldiers or civilians who are ~~not~~ able to work.

Col. U. 2365.

Major V. If it's possible when we're clearing it out of course we'd like to clear out the whole shooting match.

Col. U. Well, we want to. That's what we're working on. We're going to clean out the whole thing.

Major V. That's fine.

Col. U. We called your 6th Service Command Surgeon about the cases that are in the hospital and what we thought we could do, we know he's got 10 tubercular cases and 3 leprosy cases and possibly some others and what we thought we could do was to attach to the train a pullman car with the leprosy cases in one compartment, the tubercular cases in other compartments and if any litter cases send them along.

Major V. I see.

Col. U. But-----.

Transcribed 12:00 PM, 21 Sept 1945

Koreans	144
Formosians	3
Extra Coop (segregated)	10
Non effectives	175
Able bodied	2365
	<hr/>
	2697

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/21/97

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SPMGO (50) 253.91

26 September 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Japanese Prisoners of War

TO: Commanding General
Sixth Service Command
Chicago 6, Illinois

1. This will confirm recent telephone conversations between Major Van Slyke, your headquarters, and Lieutenant Ferris, this office, concerning the transfer of approximately two thousand seven hundred (2700) Japanese prisoners of war.

2. It was requested that you transfer, under guard, to arrive at destination not later than 5 October 1945, all Japanese prisoners of war (approximately two thousand seven hundred (2700), including all patients and Japanese prisoners of Korean and Formosan origin), their personal effects and records, from Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to the custody of the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command.

3. Direct communication has been authorized in order that the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, may communicate with your headquarters concerning the details of this transfer.

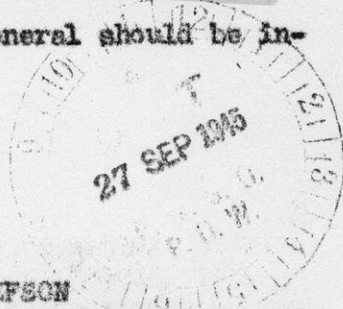
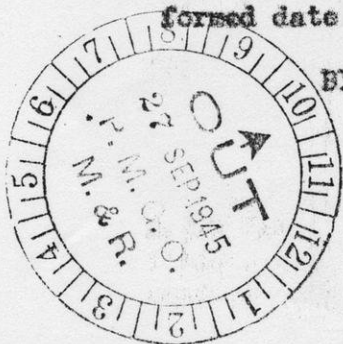
4. The Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, will make the necessary arrangements with your headquarters for the transfer of American administrative and guard personnel as follows:

- a. Eleven (11) officers, now on duty with this group of prisoners of war.
- b. Forty-three (43) enlisted men overhead.
- c. Three hundred (300) enlisted men guards.

This personnel will accompany the movement of prisoners of war.

5. The Office of the Provost Marshal General should be informed date of completed transfer.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:



A. M. TOLLEFSON
Colonel, CMP, Director
Prisoner of War Operations Division
Provost Marshal General's Office

IMMEDIATE ACTION

GJFerris:CH:76694
PWODivPMGO26Sep45

RETURN TO CAMP OPERATIONS BRANCH - ROOM 1706

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/21/97

SUBJECT: Requested Transfer of P.W.

TO: Commanding Officer

McCoy

 Unteroffizier Ernst Maurer
 7WG 45672
 P.O.W. Cp., Cp., McCoy,
 c./o.G.P.O.Box 20, New York.

P.O.W. Camp, Camp McCoy

- Washington 25, D. C., 15 February 1946.
 1. It is requested that P.O.W. Gefreiter Georg Maurer, 8 WG 17249 be transferred from P.O.W. Camp Herne, Texas to P.O.W. Camp, Camp McCoy, or that the above Unteroffizier Ernst Maurer, 7 WG 45672, be transferred from P.O.W. Camp, Camp McCoy to POW Camp Herne, Texas.
2. The above named POWs are brothers and would like if possible to be united in one camp.

Obergefreiter Johann Kohler

7WG 46460

POW Camp, Cp McCoy, c/1 G.P.O.Box 20 New York

Unteroffizier Ernst Maurer.

1. It is requested that POW Gefreiter Paul Kohler, 5WG-2250 be transferred from POW Camp Ashford to POW Camp McCoy, Wisc.
2. The above named POWs are brother and would like if possible to be united in one camp.

Johann Kohler
 Obergefreiter

Gefreiter Paul Armbruster, 7WG 46275

Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy
c/o G.P.O. Box 20, New York, N.Y.

1. It is requested that P.O.W. Gefreiter Otto Armbruster, 4WG-34394 be transferred from POW Camp Opelika to POW Camp Camp McCoy, Wisc.
2. The above named POWs are brothers and would like if possible to be united in one camp.

Paul Armbruster, Febr.

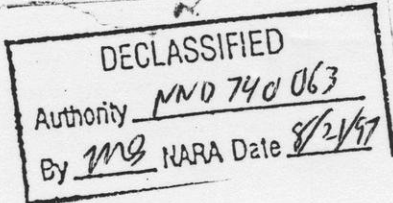
Gefreiter Josef Wanner

7WG 45401

P.O.W. Camp, Camp McCoy
c.o. G.P.O. Box 20
New York, N.Y.

1. It is requested that POW Franz Wanner, 4WG 35592, be transferred from POW Camp, Camp Shelby, Miss. to POW Camp, Camp McCoy.
2. The above named POWs are brothers and would like if possible to be united in one camp.

Gefreiter Josef Wanner



P/W Dig., PMGO,
 Pamplin, H.C./76666

Camp McCoy

SPMGA (47) 253.91

30 July 1943

SUBJECT: **Transfer of German Prisoners of War.**

TO: The Commanding General,
 Sixth Service Command,
 Civic Opera Building,
 20 N-Wacker Drive,
 Chicago, Illinois.

1. It is requested that the following named German prisoners of war, presently interned at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, be transferred, under guard, as indicated below:

 Lieutenant Hans M. Goetz, 30-24-NA, to Prisoner of War Camp, Crossville, Tennessee.

 Georg Bracher, 30-23-NA, and Karl Heinz Thiem 30-19-NA, to Prisoner of War Camp, Stringtown, Oklahoma.

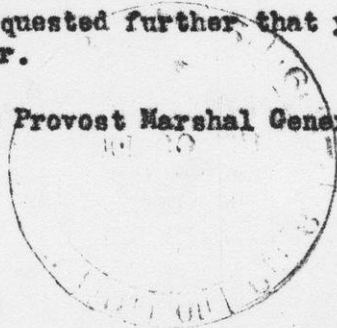
2. All personal effects of these prisoners, including money, baggage, basic personnel and medical records, should be transferred with them. If any of these prisoners requires medical attention, it is requested that you make necessary arrangements for adequate care during the transfer.

3. It is requested that you inform the Commanding Generals of the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands, in advance, approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners at destination. Direct communication is authorized.

4. In accordance with an existing directive from the Secretary of War, none of these prisoners should be handcuffed for any reason whatsoever.

5. It is requested further that you inform this office date of completed transfer.

For The Provost Marshal General:



I. B. Summers,
 Colonel, G.M.P.,
 Director, Prisoner of War Division.

cc: Information Branch

INT., BR., FILE COPY, ROOM 2828

EGL

SRK
 H. C./afb.

Laugh, J. B.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

C. McCoy

POW DIV.
Kavanaugh, J.B.
76666
Initials: SE
Date: 8/14/43

SECRET

SFMGA (29) 253.91

18 August 1943

AIR-MAIL

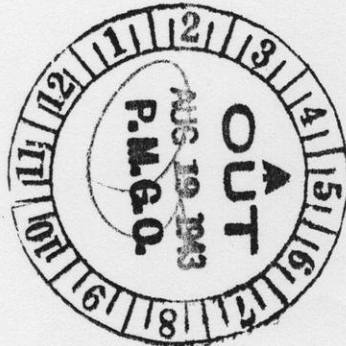
2524631

SUBJECT: Transfer German Prisoners of War (Polish Origin)

TO: The Commanding General,
Eighth Service Command,
Santa Fe Building,
Dallas 2, Texas.

1. It is requested that you transfer the following named prisoners of war, their personal effects, money and records, from prisoner of war camps listed below to custody of the Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin:

- a. From Camp Polk, Louisiana:
Kisiala, Franz, 8WG-21461
Kaiser, Ludwig, 8WG-21281
Operskalski, Siegfried, 8WG-21283
Stawski, Josef, 8WG-35384
Mrosek, Richard, 8WG-21737
Wawrsyczak, Albin, 8WG-21742
Zawadzki, Franz, 8WG-21065
Lipp, Josef, 8WG-21760
- b. From Stringtown, Oklahoma:
Wisowski, Gerard, 7G-109NA
- c. From Roswell, New Mexico:
Bensch, Ludwig, 23708
Kalkowski, Bernard, 24060



2. It is requested that you inform the Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, in advance, the approximate time and date of arrival of these prisoners at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin.

3. It is requested further that this transfer be effected with the least practicable delay, and this office informed the date of completed transfer.

For The Provost Marshal General:

/sac

1 cc by J.B.K.
WBG

Earl L. Edwards,
Major, C.M.P.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

SECRET

POW DIV. Operations Branch, File Copy Room 2828

E.L.E.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/21/97

SECRET

SECRET

Auth: The P.M.G.

Initials: ESLDate: 8/21/43 AT/jdHEADQUARTERS
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
HEARNE, TEXAS

383.6

23 August 1943

SUBJECT: Prisoners of War of Polish Nationality.

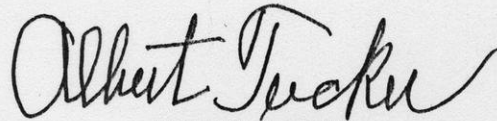
TO : Commanding General
Headquarters, Eighth Service Command
Army Service Forces
Dallas 2, Texas

(Attention: Internal Security Division)

1. In compliance with instructions contained in letter, Headquarters Eighth Service Command, 18 August 1943, file PM 383.6, which in turn cites a letter from the Adjutant General, file SPX 383.6 (3 Aug 43)OP-S-SPAAM, dated 8 August 1943, there is listed below German Prisoners of War identified as being of Polish nationality and desire to enter the Polish Army.

Gaszkowski, Siegmund	8WG 17160
Gluza, Josef	8WG 17428
Nalez, Thadeus	8WG 17523
Noczynski, George	8WG 17256
Sadzikowski, Henryk	8WG 4384
Wewiora, Eduard	8WG 17109.

2. It is requested that telegraphic authority be sent this station authorizing the transfer of the above German Prisoners of War to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.



ALBERT TUCKER
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

P/W Div., PMGO,
Pamplin, H.C./76666.

(SPMGA (47) 253.91, 26 August 1943)

SECRET

Cf Mc Coy
AIR-MAIL

SECRET
Auth.: The P.M.G.
Initials: ELK
Date: 26 Aug/43

It is requested that, upon arrival, you accept one (SPMGA (47) 253.91) **26 August 1943** German prisoners of war of Polish origin now at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin.

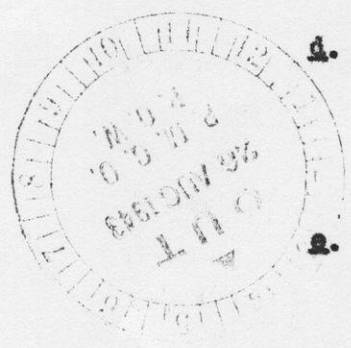
SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoners of War (Polish Origin).

TO: The Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

1524979

1. The Commanding Generals of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Service Commands have been requested to transfer to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin, the following named fifteen (15) German prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camps indicated:

- a. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Forrest, Tennessee:
Private Parzyk, Emil
- b. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Phillips, Kansas:
Zimmer, Gerhard, 21565
Majtas, Jan, 24967
- c. From Prisoner of War Camp, Trinidad, Colorado:
Gora, George
Pojda, Zygfryd
Pieper, Alfred
Biernat, Ludwig
Luziuk, Kazimierz
Radtke, Oton
- d. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Grubbs, Oklahoma:
Schiporowski, Wladislans, SWG-12988
Rykaczewski, Konrad, SWG-11387
Zabrocki, Alois, SWG-12205
Zurawski, Johann, MBS-993
- e. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Swift, Texas:
Bogdoll, Gerard, SWG-26640
Kakoscke, Reinhold, SWG-26722



2. The Commanding Generals, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Service Commands, have been requested to inform you, in advance, approximate date and time of arrival of the above prisoners at Sparta, Wisconsin. Direct communication is authorized.

[Signature]
Pamplin, H. C./afb.

SECRET

JBK
WBG
[Handwritten initials]

[Signature]
EGL

DECLASSIFIED

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Authority MND 740 063
By mg NARA Date 8/2/97

McCoy

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SECRET
Initials: E L E
Date: 1/Sept/43

SPMGA (47) 253.91

Army Service Forces
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

1 September 1943

AIR MAIL

2525243

SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoners of War (Polish Only)

TO: The Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

OUT
SEP 1 1943
P.M.G.O.

1. The Commanding Generals of the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands have been requested to transfer to your custody a Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the following named German prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camps indicated:

a. From Prisoner of War Camp, Aliceville, Alabama.

Morawetz, Herbert	4WG-2096
Fritz, Hans J.	4WG-1989
Brachman, Alois	4WG-1938
Lazar, Gerhard	4WG-2076
Dombrowski, Anton	4WG-4237
Roszczyk, Erhart	4WG-2970

b. From Prisoner of War Camp, Hearne, Texas.

Gaszkowski, Siegmund	8WG 17160
Gluza, Jozef	8WG 17428
Nalecz, Tadeusz	8WG 17523
Noczynski, Jerzy	8WG 17256
Sadzikowski, Henryk	8WG 4384
Wewiora, Eduard	8WG 17109

c. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

Bober, Max	ISN-118228
Bandura, Paul	6488
Cieslar, Karl	MBS-312
Drabik, Franz	225
Kuchta, Norbert	25256
Salamon, Theofil	MBS-212
Schulz, Johann	MBS-139

Handwritten initials
Pamplin, H. C./vcw
J. B.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

OPERATIONS BRANCH, ROOM 2828

SECRET
EGL

K

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/21/97

McCoy

service

(SPMGA (47) 253.91, 1 September 1943, Cont'd.)

SECRET
Initials E L E
Date 1/Sept/43

Sliwinski, Tadeusz 113107
Szramkowski, Waclaw 897
Wollny, Paul 113179

2. The Commanding Generals of the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands have been requested to inform you, in advance, of the approximate date of arrival of the above prisoners of war. Direct communication is authorized.

3. It is requested that, upon arrival, you accept custody of the above prisoners and intern them with other German prisoners of war of Polish origin now at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Earl L. Edwards,
Major, C.M.P.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

K

IMMEDIATE ACTION

McCoy

SECRET
Auth: The P.M.G.
Initials: *JK*
Date: *9/13/43*

SPMGA (29) 253.91

AIR MAIL

Army Service Forces
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

13 September 1943

SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoners of War (Polish Origin)

**TO: The Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.**

OUT
SEP 13 1943
P.M.G.C.

The Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, has been requested to transfer the following named prisoners of war camps, listed below, to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin:

a. From Prisoner of War Camp, Opelika, Alabama:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Wysocki, Alfons | 4WG 32203 |
| Grzegorzek, Franz | 4WG 33676 |
| Karbowski, Franz | 4WG 33640 |
| Racki, Wacław | 4WG 33691 |
| Dudzik, Franz | 4WG 33631 |
| Kopec, Johann | 4WG 33682 |
| Kaczmarczyk, Josef | 4WG 32150 |
| Krolitzek, Heinrich | 4WG 33741 |
| Olkiewicz, Stanislaus | 4WG 32176 |
| Tylicki, Mieczyslaus | 4WG 32202 |
| Hermann, Eduard | 8WG 1892 |
| Binkowski, Zygmunt | 4WG 33673 |
| Zapisocki, Alexander | 4WG 33701 |
| Bekesz, Leopold | 4WG 33624 |
| Szwandt, Rudolf | 4WG 33698 |
| Lesniak, Alfons | 8WG 1901 |
| Placek, Miroslaw | 4WG 33690 |
| Mucha, Stanislaus | 4WG 32396 |
| Griffkowski, Bernard | 4WG 32225 |
| Brozoska, Bruno | 4WG 32126 |

1525849

b. From Prisoner of War Camp, Fort McClellan, Alabama:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Nesterok, Josef | ISN 4WG-30822 |
| Schulz, Edward | ISN 4WG-30817 |
| Matuschak, Leon | ISN 4WG-30818 |

JK
Kavanaugh, J. B./afb.

WBG

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SECRET

cc: Information Bureau

OPERATIONS BRANCH FILE COPY, ROOM 2828

EGL

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/2/97

P/W Div., PMGO,
Kavanaugh, J.B./76666.

IMMEDIATE ACTION McCoy
AIR MAIL

(SPMGA (29) 253.91; 13 September 1943, Cont'd.)

g. Assigned at Fort McClellan, presently on peanut-picking detail, last at Americus Air Base, Americus, Georgia:

Wylenzek, Wilhelm ISN 31G-2756

d. From Albany Air Base, Albany, Georgia:

Mularczyk, Eduard ISN (Unknown)
Tymann, Benedikt ISN (Unknown)

2. The Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, has been requested to inform you, in advance, approximate time and date of arrival of these prisoners at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Direct communication is authorized.

3. It is requested that, upon arrival of these prisoners at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, you accept custody from the Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, and intern them at Camp McCoy with other German prisoners of Polish origin presently at that camp.

For The Provost Marshal General:

- 490 33540
 - 490 33691
 - 490 33693
 - 490 33692
 - 490 32150
 - 490 33741
 - 490 33176
 - 490 32302
 - 490 33694
 - 490 1901
 - 490 33690
 - 490 33776
 - 490 32228
 - 490 32130
- Earl L. Edwards,
Major, U.S.A.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

1525043

From Prisoner of War Camp, Fort McClellan, Alabama:

- 134 490-30922
- 134 490-30817
- 134 490-30818

IMMEDIATE ACTION SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By mg NARA Date 8/2/97

Prisoner of War Div. *McCoy*
Kavanaugh, JB - 76666

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SPMCA (29) 253.91 **SECRET**

SECRET
Auth.: The P.M.G.
Initials: *SLK*
Date: *9/10/43*

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

16 September 1943

AIR MAIL

SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoners of War (Polish Origin).

TO: The Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

1526131

1. The Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, has been requested to transfer, under guard, from the prisoner of war camps listed below, to your custody at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the following named seventeen (17) German prisoners of war of Polish origin:

a. From Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

- Chudzinski, Franz
- Gorall, Josef
- Prusakowski, Felix
- Rotzanski, Boleslaw
- Rzok, Josef
- Sakutek, Johann
- Schlinok, Paul
- Sandrowicz, Edmund
- Schulik, Alfred
- Garselka, Willi
- Jagoda, Franz
- Raschek, Alois
- Dochanek, Robert
- Bonczyk, Josef
- Hoffmann, Johann

- LWV-21524
- LWV-20211
- LWV-20196
- LWV-20190
- LWV-22781
- LWV-21631
- LWV-21174
- LWV-21635
- (ISN not available)
- " "
- " "
- " "
- " "
- " "
- " "
- " "



b. From Prisoner of War Camp, Crossville, Tennessee.

- Firlus, Johann
- Ebert, Gerhard

ETO-51511
35069

SECRET

cc: Information Bureau

J. B./vew

IMMEDIATE ACTION OPERATIONS BR., ROOM 2828

POW DIV.
SUMMERS, I. E.
72006

20 October 1943

SPMGA 383.6 (48)

Department of State,
Special Division,
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Bernard Guller.

Gentlemen:

The following German prisoners of war now at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, claim to be of the nationalities indicated below:

Czech

Karl Cygonek
Rudolf Dobry
Anton Hlubek
Alois Sadlik
Ladislav Vorisek

Yugoslav

Franjo Nasko

Russian

Vladimir Nikolajew

It is recommended that the appropriate representatives of the countries involved be notified. There is no objection to these men being interviewed if accompanied by a member of your division. I remain,

Very respectfully,

I. E. SUMMERS,
Colonel, C.R.P.,
Director, Prisoner of War Division

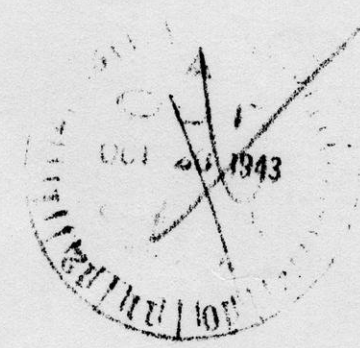
IES

llv

c.c: Info. Div.

ENC FILE COPY

*Send to operations
to note before file
I.E.*



<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
ADAM, Gustav	8WG-15363
ADAMSCHKEK, Josef	4WG-1660
BANDURA, Paul	8IG-83373-MI
BEKESCH, Leopold	4WG-33624
BENSCH, Ludwig	8WG-23708
BIALON, Alois	4WG-21225
BIAS, Stefan	4WG-7
BINKOWSKI, Zygmunt	4WG-33673
BOBIER, Max	MBS-118228-MI
BOCHONEK, Herbert	4WG-20489
BOGDOLL, Gerhard	8WG-26640
BONCZYK, Josef	4WG-22619
BRACHMAN, Alois	4WG-1938
BRIGER, Johann	8WG-3723
BUGDOLL, Johann	7WG-5019
BUJOK, Paul	5WG-6823
BUNK, Klemens	8WG-2476
CHUDZINSKI, Franciszek	4WG-21524
CIESLAR, Karl	MBS-312-MI
CYGONEK, Karl	8WG-3727
CZARNECKI, Alois	5WG-1202
DAVID, Johannes	8WG-7347
DOBRY, Rudolf	5WG-570
DOMBROWSKI, Anton	4WG-4237
DRABIK, Franz	8WG-225-MI
DRZOSGA, Nikolaus	8WG-6577
DUDZIK, Franciszek	4WG-33631
EHRESMANN, Viktor	MBS-25464-MI
FABIA, Karl	5WG-1252
FEICHT, Otto	58826-MI
FRANKE, Alfons	4WG-1210
FRANKEWICZ, Jan	8WG-6842
FRIEDENBERGER, Otto	31-G-1016
FRTIZ, Hans Joachim	4WG-1989
GARSCHKA, Wilhelm	4WG-21454
GASZKOWSKI, Siegmund	8WG-17160
GLUZA, Josef	8WG-17428
GOLESZNY, Emil	8479-MI
GORALL, Josef	4WG-20241
GORZYNSKI, Chester	8WG-1887
GRAJEK, Josef	8WG-3760
GREJCZYK, Leo	8WG-2755
GRUZELENSKI, Franz	8WG-125-MI
GRZEGORZIEK, Franciszek	4WG-33676
HABRASCHKA, Georg	8WG-7383
HAPETTA, Roman	81-G-30471
HEINRICH, Feliks	8WG-44372
HERMANN, Edward	8WG-1892
HERMANN, Viktor	7WG-5150
HLUBEK, Anton	5WG-691
HUEBSCH, Josef H.	5WG-1393
JAGODA, Franz	4WG-20414
KABAT, Johann	4WG-783
KACZMARCZYK, Jozef	4WG-32150
KADOCZ, Alfred	8WG-3799
KAISER, Ludwig	8WG-21281
KALKOWSKI, Bernard	8WG-24060
KAMINSKI, Bruno	5WG-1421
KAMINSKY, Georg	5G-78-NA
KANDELOR, Gerhard	8WG-3802
KANIEWSKI, Alex	8JG-2552
KARLOWSKI, Franciszek	4WG-33640
KASPERZYK, Josef	7WG-5018
KUJE, Florian	8WG-3805

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
KISIALA, Franz	8WG-21461
KLINIKOWSKI, Johann	4WG-20494
KNASS, Alfred	8WG-2310
KOLONDR., Josef	MBS-210-MI
KOPEC, Jan	4WG-33682
KOSLOWSKI, Theodor	4WG-1792
KROLICZEK, Henryk	4WG-33741
KRYJON, Erich	8WG-7425
KRZEBIETKE, Johann	8WG-2570
KRZEMPEK, Emil	7WG-5017
KRZONKALLA, Alfons	8WG-6679
KUCHTA, Norbert	8WG-25256-MI
KURZAWSKI, Feliks	7WG-5158
KURZYNSKI, Franz	7WG-5298
KWASNY, Alois	8WG-2830
LATOS, Alex	8WG-2579
LAZAR, Gerhard	4WG-2076
LESNIAK, Alfons	8WG-1901
LIPP, Josef	8WG-21760
LORENZ, Eduard	B8A-044119-MI
MAGIERA., Maksymiljan	5WG-106
MASCHIK, Bernhard	8WG-3847
MATUSIAK, Leon	4WG-30818
MAYTAS, Johann	7WG-24967
MORAWIETZ, Herbert	4WG-2096
MROSEK, Richard	8WG-21737
MUCHA, Stanislaw	4WG-32396
MULARCZK, Edward	4WG-30449
NALEZ, Tadeus	8WG-17523
NASKO, Franz	5WG-183
NESTEROK, Josef	4WG-30822
NIKOLAJEVI, Wladimir	8WG-1192
OLKIEWICZ, Stanislaw	4WG-32176
OPERSKILSKI, Siegfried	8WG-21283
PARZYK, Emil	4WG-21347
PASIEKA, Boleslaus	7WG-5003
PAWLAS, Stanislaus	7WG-5080
PIERONCZYK, Karl	4WG-842
PLACEK, Miroslaw	4WG-33690
PRUSAKOWSKI, Felix	4WG-20396
PRZECHELEWSKI, Kurt	MBS-184-MI
PRZYBYLL, Georg	8WG-2609
PUTYNKOWSKI, Florian	8WG-7669
RACKI, Waclaw	4WG-33691
RASCHEK, Alois	4WG-21472
RETMANSKI, Boleslaw	4WG-20498
RIEMANN, Anton	8WG-2879
ROMANEK, Josef	7WG-5188
RYDZINSKI, Ludwig	8WG-3373
RYKACZEWSKI, Konrad	8WG-11387
RZOK, Josef	4WG-22785
SADLIK, Alois	8WG-3887
SADZIKOWSKI, Henryk	8WG-4384
SALAMON, Theofil	MBS-212-MI
SAWILA, Mieczyslaus	7WG-5004
SCHIBIELOK, Richard	31-G-3809
SCHIMANSKI, Feliks	8WG-7685
SCHIPOROWSKI, Wladisoaus	8WG-15988
SCHLPRIT, Josef	8WG-6745
SCHLIMOK, Paul	4WG-21476
SCHULIK, Alfred	4WG-21477
SCHULZ, Johann	MBS-139-MI
SCHYMURA., Theodor	8WG-1629
SCZODROK, Paul	4WG-640

HEADQUARTERS 1640 S. U

PAJ/ps

CAMP MCGY INTERNMENT CAMP

CAMP MCGY, WISCONSIN

Page 3.

21 October 1943

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>
SIKORA, Florian	8WG-18913
SITKOWSKI, Mieczystaw	8WG-6182
SKORA, Erich	8WG-15464
SKRZIDLO, Ludwig	4WG-880
SLIWINSKI, Tadeus	113104
SMIEJA, Albin	7WG-5007
SOWA, Herbert	8WG-3149
SPANDEL, Karol	7WG-5189
STAWSKI, Josef	8WG-35384
STENCHLY, Josef	5WG-1795
STOLAREK, Paul	8WG-3668
STRYJA, Johann	4WG-1639
SZKATULLA, Josef	31-G-3807
SZKUTEK, Johann	4WG-21634
SZUDROWICZ, Edmund	4WG-21635
SZMELICH, Johann	8WG-3899
SZULC, Eduard	4WG-30817
SZRAMKOWSKI, Wacław	83393
SZWANT, Rudolf	4WG-33698
TOMFOROWSKI, Bruno	5WG-1024
TYLICKI, Mieczyslaw	4WG-32202
TYMAN, Benedykt	4WG-30451
URBANCZYK, Emil	8WG-2174-MI
VORISEK, Ladislav	5WG-1039
WALUS, Josef	7WG-5149
WAWRZYCZEK, Albin	8WG-21742
WEGNER, Paul	8WG-3182-MI
WEWIORA, Eduard	8WG-17109
WIEJA, Johann	7WG-14269
WIERZBA, Franz	58867
WILCZEK, Bernhard	4WG-12841
WISCHOWSKI, Gerdt	7G-109-NI
WOLNIK, Emil	4WG-920
WOLINY, Paul	113179
WOSNITZ, Franz	4WG-12466
WOZINSKI, Bruno	31G-3805
WYLENZEK, Wilhelm	31G-2756
WYROBEK, Alois	8WG-2945
WYSOCKI, Alfons	4WG-32203
ZABROCKI, Alois	8WG-12205
ZAJACZKOWSKI, Wojciech	7WG-5013
ZAPISOCKI, Aleksander	4WG-33701
ZAMADZKI, Franz	8WG-21065
ZDUNEK, Josef	7WG-6295
ZERTKA, Alois	7WG-5199
ZIMMER, Gerhard	7WG-25156
ZURAWSKI, Johann	MBS-993-MI
ZYNIICKI, Bronislaw	MBS-347-MI
GORA, Georg	7WG-34655
LUZIUK, Kasimir	7WG-35195
PIEPER, Alfred	7WG-35223
POJNA, Siegfried	7WG-34301
RADTKE, Otto	7WG-35230

Paul Johnson
 PAUL R. JOHNSON
 Capt. C. M. P.
 Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MS NARA Date 8/21/97

McCoy

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
Auth: The P.M.G.
SE
11/18/43

SPMGA (47) 253.91

Army Service Forces
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

18 November 1943

AIR MAIL

SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoners of War.

TO: The Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

1. According to the records of this office, approximately seven (7) German prisoners of war of Czechoslovakian or Yugoslavian origin are presently interned at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

2. It is requested that all prisoners of war presently at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, who were born in Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia, be transferred, under guard, with their personal effects and records, to the custody of the Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCain, Mississippi.

3. The Commanding General, Fourth Service Command, has been informed of this transfer. It is requested that you inform him, in advance, the approximate time and date of arrival of the above prisoners of war at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCain, Mississippi.

4. It is requested that this office be informed the names and serial numbers of prisoners of war included in this transfer and the date of completed transfer.

For The Provost Marshal General:

NOV 19 1943
OUT
11 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Earl L. Edwards,
Major, C.M.P.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

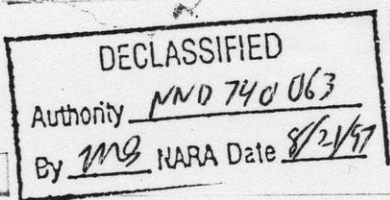
OUT
19 NOV 1943
P.M.G.O.
P.O.W.

CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONS BR., ROOM 2828

Rey
EGL

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amplin, H. C./v&w
[Signature]
MBG



McCoy

PAJ/re

25 January 1944

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: Provost Marshal General,
Washington, D. C.

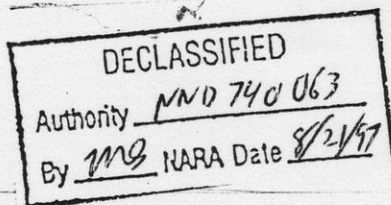
1. Transmitted herewith is corrected WD, PMG Form No. 8.
2. Telegrams sent on transfer of Prisoners of War to Prisoner of War Camp, Alva, Oklahoma stated that 37 Prisoners were to be transferred. The transfer of two Prisoners from this group was cancelled, making only 35 Prisoners transferred.
3. This Form 8 reflects both this change, Prisoners trfd. to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCain, Mississippi, Prisoners received from Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, and also change in German N.C.O. as authorized by telegram from PMG.
4. This Form 8 represent up to date count of Prisoners of War at this camp.

For the Commanding Officer:

Paul A. Johnson
PAUL A. JOHNSON
Capt. C. M. P.
Adjutant

1 Incl.
WD, PMG Form No. 8





ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

PAJ/re

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

1640 S.U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

13 March 1944

Subject: Transfer of Prisoner of War
Felix Kohlhammer - 7WG-5055 Co. 1

To: Commanding General,
Sixth Service Command,
Civic Opera Building,
Chicago, Illinois.
Att: Chief, Provost Marshal Branch.

1. Uffz Alfred Kohlhammer, 7WG-45055, a Prisoner of War, this station states that his brother, Felix Kohlhammer, 7WG-5055, is a prisoner at Prisoner of War Camp, Fort Lewis, Washington. This Hqs. has not verified this statement.

2. Alfred Kohlhammer (7WG-45055) has deposited with this Hqs. \$157.00 in coupons, a sum sufficient to transfer the P.W. to this station at no cost to the government.

3. Request verification and permission to transfer this P.W. to the Prisoner of War Camp at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

For the Commanding Officer:

Paul A. Johnson
PAUL A. JOHNSON
Capt. C. M. P.
Executive Officer

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority MND 740 063
 By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

Headquarters Sixth Service Command, ASF, Security & Intelligence Division,
 Provost Marshal Branch, 1940 Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Ill., 20 April 1944

6th Ind.

RFB/e

PJIP 383.6

7th Ind.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND, ASF, Security & Intelligence Division,
 Provost Marshal Branch, 1940 Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 17 April 1944

TO: Commanding Officer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.
 ATTENTION: Commanding Officer, Prisoner of War Camp

Forwarded.

Attention invited to 4th Indorsement.

By command of Major General AURAND:

/s/ E. R. Bullis
 Major, C.M.P.,
 Chief, Provost and Prisoner of War Section
 Provost Marshal Branch
 Security and Intelligence Division

1 Incl:
 n/c

8th Ind.

SPMGA (58) 383.6

ASF, 6th SvC, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wis., 20 April 1944

TO: Hq. 6th SvC, ASF, Security & Intelligence Division, Provost Marshal Branch,
 1940 Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1. This headquarters is willing to have Soldat Paul Klein (5WG-1924)
 transferred to this camp.

2. Request instructions for making this transfer.

For the Commanding General:

/s/ PAUL A. JOHNSON
 Capt. C.M.P.,
 Executive Officer

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/21/97

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McCoy

(SPMBA (58) 253.91, 28 April 1944, amended)

the necessary details to effect this transfer. Guard personnel is to be furnished by the Sixth Service Command.

4. It is requested that this office be informed date of completed transfer.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Major L. Edwards,
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.P.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

SPMBA (58) 253.91

10th Ind.

Army Service Forces, P.M.G.O., Washington 25, D. C., 28 April 1944. TO:
Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, Civic Opera Building, 20 N. Wacker
Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

1. This office approves the transfer of German Army prisoner of war, Paul Klein, SWG-1924, presently interned at Prisoner of War Camp, Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, provided this transfer can be accomplished without cost to the United States Government, including transportation and meals for the guard personnel.

2. Transfers of this nature can not be charged against future earnings of any prisoner of war. However, withdrawal of trust funds for this purpose may be accomplished under Section 8, Prisoner of War Circular No. 7, dated 9 November 1944.

3. The Commanding General, Fifth Service Command, has been informed of this proposed transfer and direct communication is authorized between your office and the Commanding General, Fifth Service Command, in order to complete

W.
Winkenhof, A., / TS
[Signature]
HWS

- 6 -

Camps Operations Branch, P/W Div.,

room 2828

[Signature]

2482

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Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

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18 February 1944

17 May 1944

SPJIP 383.6

SUBJECT: Disposition of Nine Enlisted Prisoners of War From
Camp McCain

TO: Provost Marshal General's Office
Prisoner of War Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Lt. Winkenhofner

1. Confirming telephone conversation with you today, the above nine enlisted prisoners of war were inmates of Camp McCain, being transferred there some time ago from Camp McCoy. They were returned from Camp McCain to Camp McCoy on 17 February 1944, to be used as witnesses in a general court martial proceedings at Camp McCoy. The Commanding Officer of Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy was about to return them to Camp McCain a short while ago when he was instructed not to do so. Therefore, we would like disposition on these nine enlisted prisoners of war.

For the Commanding General:

E. R. BULLIS
Major, C.M.P.
Chief, Provost and Prisoner of War Section
Provost Marshal Branch
Security and Intelligence Division

ERB:bs
1 Incl.
Cpy wire 2-B-44

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 740 063
By ms NARA Date 8/2/97

~~SECRET~~

McCoy
SECRET
Auth: The P.M.G.
Initials *MS*
Date: 5/22/44

SPMGA (58) 253.91

1st Ind.

Army Service Forces, P.M.G.O., Washington 25, D. C., 22 May 1944.
TO: The Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, Civic Opera Building,
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.

17 May 1944

1. It is requested that you transfer, under guard, the nine (9) German enlisted men, prisoners of war, referred to in basic communication, their personal effects and records, from Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to the custody of the Commanding General, First Service Command, at Prisoner of War Camp, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.
2. The Commanding General, First Service Command, has been informed of this transfer, and it is requested that you inform him, in advance, the approximate date and time of arrival of these prisoners of war at destination.
3. It is requested further that you inform the Commanding General, First Service Command, the names and serial numbers of these prisoners of war in advance of their transfer in order that the Commanding Officer at Prisoner of War Camp, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, will be informed that these nine (9) German prisoners of war are classified as anti-Nazi and that they will be interned with the other anti-Nazi German prisoners of war presently interned at that camp.
4. It is requested also that this office be informed date of completed transfer.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Earl L. Edwards,
Lt. Colonel, C.M.A.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.



1 Incl. n/c

Chief, Provost and Keeper of War Section
Provost Marshal Branch
Security and Intelligence Division

W.
kenhofer, A.J./msf

1522600

~~SECRET~~

Return to Rm. 2824, Camp Operations Branch, P/W Div.

RCG

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Authority MND 740 063
By MG NARA Date 8/2/97

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Dec. 19 1944

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND
Prisoner of War Camp
1640 S. U.
CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

HIR/hjk

383.6 (9)

19 December, 1944

SUBJECT: Transfer of German Prisoner of War.

TO : Provost Marshal General,
Washington 25, D. C.

THRU : Commanding General, 6th Service Command, Civic
Opera Building, Chicago Illinois.
ATTENTION: Provost Marshal Branch.

1. The inclosed request is forwarded for your action.
2. This headquarters can find useful work for an additional German prisoner of war and has no objection to the transfer.
3. The prisoner making the request will pay expenses involved in the transfer. There will be no cost to the government.

HORACE I. ROGERS
Lt. Col., Infantry
Commanding

1 Incl.
Ltr fr Gefr. Ernst Mundkowski
7WG-12834

SPJIP 253.91 1st Ind. VHV;bs
Hq. Sixth Service Command, ASF, Chicago 6, Illinois, 26 December 1944

TO: Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Division,
Washington, 25, D. C.

1. Request decision.

For the Commanding General:

VADER H. VAN SLYKE, JR.
Captain, C.M.P.
Chief, Provost and Prisoner of War Section
Provost Marshal Branch, S&ID

1 Incl: n/c

P W Camp
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

Code #10

(1) Miscellaneous Units

PMG. DET. LIST #100
EXT. COMP. + SENT - 6th Serv. Com.
10 Nov. 45
EEN

(2) Full Name			(3) Internment Serial Number	(4) Date of Birth	(5) Rank or Grade	(6) Organization	(7) Date of Capture	(8) Affiliation with SS, SA, SD, or other secret police organiza- tions.	
Last	First	Middle				Regiment	Battalion	Company	
BRANDT, Reinhold			31G-782141	8 Jan. 1925	Sold.	Hohenstaufen Div. S.S. Pz. Gren. Ers. Btl. 9/27906		8 Jan. 1945	SS
DANJODT, Alfred			31G-1112628	16 May 1927	Sold.	SS Regiment, Der Fuehrer S.K.(E) SS Deutschland, 654		3 Jan. 1945	SS
GEHM, Armin			31G-704989	4 June 1922	Uscha.	Gren. Regt. 115		3 Sept. 1944	SS
HAUSWEILER, Hans			8WG-22038	19 Apr. 1915	Stfw.	Division Stff. Hermann Goering Stabs-Kp. R.G.H. No. 34		11 May 1943	SS
HEINRICH, Karl			93983	2 Nov. 1911	Pvt.	Hohenstaufen Div. 9 SS - Pz. Div.		21 Aug. 1944	SS
LEHAR, Kurt			31G-993055	24 Apr. 1921	Ogefr.	Hohenstaufen Div. 9 Pz. Div. - SS Regt.		19 Jan. 1945	SS
LUEDEMANN, Johann			31G-6450	8 Mar. 1926	Pvt.	Reich Labor Service 8 Det. 175 Group, Reich Labor Service		26 June 1944	
NEUPERT, Karl			31G-1354926	15 Aug. 1922	Ogefr.	S.2./2 Pz. Div., Rgt. Staff		23 Feb. 1945	
RITTER, Gerhard			31G-1107370	18 July 1926	Sold.	SS Div. "Das Reich" SS Nachr Ers Regt/31502		3 Jan. 1945	SS

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CONFIDENTIAL
PRISONER OF WAR CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
APO 512, U. S. ARMY

1 February 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

This report is based on 245,992 pieces of German, Slavic, and Italian incoming and outgoing P/W mail examined by this detachment during the month of January 1945. This represents 44.6 per cent, of the total amount of mail dispatched.

G
2-15

1-CPC-DeLar
3-CSS
4-E
6-SD
1-Kirby
1-PMG
8-MI

SECTION I. INCOMING MAIL

GERMAN MAIL: INCOMING

The following remarks are based on 15,835 pieces of incoming German examined and dispatched. For further information extracted from this mail, see C/S GPW 1881-1884, 1894, 1896, 1900-1902.

H D DI
RAF
AGF
ASF
BFR
GUP
GUS
ADG

24

ATTITUDES AND LIVING CONDITIONS With the approach of the Christmas season German civilians increasingly expressed the hope that the war would end in 1945. Though desiring peace, the people give every indication that they are determined to work to the end. The most notable difference in morale is that the soldiers, with the exception of those aged 18-20, are no longer more cheerful than the civilians, and letters written in November or early December are more fiercely patriotic than those of the preceding two months. Many people with high morale place a great deal of confidence in the V-weapons. Perhaps one reason for the relatively high morale was the widespread feeling that the Germans had nothing to lose and everything to gain. Although some expressed confidence that Germany would win, many more merely detailed--insofar as possible, for the writers often stated they could not say what they wanted--casualties and the abnormalities of living conditions.

High on the list of these abnormalities was the labor shortage and the attendant overwork. Girls attending Oberschulen had to do harvest work for four weeks, because foreigners did not work well at that time. Schools, including all the universities in Vienna, were either closed or, because of the approaching winter and its attendant fuel problem, consolidated in the larger cities. Youths and old men were being called by the Volksturm, the latter for spare-time service, the former on a full-time basis, for such tasks as constructing fortifications. Mothers with children younger than fourteen were able to escape forced labor.

Air raids, frequently described in the Nazi terms of "terror attacks", were disrupting life in industrial centers and causing mass evacuations. Among the shifts in population were evacuations from Bonn to Heilbronn; from Hungary to Horn, Austria; from East Prussia to Zittau, Saxony; from Insterburg to southwest East Prussia; from Dessau to Quedlinburg; from Duren to Bremen; from the Rhineland to Thuringen; from Mannheim to Schifferstadt; from the Saarland to Baidl bei Tirschenreuth; from Memel to Saxony; from Erfurt to Schleusingen; from Duisburg and Saarbrücken to Ural, Allgäu; from Reichenbach to the southern Harz; and from Berlin and Cologne to the Erzgebirge. Morale of residents of towns into which evacuees were sent suffered because the newcomers intensified the housing shortage. Urban morale is generally lower than that of rural areas.

Transportation became as overtaxed as housing; there was some evidence that busses were not running because of the gasoline shortage. Several referred to the stuffing of trains by Allied planes. A woman doctor in Tschau was provoked at not having a car at her disposal as did the Kreisbauernführer. A woman who worked on the Red Cross trains in Bremen complained about wasting time because of their irregularity.

There seems to have been an increase in nervous diseases and almost every letter mentions a sick relative or friend. Hospitals are full. Frequently the cause of illness is deleted but--as is the case with serial numbers and propaganda slogans on letters--there is no consistency. Diphtheria has been prevalent, reaching epidemic proportions in the Berlin area, and there was an outbreak of polio in Hofstettin near Nürnberg. A cripple had to journey all the way to the Harz from Stettin to find a wheel chair.

Authority NND 770123
 By LC NARA Date 8/12/88

DETACHMENT

1 February 1945

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Though the food lacks variety, there is enough; many letters mention an increase in the rations or the butchering the family intends to do. Some families are eating horse meat for the first time. Nevertheless, food is a highly-prized gift for anniversaries and celebrations. Evidence regarding the amount of fuel varied: one household received only three meters of wood for the winter; others had enough. Furniture was expensive and of inferior quality and one writer was loaving the government marriage loan in the bank till after the war for that reason. Residents of Hannover were unable to obtain window glass. In Hamburg the people were compelled by the lack of electricity to use carbide lights. Even in troop hospitals the tobacco shortage was acute. Several writers complained of needing winter clothing, for it was difficult to find anyone to fashion clothes from material the civilians might have. On the other hand, there seemed to be ample photographic film and one writer portraying conditions as normal said he experienced no difficulty in purchasing a cow, an oven, floor boards, and electric lights.

Although movies were virtually the only source of entertainment, a Viennese dramatic school was open in July, the Wuppertal zoo in August, and the Busch circus was touring in November.

A girl earning RM 116 a month reported that was considered good pay. The wife of a P/W with one child received RM 210 a month, and the wife of another prisoner reported having saved RM 2200 in seven months.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS Only pigs weighing less than 3.50 cwt. could be butchered without permission of the Kreisbauernschaft (district farmers' association). One farmer paid RM 900 for a year-old horse, another RM 1100 for one twelve years old. A third farmer reported that he was allowed two draft animals and had ample fodder for them. With the exception of Pomerania, Dachau, and the Niederdonau, mail this month confirmed earlier reports of excellent fruit crops. Good potato crops were reported in Pomerania, the Erzgebirge, the Berlin area, Warthegau, Hesse, Kreis Schweidnitz, the Stettin area, Thuringen, and Kreis Hohenselza; that in Hammerstein was poor. Kreis Hohenselza had its best sugar beet harvest. In Oberfranken last summer there was an epidemic among the cattle, and possibly among other farm animals as well. The grain harvest was good in the Sudetenland, Belgard and Pina, and in the Oberdonau. Guesten-Anhalt reported a straw shortage and in the Cologne area the vegetable crop was poor.

MILITARY ACTIVITY Many letters written in November mention the effects of the Volkssturm, in which service was not greatly disliked because of the good and abundant food received. Men engaged in river traffic were not allowed to join the Volkssturm even when they desired to do so. Boys of fifteen had to do entrenching, as did sixteen-year-old girls near Gurlitz, and some Saxons were sent to East Prussia for that purpose. In November troops for the German counteroffensive were probably staged at Herndorf/Sieg. In Darmstadt there is an officers' school; infantry are being trained at Sylt, and a glider school is located at Grossrueckerswalde. A girl complained of having to report, immediately after an operation, to the RAD, some of whose members are on active service with the Wehrmacht. The Wehrmacht also uses older women as cooks, and in Berlin women were handling the search lights. While one man was shifted from the navy to , an soldier did not return to that branch after a furlough. Contrary to more recent evidence, in November many members of the RAD or Wehrmacht received furloughs. At the same time a man with bad rheumatism had to enter the army. Prisoners and foreigners are working in defense industry in Nienegk near Bitterfeld, Saxony; near Weiz, Eisenberg; in Reichenbach/Eulengebirge; and at Einbeck/Hannover. Bohemia is the site of many military hospitals.

MAIL AND CENSORSHIP Mail from prisoners ordinarily reaches home in about three months and arrives in batches rather than coming regularly. Occasionally hometown papers print letters from prisoners. More of the incoming mail, some a year old although most was written in November and early December 1944, is now being censored by the Zensurstelle (Censorship Office) instead of by the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht. Several instances were found of letters with censorship tape even though the letters had not been opened. Air mail often bore stamps, with the amount running from 10 Pfg. to RM 2.20. Stripings (testing for secret ink) continued to be frequent and enclosed return-address parts of two letters by P/W in American custody had been striped. Most excisions or deletions were for serial numbers of letters.

ROUTING SLIP

GPO 16-34260-3
(Initials)

DETACHMENT

1 February 1945

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diseases, troop locations, and evacuee movements. German censors are deleting addresses of prisoners' relatives in Canada and the U. S. Once again it was possible to restore several German deletions, one of which hoped the war would end soon and the party leaders lose their jobs. Instructions regarding length and frequency of letters still were not uniform, though the Red Cross was compelling families to buy its P/W bulletin and urged all to write but one page. Families were not allowed to send food, presumably because it was perishable; or tobacco; and a writer in Biesson was not permitted to send a Christmas package. The Red Cross told many families not to send packages because the prisoners had ing they needed. German censors had returned articles from packages to many writers. One person, however, reported sending two packages in one week and several writers sent books through the Red Cross and book stores. The Church Help Society sent a book which PWCD has placed on the condemned list. The number of incorrect addresses has dropped considerably.

MISCELLANEOUS All correspondents mentioning the topic agreed that prisoners in Germany, who in some places are even allowed in the cafes without a guard, are well treated. There is a good deal of concern about prisoners in Russian hands, and many worry about the plague in North Africa. The German Red Cross informed one writer that the Allies take all personal property from their prisoners. One letter hinted that prisoners evacuated to Africa received additional pay and another urged a prisoner to take advantage of the educational opportunities in camp. In the Switzerland a personage important enough to receive a state funeral was assassinated. There is regular radio communication between the Germans garrisoning the French ports and the homeland. One husband and wife who feared their having listened to a forbidden station would be detected committed suicide. There are still some Jews in the German army.

ITALIAN MAIL: INCOMING

The following remarks are based on 24,692 pieces of Italian incoming mail examined, which represent 14.6 per cent. of the total amount dispatched. For further information extracted from this mail, see C/S IPW 3041-3043, 3045, 3054, 3057, 3090, 3091.

ATTITUDES Praise for the Allied governments and rejoicing over being liberated become progressively less enthusiastic the longer the territory has been under Allied control. In areas of Southern Italy and Sicily there are references to the "broken promises" of the Allies. The discovery that driving out the Germans does not automatically inaugurate the era of prosperity and plenty has been a bitter one. A Sicilian correspondent summarizes this point of view, "This miserable piece of paper cost ira lira. Long Live Liberty!" The riots protesting the conscription of certain classes of Italians and the popular feeling against this measure are described by several correspondents. They hope their P/W will not be affected by it.

On the whole, opinion is infrequently expressed; family news and the difficulty of earning their bread comprise the subject matter of most letters.

LIVING CONDITIONS As prices of food and clothing continue to rise, they are quoted in tones of desperation by families of P/W who are struggling to survive on the small income from allowances. "Don't think that a lira today is the same as in the time of the Duce," one woman emphasizes.

Agricultural information is, of course, scarce at this season of the year, but a farmer writing from Grosseto says that the fighting there this summer left less than half the normal crop in condition to be harvested. Olives and grapes were particularly poor. From Campobasso there was a report of good yields of olives, grain, corn, and potatoes. An epidemic of typhus was said to be raging in Acireale (Catania), and scabies sufferers in Matera found it impossible to obtain medicaments.

MISCELLANEOUS Bands of robbers and desperadoes are operating ever more widely according to several correspondents. A statistician in Adrano (Sicily) noted, "There are two murders a week without counting lesser crimes." Armed thieves pose as American MP's, previously noted in Sicily, were active in the neighborhood of Migli (Salerno).

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Authority AND 770123By LC NARA Date 8/12/81

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CONFIDENTIAL

1 February 1945

ROUTING SLIP

16-34200-3
(Initials)
3/1/45
(Date)

Italian

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 770123By LC NARA Date 9/17/81

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION II. OUTGOING P/W MAIL

GERMAN P/W MAIL: OUTGOING

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
NOT NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

By _____ NARA, DOD _____

The following remarks are based on 99,018 pieces of German and Slavic P/W outgoing mail examined and dispatched. For further information extracted from this mail see C/S GFW 1872-1880, 1885-1893, 1895, 1897-1899, 1903-1920.

MORALE AND ATTITUDES Although the prisoners were disappointed at not receiving any packages from the German Red Cross by Christmas, many asked for no better present than the German counter-offensive in France, which caused a resurgence of Nazi statements. Some, however, were in the paradoxical position of not being able to believe the news because it came from Allied sources. The majority of the pro-victory statements emanated from PWG 211, and the morale of the prisoners captured in Italy is higher than that of those taken in France. In those camps where issue of newspapers was discontinued during the offensive the typical reaction was, "The less we hear, the better we know the German drive is going." Yet there is a growing group which openly states that Germany has lost, some said the drive was a last, desperate effort; and the number of patriotic statements was smaller this Christmas than last. Prisoners working in Marseilles are still impressed by American might, yet there is growing pessimism regarding the length of the war. Prisoners are war-weary, and some say they and millions of others were always opposed to the war.

Almost all the anti-Nazi sentiment was expressed by Austrians. The Anti-Nazi sentiments of the Belgians and Luxemburgers were relatively mild, though the Belgians and French wanted to rejoin the armies of their respective countries. Alsations, on the other hand, were violently anti-Nazi and unanimously claimed to be French. A Czech hoped that Germany would soon lose, and the German recruiting drive for the Dutch Irons corps failed. Opinion among Lithuanian P/W was evenly divided as to whether the Russian advance meant occupation or liberation.

There was evidence that poorly-trained men with inadequate weapons were being sent to the front. Musicians complained of being used for a reconnaissance patrol, and sailors continued to be used as infantry. These facts, plus improper leadership, are almost the only causes to which the few feeling it necessary to apologize ascribe their capture. The ratio of officers to enlisted men remained constant at 3:100 but less than one-third of the enlisted men were twenty-five or under, a new low, with 55 per cent. between the ages of thirty and forty-three. For the first time PWOD processed the card of a fifteen-year-old captive. The capture of Strassburg was a great surprise to the prisoners and its loss was blamed on the German leaders.

P/W stated that for some time none had received leaves or furloughs. One man was reinducted after two years as a civilian, another's pay was due from July to November, others implied they had received nothing but dry bread to eat in the Wehrmacht, and that they were allowed to write but five letters a month. Many prisoners had frozen feet at the time of capture.

Relatively few prisoners mention anything about their postwar plans. Those who do generally express concern about impending inflation, and more than usual express a desire not to return to Germany. Present concern about the home front is primarily about air raids and the fuel shortage. One Feldwebel instructed his sister to give money to bombed-out families. As usual, except for last month, families in the western part of Germany were told not to move when the Allies came, those in the eastern part are urged to evacuate. One Sudetenland P/W asked whether the bread ration at home was still so small and another thought his family lucky to get its daily bread. Another told his family to sell his belongings if it needed things and many worried about lack of winter clothing for their families. Several say the Americans are all right and German propaganda lied. Several more were sure nothing good could be happening in Germany, about whose inadequate resources they worry.

COMPLAINTS The vast majority of the prisoners was pleased with the treatment they received, yet there were numerous complaints about inadequate shelter during the cold and rainy season. In this respect PWE 404 was the leader. There were

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Form 23 March

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also a center of group complaining and the large number of caustic remarks from once-model PWE 326 was very noticeable. From PWE 456 there was also a general complaint regarding the work, and inmates of PWC 368 also criticized the inadequacy of the food. The complaint that only one day in ten instead of one in seven was a day of rest was made. The bitter remarks against captors who had removed personal property and against permanent camps which lack reading material were numerous. Many prisoners stated they had not received winter clothing. More than ever compared life in a British camp with that in an American camp and almost all stated they preferred the British.

MISCELLANEOUS In PWC 209 the protected personnel and the Austrian compound received PX goods. Those treated by Brazilian nurses said they were well cared for. Malaria and jaundice are now almost unknown in the camps where prisoners contribute to a blood bank for wounded Germans. The wounded men taken from the hospital ships had taken tobacco, intended as family gifts, from Greece. One prisoner captured in France reported RM 2.50 was the bill for five liters of benzine oil, and in Slovakia the Germans were able to buy anything they desired. There has been fraternization during music hours in an unspecified American camp. One prisoner said his comrades, freed from demagogic propaganda, could now form their own opinions. In PWC 211 the prisoners were able to obtain liquor for a New Year's Eve celebration and the men in some British camps were building radios. GIRLs building fortifications in the West worked so close to the front that several were killed by artillery fire.

ITALIAN P/W MAIL: OUTGOING

The following remarks are based on 105,446 pieces of outgoing Italian P/W mail examined which represent 39.6 per cent. of the total amount dispatched. For further information extracted from this mail, see C/S IHW 3037-3040, 3044, 3046-3053, 3055, 3056, 3058-3080, 3082-3089.

ATTITUDES The chief topics of correspondence read in the past month were: (1) homesickness, intensified by the Christmas season and linked with expressions of war-weariness; (2) repatriation; and (3) family messages. Feeling towards the French continues to develop along two lines. P/W in Africa are bitter because liberty passes have been curtailed as a result of brawls with the French. French soldiers, resentful of the treatment accorded P/W by the British, are accused of provoking the quarrels. In Southern France the picture is more cheerful. Although most places of public entertainment are "off limits" to them, P/W in Italian Service Units are pleasantly surprised to find themselves unmolested, and there are even some instances of their being entertained in French homes.

Except for an occasional muttered threat against the Italian government, which is accused of doing nothing to hasten their repatriation, the chief expressions of political opinion come from the confirmed Fascists. Some Fascist opinions of the past month were: an officer said that the Allied handling of the Greek situation confirmed his gloomiest predictions; relatives at home were advised to shun as traitors all those who came home with Allied work units; and Sicilian riots and disorders were seen as a protest against Allied bungling and an expression of the people's desire for Fascism's return.

CAMP CONDITIONS The moving of work units to Italy has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of escapes and plans for escape. In several instances P/W state that if promised furloughs are not granted soon they will take matters into their own hands. They complain that the furloughs are unnecessarily delayed.

Christmas dinners and parties were highly praised and menus carefully listed for the P/Ws' correspondents. Particularly glowing accounts came from British camps under PWC 208, but P/W in PWE 126 and PWE 7147 felt that little effort was made to mark the occasions. Many P/W wrote detailed accounts of the holiday festivities, religious and otherwise, and the fervent hope that their families might have only a fraction of their ration was often expressed.

In general P/W are very well satisfied with the food, clothing, and shelter supplied by the Allied authorities. Those arriving in Algeria from Kenya felt that their lot had considerably improved. The radio station, Voce D' Italia, was mentioned by several as a source of great pleasure. But the month's mail was not without its share of complaints. Among them were the following: lack of re-

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By LC NARA Date 8/12/98

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May 18, 1945

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SUGGESTED DIRECTIVE FOR PROPAGANDA AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
AMONG GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES

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AND 770123
By LC NARS, Date 9/27/93

Post V-E Day Aims

1. To prepare the prisoners for their eventual return to their homeland and thus facilitate the task of Allied Military Government.
2. To induce as many as possible of them to become exponents of a decent democratic way of life and to prevent them from returning as exponents of Nazi ideology.
3. To assist them in becoming responsible citizens in a peaceful world.

Themes

1. German Defeat was Inevitable

We must prevent another stab-in-the-back legend and the growth of any German conception that the war might have been won by the Axis except for certain mistakes. This objective can best be reached by presenting an authoritative history of the war emphasizing the strategy, resourcefulness, spirit, skill, determination, and expedients of the United States and its Allies. In this stage of world history, aggression inevitably brings together against the aggressor a coalition of overwhelming strength.

2. The Moral Issues involved in German Responsibility for the War and in German War Crimes

We must make the prisoners conscious of the German record so that they will understand why other nations resisted German aggression, and why the rest of the world is now putting Germany on probation.

3. The Present State of the German People

We must supply current and adequate information on conditions in

May 18, 1945

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the homeland in order to keep the prisoners informed of affairs at home and the reasons behind these conditions.

4. We should hold out the Prospect of Ultimate Rehabilitation of the Germans

We should quote responsible statements by America and other United Nations leaders. The objective can best be reached indirectly through the tone and content of our program.

5. We should teach the value of the Democratic Way of Life

In order to induce German prisoners to re-examine Germany's political past, German institutions and opinions we should stress the democratic mode of life. This objective should not be a mere refutation of German propaganda. It should be a positive expression of the strength of democratic institutions, the virtues of self-government, and the worth of the individual.

6. The Efforts of the United Nations in carrying out their Plans to secure a Lasting Peace

Prisoners should be thoroughly informed about Dumbarton Oaks, The New World Organization to preserve peace, and the developments arising therefrom.

7. The War in the Far East

The eventual return of prisoners to their homeland will be delayed by the war in the Pacific. They must be kept informed of the progress of this war, its meaning for them, and the world.

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WWS 770123

By

NARA Date

8/12/83

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

Y

Report No. P/WUS-22, June 29, 1945

IV. PROPAGANDA ANGLES USED BY POLITICAL LEADERS IN P/W CAMPS.

Various phases of the Russian reaction are utilized by the Nazi leaders within the P/W camps as outlined above.

The drastic reduction in the food allotment for Ps/W has been converted into a weapon by the Nazi propagandists in P/W camps. These Nazi leaders emphasize the fact that American authorities continue to give good food and treatment to German prisoners of war as long as the Nazi Party was able to oppose the combined Armies of the United Nations. Emphasis is placed on the fact that immediately after the defeat of Germany and when there was no longer a chance of retaliation, German Ps/W in the United States have had their rations drastically reduced and the work quota increased. This argument has had a great deal of success.

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In some isolated cases the hope that Hitler is alive has been expressed. The possibility that he will some day lead Germany back to its rightful place in the sun is insinuated.

V. MEMBERS OF THE CONQUERED NATIONS IN THE P/W CAMPS.

A. The Austrians. To date the political classification of Prisoners of War in the Third Service Command has consistently shown that the majority of Ps/W of Austrian descent are anti-Nazi. In fact, a perceptible cleavage has been evident. Practically every P/W camp in the Third Service Command contains a group of Austrians classified as anti-Nazi. This political attitude assumes an even broader complexion. It can safely be said that most of the Austrians are anti-German and evidence a strong Austrian national spirit. Austrian anti-Nazis, when interviewed, have consistently requested

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permission to join an Austrian Legion or any fighting unit battling Nazi Germany. This desire to participate in the war has not decreased since the capitulation of Germany. Austrian Ps/W express the hope that an Austrian legion will be formed to take part in the war against Japan. Many Austrians have submitted letters and essays dealing with the political situation in Europe, and have discussed ways and means of combating Nazism. On the other hand, those Austrians classified as Nazis have been in many cases equal in fanaticism to most indoctrinated Germans. The spread of Communism in Europe, and specifically in Austria, is a source of great concern to the Anti-Nazi Austrians.

VI. GENERAL NOTES ON RE-EDUCATION.

It has been noted throughout the political screening of the Prisoners of War in the Third Service Command that no aggressive or clear program of education has been formulated for the prisoners of war. Previous to V-E Day Nazis were in control of the educational program within the camps. Militant Nazis were appointed educational directors or camp librarians. In the latter capacity the Nazis were able to exercise a negative censorship by controlling the requests for books and making certain that no anti-Nazi volumes were secured. In cases where an aggressive Camp Commander secured alleged "anti-Nazi" literature, the Nazis prevented circulation of these books through various methods.

Newspapers are avidly read by the Prisoners of War. Intelligent anti-Nazis carefully analyze trends and tendencies. At Camp Suffolk, Virginia, Branch of Camp Ashby, Virginia, anti-Nazi P/Ws expressed concern over Briton's general "Imperialistic" tendencies. These Prisoners of War pointed out that the ruling class in Briton was attempting to build up a strong industrial Germany. They asserted that were this plan put into effect, Germany would in a very short time become highly industrialized and wealthy and the conditions leading to World War II would be created again.

The same group of Prisoners of War stated that the political organization affiliated with the Russian occupational forces in Germany will proselytize the Germans within the Russian sphere of influence. They expressed a great respect for the efficiency of the Soviet propaganda machinery, and declared they had no doubt that the

Russians

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

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Report No. P/205-22, June 29, 1945

Russians would succeed in their aims. These anti-Nazi P/Ws declared they could not understand why the United States did not adopt a firm policy through which democratic ideas and principles could be established in Germany. They expressed a fear that the German populace would go from one extreme to the other - from Nazism to Communism.

The defeat of Germany and the way in which many of the Nazi leaders have degraded themselves by their conduct after surrender suggests a possible way of influencing the Nazi minds. Many anti-Nazis believe that news reels showing the defeat of the various German Armies on different fronts, combined with news reels showing the surrender of Nazi leaders, would be potent propaganda weapons. Members of the Prisoner of War Intelligence Classification Team have expressed views of the same nature. A gradual program in which the above mentioned films would be shown, followed by the atrocity pictures and climaxed by compulsory attendance of the "Why We Fight" series, would be very effective. In conjunction with this, camp officials should personally supervise the stocking of camp libraries with volumes exposing and attacking Facism and Nazism.

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V. MEMBERS OF THE CONQUERED NATIONS IN THE P/W CAMPS.

A. The Austrians. To date the political classification of prisoners of war in the Third Service Command has consistently shown that the majority of 2 1/2% of Austrian descent are anti-Nazi. In fact, a perceptible cleavage has been evident. Practically every P/W camp in the Third Service Command contains a group of Austrians classified as anti-Nazi. This political attitude assumes an even broader complexion. It can safely be said that most of the Austrians are anti-German and evidence a strong Austrian national spirit. Austrians anti-Nazi, when interviewed, have consistently requested

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Address Delivered By
Major William F. Matschullat
Headquarters 7th Service Command

20 July 1944

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AT GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS ---
SEGREGATION AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Gentlemen - As you have noted by your program, the topic that will be taken up at this time is Intelligence Activities in German Prisoners of War Camps, with particular reference to techniques for the segregation of the several classifications of German Prisoners of War.

The problem, although an important one, is one which has not been developed to a great extent, at least in the Seventh Service Command. No clear uniform procedure has been set up by which Camp Commanders or those concerned with the Administration of Prisoners of War can be guided. In order to more clearly state methods and techniques which have been created by Camp Commanders throughout the Service Commands, the background of the problem must be considered first. I will briefly outline to you some of the difficulties that must be overcome. Segregation is resorted to primarily for the continuous maintenance of economy and security within the establishment. This is the Camp Commander's prime mission. On the other hand, while the Commander is obtaining information from the Prisoners of War for the purpose of segregation, valuable intelligence information may be obtained from them to be used in the further prosecution of the war.

In the successful segregation of Prisoners of War, no one uniform method can be followed to obtain the information necessary in making the selection. There is one principle barrier that must be overcome, and that is - the fact must be kept well in mind that we are not only concerned with the American point of view but also with the German point of view. We have no known way to control the German quality of thought. The German soldier is going to interpret our actions as he sees fit. Not only must we be concerned with the German's point of view but the soldiers in these camps are of many different categories. Their background, their ideologies, their races, are different. An understanding of the psychology of Continental Europeans should be had by the officers who have control of obtaining the information. The task of analysis and integration is many-fold.

In the past the policy which has been followed was to divide Prisoners of War into two categories, those of Nazis and anti-Nazis. Although this has worked very well in the main, and the mission has been accomplished in a creditable manner, nevertheless, improvement can be made, and the new policy which will be adopted in the future,

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as I understand it, is to divide Prisoners of War into three groups, Nazi, anti-Nazi, and all others. Officers administering Prisoners of War, as is natural, have not agreed upon the methods to follow in segregating Prisoners and especially in the manner of obtaining information upon which they can base their program of segregation. In its practical application during the past year, many things to be considered have come into play, aside from the question of whether the prisoner is Nazi or anti-Nazi. Camp Commanders have found that the subject must be analyzed from an ideological standpoint. The loyal German is not necessarily a Nazi. An anti-Nazi is not necessarily a disloyal German. It is no more true in a general sense to say that the Yankee is the only loyal American than it is to say that a Nazi is the only loyal German. Germany, as well as the rest of continental Europe, as history has informed us, is not so constituted that it can be a two-party country. Of course freedom of action on the part of the German people at the present time is under control of the Nazi Party, and does not exist. The German people are divided by reason of their race, religion, and geographical background into various categories of political thought. These tendencies are still existent in some of the German soldiers and especially of those in the higher age bracket. These tendencies should be exploited to the utmost. The Prisoner should be judged as to whether he belongs to one religious group or to another, to one racial group or another, and so on.

The difference in geographical location from which the Prisoners come is very important. A Prussian cannot be judged from the standpoint of his loyalty on the same basis as a Saxon, a Bavarian, or a soldier from Western Germany. Especially is this true when we are considering German Prisoners of War who come from subjugated countries such as the Balkans, Austria, and France. Then too, civilian occupations or vocations of the Prisoners must be considered in drawing a conclusion for the purpose of segregation. The Prisoner who was a Civil Service employee prior to the war possesses a different attitude than one who was a political job holder. This distinction aids one in determining whether the prisoner is likely to be rabid or lukewarm in his attitude toward the present Nazi Regime. A Civil Service employee, for example, is apt to be more interested in his job than he would be in political doctrines or ideologies. He might go along with the present outlandish doctrines as propounded by the Nazis, but he may possibly do it for the purpose of keeping his job and nothing more. All Nazis are not necessarily non-cooperative. They should be considered from the standpoint of whether they are soldiers first of all, and, if so, in some instances the loyalty of a soldier comes first above political or economic doctrines. In the Seventh Service Command we have an example where, according to the Camp Commander, the leader of the German Prisoners of War is the ranking non-com, who is a rabid, dyed-in-the-wool Nazi. Although he is a Prisoner of War, he still is a soldier, and as a soldier of some seventeen years standing, he carries the loyalty of a soldier with him; and as a good soldier he feels that when he cooperates with the Camp leaders in carrying out a program of cooperation, he is bettering himself and his men. They feel that the smooth operation of this particular camp is due, in some degree, to the leadership of this Nazi non-com. All Nazis are not

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necessarily those who need to be segregated for the purpose of maintenance and security. Thus the question of segregation boils itself down to whether the individual is a cooperative or a non-cooperative. The Gestapo Agent may be present in either of the groups, He is not going to show his hand if it can be helped. He is apt to be a suave individual who will try to keep his actions covered. The Gestapo Agent will more likely act through a "Cat's-Paw", men he can trust to make actual contact for him.

A complete fulfillment of the mission set out on this topic is greatly incumbered by the fact that we lack trained personnel. This is probably true in all Service Commands and is something we cannot control. There is a great deal that could be done further. We need trained officers and men who have been schooled in Intelligence work. We need officers and men who have a working knowledge of the German language. The Intelligence Officer, for example in some camps, can only devote about one-tenth of his time to Intelligence duties. Some Camp Commanders view Intelligence duties as necessitating the full time of at least one officer, but by virtue of officer personnel ceilings are required to assign additional duties to the point where intelligence activities are confined to the approximate period of less than an hour daily. In this instance, we are trying to accomplish an important job without adequate tools or workmen.

There are about ten or eleven principle systems of obtaining information which have been developed by officers in the Prisoner of War Camps. They have found that one of the best sources from which to obtain information is that of interpreter. The interpreter has opportunity to study the psychology of the prisoner. He knows their language and in many instances he has a German or a European background on which he can help base his conclusions. He is in a position to know the underlying psychology of Germans in their manners and speech. Although he is known to the Prisoners of War to be a contact for the officials, he still gathers a great deal of information that can be used and which is taken advantage of in many instances.

Another source is German-speaking American soldiers. They are of two kinds - the soldier who is known, and the soldier who is unknown to the Prisoner of War to be able to speak or understand their language. Naturally, the latter is the most prolific source, in that the Prisoner of War is more apt to be off-guard as to this soldier. On the other hand, I am informed by those in charge that the former is also a valuable source, and he picks up information which he passes on to the Intelligence Officer for the Camp Commander's appraisal. In a number of instances, officers also, in their contact with the prisoners, are able to get usable information for classifying the Prisoners of War. Especially is this true where the officer has some knowledge of the German language. This source, naturally, would not be as reliable as the enlisted soldier source in that the latter is with the prisoner over longer periods.

An important source of information is censorship of the mail.

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In some ways, it is more valuable than the interpreter method, in that the prisoner is not always aware of the complete censorship. Especially is the mail cover of value where the prisoner is corresponding with other persons within the zone of the interior. Leads obtained by this method can be followed up by all intelligence agencies, army and non-army alike. The camps keep an accurate record of all correspondence that goes through their hands when they are censored at the headquarters. Files are kept and pieces of information received from this source are compared with information items received from other sources and the picture puzzle fills in. In line with the idea of receiving mail from other personnel in the United States, visitors to the prisoners themselves are sources of information -- who visits the prisoner, his attitude, how long he stays, how the prisoner reacts when he is there, how the prisoner reacts after the visitor leaves. Students of human nature can glean some information from this source, although not as valuable as the mail or interpreter method.

Intelligence Officers, in some instances, have used to some avail, the system of observation of work details in obtaining information of attitudes and leaning of the prisoners. The farmer or the civilian who has opportunity to observe the prisoner while supervising him or working with him can pass information to the Intelligence Officer. Work detail break-downs are not always the result of non-cooperative leadership, but, upon investigation, have been found to fit in with the picture of activities of the individual involved. Camp incidents reflect the attitude of those involved in many cases -- such things as failure to obey rules as to turning out of lights, small fires in kitchens, or similar incidents -- incidents that have been more potently expressed by the speaker before me, Colonel Cheschein. Intelligence Officers have found, when they investigate these incidents, that activities of prisoners are discovered which are the subject of other sources of other information, and sometimes produce valuable investigative leads.

Interrogation of Prisoners of War who are assaulted by other prisoners is another source. As one officer who is in charge of Prisoner of War Administration has said, "About the only possible way you can tell a Nazi from an anti-Nazi is to pick out the man being chased by a mob of about fifty people who have murder in their eyes; your lead man is an anti-Nazi and you can pick him out easily". Although we may not agree that this is the only way of picking out a Nazi from an anti-Nazi, it is apparently one that has its favorable arguments.

A method used by some Intelligence Officers, which works out well in some instances, is, in order to find the leader of confusion and non-cooperation, to place a surveillance upon the one whom they suspect to be the "cat's paw". A close watch of his activities after he leaves the headquarters or place of conference with officials sometimes brings results. He will usually contact other prisoners -- then these other prisoners can be checked through other sources. A clever Gestapo Agent naturally would work in this manner.

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One Intelligence Officer informed me that he watches the effect of war news on the prisoners. He has his interpreters and German-speaking soldiers keep close tab to obtain leads on prisoners. It sometimes helps tie in with other incidents concerning an individual to indicate his non-cooperative leanings.

In conclusion, it can be stated that most of the Germans, Nazis, and anti-Nazis look alike. There is no one rule for which we can tell an anti-Nazi from a Nazi, a cooperative from a non-cooperative. Close observation of their conduct is the only criterion. We must be careful to withhold our judgment. A prisoner may claim to be an anti-Nazi but we should hesitate before accepting his claim. His classification should be held up until he can be checked from the several sources. We have made some progress along the lines indicated above, but we still have a considerable distance to go. The establishment of fixed policies by the War Department, and an opportunity to train Intelligence Officers for exclusive intelligence duties at Prisoner of War Camps would be a big step in the right direction.

REPRODUCED, ASF, Hq 3d Sv C 28 July 1944

JAS
J. A. S.

Acting Chief, Intel Br - S & I Div

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Authority AND 770123By [Signature] NARA Date 8/11/16

Address Delivered By
Colonel George M. Chescheir, F.A.
Commanding Officer, Prisoner of War Camp,
Fort Benning, Georgia.

20 July 1944

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AT GERMAN PRISONER
OF WAR CAMPS - DETECTION AND CORRECTION OF
UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITIES

This period of the conference is confined to the organization of Intelligence activities among the German Prisoners of War within the Compound, and methods of detecting undesirable political, subversive, and repressive activities by German Prisoners. To some of you the definite need for such organization, and how to use it, may seem vague. The real reasons for its existence are better shown if certain incidents are brought to your attention.

What is likely to happen in a German Prisoner of War Camp and on work details outside the Camp? How can organization be built and used safely?

Some of the following incidents may have been avoided if Intelligence informants had been selected and the information furnished to the American authorities in time:

Take the case of the German POW who was murdered by being strangled to death in a side camp during the night of April 5th this year. The investigation and trial brought out that the cause for this violence was based on comparatively minor infractions of the German code. The slightest suspicion of disloyalty to the Nazi principles is seized upon by the alert Nazi fanatics. At this side camp, most of the prisoners had agreed to go on a strike, because they felt that the mail was not being received fast enough. It was rumored that the victim had notified the American authorities of the proposed strike and the German Camp Leader called off the strike. It was also brought out that the victim liked American Jazz tunes. So a small group of fanatical German non-commissioned officers, acting as self-appointed Judge and Jury, sentenced the offender to death. A German Sergeant and Private did the actual strangling in a tent in the presence of five other Germans, who were apparently not parties to the plot. Later the victim's body was strung to an electric light pole in another part of the Compound in an attempt to make it appear a suicide by hanging. This is only one example of the extremes to which the fanatical Nazi prisoners will go to in punishing one of their members whom they suspect of being a traitor. This incident occurred so quickly that operators who realized the victim's danger did not have time to warn the American authorities so that they could resort to protective custody by

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placing the victim in a safe place until transfer to another camp could be effected.

Only two weeks ago my Camp Spokesman advised me that protective custody and immediate transfer of four Prisoners would prevent serious trouble as a "Compound Court" had found them guilty of being traitors to the Nazi regime. Before their departure from my camp they admitted their danger to me and welcomed the transfer. These four prisoners were veterans of the campaigns in France, Russia, and North Africa. They denied being traitors to Germany, but stated they had criticized Hitler's rule. They were desperately afraid of reprisals to their families which is deeply impressed in the mind of every German soldier. One stated that he was sure that the Gestapo would have him hanged the minute he set foot on German soil. He said this penalty was to happen to him after being decorated, wounded, and fighting for Germany the way he had. One was an old Master Sergeant, a regular, who had a wife and seven children back in Germany. I am sure that if I could have known their anti-Hitler attitude earlier, at least one would have been useful.

You are all familiar with the cases of mutilation and beatings of the worst sort, that have taken place in the dead of night in various camps, where a hastily formed court carries into execution their sentences. The victim is usually so terrified that he tries to protect the perpetrators by stating that the mutilations are self-inflicted.

There is one case of a prisoner who approached the fence and dared the guard to shoot him. Fortunately, the guard showed good judgement and instead of shooting him, he captured him and had him sent to the hospital where he was declared insane. The general belief is that the prisoner was ordered by the Gestapo to eliminate himself by being killed in an attempted escape.

There are other minor incidents which show the need of informers.

A prisoner was working on a detail unloading gravel from freight cars. He was observed to open the journal box which houses the bearings of the axle, and pour into it a spadeful of gravel and clay. Of course, this may have caused a serious railroad accident. The prisoner was identified by the fact that he wore white socks, and was the only one on the detail so equipped. He was court-martialed.

Another incident where prisoners of war were used to load and unload foodstuffs from railroad cars, threw eggs at thermostats in the cold storage rooms of the storage plant. This occurred several times and caused the thermostats to break down. Fortunately, the damage was discovered and repairs quickly made.

In another case a prisoner was hidden in an attic for several days while an intensive search was being made for him, inside and

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outside the compound. The Commanding Officer was convinced that the prisoner was hiding within the Compound, or buried there. An informant was helpful, as he had seen the prisoner after the reported escape. Tear gas was resorted to in the building in which the prisoner was hiding with the result that he came out crying "Kamerad".

There are several instances of the misuse of the mails. In one case three hundred Christmas trees were delivered to one Prisoner of War camp through the International Red Cross, with replicas of English walnuts hanging on them. Each walnut contained a morale-boosting message and propaganda from Germany.

At the same time ordinary Christmas wreathes were sent in and passed along without inspection. The prisoners found hidden in each one this message, "Greeting from Der Fuehrer".

At one camp a Gestapo Board had set itself up and received communications from its operatives in other camps by the use of previously censored envelopes. For example, the member of the board skillfully and carefully opened the envelopes of censored mail to him. He saved the envelopes, and when one of his operatives was transferred to another camp, the operative took some of these envelopes with him and made his reports and put them in the old envelopes which have the address of the Board member at the original camp, and have the censorship stamp. After skillfully sealing the old envelope, the operative would tell the guard or mail orderly that the letter had come to his camp in error. The normal thing would have been to forward the letter to the address on the envelope. Since it was marked "censored" it would be returned to the Board member at the original camp without being opened. However, in my camp this was discovered because we kept a record of each letter that went into the compound, so that this misuse of mails has been broken up. It is quite common for prisoners of war to smuggle out letters to avoid censorship.

It is amazing how much curiosity there is on the part of civilians and unauthorized military personnel towards the prisoners. This causes considerable trouble. There seems to be an uncontrollable desire to watch them and try to communicate with them. Two civilian Government employees were recently discharged because of intimacies with prisoners of war in violation of instructions. This incident involved a civilian girl and a prisoner of war exchanging love letters. The male civilian employee was the girl's contact with the prisoner of war, and code names were used.

The above incidents can be dealt with if the camp commander has been able to effect an organization within the compound. This demands the most extreme care. These informants among the prisoners can be picked up by a chance remark to the American non-commissioned officers or officers within the compound. These Americans should be carefully instructed, men of experience who have created confidence between themselves and the prisoners. Eventually a prisoner will "open up" to them. There are many apparently rabid Nazis in

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a camp who are at heart violent anti-Nazis, but who are desperately afraid of their comrades finding out their true convictions. These men occasionally are anxious to talk when they know that it is safe and that they are alone. Especially is this true of the Austrians. Many speak excellent English, but it is well to have as many German-speaking Americans MCO's in the compound as available. Chance remarks may uncover an excellent prospective informant. It is at this point that extreme care must be exercised. Occasion for further talk must be developed logically, such as forming a detail of one man for a very logical reason, so that the American Non-com can take the prospective informant to some place outside the camp for an interview. Usually the informant has other men that will assist him and whose names are never known.

It has been clearly demonstrated that there is a well organized underground of anti-Nazis in Germany, and members of that underground are among the prisoners in every American prison camp. They admit that they have worked for the underground in Germany and that members of their families are still carrying on this work. Some are very zealous in assisting the American authorities. It is amazing how much information they get even though they are in separate compounds in the same camp. True, to outward appearances they are violently sympathetic to the Nazis and strike with them and join with them in disturbances in order that they will not be suspected. Several have had to be transferred because of clumsy handling on the part of the Americans. They must never be spoken to or noticed in the compound by the officer who is their contact, and some routine plan must be developed whereby they notify the American officer that they wish to communicate with him. One plan used is where a blank sheet of paper is dropped in the mail box that is picked up with other letters by the S-2. The sheet may have on it any word or number previously agreed on. The American officer must then arrange a meeting that would in no way create the slightest suspicion. He should have the rendezvous at some point outside the camp and arrange a mission of work that is above suspicion, such as a new work project which might previously have been discussed with the German compound leader to make it look logical, or a trip to the hospital. Tips on proposed escapes, work stoppages, intimidation with possible loss of life, have been developed in these interviews, sometimes early enough to be corrected. Such an informant may have several people with him within a compound, and the recognized S-2 or Intelligence Officer of the prisoner of war camp may have to be by-passed for apparent reasons, because in most cases men who were called to the S-2 office are immediately marked by their comrades and unless a logical reason is given for their visit, they come under suspicion.

Building an organization of informers among the prisoners is full of death and dynamite and each operative is in constant danger of the vicious Gestapo group in any prisoner of war camp. The utmost care must be taken to protect the identity of these men, and the information so secured must be acted on with care and if possible checked through other sources. We are putting

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them against a merciless and clever Gestapo system which holds life very cheap. Your German intelligence operative must indeed be brave and clever to cope with them. We Americans must be alert and smart to protect the operatives.

REPRODUCED ASF, Hq 3d Sv C 28 July 1944

[Signature]
J. A. S.

Acting Chief, Intel Br - S & I Div

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Authority MND 770123By DN NARA Date 8/15/18**SECRET**

SPMCK (25)

1 February 1945

MEMORANDUM TO MAJOR NEULAND

SUBJECT: Possible Benefit of Segregation.

1. A vast majority of rabid Nazis (POW) are presently located at Prisoner of War Camp, Alva, Oklahoma. Other fanatical Nazis soon to be segregated are located at various other Prisoner of War Camps in the United States. A large amount of mail is being sent by these prisoners of war to their respective families living in Europe. It is logical to believe that a majority of the aforementioned families hold true to Nazi principles and maxims. The names of these families and their respective addresses are at the present time of utmost importance not only to the United States, but also to Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. The success of the future occupation of Germany will depend in a large measure on the information which the occupying forces have at their disposal at the time they are called upon to perform their task.

2. It is therefore recommended that each camp commander compile a list containing addressee's name and their particular address gathered from the rabid Nazis (POW) outgoing European mail. By the same token, a similar list should be compiled from all incoming mail of European origin which will serve two purposes to wit:

a. As a check against the former list.

b. As a possibility of furnishing new names and addresses.

Upon the completion of the latter list, it is recommended that they be consolidated into one complete register and forwarded through channels, to The Provost Marshal General, Washington 25, D. C., with the classification of SECRET. The establishment of the deadline for the first complete register should take into consideration the time element for the interchange of European mail. 15 March 1945 is proposed subject to further approval. Since the information sought is of an organic nature, supplemental lists should be requested and be duly forwarded to The Provost Marshal General.

3. It is recommended that this specific task be assigned to the Intelligence Officer of each camp. This endeavor contemplates the opening and reading of the fanatic Nazi's mail, but not censoring, since this requirement is met by The District Postal Censor, Box 20, New York, New York. Reports from various

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383.6 General to V.E. Day Program
Box 1638

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Screening + Segregation

SECRET

Memo to Major Neuland

Subject: Possible Benefit of Segregation.

prisoner of war camps show that some camps have an established policy whereby all prisoner of war mail is read while on the other hand, some camps have no such policy. The policy of reading mail at the camp is not expressly made mandatory or prohibitive. It has proven advantageous to the Intelligence Officer at Prisoner of War Camp, Houlton, Maine, in carrying out his duties. This procedure also serves as a check on The District Postal Censor. If an additional burden is placed on a camp which has not subscribed in the past to the policy of reading mail, then the problem becomes one of additional personnel which must be met.

4. It is recommended that the War Department submit the aforementioned list to the State Department who will in turn present this register to Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., with a request for a similar list from their sources. While the United States list will not be available at the time of the forthcoming conference between the Great Powers, the plan should be revealed in order to sound out Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. (Note date of Memo)

5. The importance of this information cannot be overlooked. Our occupying forces will be dealing with "TOUGH CUSTOMERS" in the near future and no doubt will be confronted with a well organized "UNDERGROUND".

6. Also noteworthy to mention, is the fact that the aforementioned plan may serve as a basis for our future dealings with the Japanese fanatics and the Italian fascists.

MAX LERNER,
2nd Lt. C.M.P.,

MLerner:mf:Ha-2-5200, Ex31
POWSPDiv:NY:7Feb45

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 Authority: MND 770123
 By: DAW NARA Date: 8/15/78

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SUBJECT: Segregation of German Prisoners of War.

TO: Commanding Generals
 First thru Ninth Service Commands

1. Revisions. The following directives dealing with segregation are rescinded, and the provisions of this directive substituted therefor:

a. Letter, AG 383.6 (2-17-43)OB-S-B, dated 18 February 1943, subject, Segregation of Prisoners of War, to Commanding General, Services of Supply.

b. Letter, SPMGA (12) 383.6, dated 17 March 1943, subject, Transfer of Internees within Service Commands, to Command^{ing}/Generals First through Ninth Service Commands, signed by General Bryan.

c. Telegram to Commanding Generals, First through Ninth Service Commands SPMGA (1) 383.6, dated 13 March 1944, signed Battley, Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands.

d. Letter, AG 383.6 (26 Aug 44)OB-S-D, 5 September 1944, subject, Segregation of German Prisoners of War.

e. Letter, AG 383.6 (9 Nov 44)OB-S-SPMGA, 14 November 1944, subject, Nazi Activities in Prisoner of War Camps.

2. Policy. Existing regulations have permitted a certain amount of discretion on the part of service commanders and prisoner of war camp commanders with reference to the segregation of German prisoners of war. This discretion has resulted in the retention of strong Nazi leaders at unclassified prisoner of war camps to assist in maintaining external camp discipline or to further the work program. It is essential that Nazi control in as many prisoner of war camps as possible be eliminated even if the removal of subversive Nazi leaders from unclassified camps will, for a short while, interfere with external camp discipline at such camps or will remove excellent supervisors and workers from such camps.

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To eliminate Nazi control, to secure maximum production from every able-bodied prisoner of war, to obtain a maximum of information from cooperative prisoners, to fulfill the country's obligation of providing adequately for the physical protection of all prisoners, to promote orderly administration of prisoner of war camps, to remove as far as possible opposition to the recently inaugurated reorientation program, to prepare for the eventual repatriation of prisoners of war, and to obtain uniformity of segregation, German prisoners of war will be segregated as directed below.

3. Definitions. For the purpose of classification in accordance with this directive, the following definitions will govern:

a. Type B prisoners of war are those prisoners of war who are fully indoctrinated with Nazi ideology and who are actual or potential leaders in the spreading of Nazi propaganda, actual or foreseen opponents of the reorientation program, a hindrance to the work program, or who are involved in subversive activity of any other kind. This type includes those German prisoners of war who have heretofore been classified as rabid or fanatical Nazis.

b. Type A prisoners of war are those prisoners of war who cannot live at peace in camps for normal German prisoners of war because of being non-German or because of their opposition to the principles of Nazism which incites such trouble among other prisoners of war that they are either subjected thereby to possible physical harm or at least are not acceptable to normal German prisoners of war.

c. Type C prisoners of war are those prisoners of war who do not fall into either of the two types listed above. This type includes the vast majority of German prisoners of war, namely those who may be referred to as normal German prisoners of war. Prisoners of war who are not confirmed believers in or ardent

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followers of Nazism are to be classified as of this type. Anti-Nazis whose political views are not extremist, who can live at peace with normal German prisoners of war, and who do not present any special problem or difficulty in the administration of a prisoner of war camp, will be classified as of this type.

d. Noncommissioned officer prisoners of war are those enlisted prisoners of war possessing proof of a rank above those listed in Pay Group 15 of Prisoner of War Circular No. 7, 1944. This proof must be in the form of a paybook or any other official document of the German Armed Forces. Prisoners of war claiming noncommissioned status who do not produce such proof will be classified and treated as privates. Claimants who cannot prove their noncommissioned officer status may submit requests through channels to their Government for such proof.

e. Cooperative noncommissioned officers are those who in writing have requested a remunerative occupation other than in a supervisory capacity or who are unwilling to sign a written request but will make an oral request to the camp commander in the presence of a witness or witnesses. In the event that an oral request in lieu of a formal written request is accepted by the camp commander, he will place in the prisoners' 201 file a written statement signed by himself and the witness or witnesses certifying that the noncommissioned officer prisoners have volunteered orally for remunerative labor other than supervisory work. This signed statement by the camp commander will have the same force and effect as a written request by the non-commissioned officer prisoners.

f. Non-cooperative noncommissioned officers are those who refuse to sign a written request or make an oral request for remunerative labor other than supervisory work, as stated in e above.

4. Special Categories.

a. The provisions of this directive do not apply to prisoners of war

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interned at installations maintained in connection with activities of The Provost Marshal General or of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

b. All prisoners of war who are eligible for repatriation will be transferred to Prisoner of War Hospital Number Two, Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

c. The provisions of this directive are not mandatory for certified protected personnel or for prisoners of war claiming protected status who are employed in accordance with their special qualifications. However, every effort will be made to locate them in camps where similar types of prisoners of war are located. Protected personnel in excess of two medical officers, one dentist, one chaplain and six enlisted medical men per each 1,000 prisoners of war within the service command will be transferred to Prisoner of War Camp, McAlester, Oklahoma. In the event that there are not enough protected personnel within a service command to fill this prescribed quota, requests for additional protected personnel should be submitted to The Provost Marshal General for assignments from the surplus protected personnel at Prisoner of War Camp, McAlester, Oklahoma.

d. Disabled German prisoners of war who are not physically capable of performing a full day of manual labor or who will be unemployable within their present installations for 60 days or longer, and who are not eligible for repatriation will be used as cooks and orderlies for officer prisoners of war, as directed in paragraph 8 below. If excess or unusable for this purpose, they will be transferred to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

5. Navy Prisoners of War. Except for prisoners of war referred to in preceding paragraph, German Navy prisoners of war will continue to be segregated from German Army prisoners of war. German Navy officer prisoners of war will be segregated from German Navy enlisted prisoners of war. "Type N" Navy prisoners of war will be interned and segregated at a prisoner of war camp or camps

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designated by the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command. Type A and Type C Navy prisoners of war will be interned at separate prisoner of war camps designated by the Commanding General, Fourth Service Command. Other provisions of this directive are not mandatory for further segregation of German Navy prisoners of war. However, every effort will be made to effect such segregation locally according to their noncommissioned status, cooperativeness or lack of it.

6. Army Prisoners of War. Except as exempted above and as provided in paragraph 8 below for officer's orderlies and cooks, all German Army prisoners of war will be segregated into groups consisting of officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates. There will be no mingling of these three groups. Each group will be divided further according to type N, A, and C and will be segregated in different camps according to these three types. In addition, noncommissioned officers of any one type will be segregated further in different camps according to whether they are cooperative or non-cooperative.

a. Segregation of German Army Officers. Army officers classified as type N or type A will be interned at separate prisoner of war camps designated by the Commanding General, Eighth Service Command. Army officers classified as of type C will be interned at prisoner of war camps designated by the Commanding Generals, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Service Commands.

b. Segregation of German Army Privates. Army privates classified as type N will be interned at prisoner of war camps designated by each service commander. Army privates classified as type A and who are non-Germans (such as Poles, Czechs, French, Alsatians, Luxemburgers, Slovenes, Russians and others) will be interned at ^a prisoner of war camp or camps designated by the Commanding General, Fourth Service Command. Army privates classified as of type A for any other reason than being non-German will be interned at a prisoner of war camp or

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camps designated by the Commanding General, Fifth Service Command. Army privates classified as type G will be interned at prisoner of war camps designated by the commanding generals of each service command.

c. Segregation of German Army Noncommissioned Officers. German Army noncommissioned officers classified as type W will be interned at a prisoner of war camp or camps designated by the Commanding General, Seventh Service Command. Those classified as type A will be interned at a prisoner of war camp or camps designated by the Commanding General, Eighth Service Command. Those classified as type G will be interned at prisoner of war camps designated by the Commanding Generals, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Service Commands. There will be separate camps in each of these service commands for cooperative and non-cooperative noncommissioned officer prisoners of war of each type. Non-commissioned officer prisoners of war in the First and Second Service Commands will be transferred to the camps designated by the Commanding General, Third Service Command. Noncommissioned officer prisoners of war in the Fifth Service Command will be transferred to the camps designated by the Commanding General, Sixth Service Command.

7. Classification of Noncommissioned Officer Prisoners of War as Cooperative or Non-Cooperative:

a. To date, noncommissioned officer prisoners have been classified according to their work attitude as follows:

- (1) Those refusing to accept any work.
- (2) Those who have requested supervisory work only.
- (3) Those who have requested remunerative labor other than supervisory work.

b. Noncommissioned officer prisoners included in categories (1) and

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(2) above will be offered the opportunity to sign a request for remunerative labor other than supervisory work or to make an oral request in accordance with paragraph 3g above. However, only requests for remunerative work other than supervisory work for a period of 90 days will be accepted. After 60 days of each 90 day period have expired, those noncommissioned officer prisoners who made the original request will be given the opportunity to agree in advance to renew their agreement for employment for another 90 days.

c. Those noncommissioned officer prisoners who originally did not request remunerative labor other than supervisory work will be given the opportunity to make such a request on or about the first of each month after they have been assigned to a non-cooperative noncommissioned officer prisoner camp for 30 days.

d. Those noncommissioned officers originally classified as cooperative, who are returned to a non-cooperative noncommissioned officer camp for cause, may be given a second opportunity to sign for remunerative labor other than supervisory work only after they have been in the non-cooperative noncommissioned officer prisoner camp for 90 days.

e. Cooperative noncommissioned officers will be permitted to work only with other cooperative noncommissioned officer prisoners. They will not be employed as supervisors for privates. According to the types set forth in paragraph 3a, 3b, and 3c above, they will be housed separately from officers and privates and when possible in camps where no non-cooperative noncommissioned officers are interned.

3. Orderlies for Officers. Non-cooperative noncommissioned officer prisoners of war will be assigned as necessary to camps where officer prisoners of war of like types are interned, in order to serve as orderlies and cooks

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and to provide other services in connection with officer prisoners of war. They will not be paid for any such work performed directly or indirectly for the benefit of officer prisoners of war. In the event that it is impracticable or impossible to assign non-cooperative noncommissioned officers as cooks and orderlies to officer prisoners of war, disabled enlisted prisoners may be assigned of the same type as the officers who are not physically capable of performing a full day of manual labor or who will be unemployable within their present installations for 60 days or longer and who are not eligible for repatriation. No able-bodied prisoner privates will be used for the administration, management, or maintenance of officer prisoners.

9. Operation of Non-Cooperative Noncommissioned Officer Prisoner of War Camps. All work in camps in which non-cooperative noncommissioned officer are held will be classified as unpaid labor, except that performed by certified protected personnel. In addition to work necessary for the administration, management, and maintenance of the camp, unpaid labor will include work in the canteens and work performed by the prisoner of war directors of studies, teachers and instructors, and prisoner of war clergymen who are not certified protected personnel. Non-cooperative noncommissioned officers will be required to do all administrative and maintenance work at such camps, except work exclusively for United States personnel, such as work in messes for United States personnel. For the purposes of this directive, a prisoner of war camp is defined as the facilities, utilities, and area for which the prisoner of war camp commander is responsible.

10. Canteen Restrictions. Stock in canteens at camps for type II prisoners of war and non-cooperative noncommissioned officers will be kept to an absolute minimum and the following items will not be stocked: beer, soft drinks,

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manufactured cigarettes, candy, cookies and crackers, art supplies, playing cards, games, petroleum jelly, dice, deodorant, model making kits, shampoo, woodcarving sets, skin lotions, skin creams, hair tonic, or oil, sun glasses, sunburn oil, snuff, powder, lip pomade, and insect repellent.

11. Exercise of Command or Supervision. German officers will not exercise command or supervision over German enlisted prisoners under any circumstances, except for supervision of those assigned to them as orderlies and cooks. No German noncommissioned officer will exercise command or supervision over any enlisted prisoner other than noncommissioned officers of his own type and then only to the extent that he may be assigned as spokesman or work supervisor among noncommissioned officers of his own type.

12. Immediate Action. In all camps where the methods of segregation outlined herein are not already in effect, immediate steps will be taken to establish segregation in accordance with this directive. Request for additional fences or construction when the cost will exceed \$88.00 per prisoner cash outlay will be submitted promptly through regular channels.

13. Inter-Service Command Transfers. When it is necessary to transfer prisoners from one service command to another in order to comply with the provisions of this directive, the commanding general of the service command initiating a transfer will notify the commanding general of the service command to which the prisoners are to be transferred, at least 72 hours in advance, of the complete details regarding the movement. Information copies of all messages effecting transfers between service commands will be furnished to The Provost Marshal General. Information concerning the background, attitude and type of individual prisoners of war, which will be helpful to the receiving service command in classifying the prisoner properly and effecting his proper segregation, will be transmitted with the prisoner upon his transfer.

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14. Further Segregation. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit service commanders or prisoner of war camp commanders from making further segregation for the purpose of separating prisoners of different races or nationalities as provided in Article 9 of the Geneva Convention, or to protect them from acts of violence or insults in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, or to prohibit the incarceration of those who have violated the Articles of War, or to separate those who have been placed on restricted diets. Further segregation than that provided herein may be made at the discretion of the camp commander, provided that the provisions hereinbefore set out are observed.

15. Screening. Immediately after arrival of additional prisoners of war at any camp from ports of embarkation, each prisoner will be examined individually by an American officer in a separate room, completely out of sight and hearing of any other prisoner, in order to determine his proper classification. At that time, the prisoner will be given full opportunity to state whether he believes himself to be in danger of violence at the hands of other prisoners. Thereafter, screening within each camp will be a continuous process.

16. Effective Date. The provisions of this directive will be made operative 45 days after date of publication.

17. Report on Camps Designated. The commanding general of each service command will within 30 days report to The Provost Marshal General the prisoner of war camps designated by him for the various types and categories of German prisoners of war to be segregated in accordance with this directive.

18. TM 19-500. The provisions of TM 19-500, Enemy Prisoners of War, and of outstanding prisoner of war circulars will govern the administration and employment of prisoners of war and protected personnel in all prisoner of war installations, except insofar as the regulations contained in this directive modify or are in conflict with the provisions of TM 19-500 and outstanding prisoner of war circulars.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Army Service Forces
Office of the Adjutant General
Washington

SPX 383.6 (24 Jun 43) OB-S-SPINT

CJM/ad - 2B-939 Pentagon

25 June 1943

SUBJECT: Prisoners of War in the United States

TO: The Commanding Generals,
Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh,
Eighth, and Ninth Service Commands.
Attention: Director of Intelligence.

1. The presence of an increasingly large number of prisoners of war in the United States provides a source of extremely valuable information of which the Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, is desirous of taking complete advantage.
2. It is, therefore, requested that you designate in each of your prisoner of war camps an officer who, in addition to his regular duties, will perform the function of intelligence officer. The principal duty of the intelligence officers in the prisoner of war camps will be, through observation, careful inquiry and, in proper cases, interrogation, to ascertain which of the prisoners possess, and can be made to disclose, one or more of the following general types of information concerning the enemy:

Battle Order
New Weapons
Intentions
Morale
3. When the primary investigation indicates that a prisoner fulfills the above prescribed conditions to the extent that thorough interrogation would be productive, his name, background, a summary of the information he is believed to possess, and his attitude toward divulging it should be immediately communicated through intelligence channels to the Chief, Prisoner of War Branch, Military Intelligence Division, War Department.
4. In the camps confining German prisoners of war the Feldwebels and other high ranking noncommissioned officers and the Gestapo Agents are, in most cases, fanatical Nazis. There are, however, among the prisoners many social democrats, Communists, Poles, Czechs, Luxemburgers and others who are bitterly opposed to the Nazi regime. Experience has shown that if these Feldwebels and other Nazi noncoms and the Gestapo Agents are permitted to remain in association with the other prisoners, by means of intimidation, violence, or nazification, they will soon dry up all possibility of obtaining information. The intelligence officers

ANNEX "A"

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SEK 383.6 (24 Jun 43) OB-S-SPINT (Continued)

25 June 1943.

should, therefore, be on the alert to detect these confirmed Nazis and should report their names to the Chief, Prisoner of War Branch, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, who will arrange with the Provost Marshal General for their transfer to a camp in which only Nazis are confined.

5. It is contemplated that in the near future a representative of the Prisoner of War Branch will visit each of your prisoner of war camps and give assistance in the carrying out of the provisions of this letter.

By command of Lieutenant General SOMERVELL:

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE PLAN FOR PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS
TO: Commanding General, Commanding Officers, Posts, Camps, and Stations having Prisoner of War Installations.
Attention: Intelligence Officers

/s/ H. B. Lewis
H. B. LEWIS,
Brigadier General,
Adjutant General

COPIES FURNISHED:

- Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, WDGS (Attn: Prisoner of War Branch)
- Director of Intelligence, A.S.F.
- Military Intelligence Service (Attn: Col. Forney)
- The Provost Marshal General (Attn: General Bryan)

REPRODUCED, ASF, Hq. 3d SvC - 1 June 1944
SPHIB 3185-A

Distribution:
COs, Prisoner of War Camps

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[Signature]
T.B.W.

ANNEX "A"
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Authority *AWD 770123*By *[Signature]* NARA Date *8/10/16*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1609 C

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
 HEADQUARTERS THIRD SERVICE COMMAND
 Post Office Building
 Baltimore 2 Maryland

SPHIB 3185-A
 (1 June 44)

1 June 1944

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE PLAN FOR PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

TO: Commanding Generals, and Commanding Officers, Posts, Camps, and Stations having Prisoner of War Installations.

Attention: Intelligence Officers

The intelligence plan set forth herein is a command responsibility of all post commanders who have prisoners of war assigned to their installations, and will become effective this date.

THE ABOVE IS ADDRESSED TO COMMANDERS OF CLASS III AND IV INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE THIRD SERVICE COMMAND FOR THEIR INFORMATION, AND FOR APPLICATION AS A DIRECTIVE TO CLASS I ACTIVITIES UNDER THEIR COMMAND.

By command of Major General HAYES:

[Signature]
 THOS. B. WOODBURN,
 Colonel, A. G. D.,
 Adjutant General.

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Authority NND 770123

By [Signature] NARA Date 8/12/16

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INTELLIGENCE PLAN FOR PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS,

THIRD SERVICE COMMAND

I. PURPOSE - The purpose of this intelligence plan is to establish:

- a. The types of information to be obtained.
- b. The sources from which such information may be obtained and the method to be used in obtaining it.
- c. The responsibility of various officers and staff sections in connection with intelligence matters at prisoner of war camps.
- d. A standard operating procedure for the receipt, processing, evaluation and action to be taken on intelligence information.

II. TYPES OF INFORMATION -

a. Military information of interest to Prisoner of War Branch, MID, WD - Annex "A" to this plan, War Department letter (confidential), ASF, AG, subject: Prisoners of War in United States, dated 25 June 1943, file SPX 383.6 (24 June 43) OB-S-SPINT, contains general information on this subject.

b. Counterintelligence information relative to prisoners of war - Following is a list of various matters about which information is to be constantly sought:

- (1) Are attempts being made by prisoners of war to contact fifth column in U.S. to aid in escapes, or foment intrigue?
- (2) Political activities of prisoners.
- (3) Duress and threats of all kinds by prisoners against other prisoners.
- (4) Attempts to inflict punishment of any nature by prisoners on other prisoners.
- (5) Attempts at escapes, including hoarding of food, clothing, money, maps, tools, compasses, and other possible aids in escaping.
- (6) Are constant checks made of areas under buildings and other areas where tunneling might be possible? and of motor vehicles departing from an area where prisoners of war are working?
- (7) Receipt of contraband material of any kind by prisoners of war.

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b. The prisoner of war camp commander will designate an officer on his staff to perform the duties of prisoner of war Unit Intelligence Officer in addition to his other duties. This Unit Intelligence Officer will work in close liaison with the Post Intelligence Officer in the carrying out of the provisions of this intelligence plan.

c. The Intelligence Officer is responsible for continuous study, observation, and report to the camp commander on all intelligence matters herein set forth or developed in the future.

V. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE -

a. No written or printed matter of any nature relating to this plan or to any intelligence, or other confidential activities will be taken into the stockade, and extreme care will be taken that no such matter falls into the hands of, or comes otherwise to the attention of, any prisoners of war.

b. No soldier suspected of disloyalty (enemy) will be assigned to barracks or work details in close proximity to prisoner of war inclosure.

c. In gathering intelligence data as set forth in this plan, extreme care will be taken that there is no fraternization with prisoners of war. War Department P/W Cir. #3, Section I, dated 4 January 1944, prohibits fraternization by military or civilian personnel with prisoners of war. Investigation will be promptly initiated on any civilian attempting to approach or contact prisoners of war in any manner.

d. Extreme care will be used in the discussion of all confidential matters in the presence of prisoners or where they are likely to be overheard by prisoners.

e. Promptness in reporting all intelligence matters to the Security and Intelligence Division, Attention: Intelligence Branch, Headquarters, Third Service Command, through channels is of the utmost importance and will be stressed at all times.

f. During the absence of the Intelligence Officer for any reason, the Officer of the Day will be the Acting Intelligence Officer. It will be the duty of the Officer of the Day at all times to initiate immediate action on all intelligence matters brought to his attention, either by bringing them to the immediate attention of the Intelligence Officer, or in his absence, by taking appropriate action.

g. Immediate action will be taken on all requests of a prisoner to talk to an officer, or to be placed in protective custody, and all such matters, with a report of action taken, will be brought to the attention of the camp commander, and the Security and Intelligence Division, Third Service Command, where appropriate.

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HEADQUARTERS, THIRD SERVICE COMMAND
Baltimore 2, Maryland

C

SPHIB 63811-G

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1 August 1944

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AT GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS
TO: Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers, Posts, Camps,
and Stations, Third Service Command, having German Prisoner
of War installations.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Attention: Intelligence Officers

Inclosed material forwarded for your information and guidance
in developing plans for intelligence coverage in accordance with
letter this Headquarters, dated 1 June 1944, file SPHIB 5185-A,
subject: Intelligence Plan for Prisoner of War Camps.

THE ABOVE IS ADDRESSED TO COMMANDERS OF CLASS I AND II
INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITIES AS A DIRECTIVE, AND TO
COMMANDERS OF CLASS III AND IV INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE
THIRD SERVICE COMMAND FOR THEIR INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE.

By command of Major General HAYES:

[Signature]
F. S. DOLL
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Intel Br., S & I Div.

Incls:
#1 - Address by Col. George M. Chescheir
#2 - Address by Maj. William F. Matschullat

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- (8) Requests from prisoners for protective custody or for interviews with officers.
- (9) Work slow-downs and refusals to work.
- (10) Efficiency of prisoners on work projects.
- (11) Use of codes or signals.
- (12) Identification of members of the Gestapo and extreme pro-Nazis.

This list is not all inclusive and all intelligence personnel of the prisoner of war camps must be alert at all times to seek out and uncover any and all types of information concerning the prisoners that may be detrimental to the United States.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

- a. Trained informants within the permanent cadre of officer and enlisted personnel assigned to guard prisoners, as provided for under USC Manual, Hq. 3d SVC, dated 1 February 1944.
- b. Personal contact of any military personnel in line of duty.
- c. Voluntary information from prisoners.
- d. Observation of all prisoner activities.
- e. Camp spokesman and company leaders.
- f. Continuous inspection and spot checks.
- g. Examination of mail.
- h. Prisoner of war 201 files.
- i. Restricted document - Order of Battle of the German Army.
- j. Personal interview with prisoners of war on specific matters.

There are many other sources of information than those listed above, and all intelligence personnel concerned have the responsibility of constantly developing and devising methods of obtaining intelligence information.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY -

- a. Primary responsibility for the development and execution of the intelligence plan contained herein rests with the camp commander, through his intelligence officer.

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h. Each Intelligence Officer will maintain a file of all matters coming within the provisions of this intelligence plan, and of the action and procedures followed in each case. He is charged with the duty of developing and recommending changes and additions to this plan, and of periodically reporting progress to the camp commander and this Headquarters, Attention: Director, Security and Intelligence Division.

i. A field representative of the Intelligence Branch, Security and Intelligence Division, will periodically visit all prisoner of war camps to assist in the operations of this intelligence plan.

By command of Major General HAYES:

[Signature]
THOS. B. WOODBURN
Colonel, A. G. D.
Adjutant General

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GENERAL

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(5) Interrogation experience.

5. Five enlisted men with all of the above qualifications were assigned to the Intelligence Branch, Security & Intelligence Division, to be used in the screening operation.

6. An officer was selected with SIC experience and a good knowledge of Germanic and Slavic languages to act as officer in charge of the screening operation.

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I. GENERAL

1. Results of Early Survey - Experience indicated that initial inability to screen and properly segregate prisoners of war according to political beliefs, together with insufficient knowledge of the individual's background, generally lessened efficiency of control and presented certain hazards.
2. Purpose - The Intelligence screening project was undertaken to:
 - a. Segregate, wherever possible, definite political groups to prevent outbreaks of trouble or violence and interruption of the work program.
 - b. Catalog all nationals of conquered countries, as designated by the War Department, who are willing to fight against Germany.
 - c. Catalog all political types so the War Department will be in a better position to know who should first be returned to Germany at the end of hostilities.
 - d. To aid in the re-educational program as it is the belief of this Headquarters that re-education cannot succeed until such time as political segregation has been accomplished within prisoner of war camps.

II. INTELLIGENCE SCREENING TEAM

3. Selection

- a. A survey was made of all installations within the Service Command to find U. S. enlisted men with the following qualifications:
 - (1) Former resident of Germany during the rise of Hitlerism.
 - (2) High intelligence and a student of German political ideologies.
 - (3) Absolute loyalty to the United States.
 - (4) Fluency in the German language and, where possible, individuals who speak several German dialects.
 - (5) Interrogation experience.
- b. Five enlisted men with all of the above qualifications were assigned to the Intelligence Branch, Security & Intelligence Division, to be used in the screening operation.
- c. An officer was selected with SIC experience and a good knowledge of Germanic and Slavic languages to act as officer in charge of the screening operation

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III. OPERATION

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4. Training

a. Members of the screening team were first ordered into the Intelligence Branch and given the following course of instruction, which lasted for a period of 4 days.

b. Indoctrination schedule for prisoner of war screening team:

Monday

8:30 - 11:00 AM - Introductory remarks, orientation and purpose.

11:00 - 12:30 AM - Written statement of background and experiences by each team member to be used as a basis for team operation.

1:30 - 5:00 PM - Geography, economic and social background of Germany.

a. General terrain information

b. Industrial organizations

c. Educational systems

d. Religions

e. Brief background discussion of German history.

Tuesday

8:30 - 10:00 AM - Growth of Naziism.

10:00 - 11:00 AM - Discussion of German modis operandi for occupied territories.

11:00 - 12:30 AM - German Army organization (peculiarities of Divisions, SS Troops, etc.)

1:30 - 3:00 PM - Discussion by each team member as to their methods of interrogation, P/W experiences, results obtained from good segregation, treatment of Polish nationals and other occupied countries nationals.

3:00 - 5:00 PM - Review of G-2 files on German organizations.

Wednesday

8:30 - 12:30 AM - Review of all P/W camps, 3d SvC, regarding present state of segregation, nature of P/Ws assigned to each camp as outlined by each camp commander.

1:30 - 5:00 PM - Study of P/W operations, movements, work projects, etc.

Thursday

8:30 - 12:30 AM - Development of modis operandi for team operation which will include a drawing up of suitable forms, discussion of file systems, transmittal of reports to Intelligence Branch, recommendations for handling peculiar cases, draft of instructions to be sent to each P/W camp commander prior to the arrival of screening team.

1:30 - 2:30 PM - General orientation

2:30 - 3:30 PM - Open forum

3:30 - 5:00 PM - Closing remarks.

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III. OPERATION

5. Preliminary - A letter is forwarded to each P/W camp commander, outlining the screening operation and setting forth the reasons for same. (See Exhibit #3)

6. Procedure at Camp

a. The officer in charge of the screening team contacts the P/W camp commander and his Intelligence Officer and completely orients them in the operation about to be conducted, the reason for it, and the results to be obtained.

b. A roster of all P/Ws is then obtained for checking purposes.

c. Arrangements are made for individual interrogating rooms for the use of each member of the screening team.

d. Every P/W of each camp is called in for individual questioning, which experience shows takes about 10 minutes per prisoner and must be accomplished after the work details are over for the day. This necessitates night work and Sundays. However, at some camps a few of the prisoners are available during the day for interview, for example P/Ws who work on night shifts or on P/W camp projects.

e. Experience has shown that the best way for a member of the screening team to handle one of the P/Ws during the interview is to first ask the prisoner what his civilian occupation was and then ask him a number of miscellaneous questions which the prisoner knows are already part of his Form 2. After this information has been noted by the interviewer he can ask him, just as a matter of interest, data concerning his activities in the Army, his political activities while in Germany, and other miscellaneous questions which will give the interviewer a clue as to the political classification of the prisoner being interviewed. In 95% of the cases this ruse has proven successful and the prisoners have not comprehended the true nature or purpose of the interrogation.

f. The rough drafts of the P/W job classification form, as completed by the screening team members, are then fully edited by case reviewers, members of the SIC, who travel with the screening team for corrections in spelling, sentence structure, and clarity. The final P/W confidential classification form is then typed in duplicate.

g. The original of the P/W confidential classification form (see Exhibit #2) is supplied to the P/W camp Intelligence Officer with complete instructions for its use, that is, he is to file them by nationality, pro-Nazi and anti-Nazi, and the various breakdowns within these two categories. He is also instructed to forward this original form to the next P/W camp commander should a P/W be transferred. It can readily be seen that each one of these P/W forms becomes an intelligence field file on each man and is a complete supplement to the prisoner's regular Form 2. A copy of each P/W confidential classification form is kept on file in the Intelligence Branch for statistical purposes and such other use as deemed advisable.

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7. Records

a. Two classification forms were designed for use by the team, the first form to be called a "job classification form", which is completed in the presence of the P/W by the interviewer. This form does not reveal the nature of the political classification but tends to assure the P/W that the interviewing is being done primarily to determine his civilian occupation in order that his talents may be best utilized by the American authorities (see Exhibit #1).

b. The second form, giving the final political classification and remarks concerning the type of P/W interviewed, is typed in duplicate after the first form has been completed by screening team members. (See Exhibit #2).

c. As soon as a P/W camp has been politically classified, the post Personnel Officer is directed to furnish Machine Records Branch, this Headquarters, the following classifications for each P/W by code designation.

- 1 - Pro-Nazi
- 2 - Anti-Nazi
- 3 - Dangerous Nazi
- 4 - Outspoken anti-Nazi

IV. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. Results to date

a. Total number of P/Ws screened to date - approximately 16,000. Approximately 5,000 still to be screened in this Service Command. Of the approximately 16,000 prisoners of war screened to date, the available statistics on 9,734 PWs have been broken down into the four classification as follows:

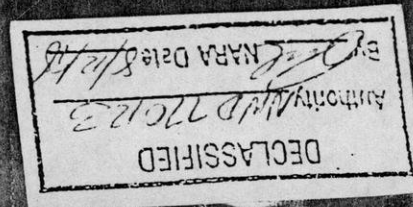
- 1 - 7,097
- 2 - 1,863
- 3 - 636
- 4 - 138

b. Statistical breakdown by political classification of a sample post, i.e., Ft. George G. Meade, Md. base and branch camps, is shown in Exhibit #4.

c. Exhibits #5 through #12 are samples of P/W confidential classification forms, selected at random, one for each political classification appearing at the bottom of each form. The form tabbed with a red marker indicates that P/W is considered dangerous. The form tabbed with blue marker indicates that P/W is a possible source of information for the P/W camp commander.

9. Recommendations - The experience gained from this intelligence screening project, together with the demonstrated German-Nazi psychology and expressed plans of the Nazi regime, indicate the advisability of thorough intelligence screening of all prisoners of war under an integrated War Department policy.

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ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Headquarters Third Service Command
Baltimore 2, Maryland

In reply address to
7th Floor, Standard Oil Bldg.
SPHIB 3185-A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18 October 1944

SUBJECT: Prisoner of War Screening Operations

TO: Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers, Posts, Camps,
and Stations, 3d SvC, having Prisoner of War Installations.

Attention: Intelligence Officers

1. A survey of prisoner of war camps within the Service Command indicates that adequate political classification of prisoners has not been accomplished to date due to lack of trained personnel and facilities.

2. The Intelligence Branch has recruited an interrogation team consisting of one officer and 3 to 4 non-commissioned officers who will be sent to each prisoner of war camp during the next two months period for the purpose of interviewing and classifying all prisoners of war located at your camp. The screening will be accomplished so as not to interfere with the work program or call for the withdrawal of any prisoners from work details.

3. The members of this team are U. S. Army personnel with German or European backgrounds. Their language qualifications and knowledge of the political and social backgrounds within Germany are such that they can interview prisoners of war direct and can accurately classify a prisoner without suspicion being aroused.

4. It is the intention of the screening team to classify the prisoners of war into the following categories:

- a. Militant Nazi
- b. Opportunist
- c. Nationalist-minded
- d. Political neutral
- e. Anti-Nazi
- f. National of conquered country
- g. Communist

5. The purpose of this project is:

- a. To furnish information essential to the camp commander and higher headquarters.
- b. To serve as a guide for future operations of the camp Intelligence Officer.
- c. To effect proper segregation.

EXHIBIT #3

- 7 -

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SPHIB 3185-A (continued)
P/W Screening Operations

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18 October 1944

6. Camp commanders will give full cooperation to the screening team. Timely notice of its arrival will be given. The team will be under the direct charge of **Cpt. Stanley A. Ciesielski**.

THE ABOVE IS A DIRECTIVE TO COMMANDERS OF CLASS I AND II INSTALLATIONS AND TO COMMANDERS OF CLASS III AND IV INSTALLATIONS INsofar AS IT IS APPLICABLE TO CLASS I ACTIVITIES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SERVICE COMMANDER.

By command of Major General HAYES:

C. A. Bayer
C. A. BAYER

Lt. Colonel, GSC

Deputy Director, Security & Intelligence Division

Distribution:

Camp Ashby, Va. (2)
Edgewood Arsenal, Md. (2)
Ft. Eustis, Va. (2)
HRPE, Newport News, Va. (6)
Holabird Sig. Depot, Balto., Md. (2)
Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Annville, Pa. (10)
Camp Lee, Va. (2)
Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (14)
Camp Fickett, Va. (16)
Camp Reynolds, Pa. (12)
Ft. John Custis, Cape Charles, Va. (8)

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FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD., BASE CAMP

Pro-Nazi

Germans

Militant Nazi 1751
 Opportunist 7
 Nationalist-minded 1
 Political neutral 2
Dangerous 6

Austrians

Militant Nazi 8

Nationals of conquered countries

Militant Nazi 1
1770

Anti-Nazi

Germans

Opportunist 16
 Nationalist-minded 5
 Political neutral 5
 Anti-Nazi 102
 Communist 2

Austrians

Opportunist 1
 Political Neutral 7
 Anti-Nazi 34
 Communist 1

Possible informants 1

Nationals of conquered countries

Opportunist 1
 Political neutral 1
 National of conquered country 9
184

TOTAL 1954

FREDERICK, MD., BRANCH CAMP

Pro-Nazi

Germans

Militant Nazi 66
 Opportunist 48
 Nationalist-minded 4
 Political neutral 7
Dangerous 8

Austrians

Militant Nazi 1
 Opportunist 3
129

EXHIBIT #4

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Anti-Nazi

Germans

Opportunist	26
Nationalist-minded	4
Political neutral	74
Anti-Nazi	26
Communist	2

Possible informants 5

Austrians

Opportunist	2
Political neutral	6
Anti-Nazi	9

Nationals of conquered country

Opportunist	1
Anti-Nazi	2

152

TOTAL 281

GREEN RIDGE, I.D., BRANCH CAMP

Pro-Nazi

Germans

Militant Nazi	171
Opportunist	7
Nationalist-minded	2
Political neutral	2

Dangerous 29

Austrians

Militant Nazi	5
Opportunist	3
Political neutral	1

Dangerous 3

191

Anti-Nazi

Germans

Opportunist	7
Political neutral	7
Anti-Nazi	7

Possible informants 2

Austrians

Opportunist	1
Political neutral	4
Anti-Nazi	2

28

TOTAL 219

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<u>Anti-Nazi</u>		
<u>Germans</u>		
Opportunist		10
Nationalist-minded		2
Political neutral		14
Anti-Nazi		16
Possible informants	2	
<u>Austrians</u>		
Political neutral		6
Anti-Nazi		5
		<u>53</u>
TOTAL		<u>.243</u>

WINCHESTER, VA., BRANCH CAMP

<u>Pro-Nazi</u>		
<u>Germans</u>		
Militant Nazi		31
Opportunist		3
Nationalist-minded		2
Political neutral		3
Dangerous	7	
		<u>39</u>
<u>Anti-Nazi</u>		
<u>Germans</u>		
Opportunist		3
Political neutral		12
Anti-Nazi		2
Possible informants	1	
<u>Austrians</u>		
Political neutral		1
<u>Russians</u>		
Political neutral		14
Anti-Nazi		369
Communist		3
Possible informants	6	
<u>Nationals of conquered countries</u>		
Anti-Nazi		2
		<u>406</u>
TOTAL		<u>.445</u>

Total number of dangerous Pro-Nazis. 82
 Total number of possible informants 23
 Total number of Pro-Nazis 2538
 Total number of Anti-Nazis 946
 Total no. of PW's at Ft. Meade base & branch camps. 3484

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PIKESVILLE, ID., BRANCH CAMP

Pro-Nazi

Germans

Militant Nazi		169
Opportunist		26
Nationalist-minded		5
Political neutral		7
<u>Dangerous</u>	16	

Austrians

Militant Nazi		4
Opportunist		3
Nationalist-minded		1
Political neutral		2
<u>Dangerous</u>	1	

Nationals of conquered countries

Militant Nazi		1
Opportunist		1
<u>Dangerous</u>	1	
		<u>219</u>

Anti-Nazi

Germans

Opportunist		14
Nationalist-minded		2
Political neutral		61
Anti-Nazi		15
Communist		2
<u>Possible informants</u>	1	

Austrians

Opportunist		1
Political neutral		9
Anti-Nazi		19
<u>Possible informants</u>	5	
		<u>123</u>

TOTAL 342

POINT SMITH, ID., BRANCH CAMP

Pro-Nazi

Germans

Militant Nazi		164
Opportunist		16
Nationalist-minded		1
Political neutral		1
<u>Dangerous</u>	10	

Austrians

Militant Nazi		5
Opportunist		2
<u>Dangerous</u>	1	

Nationals of Conquered Countries

Militant Nazi		1
		<u>190</u>

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Adjutant General
Washington 25, D. C.

SPX 383.6 () OB-S-SPMGX-M

PRISONER OF WAR SPECIAL PROJECTS
LETTER NO.

SUBJECT: V-E Day Program

TO: Commanding Generals,
First thru Ninth Service Commands,
Military District of Washington.

1. The unconditional surrender of the German Armed Forces will constitute the capitulation of Germany. This victory will mean the military and political defeat of the German Armed Forces, the German Government, the Nazi party, the German industrial economy, and National Socialist ideology.
2. The consequences of this defeat will also be applied within German prisoner of war camps in the United States. The application of the principle of unconditional surrender means that the United States will complete the destruction of Nazism, root and branch, wherever it is found. This principle also applies, therefore, to German prisoner of war camps in this country and to every German prisoner of war without exception in these camps. At the moment of Germany's capitulation, German prisoners of war cease to be instruments of the German Government through the German High Command, because from that moment neither exists any longer. As soon as Germany surrenders, Nazi leaders in German prisoner of war camps will be without their former governmental, political, or military backing in Germany. This will be supplanted

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by the Allied Military Government which will constitute, for the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the ultimate voice of authority for German prisoners of war. This voice will be heard by German prisoners of war in this country through the United States Government. The Geneva Convention, 27 July 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, will continue to be applied.

3. The danger exists that the impact of the defeat of Germany will create a serious personal crisis for every German prisoner of war and that ardent Nazis will attempt to make capital of this situation for their own purposes. In order to take advantage of this situation for purposes favorable to the United States, as well as to prevent subversive activities and other possible expressions of mass hysteria or individual trouble-making, the steps indicated in paragraphs 4 through 10 below will be taken in each German prisoner of war base and branch camp as soon as practicable after the capitulation of Germany has been officially announced to individual prisoner of war camp commanders by their respective service command headquarters. This notification will be accomplished within each service command by the most rapid means of communication. Service commanders will be officially notified of such capitulation by the War Department.

4. The inclosed proclamation, followed by the address, will be read in German to all German prisoners of war by someone previously selected in each camp, preferably an American officer or enlisted man, provided that his vocal powers and German accent are

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good. If no such German-speaking American personnel is available, the proclamation will be read by one of the German prisoners of war, preferably the spokesman, or whoever the camp commander may select by reason of his prestige and acceptability to his fellow German prisoners of war. He should furthermore be selected on the basis of a prudent belief that he will not distort or misconstrue any parts of the proclamation or address while reading them. Whoever reads these documents will do so in the name of the camp commander, who should personally and physically be standing next to or behind the reader. Every effort should be made to have both documents read to the prisoners of war with all possible solemnity and in an atmosphere of strict military discipline. They should be read to the prisoners of war in square formation, or in a series of square formations. No more prisoners of war should be contained in any one of these formations than can hear the reader distinctly nor than can be kept under adequate control. Every effort should be made to have available for this occasion a public address system, either permanently located in the prisoner of war camp or borrowed from some other agency. Those who have heard the proclamation and address should be marched away and not allowed to return and mingle with those who have not as yet heard them. The series of formations at which the proclamation and address are to be delivered must be prepared in advance and must be perfectly organized. This day will be a dramatic moment in the lives of the prisoners of war. Fresh initiative on the part of all American personnel must be apparent. Discipline and cor-

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rect military bearing are of the utmost importance. Care must be taken to utilize every moment without lengthy pauses throughout these formations. After the proclamation and address have been read to all German prisoners of war in the camp, the proclamation, dated by camp commanders as of V-E Day, will be posted in various conspicuous spots within the compounds.

5. The warning that any violation of the commands contained in the proclamation will be punished will not be an empty warning. The first prisoner of war who violates any of the provisions of the proclamation will immediately and without question be given the maximum disciplinary punishment within the camp commander's authority. This punishment should be meted out fairly and without delay. It may be accompanied by sudden shakedowns or other inspections.

6. A spokesman who in the opinion of a camp commander has proved that he will cooperate with the American authorities to the fullest extent will be retained in his present capacity. Other spokesmen will be removed and replaced by spokesmen who can be relied upon to cooperate without mental reservation or hidden opposition.

7. Continued efforts are to be expected on the part of the Nazi die-hards within the camps to carry on their opposition and subversive activities. The few days immediately following the armistice will be an excellent occasion for discovering or verifying the identity of these Nazi leaders. They will be segrega-

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ted within the camp at once. Requests for transfer of these leaders to a segregation camp for subversive and ardent Nazis will be made without delay.

8. All news facilities will be made available to all German prisoners of war during these days. Check-ups should be made to insure that no censorship of radios or newspapers is exercised by any groups among the prisoners of war. It should be made certain that all German prisoners of war have the opportunity of obtaining full news coverage. News summaries in German should be given during formations. The contents of such summaries will be prepared by American personnel.

9. There is serious danger that subversive meetings may be held at night. Night patrols of two or more enlisted men will be used as necessary to prevent these meetings. Orders will be issued prohibiting any meetings for the immediate present, without special permission of the camp commander. German-speaking American personnel will attend all authorized meetings and will report on them to camp commanders.

10. Occasion should be taken during these days to give all possible impetus to the reorientation program in all of its phases. Camp commanders will give consideration to the preparation of special talks on appropriate topics to be given by themselves or their representatives to German prisoners of war during these days. This period can well be the occasion for special classes to be conducted by carefully selected prisoners of war, not necessarily chosen from among instructors hitherto utilized,

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

SPMGX 383.6

within the framework of the educational program at each camp. Special attention will be paid in these classes to the field of American history, particularly to such institutions as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

11. No disclosure will be made of the contents of this directive or of the inclosed proclamation and address except to American military personnel to whom such knowledge is absolutely essential in preparing to carry out the V-E Day Program. All other American military personnel will be informed of the contents of the inclosed proclamation and address on V-E Day.

BY COMMAND OF ~~LIEUTENANT~~ GENERAL SOMERVELL:

4 Incls

Incl 1-Proclamation
in German

Incl 2-Proclamation
(English Translation)

Incl 3-Address in German

Incl 4-Address (English translation)

J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

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Authority: ND 770123

By: MD NARA Date: 8/15/88

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

SUBJECT: VE-Day Program

To: Commanding Generals,
First thru Ninth Service Commands

1. The capitulation of Germany to the Allied Forces appears to be rapidly approaching. Whether this will be a general German surrender on a well-marked VE-Day or merely a piecemeal surrender of the German Armed Forces is not known. In either event victory will mean the military and political defeat of the German Armed Forces, the German Government, the Nazi party, the German industrial economy and Nazi social ideology.

2. The consequences of this defeat will also be applied within German prisoner of war camps in the United States. The application of the principle of unconditional surrender means that the United States will complete the destruction of Nazism wherever it is found. This principle also applies, therefore, to German prisoner of war camps in this country and to every German prisoner of war. The danger exists that the impact of the defeat of Germany will create a serious personal crisis for every German prisoner of war and that ardent Nazis will attempt to make capital of this situation for their own purposes. In order to prevent riots and strikes and other expressions of mass hysteria or troublemaking, the steps indicated in paragraphs 3 to 12 will be taken in each German prisoner of war base and branch camp as soon as practicable after the capitulation of Germany has been officially announced to prisoner of war camp commanders. This notification will be accomplished within each service command by the most rapid means of communication. Service

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By DDO HARA Date 8/15/78

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commanders will be officially notified of such capitulation by the War Department.

3. The inclosed proclamation, followed by the address, will be read in German to all German prisoners of war by someone previously selected in each camp, preferably an American officer or enlisted man provided that his vocal powers and German accent are good. If no such German-speaking American personnel is available, the proclamation and address will be read by one of the German prisoners of war selected by the camp commander by reason of his prestige and acceptability to his fellow prisoners of war. He should, furthermore, be selected on the basis of a prudent belief that he will not tolerate or misconstrue any parts of the proclamation or address while reading them. Whoever reads these documents will do so in the name of the camp commander who should personally be present, standing near to or behind the reader. Care will be taken to insure that no more prisoners of war are contained in any one formation than can hear the reader and can be kept under adequate control. The process will be repeated until all German prisoners have heard the reading of the documents. Those who have heard the proclamation and address will be marched away from the area and not allowed to return and mingle with those who have not as yet heard them. The series of formations to which the proclamation and address are to be delivered must be prepared in advance and must be well organized.

4. Fresh initiative on the part of all American personnel must be apparent. After the proclamation and address have been read to all German prisoners of war, the proclamation, dated by camp commanders as of V-E-Day, will be posted in various conspicuous spots within the compounds. Camp commanders will caution all American camp personnel against fraternization or relaxation of discipline as a result of the end of active hostilities against Germany. Discipline and

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Authority: NND 770123By: DDO NARA Date: 8/15/88**SECRET**

correct military bearing of American personnel are of the utmost importance. On the other hand, American camp personnel should be warned against acts of willful arbitrariness.

5. Cooperative spokesmen will be maintained in office. Uncooperative spokesmen will be removed and replaced by those who can be relied upon to cooperate fully without mental reservation or hidden opposition.

6. The few days immediately following the armistice will be an excellent occasion for discovering or verifying the identity of the Nazi die-hard and agitators. They will be segregated within the camp at once and will be transferred to a segregation camp for subversive and ardent Nazis without delay.

7. All news facilities will be made available to all German prisoners of war. Necessary steps will be taken to insure against the imposition of a clandestine censorship by spokesmen or agitators.

8. Orders will be issued prohibiting any meetings of prisoners of war without special permission of the camp commander. Night patrols of two or more enlisted men will be used, if necessary, to prevent secret and unauthorized meetings.

9. The period following VE-Day can be the occasion for increased emphasis on the reorientation program in all of its phases. Special classes should be conducted by carefully selected prisoners of war within the framework of the educational program at each camp, particularly in the field of American history.

10. The period will also be the occasion for demanding and receiving increased productivity from prisoner of war labor in all its phases. Prisoners will be informed that their tasks must be performed with increased efficiency and speed and that slow-downs and work stoppages will be dealt with severely.

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Authority: MND 70123

By: [Signature] NARA Date: 8/5/78

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COPY 80.

11. The inclosed proclamation and address are predicated upon the assumption that as of V-E-Day all resistance by the German Armed Forces will have ceased and the National Socialist Government will have terminated. In the event V-E-Day is proclaimed under other circumstances, appropriate changes in the opening sentences of each are authorized in order that the statement may coincide with actual conditions.

12. The reading of the proclamation and address will be accomplished within the prisoner of war camp, and the prisoners will be returned to their barracks if the camp commander believes that such action is necessary for security reasons. Otherwise, the prisoners will be returned to their work details. In any event, prisoners will be returned to their work at the earliest possible moment, consistent with security, after the proclamation is read.

13. The substance of certain existing directives has been included in this letter to emphasize the fact that enforcement thereof must be intensified rather than relaxed upon the cessation of hostilities.

14. No disclosure will be made of the contents of this letter or of the inclosed proclamation and address except to American military personnel to whom such knowledge is absolutely essential in preparing to carry out these programs. All other American military personnel will be informed of the contents on V-E-Day.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL BORNHILL:

2 Incls
Incl 1-Proclamation in German
w/English translation
Incl 2-Address in German
w/English translation

J. A. ULLIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

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Authority ND 770123

By SPD NARA Date 8/5/88

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NOTE FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CAMP COMMANDER

The accompanying text of a talk should be studied carefully. It is to be delivered by every prisoner of war camp commander at the base camp within the shortest possible time after the surrender of Germany has been officially announced. Not more than 750 prisoners at one time should attend this formation unless a public address system is available. The formation should be formed square in order to provide for the best possible reception and supervision.

Your talk must be delivered in English. Immediately after that, a carefully chosen American officer (or enlisted man), who is acceptable to the prisoners, will read your speech in German and without false accent. If no such personnel is available, a reliable and cooperative prisoner may be utilized. He, too, must be in good standing with the majority of the prisoners. He should not be known to them as an extremist of any kind.

The same speech must be given at each branch camp under your command. Secret instructions should be communicated to each branch camp commander, so that he will be prepared to follow the same procedure as nearly simultaneously as possible.

This formation must be prepared in advance and well organized. This day is a dramatic moment in the lives of the prisoners. A fresh initiative on the part of all American personnel must be apparent. Discipline and correct military attitude will be of utmost importance. Care must be taken to utilize every minute without lengthy pauses throughout this important formation.

to the fullest extent. Those who do not cooperate will be punished.

Any prisoner who interferes, issues orders, or persuades another

prisoner not to cooperate fully with the United States is acting

contrary to the desire of the United States and is guilty of a violation

of orders. Such obstructionists will be punished, promptly and

severely. As camp commander I have issued orders to every American

under my command to bring before me without delay any prisoner who

attempts to persuade any prisoners not to cooperate with the

SECRET

United States. It is the duty of each prisoner to report anyone among

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Authority: NND 770123

By: AD NARA Date: 8/5/88

An armistice has been declared between the armies of Germany and the United Nations. Combat has ceased, however there has been no peace treaty. Consequently, you will remain in this country as prisoners of war until some agreement has been reached between Germany and the United States.

Since you remain in this country as prisoners of war, your treatment will be the same as it has been in the past, that is the United States will live up to the terms of the Geneva Convention. The United States demands that each and everyone of you cooperate to the fullest extent. Those who do not cooperate will be punished.

Any prisoner who interferes, issues orders, or persuades another prisoner not to cooperate fully with the United States is acting contrary to the desire of the United States and is guilty of a violation of orders. Such obstructionists will be punished, promptly and severely. As camp commander I have issued orders to every American under my command to bring before me without delay any prisoner who attempts to persuade any other prisoners not too cooperate with the United States. It is the duty of each prisoner to report anyone among

Authority NND 170123By AND NARA Date 8/5/78SECRET
SECRETADDRESS BY THE CAMP COMMANDER

you who is acting contrary to the intent of the order which I have just

issued. A failure to do so will make you liable to punishment. Let it

be clearly understood that in the name of the United States I order

that every obstructionist be reported to American personnel at once.

From this moment on no prisoner of war has any right in the name of

the German government ~~or~~ the Nazi party or on his own behalf to

order any other prisoner to do anything. That is the sole right of

the American Government. The Nazis system has been destroyed. You

have the right to express yourself freely, to read what you like, to do

what you like and to act as a human being without fear of reprisals or

bodily harm. Any prisoner attempting to deny such freedom to ^{any other} another

prisoner is guilty of a ~~high~~ crime and will immediately be punished.

I urge each and every prisoner to enjoy the freedom which is enjoyed

by every American citizen.

Note: You Bryan also said that the C.O. should announce the election of a new spokesman to be held by secret ballot within 2 hours at which time each POW will appear individually before the C.O. as his representative, write his vote in a slip of paper and drop it in the box. No other POW will be close enough to see what is written on the paper.

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By: DAW NARA Date: 8/15/18

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ADDRESS BY THE CAMP COMMANDER

German prisoners of war (German officers - or German non-commissioned officers - or German soldiers):

The war in Europe is over. We have ceased to be enemies. You are still - however - prisoners of war. The Nazi Government exists no longer. A new German Government has not been formed. I realize that your situation, as it may look to you today, seems hopeless. I also know that a few among you may be playing with the idea that these critical hours can be used for obstruction. I may tell you that non-cooperation will hurt you - not us.

I am here also to tell you that your situation is not (so) hopeless (as) you may think. You should know that anyone who insists on ordering you around in the name of a system which has just been destroyed will be acting, not for, but against your real interests. There is little I can do to give you faith (*) at this hour. As an officer of the United States Army, I have reason to be glad, and I am sure that there are many among you who - in your hearts - share my happiness. To those of you who feel like that, I would like to say that the time is not far off when you will be able to show your happiness openly. Already you may look ahead with new confidence, because the end of the Swastika is also the end of fear.

How does the surrender of Germany affect you? This question I will try to answer for you later. But first, you must be told (**) something about us - about the Americans.

(*) Hoffnung

(**) Ich moechte Ihnen etwas ueber uns - die Amerikaner - erzaehlen.

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We Americans believe that there can be no real victory without a real peace. For us, the battle for peace which has ^{not} begun is ^{more} as important as ^{the} the battle ever was in the field. I want you to realize that clearly. If you knew more about our history, you would be in a better position to understand our desire for peace. Some of you are making good use of your stay in this country and are studying American history. But let me emphasize one or two things for your own sake:

Our concern for the dignity of men (*) stems directly from the way we have lived on this continent. We fought you because of our belief in the moral order of the world (**). Hitler's system of aggression and racism has been destroyed by men who know that no human liberty can exist without a moral order.

Life in America has taught us, and taught American generations before us, that unless the mind of the people is prepared to cling to ways of life that guarantee the liberty of all its citizens, this great country could never have existed. This ideal, which belongs to all Americans, regardless of race, religion, party membership, or country or rank of birth, is our way of life. It was that which we defended. Your song, "Heute ist es Deutschland, und morgen die ganze Welt," has not helped to make America any softer, but it has done a lot to disappoint the many friends your homeland had in this country, especially those who formerly felt a deep pride for their German heritage.

(*) Die Wuerde der Menschheit.

(**) Die sittliche Weltordnung.

SECRET

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Let me remind you that thousands of Germans came to this country during the years of its most vigorous growth (*). The first Germans arrived at the end of the seventeenth century. Germantown in Pennsylvania was founded in 1683. Cities like Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, were built mostly by German immigrants and you can still find there many traditions and tastes of the old Germany.

What they had to give in character, energy and skill they threw into the melting pot out of which a distinctively American nation was to come. They believed in equality and practised it, disregarding the old world claims of heritage and ancestry. What a man was and what he did was all that counted.

You ought to know about such men as Baron von Steuben, the drill-master of Washington's army; or of Pastor Muehlenberg, who left his church to fight for the American ideal of liberty.

Every American schoolboy knows about Carl Schurz, a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, who helped to set up the United States Civil Service Commission in 1871. Franz Sigel, the great liberal of 1848, achieved greater prominence in his adopted land than he had ever known in Germany. And William Seward, who had become the leading Republican member in our ^{Congress} Parliament, expressed the sentiments of all of them when he said: "Germany is my mother, but America is my sweetheart." (**). There were others, too, thousands of them, whose names did not find their way into the history books, although their role was not less important.

(*) Entscheidenden Jahren des groessten Wachstums.

(**) "Deutschland ist meine Mutter, Amerika meine Braut."

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Authority: NND 770123

By: DAW NARA Date: 8/15/18

SECRET

These men fought together with the English, the Irish, the Dutch, the Polish, and the Russian immigrants for a common way of life which has become the American way. This way of life, Americans were always ready to defend. During the struggle that has just been ended, many thousands of boys of German descent (*) have been fighting in the United States Army. They are still fighting now, and will go on fighting against Japan until Japan, too, surrenders.

In the early days those Germans came to this continent to escape the rule of the German princes, heavy taxes, and military service for interests which were not their own. Many of them had been persecuted for their religious beliefs and some because they did not want to live under a system where police barracks were more important than places of learning. Again after the last World War, the same spirit drove to the United States thousands of Germans who wanted to live free lives. Others in large numbers followed shortly after Nazism was established in Germany. They came here to us because they did not want to live under a system which denied independence to them, telling them what book or what newspaper to read, what radio to listen to or not to listen to. They left a system in which the old established religions were displaced by the religion of "superior blood" and the "intuitions" (**) of a man who promised to build a Reich which would last a thousand years. This Reich only lasted a little over eleven years. Soon you yourselves will be able to judge if those years were fruitful years in German history or not.

You should know now, better than any, how America has carried on the tradition of those who founded it.

(*) Herkunft
(**) "Innere Stimme"

SECRET

Authority: *MND 770123*By: *DAW* NARA Date: *8/15/88***SECRET**

How do you stand today? You will remain prisoners of war until the day of full repatriation. You will be treated firmly but fairly. The rule in this camp from now on will be: You will receive the treatment your behavior deserves. If you cooperate with me and my personnel to the fullest extent, life will go smoothly. Those who insist on non-cooperation will force me to take measures against all of you, measures which, I assure you, will not be pleasant. I demand that you conduct yourselves according to the highest order of soldierly discipline. If you have reason to believe that the interest of the majority is imperilled by political charlatans (*), tell me or any of my officers, or any of my men. I have issued the necessary order to my personnel. These fellows may, for a day or two, find it hard to realize that their game is up forever.

And now, I want you to pay particular attention to the orders of the day.

(1) - Effective immediately, no German prisoner of war will use the Party or "Heil" salute. The only salute recognized from now on will be the age-old salute common among soldiers. In other words, the salute used by the former (**) Reichswehr is herewith re-established. The stretched-arm-salute as ordered for the German Wehrmacht by the Nazi Government in August 1944, is forbidden. Violators will be severely punished. (2) - In the future the rule of the majority will prevail in this camp. To assure proper representation of your own choice, there will be free election of your representatives by the democratic method of a written and secret ballot.

I have said what has to be said in the circumstances. I have given you *and the promise of the United States of America* my promise to treat you fairly and squarely. I am asking you now to go back quietly and - with a cool head - think over your situation. I have spoken in your own interest. If I am made to feel that your interest does not deserve my attention again, I will not hesitate to refuse you my help.

(*) political Scharlatanen

(**) ehemalige

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Authority: NND 770123

By: [signature] NARA Date: 8/5/18

VE Day Program
Box 1618 45912

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NOTE FOR THE... THE CAMP... (faint)

Just one more word:

of a talk should be studied carefully. It is to be delivered by every prisoner of war camp commander at the base camp within the shortest possible time after the surrender of Germany has been officially announced. Not more than 750 prisoners at one time should

Don't worry about your families. For them, too, the war is over.

The Nazi Volksgerichtshof, the instrument of the Gestapo, is now powerless and has been swept away. You and they have nothing to fear from it. I assure you that no Allied soldier will be ordered to use them in the way the civilian populations of Warsaw, Rotterdam, Kiev or Athens were used by the SS, the Gestapo, and by your own comrades. Any American soldier who violates this code will be punished according to the laws and customs of war.

This formation must be prepared in advance and well organized. This day is a dramatic moment in the lives of the prisoners. A fresh initiative on the part of all American personnel must be apparent. Discipline and correct military attitude will be of almost importance. Care must be taken to utilize every minute without lengthy pauses throughout this important formation.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority: MND 770123
By: MND NARA Date: 8/5/18

SECRET

Special Program

ADDRESS BY X:

My dear comrades:

The system of National Socialism is dead. We have been the unfortunate instruments of this system for many years. This means that we, too, have been defeated. But I would like to assure you that the power of shaping our future is now in your hands. You will find yourself confronted with responsibilities which were formerly denied to you. This calls for a better understanding of the world situation, of your own plight as prisoners of war and the part you are in a position to play. That your part will have to be contributive (*) should by now have become clear to all of you.

Those comrades who are still preaching obstruction and non-cooperation are not only subverting the interests of the rest of you, but are also undermining the best interests of Germany. Therefore, you must also take it upon yourself to decide what your attitude in the camps will be and to choose those who will represent you before the American authorities. This opportunity, the right to elect your own spokesmen is, in the circumstances, a first step to enable you to take your individual share of the general responsibility.

As soldiers-in-arms (**) we have no reason to be sorry about the order issued by the camp commander that the party salute be abolished and replaced by the typical soldier's salute. I, on my own part, will not recognize any other salute than that prescribed by the former Reichswehr, in accordance with the wishes of the camp commander.

*answered?
traditional?
customary?
but
why
"typical"?*

- (*) schoepferisch
- (**) Kriegskameraden

SECRET

*Report the reasons?
which men to the
American authorities
without delay.*

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Authority: NND 770123
By: [signature] NARA Date: 8/15/88

SECRET

I urge you to cooperate with the American authorities who have promised just treatment. This is no time for wishful thinking. You must recognize your actual situation. Keep yourselves busy. Enlarge your knowledge. Seek information. Be active in learning what you need to know for the future. Organize new classes and discussion groups, but do not permit them to be dominated by those who have told us for the past ten years that war is the be-all and end-all of our existence, and that life can have no meaning if we fail to have faith in one man alone.

You have many opportunities now to acquaint yourselves with a life which is different from what ours has been, and to learn about the strength and spirit of a country, which, we were told, would be a "pushover" (*), since its only qualities were "laziness and hunger for money". By doing so without prejudice, we may find a few good reasons for our present plight. If it is true what Fichte said that "men act out the spirit of their time", then something must have gone wrong with our spirit.

I realize, my dear comrades, that these days are full of sorrow and anxiety for all of you. Still, we must not lose hope. The war has stopped both above and within Germany. Our loved ones are no longer in danger. If we realize clearly that the fate of the Nazi system need not be the fate of Germany, there is no reason for desperation. I urge you to be on guard against sinister rumors that may be disseminated by those who have no right to call themselves soldiers any longer. Treat such men for the political desperadoes they are. ?

(*) Kleinigkeit

SECRET

Report the names of such men to the American authorities without delay.

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Authority NND 770133

By DAW NARA Date 8/5/88

SECRET

We have little excuse to offer for our actions and final defeat.

We have - let's admit it - done very little during all those years to save our own integrity as soldiers. We - all of us - allowed one man to lead us with his intuitions. We have without any doubt followed the voice of fatalism. Actually - and I say this again without offering excuses - fatalism is aliene to the true nature of every soldier. The powers which were about ready to make fatalism the everlasting philosophy of our generation and of future German generations no longer exist. They have been destroyed. New powers are emerging to forge the philosophy of a new and happier life. Do not forget that you can be one with them. Your new responsibilities should be discussed with clear heads, freely among you. Now is the proper time to think over the mistakes of the past, and to prepare ways that will lead us all into a more decent and peaceful future.

It upon yourself to decide
 choose those who will represent
 opportunity, the right to elect
 a first step to enable you to
 responsibility.

as soldiers in arms (as) to have
 issued by the camp commandant
 by the typical soldier's salute
 other salute than that prescribed
 with the wishes of the camp commandant.

(*) schoenerfroh
 (*) Eriogekameraden

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Authority MND 770123
By END HARA Date 8/15/88

NOTICE TO GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR

SECRET	
Auth:	T. P. M. G.
Initials:
Date:

With the occupation of all Germany, Fascist government and Fascist activities will not be tolerated in any area under Allied control. Germans everywhere must of necessity accommodate themselves to this fact.

2. Force and threat of force will no longer be an instrument of German national policy. As a result of the recent bloodbath, all Germans will recognize they must cultivate the arts of peace and live in harmony with the peoples of other nations. It is a basic policy of the United States to foster international understanding among peoples of good will. In the words of the late great President Roosevelt "If civilization is to survive we must cultivate the science of human relationships -- the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and to work together, in the same world at peace". This is not an admission of weakness. It is merely recognizing that only barbarians and the truly uncultured must resort to the brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of attempting to resolve disputes by war.

3. During your internment you will have opportunities to prepare yourself for the adjustment you must inevitably make upon your repatriation. Those who are wise will use this time well. This country will play a large role in the post war world. While living in the United States you have an unparalleled chance to learn many things about this country which will be useful in your new life. There are many things in the new world which the old world can not afford to ignore.

4. To foster the understanding that will better enable peoples to live together and work together, this Government is giving you the following opportunities:

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Tab B

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Authority AND 770123
By END NARA Date 8/15/98



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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
GENERAL

- a. To attend regular showings of motion pictures which will accurately portray much of the geography, history, resources, and industry of the United States.
- b. To publish national and camp newspapers which contain factual information about the United States and the world.
- c. To read many varieties of printed materials including pamphlets, reprints of notable literature, newspapers and magazines which will broaden your vision and comprehension of the United States.
- d. To hear American lecturers.
- e. To take correspondence courses offered by American universities and utilize their libraries and visual aid facilities.
- f. To conduct courses in camps with the aid of text books and other materials which will assist you in learning about the United States.

g. To attend religious services of your own faith.

The earliest place at which consideration should be given to the classification beyond confidential is after 4-3-1-1. The effect of a release now would be unfortunate both from the standpoint of the interest of the public. There is probably no way of holding the interpretation that would be applied by any release at this time. It is the Department's policy to provide information, of a confidential nature, to the public. The effect on the interest of this information is obvious. In light of current public concern for

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Authority: NND 770123By: AND HARA Date: 8/5/88C
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WAR DEPARTMENT
Army Service Forces
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD SERVICE COMMAND
Baltimore 2, Maryland
(Office of Headquarters)

SPHIB 63811

6 June 1945

(Date)

Subject: Results of Prisoner of War Intelligence
Screening, Third Service Command (October
15, 1944 to the Present)

Summary of Information:

I. General group classification:

In general, Prisoners of War can be separated into a number of distinct groups based on training and organization. Previous G-2 reports regarding political indoctrination of the various units have been substantiated. For convenience, the following groups can be discussed:

A. Afrika Korps. Until February, 1945 members of the Afrika Korps were generally insolent and arrogant in their attitude and militant Nazi in sentiment. Since February, 1945 this group has become rather subdued. Whereas an Afrika Korps man was easily spotted because of his belligerent Nazism, he is now, in many cases, as quiet and harmless appearing as the average Volksturmer. As a group the Afrika Korps Prisoners of War are especially dangerous. They had a longer and more thorough military training than most the the troops serving with the Wehrmacht. They have been in this country the longest, but do not reflect any absorption of democratic ideas or ideals. On the contrary, many express a decided hatred or contempt for this country. Because of their long stay in the United States, many have acquired a passable mastery of the English language. They utilize this ability to point out the various shortcomings in the American social system. When German persecution of the Jews is discussed, Afrika Korps men quickly point to the status of the negroes in the United States. They point to the labor unrest and the slums in our cities as evidence of democratic failure. In general, the great majority of Afrika Korps members can be classified as militantly Nazi, with a large percentage of opportunists.

B. Members of the S.S. As expected, the S.S. men represent the most dangerous single element in the German PW Camps. Except for those

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men drafted after 1943 into the various units of the Waffen S.S., these men are invariably fanatic, dangerous and militantly aggressive. A great number of the S.S. men are careful in showing their true feelings but are active in creating a Nazi political machine within the Camp. An analysis of the job assignments at various camps reveals that the PW Camp overhead always includes one or more members of the S.S. Such positions as camp leaders, directors of education, company sergeants, mess sergeants or supply sergeants are occupied by ardent Nazis from different S.S. Units. In this way the sentiments and control of the camp is maintained along Nazi lines by terror, propaganda or persuasion. Generally Prisoners of War interviewed at two camps in the Third Service Command in the Spring of this year complained that S.S. men were in charge of the camp kitchen, and controlled the amount of food given to the prisoners. Men within the S.S. circle were given larger portions of food.

C. Paratroopers. Next to the S.S. men the Paratroopers represent the most thoroughly indoctrinated Nazi segment in the PW camps. In many cases the fanaticism of the Paratroopers surpasses that of the S.S. men, and they are only less dangerous because they are more obvious and have less control in their political manifestations. Paratroopers are generally the instruments of the S. S. men or the political leaders of the camps. They are used in roll-kommando assignments, as mass agitators for strikes and as leaders in slow down activities. Only a comparatively small exception has been found to the generalities regarding Paratroopers. Some few Paratroopers who were drafted after 1943 have been classified as anti-Nazi.

It has been noticed that since the defeat of Germany, the Paratroopers are the most confused and uncertain group. The defeat of Germany, the death of Hitler, the craven behavior of Goering after his capture are factors which have shaken youthful fanatics of the Paratroop Divisions. Many feel that they have been lied to by the German leaders, including Hitler.

D. Air Corps Personnel. The prisoners who formerly served with the Air Corps interviewed in the Third Service Command were formerly ground crew members or mechanics on planes. The type of indoctrination found in Luftwaffe pilots is not found in this type of prisoner. Goering is presently in disrepute with these prisoners.

E. Navy Personnel. The younger PWs captured in the occupied ports of France reflect the general fanaticism prevailing among the youth of Germany. The same proportion of Nazi indoctrination is found in general Navy personnel as in the Army. However, it is found that most of the men used for shore guard details were recently drafted and over-age. Most of these have been classified as anti-Nazi.

Politzei Wachtmeisters (Police Master Sergeants used for

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administrative and personnel duties in the occupied ports) are completely and militantly Nazi. Many of these men were used in the German Navy counter-subversive system.

F. Protective Personnel. The Intelligence screening has substantiated the hypothesis that a great portion of the protective personnel held in this country have been selected not only for medical training but for political indoctrination. A great number of the medical aid men working in camp dispensaries have been classified as militant Nazis. The dispensary supplied an easy place in which messages can be transmitted, propaganda spread and the spy system maintained. It has been found that protective personnel manipulate the sick call system in such a way that Nazis are taken off unpleasant work details and anti-Nazis substituted.

II. Sentiment toward German Leaders since the downfall of Germany.

A. Hitler. An overwhelming majority of prisoners of war classified as Nazis and many classified as political neutrals consider Hitler a genius. The respect held for Hitler in some cases approaches idolatry. Since the defeat of the German Armies, a very slight change in this attitude has been demonstrated by some Nazi PWs. However, Hitler is still regarded as an inspired leader, a great administrator, and a peerless General. He is described by PWs as the greatest statesman that ever lived. Furthermore, the failure to find the body of Hitler has served to strengthen and increase the veneration Prisoners of War gave the former Leader of Germany. The fact that Hitler died in battle, fighting for his ideals, has increased his stature. Up to the week of 26 May 1945 derogatory remarks directed at Hitler aroused rage among PWs interviewed.

B. Himmler. For the most part, except for members of the S.S. Units, PWs have been very reserved concerning Himmler. He was generally feared and in many cases hated. His suicide, plus the manner in which he was captured, has caused Himmler to become an object of contempt.

C. Goering. The concept of Goering as a Falstaffian character has been shared by all Prisoners of War, even by some classified as anti-Nazi. A decided change has been noticed since his capture, when stories of his craven behavior and complaints regarding Hitler have been publicized. PWs now are beginning to regard him in his true character - a greedy, hypocritical opportunist. The Third Service Command Prisoner of War Intelligence Team has used with great effect the many photographs published in the American Press featuring the capture and interview of the former Luftwaffe Head. It can safely be said that Goering has fallen into disrepute as far as prisoners of war in this country are concerned.

D. Goebbels. German Prisoners of War have always regarded Goebbels as being eminently efficient and capable. The manner in which

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PWs have absorbed the various propaganda arguments fostered by him is the best testimonial of his ability. The stories regarding Goebbels' death in Berlin have increased his stature. He is respected and admired as a "good German" who died for his ideals.

E. The German General Staff. The Nazi Prisoners of War rate Hitler above the Wehrmacht General Staff and blame the latter for tactical blunders in carrying out der Fuehrer's strategy. They are convinced that Hitler was correct in his conduct of the war and feel that he was betrayed by the Generals. On the other hand, anti-Nazi Prisoners of War take the opposite view and claim that the Nazis are attempting to put the blame on the General Staff in order to save face and prepare the way for a possible return to power.

III. Attitude toward Russia.

During the entire period of the Intelligence screening conducted in the Third Service Command, the attitude of the German Prisoners toward Russia has been consistent. Fear of Russia has almost amounted to phobia. The situation has been intensified and complicated since the defeat of the German Armies. PWs are presently avidly reading newspapers and speculating on future trends in Europe. Those whose homes are located within the German provinces controlled by Russia are worried and subdued. At present many PWs are applying for permission to "join the American Army" for the fight against Japan. A large number of these prisoners came from the Eastern section of Germany. The more outspoken PWs have continually emphasized the menace of Communism along the lines established by Goebbels. Many PWs have boldly stated that the United States and Russia will eventually become involved in war, and that the United States and Germany will fight Russia as allies.

A very interesting variation of the "Russian reaction" has developed since V-E Day. Those German PWs classified as political fanatics have adopted a "terror" line. While underscoring the imminence of war between the United States and Russia, they express the hope that they will be sent to Russia. They declare that they will receive better treatment and, furthermore, will join Russia in its fight against the United States. This trend was noticed after V-E Day and up to date in the Branch Camps of Camp Pickett, Virginia. The same trend was noticed by a section of the Third Service Command Prisoner of War Intelligence Team working at the Prisoner of War Processing Center at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Part of the permanent PW population at Fort Eustis, Virginia consists of a large number of fanatical Afrika Korps men and members of the Waffen S.S. PWs have openly told American Officers that Communism is the next "Weltanschauung" and that Russia is the only salvation. Most of these PWs have expressed the hope that they would be sent to Russia so that they can once more fight against the United States.

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It is felt that a great deal of this "Communistic" zeal is shammed and that the PWs fearful of shipment to Russia are attempting to influence the policy regarding repatriation or punishment. However, it is felt that a percentage of the fanatical Nazis - the type that joined the Party in the earliest days - are sincere in these expressions. They hate the United States as the main reason for the destruction of the Nazi machine.

IV. Propaganda angles used by political leaders in PW Camps.

Various phases of the Russian reaction are utilized by the Nazi leaders within the PW camps as outlined above.

The drastic reduction in the food allotment for PWs has been converted into a weapon by the Nazi propagandists in PW Camps. These Nazi leaders emphasize the fact that American authorities continued to give good food and treatment to German prisoners of war as long as the Nazi Party was able to oppose the combined Armies of the United Nations. Emphasis is placed on the fact that immediately after the defeat of Germany and when there was no longer a chance of retaliation, German PWs in the United States have had their rations drastically reduced and the work quota increased. This argument has had a great deal of success.

In some isolated cases the hope that Hitler is alive has been expressed. The possibility that he will some day lead Germany back to its rightful place in the sun is insinuated.

V. Members of the Conquered nations in the PW Camps.

A. The Austrians. To date the political classification of Prisoners of War in the Third Service Command has consistently shown that the majority of PWs of Austrian descent are anti-Nazi. In fact, a perceptible cleavage has been evident. Practically every PW camp in the Third Service Command contains a group of Austrians classified as anti-Nazi. This political attitude assumes an even broader complexion. It can safely be said that most of the Austrians are anti-German and evidence a strong Austrian national spirit. Austrian anti-Nazis, when interviewed, have consistently requested permission to join an Austrian Legion or any fighting unit battling Nazi Germany. This desire to participate in the war has not decreased since the capitulation of Germany. Austrian PWs express the hope that an Austrian legion will be formed to take part in the war against Japan. Many Austrians have submitted letters and essays dealing with the political situation in Europe, and have discussed ways and means of combating Nazism. On the other hand, those Austrians classified as Nazis have been in many cases equal in fanaticism to most indoctrinated Germans. The spread of Communism in Europe, and specifically in Austria, is a source of great concern to the anti-Nazi Austrians.

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B. The Poles. For the most part German Prisoners of War of Polish descent interviewed to date have come from Polish Silesia and the former region known as Warthegau (Western Poland exclusive of the district governed from Warsaw). For the most part these PWs range from 16 to 30 years of age. However, some Polish nationals as old as 50 have been interviewed. Most of these prisoners of war have served with the Polish Army and a great many served with the Polish Army during the German invasion.

The Poles were drafted into the Army on the basis of their "Volks Deutsches" citizenship. The younger PWs, those under 20, were forced to join the Hitler Jugend and had 2 or 3 years training in that organization.

Practically every Polish PW interviewed has been classified as anti-Nazi. Some of those classified as political neutrals have obviously been intimidated for such a lengthy period that they are afraid to commit themselves in any fashion.

The majority of PWs of Polish descent that have been interviewed have expressed a desire to join a Polish fighting unit. Not one PW requested service with a Polish fighting unit has expressed a desire to join the Armies of the Lublin provisional government. All have expressed a desire to join the fighting forces of the London Polish Government. The PWs have described the Lublin provisional government as "Communist".

VI. General Notes on Re-Education.

It has been noted throughout the political screening of the Prisoners of War in the Third Service Command that no aggressive or clear program of education has been formulated for the prisoners of war. Previous to V-E Day Nazis were in control of the educational program within the camps. Militant Nazis were appointed educational directors or camp librarians. In the latter capacity the Nazis were able to exercise negative censorship by controlling the requests for books and making certain that no anti-Nazi volumes were secured. In cases where an aggressive Camp Commander secured alleged "anti-Nazi" literature, the Nazis prevented circulation of these books through various methods.

Newspapers are avidly read by the Prisoners of War. Intelligent anti-Nazis carefully analyze trends and tendencies. At Camp Suffolk, Virginia, Branch of Camp Ashby, Virginia, anti-Nazi PWs expressed concern over Briton's general "Imperialistic" tendencies. These Prisoners of War pointed out that the ruling class in Briton was attempting to build

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up a strong industrial Germany. They asserted that were this plan put into effect, Germany would in a very short time become highly industrialized and wealthy and the conditions leading to World War II would be created again.

The same group of Prisoners of War stated that the political organization affiliated with the Russian occupational forces in Germany will proselytize the Germans within the Russian sphere of influence. They expressed a great respect for the efficiency of the Soviet propaganda machinery, and declared they had no doubt that the Russians would succeed in their aims. These anti-Nazi PWs declared they could not understand why the United States did not adopt a firm policy through which democratic ideas and principles could be established in Germany. They expressed a fear that the German populace would go from one extreme to the other - from Nazism to Communism.

The defeat of Germany and the way in which many of the Nazi leaders have degraded themselves by their conduct after surrender suggests a possible way of influencing the Nazi minds. Many anti-Nazis believe that news reels showing the defeat of the various German Armies on different fronts, combined with news reels showing the surrender of Nazi leaders, would be potent propaganda weapons. Members of the Prisoner of War Intelligence Classification Team have expressed views of the same nature. A gradual program in which the above mentioned films would be shown, followed by the atrocity pictures and climaxed by compulsory attendance of the "Why We Fight" series, would be very effective. In conjunction with this, camp officials should personally supervise the stocking of camp libraries with volumes exposing and attacking Fascism and Nazism.

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1. Note to Prisoner of War Camp Personnel.

This guide aims at assisting camp personnel to understand the various political standards represented by prisoners of war. It does not intend to provide a substitute for generally approved screening procedures. The classification of a few broad groups as employed in the following does not suggest a new type of segregation.

This guide is not an attempt to create trained investigators out of prisoner of war camp personnel. Oftentimes a highly specialized individual, with an intimate knowledge of Germany and the German language, has difficulty in differentiating between some of the types mentioned here. The Nazi party member has had a long apprenticeship in the art of deception.

On the other hand, if you are a good judge of human nature, you can, by using common sense combined with the aides contained herein, make reasonably sound judgments concerning German prisoners of war. Every day you make decisions about American enlisted men and officers; the same thing can be done with Germans, only a political judgment of the man must also be included. This pamphlet is issued as a guide in making those political estimates possible.

Use this pamphlet, use your common sense, and temper both with a judicious skepticism. A group of sincere anti-Nazis, once discovered, will greatly facilitate the operation of your camp. And if the great majority of the German prisoners of war return finally home with nothing more than a healthy respect for democratic strength and ability, our job to win the peace will have been made a lot easier.

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II. Opportunists.

Early Nazis have a name for those who jumped on the bandwagon in the last moment. They call their comrades who became members of Party organizations after Hitler was established in power, "Maerz Veilchen," or "March Violets." Renegades from other parties, adventurers, soldiers, and businessmen who believed their future imperilled without the proper political license, made a rush to Nazi recruiting offices early in 1933. That type Nazi cannot be considered less dangerous than old-time Nazis. But at the right moment they will take proper steps to denounce their affiliation as a mistake. All signs indicate that there are many "March Violets" among prisoners of war. It would be a mistake not to classify them as Nazis just because they do not possess strong political convictions and fanaticism. However, they are different: They know when the game is up and become opportunists again. Although their hands might be covered with crimes committed during and before the war, it should be easy to defeat them ideologically. They do not represent the "Political Soldier" Hitler tried to make of them. In some cases they might make good informers, but their information should be evaluated very carefully. A "March Violet" will usually respond to strict authoritative treatment, but will utilize our laxity in his own interest and for political maneuvers. His respect for the United States and its democratic institutions will increase under a strong hand and by continuously demonstrating that we know how to deal with the Nazi bullies in the compounds and elsewhere. A "March Violet" is dangerous only as long as his military and political superiors have a firm grip on him through control and the ability to issue commands. In defeat, and left to his own resources, he becomes the

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direct opposite of the Nazi dream of a "Superman." Here is a vivid description of him taken from a recent front line dispatch from France to the NEW YORK TIMES:

"Tall, gaunt with weak blue eyes behind thick-lensed glasses this German prisoner stood in a cage of the First United States Infantry Division. He was typical of thousands of those taken by the American First Army in the last two weeks' fighting.

"This representative of the master race was neither a professional officer nor a professional Nazi

"He said he had never belonged to the Nazi Party, but, as a bored MP who interpreted said, 'About 75 per cent of them say that now.' I asked him if he was glad to be out of the war and he shook his head. 'Liar,' said the MP in English.

"The strange thing about Hans Schmidt, which is not his name, was that although nature had never intended him to be either a soldier or a Nazi he tried awfully hard to be one. When one of his men was about to talk he called him as a man calls a bad dog to heel

"He may not have liked soldiering but he said proudly that it had been his orders that any man caught speeding on the road a second time should get solitary confinement for two instead of three days and only one hot meal in that time. He likes it, all right. Or, as the MP said, 'he likes ordering other guys around.'

"There's your prisoner. This type of non-soldier, non-Nazi makes up a vast proportion of the regular army divisions which we are encountering. On the surface they are meek, ineffectual men. Beneath, they are frustrated bullies -- cruel, treacherous, blind to what is happening around them."

III. Anti-Nazis.

Convinced anti-Nazis are scarce among German prisoners of war.

The term anti-Nazi should be applied only when strong political convictions directed against the national socialist ideology are apparent. Camp commanders and their assistants will have little trouble to discover anti-Nazis under normal circumstances. But guarantees to the single individual

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for his protection, are essential. Some anti-Nazis might decide to conduct their own underground campaigns among prisoners of war and against the present German system. If that is the case, they will hardly appeal for help to United States authorities. Personal contact with anti-Nazi prisoners of war will prove to be of great value to S-2's and those officers who are responsible for the conduct of proper prisoner of war education programs. Anti-Nazi prisoners of war know the enemy better than we do, because they have been forced to make a pact with him for the "victory or death" struggle.

With the coming defeat of the German army and the bankruptcy of the Nazi idea of world conquest, many ardent followers of the "Fuehrer"--the small fry and the big fry--will try several tricks to be recognized as anti-Nazis. The danger exists that some of them have already been given such a political certificate. They will obviously utilize it to support the game the Nazis intend to play after their defeat.

The Nazis make sure that their political opponents within the German armed forces have a discredited record when taken prisoner. It is not usual to smear anti-Nazis with criminal offenses and to assign former political prisoners to units recruited also from criminal institutions. A typical example is the 999th Division of the Africa Corps. Another method, successfully employed by the Nazis everywhere, is the denunciation of all political opponents as bolshevists. It is also common to use them in connection with satellite troops. Even when there was plenty of time, their military training was out short by the Nazis. A clear recognition of those methods is important both for our war aims and proper camp administration.

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Anti-Nazis, captured in the German uniform, are part of the enemy.

A distinction between "good" or "bad" Germans is prevented by military necessity--and will be for some time to come. But our attitude towards anti-Nazis might differ from our general attitude if a certain aim is to be pursued. In many cases it might become essential for the maintenance of camp security and discipline. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to gain the confidence of anti-Nazi prisoners of war whenever they have been recognized as such.

Presence of any of the following six categories might indicate a clean political past and would make a classification as anti-Nazi probable:

A. Former members of organizations (1918-33) advocating the United States of Europe, reconciliation between France and Germany (reconstruction of destroyed districts) and leagues for better human relations. These groups were small and consisted mostly of members from the learned professions. They were non-partisan.

B. Former active members (at least five years) of political parties who were continuously in opposition against the Nazi Party from 1923 and up to 1934. (Zentrum--Center; Staatspartei--State Party; Bairische Volkspartei--Bavarian Peoples Party; Sozialdemokratische Partei--Socialists; Kommunistische Partei--Communists.) During the last free election in November 1932, the following number of votes were cast for these parties:

Center (Catholic)	4,231,000
State party (republican)	336,000
Bavarian (republican)	1,095,000
Socialists (labor)	7,248,000
Communists (labor)	5,980,000

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The results of this election were almost 19 million anti-Nazi votes as against 11,737,000 of the Nazi Party. The rest of the parties which leaned toward a coalition with Hitler, was approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million. Of course, this picture changed rapidly during the next election, a few months after Hitler had been established in power.

It must be remembered that each of the above five parties provided a certain amount of renegades who were usually short term members without being reached by extensive adult education programs conducted or sponsored by those groups. A prisoner of war who was able to vote during the last free election in 1932 is now at least 33 or 34 years of age.

C. Former members of semi-military, anti-Nazi and non partisan organizations. (Reichsbanner--Banner of the State; and Antifaschistische Schutz-Staffeln--anti-Nazi protection league.) These groups, who, unlike the Nazis, did not train with weapons but concentrated on anti-riot drill and impressive parades with drum and fife bands were mostly supported by the younger set of the membership of above named parties. A prisoner of war, now 30 years old or even a year or two younger, could possibly have been a member in 1932.

D. Former members of labor unions; (Freie and Christliche Gewerkschaften) religious and civil service groups who were dissolved or reorganized by the new regime. Except for the militant Catholic Youth Organization, former members of these groups are now probably at least 35 years of age.

E. To A,B,C, and D should be added such prisoners of war of younger age who were strongly influenced by the anti-Nazi views and activities of their parents. Youth alone does not always indicate the degree of Nazi indoctrination. There are quite a few youngsters who were able to maintain loyalty to their parents despite pressure from and forced membership in the

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Hitler Youth. This category is obviously in the minority. But it exists, and it is especially important to discover it in view of the age involved. Our future will not become any safer if we declare that every young German soldier is a hopeless case.

F. Former political prisoners convicted by a court or not. Those who served terms in prisons for political "crimes" are as a rule more reliable than concentration camp prisoners. Both are fairly safe bets.

IV. Non-Nazis.

This group, too, will most likely grow during the next few months and play an important role within the compounds. It is largely comprised of lukewarm Nazi sympathizers, former monarchists, members of the nobility who rejected Hitler on social grounds, former Nazis, especially those who have witnessed the failure of Blitzkrieg on several fronts, and an ever increasing percentage of the rank and file. They, too, wanted to conquer the world. And they too, have violated every decent code for the sake of a "Greater Germany." As members of the German Armed Forces they have carried out Hitler's will" in conquered territories. Millions of Czechs, Greeks, Russians, and Frenchmen will speak only of their one true quality: brutality and bossiness.

The trouble with non-Nazi prisoners of war (more so than with the rest of them) is simply that they have not been beaten enough. They have most likely suffered less under total war turned against them than their more unfortunate comrades on the fronts. Their perverted minds have become not less perverted behind barbed wire, and they, more than anybody else like to believe Goebbel's threat that soon "something terrible" will happen (secret weapon) and turn the scales once more in favor of Germany. In their constant worry about the "Holy Fatherland," they keep on falling victims to the Nazis and remain their useful tools.

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A non-Nazi, according to one of them, is a "good" and a "loyal" German. Unfortunately, after more than 11 years of Nazi education, there are very few "good" Germans left who are in a position to know what exactly is good for Germany. They like to be "good" Germans who had nothing to do with those years, which, they slowly realize, will become the darkest years in the history of Germany.

Corrective measures directed at the liquidation of perversion within the minds of non-Nazi prisoners of war is the first step from preventing them to become once more victims of an ambitious "revenge movement" of future years.

V. Non-Germans.

There are quite a few of them. In most cases it was easy to make them go to blow your brains out, because they had little to live for. The Yugoslavs and Czechs and Poles among them are most likely either non-Nazis or even anti-Nazis. Of course there are exceptions. Every conquered nation has produced some Quislings and collaborators, and it is natural that we should find a few Nazis among non-German prisoners of war, who still have the silly notion that their blood, too, is superior to someone else's blood.

The great majority of the Austrians definitely think along those lines. Most of them will tell you proudly that they are Germans of "the Greater Reich." The people of Austria voted 99% for "Anschluss" a few days after Hitler marched in. (The Germans made a much better showing in the first terror election three months after Hitler came to power; 47% against the Nazis.) However, 99% doesn't mean much if we consider that Hitler's technique had been improved since 1933. He was riding high, then, and the march of his soldiers was like a triumphal march because there was no oppo-

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sition whatsoever. Under those circumstances it is pretty difficult to realize that the Austrians are much different from the Germans. Yet, at the Moscow Conference it was decided that it will be in the interest of a lasting peace to guarantee the independence of Austria after the war.

It is suggested to apply categories and definitions contained in this pamphlet not only to Germans, but to non-Germans and Austrians alike. Nationality alone is not enough to make a distinction between the ranks of the enemy. Fascism, we must remember does not stop at national borders. A people who are continuously scared and hungry can easily be made to listen to promises. Military might encountering no opposition, so it seemed to those people, was the best backing a promise could have.

VI. Professional Soldiers.

They are not much different from the rest of the Germans. Except that they went through a certain length of rigorous Army training which made them tough and in the meantime provided a sturdy basis for the belief that they are "superior" human beings. The single professional soldier is nothing like that. As an enemy at the front he is probably more dangerous than a loud-mouthed Nazi. Some of us like to think of him as a plain, clean, simple soldier who only carried out the orders of other men. That is a mistake. Our combat troops have learned that this natural feeling is like committing suicide. He has been trained to get us no matter where he is, and if we relax our guard against him for one second, he will get the best of us. He has been trained to take care of himself while in prison camp; to prepare his body for future battles and to despise us and our "rotten" Democracy. Sure, he is friendly and tries to impress us with a snappy military attitude. But that is part of the game. Let's not fall for it.

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A few of them have changed. The change becomes more apparent from battle to battle. There is a difference between the Africa Corps and members of units captured in France and northern Italy. But the ~~best~~ language they ^{best} understand ~~are~~ ^{is} still ^{that of} our weapons. It all boils down to the amount of beating they have gotten. And in the long run it depends on how we can make them take part in the coming defeat of Germany. Unfortunately, we can't push them back into the grind of total war they had liked so much, except that now the tables are turned and it has become our total war. A few hours of it now would be sufficient to change their minds about the "rotten" Democracies, and to make them listen to the sound of battles they were never able to fight the way the United Nations can. But they must not be prevented from learning the terrific truth about the failure of everything they every stood and fought for.

They probably try to impress you by: "I am not an organized Nazi, but as a good soldier I obey the orders of the supreme commander, Adolf Hitler." So what? The plain fact is that they have to be counted together with the Nazis. One could not exist without the other. It would be just to their liking if we made a distinction between the Army and the Party.

They provide the officers and non-coms who take a "big load from our shoulders" by keeping things running smoothly and morale high. What about the discipline they keep in the compounds? There is no argument about it, except that we must ask what morale, what discipline, and for what end. Discipline and morale are essential to keep them powerful and to enable them to issue commands. As long as they are able to do so, they will remain the masters. That, too, is the truth. In other words: if they are permitted

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to sit the war out safely, to avoid the strain of the military defeat of Hitler's Germany, and to remain in command, they will keep us playing for the fish they have been told we are.

The coming German crisis will hit the professional Army men harder than anyone else. They have been indoctrinated for victory only. After defeat there is nothing. For them it is the end. Some of them, especially among the higher ranks, realize that they are fighting their last battle now.

In no case have the professional German soldiers been prepared to play the role of the scapegoat. There are no other scapegoats left in Germany. In 1918 the homefront had to take the blame and was made responsible for the "stab in the back." Many signs indicate that the Nazis might use part of the army on which to put the blame this time. And this same army group might have a similar idea, except that it is ready to blame the Nazis for the failure of their total war, that they believe they would be better off without Hitler, and that the Allies might be foolish enough to make some kind of a deal with them. We don't care much either way. We've had our lesson, and we know that both must be defeated.

But we must be aware of the fact that the disintegration of military and civil order in Germany does create an increasing amount of grumbling and decomposition among prisoners of war. It might, in some cases become even a matter of camp security. Here again, truth will be our best weapon. Always considering local conditions, we must find such proper approaches which will help to emphasize and drive home the failure of the pact between the Army and the Party, the failure of German strategy, and the bankruptcy of the national socialist ideology. Truth will finally be able to penetrate

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even totalitarian minds. But it must be made available despite barbed wire.

VII. Organized Nazis.

Nazi members among prisoners of war are in the majority. As soon as they are established in camp, a system of supervision and control is being organized. They are old masters in that game. Believing, and in some cases not without foundation, that camp commanders are willing to depend on them, they establish a Nazi hierarchy to take things into their own hands. The result is a continuous political domination of the rest of the prisoners, which, in effect, purges camp commanders of their own authority. If the hierarchy, which meets secretly, is particularly strong or contains Gestapo or Political Commissar elements, the results might even be worse. When ever a "Kangaroo Court" or an "Honor Court" (Ehrengericht) has been in session, a system of blackmail begins. Sometimes a prisoner is found dead near the dumps. A non-com or officer who knows how to handle his men and to "run the compound smoothly," actually endangers the life of others, and violates all rules of camp security and the provisions of the Geneva Convention--if he is a Nazi or obeys their commands. It is advisable to make the proper choices soon, because camp terror will increase with Hitler's dream of world domination coming to an end. "If we Nazis must go," Goebbels has said, "the rest of Germany must go too." This rule applies to prisoners of war as well. But it is up to us to see if it does or not.

They still don't know that we are on the job. We used to let them get away with a lot for many years while they were cooking with gas. They got away with Czechoslovakia, the Balkans, France, the Lowlands and Norway. They got away with mass murder of civilians and the wilful destruction of whole cities. They are so used to it that they believe their system will

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also prevail in the compounds. They still don't know that it is over, and they show by every step that they are the unrelenting enemies of our way of life. In Texas or Mississippi, in Main or Oregon, wherever they are, even the Nazis can feel the strong pulsebeat of the determined democratic nation at war. Yet, they still believe fanatically that providence has chosen the Germans to conquer and to rule the world. They keep on issuing instructions subversively to other prisoners as to how to go about it. Some of them are even stupid enough to turn their capture into victory, because, according to the Nazi rules, they have become a tough bunch of fifth columnists which is fed, protected and entertained by Uncle Sam.

Most Nazis are well versed in the use of the weapons of psychological warfare. They have been thoroughly schooled in propaganda and subversive activities. Hitler speaks of them as of his "political soldiers," who, no matter where they are carry out the will of the "leader." In a recent book on the new German law it says: "As the Fuehrer is the highest soldier, so every German should consider himself a political soldier tied to the state in complete obedience."

The extremists among the Nazis have gone through special schools where a considerable amount of time is spent to ponder over the question of how to utilize German prisoners of war in enemy countries. Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's race specialist, who is also in charge of "spiritual and ideological training of the armed forces," has graduated many thousand specially selected Nazis as Political Commissars. More often than not they act like innocent looking school teachers who are only interested in the "educational" advancement of their flock. Wherever they

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get away with it, we actually assist them to establish an Academy for Nazism. We can be sure that instead of algebra or languages, geopolitics and political science will be the core of the program. In most cases those Commissars are directly responsible to the Gestapo, the political secret service which is active on the German homefront, the army, in foreign countries and in prison camps. Whenever they have a chance, they intercept in and out-going prisoner of war mail. Members of the Gestapo are known only to the most trustworthy Nazis. They work quietly and systematically. Their word is law because they speak directly for the "Fuehrer."

Quite a few Commissars and Gestapo men are now in our hands. It would be foolish to assume that they take chances and expose themselves. They let others do the dirty job and keep in the background. It is important for them not to become isolated from the rest of the prisoners. Their military rank doesn't matter. If they are second lieutenants they "out-rank" a colonel who is the spokesman for the compound in all camp affairs. This is not the exception but the rule.

Other indications of extreme Nazism will be found among graduates of special educational institutions catering to the leadership principle. The best known are the "Adolf Hitler Schools" for the basic training of the younger element; the "National Socialist Political Institutes of Education," which are streamlined Prussian military academies for systematic training in national socialism and total war; and finally the "Order Castles" (Ordensburgen), for the most select Nazi elite. Prisoners who attended any of those three schools for some length of time are to be classified as secret agents or members of the Gestapo. They will stop at nothing to reach their goal.

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The next group which must be carefully watched and considered extremely dangerous, are Himmler's boys from the SS (Schutz Staffeln). There are several branches, but the one we are concerned with mostly is the Waffen SS--the Combat SS. Those units (some of them were thrown against U. S. forces in France as panzer divisions and cut to pieces by our armor) are independent armies directly under the command of Himmler and the Gestapo. Tactically, the next higher army commander on the front issues the battle orders. All SS units are comprised of fanatical Nazis who had to prove that they are of "aryan stock" by conducting extensive research reaching back for many centuries. Otherwise they couldn't become members. While the revamping of the old officers corps of the German army (Reichswehr) goes on, the SS provides new officers about whom no doubt whatsoever exists.

Members of the Party or the Hitler Youth who had not been through special training can be found among the rank and file. The Brown Shirts, or the SA (Sturm Abteilungen), likewise did not operate as independent units. The SA, especially those who excelled themselves during street riots and as terrorists, are put in favored army positions where their political training could be utilized. Most of them became high-ranking non-coms, and a few were commissioned in the field.

Sure signs of extreme Nazism can be found amongst members of all other Nazi organizations. A Nazi does not have to be a member of the SS or the Gestapo to be a fanatic. He is definitely a fanatic if he has been cited with the following: (1) Party Badge numbered below 25,000; (2) Hitler Youth Badge numbered below 25,000; (3) the "Blood Order;" (4) Golden Party Insignia; (5) golden Hitler Youth insignia.

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On the whole it should be remembered that the younger Nazi element is usually of the tougher sort. Their political life did not begin before Hitler came into power, and education was for them a continuous praise of the armed conflict as a benefit to humanity. Those youngsters are not in a position to know that our struggle for victory is to us only a duty we have to perform and not an experience which we particularly enjoy. And they, less than the rest of them, do not realize that we mean it this time. They are products of a system which we are about to destroy. What will happen to them without that system if no steps are being taken to help them to return into a more decent world? We can't get sentimental about it. And yet, on the correct answer depends the winning of the peace.

What are the chief aims of the Nazi hierarchy operating within prisoner of war camps? The rationalization of the program follows along the known lines of Nazi propaganda. The Nazi hierarchy seeks to: (1) control politically and militarily all German prisoners of war; (2) punish or kill all "weaklings" who declare themselves against the Nazi system; (3) carry on national socialist education in all compounds; (4) indoctrinate U. S. Army personnel and civilians (on work projects) with their own ideas, or with clever plays for sympathy for the "poor" Germany in order to help prepare for a soft peace; (5) keep units together whenever possible in order to facilitate measures of control and supervision; (6) prevent non-commissioned officers from volunteering for work. (If circumstances are against then, they order the whole non-commissioned officer compound to accept work for the sake of unity and power of command.) (7) Keep in touch with the Nazi hierarchy in other camps (and branch camps) through civilians, truck drivers, "sympathetic" U. S. personnel, U. S. mail, visitors, transferred prisoners, etc; (8) regulate and centralize all news channels by utilizing U. S. news (radio

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and newspapers) and by pushing it through the Nazi mill of experts and by turning facts upside down. (Thus a NEW YORK TIMES Front dispatch can be fixed to read like an announcement by Goebbels); (9) watch all prisoners' mail in and out of camp; (10) supervise and censor all literature of individuals or groups; (11) organize meetings and pep-talks (after new defeats on the fronts); (12) publish secret directives to correct "wrong" attitudes and to bolster morale; (13) attempt to inform German authorities on conditions through illegal channels, and especially on the attitudes of dissidents (threats against family of individual in Germany); (14) to preserve and to prepare prisoners of war to participate in a possible Nazi underground movement after repatriation and after the defeat of Germany.

Those are the chief points of the program. It violates the Geneva Convention and every local camp rule. Wherever it is being conducted, in part or whole, it constitutes illegal activities directed against the interests of the United States and the rest of the United Nations.

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