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The Personal Experiences of a
Canadian Civil Affairs Officer In
France and Belgium June 1944 -
March 1945

1. This report contains the personal story of Capt J.E.G. Labrosse. It was prepared at the Historical Section G.S., Department of National Defence by this officer and is based upon entries in his personal diary and various documents in his possession, copies of which are appended to this report.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND

2. On 10 Jun 44 I received notice to report at Dorval Airport at 1100 hrs, 13 Jun enroute to England. There were three of us, all Civil Affairs Officers, traveling together. At 1100 hrs on 13 Jun 44 we departed by plane for Prestwick, Scotland. We landed the next morning at 0730 hrs after a 14 hrs flight from Dorval to Prestwick. On Thursday, 15 Jun 44, we arrived in London and reported to Canadian Military Headquarters for interview. Orders were given to us to report to Canadian General Reinforcement Unit at Witley. During that morning there were five Air Raids in London with V-1s. At 1930 hrs we took the train at Waterloo Station for Witley.

3. On 16 Jun we were attached to British Army for all purposes except pay. During our stay in Witley I saw several flying bombs going towards London, never thinking that one day I was going to see the actual sites in France from which they were projected. During that week I visited the English countryside where I found the roads crowded with military traffic. On 19 Jun 44 field equipment, web, valise, revolver, etc, were issued to us. Documentation was completed before we left for London the next day. On 20 Jun 44 we left Witley for London to Acton for final disposal on the "Q" List. On the same day we were sent to Eastbourne where we were put up at the Grand Hotel. In the evening we saw ten flying bombs which were shot down into the sea by the R.A.F. in front of our hotel.

TRANSFER TO UNITED STATES ARMY

4. On 22 Jun 44 we were paraded to the Adjutant of the European Civil Affairs Headquarters. He asked us if we preferred to go to the American Army or the British Army telling us that we had a chance to see action more quickly with the American Army because the British Civil Affairs appointments were filled up at that time. We all chose the course which would give us a chance to see action. Orders

were issued therefore to us to report to Headquarters, U.S.E.C.A. Shrivenham on the following day. I was pleased to learn that I was to be attached to the American Army. It would be a new experience for me. Protective inoculations of T.A.B.T. were given to us and next morning we left for Shrivenham where we arrived about 1800 hrs.

5. On 24 Jun 44 I was informed that I would be attached to the 2nd European Civil Affairs Regiment, Detachment B1C2, "C" Company at Manchester as a Relief Public Health and Welfare Officer. Two days later I received orders to be ready to move next morning to Manchester where I was to report to Headquarters, "C" Company of 2nd U.S.E.C.A. Regiment, from this Headquarters (See Appendix "A"). Upon my arrival I was met by the Adjutant, Capt Ellsworth, who introduced me to Lt-Col Fisher, U.S.A. Commanding Officer of the Company, Lt-Col Robinson, British 2IC, and Major Bean, the American Officer Commanding B1C2 Detachment.

6. I should point out, at this point, that the policy of mixing British and American Civil Affairs Officers together in the same unit was followed in both the British and American units. Generally speaking if the Officer Commanding was a British Officer, the 2IC would be an American Officer; if the unit was American an American Officer was the Officer Commanding and a British Officer the 2IC. It was the same for regiments, companies and detachments.

7. The Headquarters of the company to which I was posted, was composed chiefly of specialist officers, usually fifty percent British and fifty percent American. The same applied to each detachment. This was very important for our team work on the Continent in the Allied Countries. The United States Army Officers gave us the same privileges and consideration as American Officers received. We carried out the same duties and had the same responsibilities. The view generally held at this time was that the Russians were opposed to this arrangement, arguing that it would give the British and Americans too strong an influence in Germany. In September 1944 it was decided that all British Officers would return to British Headquarters, Civil Affairs Group. The same applied to the American Army (see Appendix "B").

8. On 29 Jun 44 the whole company moved from Manchester to St George near Marlborough to continue field training until we were called to France (See Appendices "C" and "D"). The study of French and German languages, routine administration work and a route march every two days formed part of our syllabus. I was an instructor in the French Language in our Detachment. Our stay in Ogbourne - St George lasted from 1 Jul 44 to 24 Jul. On 10 Jul we received orders to "Stand to", that we could proceed any moment now to France.

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND

9. On 23 Jul orders were received that equipment, Motor Transport, etc, were to proceed by road to Plymouth and the balance of the detachment by train the next morning.

Leaving St George at 1100 hrs, 24 Jul 44, we passed through Bristol and Exeter arriving at Plymouth at 1800 hrs. The centre of the town of Plymouth had been heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe. It was a very sad sight to see.

10. We remained a day in Plymouth during which time we were able to attend to our material and spiritual affairs before leaving for the continent. Both British and American Officers were to transmit to the families of the British and American Army personnel special messages on personal affairs such as wills, business transactions, etc. Spiritual matters were attended to by two American Padres, Catholic and Protestant, for those who wished to make peace with God before their departure.

11. On 25 Jul we received our instructions to embark at 1600 hrs. No trunks were allowed on the boat. Every kit bag was marked with our Regimental Colours and the name and number of our detachment in case of loss at sea or while landing. An American Transport Company came with trucks to take us to the wharf and by 1800 hrs we were all on board ship. While awaiting embarkation to the boat, coffee and sandwiches were served to us by the American Red Cross.

12. The vessel which was to take us to France was a Liberty Ship. On the first deck at the rear were our sleeping quarters where we slept on canvas bunks. Officers and G.I.s. were required to sleep in the same quarters. Life belts were distributed as soon as we reached the main deck and we were told to keep them with us at all times until we reached France.

13. At 2000 hrs the ship left the wharf. It anchored in the stream and spent the night there. As soon as the boat was anchored in the middle of the channel every one of us realized the gravity of the situation. Smoking on the boat after dark was forbidden and these orders were strictly enforced under penalty of heavy punishment. Our meals on board consisted of American "C" rations, canned beans, etc. The meals did not have any variety at all; always the same thing.

14. At 0900 hrs, 26 Jul 44, the convoy which consisted of about 40 ships, moved out of Plymouth harbour escorted by British and American warships. No lights were permitted to be shown after darkness fell. During the night of the 26th at about 2330 hrs we heard a funny noise. The ship shook for a few seconds. It proved to be a depth charge which had been dropped about two miles from us. Next morning we were told that a German Submarine had tried to torpedo the convoy. Everyone on board realized that we were getting nearer and nearer to the theatre of war.

LANDING AT UTAH BEACH

15. At 1600 hrs, 27 Jul 44, our ship, along with the others, arrived at its destination at Ste Marie Au Mont which is a part of Utah Beach. The ship anchored in the bay about a mile from shore. It was too late to unload the boat. After our supper everything seemed to be very quiet

and subdued until dark. Suddenly we heard the noise of the German planes approaching. Everyone on board remained on the main deck, ready for any emergency. Orders were given for us to stay put until further orders. Bombs fell in the bay and on the beach but fortunately none hit the ship. The American A.A. Batteries were very efficient and kept the Luftwaffe away from the anchored vessels which were probably the target. As a display of fireworks, it was one of the most interesting I have ever seen. About 2300 hrs everything was quiet again. Once in a while a single enemy aircraft approached but inflicted no damage. We learned that there were no A.A. guns fired from the ships. It was too dangerous because of lack of fire discipline which might result in the destruction of friendly planes. Every ship in the convoy had a crew of gunners and anti-aircraft weapons. It is at times like these that a man realizes he is not very big in front of the enemy and that it is only through the co-operation of all that the enemy can be vanquished.

16. Next morning at sunrise a landing barge came by our ship to unload. When they opened the doors of the ship's hold they found that one gasoline truck, 16,000 gallons, had leaked. Orders were given at once for "no smoking" on board until all gasoline trucks were unloaded as there were 20 of these trucks on board. Our landing was delayed for one day. That night there was another air raid. This time the Luftwaffe hit an American ammunition dump about two miles from the beach.

17. At 1600 hrs, 28 Jul 44 we landed on the beach of Ste Marie Au Mont. The hardest thing that I went through was coming down the ship's cord-ladder with all my kit bags on my back. I knew that with one false step and I would fall into the sea. I believe that I lost at least five pounds descending that ladder. We were taken to the beach in a Dukw. Near the landing point on the beach a German Prisoner of War Camp was located. As soon as a ship was empty the German prisoners embarked.

18. After we landed the first village we went through was Ste Marie Au Mont. We then passed through Ste Mere Eglise which had been heavily bombed. There was practically nothing left of the small towns. From there we went to Brisquebec. About one mile from this village was the Headquarters of the 20th Corps of U.S.A. 3rd Army. As soon as we reached our location we dug slit trenches beside our "Pup Tents", close to the fences and in the shadows of the trees. Field Standing Orders were issued to us immediately. These Orders forbade us to go out of camp without a pass, to trade with the French farmers, to buy Calvados, etc.

19. Here is a brief description of the camp. The Orderly Room Tent was located under a big tree, as was also our Field Kitchen. At night moving pictures were shown to us in the field. Electricity was produced by a gasoline motor. As soon as an Air Raid warning was given the film stopped and we ran for our fox holes. British Officers found this very comical and typical of the Americans. No white clothes were allowed to be hung in the open. Sunbathing was forbidden because German recce planes were coming everyday to take Aerial photos of the ground.

MOVE TO ANGERS

20. We remained at this camp from 31 Jul to 5 Aug. A guard was mounted around the camp day and night. At 0100 hrs, 5 Aug Movement Orders were received for us to leave at sunrise for St Martin De Landelle where the headquarters of the 20th Corps of 3rd U.S. Army had moved the day before. At 0200 hrs the Advance Party left. At 0500 hrs the rest of the company was on its way. Instead of proceeding directly East, we went South to St Martin Sur Mer, a beautiful summer resort with a wonderful sand beach, but we had no time to stop to enjoy its amenities. At about 1000 hrs we reached Coutances but the town had been so badly bombed that it was impossible to pass through it; we therefore followed a by-pass road to Granville and thence to Avranches. Before reaching the last named town we learned that retreating German troops had destroyed all bridges. We were therefore obliged to wait several hours until one of the bridges which was not too badly damaged, had been repaired by the Engineers.

21. At about 1200 hrs we reached Avranches. It is located on the top of a big hill from which it is possible to see the church of Mont St Michel about three miles distant. It was difficult to get through the town as it was full of rubble and had not yet been cleared. There was only one-way traffic in the town. On the slopes of the steep hill on the outskirts there had been a terrible battle between German and American tanks. Destroyed and brewed-up tanks were to be found on the roads, in the fields and in the ditches. Descending the hill to Pont Aubault, one could see, for miles ahead, thousands of U.S. Army trucks, tanks and equipment of all sorts on the Fougères - Rennes Road.

22. At 1400 hrs we reached St James. It had been liberated the morning before and all the town was decorated with the flags of the allied nations and we halted there for one hour. The inhabitants were so glad to be liberated that they offered us Calvados, wine, cider, foods, etc. This town became one of the Western Europe American Cemeteries. Out of our P.R., ration a surplus of chewing gum, cigarettes, chocolate bars were given away to the men, women and children in each liberated town. The generosity of the Americans was well-known in the liberated country.

23. Two hours later we arrived at the Headquarters of the 20th Corps which was about two miles from St Martin De Landelle. The town was surrounded by hilly country. Upon arrival fox holes were dug and pup tents erected. As usual the Company Headquarters was located in the woods under the trees but since the forest was not very large the whole company could not be sheltered in it. All the detachments were therefore set up at the edge of this wood in a corn field near by. We were scattered all over the field under trees. Our stay in the vicinity of St Martin De Landelle promised to be very pleasant when suddenly we began to hear shells falling near by and realized that we were only three miles behind the front. Telephone communications were immediately arranged with Corps Headquarters which was about a half a mile from us. There was a wonderful sunset that Saturday night but the roaring of the guns interfered with our appreciation of its beauty. Smoking was forbidden under a heavy penalty.

24. The German bombers came in force the same night dropping bombs on our Zone of Communications (L. of C.) but they met with a hot reception from our A.A. batteries. It was an awe-inspiring sight. The sky was full of bursting A.A. shells. Flares dropped by the enemy planes floated slowly towards the earth, lighting up everything in the vicinity. Bright red tracer bullets streaked across the sky, directed at the flares in an attempt to extinguish them. Ears were almost deafened by many weird and rather terrifying noises: the continuous drone of planes overhead; the screech of bombs on their way to the targets; the explosions as they landed; the angry roar of gunfire from dozens of guns and the hoarse shouts of the gunners of the A.A. batteries around us. Seven German planes were shot down. The sight of planes streaming fire and smoke as they plunged to the earth, the scarlet and red glow of the flames which followed them and the acrid smell of explosive will remain with me forever. Next morning we learned on our way to church that a bomb had fallen near a water dam by our camp.

25. All that Sunday we heard the guns. I was Duty Officer of the day, consequently, I will never forget that Sunday. My tour of duty was from 1800 hrs to 1800 hrs the following day. Sunday morning Church Services were held in the field at 20th Corps Headquarters where a few craters in the ground could be seen. On my way back from Church Service an American Officer was relating to me that a French woman had been caught smoking in the window of the hotel at St Martin. It was believed that by signalling with her cigarette she had given information to the Germans who were about one mile away on the top of a hill facing the hotel. She was arrested at once, court martialed and executed by an American Squad. After this the daily fire from the German side greatly decreased and the Americans opened up with a very heavy barrage which lasted until noon. Things seemed to quiet down again.

26. About a quarter of a mile from our camp was an old windmill with a little dam. The owner gave us permission to swim. Everyone was glad of the opportunity but while we were bathing the guard was mounted in case of surprise by isolated enemy soldiers. At 1800 hrs everybody went back to camp for parade and everyone was accounted for. Sunday night arrived and with it the bright moonlight, the wail of the sirens and bombs. It was a repetition of the night before except that the bombardment was more intense. It meant another sleepless night in the fox holes. Seventeen German planes were shot down. That appeared to be some consolation for our discomfort in the slit trenches. About 0400 hrs on Monday morning a despatch rider arrived with the news that the Germans were retreating very fast and large numbers of them had been taken prisoners. At sunrise we again heard the Jerry planes in the air taking photographs.

27. Orders were given to proceed to Vitre and we arrived there in the afternoon about 1400 hrs. Camp was set up in the field about five miles from town.

28. While we were searching for food at a farm, a French woman there informed us that 8000 Germans had been left in a section of the farm by an American Advance Party. The Yanks had been moving too quickly to take time out to stop and round them up. We captured one of them in the farm

yard and took him to our camp. There he gave us more information as to the exact location of the others and after a reconnaissance was made we found his information to be correct. We then notified 20th Corps Headquarters.

29. We stayed there in the field several days as the Germans were reputed to be fighting near Laval. On 8 Aug 44, however, we reached Laval to find practically no damage to the town. Orders were given to us to report two miles from the village of Force where we stayed for the rest of the week until Sunday. Everyday a detachment was called to go into action in a town. Every Company of Civil Affairs consisted of a Headquarters Specialist and eight Detachments of all sizes. Since our Detachment was intended for a town of over 100,000 people or more we could not get into action right away. By our camp was a small river where we could bathe and swim. There was a daily Bath Parade for those who were left behind.

30. At 1200 hrs, 13 Aug 44 orders were received that Detachment B1C2 of "G" Company to which I belonged, was to proceed at once to the town of Angers which had a population of 100,000. An Advance Party was sent at once and the main body of the Detachment was to leave at 1300 hrs.

31. We found the town of Angers decorated and the crowd rejoicing and cheering the Americans. Cigarettes, chocolates, chewing gum and candy were distributed to the civilian population. The Germans had left the town on Sunday morning about 1000 hrs, crossing the River Loire towards Les Ponts and Saumur. These places formed a pocket across the river from Angers in which there were believed to be about 25,000 Germans.

32. Upon arriving in Angers our Advance Party went at once to the City Hall to requisition a building for our Detachment. Our billets were on Rue du Quinconque facing the Mall which is one of the nicest parks in the Anjou. The house we were in had previously been occupied by the German Civil Administration. A thorough search of the house was made by the Detachment for booby traps, mines, etc. Our offices and billets were together. Each of us was glad to see action in Civil Affairs at last. A copy of our House Rules is attached to this Report as Appendix "E".

33. The first duty of our Officer Commanding and the Second in Command was to get in touch with the Prefect of the Department of Maine Et Loire, the Mayor, Aldermen and local officials of the city of Angers. The Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief was read to them.

34. On Monday, 14 Aug 44, a civic reception for the United States Army Authorities was held in the Salle d'Honneur of the City Hall. A speech of welcome and thanks was delivered by the Mayor of the City for their liberation and the freedom of France. Present at this Reception were: the Commanding Officer of the American Garrison, Officers Commanding Field Units located in the town, and the Officer Commanding the Civil Affairs Detachment with his Officer Staff. It is to be noticed that Angers had no Mayor during the German Occupation. Mayor Bernier, who had been the Mayor of Angers for over a period of forty years, had refused to co-operate or work in any capacity with the German occupying forces. On

the other hand the Prefect of Maine et Loire, appointed by the Vichy Government, had fled to Germany before our arrival with the German retreating troops. A new prefect was appointed by the Government Provisoire de France and installed in office during our stay in Angers. All the Civil Affairs Officers were introduced to every city official, because we had to work in close co-operation with them. Thousands of people were outside cheering us while the speeches were going on. After the reception the French people brought us flowers, invited us to dinner, etc. The first two days were days of rejoicing and happiness.

35. Before proceeding with an account of our work in Angers it may be useful to explain just what our instructions were with respect to the duties of Civil Affairs in Liberated Territories. These instructions were, incidentally, prepared by SHAEF. It was obvious that the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to achieve his object had to remain absolute over all persons and things, subject to the limitations of International Law. His status was defined by an agreement between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government and the Gouvernement Provisoire de France. In a liberated territory, such as France, the maximum encouragement was to be given to the local officials and organs of government. We were to aim at the earliest possible restoration of the National Authority. We were to assure by effective liaison that the Commander-in-Chief's wishes would be obeyed in the Zone of Operations.

36. Civil Affairs had one duty only, namely, to assist the Commander-in-Chief to defeat the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, required Civil Affairs to assist the French Civil Authorities to:

- (a) Keep the Civil population from impeding the troops. This implied:
 - (i) Establishment of Law and Order
 - (ii) Preserving the population from want, disease and fear.
- (b) Assist in the restoration of the economic life of the Community and thus transform the civilian population from a liability to an asset by:
 - (i) Procuring civilian labour for military purposes thereby providing employment as well as helping the Services, Army, Navy and Air Force.
 - (ii) Making available the economic resources of the territory thereby saving shipping, tonnage and Inland transport.

The methods to be employed were as follows:

- (a) A C.A.O. could only carry out his duties as required by indirect control, i.e., in liberated territory by assistance from local authorities, state and municipal officials and private enterprises.

- (b) He was to have the assistance of liaison officers or interpreters of the country concerned, and in many cases, of members of the underground movements to act as advisers and intermediaries, but the final responsibilities remain with him.
- (c) The only direct control he exerted was in publishing proclamations etc., of the C-in-C and in enforcing obedience to them by means of Military Courts.
- (d) Maintenance of the Machinery of Local Government. Local officials were not to be compelled to remain in office except in cases of military necessity. No oath of allegiance could be demanded from them but the policy was to maintain or restore local government and therefore induce officials to remain in office. A written assurance of loyalty to carry out the duties of their office could have been required from them. Resignation after taking service with the occupant was not a hostile act, but any act to the disadvantage or damage of the interests of the occupying forces was dealt with as war treason. Civil Affairs Specialists were to work with their opposite numbers in local government administration and public service. Familiarity with indigenous administrative system was essential. The finance officer of Civil Affairs Detachment had to work with the City Finance Controller or if it was in a Department such as the Department of MAINE & LOIRE, Prefecture, ANGERS, he had to work with the Finance Controller of the Department and also of the city. The prestige and standing of local officials was maintained. They had to be treated with the tact and respect due to their office. Some of the officials were undesirable for Security reasons. It was, however, necessary to maintain them in office until they had been replaced by other officials who were reliable and efficient. This was done at the earliest possible moment.
- (e) Economy. The revenue collected rarely covered the expenditures involved. In liberated territories a large proportion of the expenditure was made on behalf of local authorities whose interests, therefore, were safeguarded.

37. All the work of a Civil Affairs Officer was performed in the midst of the inevitable unsettlement owing to previous enemy occupation and action, and the disorder consequent of military operations. All his activities were thus of first aid and short term natures. He was not responsible for large scale relief and rehabilitation involving a long policy. Some of his tasks were:

- (a) Re-establishment of an efficient administration and orderly social life, i.e., police, justice, essential amenities and utilities.
- (b) Regulation of food supply, the institution of relief measures, provisional and temporary.
- (c) Promotion of Production for:
 - (i) military necessities
 - (ii) essential civilian needs.
- (d) Promotion of useful employment in addition to finding labour for the services.
- (e) Institution or improvement of Air Raid Precautions and Fire Defence.
- (f) Institution of Information Bureaus to help displaced and missing persons and to maintain the morale of the population.

38. Further information on the duties of Civil Affairs Detachments will be found in Appendices "F" and "G". The paragraphs marked with an Asterisk in Appendix "F" outlined the duties of the Public Health and Welfare Officer which was my particular responsibility.

CONDITIONS IN ANGERS

39. The City of Angers is a very important centre. Centuries ago it was the capital of Anjou from which the Plantagenet kings of England had sprung. It is located at the junctions of the Rivers Maine et Loire and is the Prefecture of the Department of Maine et Loire. It is an important railway junction for Nantes, St Nazaire, Lorient, Laval, Rennes, etc, and is only about 80 miles from the submarine base of St Nazaire. The Headquarters of the German Army for the Anjou Region had been located in the University of Angers. The Headquarters of the German Navy for Nantes, St Nazaire, Lorochele, Lorient and the south-west part of Europe and Africa had also been in Angers.

40. The Germans had wrought chaos in the city before departing. Telephone and Telegraph communications had been cut both in the city and in the surrounding countryside. The telephone exchange had been badly damaged. Before our arrival postal communications to Paris or any other big towns were practically non-existent owing to the destruction of railway and bus lines by our Air Force. Railway communications outside Angers towards Tours and other easterly towns were completely destroyed. Bridges, rails and freight yards had been smashed by the American Air Force and the Royal Air Force. The station and the yards at Angers had been bombed twice. All motor and railway bridges had been blown up by the Germans. Only one bridge was in use over the river Maine. Temporary repairs were however begun at once by the American Engineers Corps, and soon the travelling facilities came back to normal. With regard to vehicles the Germans had removed all means of transport including motor cars, traction vehicles,

toy wagons, wheel-barrows, buggies, carts, bicycles, and most of the horses. Moreover there was no gasoline to be had anywhere except for a little on the black market which could be obtained only at an exorbitant price. Gasoline was released to the French Civil authorities from a United States Petrol Dump for the most urgent needs. A close check was made, by the American Provost Corps, of every civilian truck and car met on the streets or highways. This was done in order to prevent the enemy from escaping and also to verify the military permits for the use of gasoline and oil.

41. The sewage was very antiquated and inadequate. The Garbage system was, however, quite modern and up-to-date. The drinking water was generally considered good.

42. With regard to power and fuel we found that electricity could be used only at night owing to the lack of coal. This necessitated the discontinuance of the street railway service. Gas for domestic use was also very scarce and on some days there was none at all.

43. The food situation at Angers, while not critical was not very satisfactory. In some districts of the Department of Maine et Loire there was a surplus of meat and fats but in some others there was none at all. Around Angers, most of the livestock, which may have been carried away by the Germans, was gone. Meats and fats were very scarce and were sold on the black market.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY CIVIL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION IN ANGERS

44. In order to prevent an epidemic daily inspections of sewage were carried out. Cesspools had to be emptied every month. This had not been done for two months prior to our arrival. Orders were also issued that all water should be boiled or chlorinated. To conserve electricity it was permitted to be used only for domestic purposes only at night. Gas was released only at meal times when it was available. To relieve the coal shortage inquiries were made at Nantes where it was found that there were a large number of coal barges. Army trucks and French labour were utilized to bring coal to Angers.

45. The food situation was met immediately by the issuance of instructions that farm produce could not be sold to private individuals but only to the French Civil Authorities. A Food Board was then set up to take an inventory of the food situation. Trucks collected food at the farms and brought it to the Central Food Board for equitable distribution to the population. Hoarding and black marketing were severely dealt with. During my two years with the Civil Affairs and Military Government I found that fats (cheese, grease, lard, butter) were among the main items on the black market. Tea and coffee were scarce and replaced by substitutes. Coffee and tea of good quality were sold for between two and three thousand francs a kilo. Luxury goods had no price.

46. The black market had been flourishing since the German occupation. Fats, butter, lard, olive oil, etc, were

the most expensive. Necessities and commodities such as suits of clothes, dresses, etc, were all available on the black market. When we arrived everything possible was done to remedy this evil but the lack of cooperation of the civilian population and certain officials had impeded our efforts.

THE MORALE OF THE POPULATION

47. The French were fond of asking questions of those of our troops who could speak French. Everyone talked about D-Day, of the advance of Allied troops in Normandy, of what was expected of them when we reached their towns. Many had listened to the instructions over the B.B.C. although some were caught by the Germans and sent to concentration camps.

48. The B.B.C. seems to have done an excellent job of keeping up the morale of the population in the occupied territory. This proved to be a great asset to us in obtaining their cooperation. We were always being asked; how is it that Canadians and British Officers are attached to the American Army? Where are the British, Canadian and French Armies? We were allowed to tell them that soon the French Army would be coming through the towns. The thought of seeing their new French liberating Army seemed to give them courage, strength and pride. For security reasons many questions were never answered but were evaded with tact and politeness. They told us about their relatives who had been taken to Germany as forced labour, war prisoners, etc. They asked us what would become of them and when they would return. Those questions were always answered with adroitness and courtesy; although sometimes it took all our patience. The French are keenly alive to politics and we had to exercise care in political discussions. If they went away with a smile of pride and happiness we knew that we had done a good job. The people were carrying on their trade as usual. They went around singing, joking and laughing and when they would meet us, they would give us a big smile and ask "Cigarette, s'il vous plait". American officers and G.I.s. were very kind to them with their personal rations. We were sorry to find them in such a state of destitution. Their spirit must have been good to have endured, with resignation, the German occupation. Many times I heard them say, "The BBC have kept our chins up. Hope of liberation that was all we lived for. Sometimes we would say among ourselves, 'we do not think they will ever come to liberate us'. After D-Day our spirit came back so strong that we were ready to suffer anything as long as we were liberated. Gestapo men were on their toes more than ever because sabotage was getting worse and worse every day".

49. The French had, from the outset, developed an underground resistance movement against the Germans which had steadily increased in effectiveness. In certain towns the resistance forces were organized as regiments; in others as companies, platoons and sections. One of our first duties, when occupying a town, was to contact the chiefs of these organizations. In the city of Angers, one chief was a leader in the Communist Party and the other was a Catholic Priest. Both of them gave us vital and useful

information about the German tactical warfare, the whereabouts of the Germans in the district, the type of weapons they used in the infantry and artillery, the kind of tanks, the location of munition dumps and supply depots, the P.O.L. dumps, the warehouses in the city, what they contained, who was who in the city, in the Department, who had been collaborators, who had been removed from office and replaced. They were generally fair and as impartial as conceivable under the circumstances in their information and did not seek to mislead us. To tell of the marvellous work of the Resistance Movement would fill a book. They contributed to the German defeat not only by keeping up the will to resist of the French people but by sabotaging railway lines, telephone and telegraph lines and interrupting German communications.

50. The French Forces of the Interior, as the resistance groups were subsequently called, helped to break German resistance during the retreat. It was forbidden for us to give them regular American weapons but permission was granted us by the United States Intelligence to distribute the captured enemy small arms and ammunitions among them.

THE GERMANS IN ANGERS

51. These remarks are based on stories told me while I was in Angers. I cannot vouch for their authenticity but as they were generally current there seems to be strong foundation for them. On Pentecost Sunday 1943, an American air raid had been made on the tunnel and Angers station with the result that 300 French people were killed and hundreds wounded. One incident the French in Angers never forgot. A young Austrian officer of the Wehrmacht had devoted himself, body and soul, to help the French population in their misery. He had given away blankets, extra food. On the following Thursday he was executed by the S.S. Troops. The Angevins had never forgotten him or his wonderful courage and help.

52. On Monday, 22 Aug 44, in the name of my Officer Commanding, I paid a visit to the Bishop of Angers. His Excellency told me that he had a great deal of difficulty with the Gestapo because of his sermons in church. Once he had received orders to get ready to leave for the Concentration Camp but fortunately he was not interned. He told me about the German Military Governor of the city who came from the Saar, a Catholic and good Christian. Before his departure for Germany he told the Bishop: "Your Excellency, I wish only one thing, and that is the end of Hitler, of Nazism, the Gestapo and the Russians; then we will have peace in Europe". He thanked His Excellency warmly for his cooperation. The Bishop said that the Governor had twice saved him from going to the Concentration Camp. After D-Day he had said one Sunday, from the pulpit, that the French should exercise care and hold themselves in readiness because soon their services might be required. Two hours later the Gestapo came to the Bishop's palace to question him.

53. The Germans, having cut the bridge on the Loire, between Angers and Les Ponts, were holding out in a pocket

between Angers and Saumur on the Loire River and Cholet and Thouars on the south. They were, it would seem, completely lacking in discipline. They pilfered, looted and killed. Almost every day someone swam across the Loire and came to our Detachment, telling us of the German activities and cruelties. The French had always told us that the Wehrmacht were not as bad as the S.S. Troops, who were a group of butchers.

54. The German Navy Headquarters had been located in the Chateau de Pignerolle, about three miles from Angers on the river Loire. The various barracks and stores were in the woods near the castle. On one side of the castle, under the trees, was an enormous bunker serving as an entrance to a three-story underground building used as offices, dormitories, etc, for the German Staff. German Navy Officers and sailors on leave or rest stayed at the chateau and there was a naval hospital behind it. From what we saw of the luxurious furniture in the messes, offices and billets, the German occupation must have cost the French people millions of francs. Upon our arrival in Angers the French notified us that looting and pilfering was going at the Chateau and men were detailed by the French police to stop this thieving. A fire had gutted the underground building for three days prior to our arrival. Firemen were put on duty at once to extinguish the fire but this proved impossible due to low water pressure and poor fire hoses. No documents were therefore saved. At the castle we found tons of potatoes, vegetables, coal, etc, which were released at once to the French authorities to be distributed among the local population.

55. German Military Headquarters for the district were located at the University and there the American Army Engineers found an excellent and very powerful wireless set for air and sea operations connected directly with Headquarters in Berlin by special switchboard and telephones. Before withdrawing the Germans had damaged this apparatus rendering it useless.

56. About 700 houses had been requisitioned by the Army and Navy as offices, warehouses, billets, garages, etc. Looting by the civilians was at its peak when we arrived in Angers; strict orders to cease looting and hoarding were given under threat of heavy penalty. It proved very difficult to control this looting owing to the shortage of policemen and troops. The French Police Force was instructed to increase its strength. And in this way the worst evils were checked.

HOW THE FRENCH CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND POPULATION WERE DEALT WITH

57. The French people had passed through years of severe physical and mental strain. They were undernourished and had suffered further from the military operations required to liberate them. They had expected speedy relief and were bitterly disappointed at its delay. We were dealing with a highly civilized and proud people who had suffered humiliation. Knowledge of the French language and life was

of great value to us; but above all we tried to put ourselves in their place and act if we were in our own country in similar circumstances. It required great patience, sympathy and firmness to deal with a population which was under a severe nervous strain and which had been subjected for many years to the most insidious propaganda. While refusing to take any part in politics or in political discussions, a Civil Affairs Officer had to maintain an attitude of friendliness and sympathy. We were very careful about our political comments so that no misinterpretation could be taken.

58. Civil Fire Defence in the Department was under the Prefect whose responsibility included the preparation of a Civil Fire Defence scheme. Civil Fire Defence in each community was the special responsibility of the Mayor, who acted under the instructions of the Prefect of the Department. In each of the large towns, the Mayor had formed an Urban Civil Fire Defence Commission and had placed the local Fire Chief in charge of it. This scheme apparently worked under the Germans but it broke down on our arrival as all fire fighting equipment, i.e. hoses, wagons, axes, etc, had been taken to Germany by the retreating Germans. Instructions were issued at once to Civil Affairs Stores to supply the necessary fire fighting apparatus. Fire points were established in every building in the city. These consisted of pails of water and sand and axes.

59. Public Health and Welfare conditions were not too bad, but some improvements were necessary. There had been no epidemics but we took immediate precautions to prevent them. No famine or thyphus cases were discovered. Medical supplies were in short supply; particularly drugs, iodine, absorbent cotton, vaccine and serums. Supplies were sent immediately to Angers by lorries from the Civil Affairs Supply Stores at Rennes. This was a British Medical Supply Unit with a supply of everything from aspirin tablets to an X-Ray machine and operating tables, sufficient for 100,000 people.

60. The children's health was not as bad here as in other regions, probably because Angers is situated in the centre of a good agricultural district. There were, however, some cases of rickets and tuberculosis due to the lack of proper vitamins and fats.

61. There were five hospitals in Angers. The principal hospital was the Hospice d'Angers with a capacity of 1,000 civilian beds and 500 military beds. All hospitals were short of linen, drugs, serums, vaccines, surgical apparatus, etc. These shortages were quickly made good by the British Medical Unit to which I have already referred. Bi-weekly visits were made to every hospital by the Civil Affairs Public Health and Welfare Officer. (See Appendix "H"). Daily demands were made by the Hospice d'Angers to have one of the annexes, which had been requisitioned by the Germans, released. After a few days orders were received by Corps to notify the Hospital that the request for the release had been granted. (See Appendix "I" and "B"). Daily reports and personal contacts were made between the Civil Affairs Public Health and Welfare Office and the Department of Hygiene. Information was obtained on such matters as the numbers of cases of infectious diseases, V.D. deaths, Births, etc. A report was made on the numbers of doctors,

dentists, pharmacists, nurses, and midwives in order to ascertain the number available in the City and the Department of Maine et Loire in case of emergency. (See Appendix "J"). A close check was kept on "Les Maisons de Tolerance" by the civilian and military authorities. Cases of V.D. were at once dealt with by the isolation of the patients. (See Appendix "K").

62. The finances of the country were in a state of complete chaos due to the large numbers of French francs issued by the German authorities, but confidence returned when we told the French that they would be accepted as legal tender. The rate of exchange for Allied Troops was 200 Francs (Allied French Francs) to a Pound Sterling. Nothing seemed to please the French people more, when trading, than to exchange our Allied French Francs for theirs. Banks were re-opened soon after a check-up had been made by the Allied Forces and the Gouvernement Provisoire de France. In 1945, all old French notes from 50 Francs up were recalled and new ones issued.

63. On 20 Aug 44, a large civic reception was held at the City Hall for one of the Ministers of the Gouvernement Provisoire de France and the new Prefect of the Department of Maine et Loire. United States Army authorities and Allied officers were invited to the reception. Speeches by the Minister, the new Prefect and the Mayor were delivered. Thousands of people were in the Cour d'Honneur at the City Hall entrance. They sang "la Marseillaise", and, then, suddenly, to our surprise some of them began to sing "l'Internationale". The military authorities were very surprised at this. Cheers for every Allied country and De Gaulle's Government were raised. Afterwards we learned that the French had a great admiration for the Russians. This seems to have resulted from the fact that so many of the chiefs of the French resistance movement were members of the French Communist Party. The French clergy had played a great part in the movement but they never mentioned it and were given little credit or publicity.

64. On Sunday, 21 Aug 44, a Te Deum High Mass was sung in the Cathedral of Angers, which had been badly damaged in 1943 during an air raid on the city. This Mass was sung by the Bishop of the Diocese in the presence of the French Government and Allied Military authorities.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN FRANCE

65. The following comments of the political, economic and social conditions in France upon our arrival after D-Day may possibly serve some historical purpose as they are based on first hand observation and talks with many people in Angers and elsewhere.

66. On 9 July 1940, the 1875 Constitution had been abolished by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting separately and subsequently by members sitting as a National Assembly. On the 11 July 1940, Marshal Petain assumed the functions of the Chief of the State and abolished the office of President of the Republic.

He assumed sweeping powers and adjourned both Houses of Parliament until further notice. On 24 Jan 41, the National Council was created. It was to give advice on any question submitted to it for examination. In April 1943, on the coming of Laval to power, this Council virtually ceased to exist. The Oath of Allegiance was sworn by all civil servants, magistrates and members of the armed forces to the person of the Chief of State.

67. France was divided in seventeen Regions, excluding the Departments surrounding Paris and Alsace-Lorraine which was incorporated in the Third Reich. A Region consisted of two or more Departments, the Departmental boundary was taken as the Regional boundary except when the demarcation line between Occupied and Unoccupied France ran through a Department. In this use the line was the boundary.

68. A Law of 14 Apr 41, had created the post of Regional Prefect by nominating certain Departmental Prefects to this new dignity. Their powers covered all functions relating to the distribution of food, and price control. Later they had acquired important responsibilities in connection with labour. All Regional and Departmental authorities were under his direct supervision. He administered the Department in which lay the headquarters of his Region. He was assisted by a Prefect Delegate for the Department, an Intendant de Police and an Intendant des Affaires Economiques. These were appointed by the central authorities.

69. The powers of the Departmental Prefect were also extended. For instance, he was empowered to arrest persons and imprison them. From his decision there was no appeal, except to the Minister of the Interior. The Prefect became more and more a political agent. Prefectorial administration changed its personality on many occasions since July 1940 as the policy of the Vichy Government had veered more and more toward complete collaboration with Germany. The Sous-Prefect was still at the head of the Department but the sittings of the Counsel d'Arrondissement were suspended. Mayors and councillors were no longer elected but were appointed by the Prefect.

70. The Occupied Zone in France was divided in five Administration Areas (Bezirke) by the Germans. These included North West France, West France (Angers), East France (Dijon), South West France (Bordeaux) and Greater Paris. Each Area was subdivided into Feldkommandanturen approximately corresponding to the Department, Kreis-kommandanturen corresponding to the (Arrondissement), and Ortskommandanturen in certain towns.

71. On the whole it was the practice of the Germans mainly to act through the French administration rather than to administer directly. The appointments of Prefects, Sous-Prefects and Mayors could be vetoed by the Kommandantur who had also certain police functions. All French Laws and Decrees published in the Journal Officiel were submitted to the German Authorities before publication.

72. During the early months of the occupation the Germans took little interest in French labour, but when it

became apparent that Britain was not going to be defeated as quickly as anticipated they started a recruiting campaign in order to induce Frenchmen to work in Germany. This petered out early in 1941, but began again in earnest towards the end of that year. Up to June 1942, about 160,000 workers were reported by local officials to have been recruited including 50,000 foreigners. Laval's rise to power in 1942 marked the beginning of a period of greater pressure on the workers. On 22 Jun, a new scheme was introduced, the exchange of prisoners for workers. Later it was announced that the exchange would be at the rate of one prisoner for three skilled workers.

73. In September 1942, intensive German pressure resulted in the conscription of labour by the French Government. The Germans having insisted that the 150,000 workers agreed under the "releve" were to be available by November, a decree provided that certain classes of men and women could be compelled to take up work of national importance either in France or abroad. In January 1943, a new principle was established whereby in exchange for 250,000 workers the Germans would repatriate 50,000 prisoners, allow them a fortnight's leave and have them return to Germany as "free workers". By that time, about 250,000 workers had departed for Germany. Later another demand was made for 400,000 workers of whom 220,000 were reported to be destined for Germany and 180,000 for work in the Todt organization in France, but it had been stated by many of these workers that they were not made to work but were put in German camps where they remained idle. This would suggest that one of the purposes of the enemy might have been to prevent the French from helping the Allies in case of an Allied invasion. It may also be a tribute to the work of the Allied Air Forces in eliminating German industries. Thousands of these workers, whom we have met in our Displaced Persons and Refugee camps in Germany after the advance of the Allies in the Ruhr and elsewhere, told us that they had been well paid, well fed but never worked during their stay in Germany.

74. On the whole French labour in Germany consisted mostly of skilled workers, and until the end of the war many were allowed to live in private billets. One of the principal complaints received was about the take-home pay of the workers. The pay which they had been promised was badly depleted by taxes. On this question we interrogated thousands of skilled workers in our camps who reported to us that the pay was very good and the advantages considerable. Every six months they had a fortnight leave in France, and their families received better treatment with regard to clothes, food and fuel, being placed on the priority list in France. At the end of the war there were hundreds of thousands of French workers in Germany, who preferred this to joining the Todt Organization at home. In France Todt was a mixture of all kinds of foreign labour, and for that reason did not appeal to the French workers. We had verified ourselves in France that the living conditions in the Todt barracks were not good. In Germany, while most of the Todt workers lived together in the same barracks, certain privileges being granted to the French workers, which were not granted to other foreign labourers. The French war prisoners, who

had been released in Germany as skilled labourers enjoyed special privileges. Many, after their return to France found that labour conditions were worse than ever, and returned willingly to work in Germany. The War prisoners, who had stayed in the camps for the duration of the war, were entitled to regular Allied Army ration after their liberation. Ex-prisoners of war, and those discharged in Germany as workers, were regarded as civilians.

75. The worst German labour conditions we saw, were those in the Todt organization in Normandy. There we found Russians, Poles and other foreign workers in lamentable conditions. Some in a state of semi-starvation. Many were tubercular and others suffered from infectious diseases. It was a frightful sight. The best of care was given to them by the Allied Medical Corps and French civilian authorities.

76. I have already referred to the Black Market in Angers. Here are a few more observations on this subject. One of the factors of the Black Market was the requisitioning of food in France greatly in excess of the needs of the German occupation forces. The surplus was sold in big cities by Black Market agents of the occupation army. Black Market is still flourishing in Europe after two years of liberation. On my last visit to Paris in April 1946, people were saying "We are not better off, the same as when the Boches were here." Some claimed it was better during the German occupation because they could exchange their ration coupons with others, that they had at least two sure meals a day with their ration card system, and that since liberation they have one meal a day with coupons, the rest comes from on the black market. Butchers in France could get meat from wholesalers without coupons, but the customers had to give their coupons to the butchers. My friends in Paris often wondered whether the butcher sold the coupons on the black market. One of the biggest problems that Civil Affairs and Armies had to deal with was to help the French authorities to revictual the big cities after their liberation. In the agricultural districts the people had not suffered as much from hunger as the people in the big cities such as Paris, Marseille, Lyons, Bordeaux. The southern part of France seemed to have suffered more than anywhere else. At the end of April 1944, road and railway communications were completely disrupted by our Air Force and feeding the city of Paris and other big towns became every day more and more precarious. The Parisians thus suffered from lack of food while at the same time there was an abundance of food in the agricultural regions of France, such as Normandy and Brittany. The urban people saw their food calories reduced from 2000 a day to between 1000 and 1500 -- just enough to prevent starvation while in the rural districts pigs were fed with milk since there were no containers to carry it to the city and no means to transport it.

77. In France, a full rationing system was introduced in September 1940. The existing system was planned on a six-monthly ration card period. The details of administration were rather complicated as it was found necessary, constantly to vary the quantities of food issued against a coupon and also the commodities. Almost all

commodities, including meat, potatoes and wine, were rationed. There were at least eight different categories for consumers ranging from children under three years to old people, and covering all types of workers. Large families, examination candidates, etc., received supplementary rations. A "POINTS" system for fats (denrees diverses) was used.

78. In the towns communal restaurants were established where inexpensive meals could be had. No one whose income was above a certain level was, however, permitted to eat at these establishments. The actual cost of the meal was based on the personal income of the client. The following figures will illustrate:

Income	12 to 16,000 Frcs a year	8 frcs a meal.
"	16 to 20,000 Frcs a year	12 frcs a meal.
"	20 to 24,000 Frcs a year	16 frcs a meal.
"	24 to 48,000 Frcs a year	18 frcs a meal.

Other restaurants were classified by Letter: "A", "B", "C", "D": "A" restaurant, 50 frcs per meal; "B" restaurant, 35 frcs per meal; "C" restaurant, 25 frcs per meal; "D" restaurant 18 frcs per meal. Large profits seem to have been made by the owners of these restaurants. People living in the country sent food to their relations and friends in urban areas, just as we sent parcels overseas. Destitute persons were fed through the Secours National. Producers (self-suppliers) were allowed, under a special scheme, to keep a small portion of their produce in excess of the normal ration.

79. After the occupation of France by the Germans the daily calory rate was established on the following basis: very heavy workers between 4,000 to 5,000 daily; heavy workers between 3,000 and 4,000 daily; other workers and normal consumers about 2,800 calories per day. By the end of 1943 the rate had fallen considerably. Very heavy workers received 1,450 to 1,600 calories daily; heavy workers 1,320; other workers and normal consumers to about 1,000 calories which was not far from starvation. Children still received up to 2,300 calories.

80. In France vegetables in season were unrationed but cards were issued to control the distribution. German residents were issued with a special food ration card entitling them to receive the same ration as in Germany. German soldiers on leave received special cards.

81. Upon our arrival after D-Day, we found out that since the Armistice in 1940 there had been a considerable fall in agricultural output in France. For instance, the 1940 harvest amounted to only three million tons. Since 1940, there had been some improvement in crop yields but there was no indication of normal or pre-war output. Before the war, France had been able to supply about 90% of her own food requirements. Shortages of labour, fertilizers, and more especially peasants hoarding, contributed to the smaller amount of food available. Another factor was probably German requisitioning of grain, meat,

wine, fats and olive oil in excess of the real needs of the occupation forces. Livestock in France had not suffered so heavily, as for instance, in Holland, which was dependent largely on imported fodder. For the same reason pigs have suffered more heavily than cattle.

82. With regard to textiles we learned that, after the occupation, stocks had been removed wholesale to Germany and this, together with the lack of imports, had seriously reduced available stocks. The textile industry in France was principally engaged on production for German purposes. We had, therefore, to distribute clothing to the civilian population upon our arrival. We found out that the clothing situation was unsatisfactory among the wealthier classes, but the poorer people were in a bad way. As with food it was possible to buy clothing with coupons or without coupons on the Black Market where money spoke with a loud voice.

83. The principal areas producing raw materials were situated in the North and East of France, mainly in the territory that extends from the English Channel to the Swiss frontier. It included the Departments du Nord, Pas de Calais, Meuse, Meurthe et Moselle, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, etc. The last five named were close to the German frontier. The German Armistice terms had placed a great part of the raw material producing Departments in the Occupied Zone. Aluminium was a metal of prime importance to Germany, which imported bauxite and aluminium on an increasing scale under a series of agreements with the Vichy Government.

84. After the disorganization resulting from the German offensive in 1940 all main routes had been re-opened by 1941. The Germans made arrangements to ensure adequate priority for themselves, but all operations were carried on through the Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer. The Alsace-Lorraine railways were, however, incorporated in the Reichsbahn. Upon our arrival railway traffic was in complete chaos, for the main bridges, railway yards, etc, had been heavily bombed by the Allied Air Forces.

FRENCH DEFEATISM

85. Little seems to have been done to counteract the German radio propaganda either before or after the declaration of war with Germany. The theme of the daily German broadcasts was "The Englishmen Will Fight Until the Last Frenchman". Attention was drawn to the disparity in the numbers of men mobilized in the two Allied armies; and it was undoubtedly true that the argument that France had more divisions in the field than England, had a bad effect on the morale of the French population. A few prominent Frenchmen vigorously protested the lack of counter-propaganda but with small success. Few will say that the war was greeted in France with much enthusiasm. Many French businessmen asked how France could pull through the war, lacking supplies of food, raw materials and the reserve stocks of all kinds to fight a long war. Strikes and the short working week of 40 hours had helped to disorganize the economic, political and social life of the nation and

increased the mistrust between the various social classes and between the people and the French Government.

86. Even the French Army suffered from defeatism. Many soldiers went into the army, not with a burning zeal to repel the invaders, but because they were obliged to go. It was felt that France could rely for protection on the Maginot Line. Many soldiers thought it sufficient to man the maginot forts and await further developments. Official military opinion seems to have followed the line that this was to be a defensive war like that of 1914-1918. I was informed by French officers that French armament in 1939 was old and inadequate in numbers; most of weapons dated from the last war. This fact too contributed towards a feeling of defeatism among the troops.

87. There was also a widespread defeatist sentiment among the civilian population. And, when the war began to go badly, doubts as to whether it was worth while developed. What was the use of carrying on a pointless struggle? I found in conversation with many Frenchmen that they blamed everybody for their downfall except themselves. Some blamed the army for its unpreparedness; others blamed the trade-unions; and others the improvidence of the government. It was amusing to hear the Frenchmen blaming the Belgians for not finishing the Maginot Line. The Belgians answered, "it was up to you to finish it not to us". The French even blamed the Dutch! The educated class appreciated the situation better than the man in the street, and most of them attributed their misfortunes to the instability of their government and a weak foreign policy.

88. It must not be forgotten that Germany had had many sympathizers in France since Briand and Strossmann had tried to bring about a Franco-German pact. Germany also had sympathizers in Belgium and Holland and in every other European country. It is said that prior to the war there were over a million Germans in France as tourists. After the war began there were many Europeans who believed that Hitler would emerge triumphant in Europe and overcome England. They felt sure that England would be forced to capitulate and there would be peace again. This was confirmed to me by French, Belgians and Germans with whom I talked. Upon their arrival in France, Belgium and Holland, the Reich Occupation Troops were supplied with money to buy all they could in the Occupied Countries; many people sold everything and at any price, thinking that soon England would surrender and the war would be at an end. During my stay in France with the American Army and the British Army, I personally interviewed hundreds of French people of all kinds and from all walks of life, and the theme of their remarks was always the same: the irresponsibility and instability of the French Government in internal and external affairs; the lack of discipline in the nation; godless education; differences between social classes; trade-union strikes; unbelief and bad morale; these were the main causes of France's catastrophe.

89. Defeatism was, in many instances coupled with a strong anti-British feeling. This anti-British feeling persisted even after the liberation and we ran into many instances of it. This may partly be attributed to Churchill's

proposal for merging of the empires to continue the war in common after the downfall of France. The Germans constantly exploited this proposal by saying to the French that if England should be victorious France would lose her Empire; Marianne would forfeit her possessions to John Bull; French independence would vanish. Another important factor was the feeling that in 1924, when France was becoming a powerful continental power, England placed every obstacle in her way. The Germans made every effort to exploit this feeling in France in order to discourage the French from helping the Allies in the event of a continental invasion. The German radio stated that England was the best fed country in Europe while the other countries were near starvation. It was a difficult matter for Civil Affairs Officers to counteract this propaganda. Explanations were given to the civilians: how much England had suffered from the German raids on their cities; how England was rationed like other European nations; the sacrifices the British people had made to make the invasion possible; the privations they had endured without murmur. But the French complained all the time about everything. At first they would not believe that England was rationed as themselves and in certain things more than the French. It took patience and tact to convince them that they had been victims of German anti-British propaganda. Sometimes I asked myself whether all the sacrifices we had made for the invasion and liberation of France were worth while. It was an interesting fact that anti-British feeling was stronger among the more influential parts of the population and more obvious in the western regions than in the rest of the country.

FRENCH RESISTANCE

90. Despite the defeatist feeling which was so widespread there were many Frenchmen who never weakened in their resistance to the Germans. Some escaped from France to North Africa, Spain, Portugal, British Isles, etc; others hid in the woods or in the mountains. A large number of them remained in hiding, moving from one place to another at night, helped and fed by the population.

91. Inside the factories resistance took the form of working slowly, taking part in strikes or in acts of sabotage. Outside the factories there were numerous attempts made against German personnel, cars, trains, transformers, telephonic and telegraphic lines. For instance, we were informed that from January to April, 1943, over 2,000 railway trucks were destroyed and a great many trains derailed. Canal locks were put out of action, and large numbers of barges were held up and prevented from carrying goods for the Germans.

92. At the same time clandestine newspapers were printed and circulated. Through these newspapers, patriots were supplied with Allied news and received their instructions. Others assisted Allied soldiers to escape from France.

93. Despite the risks incurred, a clandestine "Resistance" army of over 500,000 people grew up in France. At the time of our arrival they had good leaders and were

well organized and determined. They had the backing of the majority of the French population and awaited the day when they would be able to join the Allies against the oppressor.

94. To counter French Resistance the Germans gradually perfected the technique of tracing and disposing of the leaders of the opposition and terrorizing the rank and file. They had also opened a special school near Lorient where they trained propaganda agents with a view to winning over the French population to the idea of collaboration.

95. Among the repressive measures taken by the Germans were:

- (1) The cancelling of all food coupons to families of men who had failed to report for work in Germany;
- (2) The creation of a "Worker's Certificate" which every man worker of 18 to 45 years was obliged to produce on request. The securing of such a certificate would reveal the identity of the worker to the Departmental Prefecture and make it practically impossible for him to abscond;
- (3) The surrounding by troops of entire districts in which men were arrested and deported under strong escort;
- (4) Summary shooting or deportation to camps in Germany or Poland;
- (5) Threats and propaganda to the effect that no Allied landing on the continent had any chance of success;

THE RECOVERY OF FRANCE

96. Generally speaking the French did not approve of the Petain Regime, but they endured it. Some were in favour of it in a few respects, others against it altogether. Upon our arrival in France, DeGaulle's Provisional Government did not seem to be very popular, but with the passage of time it rallied the support of the population. When the new French Government arrived in France, many people thought that in a few weeks everything would be back to normal again, not realizing all the difficulties to be overcome in order to restore the nation's life to normal again, after the invasion had left the country in chaos. And what chaos!

97. Nevertheless considerable progress was made in a few months towards recovery. The republican administrative system was restored at once in France. New prefects were appointed. Vichy collaborators, sous-prefects, mayors and other officials were dismissed. The dismissal of these officials was done gradually, as far as possible, so as not to upset the economic, political and social life of the

country. Some collaborators were dismissed at once, others kept on until further notice. On several occasions during my stay in France, Belgium and Germany, I was sent to Paris to verify reports of the quick recovery of France. During my stay in Paris I took the opportunity to interview people in the streets. I would walk into a store to buy something and engage in conversation with the employer and the employees. They described to me the life in Paris and in France before the war, during the Occupation and after the Liberation. Some thought that the Government was trying to do too much, others, not enough. Most of them grumbled all the time, and felt that everything ought to be back to pre-war. At the hotel, I would interview the staff: in the cafes, the "garcon", the businessman and the official. All of them complained of the food situation and the clothing situation, the shortage of coal in the winter, and the black market, the "bete noire" of France. Nevertheless their spirits were high and they were ready to suffer further sacrifices for the recovery of their country. On my last trip to Paris I found a big improvement. Imports had already begun to arrive from abroad, and the factories were being re-opened. More motor cars were to be seen in the streets of Paris, and on the main highways in France. Slowly, but surely, France was returning to peace conditions. I feel that considerable credit is due the Government which helped France emerge from the chaos in which war had left it.

98. Below is a translation of a document passed to us after the liberation of Angers. This may be found in the National Resistance Publication "FRANCE" dated 4 May 1944.

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE FRENCH
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AFTER THE LIBERATION FOR
THE RECOVERY OF FRANCE.**

This is the programme drawn up by the representatives of resistance organizations grouped in the "National Council". The representatives of resistance proclaimed that they were decided to remain united after the liberation.

1. To enable them to establish the provisional government of the Republic formed by De Gaulle to defend the political and economic independence of the nation, to re-establish France in her power and greatness and to allow her to fulfil her mission in the universe;

2. To see that traitors are punished, and to evict from the administration and the professional life those who had collaborated with the enemy or actively associated with the collaborationist governments.

3. To demand the confiscation of traitors' possessions and those of dealers in the black market, the establishment of taxes on war profits, and on gains made at the expense of the people and the nation during the occupation, the confiscation of all enemy property, including any that might have been acquired since the armistice by the government axis, or their

national in French colonial enterprises of all sorts;

4. To assure the establishment of the broadcast basis of democracy by universal suffrage, liberty of thought, of faith, of expression, the liberty of the press, its honour, its independence in regard to the state, in regard to moneyed interest and foreign influence, the liberty of association, of meeting, of manifestation, the inviolability of domicile and the secret of correspondence, the respect of the human person, and the absolute equality of citizens in relation to the Law. The last part foresees two series of indispensable reforms:

- (a) on the economic plane
- (b) on the social plane.

On the economic plane.

- (1) Establishment of a real economic and social democracy implying the eviction of the great economic and financial cartels;
- (2) The national organization of an economic system ensuring the subordination of private interest to that of the common good and free from dictation by the professional classes as in the fascist states;
- (3) Intensification of industrial production on lines laid down by the state after consultation with all elements concerned in production;
- (4) Return to the nation of the big means of production formerly monopolized by big business, the bank and insurance companies;
- (5) Development and support of co-operative societies.
- (6) Right of access to the management of industry and enterprises by workmen possessing the necessary qualifications.

On the social plane the programme foresees.

- (1) The right to work and rest, particularly by the re-establishment and improvement of rates of pay and contractive labour;
- (2) An important re-adjustment of rates of pay and a level of wages ensuring workers and their families security from want;
- (3) The guarantee of a nation of purchasing power, assumed by a political policy guaranteeing the value of the franc.

(4) The reconstruction in its traditional liberties of an independent trade unionism provided with large powers for the organization of economic and social life;

(5) A complete plan for social security whose aim would be to provide all citizens with the means of existence should they be denied the possibility of obtaining these by work.

(6) Security of employment, regulation of the conditions of employment, and the re-establishment of workshop stewards.

(7) The establishment of a higher standard of living and security for agricultural labourers, by the stabilization of prices, guaranteeing property to farmers and regulating the terms of hiring of farms and lands, and facilitating the acquisition of land by young farmers with families.

(8) Pensions of old workers and compensation for the victims of fascist terrorism.

(9) On the colonial plane, the programme foresees the widening of political, economic and social rights for the native population.

(10) On that of education the programme foresees the possibility for French children to attain the highest levels of culture, whatever means the parents possess, so that the highest positions in the land may, in reality, be within the grasp of those who possess the necessary qualifications so that an elite may be founded, not on fortune of birth, but on the merits of people.

The resolution concludes:

So will be formed a new republic which will sweep away the base reactionary regime installed by Vichy and which will render to democratic institutions the power and prestige which they lost through the betrayal and corruption that was rife prior to capitulation.

DEPARTURE FROM ANGERS

99. On 28 Aug 44 we received orders to leave for Maureuil Sur Ay in the Champagne District and to report to 20th Corps H.Q. which was near Siuppes. A farewell party was held at the City Hall. Speeches were delivered by the Officer Commanding our Detachment and the Mayor. The Mayor thanked us for our work and wished us "bon voyage". During our stay in Angers, Paris had fallen and the 3rd Army was advancing rapidly towards Germany.

100. A Nominal Roll of Officers and G.Is. was made and each man was accounted for. A complete re-check of all

vehicles was made in preparation for our departure. A small arms inspection was held by our Artificer.

101. At 1200 hrs, 29 Aug 44, we left the assembly point for LaFleche and Le Mans. At Le Mans, a very important railroad junction, almost every bridge had been blown up. The railway bridge had, however, been quickly repaired because it was of vital importance to the advance of the American Army. Main road bridges had been blown up and we were obliged to go through the outskirts of the city and cross by way of the pontoon bridge on the River Huisme. Detours were made almost every hour owing to the difficulties experienced as a result of damaged roads and bridges. That night we slept in a barn near Chateaudun. It was forbidden to camp where the enemy had been as mines and booby-traps had been left behind.

ON THE WAY TO VERDUN

102. On 30 Aug 44 we left for Chartres and reached the town at about 1030 hrs. It took us nearly two hours to go through the town. A fierce rear guard action had taken place there. On the outskirts of the town small bridges were down and in the town itself the streets were full of rubble, pavements torn up and houses destroyed.

103. Chartres was a Supply Refilling Point. Consequently, the roads were blocked by columns of trucks coming from Paris to get food for the Parisians. Special flags were stuck on each truck, saying, "ravitaillement de la ville de Paris". There was no by-pass in Chartres. We saw the beautiful Cathedral but we could not stop to visit it.

104. At 1300 hrs we halted in a small village called Auneau. At 1400 hrs we left for Etampes, Fontainebleau, Monteriau, Nagent, and slept again that night in a barn.

105. On 31 Aug 44, in the afternoon, after having made all sorts of detours, we reached the town of Epernay famous for its champagne and the main town of the Champagne District. Thousands of people were gathered in the main square in front of the City Hall cheering the American Troops as we came into town. As usual, cigarettes and candies were distributed to the population. The bridge on the River Marne had been blown up. The French were very surprised to see the American Engineers replace it almost at once with a steel span.

106. Our destination, Maureuil Sur Ay, was a small village about three miles from Epernay, on the River Marne. At 1800 hrs we reached this spot and were billeted in the Chateau of the Duke of Montebello. The Duke of Montebello had been one of Napoleon's famous generals. The owner of the Chateau received us with the greatest courtesy and kindness. The Officers' quarters were located in the main castle building and the G.Is. were billeted in the servants' quarters. Our Field Kitchen was erected in the Castle yeard. Fighting was going on at Vitry-Le-Francois and Ste Menehould. On our first night at Maureuil Sur Ay we were all invited to a dance in the public park in front of the village. It was the first time, since the German occupation, that the people had had a real get-together. Everyone was joyful and happy.

107. On 2 Sep 44 we visited the wine cellars where the champagne was made and there we saw how it was processed and bottled, etc. It was very interesting to see.

108. On 3 Sep 44, after the High Mass a special meeting of the Mayor and the notables of the town with the Military authorities was held at the War Memorial in front of the Church. Our detachment presented arms and played the Last Post. Afterwards flowers were placed at the foot of the monument by the Mayor and our Commanding Officer.

109. On 4 Sep 44 warning orders were received to be ready to leave next morning for Verdun. The main roads were clogged by military traffic and we had to use secondary roads. We left Maureuil Sur Ay about 1000 hrs and proceeded by way of Siuppes and Ste Menehould towards Verdun. A few miles outside Verdun, we began to pass evacuation hospitals, artillery, armoured and tank regiments, motor park companies, etc, so we knew at once that we were once again in the combat zone.

110. At 1600 hrs we reached the outskirts of the city and a despatch rider was sent to the town mayor in inquire about the location of our Headquarters Company. As quartering and accommodation were limited in the town and at the same time a battle was being fought on the hilly road to Etain and Metz, our company had taken shelter in the woods near 20th Corps Headquarters. This was near the village of Lemmes, 500 yards from the road Verdun - Bar Le Due and about five miles from the town. We rejoined our company and pitched camp on the south-east side at the edge of the woods; pup tents were put up and fox-holes dug. All roads in and out of Verdun were overcrowded with heavy military traffic.

111. Before going any further a few words may be written concerning the wonderful motor supply company known as "The Red Ball Express". This summary will give an idea of the long running distance they had to travel to bring supplies to Spearheads and front lines. The spectacular advance of the Third American Army was due in a great measure to the men who drove the supply trucks and to those who drove the tanks. The three essentials were food, ammunition and gasoline, and to get these to the armoured spearheads in as expeditious a manner as possible the system known as the "Red Ball Express" was instituted. In this manner a circular one way traffic was established across France from the beachheads to the fighting zones and back again, the distance between the beachheads and Etain was over 400 miles. I have seen some of the drivers debus, hand their slip to the supply officer and fall asleep on the ground until ready for the return trip. They certainly deserved credit going all the time at full speed, and helping the swift advance across France. All civilian and local military traffic was debarred from using the "Red Ball Highway" and along it convoys swept at high speed day and night, in an unending stream. The company's detachments had orders to always use secondary roads, so that they would not be in the way. When "Red Ball" had accidents, unless their vehicles had been badly damaged, they would not stop. Orders were to carry on, as they had considerable distance to travel and no time to lose. They carried

ammunition, tanks, food, and all kinds of army supplies. They travelled always in convoy, and at full speed and respecting rigorously the distance between each vehicle to prevent jamming or accidents. American Provost Corps were very strict on convoy distance between vehicle and speed.

112. The reunion of the various detachments of our company had as its main object the issuing of special instructions concerning the occupation of Lorraine and before entering Germany. We had had no opportunity to meet since leaving force near Laval and everyone was glad to see his colleagues, and to relate his personal experiences, pleasant and unpleasant, in civil affairs activities in his respective area. Every morning meetings were held by the detachment commanders to discuss the difficulties they had encountered and how they had overcome them. At these meetings new instructions were issued to each detachment concerning their team-work. All vehicles were sent to the company's workshop for a re-check on their maintenance. At the last minute the instructions issued concerning Germany were cancelled and orders were received that the detachments of our company were to occupy the towns and the cities in the Department de la Moselle. (Lorraine)

MOVE INTO LORRAINE (HAYANGE)

113. On 12 Sep 44, we were instructed to proceed to the city of Thionville as Metz, our original destination, was still being besieged by the Third U.S. Army. We went through Verdun, then at Etain we turned Northeast to the iron and coal fields of Briey. When we reached Hayange, we were obliged to stop as fighting was still raging at Thionville on the river Moselle, three miles from Hayange. We were billeted in the Casino, a club for the staff of the Steel Company of "Les Petits Fils de Francois de Wandelle" -- owners of the largest coal and iron mines in the district and also the potash deposits in Alsace.

114. Before continuing further with an account of my personal experiences in Lorraine I should like to make a few remarks about the economic importance of Lorraine. The defeat of France in 1870 had altered the balance of power in Europe. From this war emerged a strong new German Empire united all diverse elements of Germany with all the prestige of victory over what had long been regarded as the strongest military power in Europe. The addition of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany gave a great impetus to industrial expansion in the Reich, and reduced French potentialities to an equivalent extent. Moreover, the French indemnity started a boom in Germany whose population was growing much faster than that of France. No longer was France in a position to pursue an independent policy. She had to have allies either to enable her to obtain revenge or simply to guarantee her against further invasions. From 1870 France no longer was in a position to dream of Napoleonic conquests; her preoccupation was that of security. Her one aggressive thought centered about the recovery of her lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. These were recovered after the defeat of Germany in 1918. The economic significance of Alsace-Lorraine is illustrated by the fact that after the loss of these provinces German iron ore production decreased

74%. When these provinces were again incorporated into the Reich in 1940 the production of iron in Germany increased by 50%.

115. The wealth of Alsace-Lorraine lies in its iron and coal fields. The most important of these are located in the Briey Bassin. They are the richest in France and provide about 30% of the coal production and about 70% of the iron and steel output. The Briey Bassin is situated in the Departments ~~M~~eurthe et Moselle and De La Moselle (Lorraine). In Alsace, there are the deposits of Potash, Petroleum, Natural gas and Asphalt, etc. The greater part of the iron and steel industry is naturally in close proximity to the iron ore deposit in the Departments of Moselle and Meurthe et Moselle (Briey). The coal mines are located in the Metz area in the Department of Moselle. The German break-through in 1940 meant the loss of these resources and was a serious blow to the French heavy industry. The loss of the eastern France iron and coal fields followed, and during the Occupation, the total pig iron and steel output amounted to 1.5 million tons a year for occupied and unoccupied France against the 33 million tons annually in peace time for the whole of France. Upon our arrival we found that, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, blown up bridges, torn-up rails, etc, and the occupation of the east side of the river Moselle and the Thionville-Metz canal by the German army, it was impossible to operate the mines and the mills. Two of the main bridges of the main railway line had been heavily damaged by the retreating Germans.

116. And now something about Hayange. The population of Hayange numbered about 20,000. It was a mixture of French and Germans. There were also a few thousand foreign heavy workers in the town including Italians, Poles and others, but they were regarded as French people before the war, as they had lived there for a considerable period. Hayange is situated in a hilly region on the main road Thionville-Briey. During the German Occupation it was only five miles from the French Occupied Zone. The town is the centre of the iron and steel industry for the district. In the centre of the town are located the pig iron furnaces and steel mills of "Les Petits Fils De Francois De Wandelle". The Herman Goering Steel Works ran these mills prior to our arrival. About 8,000 people were employed in the mills. Before the war they worked three shifts of eight hours, but during the German Occupation there were two twelve hour shifts.

CELEBRATIONS AT HAYANGE 14 SEP 44

117. The day 14 Sep 44 will always be a memorable day to the people of Lorraine. That day was declared a national holiday for the liberated area. Thousands of people came to Hayange to witness the ceremonies -- the appointment of the new prefect of the Department de la Moselle by the Government Provisoire de France. Tribute was paid at the Cenotaph to those who had been killed in the two great wars, and especially to those who had fallen

in the Resistance Movement against the invaders. Flowers were deposited at the foot of the Cenotaph. Men, women and children were dressed in their national costumes. Folk songs were sung by everybody and dances were held on the public square. A divine service of Thanksgiving was held in the parish church. "La Marseillaise" was sung by the crowd. The American and British national anthems were sung by the troops. The ceremonies were very impressive. The town was decorated with flags of all the Allied nations. The children had flags in their hands, and everyone had decorated their home with the Tricolour. The French were very happy about the liberation. It was interesting to hear them say to each other "Where did you hide your flags?" Possession of French or Allied flags had been punishable by internment in a concentration camp and the loss of property during the occupation.

THE LIBERATION OF HAYANGE

118. Many of the Lorraine youths had crossed into France at the time of the armistice, fearing they might be forced to serve in the German Army or in one or other of Nazi organizations. The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France was not recognized by the Germans and the Lorraines were thus regarded as Germans and were obliged to enter military service in the German Army. This story was related to us: that one of General Leclerc's soldiers had made his own brother, who was in the German Army, a prisoner of war. Both men were Lorraines. After the annexation to the Reich, smugglers were very active, passing into France German clothing materials, food stuffs, luxuries, war prisoners, Allied soldiers, and civilians. The janitor of our apartment, who was a French intelligence officer of the second bureau, had passed many Allied Officers into France, notably General Giraud. Resistance to the annexation seems to have been very strong, even though a large percentage of the Lorraines were of German descent. The Lorraines often claimed that they had been more patriotic than many of the French, who, before the war, had given them the nickname of "Tete de Boche". They gleefully pointed out that some unpatriotic Frenchwomen had not only made life pleasant for German soldiers in France but had been seen accompanying them back to Germany.

119. Many people in Hayange seem to have listened to the B.B.C. We were told that they had heard all about D-Day and our rapid advance across France towards the German frontier but scarcely expected us to be there so soon. They were glad to see the German Army retreating in such a disorganized state. After our arrival, an independence movement sprang up. Many Lorraines desired to have their province made into an international zone or annexed to Luxemburg. They claimed that the French had never properly taken care of them, especially in the defence of the country, and that inside of seventy-five years they had been twice German and twice French. The movement does not seem to have made much headway as the Lorraines were fundamentally French in sympathy, although many of them were German speaking.

120. On Sunday 3 Sep, a Light Armoured Recce Unit visited the town of Hayange in broad daylight, but did not occupy it. The Germans had left the town the day before, and on 5 Sep, came back to establish a rear party to cover their retreat to Thionville and across the River Moselle. Notices were posted in the town declaring "Pay Day" for the steel workers and other labourers. Those who heard of it went at once to collect their pay; once paid they were embussed and taken to Germany without a chance to notify their families of their whereabouts. Those who did not come, were lucky. They were the ones who told us what had occurred.

121. On its arrival in Hayange shortly afterwards, the U.S. Third Army requisitioned the largest hotel in the town to billet the troops of the Gendarmerie Nationale. The Gendarmerie Nationale consisted of the F.F.I. units which had been incorporated in the French Army as a special unit to help the Allied Armies in the liberated areas of France. Their duties consisted of the mopping up operations with the American Army; the arrest of suspected persons, mounting guard at key points, searching the woods for enemy soldiers, and the breaking up of small resistance groups. They arrested collaborators and brought them to special camps where they were sharply "disciplined". Major Frenesie, an old army officer, was the Officer Commanding for the district. He had to organize these new troops from men of no experience and made a good job of it. Food and petrol were supplied to them by the 20th Corps of the Third American Army.

122. The weapons which were seized from the enemy were turned over to the Gendarmerie Nationale. Clothes and boots from the American Quartermaster stores were issued to them so that they were all dressed alike. At the beginning, their discipline was nil, but their fighting spirit was of the highest. After a few weeks training, there was a great improvement in their discipline and their handling of arms. Several F.F.I. were caught looting in the district. This led to some difficulties between the American and the French Army as too many of the French thought that because they were in Lorraine everything was permitted. Civilian authorities complained every day of cases of looting on the part of the Gendarmie Nationale, and very strict orders were issued and heavy penalties were imposed to stop it.

THE UKRANIAN CAMPS AT HAYANGE

123. After our arrival in the town, the civilian authorities reported to us that a Ukrainian labour camp in the vicinity was in a pitiful condition. An American Army Sanitary Officer had been attached to our Detachment to help the Public Health and Welfare Officer in his functions of looking after the numerous labour camps in the district. We were detailed at once to look into the sanitary conditions in the camp. We found that there were two camps -- one for women and the other for men. The women's camp was found to be in a good sanitary condition, and the women were clean themselves. There were about

2000 of them and they had been working in the Steel Mill at Hayange and had been employed handling hot plate in the mill. Their work shift was 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Everyone told us that they had just enough time at night to do their personal washing and keep their barracks clean. All they had done since their arrival at the camp was work, sleep and eat; there had been no time for recreation.

124. The men's barracks were found to be in a filthy state. As for the men themselves, every one was lousy and their clothes full of fleas. There were nearly 3000 men involved. Instructions were issued at once that they should be bathed and thoroughly washed with soap. Some of them had all the hair from their body shaved off. All were spread with D.D.T. powder from head to foot. The American Army had a Desinfester and this was used to sterilize their clothes, blankets, etc. Ceilings, walls and floors were washed with creolin and dusted with D.D.T. powder. Mattresses and bed frames were taken out and deloused. All the camp inmates were inoculated against typhus with vaccine. We were surprised to find not a single typhus case among them. The desinfestation was carried out with the co-operation of the French civilian authorities, two French Army doctors and their staff who had been attached to these camps, and the sanitary and public health officer of our detachment. It took us about ten days to clean and delouse the two camps.

125. The food situation in the camp had been poor and both the men and the women had been obliged to steal vegetables from farms and gardens in order to live. The French took care of the situation quickly and special Allied food ration for D.P.'s. was forwarded to the Camps.

126. As might be expected under the circumstances, hundreds of cases of V.Ds. were found among the men and women in the camps. They were isolated at once and given special treatment. V.D. was the hardest disease to control. It was the most virulent disease, one making the biggest ravage, we found among the refugees and displaced persons and also among the civilian population in the districts in which we worked.

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

127. As we have previously observed, Alsace-Lorraine had been annexed after the fall of France as an integral part of the Third Reich. The educational system was therefore altered by the Nazis. All teachers with anti-Nazi views were dismissed; new text-books in which every subject was made to conform with Nazi ideology were issued. The schools were frequently visited by Nazi inspectors. The French language was completely banished from the schools. The use of French was prohibited in the streets, German being the only language allowed. Great difficulties were encountered by high school and university students because of the change in the educational programme. After the liberation, students were telling us that after three or four years of German education they were going to finish their studies in a French high school, Lycee, or university, and that their courses would be com-

pletely different. There was an interesting difference in the type of education given by the French and German schools. In technical subjects the German standards were higher and in art lower. In my opinion, based on what I saw in Lorraine, the demand of Lorrainers for an international zone seemed to be justified.

128. The German administrative organization was adopted at once in Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace became a Reich Gau and Lorraine a part of the Saar Gau. A Gau was originally a purely political conception, being a district which returned a certain number of Deputies to the Reichstag. The Nazi social policy and various branches of the party organizations began to function immediately in the annexed territory. All men, especially the young men, were compelled to do military service, or join Party organizations. Men of middle age were compelled to serve in civil fire defence organizations. Each time there was an air raid alarm they were expected to be at their posts, but many of them never showed up. That, at least, was what the Lorraines told us. At the time of the Armistice many young Lorraines fled to Southern France or French Africa to join General De Gaulle's Army. Each night, I visited a new Lorraine family to get information, which I immediately passed to the American Intelligence. They told us what they had suffered from the Germans; how they were compelled to allow their sons and daughters to join the German youth organizations -- Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth) and Bunddeutschermaidchen (League of the German Girls); how the Gestapo made periodic visits to those who were considered too patriotic; and how very careful they had to be in their conversations and their remarks never knowing who might report them.

THE FOOD SITUATION IN HAYANGE

129. There were plenty of food and fats when we arrived, but the prices had sky-rocketed since the Germans had departed. Measures were taken at once to control prices. For example, butter was between 50 and 100 Marks a Kilo, or about \$5.00 to \$10.00 for two pounds when we arrived. After a few days it was down to 10 and 20 RM, about \$1.00 to \$2.00 a Kilo. Farmers caught selling their butter on the Black Market were severely dealt with. There was plenty of meat in the district for the Germans did not have time to take the livestock in their retreat. Luxuries such as cigarettes, tobacco, coffee, and tea were very expensive. The Lorraines had smuggled clothing materials, meats and other commodities into the French Occupied Zone to relatives or friends and also to those who were in need of them. As the Lorrainers had been regarded as Germans they had always been entitled to more food and other commodities than the French. Reich Marks were legal tender during our stay in Lorraine. When the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine had been completed all Reich Marks were called in by the Bank of France and exchanged for French francs.

THIONVILLE

130. On 20 Sep 44, our Detachment received instructions to proceed to Thionville, about three miles from Hayange, on the west side of the River Moselle, at the head of the Vionville-Metz canal. It was only a few miles from the Luxemburg Frontier and about 30 miles from the German borders. Thionville is one of the sous-prefectures of the Department de la Moselle and an important railway and waterway centre. The road running along the River Moselle could not be used between Thionville and Metz because the Germans still occupied the east side of the river, so a long detour had to be made through Hayange, Briey, and Thionville to reach the Metz front, which was the American Combat Zone. Thionville was divided in two parts by the River Moselle: the west side was occupied by the American Army, the east side, by the Germans. As there was not accommodation for all the officers, the British officers, including myself, were left behind at Hayange. Daily rations were brought to us and we installed a nice little mess in a private house. Every day we reported to our Commanding Officer at Thionville where special duties were detailed to us while we remained in the city of Hayange. Personally I was quite glad to stay in Hayange, as it enabled me to gather more information.

131. The billet in which the American officers of our Detachment were quartered was located on the Blvd Marechal Foch on the Main Square. This square extended on both sides of the river so that each time they went for meals, the Boches opened fire. The mess, situated on the Carre Des Exercices, had been occupied prior to our arrival by General Rundsted's Staff. Trees and shrubs protected us from the view on the other side so no harm was done. The Germans invariably opened harassing mortar fire every meal hour. Sometimes shells fell nearby or struck buildings in the vicinity. The centre of the town had been evacuated on account of heavy shelling from the German artillery. There had been heavy civilian casualties in the town and most of the population had been evacuated to Hayange and other towns. A few days after the arrival of the Detachment a request was made to the Garrison Commander to do what he could to stop this harassing fire. Accordingly American Heavy Artillery Units laid down a concentration on enemy positions for nearly three days. The buildings on the other side of the river were completely demolished even the pill boxes. Nevertheless we were treated every morning, night and noon to a mortar concert.

132. After dusk no civilian or military personnel were allowed on the street, except the guards; they had orders to fire without challenge because the Germans often crossed the river on foot at night and looted the food stores in the town. As the canal lock had been sabotaged, the river was almost empty. Many spies were caught crossing the river at night.

133. On Sunday 1 Oct 44, we were invited to dinner given in honor of the Allied Officers of our Detachment by the board of Directors of "De La Maison Des Petits Fils De Francois De Wandelle", owners of the coal, iron mines and

steel mills in the district. The new prefect and the sous-prefect were present at the dinner. We learned a number of interesting facts about the German occupation and the operation of the steel mills by the Hermann Goering Stahl Werk. The Lorraines pointed out to us that the Steel Mills in the district were casting and forging every night. Although the glow could be seen miles away our planes passed them by; no bombs were ever dropped on the works. During the German occupation the company had been operated by the German Steel Cartels, and after liberation by the United Steel Corporation. The American Engineers had taken over the plant after our arrival in Hayange. The company, being a member of the International Steel Corporation, was allowed to manufacture only specified iron and steel, such as rails, bridges, and wheels. No steel or iron could be exported from France without authority of the corporation. International Steel Corporation is an association of the world steel and iron producers, rigid rules govern them. In the spring of 1940 all the company staff, men with key positions, had been evacuated in France in the vicinity of Paris. Most of them were later employed as workers on French farms, and as such were exempt from going to Germany as labourers. During the occupation their regular salary had been paid to them. The President of the company, who was a member of the French Senate, related to us that he did everything possible to prevent them from going to Germany believing that sooner or later France would be liberated and that he would need every available worker to operate the mills. The company had co-operative stores where employees would buy their groceries and clothes. Most of the houses in the town belonging to the company and were rented to workers at low rates; others were sold at cost. The company had its own hospital for employees and their families, and special care was taken of the children. The number of employees was over 8,000 for the Steel Mills and iron mines. Many of the company's staff came back during our stay in the Hayange, but had to wait to start work until the company had been released by the American Army. General Patton had paid a special visit to the President and the General Manager concerning the re-opening of the mills. The Senator had witnessed the German political intrigues carried on in France and he told us that General Petain's position had been a most precarious and difficult one and that he had been forced to do as he was told by the German authorities. When the Germans took the mills over, they dismissed every Frenchman, sending some of them to work in Germany. Foreign labourers from Eastern Europe were brought in to work the mills. And I have already referred to the conditions in which we found these people when we arrived in Hayange.

BRITISH CIVIL AFFAIRS PERSONNEL CEASE TO BE
ATTACHED TO U.S. ARMY, OCTOBER 1944

134. On 3 Oct 44 two of the British officers attached to our Detachment, Lt-Col Petterson (C.A.) and Major Flak (Br A.), were transferred from 12 Army Group to 21 Army Group. This left only two British officers with the Detachment including myself. The U.S. Army was short of Public Safety and Public Health and Welfare Officers and our Commanding Officer made a special request that our

stay with the Detachment be extended, but this request was apparently refused.

135. On the following day, 4 Oct 44, news was received that the outer forts of Metz had fallen to the Third American Army and that thousands of prisoners had been taken. Refugees from Metz told us that the Germans had forced both men and women to work in the forts, the men handling ammunition to the gunners and the women cooking for the troops and the civilians.

136. A psychological warfare unit was attached to each Corps of the American Army. There was one at the 20th Corps of the Third Army. The object of this unit was to maintain French morale. The officers of these units discussed with the various prefects, sous-prefects, mayors, and other French officials the whole question of Allied propaganda. The unit at 20th Corps was equipped with lorries with wireless sets and a gramophone with loud speakers. Records of speeches by Winston Churchill, General de Gaulle and President Roosevelt were repeatedly broadcast. Musical records were also played. Instructions were given over the loudspeaker on what to do and what not to do; not to impede the movement of troops, etc. In every town through which they passed large crowds gathered in the square to listen to the loudspeakers. Propaganda films were shown in the local theatres.

137. On 11 Oct 44, G-5 at 20th Corps sent a Photographic Unit to take a film of our Civil Affairs activities. This film was a special one to be shown after the capture of Metz for the purpose of educating the people in the matter of civil affairs administration. The cameramen were usually from Hollywood and had been enlisted in the Photographic Units of the American Army to take war films.

138. On 13 Oct 44, relief of assignment for Capt Bell and myself, the two remaining British Officers with the Detachment was received. Our Commanding Officer and the staff told us they regretted our departure from 12 Army Group. On 14 Oct 44, after a farewell party, we left Thionville for the Headquarters of Company "E", 1st E.C.A. Regiment, located at Dugny-sur-Meuse near Verdun. On Sunday 15 Oct 44, at 0800 hrs we were on our way to the Headquarters of 21 Army Group Civil Affairs. Our instructions were to report to the British 1st Civil Affairs Group Headquarters at Tournai. Travelling all day in pouring rain we arrived about 2230 hrs. It was with some regret that we left our Detachment at Thionville. We had been with the "Yanks" for over five months, and we were greatly impressed with the "Bonne Entente" which had existed between the Allied Armies fighting the common enemy.

1ST BRITISH E.C.A. GROUP H.Q. AT TOURNAI

139. On Monday 16 Oct 44, all officers, who had been recalled from the 12th Army Group, reported to the Headquarters 1st British E.C.A. Group for assignment with 21 Army Group. I was not in a position to know the high policy

which had led to our recall from employment with the Americans; I do, however, know that our vacancies were filled with American officers who had completed their training and were waiting in England. The recall of officers from 12 Army Group had begun early in September and was completed late in October.

140. During our brief stay in Tournai no Detachment was organized because British officers had not all arrived. During this time we underwent a refresher. Every morning lectures were given on different topics, and in the afternoon German language classes were held both for beginners and advanced officers. The quarters were poor. In our billet there was only one bath room for twelve officers. Messing facilities were even worse: we were all crowded into a small dining room. The food was sufficient in quantity but poorly prepared. As our stay in Tournai was only temporary, we resigned ourselves to the situation.

141. Tournai is a Belgian town of about 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the Franco-Belgian frontier about about 15 miles from the French city of Lille. It is one of the most important commercial centres on the Canal L'Escaut on the main highway Brussels-Tournai-Lille-Paris. It is also an important railway junction, lines running to Paris and to the channel ports. Tournai is known the world over for its wonderful XIII century cathedral with its beautiful five steeples. The chapel adjoining the cathedral was unfortunately destroyed by the Germans when shelling the town in the spring of 1940.

DETACHMENT 103/04, AND THE PROBLEM OF DUTCH REFUGEES AT ENGHEN

142. On 23 Oct 44 orders were received that a Detachment of Specialists should be sent to open a Refugees Transit Camp for the Dutch people of the island of Walcheren; one camp was to be situated at Ath and the other in the town of Enghien in the province D'Hainauten Walonie. Our Relief Detachment included the following personnel: Officer Commanding, Lt-Col Petterson (Canadian Army); Administrative Officer, Major Baines (British Army); Quartermaster, Capt Hickmoth (Canadian Army); Accommodation Officer, Major James (British Army); Marshalling Officer, Capt Dickman (Canadian Army); Sanitary Officer, Capt Goldie (British Army); Movement Officer, Capt Robinson (British Army); Medical Arrangements Officer, Major Ashton (Army); Registration Officer, Major Jenkins (British Army); Public Safety Officer, Capt Stoney (British Army); Public Health and Welfare Officer, Capt G. LaBrosse (Canadian Army); Medical Officer, Capt McAllister, (British Army); and 15 other ranks. The Administrative Officer acted as Transport Officer. The detachment transport included two 15 c.w.t.; four 3 ton lorries and one 5 ton lorry. An Advance Party was sent at once to Enghien to requisition billet and messing quarters. Upon our arrival every officer was billeted with a private family. Our Headquarters, Orderly Room and Mess Halls for officers and men were located in the ex-Mayor's Manor which had previously been requisitioned by the Germans. The men's quarters were

located on the top floor of the Manor. In the gardens were three large garages for our lorries.

143. Enghien is situated on the main railway line and highway Brussels-Tournai. It had a population of about 10,000. It is the centre of a rich agricultural district and is famed all over Belgium for its College St. Augustin. The College of St. Augustin was used as P.O.W. Transit Centre for Germans; an average of about 8,000 going through the centre every week. In the woods of the estate of Baron d'Empain was located one of the largest British M.T. Parks in Belgium. There were about 10,000 vehicles of all kinds in the park. A R.E.M.E. company and R.A. S.C. Pioneer Company were stationed in the town.

144. The first task of our Officer Commanding was to inspect the buildings not already requisitioned by the other Units stationed in the town. The only large building we found to accommodate about 1,000 refugees was one of the large buildings of the Societe Metalurgique d'Enghien where freight cars were built. At once the Officer Commanding requisitioned this building as well as the boys and girls schools and a Convent. A Pioneer party was attached to our Detachment to construct ablution and latrine huts, double deck, wooden beds; tables for dining halls, etc. We had only a limited time to get the camp ready (about seven days) as the Refugees were expected to arrive on 1 Nov. All school furniture was removed and replaced by emergency equipment; the school grounds were used for the ablution tables and latrine huts; a special enclosure for washing refugees clothes was constructed; in the grounds of the boys school our Quartermaster stores were located; communal kitchens were set up in each building.

145. Our Commanding Officer prepared an appreciation with regard to registration, food, transportation, bedding, accommodation, mess halls, and the possible distribution of the Dutch families among the Belgian farms in the district. We were told to be prepared to delouse and register Refugees who would be coming to us at the rate of 1,000 daily for a period of 15 days. In other words we were to deal with 15,000 people. Subsequently this rate was reduced to 1,000 every two days. We set up our reception and registration centre in the yards of the Societe Metalurgique D'Enghien, near the railroad station, where the refugees were to detrain. After registration and delousing they were taken to their respective billets for a hot meal and a good sleep. Fifty lorries were available to convoy them to their destination. Every effort was made to avoid breaking up families and to keep together as far as possible the people of the same village or town. They were distributed among the farming districts of Belgium where they were to stay until conditions in their own country improved.

146. I should, perhaps, have mentioned earlier that there were other military and civilian personnel attached to our Detachment. They included two Belgian and Dutch Liaison Officers; three officers of the M.T. Park Company; a Hygiene Section with a Sergeant; 15 military police; five Dutch registered nurses, ten nurses-aid, ten Belgian

cooks; 25 Dutch wardens; ten Dutch guides; 125 Dutch and Belgian general duty personnel.

147. On 26 Oct 44 we paid a special visit to the Mother Superior of the Hospice d'Enghien, the only civilian hospital in the town, to requisition 50 beds for the refugees who might arrive in ill health. The hospital morgue was requisitioned as a mortuary room, and eleven coffins reserved in case of deaths occurring. We also looked over a modern private Chirurgical Clinic owned by a local Surgeon capable of holding about 25 patients. Five beds were reserved for emergency operations and very urgent cases; arrangements were also made for the use of the operation room. Dutch nurses were attached to each hospital and their psychological and moral effect on the patient was better than the Belgian nurses. A Dutch physician was attached to each hospital. The British R.A.M.C. surgeon was to be in charge of all surgical cases.

148. I personally made arrangements with the Secretaire Civil d'etat for the burial of refugees. Five copies of a special Death Certificate were to be filled out by the Belgian authorities, who retained one copy, one copy was to be kept by our Detachment, two were to be forwarded to the Civil Affairs at SHAEF, and one to the Dutch Government. The Belgian authorities took care of all burials.

149. As I mentioned previously special instructions were issued to our Detachment not to divide families, but to keep them together as much as possible. Single men were to take care of unaccompanied boys and single women were to look after unaccompanied girls. Unaccompanied children were assigned to married couples without children. People of the same town or village were to be sent to Belgian farms in the same area as much as possible. Food and clothing coupons were issued to the refugees by the Belgian local authorities. Blankets and bedding were issued to them and were signed for and accounted for by each refugee.

150. On 4 Nov 44 I gave a lecture on Canada to the Sisters and teachers of the local schools. It was with the greatest of pleasure that I delivered this talk to make our dear Canada more widely known. Everyone seemed very much interested in the possibilities of our country.

151. I might mention in passing that V-1 bombs were constantly sent over the town. I would imagine that the large M.T. Park in the estate of the Baron d'Empain of which I have already written was the target. On 1 Nov a V-1 fell within a few hundred yards of the town cemetery demolishing civilian houses.

THE DUTCH REFUGEES

152. The Dutch refugees, which we were to receive in Enghien came from the Island of Walcheren. The Island dykes had been smashed by the R.A.F. prior to the British assault, in order to force the Germans to withdraw. The Island was of the utmost tactical importance to the allies situated at the entrance to the Scheldt and covered the approach to Antwerp. The destruction of the dykes led

to the flooding of the whole island, and the inhabitants had to be evacuated. Only the high land on which was situated the town of Middleburg was not flooded. Middleburg, however, was too small to receive all the refugees of the Island. They had therefore to be sent to Belgium. Many people were rescued by DUKWs and all the belongings they could bring were carried along with them. As the water flooded almost every house to the second story people were living in many places with their livestock in the same house. The rescue was carried out under British Army supervision and the Civil Affairs Detachment at Middleburg. In some cases people did not want to leave their houses. I was told of a case by Lt-Col Petterson, our Officer Commanding, of some strict old Calvinists who replied to the rescuing party, "God had sent the water and God will draw back the water". The rescuers, however, had orders to bring back everybody and all the livestock they could. Some of the Islanders said that they preferred to see the dykes broken rather than a drop of blood spilled by the inhabitants of the Island.

153. The railway tracks on the embankment crossing the isthmus of Beveland had been ripped up by the retreating Germans. The main highway running parallel to the railway line had been mined and was badly damaged. The main railway bridge crossing the isthmus had been demolished near the town of Arnemuiden. Transportation of the refugees therefore became a major problem. The Refugees had to be transported by lorries from Middleburg to the nearest railhead where they were put in trains going to Belgium or other points.

154. On 4 Nov 44 instructions were received that the movement of Dutch Refugees to our Transit Centre had been postponed until further notice. The Belgian Liaison Officers were then recalled to their Headquarters at Brussels; likewise the Dutch Liaison Officers and their staff who had been attached to our Detachment. Later we were informed on good authority that the Dutch Refugees did not like the people of the Province d'Hainaut because they spoke French and were Roman Catholics. The distrust of the Dutch for the Belgians had always been a striking feature of their relations. In so many instances the various European nationalities had no liking much less love for their neighbours. And these mutual distrusts were exploited by the Germans on more than one occasion. Later instructions were received that a new Transit Centre should be set up in the Town of Thermonde, in western Flanders, but again the Refugees never turned up.

VENEREAL DISEASE IN BELGIUM

155. Belgian civilians were often employed by the Allied Expeditionary Forces as cooks, helpers, diswashers, etc. All personnel thus engaged in handling food were obliged to submit to a weekly medical inspection at the local civilian Health Board; skin diseases and venereal disease were unfortunately all too common. On their first visit to the Health Board every one was vaccinated with

T.D. and T.A.B. A written certificate was then issued to them by the local Health authorities. This control was rigid and under the supervision of the Public Health and Welfare Officer of the Detachment. The purpose of this control was to protect the Allied troops against infectious diseases.

156. On 21 Nov 44 a request was made to us to carry out a general survey of all cafes and prostitutes in the town of Enghien. Venereal Disease was responsible for more casualties among the troops than the V-ls or the fighting at the front.

157. A meeting was held at the City Hall between the Mayor, the city council, the Chief of Police and myself as Public Health and Welfare Officer of the Detachment. Previously control of the prostitutes had been a matter for the local public health officer and the chief of police, but nothing had apparently been done by the civilian authorities. It was a case of *laissez faire et laissez passer* on their part. As the situation had become alarming the military authorities were forced to take matters into their own hands. A system of control was quickly established. As there were no established houses of prostitution in the town prostitutes were difficult to control. They spent most of their time in the cafes in efforts to find clients among the soldiers. We did everything we could to get the prostitutes to report for medical inspection but we failed. Every prostitute we could get hold of was interviewed by the military Public Health and Welfare Officer concerning their antecedents; warnings were given to them that if they did not comply with our orders they would be severely dealt with. Bi-weekly medical inspections were held at the Hospice St Nicholas by a civilian gynecologist. Bi-weekly gonococcus tests were carried out, and every three weeks, a blood test. Medical inspections were closely checked under the supervision of Military Authorities. A control card system was established. A card issued to every woman who had been inspected and found healthy. After each satisfactory microscopic test by the Provincial Gynecology Institute the card was signed by a doctor with the date. Those who were found to be contaminated were at once isolated and sent under police escort to the *Maison Des Moeurs* at Mons until they were cured. Women known to be prostitutes found in cafes or in the streets without cards or whose cards were overdue for inspection were arrested and sent to the hospital for inspection.

158. The Medical Inspection Room for all the troops stationed in town was located at the P.O.W. Centre at the St Augustin College. The R.A.M.C. Officer was Dr. Higginson with whom I worked in close cooperation in this matter. Dr Higginson gave a daily talk to the different units in an effort to stop the spread of Venereal Disease.

159. During my work in Venereal Disease control I witnessed and heard things which, if narrated, would be unbelievable. It was only by perseverance, tact and patience that the spreading was checked. The Belgian authorities had completely failed in their efforts to control Venereal Disease; and did little to help us. They always produced some alibi for not co-operating.

Sometimes they said that they had no gasoline for transportation or had forgotten to send the microcosmic plates to be tested or to have them sent back, etc. Under military control the situation had improved one hundred percent. Dr Tennstett of Enghien was of great assistance in helping us stop the spread of Venereal Disease.

160. Daily visits were paid by myself to the R.A.M.C. Officer, Dr Higginson, at the Medical Inspection Room of the St Augustin College. Although Venereal Disease seemed to be under control, one morning I received a telephone call to report at once to the College. Fifteen new cases had reported themselves that morning. The soldiers gave us the description of the women. Three women, who had failed to report to the bi-weekly medical inspection, were arrested. After medical inspection report they were found contaminated and isolated at once at the Maison des Moeurs at Mons. Once a week the Medical Officer came to our detachment for our men's medical inspection. During our stay in Enghien only one of our men had been contaminated.

THE REFUGEE CAMP AT THERMONDE

161. On 28 Nov 44 orders were received that on 29 Nov we were to proceed to the town of Thermonde, situated in the western Flanders, and establish a new Refugee Transit Centre for the Dutch people of the Island of Walcheren. The Dutch claimed they preferred the Flemish to the Walloons of southern Belgium. A rear party was left in Enghien. On 29 Nov 44 we left Enghien about 1000 hrs arriving in Thermonde about 1200 hrs. Quartering and accommodation were easily found. Officers and other ranks were billeted in private houses. Two cafes requisitioned, one for the officers and the other one for the men as messing halls. The Refugees Transit Centre was located at the High School of the town, Ecole Moyen, where 500 Refugees could be easily accommodated. One hundred local labourers were employed to clear away the school equipment and replace it with double-deck wooden beds and other items required to house refugees. A field kitchen, under two big marquees, was set up on the school play-ground. It had a capacity of feeding one thousand people twice a day. The kitchen was supervised by a messing officer with a staff of ten Belgian cooks, 15 helpers and 25 fatigues. The same procedure was to be followed with regard to medical cases as had been arranged at Enghien. Beds were reserved at the local hospital.

162. Speaking of the kitchen brings up the question of fuel. This was always one of our greatest problems. It was hard to get fuel even through Army channels. We passed the winter in Belgium and France in unheated rooms. The town gas plant never worked at full capacity and we were permitted to have gas for cooking only at certain hours of the day. Salamander stoves were used in our field kitchens for cooking purposes. Civilians were able to obtain coal only through the black market.

MIDDLEBURG

163. On 2 Dec 44 our Officer Commanding, after returning from an inspection trip to Middleburg, gave us his appreciation of the situation on the Island of Walcheren, and explained why the Refugees did not want to leave Holland and come to Belgium. He told us that a diphtheria epidemic was raging in the Island and that precautions would have to be taken should the Refugees arrive. All officers were present to hear the Officer Commanding's comments on his trip.

164. A few days after the return of the Officer Commanding from Middleburg orders were received to close both camps and to forward all the material to Middleburg and the Island. Daily trips were made by our lorries to Middleburg bringing materials for Refugees accommodation.

165. Middleburg is situated on the high land of the Island of Walcheren. Only the lower part of the town and outskirts were flooded. A Civil Affairs Detachment was stationed here under the command of Squadron Leader Rickard. The food situation on the island was not too bad considering the fact that many of the livestock had been killed due to the lack of barns and fodder, while a number of others died as a result of a foot infection caused by the salt water. The animals legs would become so weak that they were unable to support their weight and many were drowned. From Middleburg one could see miles and miles of submerged land with here and there the roof of a Church, a steeple or a large building emerging from the water.

166. During my stay in Middleburg people related to me that the work of repairing the dykes had already begun and that in nine months they would be repaired and ready to have the water pumped out. The ground covered by sea water will have to be dried and cleaned and for a period of several years nothing but marsh hay will grow on the Island. We could but admire the courage of these people who have suffered much with little complaint.

OUR RETURN TO ENGHIEU

167. On 8 Dec 44 we were instructed to return to Enghien. A rear party was left in Thermonde to dispose of the equipment for the camp and send it to Middleburg. We moved the following day. On my return I was again placed in charge of the control of prostitutes only to find out that, during my short absence, more prostitutes had arrived in town and complaints of missing goods were constantly coming in to our Public Safety Officer.

168. We accordingly arranged to search all houses. A definite plan of action was drawn up. We began by searching the cafes where we found a quantity of bully beef and other army rations, blankets and clothing which had been exchanged for alcoholic liquors and other commodities, especially cigarettes. In one of the cafes we found a cache of 50,000 cigarettes after searching the

house from the basement to the roof. The owner claimed that a soldier had stopped by his place and given him the cigarettes. Clothing and food rations found, in civilian houses, were brought to our Quartermaster stores for evidence. The civilians involved were arrested by the local police and brought before civilian courts. We found greatcoats, which had been dyed and so well repaired that it was difficult to identify them as army goods. It was in the bawdy houses that we found the most goods. The women had made nice winter coats out of our blankets, and warm dresses or coats for their children. Battle Dress suits were found repaired and dyed and used as civilian suits. We found some considerable difficulty in securing convictions owing to lack of evidence, lack of cooperation on the part of the civilian police, and the difficulty in identifying the stolen goods. In many cases the sentences imposed bore little relation to the nature of the crime. In many cases goods stolen from the Army were sold or exchanged on the Black Market for fuel, coal or wood or other commodities.

THE BELGIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

169. The "Resistance" Group in Belgium was called the White Army. The chief of the Resistance in Enghien was the owner of a large cafe and the local theatre. There were about 100 reliable men in the movement in Enghien. The chief of the movement told me one day that it was not numbers he wanted but trustworthy men on whom he could rely and who would have preferred death rather than betray the patriots.

170. The Resistance movement in Belgium was organized on the same basis as in France and they cooperated closely with each other. The son of the owner of the house where I was billeted in Enghien had been a member of the white army; he had been a kind of liaison officer between the "Resistance" Groups in the district. His duty consisted in carrying messages between groups, hiding the messages in the handles of his bicycle or in his mouth. Once he was arrested for questioning and he had to chew and swallow the message. The White Army committed various acts of sabotage on the main railway lines Brussels-Tournai-Lille-Paris and the coast of France and Belgium. A special demolition cartridge was laid on the rail to split it when the train went by, thus causing considerable delay on the line. Telephone and telegraph communications were also interfered with. A common trick was to place tacks on the road to cut the tires of German vehicles. The "Resistance" Group also helped the allied war prisoners and airmen who had bailed out to escape, hiding them in the woods until they could be smuggled into France. One of the priests of St Augustin College succeeded in passing into France many allied aviators dressed as Jesuit Fathers. One day when he was at the Station at Tournai with some allied soldiers disguised as priests, a German Colonel told him, to his surprise, to return to Enghien and to come back later. He did as he was told and later he crossed with the disguised airmen into France. Who the German Colonel was or why is not clear but he appears to have been in the employ of the "Resistance" movement.

171. The men of the "Resistance" were, as a rule, well informed of the German intentions. Every night German officers and men came to the Cafe owned by the "Resistance" chief for a drink and he listened to their conversation.

If some one was to be arrested an effort was always made to notify him before the Germans arrived.

172. In the early years of the war one of the first aviators who bailed out in the Enghien District was a Canadian. As he did not speak French or Flemish he was directed to the Kommandantur where he was arrested by the Germans and taken to the local railway station to be sent away to a prison camp. While he was at the station many people brought him flowers, food, etc. As no one was able to speak English it was difficult to know who he was, and impossible for the Resistance to report his fate to British Intelligence. It was rather interesting to find that a British Intelligence Officer had been in Enghien during the war. He was only identified as such after the liberation of Belgium. Many people had looked upon him as a traitor to his country who was collaborating with the German authorities.

173. The Prince Regent, Prince Charles, was the chief of the Resistance movement and the white army in Belgium. The Baron d'Empain, whose estate is situated in the town of Enghien, was hated by the local population for collaborating with the German General Staff, who were living at his Chateau. After the liberation, the boys of the "Resistance" went many times to his estate for fishing and were never molested because they had told him if he said one word it would be just too bad for him.

174. As the day of liberation approached many fence-sitters and former collaborators climbed on the "Resistance" bandwagon and were loud in their protestations of patriotism. As a result many of the real patriots left the movement. In Enghien the local Resistance group refused to cooperate with this new movement of the last hour claiming that the new recruits were only looters. One night their chief assembled them and told them that they were to be disbanded and not to join the new movement. Each had his own revolver and mitrailleuse which had been provided by the British Intelligence. These men had worked quietly and wisely helping our cause and regarding it as a service to their country. The "Resistance" men who had worked in shadows deserve credit. They believed in the same principles as ourselves and fought in the same cause.

BELGIAN COLLABORATORS

175. There were two kinds of collaborators; those who were obliged to collaborate for business reasons and those who collaborated in order to improve their position and to make money. Some of the collaborators were motivated by a desire to take it out on those whom they disliked; others because of their dislike of the Allies. Upon our arrival in Enghien we contacted the leading people of the town, but the "Resistance" informed us that most of them had been collaborationists not only in a business way but in other ways as well. I knew collaborationists who had been poor before the war but who became a millionaire after a few years of occupation. Some of them informed on their own compatriots or escaped allied soldiers reporting them to the Gestapo or the Kommandantur.

Some of the collaborators were prepared to collaborate with us as long as we had favours for them and entertained them with drinks, food, etc. Money did not mean as much to them as the goods. The poor people told us many stories about the intrigues of the upper classes with the Germans.

176. The Flemish were more often inclined to assist the Germans than the Walloons. They were, after all, of similar stock and many believed a German victory would give them a chance to govern Belgium and displace the Walloons. This was related to us daily both by Walloons and Flemish people. The Civil Affairs was placed in a more difficult position in Belgium than in France because of the two nationalities. It was a job which required infinite tact and patience.

177. There were economic factors in favour of collaboration. Many times we were told by Belgians that they hoped that the war would soon be over so they could sell again their coal to Germany and that the Germans were their best customers in certain branches of their trade. It seemed peculiar at the time to find such an attitude in an allied country. We were told that French grain had been sold in Belgium by the Germans even when France was short of food. Belgian industry did not make much war materials for the Germans but specialized in luxury commodities. The food and clothing situation was definitely better than in France. Upon the arrival of the Allied troops prices went sky high. I witnessed British officers and soldiers going into stores to buy goods only to find prices had been doubled for their benefit. There were always two prices, one for the civilian population and one for the troops. I often warned Allied troops to send their girl friends to buy things for them and they would then pay the same price as the civilians. From what I saw the Belgians took us for a lot of fish. The belief in a German victory was the same in Belgium as in France. Many people thought that England would be forced to give up and ask for terms. After two years of Occupation they found out their mistake. Many Belgian business men told that they had hidden their goods during the occupation to prevent the Germans from buying them. I remember one instance where a merchant hid a number of his goods on a farm near the town. In big cities prices were double and almost everything was sold through the Black Market. For instance Capt Hickmott and myself paid \$2.00 each for a dish of Ice Cream and a cup of ersatz coffee in Brussels in November 1944. When we were presented with the bill we nearly fainted. We did not object to paying but did object to being robbed. When we met the officers at the Hotel Atlanta the main topic of conversation was the price of goods. The Belgians made money out of the Germans and did the same with the Allies. Generally speaking prices during the German occupation were lower as they were controlled; when we arrived the controls disappeared and prices shot upwards. It seemed a bit unreasonable to us as we came as liberators while the Germans had come as conquerors.

THE ARDENNES COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

178. On Saturday 16 Dec 44, Field Marshal von Rundstedt launched a counter-offensive with the object of capturing Liege-Namur and the Port of Antwerp, splitting the Allied front and making the British position in Belgium untenable. When the Allied High Command realized the situation, after a few days orders were given that all Civil Affairs Detachments stationed in France should be sent forward to the Ardennes Sector to patrol roads, control traffic, arrest and question suspects. All Detachments of 1st British E.C.A. Group reported to our Detachment Headquarters on their way to Ardennes for further orders and assignments. Some Detachments waited several days before proceeding further, others went ahead at once depending upon the Sector to which they were assigned. Orders were also received that officers and men should carry their arms at all times. Our Quartermaster Stores issued a seven day ration supply to each Detachment before their departure for the Ardennes. Billets, which had been requisitioned for Refugees, were used by the Detachments during their stay in Enghien before proceeding to the Ardennes. All units stationed in the town were assigned a sector in the District to patrol from darkness till dawn. Two officers and men were detailed every night for duty being relieved every two hours. Guards were doubled up around every military vital point especially the Pol dump near the town, in case Parachutists were dropped. Anybody met on the road after darkness was obliged to identify himself quickly; otherwise he would be taken into custody for questioning. After curfew hours anyone found on the streets or highway was arrested at once and taken to Military Police Headquarters in the town. A daily troop train due about 2300 hrs at the station of a small town situated near Enghien had been machine-gunned for five consecutive nights by a German lone wolf. The British A.A. Battery located in Enghien had tried every night to get him and their perseverance was rewarded, on the fifth night they shot him down.

179. During the Ardennes counter-offensive it was most interesting to hear the Belgian peoples' comments on the situation. The Fifth Column was very active and very hopeful that the Germans would soon be back, and spread all kinds of rumors. People stopped British Officers and men on the street and asked them questions on the situation. Some Belgians told us that they preferred to retreat with us rather than stay under the Germans, because they were afraid they might be punished for having collaborated with us. Threats of this kind were spread by the Fifth Column in order to create panic and fear in the population. Accordingly we posted notices around the town ordering this blackmailing to cease at once, and stating that those caught spreading the rumors would be dealt with severely. Most of these rumors emanated from the cafes, because most of them had been run by German sympathisers. It was reported to me on one occasion that a Belgian woman was hiding a German deserter in her house. An inquiry was made and the report was found to be true. Both were arrested; the woman was sent to a concentration camp and the soldier to the Military Police. What became of him I do not know. We did what we could to reassure

the people telling them there was no danger. As the counter-offensive was about Christmas time it seemed to take the spirit out of the people.

180. When word came that the Ardennes counter-offensive had been checked happiness returned to their hearts. Confidence in the Allied cause was again restored. At the time of the counter-offensive all kinds of conflicting stories were told how Marshal Von Rundstedt had taken the advantage of the Christmas period, knowing that many allied troops would be on leave. That was only hearsay. All kinds of stories circulated about the Americans going skiing, and forgetting about the war. It took tact and patience to scotch these rumors. During the push the military traffic going through the town of Enghien more than doubled. Convoys stopped and were parked all over the town each night. Cafes and other public places were jammed with troops, and the prostitutes were busier than ever. Black Market flourished. The troops were often guilty of selling army rations and clothing at any price or exchanging them with farmers for turkeys, geese and chickens for Christmas. The situation was one with which we could hardly cope.

OUR CHRISTMAS IN ENGHIEU

181. The week before Christmas we bought two trees, one for the Officer's mess and the other for the men's mess. Two sets of light bulbs and other decorations were purchased to decorate the trees. We went into the country to buy geese for the men's dinner and a turkey for the officers' dinner. Flowers were purchased to decorate the mess tables. Sweets, beer and other extra rations were bought at the N.A.A.F.I. stores for all.

182. At 1200 hrs the Seasons Greetings were presented by the R.S.M. to the Officer Commanding and the other officers in the name of the men. The old British Army custom that the Christmas dinner should be served by the Commanding Officer and the officers was strictly observed, and the traditional British Plum Pudding was on the table. Everybody enjoyed themselves. During the dinner, news was received that the German push had been stopped and this brought great joy to everybody. At night the Officers had their Christmas dinner. British Nursing Sisters of the Bruckman's Nursing Home had been invited to join the Officers. The room was decorated with Christmas lights, holly and flowers. Toasts were drunk to the King and the the heads of the Allied Nations, not forgetting Canada. We sang "Allouette" and other folk songs. It was lots of fun.

THE COAL SITUATION

183. I have already commented briefly on the fuel situation in paragraphs 162. Here are a few more facts about what was one of our most serious problems. On 16 Jan 45 we received instructions from SHAEF that the Civil Affairs Detachments stationed in Belgium were to take care of the production and the distribution of the

coal from the mines to civilian authorities and from there to the civilian population. Two days later we were ordered to proceed to the town of La Louviere situated in the Belgian coal fields near Mons.

184. In Belgium, coal could be bought only on the Black Market. A bucket of cheap coal was sold for 25 to 50 francs. I have seen my landlady pay that amount for a pail of cheap coal. Coal extracted from the mines for civilian consumption rarely reached its destination. Coal cars were often emptied at sidings by the Black-marketeters at night and never reached their owners. All kinds of complaints arrived at our detachments concerning this matter. The buyers complained bitterly about this situation pointing out that it meant a serious financial loss to them as the coal had been paid for in cash before leaving the mines. Local police did not pay much attention to the complaints, claiming they were quite unable to cope with the situation.

185. In view of the serious nature of the fuel situation it was decided by SHAEF that Civil Affairs would operate the mines and see that coal was to be delivered to the civilian population. The miners in Belgium had been allowed a surplus of coal for their own use and we found that this coal was often sold or exchanged by the miners on the Black Market for food and other commodities, and resold at higher prices, thus creating an inflated price for fuel coal. The winter had been very cold and damp it was pitiful to see people living in unheated houses, without even a piece of wood to place on the hearth. Wood, incidentally, was as scarce as gold. In almost every house only one room, the kitchen, was heated as fuel was needed for cooking meals. It was often more comfortable to stay outside than inside a cold and damp room.

186. Our job was to prevent the coal reaching the Black Market. To achieve this we placed each coal convoy in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer and one other rank. On arrival at its destination the coal was delivered to the officials of each town to be redistributed among the civilian population. A receipt was given to whoever had been in charge of the convoy to show that so many tons of coal had been delivered. This showed that the coal had reached its destination and no more could be claimed. The local distribution was made by the civilian authorities and a receipt was signed by each recipient showing he had received his allotment of coal.

187. On one occasion a trainload of several thousand tons of coal was delivered to the town council of a small Belgian town to be distributed amongst the population. The next morning a British Officer and two other ranks went to check the coal, which had been delivered the day before. After working all day weighing the coal they had found out that 50 tons of coal were missing. Inquiries disclosed that the Mayor, two aldermen and the chief of the Black Market had already disposed of it. They were arrested and severely punished. Belgian people claimed there was no reason for a shortage of coal in their country when it possessed rich mine fields and declared that Government and municipal officials always had all the coal they wanted, while others had to go without. This was

substantially true. By the end of January 1945, however, the situation had been considerably improved under the administration of Civil Affairs. The Military authorities had complete control of delivery and distribution of coal. Even at that some reached the Black Market but not nearly as much as before. When winter was over the mines were returned to the owners.

ARMENTIERES

188. On Sunday, 21 Jan 45, we returned to the Headquarters of the 1st British Civil Affairs Group, located in the town of Armentieres. The following day, I was appointed Public Health and Welfare Officer of the Group, which consisted of more than 100 officers and 300 other ranks. My duties consisted of inspecting the Officers' Mess, men's quarters, kitchens, ablution rooms, disposal of the garbage, etc, twice weekly. After my first inspection, I sent a two page report to the Officer Commanding concerning the conditions in the men's quarters drawing his attention especially to the unsatisfactory disposal of the garbage. Several recommendations for improvement were made concerning the living conditions and the men's welfare. A weekly medical inspection of the kitchen personnel and other ranks was made by the British Medical Officer stationed in the town. The French civilian personnel employed in the officers' mess were examined medically each week by a French civilian doctor particularly for venereal and skin diseases.

189. Every officer was billeted with a private family as accommodation was very restricted. Daily lectures were held on German administration and language. Once a week a demonstration of a German military court was held in order to give the Detachment Commanders an idea of the procedure to be followed and technical names to be learned. Every officer had to be present at the military court sitting.

THE V-1 SITES

190. On 25 Jan 45, I was assigned to a survey party to find V-1 sites located in the district. In the part of France where we were located the V-1 sites were in direct line with London and the south coast of England. Our party consisted of one major and two captains and one driver. When weather permitted we reconnoitred the V-1 sites. Information concerning the V-1 sites was furnished us by the French authorities at Hazebrouck. They gave us a list of towns and villages where V-1 sites were located. We found that most of the sites were situated in the woods near the towns and villages. In some instances, the sites were completely isolated in the woods on the top of hills. One site at Bergues was located on the top of a hill just a few miles from the coast, about eight miles from Dunkirk. The field surrounding the sites had been completely mined by the Germans during their retreat. In another place, we found two V-1s completely intact ready to be

launched with fuel still in the tanks. We asked many questions of the local population concerning the sites; the approximate date of the beginning of the work, in which month the first V-1 was launched, how many were launched a day, the number of personnel handling the site, which Regiment they were from, when they departed prior to our arrival, whether there had been casualties, etc. At almost every site the first ones launched had exploded in the air owing to lack of balance when leaving the slide, killing often the crew or damaging and killing in the nearby villages. The main sites we visited were: St Pol, Bergues, La Motte au bois, La Nippe, and Belvi. At La Nippe, the equipment for launching V-2's was almost ready when the Allied troops arrived. All our findings were reported with Map References to our Headquarters which forwarded them to the British A.A. Division Headquarters, situated near Armentieres.

191. On 27 Jan 45 permission had been granted to me by the Officer Commanding our group, to give a lecture on Canada in French to the Senior Class of the College St Jude at Armentieres. On Monday 29 Jan 45, I delivered my lecture on Canada to 200 young French students. The lecture was very much appreciated and the Rector of the college expressed his thanks.

192. On 7 Feb 45 Col Dunn, of the War Office, who had been in charge of Civil Affairs in Far East, delivered a lecture to us. He was interested in finding out if the officers present were willing to go to Singapore, Saigon, or other parts of the Far East.

193. During the month of February, we had morning lectures on German administration and language. Two afternoons a week were given over to sport. There were enough Canadians to form a Soft-Ball Team of which I was the manager. When we were ready to play against the Americans in the vicinity we received orders to be ready to move towards Germany. Every night at twilight, we could hear the roar of the planes flying towards Germany with their bomb loads. They returned usually in the middle of the night. At the end of February and the beginning of March, we used to watch the planes passing overhead.

194. This narrative will be continued in a subsequent report, which will deal with the author's experiences in Germany.

J. E. G. Labrosse capt.
(J.E.G. Labrosse) Capt,
for Colonel,
Director Historical Section.

R E S T R I C T E D

HQ ECAD

APO 658
26 Jun 44

SO 122

E X T R A C T

Pars 1 to 15 incl published in extract form at Hq Rear Ech ECAD.

16. Fol Os and EM status indicated WP o/a 26 Jun 44 on temp dy for 3 days to Hq Rear Ech ECAD APO 658 to perform a special mission. CTRS reimbursement not to exceed \$4.00 per day qrs and \$1.25 per day subs atzd Os and \$2.00 per day qrs and \$2.00 per day subs atzd EM while traveling where govt qrs and govt messing facilities are not available. Cir 85, 1943, Hq ETOUSA, as amended. TCNT TDN 60-136 P 432-02 A 212/40425 Auth: Ltr AG 322 OPGC Hq ETOUSA 7 Feb 44.

MAJ	GILBETO S PESQUERA	0501550	MC	asgd 3rd ECA Regt atchd 4th ECA Regt
MAJ	WILLIAM B JONES	0311529	MC	4th ECA Regt
2d LT	PAUL B SPECK	01049656	CAC	asgd 4th ECA Regt Asst S-4
Pfc	Starr S Rand	20607425		Asgd Hq Co 4th ECA Regt atchd Co G

17. Fol EM 4th ECA Regt are reld present asgmt & dy and are a/u Hq Co ECAD for dy in Secs indicated:

			MOS	
Cpl	Leroy E Baker	13026583	675	Asgmt Board
Cpl	Robert C Barker	32202569	405	Pub Relations
Pvt	Ben A Fain Jr	38372867	055	G-4
Pvt	Duane E Schnoebelen	37433387	405	Asgmt Board

18. M/Sgt Rodger C Huemme 33109746 MOS 052 is reld a/u 4th ECA Regt and present dy and is a/u Hq Co ECAD for dy in AG Sec.

19. Sgt Robert H Eisele 32910408 4th ECA Regt is reld present asgmt & dy and is asgd 1st ECA Regt and will rpt to CO thereof for dy 26 Jun 44. No travel involved.

20. 2d LT ROBERT WALLACH 01003859 AGD a/u Hq ECAD WP o/a 25 Jun 44 on temp dy for 1 day to APO 887 rptg upon arr thereof to AG Hq ETOUSA. CTRS TCNT TDN 60-136 P 432-02 A 212/40425 Auth: Ltr AG 322 OPGC Hq ETOUSA 7 Feb 44.

21. Fol Os 4th ECA Regt WP o/a 25 Jun 44 on temp dy for 1 day to APO 887 to perform a special mission. TCNT TDN 60-136 P 432-02 A 212/40425 Auth: Ltr AG 322 OPGC Hq ETOUSA 7 Feb 44.

MAJ	STANLEY J LELAND	0504696	MC
CAPT	NATHAN E SILBERT	0472461	MC

22. Having rptd this sta 25 Jun 44 per Par 1 SO 88 Hq 202d Engr Combat Bn Tec 5 John E Tucker 33627946 is a/u 4th ECA Regt & will rpt to CO thereof for dy.

23. CAPT JAMES C McBRIDE 0320062 CAV 2d ECA Regt is reld present asgmt & dy and asgd Det RR13 Co I 3rd ECA Regt and will rpt w/o delay to CO thereof for dy as Agric O. No travel involved.

R E S T R I C T E D

Extract SO 122 Hq ECAD APO 658 26 Jun 44 (Cont'd)

24. LT COL CARLETON F SMALL 0111595 INF 4th ECA Regt TD Southlands, Parkside, Wimbledon, London, SW 19, England, is reld present asgmt & TD & is asgd as Agric O Det RRI2 Co I 2d ECA Regt. O WP w/o delay to Hq Rear Ech ECAD APO 658 rptg upon arrival thereat to CO thereof for dy. Reimbursement not to exceed \$4.00 per day qrs and \$1.25 per day subs atzd while traveling where govt qrs and govt messing facilities are not available. Cir 85, 1943, Hq ETOUSA, as amended. TCNT TDN 60-136 P 431-02 A 212/40425 Auth: Ltr AG 322 OPGC Hq ETOUSA 7 Feb 44.

25. 2d LT LLEWELLYN A JENNINGS 01281523 FD 4th ECA Regt SD SS CA SHAEF is reld present asgmt and SD & asgd 7th CA Unit. No travel involved.

26. Having rptd to this sta 25 Jun 44 fr 15th Repl Depot Pvt Louis A Santucci 31415596 is a/u 4th ECA Regt and will rpt to CO thereof for dy.

27. Having rptd to this sta 24 Jun 44 per Par 3 SO 162 Hq WBS SOS Pvt George B Robers 33636308 is a/u 4th ECA Regt and will rpt to CO thereof for dy.

28. Fol Br Os are reld atchmt 4th ECA Regt and are atchd to Dets of Cos as indicated of 2d ECA Regt and WP o/a 27 Jun 44 to Hq Rear Ech ECAD APO 658 reptg upon arr to CO 2d ECA Regt for dy:

					Det	Co	
MAJ	WILLIAM (NMI) BAIN (Br)	90397	CMP	C1P2	F	Dep	Adm
S/CAPT	GEORGE C WATKINS (Br)		Inf	ALA2	A	Relief	
S/CAPT	GAETAN E LABROSSE (Br)		Inf	B1C2	C	Relief	

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

By order of Colonel PENDLETON:

JOHN C. TUTEN,
Captain, AGD,
Asst Adj Gen.

OFFICIAL:

(sgd) John C Tuten
JOHN C. TUTEN,
Captain, AGD,
Asst Adj Gen.

APPENDIX "B"

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
G-5 Section

13 October 1944

SUBJECT: Relief of Assignment.

TO: Captain J.W.B. Henderson, Det C2D2, Luneville.
Captain E.E.D. Clark, Det C2D2, Luneville.
Captain W. Bell, Det B1C2, Thionville.
Captain J.E.C. LaBrosse, Det B1C2, Thionville.

1. Pursuant to instructions of the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, this is to notify you that you are hereby relieved of assignment with the Third U.S. Army.

2. You will report, no later than 14 October 1944, to the Commanding Officer, Company E, 1st ECA Regiment, located at Dugny-sur-Meuse, approximately five miles outside of Verdun, for further assignment to the Twenty-First Army Group.

3. Transportation to Company E will be furnished by your Detachment.

For the Ass't Chief of Staff, G-5:

/T/ MICK G. WILLIAMS,
Major, Cavalry,
Personnel and Administration.

APPENDIX "C"

TENTATIVE ASSIGNMENTS OF SPECIALIST ACTIVITIES

Major Bean - Legal - Political - Public Relations

Lt. Col. Petterson - Civilian Supplies, etc. - Price Control -
Rationing - Monuments, etc. - Education

Sgt. Hill - Warehouse Foreman (classed Sanitary Technician)

Pvt. Schaible - Stock Clerk

Captain Hyde - Administration - Communications - Labor -
Reports - Civil Affairs Personnel

S/Sgt. Fuess - Acting First Sgt. (classed Warehouse Foreman)

Sgt. Lewis - Chief Clerk

T/5 Colby - Stenographer

Pfc. Taylor - Typist

Captain Sullivan - Fiscal - Trade and Industry

Cpl. Hurwitz - Investigator

Pfc. Steussy - Accountant

Captain Bell - Public Safety - Refugees and Displaced Persons -
Political Prisoners - Civilian Internees

T/5 Gans - Interpreter

Pfc. Shedlock - Interpreter

Pvt. Estadt - General Clerk

Captain LaBrosse - Public Welfare - Health

Cpl. Sheets - Medical Supply

Pvt. Beckman - Water Filter Operator

Captain Boykin - Public Works - Agriculture and Related
Industries

T/4 Esser - Sanitary Technician

Sgt. Cox - Sanitary Technician (classed Draftsman)

Pvt. Rudolph - Draftsman

Mr. Kelly - Transportation

Mr. Quatt - Supplies

Works with Lt. Col. Petterson

13 July 1944

APPENDIX "D"

Officers' Meeting held on 11 July 1944:

It is now 0823. I hope that the Officers can attempt to get here quite promptly in the morning at these meetings. I think it might be advisable for Colonel Petterson to inform the absentees and those who are tardy about the various things I have to say that are of particular interest to them. You may want to take notes and I think it would be advisable for all officers to have a notebook always available for this purpose.

Captain Hyde is responsible for the smooth dispatch of business, and the cleanliness of this room and the adjoining washrooms. There is a supply of toilet paper that might be used in these washrooms for our own purposes. I suggest that certain tables in this room be assigned to officers. Clothes should be kept on hooks for appearance sake.

A filing system is being developed by Captain Hyde and his staff. All papers will come to me first. One group will be marked file. The second group will go to individual officers for their attention or read by me to all and will then go to the file through Captain Hyde or someone designated by him. The third group is the most important group. They will be sent to the officers where they will be thoroughly studied. Notes may be taken individually. The 19 confidential study guides recently distributed are an example of the third group. These must be returned to me rather than returned to Sgt. Lewis or Captain Hyde for filing.

All officers should keep papers they are studying and haven't completed, in their own possession, preferably in their despatch cases, unless you can arranged with Captain Hyde for their safekeeping. Otherwise, please do not ask me to keep them in the field safe. It is already overcrowded with SHAEF material, S.O.P., and all area and basic manuals on France and French instruction books. So kindly don't call on me to hold your own specialty documents, which should go into the general file as soon as you use them.

As to the program this morning, the first priority for Col. Petterson and Captain Hyde is to work on our program for training. I handed you two papers showing subjects which must be given to the men for training. The Army requires this training and I have indicated marginally in undecipherable longhand suggestions as to the training. We are responsible for giving this instruction and as soon as this instruction is completed, we must hand to Captain Ellsworth personally, a certificate which reads substantially as follows: "I hereby certify that instruction of this detachment in Military Courtesy and Discipline - weapons - defense against chemicals, etc., was completed on 14 July 1944". Signed, Lemuel W. Boykin, Captain, C.E. and etc.

The program will be as follows from now on. A program is necessary as has already been stated, to include those required subjects and also more important subjects peculiar to our own specialty for success in organization and operation in the field, including particularly the breaking down into groups of officers with their enlisted men in their specialties.

The only interruption by the Company schedule is two road

marches per week plus firing. Colonel Petterson and Captain Hyde are to determine the exact time from G-3 the fixed schedule for the current week. It has been changed in this respect and they will fill in the rest of the time each day from 0900 to 1645, with the exception of 1145 to 1315 or 1330.

I would suggest that one afternoon a week be allowed each officer to attend to his own personal affairs. It might be well for two officers to go at one time, as I should hesitate to allow a jeep with only one officer to go to Swindon or Marlborough to get a haircut or to the town beyond for a haircut or the town beyond for a pair of shoes. In order to comply with the schedule I hope that the officers won't find it necessary to ask me for time off on days not provided for.

Within these limits then, Col. Petterson and Captain Hyde are given *corte blanche*. Have this afternoon's schedule prepared by 1130 and the weeks' schedule by 1630 and posted. This morning, Captain Bell is to instruct the detachment in the next room on defense against chemicals and other allied subjects. From 9:10 to 1020, Captain Boykin will lecture on field fortifications and camouflage and allied subjects. From 1030 to 1145 the other officers (apart from Col. Petterson and Capt. Hyde) to concentrate on specialties, particularly their chapters in the Bible; i.e., their sections of the 19 instruction directives in their hands.

Finally there is not to be any lolling of enlisted men here in this room. This is the responsibility of each specialist in special study groupings and each officer as he instructs in subjects given to the detachment as a whole. Try to avoid confusion when several sections meet concurrently in this room. I know each officer will be most considerate in not interrupting others who are studying or working with their enlisted personnel, with irrelevancies.

Captain Boykin is to make further improvisations in this room or at the rear for the comfort of the enlisted men, either as a detachment or when it is used by an officer with one or 2 enlisted men working on a specialty. Get a blackboard in there as well as some chalk through Mr. Kelly. All needed supplies not in the supply room will be gotten through Mr. Quatt.

I appreciate the fine spirit of co-operation and excellent attitude on the part of every one, without exception.

Enlisted men are in the army - not civilians who can be fired. The only way to hold them in line is by discipline.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL "B" DETACHMENT OFFICERS.

In conformity with the discussion at the Detachment Officers' meeting 11 July 1944, will you kindly proceed as quickly as possible to prepare two charts, the first setting forth Reports to be made and the second setting forth Actions to be taken in your various specialties. Such charts should be based upon the directives contained in "SHAEP Field Handbook on Civil Affairs, France", upon the confidential civil affairs instructions and upon other orders and directives with which you have been supplied.

A sample of the manner of the preparation of these charts is in the possession of Captain Hyde, to wit: "Reports Required of Civil Affairs Detachments under S.P. and P.", and "Actions Required of Civil Affairs Detachments under S.P. and P.". More directives of a similar nature will undoubtedly be placed in your hands and in order to prevent becoming snowed under, it seems advisable to get at this task right away. When your material has been turned over to Captain Hyde, he proposes to prepare master charts of actions and of reports.

STEPHEN S. BEAN, Major
Spec Res B1 C2

11/7/44
1715

N.B. Where possible, the frequency and time of filing of Reports should be indicated.

APPENDIX "E"

DETACHMENT B-1, COMPANY C
2nd E.C.A. Regiment
Angers

19 August 1944.

SUBJECT: House Rules for Headquarters B-1 Detachment.

TO : All Members of B-1 Detachment.

1. Hours:

- A. Reveille will be at 0700. There will be no formation, but everyone must arise except the last two guards who may sleep late, but must be ready for duty at 1000.
- B. Breakfast will be at 0730.
- C. Everyone must be on duty at 0800 promptly.
- D. Dinner will be at 1200.
- E. Everyone must be back on duty at 1300 and until 1730.
- F. Supper will be at 1800.
- G. Blackout will be at 2210.
- H. Enlisted men must be in the building by 2230.
- I. Lights will be out at 2300.

2. Guard:

- A. There will be an Officer of the Day who will come on duty at 1200 and serve from the ensuing 24 hours.
- B. He will be responsible for Headquarters and for enforcing all rules pertaining to work and deportment of officers and enlisted men at Headquarters.
- C. The guard will report to the Officer of the Day and be directly under his charge. The OD will take his orders from the Commanding Officer or his duly authorized assistant (The Duty Officer acting for the Commanding Officer).
- D. There will be three guards each day. No. 1 guard will report to the OD at 2200 hours, No. 2 guard will report at 0050 hours, and No. 3 guard will report at 0400 hours. No. 3 guard will awaken the K. P.'s at 0600 and return to his post until the K. P.'s report for duty, after which time the K.P.'s will be responsible for the gate until 0730 when the gate can be left open.

While on duty, the guard will be posted at or near the entrance gate and will patrol the courtyard and ground floor from time to time. The guard will be responsible, in addition to carrying out the general orders for interior guards, for answering the gate and admitting only those with proper authority. The guards are warned to be especially alert and to allow no suspicious characters to enter the gates. No. 1 guard will also report to the OD at 1900 hours the next evening and act as Charge of

Quarters until 2200 hours. During this time he will be responsible for seeing that no unauthorized person enters the grounds, that blackout is enforced at 2210 and any other duties that the OD might assign. No. 2 and 3 guards are permitted to sleep after their tour of duty but must be at their place of duty by 1000 hours.

- E. It will be the responsibility of the OD to see that no unauthorized persons enter the premises. He will have guards from 1900 to 0630, but from 0830 to 0700 he will have to rely upon himself, the K.P.'s, the Mess Officer, and other officers and men of the detachment, all of whom are hereby directed to be alert on this duty and render all possible aid to the OD. Especially will the 1st. Sgt., the Water Technician, the Sgt. in charge of the office, and all who have business regularly in and around the establishment, render perfect cooperation if we are to avoid a round-the-clock guard.

3. Use of the Building:

The kitchen and pantry is off limits to officers and enlisted men not on duty therein. It is the duty of the Mess Officer and the OD to enforce this rule. The second floor is for administration purposes only and there will be no lounging in or around the offices. The front veranda is "off limits" to enlisted men unless on duty there or at work there. The officers' dining room and bath on the ground floor is also "off limits" for enlisted men unless working there. Officers will refrain from entering or lounging in the enlisted men's dining room except on business. Officers will avoid entering the enlisted mens quarters except on business.

The OD will make a daily inspection of the whole building and see that it is clean and that everything is in order. The Duty Officer will inspect from time to time and will hold a close inspection at least once a week.

The Duty Officer will also inspect the arms of the enlisted men at least once a week.

4. The courtyard will have to be used for parking vehicles but no vehicles will be parked so as to interfere with the front door. That space from beyond the front door to the entrance gate must always be clear of vehicles. Vehicles will stop in this space for loading and unloading only.

No one will loiter in this part of the courtyard as far back as the corner of the main building.

No trash or other material will be allowed in this space.

5. Care of Arms:

No member of this detachment will leave a weapon about where it might be picked up by an unauthorized

person.

Your attention is invited to the fact that many strangers will be passing through the entrance halls and passage ways in and about this building. Any one leaving fire arms or other weapons in this vicinity is endangering the lives of everyone present. Any laxity in this respect will be dealt with severely.

6. Rules for Visiting Officers and Enlisted Men:

The practice of inviting visiting officers to meals will be curtailed as much as possible. It is recognized that some officers will have to be invited, especially those having urgent business, those who have not had opportunity to have meals, and all important officials. Enlisted men who accompany these officers will be directed to the enlisted mens dining room (not through officers' dining room).

It is the responsibility of all officers of this detachment to see that visiting officers and enlisted men do not use the dining room and retiring room for a social gathering place.

By order of MAJOR S. S. BEAN.

LEMUEL W. BOYKIN, JR.
Captain, C. E.

APPENDIX "P"

Actions Required of C.A. Detachments under S.P. & P.

- I. One of the first tasks of C.A. detachments -- upon entering Allied territory will be, through the appropriate channels, to establish relations with Resistance Groups and secure their co-operation.
- II. Normally provide for execution of the civil defense planning---by immediately undertaking to assist suitable local elements in the organization of civil defense servicesWork in close liaison with PAD.
- III. Assist in:
 - A. Establishment and operation of refugee collecting stations and enclosures.
 - * B. In conjunction with medical services, organization of necessary public health activities.
 - C. Obtaining local police and other personnel for the Provost Marshall to assist in controlling movements.
 - D. Organizing such emergency assistance for refugees as required.
 - E. Carrying out such security instructions as may be applicable.
- IV. Render assistance in the protection of public monuments etc.
- V. C.A. detachments will be responsible for posting guards over Government Records and Archives where necessary.
- VI. Ensure in conjunction with other elements the maximum use and equitable distribution of local resources for the civilian population in so far as military exigencies permit.
- * VII. Call forward, in event of inadequacy of local resources of food, clothing, and fuel to the point of interfering with military operations, imported supplies.
- * VIII. Arrange for local relief administrations to take over executive responsibility for relief as soon as possible.
- IX. Issue food, clothing, and fuel through local organizations when possible.
- * X. Survey and estimate relief needs.
- * XI. Assist in ensuring that measures are taken to organize or re-establish local medical health and hygiene services.
- * XII. Reconnoiter general public health and hygiene problems and collect data on medical equipment and the number of doctors and medical personnel available in the area.
- * XIII. Estimate:
 - A. Surplus supplies urgently required in any (improvised) form.
 - B. Supplies necessary to cover periods later than D plus 180, at least 90 days prior to the start of the period, in a manner in accordance with specific directions.
 - C. Supplies required on basis of revised requirements based on actual estimates.

- XIV. Issue supplies and attend to the accounting thereof at the point where some will be turned over to civilian recipients.
- XV. Transport supplies to the point of turnover and assist other elements in making available the maximum of local transfer for this purpose.
- XVI. Assist transportation services as directed in the organization of local civil transportation to meet military requirements and minimum civilian needs.
- XVII. Assist other services to make use of trade and industry for military purposes.
- XVIII. Maintain existing rationing systems and price and wage levels
- XIX. Ascertain what is necessary to ensure maximum agricultural production.
- XX. Assist National PPT Administrations to restore communications beyond those actually restored by Signals.
- XXI. Set to work any labor surplus engaged by local authorities to requirements of the D.Lab. or PPA on tasks approved by the Detachment C.O.
- XXII. Procure or assist in procuring any labor required by D. Lab.
- XXIII. Prevent mass movements of civil population from hampering striking power of military forces.
- XXIV. Provide for uniformity in the application of regulations for the control of the civil population.
- XXV. Serve as a channel for dealing with local civil authorities.
- XXVI. Establish military administration in enemy territory.
- XXVII. Undertake, as ordered, the establishment of military courts and supervise and control civil and criminal courts.
- XXVIII. Assist in the forwarding of claims.
- XXIX. Control the police forces and reorganize them as directed.
- XXX. Control civil prisons and concentration camps as directed.
- XXXI. Secure the local organization, personnel, service, and equipment required for Military Fire Service.
- XXXII. Organize, as directed, civil defense services as are necessary to assure PAD measures not undertaken by other services.
- XXXIII. Assist in control of refugee movements as follows:
 - A. Establish and operate refugee stations.
 - * B. Organize Public Health Services.

- C. Obtain police for Provost Marshall.
- D. Emergency assistance to refugees.
- E. Carry out security instruction.
- F. Develop plans for repatriation.

XXXIV. Require local authorities to provide food and shelter for Allied Nationals.

XXXV. Maintain the principle of payments of immediate cash for items issued as far as possible.

- XXXVI. Determine the number and location of distressed persons requiring aid and the existence of epidemics and disease.

XXXVII. Procure from C.C. Staffs full particulars concerning the stores and supplies which have been made available for the locality in which detachment is operating.

XXXVIII. Assume responsibility for CA supplies except signal, technical, transportation as follows:

- A. Arrange transportation.
- B. Distribute.
- C. Issue.
- D. Accounting.
- E. Procurement of local resources for C.C. requirements in co-ordination with Purchasing Board.
- F. Assist other branches in procuring local resources.
- G. Storage of C.A. stores after receipt.

XXXIX. Control of C.A. supplies only to be released to local government authorities and not except in cases of emergency to private traders or wholesalers or individuals.

XL. Normally require prepayment before release of goods.

XLI. Assist in such organization of local civil population as will meet military requirements and minimum civilian needs.

XLII. When directed, purchase and arrange for export of civilian supply surpluses.

XLIII. Refrain from restoring T & T facilities until agreement reached between C.A. Staff and G2 and Signal on same level.

XLIV. Give to military forces first priority on civilian labor.

XLV. In labor matters, act only under authority of D. Labor.

XLVI. Requisition labor for military needs if required.

XLVII. Avoid use of labor contractors unless otherwise required.

XLVIII. Follow directives in:

- A. Control, accounting and audit.
- B. Control of banks and financial institutions.
- C. Currency.
- D. Financial relations with governmental bodies.
- E. Taxation and revenue.
- F. Arrangements for official deposits.
- G. Issue of goods.
- H. Control of wages and prices.
- I. Recovery of Allied property
- K. Blocking of accounts.

APPENDIX "G"

REPORTS REQUIRED OF CA DETACHMENTS
Under
S. P. & P.

1. To Corps (Div G5 re:
"Measures which may be necessary to insure that relations of officers and enlisted men with government officials and other civilians will not prejudice our interests because of political and other repercussions.
2. Through Command Channels:
An estimate of the immediate relief requirements and special equipment required for emergency feeding centers, central kitchens, mobile feeding units and refugee camps.
3. To Corps (Div) G5
amount necessary CA, Public Health and technical personnel and supplies required.
4. To SHAEF
Covering pertinent stock control data at periodic intervals.
5. To Formation Hq
Stating amount of surplus commodities or resources encountered in area.
6. To Corps (Div) G5
On what is necessary to insure maximum agricultural production with recommendations.
7. To Corps (Div) G5
On recommendations concerning the relations of military personnel with the civil population.
8. To Corps (Div) G5
On recommendations re the appointment and removal of judges and other judicial personnel.
9. Thru Command Channels
An estimate of supplies to be imported.
10. To Corps (Div) G5)
Estimate of possibilities of obtaining from local production supplies for export and of possibility of increasing such production.

12/7/44

APPENDIX

Detachment C-1, Company C
2nd E.C.A. REGIMENT
ANGERS

13 August 1944

SUBJECT: Special Report on Public Health and Sanitation.

TO : C.G. TUSA, Att: G-5 (thru Channels).

1. Enclosed herewith is a copy of report forwarded to you through G-5, 5th Division. Since writing the above report, the Regional Director of Health has sent us a communication stating that the following items of medical supplies are urgently required and request that they be delivered for distribution to 51 Rue de Brisac, Angers:

- 1° - SERUM ANTIDIPHTERIQUE (de preference au titre 5.000 unites):
5 MILLIONS d'Unites
- 2° - INSULINE ORDINAIRE:
500.000 Unites
- 3° - INSULINE PROTAIMINE-ZINC:
50.000 Unites

2. There is also enclosed a letter from the Regional Director of Health giving the situation of French hospitals now in enemy territory which he desires should be left as undamaged as possible.

3. **LABOR SITUATION:**
From information available, it appears that there is no shortage of labor for either municipal services or private enterprise.

JOHN H. FIELDEN,
Major, R.A.C.

2 Incs.
(1 - Report
1 - Copy of letter)

APPENDIX

HEADQUARTERS 329th INFANTRY
A P O 83

26 August 1944

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Authority has been granted CAPTAIN
LA BROSSE to clear, restore and prepare
hospital building for immediate use.

For Regimental Commander:

(sgd) Haley E. Kohler

HALEY E. KOHLER
Major, Infantry
S-4

Approved:

(Sgd) S.S. Bean

S.S. Bean
Major, AUS:
C.O. Det: BLC2
Civil Affairs, Angers:

APPENDIX

329th INFANTRY REGIMENT

Angers

23 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Pass.

TO : Commanding Officer, Catholic
University.

1. Approval is granted Dr. Trillet
to recover medical supplies and an operating
room carriage, at present stored in the
Catholic University.

(Sgd) Charles M. Pack, Maj
Inf Regt. Ex.

for

H.S. KOHLER,
Major, Inf.

APPROVED:

(Sgnd) S.S. Bean

S.S. BEAN.
Major, AUS,
C.O., Det. B1C2
Civil Affairs, Angers.

APPENDIX

DETACHMENT C-1, COMPANY C
2nd E.C.A. REGIMENT
ANGERS

13 August 1944

SUBJECT: PUBLIC HEALTH 18th Region.

TO: C.G. TUSA, Att: G-5, (thru Channels).

1. Docteur L. Triollet, Directeur Regional de la Sante (Director of Health 18th Region) gave the following information:

a. Angers and Tours have an exceptional great amount of venereal disease.

b. Tours has about thirty (30) cases of diphteria and about twenty (20) cases of typhus. He reports that Tours is constantly troubled with diphteria and typhus and that the present cases of typhus and diphteria are not a temporary condition.

2. That he does not expect an epidemic as a result of the temporary water shortage in Angers. French authorities give assurance that water will be restored for Angers during the evening of August 15th. This Detachment has made personal investigation and observation of work being done by the French to repair the water line. It is believed that water will be restored by Tuesday.

3. The director reports that there is no immediate demand for medical supplies. He will immediately supply this office with a statement of what he believes will be the probable needs of this region for medical supplies in the future. This report will be for information rather than for supplies at this time.

4. The 18th Region is composed of the following five departments:

1. Maine et Loire
2. Mayenne
3. Indre et Loire
4. Sarthe
5. Loire Inferieure

HAROLD C. McGUGIN,
Major, Air Corps,
Detachment Commander.

C O P Y

APPENDIX

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

10 May 1944

TRAINING MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 21)

INSTRUCTION IN VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

1. The Venereal disease rate in the civilian population on the continent is unusually high and widespread. This is due to increased promiscuity and inadequate civilian control methods. It can be assumed that all women on the continent who permit promiscuous sexual intercourse are infected with one or more of the five venereal diseases.

2. The control of venereal disease in the allied troops will be a most serious problem which will require an adequate, intensified and continuous program of education to prevent exposure and to provide effective prophylaxis to those exposed.

3. The responsibility for venereal disease control rests on each and every unit commander. Commanding officers will put into effect measures to prevent the occurrence of venereal diseases.

4. Venereal prophylactic material is available for issue from the Quartermaster on the following basis:

Condoms - six (6) per man per month.

V-Packette Prophylactic Kits - two (2) per man per month.

5. All personnel under Third Army control will be given a one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour period of instruction on the use of the V-Packette Prophylactic Kit including a demonstration on improvised models. This instruction will be given by the unit surgeon, if one is available and will be given to small groups consisting of not over one platoon.

6. In addition, and at frequent intervals, there will be talks, on venereal disease by the unit commander, chaplain and surgeon. These will be supplemented by improvised posters and the following training films and film strips when they are available:

TF 8-1238	Sex Hygiene
TF - - -	Know for sure
TF - - -	Plain Facts
TF - - -	With These Weapons
TF 8-57	Venereal Disease
TF 8-58	Venereal Diseases - Prophylaxis
TF 8-59	Control of Venereal Disease

R E S T R I C T E D

TRAINING MEMORANDUM: Instruction in Venereal Disease Control,
Headquarters TUSA, dtd 10 May 1944. (Continued)

7. It is not considered desirable to show all of these training films and/or film strips at one time. One of these may be shown at a time to supplement lectures and to make all personnel constantly aware of the venereal disease problem.

By command of Lieutenant General PATTON:

/Sgd/ R.W. Hartman,
R.W. HARTMAN,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "C"