

Verbundkatalog Kalliope

Dienst in der US-Army

Mann, Klaus

u. o.D.

Nutzungsbedingungen

Bei zahlreichen Dokumenten auf monacensia-digital.de sind die Urheberrechte bereits abgelaufen. Sie sind gemeinfrei und dürfen ohne weitere Rücksprache mit der Monacensia weiterverwendet werden.

Bei den Dokumenten, bei denen noch Urheberrechte bestehen, müssen für eine Weiterverwendung stets die Rechteinhaber*innen angefragt werden sowie eine Publikationsgenehmigung der Monacensia eingeholt werden. Das Zitatrecht bleibt hiervon unberührt.

Zur Erteilung einer Publikationserlaubnis wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Monacensia im Hildebrandhaus

Literaturarchiv

Adresse: Maria-Theresia-Straße 23, 81675 München

E-Mail: monacensia.literaturarchiv@muenchen.de

Terms of use

The copyrights for numerous documents on monacensia-digital.de have already expired. They are in the public domain and may be reused without further consultation with Monacensia. In the case of documents for which copyrights still exist, the copyright holders must always be contacted for further use and publication permission must be obtained from the Monacensia. The right to quote under copyright law remains unaffected by this. To obtain permission for publication, please contact:

Monacensia im Hildebrandhaus:

Literaturarchiv

Address: Maria-Theresia-Straße 23, 81675 München

E-Mail: monacensia.literaturarchiv@muenchen.de

KMD4
CO. C 72 BN 15 REG

CAMP
Joseph T. Robinson

ARKANSAS
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON
REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS



INFORMATION
* OF *
HANDBOOK

MANN
SOLDIER'S INDIVIDUAL
PAY RECORD

KMD4

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 28
March 26, 1942

16-28144-1

enthalten für Auswärtig "Die Kinder des Hauses"

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Local Board No. 15 23
New York County 061

APR 13 1942 015

570 Lexington Avenue
(Stamp of Local Board)
New York, N. Y.

The case of *Klaus A. Mann* Order No.
434 has been reopened. Any evidence you wish
the local board to consider should be submitted to it
in writing before the day of **APR 24 1942**
1942, at which time the board intends to make a new
determination of the registrant's classification.

Date

Wm Carson L

.....
Member of the Local Board

HOFFMAN & HOFFMAN
COUNSELORS AT LAW

FRENCH BLDG. AT 45TH STREET
MURRAY HILL 6-1148-9

SAMUEL HOFFMAN
HERMAN D. MATFUS
CHARLES D. HOFFMAN
BERNARD BUCHWALD

551 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

April 16, 1942.

Mr. Klaus Mann
The Bedford Hotel
118 East 40th Street
New York City.

Dear Mr. Mann:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, we enclose herewith draft of a letter to be written by you to the U.S. Department of State and forwarded to them direct.

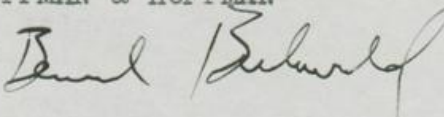
In accordance with the present practice of the State Department, the forms have to be applied for by you personally and we therefore suggest that you sign the enclosed letter and send it on to Washington in the enclosed envelope.

We also enclose a copy for your files.

Very truly yours,

HOFFMAN & HOFFMAN

BY:



ENC.

BB:DF

KLAUS HEINRICH MANN

The Bedford Hotel
118 East 40th Street
New York City.

April 17, 1942.

U. S. Department of State
Visa Division
Immigration Section
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am a Czechoslovakian citizen and am at present residing in the United States on a visitors' visa.

I now want to apply for an immigration visa and I should, therefore, be obliged if you would kindly let me have the necessary application forms.

Very truly yours,

KLAUS HEINRICH MANN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FRANKLIN TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 6, 1942

In reply
refer to
PX 2249
56049/269

Mr. Klaus Heinrich Mann
118 East 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

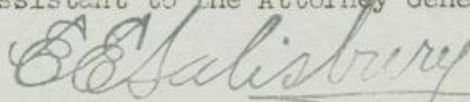
The records of this Service indicate that your application for preexamination was approved on May 22, 1941, but that you apparently have not yet departed for Canada to apply for your immigration visa.

Please advise what action you have taken to adjust your immigration status in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Lemuel B. Schofield
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

By



Chief, Certifications Branch

DECISION

125 EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TEL. ORCHARD 4-3083

June 18, 1942

KLAUS MANN, Editor
CHARLES NEIDER, Managing Editor

In reference to:
PX 2249
56049/269

To the U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Immigration Service

Dear Sirs,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 6, which reached me only on June 15.

As regards your question about my immigration, I have to say that the matter is pending and that I am occupied with obtaining the necessary affidavits.

I may add that I had my affidavits ready shortly before the date of July 1, 1941, when the regulations were changed. Subsequently the Department of State furnished me with the new forms as they are now required. Various circumstances of a minor but disturbing nature have unfortunately slowed down the process of renewing the affidavits. I am confident, however, that everything will be ready before the end of this month.

With my apologies for this undue delay, and my best thanks for your good consideration,

Sincerely yours,

Klaus Mann.

C O P Y

V-Mail Letter

(Stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service, A.P.O.)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio BCo
APO 512 c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

June 14, 1943

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin the unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. I have written to Major Phillips (*) from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-Mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(Sign.)

MARTIN F. HERZ
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

(*) Major John T. Phillips, at that time Post Intelligence Officer at Camp Ritchie, Md.

C O P Y :

V-Mail Letter (stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service,
June 14, 1943)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio Br. Co.
APO 512 % Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin this unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. It is my understanding that personnel is being sent by MITC to the headquarters under which we operate, as a matter of routine, so that there would be no trouble whatsoever, as far as I can see, if you were sent to fill a request of the kind that has been been filled for that Branch by MITC before.

I have written to Major Phillips from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(signed:)

Martin F. Herz
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

C O P Y :

V-Mail Letter (stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service,
June 14, 1943)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio Br.Co.
APO 512 % Postmaster,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin this unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. It is my understanding that personnel is being sent by MITC to the headquarters under which we operate, as a matter of routine, so that there would be no trouble whatsoever, as far as I can see, if you were sent to fill a request of the kind that has been filled for that Branch by MITC before.

I have written to Major Phillips from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(sign.)

Martin F. Herz
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

C O P Y :

V-Mail Letter (stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service,
June 14, 1943)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio Br. Co.
APO 512 % Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin this unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. It is my understanding that personnel is being sent by MITC to the headquarters under which we operate, as a matter of routine, so that there would be no trouble whatsoever, as far as I can see, if you were sent to fill a request of the kind that has been been filled for that Branch by MITC before.

I have written to Major Phillips from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(signed:)

Martin F. Herz
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

Incl # 2



C O P Y :

V-Mail Letter (stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service,
June 14, 1943)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio Br.Co.
APO 512 % Postmaster,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin this unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. It is my understanding that personnel is being sent by MITC to the headquarters under which we operate, as a matter of routine, so that there would be no trouble whatsoever, as far as I can see, if you were sent to fill a request of the kind that has been filled for that Branch by MITC before.

I have written to Major Phillips from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(sign.)

Martin F. Herz
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

T/3 Klaus MANN
(32697270)
825th Signal Repair Serv.Co.
Camp Crowder, Mo.

June 29, 1943

Subject: Transfer to M.I.T.C., Camp Ritchie, Maryland

To: Assistant Adjutant Captain Julian H. Zimmerman,
Headquarters, M.I.T.C., Camp Ritchie, Maryland

1.) I request to be transferred to M.I.T.C., Camp Ritchie, Md., as I believe that I could be more useful there to the war effort of this nation than I am able to be in my present organization. I am not a technician and feel out of place in a Signal Repair Service Company. The experiences and capabilities I have to offer are those of a professional writer and lecturer who is intimately acquainted with conditions in most European countries and speaks fluently several languages. Before starting my career as an American author, I have written about fifteen books in German, and I have lived long enough in France to speak French without a noticeable accent. Besides, my knowledge of both idioms - French and German - was confirmed by the experts of the Ritchie School, who accepted me for the German Section of the Eighth Class - beginning May 17, 1943. I attended that class for some days but subsequently had to be

dropped from the school roster, for reasons of a purely military-technical nature.

2.) If this application should be rejected and my return to Camp Ritchie considered infeasible, may I ask to forward to the Commanding Officer of this Company - or to the Intelligence office of this Post - all the papers concerning my pending naturalization as an American citizen. It is of vital importance to my further career in the Army that the matter of my citizenship be settled as soon as possible.

With my best thanks in advance for your consideration:

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 6, 1943

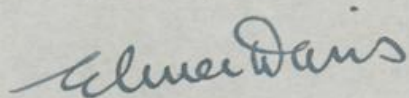
S/Sergeant Klaus Mann
825th Signal Repair Service Comp.
Camp Crowder, Missouri

Dear Sergeant Mann:

I should like very much to be able to help you but a very careful check of possible openings has disclosed no suitable place for you in this office. Even if there were, we should hesitate to request the release of anyone from the Army to employ him here. We have a standing policy against doing that, and I feel compelled to abide by it with as much consistency as possible.

Your desire to join this organization is very gratifying to me and my associates and we regret that an appropriate position is not available at the moment.

Very truly,



Elmer Davis
Director



Post Public Relations Officer,
Camp Crowder, Missouri,
July 26, 1943

~~X~~ Camp Crowder, Mo., July-----Now it's -----county's turn to
get in the scrap! Camp Crowder soldiers are coming to ----- county for
metal scrap.

Our boys are performing heroic deeds in Sicily, in the Southwest Pacific,
in the skies over Europe. What are you doing, at the Home Front, to help them?

There are many ways in which you can contribute, or do contribute
already, to the national war effort. But one of the simplest and yet most
vital things you can do is, to turn in your scrap--everything from old bicycles
to worn-out silk stockings, from obsolete lawnmowers to an ounce of waste
fat in the kitchen: in short, exactly the kind of stuff we used to call "junk"
that keeps our steel mills running; that helps build our tanks and ships and
planes; that helps fire our guns and drop bombs on our enemies.

This is a war of machines. Furthermore, it is being fought in far
places and ships by the hundred must be built to transport men and materials
across the oceans. All these ships and machines call for steel. And in
order to produce steel, one needs scrap.

Every farm is a potential mine of metal. In the house, barn, and work
shop; in the barn yard and wood lot; out along fence rows and hedges; down
in ditches and deep gullies, there are unmeasured quantities of scrap. Only
a fraction of farm scrap has yet been moved. But every bit of it is badly,
urgently needed. The scrap on the farm MUST be moved to the steel mills and
assembly lines in 1943.

Now, everybody knows how busy the farmer is at this time of the year,
especially so in sections that have been affected by recent floods. The flow
of scrap metal from the farm, as from other sources, has been retarded by
the shortage of labor and rationing of trucks, tires and gasoline. But
any delay might have disastrous consequences for our war production. That
is why the great scrap drive, initiated by the War Production Board in
Washington, has become necessary and is of such signal importance.

Camp Crowder, Newton county, has been asked by the Commanding General of the Seventh Service Command to do the collecting in the 58 counties of Western Missouri, while Eastern Missouri will be handled by Fort Leonard Wood. All types of scrap metal are welcome -- anything made of metal (except tin): obsolete and worn-out equipment; tractors, steel engines, boilers, saw mills, harrows, old wire (rolled), pumps, sewing machines, metal beds, pots and pans, metal sheet, heavy machinery, car frames, auto parts, broken tools of all kinds. Camp Crowder now has in the field two teams of 58 men, 12 trucks and two reconnaissance cars. The soldier scrap-collectors are equipped to handle heavy stuff. What the farmers may do to help them -- if they can possibly spare the time -- is, to make scrap piles in their yards at a place convenient for the trucks.

The Army trucks deliver the loads to the scrap heaps located on railroads and the Army sees to it that the scrap is loaded on the car promptly and shipped directly to the mills.

The drive has been a fine success, so far. All the boys assigned to this special and highly important duty report friendly and efficient help from everyone. Farmers invited them to dinner at their homes and saw to it that the soldiers got not only the scrap they came for but had a good time to boot.

Jasper county, the first covered, produced nearly 200 tons. There is no reason why ----- county shouldn't do at least as well, if not better. The preparatory meeting, on -----, at -----, was indeed most promising.

WE NEED YOUR SCRAP!

TO BEAT THE JAP!

T/3 Klaus Mann
(32697270)
825th Signal Repair Service Co.
Camp Crowder, Mo.

SUBJECT: Case History & Application for Transfer

TO: Commanding Officer

- 1.) In civilian life I was a free-lance writer and lecturer. I have written (and published) more than 20 books - novels, short stories, plays, travel books, literary and political essays. Up to 1939, I used to write in German, from which language my writings were translated into several other languages, including English. In 1939, however, I began to write in English. During the last three years, I brought out two new books - "The Turning Point: 35 Years in this Century" and "André Gide: or the Crisis of Modern Thought" - and, moreover, was the editor of a literary monthly, DECISION. I also contributed to many other American periodicals such as The Atlantic, The American Mercury, Esquire, Town & Country, Tomorrow, Free World, The Chicago Sun (Book Section), etc.

I traveled extensively in Europe and am familiar with the geographical, social and cultural conditions in most European countries. I speak, read, and write fluently German, French, and English, and have a fair reading and speaking knowledge of several other languages, including Dutch and Italian.

I left Germany in 1933, as soon as Hitler came to power, and have never been there since. In 1937 I became a citizen of Czechoslovakia.

For more than ten years I have participated in the anti-Nazi struggle of the German refugees and the German Underground which I hoped to furnish with factual and literary material. However, I have never belonged to any political party nor have I ever received orders or financial support from any political group or any government - neither directly nor indirectly.

- 2.) Not being an American citizen, I did not have the privilege to enlist; yet I was very eager to join the U.S. Armed Forces as soon as possible. I did, therefore, everything in my power to prod and urge my draft-board to speed up my induction. On December 28, 1942, I was inducted into the U.S. Army, and on January 4, 1943, I reported for active duty at Fort Dix, N.J. From there I was transferred, on February 2, 1943, to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, where I took my basic military training.

Incl #1

- 3.) After about three weeks in Camp Robinson, I was called for an interview with Major W e a v e r from Washington, D.C., who informed me that I was going to be assigned to a newly activated unit - a C o m b a t - P r o p a g a n d a comp= any - which was to be stationed in Washington, D.C., in connection with the Office for Strategic Services.
- 4.) I finished my basic training at Camp Robinson (a 8-week cycle plus one preparatory week) and, on April 6, 1943, received order to leave for Camp Ritchie, Maryland. I arrived there on April 8, 1943, and joined the unit ~~the~~ ~~unit~~ which was subsequently called F i r s t M o b i l e R a d i o B r o a d c a s t i n g C o m p a n y. This was indeed the outfit about which Major W e a v e r had spoken to me; but it had meanwhile changed its name and was no longer connected with Strategic Services. The "First Mobile" operates now - if I am not mistaken - under Signal Corps Headquarters and is staffed and supervised by Military Intelligence.
- 5.) I had been for about three weeks in Camp Ritchie, as a member of the First Radio Broadcasting Company, when we were informed that our unit was in a state of alert and would move out before long to the Port of Embarkation. My name was included in the shipping list, although I was not yet an American citizen. However, the Post Intelligence Officer of Camp Ritchie - Major John M. P h i l l i p s - seemed confident that I could be naturalized in due time.
- 6.) On April 30, 1943, I was appointed Technician Third Grade, in my capacity as a linguist and propagandist in the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. The same day, Major P h i l l i p s sent me in a staff car to Baltimore, Md., - under the presumption that my citizenship papers were ready and that I could be naturalized without any further delay. In Baltimore, however, the acting Judge informed me curtly - a few minutes before the beginning of the ceremony - that he had received some "special information" concerning my case, on account of which he preferred to "withhold recommendation." My case - according to the Judge - had to be investigated again. The nature of this "special information" was not disclosed to me.
- 7.) The following day - May 1, 1943 - my company moved out to the Port of Embarkation. I declared my willingness, indeed, my eagerness to come along - citizen or not. However, the officer in charge of my particular section - Capt. Martin F. H e r z , Chief of the Propaganda Section - told me that my citizenship affair would first have to be straightened out. He promised me that I would rejoin the unit - either at the Port of Embarkation or overseas - as soon as my naturalization would come through.

Incl #1

- 8.) I remained in Camp Ritchie - waiting for my citizenship. On May 17, I was ordered to attend the Eighth Class of the Ritchie Military Intelligence School (German Section), but after three days was notified that my name had to be dropped from the school roster as I "still belonged to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company." During the following weeks I worked temporarily for Major P h i l l i p s - the same officer who handled my naturalization affair.
- 99.) On June 7, 1943, I was informed of my assignment to the 825th Signal Repair Service Company, Camp Crowder, Mo. Major P h i l l i p s , and several other officers at Ritchie acquainted with my record, agreed with me that this new assignment was evidently a mistake, as I am not a technician and can be of no use in a unit of this particular kind.
My departure from Ritchie was delayed for three days. On June 9, I was told that my new assignment had been canceled as a Second Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was to be activated - stationed at Camp Ritchie - to which I would be assigned. The next day, however - June 10 - I was definitely ordered to leave Camp Ritchie for Camp Crowder.
- Before taking off, I had a final interview with Major Julian H. Z i m m e r m a n , Assistant Adjutant, who advised me to apply for re-transfer to Camp Ritchie, immediately upon my arrival at Camp Crowder, and promised me that he would take care personally of my application.
- 10.) In Camp Crowder, the situation turned out to be exactly as the Ritchie officers and I had anticipated: there was absolutely no function for me in the organization to which I was assigned.
A few days after my arrival, I was interviewed by the officers of a new "confidential" unit (Company X) for which linguists are needed. The interviewing lieutenant explained to me, however, that I was out of the question as only American citizens are admitted to this particular outfit.
Subsequently, arrangements were made for me to work for Colonel P r a t t , at the Public Relations Office. For a few days it even seemed that I was to be transferred to the Post Headquarters Detachment: in fact, I had already moved to the quarters of that organization when the order turned out to be erroneous and had to be revoked.
- 11.) From August 4 to August 19, I was away on a furlough, which I spent partly with my family in Pacific Palisades, California, partly in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington D.C. My purpose in going East was to speed up, if possible, my overdue naturalization, which I consider absolutely vital for my further military career. I came in personal contact with the Commissioner of Naturalization, Mr. H a r r i s o n , in Philadelphia, and paid also a visit to Immigration & Naturalization Service in Baltimore, where my case was still pending. There I was told that the recent investigations

Incl #1

concerning my case have been concluded now; that the case will be dismissed from the Court in Baltimore and transferred to the Court in Kansas City, Missouri. I have reason to hope that my naturalization can be effected without any further delay.

12.) It is, therefore, with particular urge and emphasis that I make my application for re-transfer to Camp Ritchie - an application, incidentally, which I tried to submit before but which was retained, so far, on account of technicalities.

- At this point, however - with my naturalization trouble practically straightened out at last - I am more eager than ever to return to Camp Ritchie, from where I may have a chance to rejoin the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company overseas.

For this is really my wish and my ambition. I am positive that there is no second place in the Army where I could be as useful as in that particular organization - a belief which is shared by the officer in charge of my special section, as pointed out in the letter from Captain Martin F. Herz of which I enclose a copy.

According to Capt. Herz, the personnel of the "First Mobile" is being sent by MITC (i.e. Camp Ritchie) to the headquarters under which the unit operates (i.e. Signal Corps Headquarters). It is, therefore, from Camp Ritchie that I would be assigned (or rather, re-assigned) to my old company.

In applying for transfer to Camp Ritchie, MITC, I submit practically - or at least try to prepare - my application for re-assignment to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, now somewhere overseas.

Klaus Mann /

Camp Crowder, Mo.
August 20, 1943

Incl #1

T/3 Klaus Mann
(32697270)
825th Signal Repair Service Co.
Camp Crowder, Mo.

SUBJECT: Case History & Application for Transfer

TO: Commanding Officer

- 1.) In civilian life I was a free-lance writer and lecturer. I have written (and published) more than 20 books - novels, short stories, plays, travel books, literary and political essays. Up to 1939, I used to write in German, from which language my writings were translated into several other languages, including English. In 1939, however, I began to write in English. During the last three years, I brought out two new books - "The Turning Point: 35 Years in this Century" and "André Gide: or the Crisis of Modern Thought" - and, moreover, was the editor of a literary monthly, DECISION. I also contributed to many other American periodicals such as The Atlantic, The American Mercury, Esquire, Town & Country, Tomorrow, Free World, The Chicago Sun (Book Section), etc.

I traveled extensively in Europe and am familiar with the geographical, social and cultural conditions in most European countries. I speak, read, and write fluently German, French, and English, and have a fair reading and speaking knowledge of several other languages, including Dutch and Italian.

I left Germany in 1933, as soon as Hitler came to power, and have never been there since. In 1937 I became a citizen of Czechoslovakia. Since 1938 I have been living in the United States.

(For more than ten years I have participated in the anti-Nazi struggle of the German refugees and the German Underground which I helped to furnish with factual and literary material. However, I have never belonged to any political party nor have I ever received orders or financial support from any political group or any government - neither directly nor indirectly.)

- 2.) Not being an American citizen, I did not have the privilege to enlist; yet I was very eager to join the U.S. Armed Forces as soon as possible. I did, therefore, everything in my power to prod and urge my draft-board to speed up my induction. On December 28, 1942, I was inducted into the U.S. Army, and on January 4, 1943, I reported for active duty at Fort Dix, N.J. From there I was transferred, on February 2, 1943, to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, where I took my basic military training.

- 3.) After about three weeks in Camp Robinson, I was called for an interview with Major Weaver from Washington, D.C., who informed me that I was going to be assigned to a newly activated unit - a Combat - Propaganda company - which was to be stationed in Washington, D.C., in connection with the Office for Strategic Services.
- 4.) I finished my basic training at Camp Robinson (a 8-week cycle plus one preparatory week) and, on April 6, 1943, received order to leave for Camp Ritchie, Maryland. I arrived there on April 8, 1943, and joined the unit ~~the~~ which was subsequently called First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. This was indeed the outfit about which Major Weaver had spoken to me; but it had meanwhile changed its name and was no longer connected with Strategic Services. The "First Mobile" operates now - if I am not mistaken - under Signal Corps Headquarters and is staffed and supervised by Military Intelligence.
- 5.) I had been for about three weeks in Camp Ritchie, as a member of the First Radio Broadcasting Company, when we were informed that our unit was in a state of alert and would move out before long to the Port of Embarkation. My name was included in the shipping list, although I was not yet an American citizen. However, the Post Intelligence Officer of Camp Ritchie - Major John M. Phillips - seemed confident that I could be naturalized in due time.
- 6.) On April 30, 1943, I was appointed Technician Third Grade, in my capacity as a linguist and propagandist in the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. The same day, Major Phillips sent me in a staff car to Baltimore, Md., - under the presumption that my citizenship papers were ready and that I could be naturalized without any further delay. In Baltimore, however, the acting Judge informed me curtly - a few minutes before the beginning of the ceremony - that he had received some "special information" concerning my case, on account of which he preferred to "withhold recommendation." My case - according to the Judge - had to be investigated again. The nature of this "special information" was not disclosed to me.
- 7.) The following day - May 1, 1943 - my company moved out to the Port of Embarkation. I declared my willingness, indeed, my eagerness to come along - citizen or not. However, the officer in charge of my particular section - Capt. Martin F. Herz, Chief of the Propaganda Section - told me that my citizenship affair would first have to be straightened out. He promised me that I would rejoin the unit - either at the Port of Embarkation or overseas - as soon as my naturalization would come through.

- 8.) I remained in Camp Ritchie - waiting for my citizenship. On May 17, I was ordered to attend the Eighth Class of the Ritchie Military Intelligence School (German Section), but after three days was notified that my name had to be dropped from the school roster as I "still belonged to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company." During the following weeks I worked temporarily for Major P h i l l i p s - the same officer who handled my naturalization affair.
- 9.) On June 7, 1943, I was informed - most surprisingly - of my assignment to the 825th Signal Repair Service Company, Camp Crowder, Mo. Major P h i l l i p s , and several other officers in Ritchie acquainted with my record, agreed with me that this new assignment was evidently a mistake, as I am not a technician and could not be of any use in a repair service unit. My departure from Ritchie was delayed for three days. On June 9, I was told that my new assignment had been canceled as a Second Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company was to be activated - stationed at Camp Ritchie - to which I would be assigned. The next day, however - June 10 - I was definitely ordered to leave Camp Ritchie for Camp Crowder, Mo. Before leaving Camp Ritchie, I had a final interview with Major Julian H. Z i m m e r m a n , Assistant Adjutant, who advised me to apply for a re-transfer to Camp Ritchie as soon as I arrived at Camp Crowder, and promised to take care of my application personally.
- 10.) In Camp Crowder, the situation turned out to be exactly as the Ritchie officers and I had anticipated: there was absolutely no function for me in the organization to which I was assigned. A few days after my arrival, I was interviewed by the officers of a new "confidential" unit ("Company X") for which linguists are needed. The interviewing lieutenant explained to me, however, that I was out of the question as only American citizens are admitted to this particular outfit.
- 11.) I applied, therefore, for re-transfer to Camp Ritchie - first in a personal letter to Assistant Adjutant Major Z i m m e r m a n (as he had encouraged me to do); subsequently in a formal application "through channels", which was endorsed by my Commanding Officer on July 3, 1943. My Commanding Officer - Lt. P e t r i t i s - told me, however, a few days ago, that my application was returned to him by Headquarters. That is why I take the liberty to submit this history of my case and explain the reasons on account of am desirous to return to Camp Ritchie. which
- 12.) The two main reasons are these:
a.) I believe that my naturalization could be arranged more speedily in Camp Ritchie than it would be possible here. To forward the files of my pending case would undoubtedly result in new delay. The fact that the Post Intelligence

Officer of Camp Ritchie has failed, so far, to forward my papers to the Camp Crowder Post Intelligence office, seems to suggest that he expects my eventual return to Ritchie. For I do not suppose that Major Phillips, who has always shown the most gracious interest in my trouble, would make me lose so many precious weeks when he knows how very anxious I am to become a citizen and go overseas at last.

- b.) It is my wish and ambition to rejoin the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company overseas. I am positive that there is a second place in the Army where I could be as useful as in that particular organization - a belief which is shared by the officer in charge of my special section, as indicated in the letter from Capt. Martin F. Herz of which I enclose a copy. According to Capt. Herz, the personnel of the "First Mobile" is being sent by MITC (i.e. Camp Ritchie) to the headquarters under which the unit operates (i.e. Signal Corps Headquarters). It is, therefore, from Camp Ritchie that I would be assigned (or rather, re-assigned) to my old company, if at all. But even in case that this re-assignment should turn out to be infeasible, I have a better chance in Ritchie than anywhere else to get the kind of assignment for which I am suitable - for instance, an assignment to the Second Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, if and when such a unit will be activated.

- 13.) This application, then, has a double purpose: to repeat and explain my request for re-transfer to Camp Ritchie, and to announce my intention to apply for my re-assignment to the First ~~Mobile~~ Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company as soon as I am naturalized.

The second point - my re-assignment to the "First Mobile" - is highly important to me; but the first one - my naturalization - is vital. For, while I would gladly accept, of course, and try to fulfill any assignment the Army might think me fit for, I don't see how I could be of any use in the Army without being a citizen. It is not that I insist on my naturalization as a recompensation for my services as a soldier in the American Army. But the Army insists - very rightly - on the citizen status of those whom it entrusts with any responsible duties.

Camp Ritchie happens to be the place where my case has been most thoroughly examined. It is there that I hope to be naturalized, or at least to be explained why I cannot become a citizen. In the latter case (which seems almost inconceivable to me) I may have to reconsider my decision to serve in the American Army - which is of course a voluntary decision, on the part of any foreigner - ; in the former case (which I would like to take for granted) I would try to rejoin my old unit, or, if this cannot be done, to do my duty in any other organization where the Army wishes to use whatever capabilities and experiences I may have to contribute.

T/3 Klaus H. Mann (32697270)
825th Signal Repair Service Co.
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)
Camp Crowder, Missouri

September 27, 1943

SUBJECT: Naturalization & Transfer

TO : Commanding Officer

1. This is to inform you that I was admitted to citizenship by the Circuit Court of Newton County, on September 25, 1943, and am now a naturalized American citizen.
2. Some days ago, I received another V-Mail letter from Capt. Martin F. Herz, of the First Mobile Radio Detachment to which I was formerly assigned. Capt. Herz writes, among other things:
"I hope and trust that.... your citizenship case has been settled favorably.... I shall do my utmost to get you over when you notify me that you are a citizen.... Major Caskey is still the commanding officer of the unit He is agreeable to requesting you, because we do have a vacancy.... If you are a citizen, let me know...."
3. On September 26, I sent the following cable to Capt. Herz:
NATURALIZED HOPE REQUEST ME BY CABLE KLAUS MANN

(more)

4. This is to repeat my request for immediate transfer to my former unit, the First Mobile Radio Detachment, now overseas, operating under the jurisdiction of the Signal Corps.

I have tried to point out, in previous applications, why I believe that I could be particularly useful in this organization, and have also submitted a copy of a previous letter from Capt. Herz, indicating that he wants me to rejoin the unit. It was only because of my status as a non-citizen that I had to be left behind, in Camp Ritchie, Md., when the First Mobile Radio Detachment moved out, to the Port of Embarkation, on May 1, 1943.

With this obstacle out of the way, I hope that I may now rejoin the organization to which I was originally assigned by the War Department.

840 Bn,
Comp. F.

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270)
~~825th Signal Repair Service Co.~~
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)

Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 14, 1943

SUBJECT: Request for Transfer to Overseas Duty as Public-Relations man

To : Post Public-Relations Officer, Camp Crowder, Mo.

1. Request I to be transferred for overseas duty, in North Africa or Europe, in my capacity as Public-Relations man, writer, lecturer, and linguist. It is my belief that my services could be useful to the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in any trans-Atlantic theater of operations - especially in areas where German or French are spoken.

My reasons for this belief are the following:

2. My acquaintance with conditions in Europe - geographic, cultural, political and social - is comprehensive and intimate. I was brought up in Germany (where I lived in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Heidelberg, and other places) and subsequently spent longer or shorter periods of time in all the other European countries (except the Balkans) - especially in France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Spain.

Besides English, I speak French fluently, while German is of course my native language. I have also a fair reading and speaking knowledge of the Dutch, Spanish and Italian languages.

3. For the past 18 years - from 1925, when I quit school, until 1943, when I joined this Army - I made my living as a free-lance writer, journalist and lecturer. I have written about 15 books in German (novels, plays, short stories, travel books: many of them translated into English and published in this country), while my two most recent books (an autobiography, "The Turning Point", and an extensive monograph on the French novelist André Gide) were written directly in English.

As a journalist, critic and correspondent, I contributed to most of the leading democratic newspapers and reviews in pre-Hitler Germany, and, after 1933, to various periodicals in France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc. In this country, my articles were published in The Atlantic, Esquire, American Mercury, Town & Country, The Survey Graphic, The Nation, Saturday Review of Literature, Free World, Tomorrow, the Chicago Sun (Book Section), and so forth.

- Also, I am experienced as an editor - having founded and edited two literary monthlies: "Die Sammlung", published in Amsterdam, Holland, from September 1933, until September, 1935, and "Decision", published in New York City, from January, 1941, to February, 1942.

Moreover, I was active as a public speaker and radio commentator, in Europe as well as in this country, where I absolved several from-coast-to-coast lecture tours, under the management of William B. Feakins, New York City.

4. It seems to me that I could be used by the overseas Public-Relations service of the U.S. Army in one of the following capacities, or in several of these capacities combined:
 - a. As a contact-man between our Army and the native intelligentsia in the occupied European countries. (The many personal contacts I have in all parts of the continent may enable me to do a good job in this kind of unofficial liaison work.)
 - b. As an overseas correspondent of such Army publications as "Yank", or as a contributor to (respectively, an editor of) other periodicals published by the U.S. Armed Forces abroad. (My literary record in general, and my present work for the Camp Crowder "Message" in particular, may prove my qualification for this type of job.)
 - c. As a special instructor and "Orientation" lecturer whose double function it would be, on the one hand, to inform our soldiers of European ideas and conditions, while, on the other hand, explaining to the European natives the essentials of our policy.
 - d. As a special observer of German morale, within and without the Wehrmacht. (In this capacity, I might issue occasional reports, not only to the local American Public-Relations Officer, but also to the Intelligence department, and submit suggestions regarding the most effective kind of anti-Nazi propaganda.)
 - e. As a translator of English-written material into German

or French (and vice versa) and, on special occasions, as an interviewer and interpreter.

5. While I could easily add a long list of persons who might confirm and amplify my statements, I prefer to mention only the fact that I was originally selected, by the War Department, for an assignment of a similar kind - namely, for duty with a "Combat-Propaganda" unit, the First Mobile Radio Detachment. (The only reason why I had to be left behind when this organization moved overseas was my status as a non-citizen. Since that time, however, I have been naturalized.) - Moreover, the director of the Office of War Information, Mr. Elmer Davis, told and wrote me repeatedly that he would like to use me in his organization but was unable to do so because of my military status.

Besides I trust that you, Sir, will kindly verify what I tried to point out above, and recommend me to the proper authorities, to whom - I hope - this application will be submitted.

Klaus
Mann

P.S. The clipping from the Camp Crowder "Message" that I enclose herewith, may prove that I am not quite without experience and initiative in Public-Relations matters.

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270)
825th Signal Repair Service Co.
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)

Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 14, 1943

SUBJECT: Request for Transfer to Overseas Duty as Public-Relations man

To : Post Public-Relations Officer, Camp Crowder, Mo.

1. Request I to be transferred for overseas duty, in North Africa or Europe, in my capacity as Public-Relations man, writer, lecturer, and linguist. It is my belief that my services could be useful to the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in any trans-Atlantic theater of operations - especially in areas where German or French are spoken.

My reasons for this belief are the following:

2. My acquaintance with conditions in Europe - geographic, cultural, ^{historical} political and social - is comprehensive and intimate. I was brought up in Germany (where I lived in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Heidelberg, and other places) and subsequently spent longer or shorter periods of time in all the other European countries (except the Balkans) - especially in France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Spain. Besides English, I speak French fluently, while German is of course my native language. I have also a fair reading and speaking knowledge of the Dutch, Spanish and Italian languages.

3. For the past 18 years - from 1925, when I quit school, until 1943, when I joined this Army - I made my living as a free-lance writer, journalist and lecturer. I have written about 15 books in German (novels, plays, short stories, travel books: many of them translated into English and published in this country), while my two most recent books (an autobiography, "The Turning Point", and an extensive monograph on the French novelist André Gide) were written directly in English.

As a journalist, critic and correspondent, I contributed to most of the leading democratic newspapers and reviews in pre-Hitler Germany, and, after 1933, to various periodicals in France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc. In this country, my articles were published in The Atlantic, Esquire, American Mercury, Town & Country, The Survey Graphic, The Nation, Saturday Review of Literature, Free World, Tomorrow, the Chicago Sun (Book Section), and so forth. - Also, I am experienced as an editor - having founded and edited two literary monthlies: "Die Sammlung", published in Amsterdam, Holland, from September 1933, until September, 1935, and "Decision", published in New York City, from January, 1941, to February, 1942.

Moreover, I was active as a public speaker and radio commentator, in Europe as well as in this country, where I absolved several from-coast-to-coast lecture tours, under the management of William B. Feakins, New York City.

4. It seems to me that I could be used by the overseas Public-Relations service of the U.S. Army in one of the following capacities, or in several of these capacities combined:
- a. As a contact-man between our Army and the native intelligentsia in the occupied European countries. (The many personal contacts I have in all parts of the continent may enable me to do a good job in this kind of unofficial liaison work.)
 - b. As an overseas correspondent of such Army publications as "Yank", or as a contributor to (respectively, an editor of) other periodicals published by the U.S. Armed Forces abroad. (My literary record in general, and my present work for the Camp Crowder "Message" in particular, may prove my qualification for this type of job.)
 - c. As a special instructor and "Orientation" lecturer whose double function it would be, on the one hand, to inform our soldiers of European ideas and conditions, while, on the other hand, explaining to the European natives the essentials of our policy.
 - d. As a special observer of German morale, within and without the Wehrmacht. (In this capacity, I might issue occasional reports, not only to the local American Public-Relations Officer, but also to the Intelligence department, and submit suggestions regarding the most effective kind of anti-Nazi propaganda.)
 - e. As a translator of English-written material into German

or French (and vice versa) and, on special occasions, as an interviewer and interpreter.

5. While I could easily add a long list of persons who might confirm and amplify my statements, I prefer to mention only the fact that I was originally selected, by the War Department, for an assignment of a similar kind - namely, for duty with a "Combat-Propaganda" unit, the First Mobile Radio Detachment. (The only reason why I had to be left behind when this organization moved overseas was my status as a non-citizen. Since that time, however, I have been naturalized.) - Moreover, the director of the Office of War Information, Mr. Elmer Davis, told and wrote me repeatedly that he would like to use me in his organization but was unable to do so because of my military status. Besides I trust that you, Sir, will kindly verify what I tried to point out above, and recommend me to the proper authorities, to whom - I hope - this application will be submitted.

P.S. The clipping from the Camp Crowder "Message" that I enclose herewith, may prove that I am not quite without experience and initiative in Public-Relations matters.

S/Sgt. Klaus Mann
Post Public Relations Office,
Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 19, 1943

Dear Mr. Elmer Davis:

It's just that I want to know you that I am still
around - still available - and an American citizen
now.

My job here is as "soft" as it could be, and by no
means without interest. Yet I am not really satisfied.
The idea intrigues me that I could be much more useful
in some propaganda capacity, overseas. But, evidently,
propaganda is the monopoly of the O.W.I.

I am told that the U.S. is increasing its broadcasting
activities in Europe. It is also my understanding that
members of the Armed Forces are actually being used
for such purposes.

I am positive that my transfer to the O.W.I. overseas
branch would be granted, if requested by you or by
Mr. Robert Sherwood.

May I hope that you will be more responsive, this time,
to my proposition than you were three or four months ago?

Sincerely yours,

S/Sgt. Klaus Mann,
Post Public Relations Office,
Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 19, 1943

My dear Colonel Looker,

Several months ago I took the liberty to approach you with the question whether there would be some kind of an opening for me at the Office for Strategical Services. I received no answer from you, at the time.

Yet I try it again - hoping that I may have a better chance, under the present conditions.

If I am not altogether misinformed as to the character of your organization, there should be a place in it for a man who knows Europe as intimately as I do and has as many personal contacts all over the continent.

My job here, at Public Relations, is pleasant enough: I have indeed no reason to complain. I cannot help feeling, however, that I could be of much more use in an organization such as ours - either in Washington, or - preferably! - overseas.

That is why I appeal to you, once again. I am positive that my transfer to Stratigic Services would be granted without difficulty, if requested by you.

In case there is no vacancy in your office, may I hope that you will kindly advise me as to other openings of a similar type.

With my best thanks for your consideration,

Respectfully yours,

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270)
840th Signal Training Bn., Co.F
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)
Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 22, 1943

SUBJECT: Transfer to Overseas Duty.

TO : Adjutant General, War Dept., Washington, D.C.

1. Request I to be transferred, as soon as possible, to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, to which I was originally assigned and which is now operating overseas.

2 My reasons for this request are as follows:

- a. Early in March, this year - when taking my basic military training at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas - I was interviewed by an officer (Major Weaver), from the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D.C. He informed me that I was selected for a newly activated "combat propaganda" unit, on account of my special qualifications as a linguist, writer, and expert in matters concerning German psychology and psychological tactics.

On April 6, 1943, I was transferred to Camp Ritchie, Maryland, where I was subsequently assigned to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company.)

~~During the last week of April, the company was alerted,~~
and we were informed that we would be shortly moved

to a Port of Embarkation. My name was included in the shipping list. _____

✓ On April 30, 1943, I was promoted from a private to a Technician-Third-Grade. The same day, the Post Intelligence Officer sent me to Baltimore, Md., in the belief that my citizenship papers were ready and that I could be naturalized immediately. At the very last moment, however, my naturalization was delayed. Consequently, I had to be left behind when the unit left Camp Ritchie for a Port of Embarkation, on May 1, 1943. However, both the Commanding Officer of the company - Major Caskey - and the officer in whose special section I worked - Captain Martin F. Herz - promised me, definitely and repeatedly, that arrangements would be made for me to rejoin the unit, as soon as I would be naturalized.

Q On June 13, 1943, I was transferred from Camp Ritchie to the 825th Signal Repair Service Company, Camp Crowder, Missouri. It turned out that there was absolutely no place or function for me in this organization of radio- and wire technicians. Since the middle of July, I have been working, "on temporary duty," for Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public-Relations Officer.

d. During the past 3 months I received several communications from Capt. Martin F. Herz, confirming our previous agreement that I am to rejoin the unit as soon as possible - that is to say, immediately upon my naturalization. I enclose herewith a copy of the first V-Mail letter Capt. Herz wrote to me, under the date of June 14, 1943.

- especially in France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Spain. Besides English and German, I speak French fluently, and have a fair reading and speaking knowledge of the Dutch, Spanish, and Italian languages. - My civilian profession is that of a free-lance writer and lecturer. For more than 10 years the fight against Nazism has been the main subject of my books, articles and speeches. Besides I belong to a family who has been prominently active in the field of anti-Nazi propaganda.

I believe that it was an excellent idea to assign me to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, and am impatient to rejoin the unit as soon as possible.

3. It is my understanding that the unit in question no longer is connected with Military Intelligence but now operates directly under the Chief Signal Officer.

Klaus Mann /

PS. Attached herewith: copy of letter from Capt. Martin F. Herz)

T/3 Klaus Mann (32897270)
840th Signal Training Bn., Co.F
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)
Camp Crowder, Missouri

October 22, 1943

SUBJECT: Transfer to Overseas Duty.

TO : Adjutant General, War Dept., Washington, D.C.

1. Request I to be transferred, as soon as possible, to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, to which I was originally assigned and which is now operating overseas.

My reasons for this request are as follows:

2. Early in March, this year - when taking my basic military training at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas - I was interviewed by an officer (Major Weaver), from the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D.C. He informed me that I was selected for a newly activated "combat propaganda" unit, on account of my special qualifications as a linguist, writer, and expert in matters concerning German psychology and psychological tactics.

On April 6, 1943, I was transferred to Camp Ritchie, Maryland, where I was subsequently assigned to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company.

3. During the last week of April, the company was alerted, and we were informed that we would be shortly moved

to a Port of Embarkation. My name was included in the shipping list.

On April 30, 1943, I was promoted from a private to a Technician-Third-Grade. The same day, the Post Intelligence Officer sent me to Baltimore, Md., in the belief that my citizenship papers were ready and that I could be naturalized immediately. At the very last moment, however, my naturalization was delayed. Consequently, I had to be left behind when the unit left Camp Ritchie for a Port of Embarkation, on May 1, 1943. However, both the Commanding Officer of the company - Major Caskey - and the officer in whose special section I worked - Captain Martin F. Herz - promised me, definitely and repeatedly, that arrangements would be made for me to rejoin the unit, as soon as I would be naturalized.

4. On June 13, 1943, I was transferred from Camp Ritchie to the 825th Signal Repair Service Company, Camp Crowder, Missouri. It turned out that there was absolutely no place or function for me in this organization of radio- and wire technicians. Since the middle of July, I have been working, "on temporary duty," for Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public-Relations Officer.
5. During the past 3 months I received several communications from Capt. Martin F. Herz, confirming our previous agreement that I am to rejoin the unit as soon as possible - that is to say, immediately upon my naturalization. I enclose herewith a copy of the first V-Mail letter Capt. Herz wrote to me, under the date of June 14, 1943.

The last letter I had from him, is dated, 26 August 1943, and reads in part as follows:

.... I shall do my utmost to get you over when you notify me that you are a citizen... Major Caskey is still the commanding officer of the unit... He is agreeable to requesting you, because we do have a vacancy... If you are a citizen, let me know...

5. On September 25, 1943, I was admitted to citizenship by the Circuit Court of Newton County, and am now a naturalized American citizen.

The same day, I notified Capt. Herz of my new status - or rather, I tried to do so by sending him a cable, which may never have reached him.

6. It is my belief that the very organization to which I was originally assigned by the War Department is indeed the place where my services could be most effectively used. Capt. Herz's letters to me indicate that the officers of that organization are of the same opinion.

The First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company is a highly specialized organization concerned with such delicate matters as counter-propaganda, psychological warfare, interrogations bearing on enemy morale, and so forth. This kind of work can be performed only by men who know Europe intimately, speak several European languages, and are thoroughly acquainted with the history and ideology of Nazism in all its shades and phases.

My knowledge of conditions in Europe - geographic, cultural, social and political - is indeed comprehensive. Brought up in Germany (which I left in 1933), I have spent longer or shorter periods of time in almost all the European countries

C O P Y

V-Mail Letter

(Stamped: U.S. Army Postal Service, A.P.O.)

Capt. Martin F. Herz
1st Mobile Radio BCo
APO 512 c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

June 14, 1943

Dear Mann:

When our unit left Camp Ritchie, I asked you to remain in contact with us, assuming that you were as eager as you indicated to rejoin the unit.

I am writing to ascertain your present status, in the belief that you are still desirous to resume your rightful place in the company. Being convinced that in our work your capabilities and background would be put to the best use both from the Army's and your own point of view, I have refrained from filling up the vacancy created by your dropping out.

It is important that steps be initiated both from your side and ours if your citizenship trouble has been straightened out, in order to permit you to rejoin the company. I have written to Major Phillips (*) from the Port of Embarkation in order to see if the matter could be speeded up, but have heard neither from him nor from you. I trust that the misunderstanding attendant to the various formalities has been cleared up, and invite you to render me a full report on your status at the earliest opportunity, preferably by V-Mail.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes.

(Sign.)

MARTIN F. HERZ
Captain, Infantry,
Chief, Propaganda Section

(*) Major John T. Phillips, at that time Post Intelligence Officer at Camp Ritchie, Md.

- especially in France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Spain. Besides English and German, I speak French fluently, and have a fair reading and speaking knowledge of the Dutch, Spanish, and Italian languages. - My civilian profession is that of a free-lance writer and lecturer. For more than 10 years the fight against Nazism has been the main subject of my books, articles and speeches. Besides I belong to a family who has been prominently active in the field of anti-Nazi propaganda.

I believe that it was an excellent idea to assign me to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, and am impatient to rejoin the unit as soon as possible.

7. It is my understanding that the unit in question no longer is connected with Military Intelligence but now operates directly under the Chief Signal Officer.

PS. Attached herewith: copy of letter from Capt. Martin F. Herz)

Post Public Relations Office,

November 1, 1943

Dear Mr. Elmer Davis:

Many thanks for your kind and interesting note of October 29.

It so happens that I am already in contact with the Army Psychological Warfare Branch - if only indirectly.

The First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, to which I was originally assigned and which I now try to rejoin, belongs technically to the Signal Corps but - as one of the officers wrote me from overseas - has been amalgamated "for all intents and purposes" into the PWB setup.

The same officer from whom I obtained this piece of information - Capt. Martin F. Herz - has repeatedly told me, in his letters, that he wants me to rejoin the unit as soon as I am naturalized. So now - being a citizen - I have applied, through regular Army channels, for a transfer to the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company; my application - strongly endorsed by the commander of the Central Signal Corps Training Center, General Prosser - is now with the Chief Signal Officer in Washington.

Now I wonder if you would be good enough to notify the Washington PWB office of the fact that I am waiting for this transfer, and to recommend me to the chief of that department. I am sure that, by doing so, you would increase my chances considerably. For, if the Chief Signal Officer rejects my application, the PWB could maybe request me, or - if I approach the PWB - I could at least refer to your introduction. If, on the other hand, the Chief Signal Officer approves of my transfer, and I rejoin the "First Mobile", any direct contact with the PWB may prove decisively helpful to me, in my new field of

activities, overseas.

My eagerness to do a useful job "over there" increases with every day. Evidently, the undermining of German morale is THE crucial task, at this point. And I, an old morale-underminer, have to sit in Missouri!!

With my best thanks,

Faithfully yours,

Klaus Mann.

S/Sgt. Klaus Mann
Post Public Relations Office
Camp Crowder, Missouri

November 1, 1943

Dear Sergeant McCarthy,

A friend of mine - George W. Herald - had recently a talk on my behalf with Alan Churchill, whom he calls "one of the boys from Yank magazine."

Of course, I am very eager to come in contact with YANK and, if possible, to get a YANK assignment. Now, it seems that you expect authorization, in the near future, to enlarge your outfit, as developments in Europe will make it necessary to send more people across. There is a list of possible candidates and - according to what Churchill said to Herald - I am on it. It was suggested that I write you an informal letter "as soon as possible", stating my qualifications and what I'd like to do for YANK. That's what I am doing herewith.

As for my "qualifications," the best thing will be, I suppose, to present myself to you as a new man whose record is completely unknown to you. I was born in Munich, Germany, in November, 1906, as the oldest son of Thomas Mann. I lived in Germany until 1933 when Hitler came to power. My civilian status was that of a free-lance writer. I have written about 20 books in German - novels, plays, short stories, essays, and travel books. Since 1939, however, I do all my writing in English. - The following books of mine are available in English editions:

"The Fifth Child," a story (1927)
"Alexander" novel (life story of the antique conqueror)
(1930)

"Journey Into Freedom", novel (1935)

"Pathetic Symphony", a Tchaikovsky novel (1936)

"Escape to Life," (co-author: Erika Mann) (1939)

"The Other Germany" (co-author: Erika Mann) (1939)

"The Turning Point": 35 Years in this Century" (1942)

"Andre Gide: and the Crisis of Modern Thought" (1943)

(The two books mentioned last were written directly in English, whereas the others are translations from the German.)

I am experienced as an editor - having founded and edited two political-literary reviews ("Die Sammlung", in Amsterdam, and "Decision", in New York) - and have also considerable training as a journalist and correspondent. My contributions appeared in most of the leading newspapers and magazines of pre-Hitler Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, France and Czechoslovakia. In this country, my articles have been published by Esquire, American Mercury, Atlantic Monthly, Town & Country, The Nation, Free World, Tomorrow, The New Republic, Common Sense, Saturday Review of Literature, Mademoiselle, Survey Graphic, Chicago Sun (Book Section), and so forth.

I know Europe intimately - having lived, for longer or shorter periods of time, in all the European countries (except the Balkans) - especially in France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Spain.

I speak, write and read fluently English, French and German, and have a fair reading and speaking knowledge of Italian and Dutch. (My Spanish is pretty poor, but I understand it a little.)

I was inducted into the U.S. Army on January 4, 1943. For the past four months I have been working here, at Public Relations - doing all kinds of jobs (orientation speeches, War Bond propaganda, lectures in neighbouring towns, etc), but mainly occupied with writing for our camp paper, the Camp Crowder MESSAGE.

(What I enclose herewith are some samples of my recent work - all published in the MESSAGE. The series "Cities in the News" included Hamburg, Tunis, Berlin, Moscow, Naples, Munich, Paris, Vienna, and a concluding piece, "Europe," which is scheduled for this week's issue.)

And what I would like to do for YANK?

Why, first of all, I'd like to get overseas - better today than tomorrow. That's what I joined the Army for. My job here is as pleasant as could be; but I hate the idea that I might have to spend the remaining time of World War Two in Missouri.

I think I could do a good enough job for YANK from any European theater of operation - Italy, France, Scandinavia, the Balkans, or the Low Countries. But, naturally, what I'd like most is, to cover for you the invasion of Germany proper. To describe the collapse of Nazism and the various reactions of the German people for the American Army Weekly - that would be indeed one of the most exciting, most gratifying jobs I can imagine.

Now, before closing this much-too-lengthy letter, there are a few questions I'd like to ask you:

- 1.) Is a YANK assignment a full-time job or is it possible - respectively, necessary - to have another job besides? The point of the matter is that I am trying to get myself re-transferred to a very fine outfit to which I was originally assigned - the First Radio Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, operating now somewhere between Algiers and Naples. I was supposed to go across with them, from Camp Ritchie, but had to be left behind as I was not yet an American citizen, at the time of their moving out. The idea was that I should rejoin them as soon as my citizenship papers come through - which they did, more than four weeks ago.

Now, presuming that I shall actually be transferred to the "First Mobile" - would that interfere with my YANK assignment? (It seems that some of the "First Mobile" men are being engaged in journalistic work.)

Or, on the other hand, if I am not allowed to rejoin the "First Mobile" - would I need another assignment in order to go overseas? Or would the YANK assignment be sufficient?

- 2.) If you are interested in my proposition - how do I go along about the formal application?
- 3.) Would it help if my present boss - Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public Relations Officer - recommended me for the Yank assignment? He knows how interestend I am in this thing, and knows also that I am writing you.

Forgive me for taking up so much of your time.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. There is another fellow in this office who is eager to work for YANK - Cpl. Johna Pimper, Post Photographer. He told me that he intends to write to you, one of these days, and to send you samples of his photographic work. I think he is very good. We have worked here together. So if you can use a photographer and a correspondent at the coming European front - maybe you could hire us as a team...

EIP/bjl

2 November 1943

Commanding Officer,
Co. F, 840th Signal Tng. Bn.,
Camp Crowder, Missouri.

It is requested that T/3 Klaus Mann be excused from evening formations as his presence is required in this office.

E. I. PRATT,
Lt. Col., Sig.C.,
Public Relations Officer.

MEMORANDUM:

1.) My request is that I be permitted to interview, in an informal way, a certain number of German prisoners of war - maybe five or six of them - at the Prisoners of War Camp, Camp Crowder.

My reasons for this request are as follows:

2.) a. The unit to which I was originally assigned, and which I hope to rejoin - the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Corporation - belongs technically to the Signal Corps but - as I am informed - operates ^{overseas} in close collaboration with the Psychological Warfare Branch. I have applied for transfer to that unit; my application - strongly endorsed by General Walter E. Prosser - is now with the Chief Signal Officer, in Washington, D.C.

b. The two main activities of the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company are - according to a letter I had from one of its officers - combat propaganda, broadcast directly to the German troops, and interrogation bearing on enemy morale.

It would be a great assistance, for my future work in both fields (propaganda and interrogation) if I could be given now a chance to study the ideas and psychological conditions of German prisoners.

c. The questions I would ask the prisoners are of a general nature - moral, human, social, cultural. I would not try to obtain any military information from them, nor would I make any effort to change or influence their views.

d. I intend to compose detailed reports of these interviews, if they are granted to me. These accounts, or psychological records, will not only be helpful to me, in my future work, but might also prove fairly interesting to certain military agencies - especially the Post Intelligence Office and the Washington office of the Psychological Warfare Branch.

3.) The prisoners whom I am to meet may be selected by the officer in charge of the PWC, and should be informed of the general purpose of the interview. I think it would be necessary to assure them that their statements will be considered "confidential" and that nothing what they may tell me will be ever used against them.

- 4.) I want to emphasize that I do NOT intend to exploit these interviews for any journalistic, or other non-military, purposes.

November 2, 1943

T/3 Klaus Mann
Post Public Relations Office
Camp Crowder, Missouri

HEADQUARTERS
CAMP CROWDER, MISSOURI

EIP/bjl

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

6 November 1943

SUBJECT: Topographic Accuracy in PRO Releases.

TO: Continental Liaison Branch, Bureau of Public
Relations, War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. Inclosed paragraphs by the author of the article
"Paris" (THE MESSAGE, Vol. 2, No. 37, page 9).
2. To note.

E. I. Pratt

E. I. PRATT,
Lt. Col., Sig.C.,
Chief, Public Relations Branch.

1st Ind.

SB:ss

War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, D.C.,
13 November 1943.

To: Chief, Public Relations Branch, Camp Crowder, Missouri.

The item in Liaison Bulletin 134 was not directed to the article
"Paris." The article in question came from another camp.

For the Chief, Continental Liaison Branch:

Stanley Baitz

STANLEY BAITZ
2nd Lieut., QMC
Continental Liaison Branch

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: TOPOGRAPHIC ACCURACY IN PRO RELEASES

1. Liaison Bulletin No.134 of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations contains the following paragraph, under "Notes from the Field Editor's Desk" (8):

"c. Accuracy, of course, must be the watch word on all publicity sent out by the PROs, geographical veracity no less than any other type. This observation is impelled by a recent release which came to our attention. With Paris (France) as its locale, the story told of a party standing in the Place de la Concorde and looking down the boulevard through the Arc de Triomphe, a feat which, we are informed, is comparable to standing at the corner of 42nd and Broadway and looking down Fifth Avenue. It just can't be done!"

2. The writer of these lines wonders whether this criticism refers to his article, "Paris," published in THE MESSAGE (Camp Crowder, Missouri) of October 21, 1943. If so, the "Liaison Bulletin" is not quite accurate in quoting, or summing up, what the article tried to say. The text of the "Paris" story does not suggest that one can look "through" the Arc de Triomphe from the Place de la Concorde. The sentences in question read as follows:

"But, happily, they (i.e. the Nazis) couldn't steal the Place de la Concorde: the incomparable square still is where I saw it last -- stunningly vast, triumphantly beautiful; rotating, as it were, around the fragile center of the Egyptian obelisk; facing the royal wide-ness of the Champs Elysees, at the end of which loom -- far away -- the Place de l'Etoile and the Arc de Triomphe. Under the marble arch burns the unquenchable flame with which France honors its Unknown Soldier."

3. This description is topographically correct. The Champs Elysees is a perfectly straight avenue connecting the Place de la Concorde with the Place de l'Etoile, in the center of which the Arc de Triomphe is situated. To look from the Place de la Concorde down the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe is by no means like looking from the corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, in New York City, down Fifth Avenue - which of course can't be done. It is rather like looking from the corner of 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue down Fifth Avenue to the corner of 57th Street - which can be done, under propitious conditions.

4. Or does the "Liaison Bulletin" not refer to the Champs Elysees when speaking of "the boulevard"? (This in the event that the "note from the Field Editor's desk" has nothing to do with the "Paris" piece in the Camp Crowder paper.) But if so, which boulevard is meant? Maybe the so-called "Grands

Boulevards" which extend from the Madeleine Church to the Bastille? Of course, they cannot be seen from the Place de la Concorde, nor, for that matter, from the Arc de Triomphe. If the author criticized in the "Bulletin" claimed that he is able to look from the Place de la Concorde "down the boulevard through the Arc de Triomphe" (meaning the Grands Boulevards), he made a twofold mistake -- not only delocalizing but also misnaming one of the most famous streets of Europe.

Klaus Mann

November 7, 1943

T/3 KLAUS MANN
Post Public Relations Office
Camp Crowder, Missouri

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270)
Co. F, 840th Signal Training Bn.
(on special duty at Post
Public Relations Office)
Camp Crowder, Missouri

November 16, 1943

Dear Major Caskey,

This morning I had a V-Mail letter from Capt. Herz to the effect that he has been transferred out of the First Mobile, into the Psychological Warfare Branch, and that you are in Washington, probably in order to prepare the organization of a Second Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. Capt. Herz suggests, moreover, that I try to come in contact with you. That is what I am doing herewith.

For I want you to know that I am an American citizen now and impatiently waiting for my overdue overseas assignment. - no matter whether it is the First Mobile, or the Second, or any other unit connected with WPB.

For the past four months I have been working for Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public Relations Officer. My job here is fairly interesting and certainly as "soft" as it could be. Yet I am very eager to go across and do more vital work than I am able to be here.

I have therefore applied for transfer to the "First Mobile," and my application - strongly endorsed by all my officers, including General Prosser - is now under consideration in Washington. I hope, Sir, that your influence, and your sympathetic interest in my case, may be instrumental in speeding up a favourable decision.

With my best thanks in advance for anything you may be able to do in my behalf,

Sincerely yours,

- PS. 1) If you are kind enough to let me hear from you, will you please address your reply to me c/o Post Public Relations Office.
2.) I have to apologize for the inadequate address of this letter. But it seems that I am unable to recall your initials (which is indeed rather scandalous).

1st Ind.

SB:ss

War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, D.C.,
13 November 1943.

To: Chief, Public Relations Branch, Camp Crowder, Missouri.

The item in Liaison Bulletin 134 was not directed to the article
"Paris." The article in question came from another camp.

For the Chief, Continental Liaison Branch:

STANLEY BAITZ
2nd Lieut., QMC
Continental Liaison Branch

T/3 Klaus Mann,
Post Public Relations Office,
Camp Crowder, Missouri

November 17, 1943

Dear Mr. Elmer Davis,

Some time ago, you advised me, in a letter, to come in contact with the Psychological Warfare Branch and to get myself transferred to this organization, if possible.

Now I receive a note from Capt. Martin F. Herz (formerly with the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company; now with PWB), a copy of which I enclose herewith. According to Capt. Herz, the cable requesting me for P.W.B. has been sent on (if not before) Oct. 30. Headquarters here have no objection to my transfer. Clearly, the matter is being held up in Washington - either by the famous Red Tape, or else for less harmless reasons.

I am sure that a word from you could speed up and decide this affair. I am impatient to get across at last. I am wanted there. Please, make a gesture in my behalf and help me to go where I could be useful!

With my best thanks in advance for your
good consideration,

Sincerely yours,

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 45)

29 March 1944

ARMY BURIALS AND GRAVES REGISTRATION

The following circulars, this headquarters, 1943, are rescinded and the provisions below substituted therefor:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Circular</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Circular</u>
ALL	46	ALL	97
I	54	I	177
I	72	III	206

1. References - Detailed procedure for burials and graves registration is contained in TM 10-630, AR 600-550, AR 30-1805, AR 30-1810, AR 30-1815, AR 30-1820, AR 30-1825, AR 30-1830, AR 30-1840, and Circulars Numbers 79, 195, 206, and 235, War Department, 1943. Technical instructions based upon the general principles set forth by this circular will be issued from time to time by the Commanding General, SOS, NATOUSA. Graves registration service officers appointed pursuant to paragraph 3c, below, will issue detailed operational instructions to graves registration personnel under their control.

2. Functions of Graves Registration Service - Functions of the Graves Registration Service include the location, maintenance, control, and preservation of U. S. military cemeteries and burial plots, the burial therein of deceased personnel of or serving with military forces, the preparation and maintenance of records of burial, and the receipt, collection, and disposition of all personal effects found on the bodies of the dead.

3. Organization of Graves Registration Service. a. The Graves Registration Service within this theater will operate under the technical direction of the Commanding General, SOS, NATOUSA and will operate under his direct command and supervision insofar as it pertains to base sections. The service will consist of a Chief of Graves Registration Service, SOS, NATOUSA; graves registration service officer of the army or highest administrative unit in the combat zone; base section graves registration service officers; graves registration service officers of those areas within the communications zone not embraced by base section commands; graves registration officers of combat and service units, depots, hospitals, and similar establishments; and Quartermaster graves registration companies.

b. The Chief Graves Registration Service Officer, under the direction of the Commanding General, SOS, NATOUSA, will be responsible for:

- (1) Development of policy and procedure for graves registration matters within the theater.
- (2) Coordination and technical supervision within the theater of all matters included within the scope of functions of the Graves Registration Service.

Cir # 45
Hq Natoussa

(3) Maintenance of the principal office of record on graves registration matters.

c. Commanders of the highest administrative headquarters within the combat zone, base sections, and areas within the communications zone not embraced within base section commands, will appoint an appropriate graves registration service officer who will be required to coordinate all graves registration service matters in accordance with the above publications and with instructions contained herein for the area concerned.

d. Each company, battalion, regiment, division, and higher headquarters, as well as hospitals, depots and other separate organizations will appoint a graves registration officer. Such officers will coordinate graves registration activities on a staff level, will supplement Quartermaster graves registration company personnel in evacuation of the dead to cemeteries and in identification, and in the absence of Quartermaster graves registration company personnel will act in their functional capacity.

e. Quartermaster graves registration units with attached labor will be charged with identification and interment of the dead and with preparation of appropriate reports and records.

f. When graves registration company personnel is not present within an area, the area commander will designate personnel to act in their stead. In accordance with paragraph 3, AR 30-1805, additional troops, when such are required, will be assigned, by commanders having jurisdiction, to operate under the technical direction of the commander of the graves registration unit or other graves registration service representative.

g. Officers assigned graves registration duties within base sections, combat and service units, depots, hospitals and similar establishments, will function as a part of the office of the unit Quartermaster and will be responsible for the performance of their duties through command channels.

4. Operation of Graves Registration Service - Operation of Graves Registration Service shall be directed toward the evacuation of the dead from place of death to cemeteries established and maintained under the supervision of graves registration company personnel, there to be properly identified, interred, and the graves registered. Isolated and hasty battlefield burials will be kept to the minimum possible. Every reasonable effort will be made to effect evacuation of the dead to the established cemeteries. While the organization of the Graves Registration Service does not change in the combat areas, its operation will necessarily differ under certain conditions when isolated or hasty battlefield burials cannot be avoided. However, hasty burials do not relieve burial parties from the responsibility of following prescribed regulations as to the manner and place of burial, marking of graves, forwarding the prescribed reports, and the proper handling of personal effects; nor do hasty burials made by other personnel relieve graves registration personnel from the responsibility of verifying registry of graves, eliminating isolated graves, searching of battlefields for unburied dead, marking and registering unmarked graves, and the correction of all errors and omissions by other personnel in the performance of burial activities.

5. Unit Graves Registration Officers. a. The functions of the unit graves registration officer are to coordinate graves registration activities

Qir # 45
Hq Natoussa

on a staff level, to supplement Quartermaster graves registration company personnel in evacuation of the dead to cemeteries and in identification, and in the absence of Quartermaster graves registration personnel to act in their stead.

b. In the zone of combat and harassed areas unit graves registration officers will normally be charged with effecting evacuation of the dead from place of death to points of control operated by Quartermaster graves registration company personnel. From such collecting points the Quartermaster graves registration company will remove the dead to cemeteries. It is essential that personnel engaged in the evacuation of the dead preserve evidence of identity. Identification tags and all effects will be left upon the body to be removed by the personnel supervising burial. An examination will be made by personnel engaged in evacuation and in those instances where identifying data is not present upon the person of deceased will attempt, through such means as may be available to them, to ascertain identity and place evidence thereof with the body. If a body is delivered to the collecting point unidentified an effort should be made, prior to evacuation to burial plot, to have the body viewed by members of the command operating in the area wherein the casualty occurred. Early investigation will often result in identity which otherwise may be unobtainable.

c. Where evacuation is impossible, burials on the field of battle will be supervised to the maximum extent possible by personnel of the graves registration company or by unit graves registration officers. All burial parties are responsible to the same extent as Quartermaster graves registration companies for the performance of duties outlined herein.

d. Unit graves registration officers will keep an adequate supply of burial report forms, temporary grave markers, ink pads for fingerprinting, personal effects bags and seals, and identification burial bottles on hand at all times, based upon strength being served.

6. Quartermaster Graves Registration Company. a. The functions of this company with attached labor are the supervision of identification and burial of the dead, the preparation of burial reports, the collection and disposition of personal effects found upon the body of the deceased, the disposition of identification tags, and the plotting of location and registration of graves and cemeteries. Labor for grave digging will be furnished through the hiring of civilians, by service units (other than graves registration) when available, by organizations when civilians or service units are not available.

b. This company, with attached labor personnel, will normally be stationed so as to identify and evacuate, insofar as possible, all dead to the designated cemeteries. Where evacuation is impossible, burials will be supervised to the maximum extent possible by personnel of the graves registration company. When tactical or other conditions of combat permit, isolated bodies will be disinterred and reburied.

c. The activities of this unit will be closely coordinated with those of the Chaplain's service for comparison of records and reports of burial; with unit graves registration officers for efficient supervision and uniformity of operation; with the Medical Service in the search of battlefields, sanitary control, identification of bodies and preparation and disposition of WD MD Form 52b; with the Adjutants General's sections for interchange and comparison of information on casualty reports and burial reports.

Cir # 45
Hq Natoussa

d. During lulls in combat, this unit will carefully search the battlefield for unburied or unsuitably buried dead and isolated and unmarked graves. Insofar as it is possible, all such bodies should be evacuated and buried in the nearest established cemetery, taking every precaution to preserve identity of bodies and exhausting every means of identifying unknown bodies.

e. The graves registration company will serve as a base for supplies for all graves registration personnel in the area which it serves. Supplies will include burial report forms, grave markers, ink pads for fingerprinting, personal effects bags and seals, and identification burial bottles.

7. Unit Commanders - The company or similar unit commander will see that every man of his unit who dies or is killed on the battlefield is afforded proper burial within an established cemetery, or, where evacuation is not possible and burial on the field of battle is required, will see that the grave is properly marked and that the facts are reported as soon as possible to the graves registration service personnel operating in his sector. To perform properly this duty, unit commanders and personnel of such units who may be called upon to supervise evacuation or burial of the dead must be thoroughly familiar with burial procedure in order to preserve and/or record the information essential for accurate identification of graves. All commanders are responsible for the necessary training of personnel to insure compliance with this directive.

8. Burial of the Dead

a. Cemeteries

- (1) The dead will be interred within cemeteries to be set apart for the purpose. In the combat zone land will be selected under the rules of land warfare; without the combat zone the right to use land for cemeterial purposes will be secured through the "area" engineer. The selection of the plot should be made with the view of providing for a number of burials within the same area. Locally established cemeteries may be used; however, the establishment of separate United States cemeteries is preferable.
- (2) The ground selected should be suitable for the purpose. It should not be underlaid with rock, swampy, or situated on the bank of a stream. Cemeteries should be located in open fields where the soil is well drained and easy to dig, and with or near good lateral roads leading from the flanks of the command it is designed to serve. Cemeteries and graves should be screened from hostile ground observation, defiladed from enemy fire, and as nearly as possible out of range of hostile artillery.
- (3) Separate plots within U. S. cemeteries will be designated for the interment of the following groups: United States dead; other Allied dead; co-belligerent dead; enemy dead; deceased deserters, outlaws, or general prisoners. In laying out a cemetery the standard plan furnished by the Quartermaster General and issued in this theater by the Commanding General, SOS, NATOUSSA, will be used as a guide, both as to plotting and numbering of graves. Departure from the plan may be made

R E S T R I C T E D

to conform to physical features, roads, property boundaries, and local conditions. Once a cemetery has been established and burials therein begun, neither the plan nor the numbers of graves shall be changed except by authority of the Chief Graves Registration Service Officer, SOS, NATOUSSA.

- (4) Burial grounds in which interments of twelve (12) or more bodies have been made will be designated as temporary cemeteries, and unless specifically authorized by the Chief Graves Registration Officer, SOS, NATOUSSA, disinterments therefrom shall not be made.
- (5) Cemeteries will be fenced as soon as practicable after being established. A flagstaff may be erected during combat phases and will be erected at the earliest practicable date after the battle has passed. Beautification of cemeteries is encouraged, but during combat is to be considered as secondary in importance. Beautification shall be limited to: mounding of graves; erection of Christian Crosses and Stars of David of the standard design; planting of trees, shrubbery, and flowers along fence lines and roadways (none to be planted in the plots or on graves); utilization of crushed rock for roads and footpaths.
- (6) Personnel, military and/or civilian, will be designated to guard and maintain all cemeteries established by U. S. personnel.

b. Burial Procedure

- (1) Emergency Medical Tag - When possible, a member of the Medical Department should examine the body. Emergency Medical Tags, WD MD Form 52b, will be prepared by medical department personnel and attached to the bodies of all men killed in action. This tag will be removed before interment and forwarded to The Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., through the Surgeon, this headquarters.
- (2) Preparation of the Body for Burial - The body will be searched and all personal property removed. One identification tag will be removed, the other left on the body in a position so that it will be protected by the clothing from decomposition. If only one tag is present, it shall be left on the body. In the case of enemy dead, one-half of the identification tag will be left on the body, the other half forwarded with personal effects. When conclusive evidence of identity of deceased is not present, the fingerprints of both hands will be taken. If this is not possible, a tooth-chart will be filled out and notation made on report of interment of anatomical characteristics. When identification tags are missing an exact duplicate of the report of interment to be submitted will be completely accomplished, will be sealed within a container and buried with the remains. Notation as to type of container and that data were placed with the remains will be made on report of interment. The body will be clothed where possible and shrouded with a shelter-half, mattress cover, or blanket, when available. Bodies will not be embalmed.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

- (3) Burial - In cemeteries, bodies will be buried in graves dug in accordance with the cemetery plan to a depth of approximately five (5) feet. In hasty battlefield burials, the location and depth will be such as to prevent the body from being molested by predatory animals or being exposed through erosion. Only one body will be placed in a grave. Military honors will be rendered and chaplains of appropriate faith will officiate, when practicable for all burials. Religious ceremonies will be dispensed with only when the lives of burial parties are in danger.
- (4) Marking of Grave - In the combat zone temporary name pegs will be used at the heads of graves. The second identification tag, if two were present for deceased will be fastened to the peg with string, tape, wire, or nails. When the second identification tag is not present, information as to name, grade, and serial number of deceased, or if unidentified like information to that contained on the report of interment, will be sealed in a container and placed at the head of the grave directly in front of and one foot below the base of the name peg; in addition the name peg will be marked with the name, grade, and army serial number in such a manner as to withstand the weather. The method used to mark the grave will be noted on the report of interment. Graves registration service personnel shall place upon the grave marker a zinc plate, serpentine, embossed, on which shall be stamped the name, serial number, grade, organization, date of death, plot, row and grave number of the deceased. The appropriate erection of Christian Crosses and Stars of David will be accomplished after the battle areas have passed to the control of base or other area commanders.
- (5) Identification tags when not present with deceased at time of burial, but later recovered, will be placed upon remains of deceased and upon the grave marker as prescribed above; however, such action shall be accomplished only by or under the supervision of graves registration service personnel.

c. Burial at Sea - When it is necessary to bury remains at sea, the necessity therefor and the latitude and longitude of the place of burial will be recorded on the report of burial and will be included in the notification to be made to The Adjutant General.

9. Records of Burial of the Dead

- a. (1) Reports of Burial will be submitted for all dead, upon interment. Reports will be on QMC Form 1-GRS. Great care will be exercised to record accurately name, serial number, and place of burial. If unidentified, every effort will be made to record accurately all information which may serve to identify deceased. For group casualties, such as crews of aircraft or vehicles, a statement of collective identities, where known, together with circumstances surrounding casualty will be made a part of each report; the statement will also include a description by type and serial number, if ascertainable, of equipment associated with the casualty. Location of

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

grave will be indicated by cemetery, plot, row, and grave number for burials made in cemeteries. Location of battle-field graves will be accurately reported by means of sketch and map references, or references to permanent landmarks such as cross-roads, bodies of water, railways, wooded areas, etc; in groups, location of graves with reference to one another will be indicated. Burials made in the absence of graves registration service personnel will be reported to the nearest member of that service. These reports will include the information from the identification tags, or any other information that will aid in the establishment of identity, together with location of the grave as provided above.

- (2) Reports of Reburial will be accomplished in the same manner as reports of burial except that such reports will be marked REBURIAL and will indicate the precise location (as (1) above) from which disinterment was effected.

b. Weekly Reports of Burials Recorded will be submitted on QMC Form 2-CRS. Report will be submitted for each cemetery, will state the period covered, the name and location of cemetery, plot, row, and grave number occupied by deceased (for reburials place of disinterment will also be indicated), and the location by coordinates of isolated graves; United States, Allied, Co-belligerent and Enemy dead will be listed in that order. Reports will not be consolidated by any administrative unit.

c. Detailed maps to show layout of all cemeteries will be prepared immediately after being established and will be forwarded as early as possible. Maps will show plot, row, and grave numbers, coordinates, map reference, directional North arrow.

d. Reports and records will be prepared in sufficient number to permit the following prescribed distribution: (All copies must be signed by the person responsible therefor.)

- (1) Original and one copy for the Chief Graves Registration Service Officer, SOS, NATOUSA (original for The Quartermaster General).
- (2) One copy for records of the "area" graves registration service officer (paragraph 3c, above).
- (3) One copy for records of the army or highest administrative headquarters to which the unit of the casualty belongs (GRS-1's only).
- (4) One copy to remain in the custody of personnel charged with operation of the respective cemeteries.
- (5) For Allied and Co-belligerent dead, one additional copy of GRS-1's will be furnished SOS, NATOUSA, who will forward it to the appropriate authority. For Enemy dead, one additional copy of GRS-1's will be furnished the Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Information Bureau, SOS, NATOUSA; this copy will be forwarded direct or, when such are present, with personal effects and/or one-half identification tag; copies furnished SOS NATOUSA will bear notation that one copy has

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

been furnished Prisoner of War Information Bureau, SOS NATOUSSA. For unidentified U. S. dead, one additional copy of GRS-1's will be prepared and forwarded with the personal effects, sealed within the personal effects bag.

e. The Chief Graves Registration Service Officer, SOS NATOUSSA, will maintain the principal office of record for the theater; "area" graves registration service officers will maintain records of burial for the dead within the area concerned; personnel charged with the maintenance of respective cemeteries will maintain records of burial for the dead within the cemeteries. When control of cemeteries passes from one area command to another and from one unit to another, records of burial will be transferred.

f. Reports of burial including any pertinent or supporting blank forms, memoranda, or letters will be classified RESTRICTED. Exact geographical locations will be indicated on reports; APO numbers will not be indicated.

g. It is not necessary to register graves with local authorities.

10. Personal Effects

a. Effects found on the body only, will be listed on Burial Report Forms; disposition (i.e., officer and organization to whom custody is transferred) will be indicated. Identification tags and all effects will be left upon the body of deceased to be removed by personnel supervising burial, at which time effects will be removed and processed. Effects other than those found on the body are not a functional responsibility of the Graves Registration Service (reference: Circular Number 236, this headquarters, 1943).

b. It is not necessary to appoint a summary court to inventory personal effects removed from the body of deceased. In those areas where such action is feasible, such effects will be transferred and receipt obtained, from the custody of the graves registration officer supervising burial into the custody of the commander of the deceased's unit for inclusion with other effects to be processed. If transfer is effected, no inventory other than the listing of effects with disposition on the Burial Report Form is required of the Burial officer. When transfer is not effected, effects will be inventoried in the manner prescribed in f below. In no event will effects be sold.

c. Items which might cause embarrassment by their presence among the deceased's effects, including dice, indecent literature, photographs or pictures prophylactics, hypodermic needles, compromising photographs, diaries, or letters will be withdrawn and disposed of by the inventorying officer. Toilet preparations will be withdrawn and may be destroyed.

d. Government property, other than the clothes necessary for burial, will be withdrawn and turned in to the supply officer for salvage or re-issue.

e. Money belonging to the deceased will not be forwarded with the effects, but the responsible officer will obtain from the local disbursing officer a treasury check. The disbursing officer will endorse it "Pay only to the Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Trustee", and will note under "Object for Which Drawn": "Effects of -- (giving name and serial number of the individual concerned)". The check will be sent by Essential Official Air Mail to the Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City, Missouri.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

f. The responsible officer will inventory personal effects on WD AGO Form 54, in triplicate. Disposition of money found on the body will be entered thereon, with voucher identification. Original of Form 54 will remain with effects; duplicate will be mailed to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C.; triplicate will be mailed to the Army Effects Bureau, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Missouri.

g. The personal effects with the original Form 54 will be placed in a personal effects bag, the drawstrings of which will be sealed with a lead seal. Estimated value of effects will be indicated on the cloth cover by an entry in the space labeled "information", to be in even dollars without \$ sign or entry of figures after the decimal; e.g. \$50.00 to be entered "50". In the case of unidentified deceased, a copy of the GRS-1 will be enclosed within the personal effects bag. In no instance will identification tags of U. S. dead be placed in the personal effects bag. The personal effects bag will be receipted for at every change of custody and forwarded through supply channels to the quartermasters of base sections for water shipment to the Effects Quartermaster, Army Effects Bureau, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Missouri. Once sealed the personal effects bag will not be reopened unless it bears evidence of tampering or pilferage. In cases where there is indication of pilferage, prompt investigation of the matter will be made with a view toward recovering any missing articles, to fix responsibility and effect appropriate disciplinary action. One copy of report of investigation will be sent to Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City, Missouri, and one copy to this headquarters.

h. In the case of Enemy dead, one-half the identification tag, and one copy of the GRS-1 will be enclosed within the personal effects bag. Effects will be forwarded by base section Quartermasters to Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Information Bureau, SO3 NATOUSSA.

i. Effects removed from the body of Navy, Allied, and Co-belligerent dead will be turned over, and receipt obtained, to the commander of deceased's unit; or, this failing, will be forwarded through supply channels, with receipts at every change of custody, to the base section Quartermaster for proper disposition.

11. Allied, Co-belligerent, and Enemy Dead - It is essential to exercise the same care in the burial of dead of other nations, Allied, Co-belligerent, and Enemy, as with United States dead. Graves registration service for dead of these nations will be performed in the manner provided for United States dead, with the following exceptions:

a. Allied and Co-belligerent Dead

(1) Activities will be coordinated with Allied and Co-belligerent graves registration services with respect to burials, burial reports, and disposition of identification tags and personal effects of their dead. No Allied or Co-belligerent dead will be buried unless every effort has been made to dispose of the body by transferring it to the custody of its own forces.

(2) A separate plot in United States cemeteries will be designated for Allied dead. A separate plot in United States cemeteries will be designated for Co-belligerent dead; e.g., Italians, deceased after the date of the armistice with Italy, will be interred in a separate plot designated Co-belligerent.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

- (3) For Allied and Co-belligerent dead the original and two copies of the Burial Report must reach the Chief of Graves Registration Service, SOS NATOUSSA, who will forward one copy to the proper graves registration service. One identification tag will be forwarded with personal effects. Personal effects will be forwarded to the proper Allied or Co-belligerent authorities by the base section Quartermasters.

b. Enemy Dead

- (1) A separate plot in United States cemeteries will be designated for enemy dead. Enemy dead interred by other than U. S. forces will not be disinterred and reinterred within U. S. cemeteries, even though in plots of less than twelve, unless burial was improperly made or the site unsuitable. If reinterment is made, every effort will be made to ascertain and preserve identity of deceased.
- (2) One-half of the identification tag and one copy of the Burial Report will be enclosed with personal effects in a personal effects bag and will be forwarded through the base section Quartermaster to the Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Information Bureau, SOS NATOUSSA, for disposition. The original and one copy of the Burial Report furnished SOS NATOUSSA will bear notation that one copy of the Burial Report has been furnished Prisoner of War Information Bureau, SOS NATOUSSA.

12. Dissemination of Information Pertaining to Burial

a. Information relative to grave locations, disposition of remains and effects, and other related matters will not be released for other than official purposes. All letters of inquiry regarding burial information received from relatives and other interested parties will be referred to Commanding General, SOS NATOUSSA for appropriate action. Photographs of graves may not be taken.

b. When organization commanders, chaplains, or personnel officers desire to send letters of sympathy, such letters will be forwarded in duplicate, unsealed, to this headquarters for approval, censorship, and transmittal; the full name and serial number of the deceased must be stated; an envelope addressed to the relative will be attached. Reference to grave locations, disposition of remains and effects, and other related matters will not be included. Such information may be given only by The Quartermaster General after clearance with the Director of Intelligence, Army Service Forces.

13. The above covers applicable principles governing the functional performance of the Graves Registration Service. Detailed operational procedures are set forth from time to time by issue of "Technical Bulletins - Graves Registration Service" as published by the Commanding General, SOS NATOUSSA.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVIERS:

OFFICIAL:

H. V. Roberts

H. V. ROBERTS

Colonel, AGD *JW*
Adjutant General

- 10 -

R E S T R I C T E D

DAVID G. BARR
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: "Z"

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

CIRCULAR)

14 June 1944

NUMBER 81)

U.S. Military Censorship Regulations I
Release from Active Duty and Transfer to Enlisted Reserve Corps. II
Collection and Reclamation of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles III

I -- U.S. MILITARY CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS

Section I, NATCUSA Circular Number 62, 1944, is rescinded. NATCUSA Circular Number 32, 1944, is amended as follows:

1. So much of paragraphs 3 and 5f as read "Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, SOS, NATCUSA" are amended to read "Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, NATCUSA".
2. Paragraph 10c (5) is amended to read as follows:
"Allied troops on the mainland of Italy may not correspond with local inhabitants or Italian troops on the mainland of Italy."

II -- RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY AND TRANSFER TO ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS

Current instructions on this subject are contained in War Department Circular Number 117, dated 22 March 1944. The instructions applicable to enlisted men serving in this theater are summarized as follows:

a. Enlisted men may be released from active duty and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for the convenience of the Government, subject to the requirement that the individual

- Note* →
- (1) Is over thirty-eight (38) years of age;
 - (2) Applied for release under the provisions of NATCUSA Circular Number 102, 1943, and application was not processed;
 - (3) Will be employed in essential war industry, including agricultural or other civilian employment.

b. The following information will be included in the application for release from active duty:

- (1) Prospective employer.
- (2) Place of employment.
- (3) Character of employment.

c. Evidence must be presented in the form of a letter or statement from a prospective employer or other responsible person to the effect that he (the enlisted man) will be employed in essential industry, including agriculture, if released from active duty.

Note → d. A copy of former application for release from active duty under the provisions of NATCUSA Circular Number 102, 1943, will be inclosed with the application.

e. The enlisted man will be notified that he may be recalled to active duty

- (1) Upon failure to remain employed in essential industry;
- (2) Upon recommendation of the State Director of Selective Service or the employer concerned, with the approval of the War Department.

f. The release of the enlisted man will not hamper the activities of the unit. Commanding officers are reminded that they have a definite responsibility relative to the efficiency of their units and that replacements may not be available for a considerable time.

g. Applications will be forwarded to this headquarters for final approval.

III -- COLLECTION AND RECLAMATION OF PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

1. Attention will be given to collection and reclamation of unserviceable but repairable items removed from vehicles for replacement. Many such items are now being scrapped which could be made serviceable by proper repair, and many are not being turned in for repair but are being held in using organizations. even though replacement items have been obtained.

2. The following action will be taken by all concerned to effect maximum conservation of reclaimable parts and accessories:

a. Supply to second echelon using organizations will be maintained on an exchange basis to the fullest extent possible.

b. Ordnance contact parties will take all practicable steps to collect discarded or abandoned reclaimable parts and accessories and to return them for reclamation.

c. Ordnance companies will develop and use systematic methods for the repair of reclaimable parts and accessories, the storage of such items while awaiting repair and the prompt evacuation to rear shops of items requiring evacuation.

d. Ordnance personnel will utilize every opportunity to familiarize all using personnel with the reclamation possibilities of parts and accessories.

e. All company commanders will teach personnel to understand the possibilities of reclamation work with the facilities of the higher echelons of maintenance and the importance of evacuating unserviceable parts and accessories to those agencies.

f. Parts which have been reclaimed will be returned to supply installations and made ready for reissue as promptly as possible.

g. Precautions against damage due to deterioration or rough handling will be taken in storing and shipping reclaimable materiel. Personnel will be cautioned that items which are unserviceable but reclaimable will be handled as carefully as serviceable items.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

DAVID G. BARR,
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ H. V. Roberts
/t/ H. V. ROBERTS
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "E"

- 2 -

Reproduced Hq Peninsular Base Section,
APO 782, 16 June 1944 *AL*

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32607270)
P.W.B., HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

9 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Change of Status

TO : Lt.Col. E.M. CULLIGAN, CO, PWB, Italian Theater, HQ
(through, Lt.Col. F.A. McCULLOCH, CO, PWB, Fifth Army)

1. As I am approaching the end of my 38th year (I was born on 18 November, 1906), and presuming that the war in Europe will be over in the not too distant future, I take the liberty to inquire under what conditions I could apply for a discharge from the U.S. Army and at the same time for a job with P.W.B. (as a civilian on overseas duty).

2. My reasons for this request are as follows: It will be in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria that my services as a propagandist may prove of some value to the cause of the United Nations; it is there -- in Germany or Austria -- that I expect to be stationed, as soon as the war is over. There are various jobs for which I might be considered qualified, considering my personal background, professional experiences and present assignment: I could be used in the field of German political intelligence, or as a radio commentator, public speaker, lecturer, journalist, newspaper- or magazine editor, theatrical director, or general cultural adviser and contact man. In all of these capacities, however, my present status as an enlisted man could not but be a serious handicap -- especially since my name happens to be fairly well-known in the German-speaking countries. That is why I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of this organization to employ me as a civilian, rather than to keep me in my present status of an enlisted man.

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32697270),
P.W.B., HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

10 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Change of Status

TO : Lt.Col. E.M. CULLIGAN, CO, PWB, Italian Theater, HQ
(through channels)

1. As I am approaching the end of my 38th year (I was born on 18 November, 1906), and presuming that the War in Europe will be over in the not too distant future, I take the liberty to inquire under what conditions I could apply for a discharge from the U.S. Army and at the same time for a job with P.W.B., as a U.S. civilian on overseas duty.

2. My reasons for this request are as follows: It will be in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria that my services as a propagandist may prove of some value for the cause of the United Nations; it is there -- in Germany or Austria -- that I expect to be stationed, as soon as the War is over. There are various jobs for which I might be considered qualified, considering my personal background, professional experiences and present assignment: I could be used in the field of German political Intelligence, or as a radio commentator, public speaker, lecturer, journalist, newspaper- or magazine editor, theatrical director, or general cultural adviser and contact man. In all of these capacities, however, my present status as an enlisted man could not but be a serious handicap -- especially since my name happens to be fairly well-known in the German-speaking countries. That is why I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of this organization to employ me as a civilian, rather than to keep me in my present status.

Klaus Mann

CC
Major D. RATHBUN
Mr. J. RAYNER

1st Ind.

Headquarters Fifth Army, P.W.B., C.P.T., APO 464, U.S. Army,
10 August, 1944

To: C.O., P.W.B., Italian Theater, HQ

1. Forwarded

2. It is requested that Sgt. Mann be furnished with the information desired as set forth in Par. 1 of Basic Communication.

E.A. McCulloch
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding.

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32697270),
P.W.B., HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

10 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Change of Status

TO : Lt.Col. E.M. CULLIGAN, CO, PWB, Italian Theater, HQ
(through channels)

1. As I am approaching the end of my 38th year (I was born on 18 November, 1906), and presuming that the war in Europe will be over in the not too distant future, I take the liberty to inquire under what conditions I could apply for a discharge from the U.S. Army and at the same time for a job with P.W.B., as a U.S. civilian on overseas duty.

2. My reasons for this request are as follows: It will be in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria that my services as a propagandist may prove of some value for the cause of the United Nations; it is there -- in Germany or Austria -- that I expect to be stationed, as soon as the war is over. There are various jobs for which I might be considered qualified, considering my personal background, professional experiences and present assignment: I could be used in the field of German political intelligence, or as a radio commentator, public speaker, lecturer, journalist, newspaper- or magazine editor, theatrical director, or general cultural adviser and contact man. In all of these capacities, however, my present status as an enlisted man could not but be a serious handicap -- especially since my name happens to be fairly well-known in the German-speaking countries. That is why I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of this organization to employ me as a civilian, rather than to keep me in my present status.

CC
Major D. RATHBUN
Mr. J. RAYNER

Klaus Mann

1st Ind.

Headquarters Fifth Army, P.W.B., C.P.T., APO 464, U.S. Army,
10 August, 1944

To: C.O., P.W.B., Italian Theater, HQ

1. Forwarded

2. It is requested that Sgt. Mann be furnished with the information desired as set forth in Par.1 of Basic Communication.

F.A. McCULLOCH,
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding.

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32697270),
P.W.B., HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

10 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Change of Status

TO : Lt.Col. E.M. CULLIGAN, CO, PWB, Italian Theater, HQ
(through channels)

1. As I am approaching the end of my 38th year (I was born on 18 November, 1906), and presuming that the War in Europe will be over in the not too distant future, I take the liberty to inquire under what conditions I could apply for a discharge from the U.S. Army and at the same time for a job with P.W.B., as a U.S. civilian on overseas duty.

2. My reasons for this request are as follows: It will be in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria that my services as a propagandist may prove of some value for the cause of the United Nations; it is there -- in Germany or Austria -- that I expect to be stationed, as soon as the War is over. There are various jobs for which I might be considered qualified, considering my personal background, professional experiences and present assignment: I could be used in the field of German political intelligence, or as a radio commentator, public speaker, lecturer, journalist, newspaper- or magazine editor, theatrical director, or general cultural adviser and contact man. In all of these capacities, however, my present status as an enlisted man could not but be a serious handicap -- especially since my name happens to be fairly well-known in the German-speaking countries. That is why I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of this organization to employ me as a civilian, rather than to keep me in my present status.

Klaus Mann

CC
Major D. RATHBUN
Mr. J. RAYNER

1st Ind.

Headquarters Fifth Army, P.W.B., C.P.T., APO 464, U.S. Army,
10 August, 1944

To: C.O., P.W.B., Italian Theater, HQ

1. Forwarded

2. It is requested that Sgt. Mann be furnished with the information desired as set forth in Par.1 of Basic Communication.

F.A. McCULLOCH,
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding.

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32697270),
P.W.B., HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

10 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Change of Status

TO : Lt.Col. E.M. CULLIGAN, CO, PWB, Italian Theatre, HQ
(through channels)

1. As I am approaching the end of my 38th year (I was born on November 18, 1906), and presuming that the War in Europe will over in the not too distant future, I take the liberty to inquire under what conditions I could apply for a discharge from the U.S. Army and at the same time for a job with P.W.B., as a U.S. civilian on overseas duty.

2. My reasons for this request are as follows: It will be in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria that my services as a propagandist may prove of some value for the cause of the United Nations; it is there -- in Germany or Austria -- that I expect to be stationed, as soon as the War is over. There are various jobs for which I might prove qualified, considering my personal background, professional experiences, and present assignment: I could be used in the field of German political intelligence, or as a radio commentator, public speaker, lecturer, journalist, newspaper- or magazine editor, or general cultural adviser and contact man. In all of these capacities, however, my present status as an enlisted man could not but be a serious handicap -- especially since my name happens to be fairly well-known in the German-speaking countries. That is why I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of this organization to employ me as a civilian, rather than to keep me in my present status.

CC

Major D. RATHBUN
Mr. J. RAYNER

1st Ind.

Headquarters Fifth Army, P.W.B., C.P.T., APO 464, U.S. Army,
10 August, 1944

To: C.O., P.W.B., Italian Theatre, HQ

1. Forwarded.

2. It is requested that Sgt. Mann be furnished with the information desired as set forth in Par.1 of Basic Communication.

F.A. McCULLOCH,
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding.



OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON

August 15, 1944

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270),
PWB, HQ 5th Army,
APO 464,
U.S. Army.

Dear Mann:

I was glad to have your letter of May 31 and to know that you are finding your assignment interesting.

This is just to let you know that I am keeping in mind your request for a transfer to London. If it can be worked out, I shall write you later.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Sherwood
Robert E. Sherwood,
Director, Overseas Branch.

2d Ind.

HLH/hta

HQ: 2679 Hq Co FWB Ovhd Unit No 8, APO 512 U S Army 27 Aug 44

TO: T/3 Klaus Mann, 32697270, FWB Hq 5th Army APO 464 U S Army

G-1 NATOUISA states that a discharge is impossible for reasons as outlined in your letter.

For the Commanding Officer:



H L HARRIS,
Maj Inf
Pers O

1 Incl:

1-Ltr fr T/3 Klaus Mann.

2d Ind.

HLH/hta

HQ: 2879 Hq Co FWE Ovhd Unit No 8, APO 512 U S Army 27 Aug 44

TO: T/3 Klaus Mann, 32697270, FWE Hq 5th Army APO 464 U S Army

C-1 NATOUSA states that a discharge is impossible for reasons as outlined in your letter.

For the Commanding Officer:

H L HARRIS,
Maj Inf
Pers O

1 Incl:
1-Ltr fr T/3 Klaus Mann.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST MOBILE RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY
APO 534 U S Army

30 August 1944

SUBJECT: Release From Active Duty and Transfer to Enlisted Reserve Corps.

THRU : Officer Commanding, P.W.B., Headquarters, 5th Army, APO 464,
U S Army.

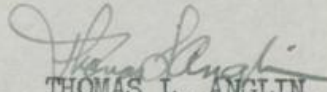
TO : Tec 3 KLAUS H. MANN

1. Reference is made to your letter, the above subject, dated 10 August 1944.

2. Attention is invited to Section II, Circular 81, Headquarters, NATOUSA, dated 14 June 1944/

3. You will note that under the provisions of the Circular it is not possible for you to obtain a release from active duty inasmuch as you did not apply under the provisions of Circular 102, Headquarters, NATOUSA, dated 1943. Circular 102 states that the EM must have submitted a written request to his immediate Commanding Officer, on or before, 1 August 1943.

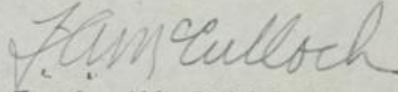
For the Commanding Officer:


THOMAS L. ANGLIN,
Capt., Inf.,
Executive Officer

1 Incl:
NATOUSA Cir. #81

C.O., PWB-CPT, HQ. FIFTH ARMY, APO 464, U.S. ARMY 1 SEPT. 1944
TO: T/3 KLAUS MANN ASN 32697270, PWB EIGHTH ARMY

1. FORWARDING BASIC COMMUNICATION, REFERRING YOUR
ATTENTION TO PAR. 3.


F. A. MC CULLOCH
LT. COL., INF.
COMMANDING

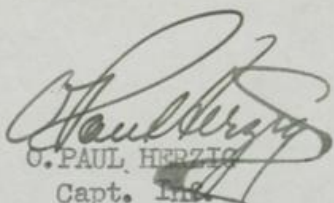
2nd W/Ind.

Allied Force Headquarters, Information and Censorship Section,
Psychological Warfare Branch, Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit No. 12,
APO 512 U.S. Army. 29th August 1944 TO : C.O., PWB, C.P.T., 5th Army,
APO 464 U.S. Army.

1. In accordance with existing regulations within this theatre and their interpretation to this Headquarters by the Adjutant General, no applications for discharge from the Army of the United States because of age status will be considered within this theatre of operations at this time.

2. Request that Sgt. Mann be notified of this condition.

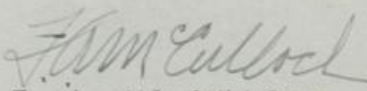
For the Commanding Officer,


C. PAUL HERZOG
Capt. INF.
Executive Officer.

459

C.O., PWB-CPT, HQ. FIFTH ARMY, APO 464, U.S. ARMY, 1 SEPT. 1944
TO: T/3 KLAUS MANN ASN 32697270, PWB EIGHTH ARMY.

1. FORWARDING CORRESPONDENCE IN COMPLAINT TO PAR. 2,
2ND WRAPPER IND.


F. A. MC CULLOCH
LT. COL., INF.
COMMANDING

2nd W/Ind.

Allied Force Headquarters, Information and Censorship Section,
Psychological Warfare Branch, Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit No. 12,
APO 512 U.S. Army. 29th August 1944 TO : C.O., PWB, C.P.T., 5th Army,
APO 464 U.S. Army.

1. In accordance with existing regulations within this theatre and their interpretation to this Headquarters by the Adjutant General, no applications for discharge from the Army of the United States because of age status will be considered within this theatre of operations at this time.

2. Request that Sgt. Mann be notified of this condition.

For the Commanding Officer,

O. PAUL HERZIG
Capt. Inf.
Executive Officer.

459

C.O., PWB-CPT, HQ. FIFTH ARMY, APO 464, U.S. ARMY, 1 SEPT. 1944
TO: T/3 KLAUS MANN ASN 32697270, PWB EIGHTH ARMY.

1. FORWARDING CORRESPONDENCE IN COMPLAINT TO PAR. 2,
2ND WRAPPER IND.

F. A. MC CULLOCH
LT. COL., INF.
COMMANDING

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

September 18, 1944

Sgt. Klaus Mann
Serial No. 32697270
FWB HQ 5th Army
APO 464
c/o Postmaster, New York City

Dear Mr. Mann:

Your letter of September 1 raises a very delicate question. It is our view at present that our work in Germany could best be conducted by men who had not had intimate contact with pre-war controversies and politics. You and all members of your family are so well known that, while your talents would undoubtedly be of great value, I am inclined to think it would be difficult for the German people to disassociate your private standing and your official position with a government agency. Accordingly I feel that the work you could do in Germany might more usefully be done as a private citizen.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elmer Davis".

Elmer Davis
Director

T/3 KLAUS MANN (32697270),
PWB, HQ 5th Army, APO 464,
U.S. Army

22 December, 1944

SUBJECT: Application for Commission

TO : Lt.Col. F.A. McCULLOCH, Commanding, PWB, 5th Army

1. May I please be informed whether, and under what conditions, it would be possible for me to apply for a commission as a P.W.B. officer.

2. The reasons why I want to make this application are as follows:

a. I am now, and have been for the past four months, practically in charge of the German Leaflet Section, 5th Army CPT, as far as the actual writing of German leaflets is concerned. This important and responsible job should be -- and has previously been -- handled by an officer.

b. I believe that, as an officer, I could do my job more effectively than I am able to, in my present status. My being a commissioned officer would considerably facilitate my dealings with the commissioned personnel of other sections -- such as G-II, on which we depend for intelligence --, and would also make it easier for me to collaborate with PWB officers and civilians.

c. Apart from my present assignment, which in itself seems to justify my wish for a commission, there is another point which, I think, should be taken into consideration -- namely my potential usefulness to PWB in Allied-occupied Germany or Austria, after the end of the War. Obviously, as an enlisted man I could hardly be entrusted with certain jobs for which I might prove qualified, if granted a commission -- such as the editorship of a German newspaper, the management of a radio station, and so forth.

d. My personal background and professional experience as a German and American author, journalist and political lecturer, seem to make me fit for the position of a PWB officer.

e. When Lt.Col. WEAVER picked me for the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, in March, 1943, he advised me against going to OCS -- assuring me that I would probably get a direct commission, considering the character of my future assignment. But later, when direct commissions were granted to various members of the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company, (Lt. HABE, Lt. WALLENBERG, etc), I could not be considered, as I

was not yet an American citizen at that time. I was ^{then} told ~~then~~ by the officers of my company that I might expect to get a commission, once I would be an American citizen and on overseas duty.

f. All the PWB officers and civilians with whom I have been, or still am, working since joining the organization, in February, 1944, seem to agree that I deserve and ought to get a commission. I could obtain recommendations from the two officers who are most familiar with my work and with my qualifications -- Captain Martin F. HERZ (PWD, Supreme HQ, AEF, APO 757), and Major Gordon B. FOSTER (PWB, 5th Army). Also, I believe that Mr. RAYNER, Mr. TITCHENER, Mr. FYVEL, Mr. CAMERON, and other members of PWB who know my work, would be willing to support my application.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS ROME AREA MTOUSA
APO 794, US ARMY

CBM/rw

18 September 1945

SPECIAL ORDERS

NUMBER 211

1. The fol named EM, Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), duty with Armed Forces Institute, and atchd to Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, are reld fr atchmt to Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, and will return to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBGAA.

Tec 3 Paul E. La Rochelle	32171485
Tec 5 Jesse W. Chalfant	34677632
Tec 5 Noel W. Risk	35541170

2. Tec 4 Thomas H. Thomas, 36217778, Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), duty with Radio Branch, I & E Sec, MTOUSA, is reld fr TDY with AES Unit No. 3, Rome, and atchmt to Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA and will report to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBMAA. 61-000 P 431-02 A 212/60425. No per diem.

3. The fol named O, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, are detailed to audit as of 0930 hrs, 20 September 1945, the accounts of 1st Lt ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, 01289042, INF, Class "B" Agent Officer for Serv Co, Rome Area MTOUSA. The necessary forms for this purpose will be furnished by 1st Lt CAMPBELL.

1st Lt ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, INF	01289042
1st Lt LADISLAUS VINCIGUERRA, INF	012890393

4. The fol named O, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, are detailed to audit as of 0800 hrs, 20 September 1945, the accounts of Capt JESSE W. MAXWELL, 05055558, CAV, Class "B" Agent Officer for ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND. The necessary forms for this purpose will be furnished by Capt MAXWELL.

Capt ALBERT ALVIN, INF	01308901
1st Lt LEONARD M. SINDEBAND, FA	01173460

5. The fol named O, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, are detailed to audit as of 0800 hrs, 20 September 1945, the accounts of 1st Lt JOSEPH E. AMES, 0502597, AGD, Class "B" Agent Officer for APO 794. The necessary forms for this purpose will be furnished by 1st Lt AMES, Postal Officer, this hq.

Capt JOHN M. DROWN, CE	0456519
Capt WILLIAM F. NEFF, CE	0336267

6. The fol named EM, Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), are reld fr atchmt to Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, duty with Stars & Stripes, Unit No. 1, and will return to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBGAA.

S Sgt Robert Fleisher	11045541
Tec 5 Klaus H. Mann	32697270

(Over)

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

7. The fol named EM, 133rd Inf Regt, 34th Inf Div, duty with AES Warehouse 782-12, are reld fr atchmt to Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, and will return to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBGAA and/or rail.

S Sgt Walter Stemploski	32456829
Pfc Cile E. Garrison	34833457
Pfc Clyde E. Hardman	35166629

8. Sgt Frank J. Wood, 32445130, Serv Co, Rome Area MTOUSA, is trfd to the 7th Repl Depot for return to the United States by first available surface transportation, RUA to CG Port of Debarkation at which they will arrive, for trans-shipment to proper WD Separation Centers to be designated by indorsement on these orders, for discharge under the provisions of AR 615-365 and WD Circular 250, 1945. EDCMR 25 September 1945.

Notification to correspondents and publishers to discontinue mailing letters and publications to this theater until further advised as to new address will be made at the proper time as required by Section C, Circular 30, MTOUSA, 1945. WD AGO Form 971-1, dated 9 October 1945, (V-Mail notice to correspondents and publishers) may be used for this purpose.

The provisions of letter AGWAR, file 370.5 CB-S-SPNOT-M, subj: "PRI", dated 16 August 1944 as amended will govern this movement.

9. Sgt Henry Kramer, 31075981, New York Branch Office, I & E Div, Army Service Forces, is reld fr TDY with Hq Mediterranean Edition, Yank Magazine, is trans in gr to the 7th Repl Depot for trans-shipment to the United States and return to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBGAA. Auth: AGWAR Cable W63271 and MTOUSA Message Form C 19827, dated 15 September 1945.

10. Sgt Leonard S. Zinberg, 32417270, New York Branch Office, I & E Div, Army Service Forces, is reld fr TDY with Hq Mediterranean Edition, Yank Magazine, and will proceed to the United States for return to proper sta. WP. TDN. TBMAA. 61-000 P 431-02 A 212/60425. Auth: MTOUSA Cable F 43807, dated 16 September 1945.

11. So much of par 3, So #206, this hq, dated 12 Sept 1945 is amended by deleting "Maj EDWARD R. BROLIN, 0270144, CWS, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA", and "Maj WILLIAM A. CHESHIRE, 0323620, INF, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA" and adding "Lt Col BENJAMIN L. CAMP, 0311205, MC, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA" and "Maj CLEMENT B. MURPHY, 0494482, AGD, Hq & Hq Co, Rome Area MTOUSA". (General Courts Martial Board)

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BROWN:

WILLIAM A. WEDEMEYER
Colonel, GSC
Adjutant General

OFFICIAL:

C. B. Murphy
C. B. MURPHY
Major, AGD
Adjutant General

2

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

DISTRIBUTION:

"C" (US) Plus

- 5 - CG, MTOUSA
- 8 - CG, AFHQ
- 5 - Ea Orgn Concerned
- 3 - Ea O & EM Concerned
- 1 - Ea O & EM (201)
- 3 - Opr Br, Budget & Fiscal Sec,
 AGO, Washington, D. C.
- 8 - AG Records

HEADQUARTERS, 290TH REPLACEMENT COMPANY
APO 372

27 September 1945

201-Mann, Klaus (Enl)
32697270

SUBJECT: Honorable Discharge

TO : W/O (jg) Peterba

Subject EM has turned in all equipment except that
authorized by AR 615-40, Par 11-B1.

JAMES P. MEASDAY,
1st Lt., Inf.
Supply Officer

For delivery to _____ or return to Hq, 7th RD

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
7TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT
APO 372 U S ARMY

SPECIAL ORDERS

27 September 1945

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

NUMBER 270

19. Tec 5 Klaus H. Mann, 32697270, (CIA)(ASR 57), formerly asgd Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), & presently atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, pending discharge, is reld fr atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, & is honorably discharged fr the Army of United States, eff 28 Sept '45, for immediate employment with Foreign Film Productions, Rome, Italy, to be effected in this theater. Auth: AR 615-365 & 5th Ind, Hq, MTOUSA, dtd 12 Sept '45, file AG 201-P-Mann, Klaus H. (Enl). Immediate notice will be given to emergency addressee, all correspondents and publishers to discontinue mailing letters, parcels and publications until further advised as to new address. WD AGO Form 971-1 (V-Mail notice to correspondents and publishers) may be used for this purpose. EM is cautioned against the compromise of classified information concerning operations, plans, troop strength and movement, or any other such military information gained while serving in this theater. TDM. PCS. 61-121 P 431-02 A 0425-26. . EDCMR, 28 Sept '45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MORRIS:

OFFICIAL:

R. C. RODGERS,
LT. COL. ATD,
Adj General

Francis R. Kane

FRANCIS R. KANE,
1st Lt, Inf,
Actg Asst Adj Gen

FINAL EXTRACT:

DISTRIBUTION:

165 Depot Dist
3 MTOUSA
1 AG PENSONTH
1 AG PENBASE
5 Tec 5 Mann
20 Mr. Peterba

R E S T R I C T E D

For delivery to _____ or return to Hq, 7th RD

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
7TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT
APO 372 U S ARMY

SPECIAL ORDERS

27 September 1945

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

NUMBER 270

19. Tec 5 Klaus H. Mann, 32697270, (CIA)(ASR 57), formerly asgd Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), & presently atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, pending discharge, is reld fr atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, & is honorably discharged fr the Army of United States, eff 28 Sept '45, for immediate employment with Foreign Film Productions, Rome, Italy, to be effected in this theater. Auth: AR 615-365 & 5th Ind, Hq, MTOUSA, dtd 12 Sept '45, file AG 201-P-Mann, Klaus H. (Enl). Immediate notice will be given to emergency addressee, all correspondents and publishers to discontinue mailing letters, parcels and publications until further advised as to new address. WD AGO Form 971-1 (V-Mail notice to correspondents and publishers) may be used for this purpose. EM is cautioned against the compromise of classified information concerning operations, plans, troop strength and movement, or any other such military information gained while serving in this theater. TDM. PCS. 61-121 P 431-02 A 0425-26. EDCMR, 28 Sept '45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MORRIS:

OFFICIAL:

R. C. RODGERS,
LT. COL. ASD,
Adj General

Francis R. Kane

FRANCIS R. KANE,
1st Lt, Inf,
Actg Asst Adj Gen

FINAL EXTRACT:

DISTRIBUTION:

165 Depot Dist
3 MTOUSA
1 AG PENSOOTH
1 AG PENBASE
5 Tec 5 Mann
20 Mr. Peterba

R E S T R I C T E D

For delivery to _____ or return to Hq, 7th RD

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
7TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT
APO 372 U S ARMY

SPECIAL ORDERS

27 September 1945

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

NUMBER 270

19. Tec 5 Klaus H. Mann, 32697270, (CIA)(ASR 57), formerly asgd Hq & Sv Co, AF (Ovhd), & presently atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, pending discharge, is reld fr atchd unasgd 290th Repl Co, 22d RB, 7th RD, & is honorably discharged fr the Army of United States, eff 28 Sept '45, for immediate employment with Foreign Film Productions, Rome, Italy, to be effected in this theater. Auth: AR 615-365 & 5th Ind, Hq, MTOUSA, dtd 12 Sept '45, file AG 201-P-Mann, Klaus H. (Enl). Immediate notice will be given to emergency addressee, all correspondents and publishers to discontinue mailing letters, parcels and publications until further advised as to new address. WD AGO Form 971-1 (V-Mail notice to correspondents and publishers) may be used for this purpose. EM is cautioned against the compromise of classified information concerning operations, plans, troop strength and movement, or any other such military information gained while serving in this theater. TDM. PCS. 61-121 P 431-02 A 0425-26. EDCMR, 28 Sept '45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MORRIS:

OFFICIAL:

R. C. RODGERS,
LT. COL. AGD,
Adj General

Francis R. Kane
FRANCIS R. KANE,
1st Lt, Inf,
Actg Asst Adj Gen

FINAL EXTRACT:

DISTRIBUTION:

165 Depot Dist
3 MTOUSA
1 AG PENNOUTH
1 AG PENBASE
5 Tec 5 Mann
20 Mr. Peterba

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS ROME AREA MTOUSA
AFO 794, US ARMY

300.4

CBM/NC/mtp
27 June 1946

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : Klaus Mann, American Civilian
"Esquire" Magazine Correspondent

You are authorized to proceed on the date and to the place(s)
indicated below for the purpose of accomplishing an assigned mission.

o/a 28 June 1946, to Naples, Italy, on TDY.

Upon completion of mission you will return to this station.

Travel by ~~aircraft, gondola~~ ^{air}, rail ~~and/or surface transportation~~
is authorized. No per diem. TDN. 61-121 P 432-02 A 212/60425.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DASHER:

C. B. MURPHY
Major, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

18 - Indiv Concerned
1 - Orgn "
1 - AG File

NOTE: Any reservation made for the travel directed by this order will be
cancelled in the event of circumstances arising which preclude travel.
You will notify the Air Priorities agency which issued the reservation of
cancellation at least three (3) hours prior to scheduled flight departure.

The Bedford
118 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

To the Local Board No. 15 23
New York County o61
570 Lexington Ave. NYC

April 15

Gentlemen,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your note, which informs me that my case (the case of Klaus H. Mann, Order No. 454) will be reopened and is to be decided upon at a meeting of the Board on April 24.

May I take the liberty to submit the following statement to your consideration:

1.) I did not have the opportunity to undergo a physical examination as yet. The sole reason for my classification (4 C) is my status as an alien (I am a citizen of Czecho-Slovakia), who did not yet immigrate to this country.

2.) I want to inform you, however, that my immigration to the United States - which would have automatically changed my military classification - has been delayed for purely technical reasons. The so-called privilege of pre-examination has been granted to me by the State Department: which indicates that I am admitted, in principle, as an immigrant. Yet it may take a considerable amount of time until my new affidavits are in

The Bedford
118 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

order and all necessary formalities taken care of.

3.) I want to notify you of my willingness, indeed, eagerness to join the U.S. forces, even before my immigration has actually taken place. It is my earnest desire to serve your country and our cause in whatever capacity the Board may deem appropriate.

Will you, please, consider these lines as a formal application. I sincerely hope that you may find it possible to change my classification right now.

Sincerely,

Klaus Mann.

by the psychological ~~testings~~ and
of ~~for~~ ~~and~~ of the ~~ministry~~
distinction

Friend ^{Mr} Mass, to Mr H.

How could any ~~function~~
be ~~indicated~~

My brain is
The generation made No's Spills
~~challenge~~ ~~the~~ ~~movement~~ ~~not~~ ~~of~~
~~abandonment~~ ~~a~~ ~~branch~~ ~~the~~ ~~role~~ ~~of~~ (H).
~~Active~~ effects.

T/3 Klaus Mann....

.....

SUBJECT: Request for Transfer to Special Service

TO :

1. Request I to be transferred to Special Service, if possible to a company ready for overseas duty in one of the North-African or European theaters of operation. It is my belief that I could be particularly useful in the line of all activities connected with "Orientation."

(In fact, I hope that I may be considered for direct commission as an "Orientation Officer.")

My reasons for this belief are the following:

2. My acquaintance with conditions in Europe - geographic, cultural, historical, political and social - is comprehensive and intimate. I was brought up in Germany (where I lived in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Heidelberg, and other places) and subsequently spent longer or shorter periods of time in all the other European countries (except the Balkans) - especially in France, Switzerland, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Spain, and Finland.

- Besides English, I speak French and German fluently, and have also a fair reading and speaking knowledge of the Dutch, Spanish, and Italian languages.

Educational record: almost 14 years - including grammar school, high school ("Gymnasium"), and university. Special studies: literature (French and German), history, philosophy.

3. For the past 18 years - from 1925, when I was still a student at Heidelberg University, to 1943, when I joined this Army - I made my living as a free-lance writer, journalist and lecturer. I have written about 20 books - novels, plays, short stories, essays, travel books. The following are available in English:

"The Fifth Child", A Story (1927)
"Alexander", Novel (the life of the antique conqueror) (1930)
"Journey Into Freedom", Novel (1935)
"Pathetic Symphony", A Tchaikovsky Novel (1936)
"Escape to Life", (Co-author: Erika Mann) (the story of European exiles) (1939)
"The Other Germany" (Co-author: Erika Mann) (1939)
"The Turning Point: 35 Years in this Century" (1942)
"André Gide: or, The Crisis of Modern Thought" (1943)
"The Heart of Europe", An Anthology of Creative Writing in Europe, from 1920 to 1940 (1943)

(The three books mentioned last were written directly in English, while the others are translations from the German.)

- As a journalist, critic and correspondent, I contributed to most of the leading democratic newspapers and reviews in pre-Hitler Germany, and, after 1933, to various periodicals in France, Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and so forth.

In this country, my articles were published in The Atlantic, Esquire, American Mercury, The Nation, Town & Country, The Survey Graphic, Saturday Review of Literature, Free World, Tomorrow, Mademoiselle, Chicago Sun (Book Section), and many others.

Also, I am experienced as an editor - having founded and edited two literary monthlies: "Die Sammlung", published in Amsterdam, Holland, from Sept. 1933 to September 1935, and "Decision", which appeared in N.Y. (Jan. 1941-Feb. 1942).

4. I was active also as a public speaker & radio commentator, in Europe as well as in this country, where I absolved several from-coast-to-coast tours, under the management of William B. Peakins, N.Y.C. My lectures were mostly dealing with conditions and current events in Europe, especially in Germany, and with my own experiences in the various European countries, and in my fight against Hitlerism.
5. My experiences as a dramatist, actor, and director go back to 1925, when my first play, "Anja & Esther", was produced in Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Vienna, ~~and other big German cities. I wrote several plays, some of which were produced~~ Rome, Zuerich, Copenhagen, and other European cities. Wrote several other plays in which I appeared as an actor. Later I collaborated with my sister Erika in her ^{Satanic Anti-Nazi} show "Die Pfeffermuehle" (The Peppermill) ~~a series of anti-Nazi sketches~~, which toured Europe (excluding Germany) with great success, ^{from} ~~in~~ 1933 to 1936.
6. My various activities in the Army, too, may be apt to prove ~~that~~ my qualification for the kind of work in question. Already during my basic training, at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, I appeared several times as a public speaker - ~~once~~ addressing big military and civilian audiences. Besides, I wrote a short one-act farce, "Nazi Orientation," upon request of the Special Service Officer, which was produced in the Field House, on the occasion of a great Regimental Show. - For the past three months I have been working at the Camp Crowder Post Public Relations Office - contributing several stories to every issue of the C.C. "Message" and assisting in the editorial work. I have also made several

Orientation speeches - some over the Post loud-speaker system; others for a large group of WACs, for the patients at the Station Hospital, etc.

Moreover, I initiated and organized War-Bond auction. (See newspaper clipping attached,) and helped organize library for German prisoners, at the Prisonery of War camp.

7. ^
8. References:

military:

Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public Relations Officer, C.C.
Lt.Col. Ernest Rosenberg, C.C.
Lt.Col. Henry M. Steele, Post Intelligence Officer, C.C.
Major John T. Phillips, Post Intelligence Officer,
Camp Ritchie, Md. (now overseas)
Major Julian H. Zimmerman, Adjutant, Camp Ritchie, Md.
Major Markey, Special Consultant Office, Camp J.T. Robinson
Capt. Martin F. Herz, First Mobile Radio Detachment (overseas)
Captain Bernard W. Mann, Special Service, C.C.
Lt. Gerald G. Cameron, Special Service, Camp Robinson
Lt. William A. Ransom, Special Service, C.C.

civilian:

Archibald MacLish, Librarian of Congress, Washington
Elmer Davis, O.W.I., Director, Washington D.C.
Douglas Miller, O.W.I., Director German Dept., Washington
Robert Sherwood, O.W.I., Director, Overseas Branch
Julian Green, O.W.I., French Dept., New York City
Albert Guerard, O.W.I., French Dept., N.Y.C.
Clifton Fadiman (literary critic), N.Y.C.
Hendrik Willem Van Loon (author)
Franz Werfel (author)
Frank Kingdom (author & lecturer; former president of
Newark University)
Clarence R. Decker, (President of University of Kansas City)
Joseph Brewer, (President of Olivet College, Michigan)
Max Reinhardt (theatrical director)
Bruno Walter (conductor)

7. Possible Activities; *with units stationed overseas.*

^
Orientation lectures (current events; psychological tactics
and conditions of the enemy, etc.)
Special classes in European history, geography, political
systems, etc.
German and French classes (grammar & conversation)
Editing Army newspaper
Contributing to other Army publications, such as "Yank"
Organizing, supervising library
Organizing entertainments (theater; music; film)

T/3 Klaus Mann (32697270)
840th Signal Service Bn.; Co.F.
(on temporary duty at
Post Public Relations Office)
Camp Crowder, Missouri

CASE HISTORY:

December 28, 1942: Inducted into the U.S. Army, at New York City.

January 4, 1943: Report for active duty, at Fort Dix, N.J.

February 2: Beginning of basic military training (8-week cycle), at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

About March 1: Interviewed by Major Weaver, from Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D.C., who informs me that I am selected for newly activated "combat propaganda" unit, on account of my special qualifications as a linguist and writer.

April 6: Transferred to Camp Ritchie, Maryland; assigned to First Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company.

April 28: Company alerted.

April 30: Promoted from private to T/3; sent to Baltimore, Md., by Post Intelligence Officer, for naturalization. Naturalization delayed.

May 1: Company moves out for Port of Embarkation; Commanding Officer promises me that I shall follow unit, as soon as I am naturalized.

June 13: Transferred to 825th Signal Repair Service Co., Camp Crowder, Mo.

July 1: V-Mail letter from Capt. Martin F. Herz. (See enclosed document.)

About July 15: Begin to work, on "temporary duty", for Lt.Col. E.I. Pratt, Post Public Relations Officer.

About August 20: Letter from Camp Ritchie Headquarters, to the effect that the "First Mobile" no longer is connected with MITC, but operates directly under the Chief Signal Officer.

About September 10: Second V-Mail letter from Capt. Herz.
(See enclosed document.)

September 25: Naturalized.

September 27: Submit application to Commanding Officer (Lt.

Frank Petritis) and send cable to Capt. Herz:

NATURALIZED HOPE REQUEST ME BY CABLE KLAUS MANN
(See enclosed document#.)

October 1: Send V-Mail letter to Capt. Herz, reaffirming my desire to rejoin "First Mobile."

About October 5: 825th Signal Repair Service Co. deactivated;
transferred to 840th Signal Service Bn., Co. F.

October 14: Second cable to Capt. Herz:

PLEASE CABLE WHETHER REQUESTED ME KLAUS MANN

Robert E. Sherwood,
Chief of Overseas Branch,
Office of War Information,
Social Security Building, 3rd & Independence Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C.

.....

As a rule, I am not in the habit of writing letters in behalf of my children; fortunately, they get along, in general, without any fatherly help. In this particular case, however, - namely, in the case of my son K. and his pending overseas assignment - I have decided to deviate from my traditional policy of non-intervention. For what he wants, and what I want for him, is not a favour, ~~not even a "break" or a special opportunity~~; ^{just} all he asks for is a reasonable chance to serve our cause, and the U.S. Army, as effectively as possible.

6-1- Since the beginning of the year he is a soldier - since May 1 a staff sergeant (or, to be more precise, a Technician Third Grade). The unit to which he was originally assigned - the First Radio Broadcasting Company - moved overseas, almost six months ago, but ~~he~~ my son - not yet being an American citizen, at that point - had to be left behind, in Camp Ritchie, Maryland. From there he was subsequently transferred to Camp Crowder, Missouri, where he has been working at the Post Public Relations Office for the past five months. About two months ago his ^{naturally} citizenship papers came through at last, ^{after the most} ~~and he is now a~~ ^{thorough investigations.} ~~naturalized citizen of this country.~~

~~Immediate~~ As soon as he was ^{naturalized} ~~made a citizen~~, K. tried everything to get himself re-transferred to his old outfit, now operating in North Africa or Italy. For it ^{was the} ~~had been the~~ definite understanding between him and the officers of the "First

a citizen
once naturalized,
Mobile" that ~~he~~ would rejoin the unit, ~~if and when he~~
This agreement was repeatedly confirmed, in the most cordial
which one of these officers
and emphatic terms, in the letters ~~Capt. Martin F. Herz~~ wrote
to my son from the other side.

His application for transfer, ~~has been~~ strongly endorsed by
General Prosser, ~~Senior~~ Commanding General of the Camp Crowder
Central Signal Corps Training Center, ~~and is now under consi-~~
through the regular channels to
Washington, where it is now under consideration.
~~deration in Washington.~~ For a number of weeks the impatient
applicant has been hoping, from day to day, for his orders to
come through at last. But ~~there seems to be another mysterious~~
there was no word from
Washington ... He knows is nervous, depressed. Not about
~~delay.~~

Now, you may wonder why I come with this story to you, of
all people. The reason is simple enough. My son has been in-
formed that his former unit, the First Mobile Radio Broadcasting
Company, has been amalgamated for all purposes and intents
with the overseas ~~branch~~ *set-up* of the Psychological Warfare Bureau.
And you are the chief of this branch.

decide the matter.
I am sure that a word from you could ~~be of decisive in-~~
fluence, under the circumstances. If my son's application is
still pending in Washington, your intervention may speed up
the slow-working apparatus of military routine. If the appli-
cation has been rejected in its present form, you might be
in a position to request my son's transfer to another unit
within the Psychological-Warfare set-up. The letter from Elmer
Davis seems to confirm his own belief (which I cannot but share)
that this field - it is in the field of Psychological Warfare
where his talents and experiences could be most effectively
used.

I shall greatly appreciate whatever you may be able to do in
this matter...

.... Sorry I did not see you during my short stay in W.
(- respectivel y: it was fun to see you, at that terrible
party....) With my best wishes for your important work,

P.S. My son's address is

T13

K.M.

(39697970)

is

Battalion

Office

Count. F. 840th Signal Training Battalion
Con special duty at Post Public Relations Office
Camp Crowder, Mo.



MADE IN ITALY

1774



Christmas Greetings

* * and good wishes

for the New-Year *

from the

Fifth Army in Italy

Bomb Damage

BY THE

R.A.F.

2

AN EXHIBITION OF ENLARGEMENTS
OF R.A.F. RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS

2

PUBLISHED BY

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

An Agency of the British Government

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

•

NEW YORK CITY

THIS EXHIBITION is, for the most part, a collection of reconnaissance photographs taken by day of areas which have been bombed by night. They are, in nearly every case, taken from more than five miles high. To most people they show the unusual view, *i.e.*, looking vertically downward from a great height. This gives a complete plan view. Nearly all photographic interpretation is done in this fashion, except that the interpreter has the advantage of using the stereoscopic instruments similar to the stereopticon box in this exhibition. This stereoscopic view brings all objects into relief, making it easier to find the damage shown in the photographs.

In nearly all the raids both high explosive (blast) and incendiary (fire) bombs are used, and two very different results are obtained, as the officer in charge of this exhibition will explain.

The following description of each photograph may help to explain some further details to be seen.

1. LUBECK. The first picture of Lubeck after it was raided shows a ground photograph, and it is a picture that most people can more readily appreciate. It shows masses of rubble and fallen masonry, smoking ruins, buildings with their roofs blown off and windows shattered.

2. LUBECK. The counterpart of the vertical photographs is seen in No. 2 toward the right hand top corner, where you see a white scarred area along a street. When you see these white scarred areas in other pictures, think back to the ground picture of Lubeck and it will be easier to understand what they look like on the ground.

3. A single incident caused by the devastation of one of the 4,000-lb. bombs is seen in this picture towards the right hand bottom corner. The white circular patch which measures about a hundred yards in diameter has been caused by a 4,000-lb. bomb. The buildings in this area are completely reduced to a

mass of rubble and, in an outer ring of about 350 yards in diameter, the surrounding buildings have been devastated by the effect of the blast. Fittings have been shaken loose, mains have been broken, fires broken out, windows blown out and roofs blown off. And this area totals something like twelve acres.

2. (*continued*). Returning to No. 2, one can see quite well the second type of damage mentioned: the damage from incendiaries. As the eye passes over the picture, one receives the impression of looking into open boxes and this is true, because the roofs and contents of all these buildings have been burned away, except in one little patch towards the bottom of the picture, where you see the bend of the canal. Note the honey-comb-like impression.

4. OSNABRUCK. *Before*. This important distribution center for the products of the Ruhr was very heavily hit. Here is shown the warehouse and storage area around the Kanalhafen—large sheds and stores on both sides of the canal.

5. OSNABRUCK. *After*. On both sides of the canal nearly all the stores and warehouses have disappeared—burnt out in most cases to the ground. In a few instances some brick walls remain. This canal dock is over 1,000 yards long.

6. & 7. COLOGNE. These show the administrative and shopping center of Cologne before and after the raid. The picture after the raid was taken some six days after, because for five days there was so much smoke blowing over Cologne that good photographs could not be taken.

The Cathedral is seen in the bottom left-hand corner of both of these photographs; it almost certainly was not damaged by high explosives, but equally certainly was damaged a little in one of the corners by incendiaries. Apart from the Cathedral, the after-the-raid picture shows a number of points where high explosive bombs have fallen. But perhaps more important, adding up area by area, you can trace out little groups of buildings burnt out, here and there, mainly in the left hand central region. Throughout the city the total area of devastation was 600 acres, or very nearly one square mile for this single raid. Cologne must

rank very high among the air raid devastated cities.

8. COLOGNE, a center of heavy industry, received a very heavy attack. It was on the occasion when Cologne was hit by the first thousand-bomber raid, that the theory of saturation bombing, developed by those responsible for planning these attacks, received its greatest support. The theory is to concentrate the main weight of an attack over the target in the shortest space of time possible, in an attempt to saturate defences of all kinds. On this occasion, a thousand airplanes swept over Cologne in ninety minutes. Apart from the high explosive bombs dropped, there were more than half a million 4-lb. incendiary bombs released and this, of course, resulted in a number of very heavy fires starting. The defence organization of Cologne was not able to cope with this. More than 250 factory buildings were destroyed in this attack alone. Here is what happened to one of them.

The upper panel shows a railway and freight wagon construction and repair shop. It measures 500 yards long. It is seen in the upper panel before the attack and in the lower panel after the attack where, except for a very small corner of it—the top right hand corner—it has been completely reduced to a mass of ashes and skeletons of buildings.

9. DUSSELDORF. In Dusseldorf there has been considerable damage. It is one of the centers of heavy industry—steel, engineering and motor plants. This picture shows the central area around the main railway station. These pictures are all enlargements and this particular picture has been enlarged from a portion of the original negative, about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and represents, therefore, a forty times enlargement. And yet, the detail is quite astonishing; the main railway to the top left can clearly be seen with the open driveway where taxis and cars will unload their passengers; and in the extreme top left hand corner the tracks on which the trains will stand are seen; in fact, there is one train with about four or five carriages to be seen. The platforms between are visible, and even the hand trucks used by the porters. A 4,000-lb. bomb has torn a large hole in the main railway building, and nearby are direct hits which have destroyed other subsidiary station buildings.

But perhaps the main damage seen in this picture has been caused by the incendiary bombs. Just adjacent to the station buildings, two complete blocks, measuring more than 100 x 200 yards, have been quite burnt out. In the shadow side, the telltale light-shade pattern, proving that the buildings here are empty, can be seen. Not only here, but scattered throughout the rest of the picture, one can pick up little areas where the buildings have been burnt out.

10. SAARBRUCKEN. This picture, taken of the important Saar town of Saarbrucken, will serve to remind you of the pattern that is left after these towns have been attacked with a mixture of high explosive and incendiary bombs. Towards the top of this picture can be seen regions where two 4,000-lb. high explosive bombs have fallen and completely devastated the areas at these points, leaving large white scarred regions. Throughout the rest of the picture, buildings have been burned out, and only the shells are left.

This, and others like it, are notable examples of the effects of bombing.

11. MAINZ. If one has appreciated what these vertical pictures show, this picture, taken after a heavy raid over Mainz, is really a terrible sight. One will understand that the white areas—a central white area can be seen and hard white fingers running out—are areas of devastation where high explosive bombs have fallen. In this particular section of Mainz, practically every building has been gutted. And in this picture, very clearly shown is the light-shade pattern of the sun shining down through the roof and out through the window holes.

11A. MAINZ. This photograph, taken three months after the raids, shows the destruction of public buildings, business and residential property extending over fifty-five acres in the center of the town. The devastation has been mostly by fire and many large buildings are seen gutted. The work of demolition has already begun and large areas have been cleared of buildings. Along the whole length of the street, occupying roughly the center of the picture, which was once a main thoroughfare, hardly a single building remains standing. The large building (top center) was the Town Theatre. The roof of the whole building has been destroyed. The

Town Hall and the Law Courts are also among the buildings destroyed in this area of devastation.

12. MAINZ. Mainz was attacked for a specific reason—it was one of the centers of German chemical industry—a very important war industry. And in this picture, in the top right hand corner, one of these chemical factories can be seen. It has been completely demolished in the central region, where a 4,000-lb. bomb has fallen, and right and left the two wing areas have been completely devastated by the blast. In this picture, at the very bottom, can be seen another industrial building completely gutted by fire.

13. KARLSRUHE. Very severe damage indeed was done to the industries of Karlsruhe. In all, over 300 acres were devastated. Among this were many factories similar to these: A large bomb, probably a 4,000-lb., has completely wrecked the factory to the left, while throughout the rest of the area a number of factory buildings are burnt out.

14. KARLSRUHE. In the inland dock area this was a specially spectacular item of damage; this enormous warehouse, still on fire nine days after the attack. The flames can be seen coming through the roof for more than 100 yards.

15. ROSTOCK (Heinkel Factory). This is the factory where the Heinkel bomber airplanes are made. To give you an idea of size, the site measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. The most important building is the large one seen in the right hand bottom corner, and you can see that it has been hit a number of times. The roof has been pierced and great damage was caused when the bombs exploded inside. Below this building is a little row, a dark row, of cigar-shaped objects. These are the fuselages of airplanes which stood on the assembly lines and have been dragged out in an attempt to salvage them. And about the building you can see a portion of another row. These are a little more complete with their rudders fitted. And around the building you can see quantities of aircraft in further stages of assembly.

To the left, at the bottom of the picture, there is a building with a wintry appearance about its roof. This is because it has been severely blasted, and undoubtedly disorgan-

ized internally as well. Immediately below it, on what was a vacant piece of ground, you can see a mass of stores and equipment, probably gathered from this and other buildings in the area. Throughout this area, important buildings have been burned and otherwise destroyed.

In the central region there is a cluster of four important workshops quite burnt out and towards the top left hand corner another long row burnt; next door to that another important complex; and, in fact, damage can be seen throughout the picture. We know that the production here was held up for several months, and only recently has the damage to the main important shed been made good.

The curious zigzag structures are slit trenches—open slit trenches—air raid protection for the personnel working in this factory. Providing the people in them kept below the level of the blast, they would provide quite a measure of protection.

Two of the buildings in the top right hand corner have been camouflaged by the method of tying strips of netting from the eaves in a sloping direction to the ground in an attempt to break up the shadows and to hide the building outline. But the shadows are still clearly seen and the building outline as well, so that a high level bomber or a reconnaissance camera is not outwitted by this method of camouflage. However, this camouflage undoubtedly would be of assistance against a low level bombing attack.

16. NUREMBERG. Here is another example of destroying carefully selected industrial targets. Here you see factory buildings wiped out by fire and blast. Notice how distinct is each type of damage.

16A. NUREMBERG. Look closely at this large building. The main workshop of *Siemens Schuckert* in Nuremberg. It shows well the destruction brought about by a huge fierce fire. The center of the shop has lost its roof and the main girders are bent or have collapsed. Smoke is still issuing from the smouldering remains. Many other industrial plants were hit in this March raid, including the M.A.N. Works, the railway workshops and an aero-engine factory.

17. WILHELMSHAVEN. This photograph, taken some eight months before the raid,

shows the storage huts and other buildings which later were devastated by the raid. It can be seen that the sheds are supplied by a system of railways connected with the main Wilhelmshaven line.

18. WILHELMSHAVEN. Pilots returning from the Wilhelmshaven raid reported huge explosions in the dock area. This photograph shows that their bombs fell across an ammunition dump and caused the material in the storage huts to explode. Every hut has been wrecked and large craters are visible, the larger being seventy feet across and the ground disturbance at the bottom center of the picture extending over 200 feet. An area of approximately 120 acres has been devastated by the force of the explosion and nearly every building in the neighborhood of the dump has been affected, some completely shattered. The material stored in the huts was probably small arms ammunition, shells or possibly mines. A large building in the top right has been damaged, although protected by heavy blast walls.

19. POISSY. The Matford Works at Poissy in Nos. 19 and 20 were also raided for similar reasons. No. 19 is an oblique photograph taken at the time of an earlier bombing raid, and shows light calibre bombs bursting on the roof of this very large industrial building. This building had been designed and built before the war with a very thick concrete roof and was thought to be bombproof. The reconnaissance photographs taken after this raid showed a disappointing amount of damage, and a later raid, in which the aircraft carried 4,000-lb. bombs was made. The pictures after this raid were much more encouraging.

20. POISSY. This picture shows the damage that was wrought on that raid. The large building that was seen in an oblique view in No. 19 is seen here in vertical view in the lower right hand corner. Further orientation can be obtained by noting and tracing the course of a light railway curving out of the picture towards the left beside a tank standing on a tall tower. The same curving railway can be seen in the vertical picture, as well as the water tower, shown up by the shadow that it is casting.

Most of the damage caused in this raid has been to the single large important build-

ing. Numerous large holes can be seen in the roof and one must judge of the damage that has been caused when these bombs have exploded inside and blast has overturned presses and put out of alignment lathes and other machinery. We do know that the production of this particular factory was also severely held up for many months.

21. GENOA. This picture is the single example in this exhibition of a photograph taken at night. It is taken over Genoa and shows the target lit by fires, started by previous bombers over the target. The white splotches are the fires, and one can perhaps sense the smoke drifting past. It should be pointed out that to get to Genoa on a bombing attack or later on a reconnaissance sortie involves a round trip of 2,000 miles, with the Alps to be crossed twice at very high altitude, and the pilots have to endure, for a very long portion of their journey, temperatures as low as fifty degrees below zero. It is a tribute to the stamina of the men and the machines that they can stand these conditions.

22. GENOA. Here is a portion of Genoa in the dock region. It shows the important naval fitting-out works, the Ansaldo Works. At the very top of the picture the Italian liner, the *Roma*, is seen in process of being converted to an aircraft carrier. The large flat flight deck, characteristic of these vessels, has already been fitted. The large sheds—the naval sheds important in carrying out this conversion work—immediately below it have been gutted for over $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length by fire. Slightly below the *Roma*, and a little to the left, can be seen two submarines in dry dock. Many other points of damage can be seen in the dock area.

23. GENOA. This shows you Genoa as the reconnaissance camera depicts it after the smoke of a bombing attack has blown away, and when a suitable day has arrived. This particular picture was taken from a height of 32,000 feet, or six and one-quarter miles in the air, and yet very astonishing detail can be seen. In the top right hand corner, for example, there is a statue and one can see quite clearly by the shadow that the statue casts that it is a statue of a man on a horse. The man, the horse's head, the horse's legs and the sweep of the horse's tail can be

clearly seen. By this statue, and more clearly in the lower left hand corner, people can be seen moving about the streets and in the open places. In one or two instances, where these are men, they can be seen in the act of taking a stride with the light passing between their legs.

Genoa was attacked to deny to the Italians and the Germans the use of a very important port of supply to their Libyan and African front. This picture, taken over the administrative center, shows that approximately fifty percent of this area has been devastated by fire. And other detail allows us to infer that the attack has been successful in holding up the work of a port. For example, just above the statue in the top right hand corner is a dark stain. This is a sheet of water lying in the open square, which means that water mains have been broken—and water is a very important facility to any city. Although figures of people can be seen moving about their business, in Genoa there are no signs of traffic, or street cars, and this implies that the power facilities have been severely hampered. Without power for operating heavy cranes and moving stores and goods about the quayside, the work of a port is severely hindered.

24. EINDHOVEN. This photograph, taken by one of the aircraft attacking the factory, shows many of the buildings ablaze and smoke and flames from the large numbers of incendiary bombs showered upon the target. The large building on the left, which was engaged in the manufacture of lamps, appears to be well alight. The chimney in the left center adjoins the boiler house, which is also on fire. Later photographs showed that many of the factory buildings, including the lamp factory and boiler house, had been severely damaged and the chimney appeared inactive.

24A. EINDHOVEN. This fine photograph, taken shortly after a concentrated and successful daylight attack by *Bostons*, *Venturas* and *Mosquitos* of Bomber Command in December 1942, shows clearly the effects of accurate bombing on a large industrial plant. The roof of a Components Building has been hit and clouds of smoke are pouring out of the multi-story radio assembly shops adjoining. Sheds, possibly used for storage, are seen to be well ablaze and the store room for

paper and cardboard is also alight. The Philips Radio factories at Eindhoven in Holland are known to be making radio parts for Germany and the damage caused in a number of daylight attacks must have considerably affected output.

25. TOURS (Railway Workshops). The attacks on the railway workshops took place on February 14th, 15th, and 18th, 1943. This photograph, taken three weeks later, shows the damage caused by the raid to the main shops and to a number of smaller workshops. Note the filled-in craters on the railway lines and hits on one of the main thoroughfares.

26. ESSEN. It is estimated that in the fully built-up central area of Essen alone, which extends over 160 acres, nearly 1,000 commercial and residential blocks, public buildings and tenement houses were destroyed in the raid of March 5th, 6th, 1943. In the northern area of the town, as a result of this and two further raids in March, hundreds of wooden huts and dwellings housing workers employed at Krupps and other factories, were burnt to the ground. The Gas Works and Electric Power Station were both hit and severely damaged and nearly all the main railway lines were cut and much rolling stock destroyed.

27. ESSEN (Krupps Armaments Works). Reconnaissance aircraft returning for a sortie flown immediately after a heavy attack often bring back exciting news of the enormous fires they see burning in the target area. A photograph of this kind amply justifies such a report and reveals at once the havoc wrought to a large industrial plant. In this photograph of the Krupps Works at Essen, the rolling stock shop has been destroyed and is still burning in two places, one an oil fire. The smaller rolling stock shop and the locomotive tender shop are both severely damaged by fire. The machine and wire rolling mills are largely destroyed and the great locomotive works covering twenty acres well alight.

28. ESSEN (Krupps Armament Works). Aerial photographs taken after the devastating raids in March of this year clearly reveal the extensive damage to this enormous factory in the Ruhr. Here destruction or damage can be seen to the vehicle building shop,

light railway shop, press shop, sheet metal shop and machine shops.

Of the total population of 670,000 people in Essen, more than 75,000 are employed in the works of Friederich Krupp, the largest individual armaments and heavy engineering plant in Germany. As a result of three heavy raids on Essen by aircraft of Bomber Command in March this year, approximately 100 acres of workshops and other buildings were totally destroyed or severely damaged. This enlargement of a portion of the central area of the works shows how thoroughly the R.A.F. did their work. Hardly a building has escaped damage in some form or other.

29. STETTIN (Pommerensdorf). The area outlined shows the boundary of an important chemical factory covering sixty-seven acres completely devastated in the highly successful raid on the night of April 20th, 21st, 1943.

Reconnaissance photographs, taken the day following the attack on Stettin (April 20th, 21st, 1943), showed a great fire burning in the Chemical Products factory at Pommerensdorf, a highly important works producing fertilizers, superphosphates, chloride of lime and nitric acid. Further photographs, taken on the 22nd of April, revealed the whole of the factory buildings burned out, and some of the factory sheds still smouldering. Many store sheds are seen to be razed, leaving only the outlines of their floors marked out on the ground.

30. STETTIN (Pommerensdorf). The areas outlined show three factories in a highly industrialized area of South Stettin very severely damaged as a result of the raid by aircraft of Bomber Command on the night of April 20th, 21st, 1943. Two factories produce edible oils and the third manufactures catalysts.

The photograph shows a small part of the area in the south part of Stettin mainly industrial, hundreds of acres of which were destroyed or very severely damaged in the heavy raid on the port during the night of April 20th, 21st, 1943. The area marked "A" (Paul Julius Stahlberg Oelfabrik) shows the devastation of an edible oil factory with a capacity of 75,000 tons per annum. It produced oil and varnishes from rape seed, linseed, palm oil kernels and soya beans and has its own branch canal to the River Oder

and its own Power Plant, now destroyed. Notice the heavy pall of black smoke coming away from the main buildings, a certain indication of burning oil. Adjoining it the area marked "B" (A. H. Zander) is another oil factory, the whole of which has been burnt out. This had a combined oil and flour mill and produced edible oils for food purposes, residues being used for cake or meal for fodder. Notice the large circular holder probably an oil reservoir lidless and empty. The third factory marked "C" (Didier Werke A.G.) produces catalysts and it too has been very severely damaged by fire, many sheds having been gutted or razed to the ground. These three factories covered more than sixty acres of ground.

31. BERLIN. Very severe damage to the railway works at Schoneberg resulted from the attack on Berlin by aircraft of Bomber Command on the night of March 1st, 2nd, 1943. Besides the almost total destruction of the main repair works over an area of twenty-five acres, the engine repair shops of Klockner-Humboldt Deutz A.G. were severely damaged by high explosives and a small chemical works was partly destroyed. Adjoining this is a works engaged in making machines and office equipment, the sheds and offices of which were hit.

32. BERLIN. This shows a part of the closely built-up area in Wilmersdorf which suffered severely in the attack by aircraft of Bomber Command on the night of March 1st, 2nd, 1943. Many blocks of flats, offices and shops were destroyed by fire and high explosives, or had their top floors gutted. One area of devastation centered on the *Prager Platz* covered nineteen acres and this photograph, taken more than a fortnight after the raid, shows demolition work in progress. Other buildings in the vicinity have been less severely damaged and in some cases temporary roof repairs have been effected.

33. MOEHNE DAM. This photograph was taken before the attack—notice the tremendous wall of the dam and the boom defence guarding it—also the power station situated below the wall.

34. MOEHNE DAM. After the attack by Lancaster Bombers on May 17th, 1943, from

a very low height. This shows a breach of about 200 feet wide. Most of the water in the lake has been drained away but water is still pouring through the breach. The foam and disturbed water below the breach cover the space where the power station once stood. The water draining from the lake overflowed and destroyed the dam surrounding the compensating basin. The floods swept down the valleys from this dam and the Eder Dam, which was also breached, and flooded the countryside right down and into Kassel, thirty miles away.

35. U-BOAT. This shows a very complete sequence of pictures giving an attack on a U-boat as it is about its work at sea. The first of these shows depth charges being dropped from a *Whitley* Bomber. The second in these shows the splash as it enters the water just ahead of the advancing U-boat; the conning tower of the U-boat can be seen just behind the splash. The third of these pictures shows the moment of detonation, and the spray is completely obscuring the U-boat. By this time, of course, the bomber has swept on ahead, and has had to turn and come down low again to complete this sequence. In the fourth picture, a portion of the submarine can be seen as it is trying to submerge. The white around it is from the escaping air as it is blowing its tanks. By the time the bomber has come down low enough to get a large scale photograph the U-boat has been forced to the surface again and air is escaping from around the conning tower region, which shows that this submarine is in its death throes. The final picture merely shows only a frothy oily debris on the surface, and the submarine is finished.

36. SCHNEIDER WORKS AT LE CREUSOT. Here you see part of the target area and some of the damage. In the lower left hand corner, you see a very large and important workshop concerned with the manu-

facture of locomotives so important to the German industry, and this shed has been completely devastated. To the right centrally is another large assembly shop completely wrecked, and buildings towards the top of this picture have been damaged either by hits, blast or burning. This is only a portion of the target area, and we know from a consideration of the whole of the pictures taken that this target was very well looked after from the bombing point of view.

37. LANCASTERS OVER FRANCE. The war has produced some very fine aerial pictures and one of these is No. 37. The Schneider concern, which is equivalent in France of the Krupps armament factory at Essen, and which produced heavy forgings, large naval guns and locomotives. It was known to be working for the Germans and it was the subject of a daring daytime or dusk attack by ninety-four heavy four-engined *Lancaster* Bombers. They swept out at treetop height; they formed up over their target and with great precision released their bombs.

On the way out, one of the crew in the middle of this formation saw to right and left such a large number of these heavy four-engined bombers that he took this photograph.

There are forty-five planes in this picture; the others, of course, are on his other wing. They are sweeping across occupied France at treetop height and one can only half appreciate the emotions and feelings of the small provincial French town as nearly a hundred of these four-engined bombers swept over with a roar of more than 500,000 horsepower at less than 400 feet.

38. These are the bombers which carry out these telling blows on German war industries. The particulars are given to each type. Note the tremendous range, speed and bomb-carrying capacity of the four-engined types—all specially designed and built for this work.

CO. C 72 BN 15 REG

CAMP

Joseph T. Robinson

FACTS ABOUT CAMP ROBINSON

History: Camp Robinson is located eight miles north of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas.

Its site was occupied in World War I by bustling Camp Pike, where more than 75,000 men were in training at one time. Little Rock, distinguished now as the birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur and Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, was quick to participate in the first World War. In 1917 its citizens brought to this section both an officers' training camp and a big camp for enlisted men. The camp was named for Brigadier General Zebulon M. Pike, United States Army, noted explorer, whose name also is borne by Pike's Peak.

The present camp was named for the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson, United States Senator from Arkansas for 24 years, and Majority Leader in the Senate until his death in 1937. A small part of old Camp Pike was retained after World War I, serving as training grounds for the Arkansas National Guard. To this was added a tract of 30,000 acres leased late in 1940. Tents, replaced by the present hutments, rose for 25,000 men in 1940, and other quarters have been added since then. The first major occupant of the new camp was the 35th Division, National Guard troops called to Federal Service. In January, 1942, the two Replacement Centers—Branch Immaterial and Medical—were established.

Many soldiers remember Camp Robinson as a beautiful place. Its fine trees are unusual. It is fortunate also in having the hospitable city of Little Rock as its nearest neighbor.

— 2 —

General Information

Post Exchanges: There is a Post Exchange near your organization in which you will find ample stocks of merchandise, cigarettes, candy, magazines, soft drinks, and sandwiches. Each Exchange also has a barber shop and a tailor shop. Profits of the Exchanges are spent for the benefit of the enlisted men.

Camp Newspaper: The "Camp Robinson News" is one of the best Army newspapers published. It is distributed free through the Orderly Rooms of the companies and detachments.

The Daily Bulletin, posted on company bulletin boards each afternoon, contains all official announcements as well as an entertainment calendar.

Service Club: The Service Club, located on Nebraska Avenue, just west of 16th Street, is open days and evenings for enlisted men. It has a cafeteria, library, and an auditorium where men may dance and play games. Writing tables, stationery, and floor games are available, free of charge. Some form of entertainment is provided every evening for the soldiers and their guests. There are also public telephones with operators in attendance evenings and Sundays.

A new Service Club will be completed about February 1, which also will have telephones attended by operators.

Company Dayrooms: All Companies have dayrooms, furnished attractively and containing couches, easy chairs, writing facilities, radios, and games. These dayrooms supplement the facilities at the Service Clubs.

— 3 —

Theaters: Five theaters in the camp present the latest first-run motion pictures. Programs are announced in the Daily Bulletins.

Admission costs 15 cents cash, or 12 cents by coupon book.

Field House: The new Field House is open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. It is large enough to accommodate three basketball games at the same time, and is fully equipped for all athletic and gymnastic sports. There are lockers and showers and bleacher seats for spectators.

Soldiers' Arena: The new open air theater beside the Field House seats 10,000 persons. It is available for shows, sports events such as boxing and wrestling matches, and for concerts, and lectures.

Post Office: A centrally-located Post Office, open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m., has stamps, money orders, War Bonds, and other postal services. There is a mail call twice each day in each company.

Express Office: A Camp Express Office is located in Warehouse 100, Louisiana Avenue between 8th and 10th Streets, and is open from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

The American Red Cross: Red Cross Headquarters at Camp Robinson are located in the white colonial building adjacent to the Guest House. The Red Cross performs many valuable services for the enlisted man. A branch is also maintained at the Station Hospital.

Medical Services: Medical infirmaries are open daily and on Sundays and holidays.

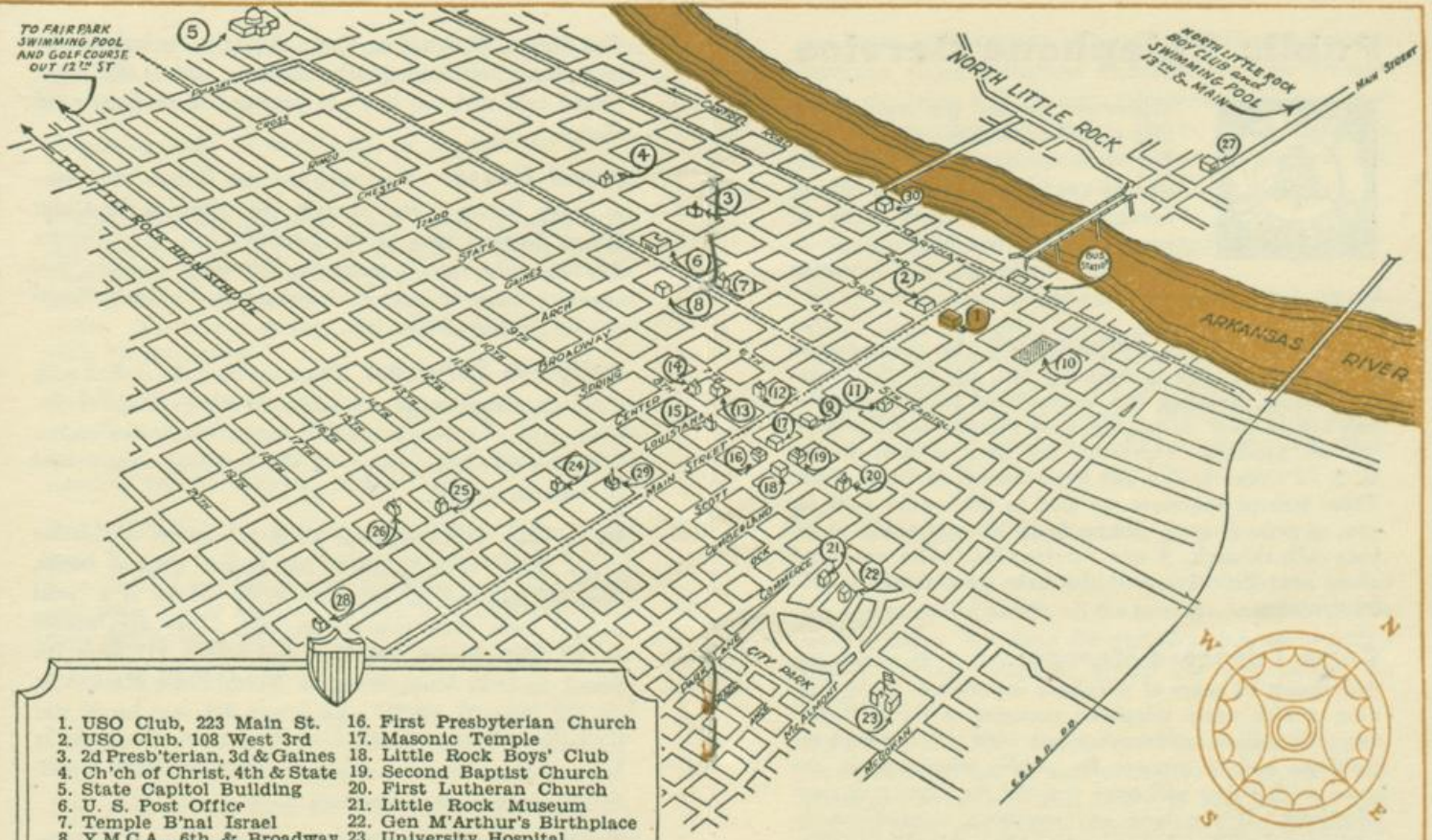
The Station Hospital at Camp Robinson is one of the best Army Hospitals in the country, with 1,500 beds. Dental care and eye care are provided in well-equipped clinics.

Guest House: Your relatives and friends who come to Camp Robinson may remain over night at the Guest House, located next to the Service Club on Nebraska Avenue. The rate is nominal. Whenever possible, you should arrange to meet your visitors at the Guest House or the Service Clubs.

Religious Services: There are chapels, staffed with Chaplains representing practically every religious denomination. Services are conducted regularly, and a complete schedule appears in the camp newspaper and on bulletin boards.

U. S. O.: There are four U. S. O. centers in Greater Little Rock, with facilities for games, dances, books, showers, and special entertainments. Make it a point to visit them when you are on pass. They are located at 223 Main Street, 108 West 3rd Street, 112 East 7th Street, and on Main Street in North Little Rock. At any of these U. S. O. centers you can get maps and information about Little Rock. The U. S. O. center at 3rd and Main Streets has public telephones with experienced operators in attendance.

Transportation: Bus transportation is available to Little Rock, the fare one-way being 15 cents, or 25 cents round-trip. Busses arrive at the camp at 15-minute intervals, and more frequently during the evening and night hours. They make regular stops at all Post Exchanges.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. USO Club, 223 Main St. | 16. First Presbyterian Church |
| 2. USO Club, 108 West 3rd | 17. Masonic Temple |
| 3. 2d Presb'terian, 3d & Gaines | 18. Little Rock Boys' Club |
| 4. Ch'ch of Christ, 4th & State | 19. Second Baptist Church |
| 5. State Capitol Building | 20. First Lutheran Church |
| 6. U. S. Post Office | 21. Little Rock Museum |
| 7. Temple B'nai Israel | 22. Gen M'Arthur's Birthplace |
| 8. Y.M.C.A., 6th & Broadway | 23. University Hospital |
| 9. USO Club, 112 E. 7th | 24. First Baptist Church |
| 10. Territorial Capitol | 25. Greek Orthodox Cathedral |
| 11. Christ Episcopal Church | 26. Trinity Episcopal Church |
| 12. St. Andrew's Cathedral | 27. USO Club, Main St., N.L.R. |
| 13. City Library | 28. 1st Church Christ, Sci'tist |
| 14. First Methodist Church | 29. First Christian Church |
| 15. Temple Agudath Achim | 30. Robinson Mem. Auditor'm |

LITTLE ROCK

1 USO Club at 223 Main St. Has
Telephones Attended by Operators

Public Telephone Service



Wherever you see this sign, you'll find a public telephone to serve you. For your convenience, these telephones are located at various places around the camp where many of you gather in your leisure time—in recreation buildings, the reception

center, and in the Service Club.

Attended Public Telephones: In the entrance of the Service Club in Building 410, and in the Reception Center, Building 865, experienced telephone operators are on duty during the busy evening hours and all day on Sundays. Operators are also on duty at the U. S. O. center at 3rd and Main Streets in Little Rock. These trained operators are glad to place your calls for you, to make change, and to do all in their power to get your calls through. A new Service Club, to be completed about next February, will also have telephones attended by operators.

Camp Telephone Manager: D. T. Huie, who has had almost 25 years of telephone experience, is the full-time civilian camp telephone manager at Camp Robinson. His duties are to assist you with public telephone problems and to arrange for public telephones in the camp so that they will serve you and the other men most effectively. If you have any questions, suggestions, or criticisms, he'll be glad to receive them. Mr. Huie's office is in Building 40, 7th and Missouri Avenues.

Long Distance Service During Wartime

Sometimes long distance telephone calls are delayed. If that happens to you, we hope you will understand we

are doing our level best to handle all calls as quickly as possible. Many telephone highways are now crowded with war calls—calls to train soldiers and sailors, and to supply them with guns, tanks, planes, ships and bullets. With the whole nation rushing to get things done fast, we're handling the largest volume of calls in history.

Some Delays During the Busiest Hours

We're sorry about delays on calls. We'd like to handle all of them promptly, but at some hours, particularly after 7 p. m., the volume is so great that some delays are bound to occur. Calls to the far distant cities are the ones most likely to be delayed. Reduced rates are in effect all day on Sundays. Calls spread over the weekends can help to relieve the after 7 p. m. periods.

Telephone Materials Are Scarce

In ordinary times we'd build enough lines and install the equipment to handle all the calls the American people want to make. But these are wartimes, and the materials needed for the telephone system are now needed for munitions.

Copper is the key material in the telephone system. No other metal can be used as successfully to carry telephone conversations. But copper is also used for cartridges. When you shoot a machine gun for four minutes, for example, you shoot away 30 pounds of copper—enough to build a telephone line a mile and a half long!

So we are having to get along with the telephone lines we already have. We've made the choice now to "*shoot more and talk less!*"

Telephone Suggestions

You can help speed up your calls and possibly save money, if you will observe the following suggestions:

1. Try to avoid the busiest hours of the day, particularly immediately after 7 p. m. Remember that the reduced rates are in effect all day Sundays.
2. Choose between the cheaper Station-to-Station service and the higher priced Person-to-Person type of call. (The Little Rock telephone directory describes both.)
3. Find out the rate, so you can have the right amount of change. Maps displayed near most camp booths will show you the approximate rate, or the rate to the city you are calling may be listed on the inside front cover of the directory. It is desirable that you have the correct amount of change in nickels, dimes and quarters for Long Distance calls from any public telephone.
4. Place your call by number if you know it. You'll get faster service. Out-of-town directories are available at the attended switchboards.
5. WAIT FOR THE DIAL TONE, before dialing. The tone is the equipment's way of asking "Number, please?" If you dial before hearing the dial tone, you may get a wrong number.
6. Speak clearly and distinctly, with your lips within one-half inch of the telephone mouthpiece. It is not necessary to shout. A normal tone is best.
7. If your call does not go through while you are in a booth, please stay close by, or place your call again later, whichever the operator asks you to do.
8. If a call for someone else should come through while you are in a booth, please call him to the telephone.
9. If others are waiting to make calls, please limit your conversation so that they too may talk.

HOW YOU MAY BE REACHED AT CAMP ROBINSON BY TELEPHONE

One thing more! Just in case your folks need to reach you by telephone, please let them know how you can be called.

Your correct mailing address is sufficient information, as it includes your complete name, company, battalion, and regiment. All incoming calls are handled by the camp Signal Officer's staff. When you are notified who is calling you, go at once to any public telephone and call the operator or the number given you.

List of Telephone Numbers Frequently Called

NAME OF PERSON	CITY	TELEPHONE NO.

For your convenience, public telephones attended by operators during evenings and all day Sundays, are provided in the Service Club in Building 410 and in the Reception Center, Building 865. Please remember, too, that the camp telephone manager is right here in the camp. He will help you with any telephone problem. Don't hesitate to look him up at his office at 7th and Missouri Avenues, Building 40.



SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

11-42

! Special Delivery



Mrs. Klaus Mann

Women's Club - House



211 East Franklin Street

Richmond
Va.

Wans
A-21 #4

The Bedford
118 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

502



RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS TO
STATE OF NEW YORK
VETERANS BONUS BUREAU
Department of Taxation and Finance
1875 NORTH BROADWAY
ALBANY 4, N. Y.



REGISTERED

49820

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Application

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Consulate General
Naples, Italy

T/5 KLAUS MANN
Hq. 7th Replacement Depot
A.P.O. 372,
U.S. Army.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

HUTCHINS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

BUY U. S. SAVINGS	PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
BONDS	
ASK YOUR POSTMASTER	

KUD4

KM D4

Special Delivery
to steamer

Switzerland

S.S. "Normandie"

Mr. Klaus Mann

Schied haldenstrasse 33

Küsnacht

bei Zürich



Forwarded for Mr. Klaus Mann

The Bedford
118 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK



WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

2679 Hq Co PWB Orhd
Unit No 8, APO 512
U S Army

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

T/3 Klaus Mann, 32697270
~~PWB Hq 6th Army APO 464~~
U S Army

~~TAC HQ.~~
~~PWB - 8th ARMY~~
ROME

Not to be opened by the desk

Essential WD Mail

[Signature]
Maj Inf Pers O

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300



S/Sergeant Klaus Mann
825th Signal Repair Service Comp.
Camp Crowder, Missouri