U.S. ARMY IN OCCUPATION
WORLD WAR II

A Working Bibliography of MHI Sources

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GENERAL SOURCES


Guides to specific aspects of CA operations; indexed in FM 26-1 (Oct 1948), pp. 139-40.


EUROPEAN THEATER

Anders, Winfred H. Papers. 1 Box. Arch.
230 letters to his mother, May 1943-Dec 1945; he served principally with a military
government detachment in Germany, Mar-Dec 1945.

Novel of occupied Germany & US military government.

Flory, Lester D. Papers. 1 Box. Arch.
Memoirs, official correspondence & reports re US Forces in Austria, 1945-46.

See his more complete manuscript diary, Arch.

McSherry, Frank. Papers. Arch.
Includes material on CAMG, SHAEF.

Moore, Bob. "The Western Allies and Food Relief to the Occupied Netherlands, 1944-1945."

USA crimes against French civilians.

Templeton, Payne. Papers. 1 Box. Arch.
Memoirs, personal correspondence, clippings & memorabilia cover his 1943-46 service
with civil affairs-military government in training and ETO.

U.S. Army. 1st European Civil Affairs Regiment. 1st ECA Reg’t in United Kingdom, France,
Title on protective covering: 1st European Civil Affairs regimental history.


#1901-E4.1945.

Offenbach am Main, Germany: 1946. 54 p. #1901-F13.1946.

and Other Cultural Institutions in Germany. ASF Manual M 356-17, Aug 1944. 131 p.
Includes index.
EUROPEAN THEATER-Economic Exploitation

On U.S. exploitation of Natural Resources see the following planning studies of possible U.S. military harvesting and mining of Europe's wood and coal:


The first-listed study above indicates that civil affairs officers held responsibility for negotiations concerning coal output. A cursory survey of our civil affairs documents pertaining to coal production in Northwest Europe disclosed that:

-Two divisions of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces had responsibilities for coal supplies: the G-4 and G-5, both of which had Petroleum and Fuel Sections. Whereas G-4 concerned itself about coal imports, G-5 dealt with indigenous production. (Donnison, cited below, p. 397).

One of the objectives of military government was to acquire materials and supplies not only for the local population, but, with higher priority, for Allied military forces. (Handbook, Chap 17, p. 8).

Civil Affairs detachments themselves did not directly employ the necessary local miners. General Purchasing Agents and Engineers filled the labor need, perhaps sometimes with Allied troops, even though no evidence of Engineer troops actually operating mines was found. (General Board Study No 33, p. 33).

Maintaining adequate supplies of coal for military operations was a constant problem. Certain miners in Belgium threatened strikes. US Military Government officers sought to avoid direct intervention, asking SHAESF headquarters to put pressure on the Belgian government. (Maginnis, pp. 160 ff)
See also:

  See Chap XXII.


Related items are military government handbooks for Germany, similar to the Austrian edition; a Donnison Study on British Military Administration in the East (D802.A2.H67v1), which mentions British take-over of Borneo oilfields (p. 260); and a collection of documents edited by Harry Coles and Alfred K. Weinberg, entitled Civil Affairs: Soldiers Become Governors, (USAWWII series) (D769.A533v8pt6).

See also:
- Bibliographies on occupation of Austria & Germany and Art Treasures & MFAA in Art.

EUROPEAN THEATER-Case Study on Sarreguemines, France

[In 1981, the Institute was queried on the experience of one town in southern France. The following bit was the result of research in various pertinent sources, and serves as an example of details that can be uncovered by diligent pursuit of holdings here]

US Seventh Army invaded southern France, Aug 1944, Major Robert H. Bennett was one of the four officers assigned to its G-5 section. In Oct 1944, a civil affairs detachment was assigned to the 44th Infantry Division, including MAJ Bennett, presumably in charge. (He was later killed in action, Apr 1945). See:


The town of Sarreguemines was liberated, 6-12 Dec 1944, by units of the Third US Army, namely, the 35th Infantry Division and elements of the 6th Armored Division. The following sources describe the operation and include a few pertinent photos:


See index.


In late Dec 1944, Seventh Army assumed responsibility for the Sarreguemines area, replacing Third Army which had been diverted to the relief of Bastogne. The 44th Infantry Division, under XV Corps, having relieved the 35th Infantry Division by 22 Dec, remained in the sector until Mar 1945. For a brief period, 21-27 Mar 1945, Seventh Army established its command post at Sarreguemines. See:


Daily summaries and other records of the civil affairs detachment at Sarreguemines should be in the custody of NARA. MAJ Bennett's service record, if extant, is held at the National Personnel Records Center. His record of course, would be subject to privacy law and policy restrictions.


See esp pp. 207-248. Photo of MAJ Bennett included in end section.


**MEDITERRANEAN THEATER**

US Army in Occupation, WW2


McSherry, Frank. Papers. Arch.

Includes material on CAMG Sicily, Italy and at SHAEF.

ASIA/PACIFIC THEATER


Wolfe, cited above. DD257.A68

See also:

-Bibliographies on Occupied Japan in Japan; Philippines/WWII-Liberation; Germany 1944-1949 & Germany Since 1949.