

P. 210.6a - Army (U.S.) Orientation
Program.

111
Colonel Frank Dorn, FA
Assistant Commandant
Army Information School
Carlisle Barracks
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Report on
Displaced Persons
307
29 AUG 1946

Dear Colonel Dorn:

This will acknowledge your communication of 19 August with reference to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's cooperating with the Army Information School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania in providing a speaker for the Army's Information-Education program early in October.

We are extremely pleased that arrangements have been effectuated to permit UNRRA and the Army to approach the mutual problem of Displaced Persons in a more informed manner and we shall do our utmost to provide the type of information most needed in your school.

As you no doubt know, this Administration is in process of liquidation and for that reason it may not be possible to continue this arrangement beyond the first of the year. However, up to that time, we shall be very happy to arrange for a representative to speak on the displaced persons aspect of our program.

Since discussions have been held with Major Charles A. Hill, Military Government Division, FMGO, with reference to similar arrangements in providing a speaker, I should like, if possible, for you and Major Hill to coordinate the dates so that our representative could perform both tasks at the same time.

I assume you will inform us of the specific date early in October, at which time our representative will proceed to Carlisle.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Acting Director General



29062/p

FORM AD-2

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To: Mr. Brown

Bureau of Inquiry

DATE

20 Aug

ROOM NO.

~~216~~☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

307

Xr6

REMARKS

Please put my reply in my signature. I approved of this project when first forward by Mr. Heford, but subject to the provision that it would not be grounds for retention of personnel under "Roundup Plan"

From:

Rovels

ROOM NO.



ARMY INFORMATION SCHOOL
CARLISLE BARRACKS
CARLISLE, PA.

FD/fek



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Brigadier General Lowell W Rooks
Chief Executive Officer, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D C



Dear General Rooks:

On a recent visit to Washington, Lt Colonel Herzberg, Director of the Information-Education Department at this School, contacted Mr Charles H Alspach and Mr S K Jacobs of your Reparations and Welfare Division. In discussing the relationship between UNRRA and the Army, they agreed that a logical indoctrinational approach is through the Army's Information-Education program.

I feel that this appears practicable, and to implement the discussion, am writing to ask if you can send a speaker to Carlisle Barracks to address the present I-E class. His theme should be your decision, and depending on your desires can include confidential material. If you agree with this proposal, I suggest that your speaker come to the School early in October. Carlisle is a three-hour drive from Washington.

Your comments on this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely,


FRANK DORN
Colonel, FA
Assistant Commandant



FORM AD-2

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Mr. Heisl

DATE

8/20

ROOM NO.

526☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE*Bldg A*☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☒ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

From:

M. F. Lynam

ROOM NO.

318

FORM AD-2

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

Mr. Niel -

ROOM NO.

526☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE*Bldg A*☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

*I have removed
the attachments. P. R?*

From:

Walter Hyman

ROOM NO.

Miss Flynn

Room

~~525 206~~

318

For File

312
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4022

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lowell W. Rocks
Deputy Director General
and Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Molly Flynn *M.F.*
Acting Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

The attached memorandum from Mr. Jacobs will bring you up to date on this Division's participation in the projected orientation program for the Army. The memorandum mentions some letters of invitation to be directed to you by the Military authorities, and this report will give you the background material concerning those letters.

Attachment

15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Molly Flynn
FROM: S. K. Jacobs *SK*
SUBJECT: Our Army Orientation Program

Since you have been away I should like to let you know about our orientation program and what progress was made in your absence. You will recall that originally this Division was requested to provide a speaker for Bolling Field on displaced persons' problems. Out of this grew a general interest on the part of this Division to see what could be done to give such a program a more extensive distribution. Mr. Alspach and Mr. Van Hyning discussed the subject with General Rooks, and it was agreed that such a program should be encouraged.

Representatives of the State Department and War Department were invited to a discussion held here on August 5th. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Collins nor Mr. Winslow of the State Department could attend the meeting, but all those asked from the War Department came. ~~The minutes of that meeting are attached.~~

You will note by the minutes that a meeting was to be held with General Lanham. On August 8th Mr. Richard Winslow of the State Department, Mr. Alspach and I had a session with General Lanham, his aide, Colonel Liston, and Captain Wood. The General was exceedingly interested in the program, and said that as far as he was concerned any material or speakers that we could provide for their training school at Carlisle would be most welcome.

The situation is briefly as follows: there are several schools at Carlisle training officers for overseas duty in the fields of Public Information, I&E, Military Government, etc. There are also similar training units in most theaters of operation overseas which train officers and men from occupational units as well. At present it was felt that if a program of joint cooperation of the State Department, War Department and UNRRA could work effectively here, steps might be taken to carry out similar projects overseas. The difficulty lies in the fact that all theaters are practically autonomous and that no directives from the War Department can be issued on such a project. There are various ways that this can be suggested by the military people here to

their own departments overseas, and at the same time an official letter from the Director General to ERO could go out urging them to cooperate with the Military.

On August 13th I went to the War Department to see Lt. Colonel Herzberg, who is the Assistant Commandant at the I&E school at Carlisle. He was extremely enthusiastic about our proposal and not only would be delighted to have us there, but also promised to show all our films during the whole training program. The tentative program would be for a speaker to go to Carlisle once every six weeks. On every trip he would hold a two-hour discussion, supplemented by films, with those attending AMG school. At the same time he would hold a two-hour session at the I&E school, plus a seminar for informal discussion. Since the training program of the I&E school lasts twice as long as the Military Government school, he would be giving a two-hour lecture on every other trip, and on the alternate trips holding the seminars. In addition, there is a Public Information school there, and both Colonel Herzberg and Major Hill thought that we could work into their schedule with the same type of program, so that in reality whatever speaker we or the State Department send to Carlisle would have a full day's schedule there.

The mechanics of the trip would involve a two or three hour train journey to Harrisburg, where the speaker or speakers would be picked up by the school's transport and driven the 17 remaining miles.

The most encouraging part of these discussions from our point of view has been the Army's attitude of cooperation. Not only are they genuinely interested, but they are most anxious that we send representatives there to explain in detail what they consider perhaps the Army's most serious problem in the European theaters of occupation. Both Major Hill and Colonel Herzberg agreed with me that official letters should be sent to General Rooks inviting UNRRA to participate in this orientation program. I trust that General Rooks will be receiving such letters shortly.

Proba
Flynn's copy
File

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FOR DISCUSSION OF ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
GOING TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

4:15 p.m., Monday, 5 August 1946
UNRRA - Room A-312a

I. PRESENT

47- Colonel G. H. Woodward, Special Deputy Chief, Personnel and Training Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Major Charles A. Hill, Chief, Military Government Division, Provost Marshall General's Office, War Department Staff
Captain Jean Wood, Chief, Radio Program Section, Information Branch, I&E, War Department Special Staff
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Secretary: Miss C. J. Jorgensen

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Mr. Alspach, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order, and gave a brief summary of the agenda for the discussion of the individual topics. He stated that it was his understanding that the Army was very much concerned with displaced persons' problems, especially in Europe, and that instructions had been given to General McNarney that in case UNRRA did cease operations on 31 December the Army was to take over the work of UNRRA until such time as a new organization could step in. The ensuing discussion pointed up the need for a greater understanding on the part of the occupation troops of the DP problems.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that although the Army does have a paper plan they wouldn't have the manpower or money to put it into operation, and that there was no likelihood of Congress being called into special session to appropriate funds for this plan.

Mr. Alspach thought that UNRRA's governing Council ^{may} ask it to carry on until the International Relief Organization is ready to take over. He explained some of the difficulties we

had had in the field with regard to orientation. UNRRA workers spent considerable time explaining the DP situation to the appropriate officers in the area where they are located, only to have their work undone time after time by redeployment. It would seem logical to begin the program over here and coordinate it with a program overseas.

Mr. Margolin thought it imperative that officers and enlisted men know the division of responsibility and understand the reasons why the DP's are there, so as to implement better cooperation.

In discussing Army installations for officers going to Germany and Austria, Major Hill explained that the school at Carlisle, Pa., was the training center for Military Government officers. Instructors serve a maximum of 90 days, and are then replaced by someone fresh from the field. At present there is no instruction on DP's, but there is discussion and study. This has been handled recently by Colonel Barrett. In September the training course is to be extended from 4 to 6 weeks, and he felt sure that further time could be allotted to this problem. In addition to the existing program, he thought it possible to have a speaker come to lecture for an hour and then have an hour of discussion. Officers going to Germany and Austria could be segregated for this orientation.

With regard to enlisted men, Colonel Woodward stated that Camp Kilmer in New Jersey was the port of embarkation for Europe and that there was little possibility of doing anything there. The enlisted men's stay in that camp depended on transport. It ranged from 3 days to 3 weeks and any orientation program before the men were assigned to units, which only occurs on their arrival in Europe, would be a waste of time. He mentioned the Constabulary Training School in Germany which might be one place where orientation could be carried on, but he thought that the best method of reaching the men would be through the I&E program, which has at least one representative in every unit of the Army. Training for I&E officers is carried out in a separate section of the Carlisle school.

Mr. Alspach asked if it were possible to send someone to Carlisle to spend 2 days there, one with the Military Government and one at I&E.

Captain Wood said he couldn't give a definite commitment for I&E, but he would be happy to discuss the whole matter with General Lanham, who is in charge of the whole program. In answer to a query of Mr. Alspach, Captain Wood said that information is disseminated through three media, (a) Armed Forces radio, (b) Army newspapers, and (c) I&E publications.

After further discussion, it was agreed by Major Hill that 2 hours at the Military Government School would be allowed for the presentation of this problem to each class, those 2 hours to be handled in the most effective way. It was thought that a lecture, plus films, plus discussion, would be most desirable. Major Hill emphasized the necessity of having a topnotch person to conduct the seminar, and reserved the right to go over the program before it was presented to make sure that it was both suitable and capable of maintaining sufficient interest to bring the problem to the officers in a memorable way.

Final details of the proposed program will be further discussed by Mr. Alspach and Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Winslow of the State Department when they meet with Major Hill and Captain Wood later in the week, after Captain Wood has a chance to present the program to General Lanham.

Mr. Fisher thought that the whole idea should be presented by Mr. La Guardia to the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The majority opinion was that attempts should be made to work out the orientation program on an operational level first, since that was the most effective way of dealing with it.

Major Hill requested a bibliography of all available material in UNRRA on the subject of displaced persons to aid the program. Mr. Jacobs is to prepare this list for him.

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there was no real need for it, since the Army is perfectly willing to cooperate in any way a formal body of that nature might impede necessary work.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

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Mr. Alspach, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order, and gave a brief summary of the agenda for the discussion of the individual topics. He stated that it was his understanding that the Army was very much concerned with displaced persons' problems, especially in Europe, and that instructions had been given to General McNarney that in case UNRRA did cease operations on 31 December the Army was to take over the work of UNRRA until such time as a new organization could step in. The ensuing discussion pointed up the need for a greater understanding on the part of the occupation troops of the DP problems.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that although the Army does have a paper plan they wouldn't have the manpower or money to put it into operation, and that there was no likelihood of Congress being called into special session to appropriate funds for this plan.

Mr. Alspach thought that UNRRA's governing Council may ask it to carry on until the International Relief Organization is ready to take over. He explained some of the difficulties we had had in the field with regard to orientation. UNRRA workers spent considerable time explaining the DP situation to the appropriate officers in the area where they are located, only to have their work undone time after time by redeployment. It would seem logical to begin the program over here and coordinate it with a program overseas.

Mr. Margolin thought it imperative that officers and enlisted men know the division of responsibility and understand the reasons why the D.P.'s are there, so as to implement better cooperation.

In discussing Army installations for officers going to Germany and Austria, Major Hill explained that the school at Carlisle, Pa., was the training center for Military Government officers. Instructors serve a maximum of 90 days, and are then replaced by someone fresh from the field. At present there is no instruction on DP's, but there is discussion and study. This has been handled recently by Colonel Barrett. In September the training course is to be extended from 4 to 6 weeks, and he felt sure that further time could be allotted to this problem. In addition to the existing program, he thought it possible to have a speaker come to lecture for an hour and then have an hour of discussion. Officers going to Germany and Austria could be segregated for this orientation.

With regard to enlisted men, Colonel Woodward stated that Camp Kilmer in New Jersey was the port of embarkation for Europe and that there was little possibility of doing anything there. The enlisted men's stay in that camp depended on transport. It ranged from 3 days to 3 weeks and any orientation program before the men were assigned to units, which only occurs on their arrival in Europe, would be a waste of time. He mentioned the Constabulary Training School in Germany which might be one place where orientation could be carried on, but he thought that the best method of reaching the men would be through the I&E program, which has at least one representative in every unit of the Army. Training for I&E officers is carried out in a separate section of the Carlisle school.

Mr. Alspach asked if it were possible to send someone to Carlisle to spend 2 days there, one with the Military Government and one at I&E.

Captain Wood said he couldn't give a definite commitment for I&E, but he would be happy to discuss the whole matter with General Lanham, who is in charge of the whole program. In answer to a query of Mr. Alspach, Captain Wood said that information is disseminated through three media, (a) Armed Forces Radio, (b) Army newspapers, and (c) I&E publications.

After further discussion, it was agreed by Major Hill that 2 hours at the Military Government School would be allotted for the presentation of this problem to each class, those 2 hours to be handled in the most effective way. It was thought that a lecture, plus films, plus discussion, would be most desirable. Major Hill emphasized the necessity of having a topnotch person to conduct the seminar, and reserved the right to go over the program before it was presented to

make sure that it was both suitable and capable of maintaining sufficient interest to bring the problem to the officers in a memorable way.

Final details of the proposed program will be further discussed by Mr. Alspach and Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Winslow of the State Department when they meet with Major Hill and Captain Wood later in the week, after Captain Wood has a chance to present the program to General Lanham.

Mr. Fisher thought that the whole idea should be presented by Mr. LaGuardia to the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The majority opinion was that attempts should be made to work out the orientation program on an operational level first, since that was the most effective way of dealing with it.

Major Hill requested a bibliography of all available material in UNRRA on the subject of displaced persons to aid the program. Mr. Jacobs is to prepare this list for him.

Captain Wood discussed their present recordings, highlighting the DP problems, which are transcribed here and used on the Armed Forces radio programs overseas. He invited those present to come over to the Pentagon and listen to them.

In discussing a proposed Joint Committee to act as a coordinating body, the majority opinion indicated that there was no real need for it, since the Army is perfectly willing to cooperate in any and a formal body of that nature might impede necessary work.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

6 NOV 1946

Major Jean L. Wood
Chief, Radio Programs Section
Information & Education Division
War Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Major Wood:

I have read Mr. Eskind's script, "Night Train
To Nowhere," and find it entirely satisfactory
from UNRRA's point of view.

Personally I feel it is an excellent script,
prepared with care and feeling. Congratulations
to your radio programs section.

Sincerely yours,

S.K.J.
S. K. Jacobs
Assistant Chief
Reports & Records Branch
Division of Repatriation

SJKacobs:msf
6/11/46



Returns to Room 314

31 July 1946

Captain W. C. Miles
Pentagon Building, Room 2E582
Washington, D.C.

Dear Captain Miles:

Here is the list of UNRRA films we have available
in 16 mm. prints. Most of these can also be ob-
tained in 35 mm.

This list is dated March 1946. I checked with the
film unit and they told me that a new copy will
be released next week, at which time I will forward
it to you.

Sincerely yours,

S. K. Jacobs
Displaced Persons Specialist
Repatriation & Welfare Division

Enclosure /

SKJacobs:msf



To: Mr. Jacobs
Room 314
Alleg A

U N R R A F I L M S

March 1946

ISSUED BY: *Visual Media Branch, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

RECOMMENDED FILMS ON UNRRA AND WORLD RELIEF PROBLEMS

16mm. Sound Motion Pictures for Meetings and Discussion Groups.

1. *UNRRA REPORTS TO THE U.S.A. 10 min.* The first film to show how the uninjured United Nations' contributions to UNRRA are being used in nations ruined by the war to help the people get back on their feet again. A dramatic picture of world friendship in action, revealing the extent of the work UNRRA has already done in Europe and the tasks that still lie ahead in the Far East. (*Produced for UNRRA by RKO-Pathe.*)
Write to: Visual Media Branch, Room 609, UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.
2. *THE PALE HORSEMAN. 20 min.* The human problems of health and disease which the war left in its wake all over the world and the measures being taken to meet them by armies, governments, and by the United Nations through UNRRA, make a powerful film. (*Produced by the U. S. Government.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, Room 609, UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
3. *FOOD--SECRET OF THE PEACE. 15 min.* A dramatic presentation of the desperate need for food in the liberated countries and the great moral obligation of the more fortunate United Nations to help their allies. The film concludes with a short "discussion trailer" designed to stimulate discussion by the audience. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (sales and rentals); International Film Bureau, Inc., 84 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; Visual Education, Inc., 203 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
4. *SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN. 10 min.* A striking picture of the way European children in war-stricken countries are living today, and their need for help from the people of more fortunate nations. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Brandon Films, 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y., (sales and rentals); International Film Bureau, Inc., 84 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; Visual Education, Inc., 203 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
5. *IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES: UNRRA. 15 min.* Shows how and why the United Nations organized UNRRA; problems of relief and rehabilitation in liberated countries; relationship to world supplies, peace, and security. Includes "discussion trailer". (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, Room 609, UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
6. *THE STAR AND THE SAND. 18 min.* The remarkable, true story of the refugees from Yugoslavia who rebuilt their lives in UNRRA's tent city in the Egyptian desert. (*Produced by British Ministry of Information.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, Room 609, UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
7. *REPORT ON CHINA. 34 min.* A historical review of China's struggle for democracy since the days of Sun Yat-sen and through the war years until victory. Included are scenes of refugees and devastation showing relief and rehabilitation needs on a vast scale. (*Completed before the surrender of Japan.*) (*Produced by United China Relief.*) Write to: United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

(over)

8. *STRICKEN PENINSULA*. 18 min. The first film to show in dramatic detail living conditions inside Italy today. Reveals the staggering task confronting UNRRA in the new full scale program of relief and rehabilitation for Italy. (*Produced by British Ministry of Information.*) Write to: The local British Consulate or to: Film Officer, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

9. *THIS IS GREECE TODAY*. 10 min. A human report from Greece filmed by Sypros Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association, during his recent trip through Greece. Shows U. S. Contributed used clothing being distributed in ruined villages and towns. (*Produced by 20th Century-Fox.*) Write to: Greek War Relief Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

FORM AD-2

UNITED NATIONS
(15 MAR 45) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

ROOM NO.

☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

John Peak

204 Ring 5

Bristol N.H.

From:

ROOM NO.

File: Orientation Program

M. Henry Cohen

12 September 1946

Mr. S. K. Jacobs
Displaced Persons Specialist
Division of Repatriation

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

I have your letter of the 11th, and am answering immediately. Time permitting, I would very much like to participate in the orientation program you are designing.

Tentatively, I shall not be teaching on Thursday, Saturday, or Sunday; and I shall have Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning free.

I do not think that I will have any opportunity to go to Washington in the near future. I should like to meet you when you have occasion to be in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry Cohen

Henry Cohen

587 Blake Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Dickens 6-1430

13. Army Orientation Program

CONFIDENTIAL

30 July 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Charles H. Alspach
FROM: S. K. Jacobs
SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

In the past few days I have had telephonic or personal dealings with the following people: Captain Wood, Mr. Robert L. Fisher, Captain Miles, Major Charles A. Hill, and Mr. Collins. With the exception of Mr. Collins, with whom you are familiar, I will brief you on who these other gentlemen are, since the picture is somewhat confusing.

Captain Wood is Chief of Radio Programming for the Army, and he is to be found at the Pentagon Building, 2E578, extension 73716.

Captain Miles is in charge of the Army Film Unit, with offices in the Pentagon, 2E582, extension 72967.

Mr. Robert L. Fisher is in charge of all refugee matters in the Civil Affairs Division. He is in room 3B884 at the Pentagon, extension 3127.

Major Charles A. Hill is in the Pentagon, room 5D480, extension 6922. He is Chief of the Military Government Division, Provost Marshal General's Office.

I originally went to see Mr. Collins, who is much interested in what we are attempting to do and willing to render any assistance or liaison necessary. He sent me to see Mr. Fisher at the Pentagon. I had lunch with Mr. Fisher and we had quite a lengthy discussion. He originally was in charge of the officers' training school at Charlottesville, and when that was closed he went with the Civil Affairs Division as a civilian, and is responsible for channeling and handling all matters pertaining to displaced persons. His is more of a coordinating and liaison job, trying to keep the War Department and State Department Civil Affairs Divisions' points of view clear. For example, policies are suggested by theatre commanders with respect to displaced persons, they come back to Mr. Fisher, and from there on it is up to him to see that the theater commander gets instructions agreed to by his division, other sections of the War Department and the State Department. I frankly can't see how one man could handle so big a problem, and he can't either.

30 July 1946

With relation to orientation, he said that there was a hiatus between his Division and that of the Provost Marshal General's Office, which, oddly enough, is in charge of orientation. He said that he would be very happy to support us in anything that we could persuade the War Department to undertake, and if he could be of any service on the side he would be only too happy to pitch in along with Collins and help coordinate this matter. In any event he asked to be kept informed of any proceedings, and I assured him that he would be. He told me that the man I should see was Major Hill, who is directly responsible for the officers' training school which is located at Carlisle, Pa.

Before I went to see Hill, Fisher, who is a rapid-fire, straight thinker, very much on our side, indicated that I might have some difficulty with Hill, especially since he had disagreed rather sharply with the Major on policy. For example, the Carlisle school is a 4-week course, and Fisher had told Major Hill that he thought 4 weeks was inadequate. As a matter of fact, Fisher thought that if I could put the story strongly enough to Hill, something might be done on undertaking a more thorough preparation for orientation training for officers going overseas.

I went to see Mr. Hill, who was an interesting study. While he thoroughly believes in officers' orientation, it wasn't my impression that he was fully aware of all the political implications involved. In as brief a time as possible I fired all our barrels to the effect that (a) the DP problem was assuming more and more importance to the Military and was likely to become their most important problem; (b) that understanding of what happened to people who have suffered hunger, depredation, loss of family, psychological refuges, etc., was essential for all officers and men going overseas; (c) that obviously UNRRA was interested in better understanding with the Army, and also that any cooperation at this end will enable the Army to perform their duties more effectively, since they could avoid some of the pitfalls which we have recognized through our own work overseas; (d) that occupation troops were ambassadors of the U. S. Government, and that if we let down the people who are looking to us for support they would look elsewhere.

Major Hill briefly explained to me the orientation program at Carlisle, which is the only place in the United States where any orientation of any kind is given. There is a four-weeks orientation course for officers going to all theatres all over the world, each course lasting 4 weeks. (In other words, one group

30 July 1946

goes through 4 weeks' training before the next group starts.) There are 160 hours of instruction, of which 110 hours are spent on actual operative procedures. The dominating feature of this school is to give the Military Government officers proper legal background for the work. There is no instruction whatsoever on the refugee problems. They do have two hours of study and one hour of discussion on refugees.

As tactfully as possible I indicated the shock that such inadequate preparations were made for so vital a problem. On September 13th the school is to be expanded to six weeks. Major Hill made one interesting deviation which gave a clue to the problem that we are dealing with when he said that the U. S. was getting to the point where it could no longer be Uncle Sugar. He said that UNRRA, for example, was receiving most of its funds from this country, which was a burden to tax payers. I pointed out that our contribution was no more in proportion than other contributing members and he smiled rather cynically at that and said that he would like a list of all members that are contributing. You can easily see where our orientation has to start.

However, Hill was very pleasant, and I believe the Army is really worried stiff over the DP problem. On his own accord he suggested that UNRRA send up a lecturer to Carlisle to show films and explain DP problems. I made no commitment so far as we were concerned, saying that this would have to be handled on a higher level, but my own feeling on the matter was that something along these lines would be very advantageous to the Army and to either UNRRA or the IRO. Although Major Hill has nothing to do with the enlisted men's orientation, he told me that there was, as far as he knew, no orientation for them whatsoever. We both agreed that this was a rather poor state of affairs, and he thought if we could draw up some sort of plan for cooperation with the Army he would see that it got to the proper authorities.

Apparently all GI's leaving for Europe go from Camp Kilmer, and though he questioned the propriety of sending a representative of an international organization to an embarkation camp, he thought that we might get around that if he could arrange for an officer to come to UNRRA, be trained by us, and provided with material and films so as to give the orientation lectures. Again I told him I could make no commitments, but I certainly thought the idea was good.

30 July 1946

The attitude of everyone down the line, including Major Hill, seemed to be that they would welcome cooperation on our part, especially since the DP problem has gotten away from them, and they are realizing now something has to be done.

In connection with officers' training, it is interesting to note that from May 1944 till February 1946 there was no orientation program for officers assigned to the Military Government of Europe. Up until 1944 they were trained for Europe and when they thought there was a sufficiency of such officers the emphasis swung to the Far East. In the meantime, those original officers have all gone home, and what we are dealing with now in Europe is a new group who have had little, if any, orientation.

With regard to Captain Miles, he enters into the scene since he is the distributor of the film "Seeds of Destiny," and other films made by the Army pertinent to orientation. Captain Wood, apparently unbeknownst to all these other gentlemen, is preparing a series of 15 minute radio transcriptions to be used on radio stations and theaters where we may have troops, as well as transcriptions for domestic troop consumption. Some of these programs deal with refugee problems and he is interested in having UNRRA provide him with dramatic incidents which we can authenticate, dealing with refugees, which can be built into radio scripts with an implied message.

It seems to me that the outcome of all this discussion would be for you to get together with Hill, Fisher and Collins, perhaps individually, or in a conference, and organize some sort of program to cooperate with the Army in its orientation. I think the idea of having an UNRRA lecturer at Carlisle is an excellent one, but at the same time I think that through Collins and General Hildring's office we should bring pressure on the Army to provide orientation for GI's going overseas. An UNRRA-trained army officer would be a fairly good idea, if we can't send our own people to the camp.

I promised to report on this to Mr. Collins, but as yet I haven't done so, since I felt that you might like to talk with him yourself, as you know him personally. I do feel that the whole program has great possibilities, and though I realize that the Army has a habit of snafuing projects originating from outside agencies, I feel sure that if the problem is handled delicately we can get our program across.

15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lowell W. Rooks
Deputy Director General
and Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Molly Flynn
Acting Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

The attached memorandum from Mr. Jacobs will bring you up to date on this Division's participation in the projected orientation program for the Army. The memorandum mentions some letters of invitation to be directed to you by the Military authorities, and this report will give you the background material concerning those letters.

Attachment

15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Molly Flynn
FROM: S. K. Jacobs
SUBJECT: Our Army Orientation Program

Since you have been away I should like to let you know about our orientation program and what progress was made in your absence. You will recall that originally this Division was requested to provide a speaker for Bolling Field on displaced persons' problems. Out of this grew a general interest on the part of this Division to see what could be done to give such a program a more extensive distribution. Mr. Alspach and Mr. Van Hyning discussed the subject with General Rooks, and it was agreed that such a program should be encouraged.

Representatives of the State Department and War Department were invited to a discussion held here on August 5th. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Collins nor Mr. Winslow of the State Department could attend the meeting, but all those asked from the War Department came. The minutes of that meeting are attached.

You will note by the minutes that a meeting was to be held with General Lanham. On August 8th Mr. Richard Winslow of the State Department, Mr. Alspach and I had a session with General Lanham, his aide, Colonel Liston, and Captain Wood. The General was exceedingly interested in the program, and said that as far as he was concerned any material or speakers that we could provide for their training school at Carlisle would be most welcome.

The situation is briefly as follows: there are several schools at Carlisle training officers for overseas duty in the fields of Public Information, I&E, Military Government, etc. There are also similar training units in most theaters of operation overseas which train officers and men from occupational units as well. At present it was felt that if a program of joint cooperation of the State Department, War Department and UNRRA could work effectively here, steps might be taken to carry out similar projects overseas. The difficulty lies in the fact that all theaters are practically autonomous and that no directives from the War Department can be issued on such a project. There are various ways that this can be suggested by the military people here to

their own departments overseas, and at the same time an official letter from the Director General to ERO could go out urging them to cooperate with the Military.

On August 13th I went to the War Department to see Lt. Colonel Herzberg, who is the Assistant Commandant at the I&E school at Carlisle. He was extremely enthusiastic about our proposal and not only would be delighted to have us there, but also promised to show all our films during the whole training program. The tentative program would be for a speaker to go to Carlisle once every six weeks. On every trip he would hold a two-hour discussion, supplemented by films, with those attending AMG school. At the same time he would hold a two-hour session at the I&E school, plus a seminar for informal discussion. Since the training program of the I&E school lasts twice as long as the Military Government school, he would be giving a two-hour lecture on every other trip, and on the alternate trips holding the seminars. In addition, there is a Public Information school there, and both Colonel Herzberg and Major Hill thought that we could work into their schedule with the same type of program, so that in reality whatever speaker we or the State Department send to Carlisle would have a full days schedule there.

The mechanics of the trip would involve a two or three hour train journey to Harrisburg, where the speaker or speakers would be picked up by the school's transport and driven the 17 remaining miles.

The most encouraging part of these discussions from our point of view has been the Army's attitude of cooperation. Not only are they genuinely interested, but they are most anxious that we send representatives there to explain in detail what they consider perhaps the Army's most serious problem in the European theaters of occupation. Both Major Hill and Colonel Herzberg agreed with me that official letters should be sent to General Rooks inviting UNRRA to participate in this orientation program. I trust that General Rooks will be receiving such letters shortly.

IRA A. HIRSCHMANN'S REPORT ON DISPLACED PERSONS

* * * *

I wish that every American could see Germany as I have in the last several months. It is your story. For one can only get a true picture of our postwar world in perspective by seeing it right from the scene of battle. There, the burning lesson of Fascism and the question of who wins a war is thrown into true relief. Germany was the place where the war was hatched; it is also the place from which the peace will have to be built.

A little over a year has passed since the echoes of the last shots died down. And already the rumblings of a new war are heard. They are heard in the highest quarters over there. The British generals speak of it openly--and it is echoed by the press. All this is pretty irresponsible and truly alarming. The German people are sullen, unremorseful and bitter, watching the new game that is being played by the victor nations.

"Who will build us up faster?" is the question they ask. There are countless broken buildings in the big German cities, but I saw no evidence among the Germans of a single broken spirit. It is not the paper directives of the armies that the Germans read, nor our speeches that they listen to, but our daily actions around them which they watch. Why should they feel defeated or disheartened when they see their victims all around them--at least in the British and American zones, which I mostly visited--being treated not as the liberated but as a mass of displaced, shifting people with no destination or home?

True, Hitler's Nuremberg decrees have been wiped out but the few survivors of those decrees are homeless, without occupation and without visible hope for a future. I saw Justice Jackson at the trials in Nuremberg. Jackson has certainly had ample opportunity to observe the Germans, from the leaders down. He said to me: "The Germans to a man do not feel defeated. They simply think they missed their second chance at military victory by a fluke and only await the day when the victorious powers again will build them up in their game of power politics."

In Germany today there are about 1,000,000 people from other countries being shifted, tossed up and around, who are the step-children of the postwar. Among this million there are roundly about 422,000 Poles, 187,000 Balts, 23,000 Yugoslavs and 104,000 Jews, with small numbers of various other nationalities here and there. The total of the Jewish displaced persons has been increasing recently by the so-called infiltrates pouring in from Poland as a

result of the revived persecution there. Hitler sowed his seeds well in Poland and the reactionaries, former feudal barons, are desperately trying to pick up where he left off. I know from the reports I heard brought to Berlin from inside Poland that the present Polish Government will be relentless in searching out these criminals and stamping out anti-Semitism in Poland. But they have centuries of rotten roots to dig out.

Meanwhile the refugee stream pours into Germany, where they are termed this time DP's--displaced persons. Their case is not a new one. They are multiplications of the refugees of a past era, the victims of the mismanagement of governments, the residue of war. The convulsion has thrown them up and pushed them out of the homes they had established in their own lands. Here they are, the first victims of fascism, who should be our heroes and heroines. Instead, they are homeless.

Against this confluence of peoples pouring through the wrecked cities is the background of the demoralization of a society after a war. The war wrecked peoples, homes, and institutions, but the aftermath of the war is the total story of war. Are the British, for example, the victors? Conditions as I saw them in Britain are deplorable. Certainly, the British people are less well fed than the Germans.

Viewed from Germany, I could not be sure which nations won the war. Certainly, Great Britain didn't win it; and Germany didn't lose it. The handful of Jews who managed to escape after 6,000,000 were massacred have lost the war a second and third time. As the first victims of Fascism they were promised liberation, security, and decent homes by the democratic victorious nations; certainly, they are entitled to this. Instead they suddenly find themselves even in victory with no place to go. The Poles and Balts in Germany, also protected by UNRRA and the military, can eventually be helped to go home or to be thrown on the German population. You cannot say that to the Jew. You can only say to him, "Go on to the next displaced persons camp, or the next forest, or the next street."

What can be done in Germany under the chaotic conditions existing there, Mr. La Guardia and his loyal UNRRA teams have done with heroic design and the most sympathetic understanding.

But if ever there was a bad-neighbor policy it is this, which confines the victimized Jews to Germany. They are living in their own graveyards among the assassins of their families. It may seem a paradox, in the light of the history of the last 15 years, that the Jews would be rushing--of all places--to Germany as a haven of refuge. They seek no philanthropy. It is because of their confidence in the great American tradition of being concerned with the freedom of all peoples that they seek the shelter and protection of the American flag. And we must not break faith with them or with ourselves.

What was incredible to me was the self-restraint of these people; the amazing self-control that they are able to exercise remained a constant source of wonder to me. Here and there one of them in a D.P. camp would point out to me a home which once belonged to his family, now occupied by the Germans who appropriated it and who are now living in it under the protection of the American armies. What would you do in such a case?

General McNarney told me that the United States Army has the most trouble with the Poles, many of whom came down to work for the Germans when they were on top--the least trouble with the Jewish persecutees. At Zellsheim, in the suburbs of Munich, the Displaced Persons Camps consisting of some 2,000 Jewish refugees from concentration camps, was right next to a German prisoner-of-war camp. The German camp was guarded by Polish soldiers. Can you imagine a more inflammable setting for friction among people? Here were the German assassins of their families and loved ones living as their neighbors. Yet the Jews remain silent. Nor is death a stranger to them.

I quote from Unterwegs, The Transient, A pamphlet I picked up which is put out by the liberated Jews of Frankfurt. It is plaintive. "It is very difficult to describe our sufferings during the past years. Millions of Jews perished in their struggle with the Nazi criminals. Innocent men, women, and children were murdered only because they were Jews. Only a few of us survived this slaughter and systematic extermination. We cannot return to those places where we lost our beloved ones under such terrible conditions, because our lives there are again threatened.

"We want our own home. We have a right to it because our contribution in blood toward our common victory was great. Our soldiers fought in the ranks of the United Nations armies, in the Jewish Brigade, and as partisans in the forests of Russia and Poland."

This whole question is not only a humanitarian one; it is a question of example to the German population. We fought and destroyed their Nazi regime because it violated all concepts of decency, because it refused to honor obligations and because it employed force and terror to achieve all its nefarious ends. But we, the victor nations, are showing the Germans in their own lands that the people they struck down are not necessarily to be lifted up, just as the British in Palestine have taken a leaf from Hitler's book.

I visited that village named Dachau. On windy days the odor of the thousands of burned bodies, more than a year since the actual fires died down, was still in the air. The German townspeople continued to go on their leisurely, unconcerned way just as they did while the crimes of their brother and sister Germans proceeded according to plan. Every American, every civilized person, should witness this scene. It is horrible--horrible and true. A group of American officers were viewing it as I came. We stood in silence, and bowed our heads. It is now a shrine. But a shrine

to what purpose--to a cleansed, free world, a warning of fascism's ever-present challenge or a shrine to forget? I made a note as we ambled out of the death chambers--"Not revenge, but awakening, awareness, vigilance."

Let no one tell you that the little people--that is, the people of the world, not the handful of leaders sitting around the tables--cannot work together. I saw the clearest demonstration of this at the team level of UNRRA operations with the displaced persons right in the UNRRA camps. I witnessed French, Russian, American, Polish, and British men and women working heroically day and night in the interest of human rescue. I saw them nursing babies back to life from death's door, bringing the aged and broken the sparse comforts which would give them a place to lay their heads and tired bodies which they must now call their home. I watched a Polish UNRRA worker from Warsaw and a former British commando colonel giving their strength together as a team helping children and defenseless victims get back on their feet. Both of these men told me with enthusiasm at the repatriation center at Paderborn that nothing could repay them for the exhilarating experience of comradeship and unity which they had learned through helping others.

If ever there were a doubt that geographic and political boundaries will evaporate in the face of need to aid one's fellow-man--here was the living proof in these UNRRA workers. Here they were, thrown together by an accident of history, demonstrating, as a challenge to those who have smaller designs of conquest and material aims, that United Nations peoples can and will and do work together as a team. UNRRA, in spite of the complex difficulties in dealing with these shifting populations in a world emergency, is pro-United Nations and works as a team of United Nations representatives, going down to the people, resuscitating and rehabilitating them on political quicksand.

Little Mennie, the French UNRRA nurse, was practically breathing new life into a lost Yugoslavian child gasping for breath when I entered her room at the nursery at Kloster Indersdorf Children's Center near Dachau. Mennie, it seems, had no time to think of differences between top government officials. She was working at life's level, "merely doing her duty," she said. UNRRA has many such stories of heroic team workers. As I left Mennie I told her that part of her medicine was the love she poured into children who had never known this elixir.

Seeing her at work in Germany, I knew that people of the world were not so far apart--that East and West joined hands in a common need--that the so-called iron curtain is but a curtain of fog.

A homeless people has come to look to UNRRA as a symbol of hope, and I believe here democracy is receiving its severest test. The 100,000 living victims of Fascism should be our heroes and our heroines. Without guns and planes they fought their way through

the Fascist bands, wandering through various concentration camps. I saw the tatooed numbers on their arms that they will carry to their graves--indelible symbols of fascism, a challenge to us to purge these marks--purple marks on their arms, black marks on our history.

The men and women I saw were very tired; whatever age, they looked very old; they had walked for tortuous miles to find their way to the sanctuary provided by the democratic powers. The powerful nations who won the military victory over Fascism must find within their own resources some method of providing a means of building a truly democratic Germany by rooting out the sinister racial theories, the cartels, the diseased tradition of conquest, industrial and international. They they will have matched the imagination, fortitude, the valor of the survivors I saw who had earned the right to this future security in Germany or elsewhere against a resurgence of Fascism.

It is for us to bury it, not under the ruins of the Reichstag building or the bombed-out German cities. For there is smolders, under its embers of hate, ready to be fanned into new flames of devastation by those who blow an ill wind from the Western World to the east.

It is for us, the victors, to keep the air fresh and clear by speaking out for all the people--speaking out our hate of fascism in all its hidden color and odors, whether in Germany, the United States, or elsewhere--hate of war, hate of oppressors, and love for the oppressed, whether Pole or Jew or Yugoslav or British or American.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WAR DEPARTMENT AND UNRRA
FOR DISCUSSION OF ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
GOING TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

4:15 p.m., Monday, 5 August 1946

UNRRA - Room A-312a

I. PRESENT

Colonel G. H. Woodward, Special Deputy Chief, Personnel and Training Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Major Charles A. Hill, Chief, Military Government Division, Provost Marshall General's Office, War Department Staff
Captain Jean Wood, Chief, Radio Program Section, Information Branch, I&E, War Department Special Staff
Mr. Robert L. Fisher, Displaced Persons Specialist, Economic Section, Economic and Supply Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Acting Director, Repatriation & Welfare Division, UNRRA
Mr. Leo Margolin, Acting Director, Office of Public Information, UNRRA
Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons Specialist, Repatriation & Welfare Division, Reports & Records Branch, UNRRA

Secretary: Miss C. J. Jorgensen

II. RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Alspach, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order, and gave a brief summary of the agenda for the discussion of the individual topics. He stated that it was his understanding that the Army was very much concerned with displaced persons' problems, especially in Europe, and that instructions had been given to General McNarney that in case UNRRA did cease operations on 31 December the Army was to take over the work of UNRRA until such time as a new organization could step in. The ensuing discussion pointed up the need for a greater understanding on the part of the occupation troops of the DP problems.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that although the Army does have a paper plan they wouldn't have the manpower or money to put it into operation, and that there was no likelihood of Congress being called into special session to appropriate funds for this plan.

Mr. Alspach thought that UNRRA's governing Council ^{may} ~~will~~ ask it to carry on until the International Relief Organization is ready to take over. He explained some of the difficulties we

had had in the field with regard to orientation. UNRRA workers spent considerable time explaining the DP situation to the appropriate officers in the area where they are located, only to have their work undone time after time by redeployment. It would seem logical to begin the program over here and coordinate it with a program overseas.

Mr. Margolin thought it imperative that officers and enlisted men know the division of responsibility and understand the reasons why the DP's are there, so as to implement better cooperation.

In discussing Army installations for officers going to Germany and Austria, Major Hill explained that the school at Carlisle, Pa., was the training center for Military Government officers. Instructors serve a maximum of 90 days, and are then replaced by someone fresh from the field. At present there is no instruction on DP's, but there is discussion and study. This has been handled recently by Colonel Barrett. In September the training course is to be extended from 4 to 6 weeks, and he felt sure that further time could be allotted to this problem. In addition to the existing program, he thought it possible to have a speaker come to lecture for an hour and then have an hour of discussion. Officers going to Germany and Austria could be segregated for this orientation.

With regard to enlisted men, Colonel Woodward stated that Camp Kilmer in New Jersey was the port of embarkation for Europe and that there was little possibility of doing anything there. The enlisted men's stay in that camp depended on transport. It ranged from 3 days to 3 weeks and any orientation program before the men were assigned to units, which only occurs on their arrival in Europe, would be a waste of time. He mentioned the Constabulary Training School in Germany which might be one place where orientation could be carried on, but he thought that the best method of reaching the men would be through the I&E program, which has at least one representative in every unit of the Army. Training for I&E officers is carried out in a separate section of the Carlisle school.

Mr. Alspach asked if it were possible to send someone to Carlisle to spend 2 days there, one with the Military Government and one at I&E.

Captain Wood said he couldn't give a definite commitment for I&E, but he would be happy to discuss the whole matter with General Lanham, who is in charge of the whole program. In answer to a query of Mr. Alspach, Captain Wood said that information is disseminated through three media, (a) Armed Forces radio, (b) Army newspapers, and (c) I&E publications.

After further discussion, it was agreed by Major Hill that 2 hours at the Military Government School would be allowed for the presentation of this problem to each class, those 2 hours to be handled in the most effective way. It was thought that a lecture, plus films, plus discussion, would be most desirable. Major Hill emphasized the necessity of having a topnotch person to conduct the seminar, and reserved the right to go over the program before it was presented to make sure that it was both suitable and capable of maintaining sufficient interest to bring the problem to the officers in a memorable way.

Final details of the proposed program will be further discussed by Mr. Alspach and Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Winslow of the State Department when they meet with Major Hill and Captain Wood later in the week, after Captain Wood has a chance to present the program to General Lanham.

Mr. Fisher thought that the whole idea should be presented by Mr. La Guardia to the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The majority opinion was that attempts should be made to work out the orientation program on an operational level first, since that was the most effective way of dealing with it.

Major Hill requested a bibliography of all available material in UNRRA on the subject of displaced persons to aid the program. Mr. Jacobs is to prepare this list for him.

Captain Wood discussed their present recordings, highlighting the DP problems, which are transcribed here and used on the Armed Forces radio programs overseas. He invited those present to come over to the Pentagon and listen to them.

In discussing a proposed Joint Committee to act as a coordinating body, the majority opinion indicated that

there was no real need for it, since the Army is perfectly willing to cooperate in any way ^{and} a formal body of that nature might impede necessary work.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Molly Flynn

FROM: S. K. Jacobs

SUBJECT: Our Army Orientation Program

Since you have been away I should like to let you know about our orientation program and what progress was made in your absence. You will recall that originally this Division was requested to provide a speaker for Bolling Field on displaced persons' problems. Out of this grew a general interest on the part of this Division to see what could be done to give such a program a more extensive distribution. Mr. Alspach and Mr. Van Hyning discussed the subject with General Rooks, and it was agreed that such a program should be encouraged.

Representatives of the State Department and War Department were invited to a discussion held here on August 5th. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Collins nor Mr. Winslow of the State Department could attend the meeting, but all those asked from the War Department came. The minutes of that meeting are attached.

You will note by the minutes that a meeting was to be held with General Lanham. On August 8th Mr. Richard Winslow of the State Department, Mr. Alspach and I had a session with General Lanham, his aide, Colonel Liston, and Captain Wood. The General was exceedingly interested in the program, and said that as far as he was concerned any material or speakers that we could provide for their training school at Carlisle would be most welcome.

The situation is briefly as follows: there are several schools at Carlisle training officers for overseas duty in the fields of Public Information, I&E, Military Government, etc. There are also similar training units in most theaters of operation overseas which train officers and men from occupational units as well. At present it was felt that if a program of joint cooperation of the State Department, War Department and UNRRA could work effectively here, steps might be taken to carry out similar projects overseas. The difficulty lies in the fact that all theaters are practically autonomous and that no directives from the War Department can be issued on such a project. There are various ways that this can be suggested by the military people here to

their own departments overseas, and at the same time an official letter from the Director General to ERO could go out urging them to cooperate with the Military.

On August 13th I went to the War Department to see Lt. Colonel Herzberg, who is the Assistant Commandant at the I&E school at Carlisle. He was extremely enthusiastic about our proposal and not only would be delighted to have us there, but also promised to show all our films during the whole training program. The tentative program would be for a speaker to go to Carlisle once every six weeks. On every trip he would hold a two-hour discussion, supplemented by films, with those attending AMG school. At the same time he would hold a two-hour session at the I&E school, plus a seminar for informal discussion. Since the training program of the I&E school lasts twice as long as the Military Government school, he would be giving a two-hour lecture on every other trip, and on the alternate trips holding the seminars. In addition, there is a Public Information school there, and both Colonel Herzberg and Major Hill thought that we could work into their schedule with the same type of program, so that in reality whatever speaker we or the State Department send to Carlisle would have a full days schedule there.

The mechanics of the trip would involve a two or three hour train journey to Harrisburg, where the speaker or speakers would be picked up by the school's transport and driven the 17 remaining miles.

The most encouraging part of these discussions from our point of view has been the Army's attitude of cooperation. Not only are they genuinely interested, but they are most anxious that we send representatives there to explain in detail what they consider perhaps the Army's most serious problem in the European theaters of occupation. Both Major Hill and Colonel Herzberg agreed with me that official letters should be sent to General Rooks inviting UNRRA to participate in this orientation program. I trust that General Rooks will be receiving such letters shortly.

ROUTE SLIP
Repatriation and Welfare Division

TO:

___ Cohen	___ Flynn
___ Alspach	4 Blinn
___ Youdin	3 Sender
___ Simpson	1 Kaufman
5 Jacobs	2 Barrett
___ Wickwar	___ Ashton
___ Featherstonehaugh	

Send to _____ for filing
when finished.

From: S/M

1-3681-46

Date: 6/10/46

NAME		WAR DEPT.	SERIAL NO.	C 7575
ADDRESS		Wash. 25	DATE OF CORRES.	31 July 46

REFERRED BY: Wood, Jean L.

REGARDING Enc. material not to be quoted, given to press, or source revealed. paraphrase & use as general background - re: Radio & other materail on subject of displaced persons in Europe

REPLIED ☐

N. A. N. ☐

INITIALS

DATE

REFERRED TO: ① RW-Jacobs

DATE: 1 Aug. 46

②

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 July 1946

R.H.
Mr. Jacobs
UMRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
314 Dupont Circle Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

encl
This material is not to be quoted, given to the press,
or source revealed.

You may paraphrase and use it as general background.

Sincerely, *mm*

Jean L. Wood
JEAN L. WOOD
Captain, Infantry
Chief, Radio Programs Section
Room 2E-578, The Pentagon
Army Information Branch
Information-Education Division

1 Incl

MAILED
JUL 1 8 14 AM '46
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AUG 1 9 16 AM '46
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POSTAL SECTION
UNRRA

THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULY 26, 1946
DEAR SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 24, 1946, regarding the matter mentioned therein. The same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the results of their action.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Title]
[Address]
[City]
[State]
[Zip]

NAVY DEPARTMENT
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NAVY DEPARTMENT

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT
War Department Special Staff
Information-Education Division
Washington 25, D. C.

24 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL LANHAM, CHIEF, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
DIVISION

SUBJECT: Radio and Other Material on the Subject of Displaced
Persons in Europe.

1. After listening to the radio production "Friendship Bridge," General Lanham asked for my comment and ideas. My feeling is that there are no "Friendship Bridges" in the American-occupied zone in Europe today. While it has historical value and might with a proper introduction serve as a historical reminder of a phase of the occupation long since passed, it might be greeted derisively by soldier listeners today. The DP problem as the GI encounters it in Germany today bears little or no relationship to the sentimental idealistic situation portrayed in "Friendship Bridge."

2. The American soldier in Germany today encounters DP's in motor pools, kitchens, road gangs, in special communities and cantonments, and in a variety of other situations associated with his duty and free time. His general impression is that DP's are lacking in strength, intelligence and willingness to do a good job. There are many exceptions to this but the average motor pool sergeant is likely to go on record as preferring German labor to DP labor. The DP is termed unreliable, undependable, lacking in mechanical savvy and in other respects undesirable as a member of a motor-pool team. The result is a growing prejudice against DP's - a prejudice which does not take into account the background of the DP. The fact that German workers have for the past many years been either in the Wehrmacht or in factories where they picked up mechanical know-how, whereas DP's were consigned to common labor and were unable to develop mechanical skills, is not often remembered. The fact that Germans are attempting in every conceivable way to ingratiate themselves with their conquerors whereas DP's feel let down at not enjoying the immediate fruits of liberty after almost a decade of bad treatment at German hands, is not considered. The fact that Germans have been comparatively well fed whereas DP's who did not collaborate with the Germans lived on a marginal diet and therefore are lacking in the vitality to make them good workers, is not considered by the average GI in appraising the DP vis-a-vis the German worker. It would seem to me much more desirable to approach the DP problem from the point of view of the situation as the soldier encounters it in his daily contacts than to resort to a highly idealized episode which is almost certain to be derided by the average GI as propaganda of a particularly obnoxious nature.

3. DP communities dot the German countryside. These people still live in hastily constructed hutments without paint and landscaping. They are ugly, somewhat dirty, and reflect the misery, degradation and poverty of the inmates. These DP communities compare unfavorably with the charming German villages which for artistry and charm have few peers in Europe. GI's are charmed by the beauty of the German villages and disgusted with the tawdry squalor of the DP communities. They tend to condemn the DP's for scarring the landscape and praise the Germans for their artistic qualities. Specifically, in Oberammergau the chauffeur of my car, after passing through the beautiful Bavarian village, was shocked at the DP community on the outskirts of the town. "Damn these DP's" he said, "look how they fouled up this beautiful place." The fact that the DP's all were driven out of their own communities in far-off countries and were given a minimum of material with which to construct their German abodes, does not occur to the average GI. Many GI's base their conclusions on circumstantial evidence and do not explore the background of what they see.

4. Another problem which disturbs the GI is the number of DP's he meets who want to stay in Germany and who dread above all to be sent back to their native country. Many of these DP's hold the Russians in dread and under no circumstances will leave Germany to return to areas now controlled by the Reds. These DP's form a relatively large and important segment of the DP population and the GI is not able to understand the background of these people nor the peculiar status they occupy in Europe today. These DP's together with many Germans actively affirm the thesis that we must inevitably fight Russia and the lurid tale of Russian atrocities coupled with those provided by the Germans are developing within many GI's the conviction that in allying ourselves with the Reds against the Germans we were fighting an unholy war against virtue with our own arms arrayed on the side of ungodliness, corruption, Communism and vice. It all contributes to the feeling of frustration and cynicism with which so many soldiers have come to view the war.

5. The important thing about the DP problem as it relates to GI's in Europe is that it is not an abstraction but a very real and personal thing. He works with DP men; he sleeps with DP girls; he observes DP manners and customs; he forms impressions, often false, of the problem. He asks himself many questions about them and they frequently form the subject of bull sessions within his group. Army Talks, radio programs, films and discussion groups in which facts are presented without exaggeration, false sentiment, or propaganda objectives -- I use the word "propaganda" in its vicious sense -- can perform an important function in clarifying the DP situation among GI's. In each case, however, I believe that the material should be developed from the point of view of a soldier in daily touch with the problem. Whatever background material is provided should hinge on common realistic situations occurring every day in the GI's experience.

6. This same comment is offered in connection with all other information work conducted in Germany today. I do not believe it is

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possible for writers in the United States who have never been to Germany to prepare realistic material about the Germans, the French, the British, the Reds, or any other peoples or situations abroad which will not prove laughable to GI's on the scene. There are literally hundreds of questions the GI's are asking themselves daily. These questions spring from the puzzling and clashing symptoms manifested within his environment. He wants to know why he is asked to beat an Italian demonstrator in Trieste over the head. He wants to know why he must patrol Communist-controlled territories in north China. He wants to know why it is necessary for him to detour 400 miles to go from Nurnberg to Berlin. Above all, if some one could show him simply, clearly and conclusively his own particular role in the occupation -- first in a military sense, and second in the sense that deals with his personal contribution to war or peace -- the information program might certainly pay off. I do not believe this can be accomplished by erudite treatises based on history, idealism, morality, etc. The approach and the materials will have to deal with such simple fundamentals as PX rations which can be bought for pennies and sold for hundreds of dollars, hungry women whose bodies can be bought for peanut bars, the manner in which individual greed, selfishness and exploitation of a tragic situation destroys all that millions of men died to accomplish. As I see it, peace or war is a question that in considerable measure is being determined by the individual behavior of GI's in Europe and Japan. The key to their behavior is their individual sense of conviction. That conviction depends in considerable measure on factual information. It is for this reason that I believe the most important job being done in Europe today is by the hard-put, misunderstood and beleaguered information group. They can use all the help they can get from information agencies in Washington, but it is essential that this information be realistic and rooted in the situation the soldiers overseas face.

7. All the above is offered in response to General Lanham's request. I feel, however, that no action should be taken on it without prior consultation with Colonel Phillips and members of his staff in Hochst. They have been working on this problem with intelligence and intensity for many months and are aware of the areas already covered and of the opportunities still to be exploited. In all the time I have been associated with information activities abroad, I have never known their like for enthusiasm and determination. It would therefore be unfair to take any action either on the DP problem or any other without prior consultation with Colonel Phillips.

/s/ ARTHUR GOODFRIEND
Lieutenant Colonel, AG

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SECTION
JAN 1 2 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Mr. Jacobs
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Ave.
314 Dupont Circle Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

UNRRA FILMS

August 1946

LIST ISSUED BY: *Visual Media Branch, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.*

RECOMMENDED FILMS ON UNRRA AND WORLD RELIEF PROBLEMS

16mm. Sound Motion Pictures

1. *OUT OF THE RUINS. 30 min.* A beautiful film on the efforts of Greece to recover from the effects of war and invasion. Showing what UNRRA is doing to aid this recovery the picture covers all phases of Greek life today and also depicts the modern world's debt to Greece in the fields of culture, science, law and government. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Ave., Washington 25, D. C.
2. *UNRRA REPORTS TO THE U.S.A. 10 min.* The first film to show how the unin-vaded United Nations' contributions to UNRRA are being used in nations ruined by the war to help the people get back on their feet again. A dramatic picture of world friendship in action, revealing the extent of the work UNRRA has already done in Europe and the tasks that still lie ahead in the Far East. (*Produced for UNRRA by RKO-Pathe.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
3. *THE PALE HORSEMAN. 20 min.* The human problems of health and disease which the war left in its wake all over the world and the measures being taken to meet them by armies, governments, and by the United Nations through UNRRA, make a powerful film. (*Produced by the U. S. Government.*) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
4. *FOOD--SECRET OF THE PEACE. 15 min.* A dramatic presentation of the desperate need for food in the liberated countries and the great moral obligation of the more fortunate United Nations to help their allies. The film concludes with a short "discussion trailer", designed to stimulate discussion by the audience. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y., (sales and rentals); International Film Bureau, Inc., 84 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill; Visual Education, Inc., 203 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
5. *SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN. 10 min.* A striking picture of the way European children in war-stricken countries are living today and their need for help from the people of more fortunate nations. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
6. *IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES: UNRRA. 15 min.* Shows how and why the United Nations organized UNRRA; problems of relief and rehabilitation in liberated countries; relationship to world supplies, peace, and security. Includes "discussion trailer". (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

(over)

7. **THE STAR AND THE SAND.** 18 min. The remarkable, true story of the refugees from Yugoslavia who rebuilt their lives in UNRRA's tent city in the Egyptian desert. (Produced by British Ministry of Information.) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

8. **WE SURVIVED.** 10 min. Poland, the most devastated country in Europe, begins to revive with the help of UNRRA. In this film we see a nation pushing aside the rubble of war and slowly rising to its feet again. (Produced by Warsaw Films, Inc.) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

9. **GREECE.** 16 min. The film shows the heroic struggles of the people of Greece, as well as the efforts being made for the reestablishment of economic and political order--how millions of tons of food, clothing and medicine have been brought into Greece by UNRRA; how raw materials are being supplied to revive Greek industry; how agricultural implements are being provided to restore farm production. (Produced by: March of Time). Write to: March of Time Forum Edition, 369 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Films on Relief Needs (do not show UNRRA's work)

10. **FREEDOM AND FAMINE.** 10 min. The defeat of Germany brought liberation to France but no freedom from hunger. This film shows how a typical family in Paris copes with the ever present problem of securing enough food to maintain health and strength. (Produced for U. S. State Department by RKO-Pathe.) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

11. **WARSAW REBUILDS.** 10 min. As the title indicates, this film shows what the Poles are doing to rebuild their war-shattered capital. Work began the day the Germans were driven out and a new Warsaw is rising. (Produced by Warsaw Film, Inc.) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

12. **STRICKEN PENINSULA.** 18 min. The first film to show in dramatic detail living conditions inside Italy today. Reveals the staggering task confronting UNRRA in the new full scale program of relief and rehabilitation for Italy. (Produced by British Ministry of Information.) Write to: The local British Consulate or to: Film Officer, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

13. **THIS IS GREECE TODAY.** 10 min. A human report from Greece, filmed by Spyros Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association, during his recent trip through Greece. Shows U. S. Contributed used clothing being distributed in ruined villages and towns. (Produced by 20th Century-Fox.) Write to: Greek War Relief Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

14. **WORLD OF PLENTY.** 45 min. Explains one of the world's great problems--food--its production, uneven distribution and waste in peacetime, control made necessary by war, and the necessity for proper distribution in the postwar world. (Produced by British Central Office of Information.) Write to: The local British Consulate or to Film Officer, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

15. **HE RESTORETH MY SOUL.** 20 min. The Protestant churches' appeal for aid in rehabilitating war stricken peoples, both spiritually and materially. The film insists that reconstruction alone cannot help warped souls. (Produced by Kenco Films.) Write to: Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

24 April 1946

SUBJECT: Troop Information Program

TO: The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Assistant Chief of Air Staff-1)
The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff G-3)
The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Director of Military Training)

8 1. It is highly desirable that Troop Information Programs (TIP) for replacement troops be coordinated throughout the various stages of training and processing. Such coordination will -

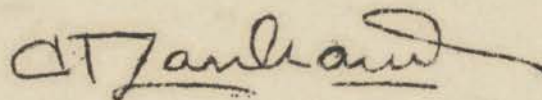
- a. Eliminate duplication of programs at Replacement Training Centers, Personnel Replacement Depots, and on transports.
- b. Make it possible for theater commanders to develop coordinated Troop Information Programs for replacements arriving in their theaters with assurance that they are not duplicating basic programs already given.

2. Therefore, it is requested that Troop Information Programs for replacements in Replacement Training Centers, Personnel Replacement Depots and on transports under your jurisdiction be confined to the topics listed for those installations in the accompanying inclosures.

3. Where opportunity exists for the conduct of additional programs, topics should be avoided that duplicate those listed for other installations through which the replacement will be routed.

4. No special program is prescribed for trainees undergoing technical training in training centers or schools after completion of program at Replacement Training Centers and before their assignment to Personnel Replacement Depots. The local commanders should direct their Information and Education Officers to conduct Troop Information Programs, employing current ARMY TALKS and other timely subjects.

5. The Information and Education Division will continue to prepare and distribute information material, but it is emphasized that absence of War Department prepared material in no way relieves the Unit Information and Education Officer, or in the case of transports, the Port Information and Education Officer, of the responsibility for their preparation.



C. T. IANHAM
Brigadier General, USA
Director
Information & Education Division

10 Incls:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Troop Information Program | - | Replacement Training Centers |
| 2. | " | " | - Personnel Replacement Depots |
| 3. | " | " | - Transports - Pacific Outbound |
| 4. | " | " | - Transports - Pacific Outbound - Transcriptions |
| 5. | " | " | - Transports - Atlantic Outbound |
| 6. | " | " | - Transports - Atlantic Outbound - Transcriptions |
| 7. | " | " | - Transports - Pacific Homeward-Bound |
| 8. | " | " | - Transports - Pacific Homeward-Bound |
| | | | Transcriptions |
| 9. | " | " | - Transports - Atlantic Homeward-Bound |
| 10. | " | " | - Transports - Atlantic Homeward-Bound |
| | | | Transcriptions |

Col.

B. Lively P. Locke Jr
Chief 175
570

Lt - Col F. Hertzberg
Army upon Schoor
1 Carlisle barracks

Full Service Section

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2 Hrs

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voluntary



discussion

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To Harrisburg

Ers Pick up by Staffcar 17.

Office of Chief Signal Officer

MR BINGER:

ARMY PICTORIAL Branch
Pentagon.

Ad: Mr. Leslie Binger. m...
72039

3 or 4 weeks
16 mm

Your chain should contact:

Office of Chief Signal Officer
Army Pictorial Branch Pentagon.

214.

Memo to Flynn
Subject: Seeds of Destiny.

Distribution to civilian outfits of this film are handled by a Mr Binger in the War Dept. Your chain write him. Binger O.K.s the letter and tells him when to get the film (There are several distribution

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

1. REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The nine-hour Troop Information Program for troops undergoing basic military training consists of the following sequence of topics. The Basic Training Units which outline in detail the program for treatment of these topics have been distributed by the I&E Division to major forces as an Army Information Program Basic Training Kit. Additional background material applicable to each topic is also indicated below.

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>I&E BASIC TRAINING UNIT</u>	<u>REQUIRED VISUAL AID</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	WHY WE ARE HERE	No. 1	NONE	NONE
2	THE ARMY'S JOB NOW	No. 2	NONE	THE ARMY'S JOB NOW (Army Talk No. 101) REPORT ON JAPAN (Army Talk No. 116) REPORT ON GERMANY (Army Talk No. 117) *GENERAL EISENHOWER'S REPORT ON DEMOBILI- ZATION (I&E Division, Jan. 1946)
3	WHAT ARMY SERVICE CAN MEAN TO YOU	No. 5	NONE	*VALUE OF MILITARY TRAINING IN LATER JOBS (Army Talk No. 55) *YOUR RIGHTS AND BENEFITS AS A VETERAN (Army Talk No. 97) YOUR POST WAR CAREER (EM-945) *AMENDED GI BILL OF RIGHTS (28 December 45) "ARMY DAY" RELEASE (Bur. Pub. Relations) USAFI BULLETINS A GUIDE TO THE EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE ARMED SERVICES (Tuttle Handbook - distributed by USAFI, to be used if available locally)

*Included in Basic Training Kit - Distributed April 1946.

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

Incl. 1

1. REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS (continued)

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>I&E BASIC TRAINING UNIT</u>	<u>REQUIRED VISUAL AID</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
4	WHY WE HAD TO FIGHT	No. 6	PRELUDE TO WAR (OF-1)	THE WAR IN OUTLINE, 1939-1943 (The Infantry Journal, 1944, Section A: "The Immediate Background of the War." - Orientation Kit #3 - issued 26 Jan 1944) *WORLD WAR II (Infantry Journal, 1946) WHY WE FIGHT (Army Talk No. 8 - Orientation Kit #2 issued 19 November 1943) WE CANNOT EXCAPE HISTORY (Whitaker - Orientation Kit #6 - issued 1 December 1944)
5	HOW THE WAR WAS WON - ETO	No. 9	THE TRUE GLORY (G.I. Movie Weekly No. 112)	THE WAR IN OUTLINE (The Infantry Journal, 1944 - Orientation Kit #5 - issued 16 August 1944) *WORLD WAR II (Infantry Journal, 1946) *GENERAL MARSHAL'S REPORT, 1945 *GENERAL ARNOLD'S REPORT, 1945 THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES (Army Talk No. 14 - Orientation Kit #2 - 19 November 1943) CHECKING OUR PROGRESS IN THREE YEARS OF WAR (Army Talk #47) WHAT'S GOING ON BEHIND THE FRONT IN ITALY (Army Talk #59) FROM D-DAY-TO D PLUS 337 (Army Talk No. 77) THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER (Army Talk #78)
6	HOW THE WAR WAS WON - JAPAN	No. 10	APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO (G.I. Movie Weekly No. 119)	*WORLD WAR II (Infantry Journal, 1946) *GENERAL MARSHALL'S REPORT, 1945 *GENERAL ARNOLD'S REPORT, 1945 *ADMIRAL KING'S REPORT, 1945 THE TALE OF TWO CITIES (Screen Magazine No. 74)

*Included in Basic Training Kit - Distributed April 1946.

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

1. REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTERS (continued)

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>I&E BASIC TRAINING UNIT</u>	<u>REQUIRED VISUAL AID</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
7	WHY ARE WE OCCUPYING GERMANY?	No. 11	HERE IS GERMANY (OF-11)	THIS TIME AND LAST (Army Talk No. 91) REPORT ON GERMANY (Army Talk No. 117) WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT GERMANY AFTER THE WAR? (EM-10) CAN THE GERMANS BE RE-EDUCATED? (EM-26) *GERMANY'S RECORD AND WORLD SECURITY (United Nations Information Office) DEATH MILLS (OF-19 - to be released about 15 May 1946)
8	WHY ARE WE OCCUPYING JAPAN	No. 13	OUR JOB IN JAPAN (OF-15)	JAPAN AND THE FUTURE (Army Talk No. 86) REPORT ON JAPAN (Army Talk No. 116) WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT JAPAN AFTER VICTORY? (EM-15) WHAT FUTURE FOR THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC (EM-45) JAPAN'S RECORD & WORLD SECURITY (United Nations Information Office - Orientation Kit #8 - issued 15 July 1945)
9	THE ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES HOW DO THEY WORK?	No. 15	MAP OF GERMANY (Zone of occupation) MAP OF JAPAN	REPORT ON JAPAN (Army Talk No. 116) REPORT ON GERMANY (Army Talk No. 117) *GENERAL EISENHOWER'S REPORT ON DEMOBILIZATION (I&E Division, January 1946)

*Included in Basic Training Kit - Distributed April 1946

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

II. PERSONNEL REPLACEMENT DEPOTS*

The six-hour troop Information Program for replacement troops who have completed basic training at replacement training centers or special training at technical training centers and schools and who are being processed through Personnel Replacement Depots includes the following sequence of topics. The I&E Casual Units which outline in detail the program for the third and fourth hours have been distributed by the I&E Division. Additional background material for each topic is also indicated below:

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>I&E CASUAL UNIT</u>	<u>REQUIRED VISUAL AID</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	THE SOLDIER AS AN AMBASSADOR		OVERSEAS MISSION (OF-18 to be released about 15 May 1946)	HOW DO WE LOOK TO OTHER PEOPLE (Army Talk No. 72) OUR SOLDIERS AND THE GERMANS (Army Talk No. 104) OUR SOLDIERS AND THE FRENCH (Army Talk No. 105) G.I. AMBASSADOR (Transcription, AFIS - Basic Information Library) G.I. AMBASSADOR (Screen Magazine No. 75)
2	ARMY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES		NONE	USAFI BULLETIN No. 4 USAFI INFORMATION LETTER (Most recent) THE INFORMATION & EDUCATION OFFICER (TM 28-210) DICTIONARY OF U.S. ARMY TERMS (TM 20-205) LEARN WHILE YOU SERVE (Film - G.I. Movie No. 56) PHD, ARMY STYLE (Film - Screen Magazine No. 73) PLANS FOR EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS (attached)

*Present replacement depots and staging areas when consolidated

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

Incl. 2

II. PERSONNEL REPLACEMENT DEPOTS (continued)

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>I&E CASUAL UNIT</u>	<u>REQUIRED VISUAL AID</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
3	THE VALUES WE SEEK TO PRE-SERVE (The Army in a Democracy)	No. 3	IT'S YOUR AMERICA (EF-5)	CITIZENSHIP (Army Talk No. 13 - Orientation Kit No. 2 - issued 19 November 1943) THE ARMY IN A DEMOCRACY (Army Talk No. 109)
4	THE GUY IN THE NEXT BUNK - (Minority Groups)	No. 4	DON'T BE A SUCKER (EF-6)	I&E DIGEST, VOL. 3, No. 2, MARCH 1946 THEY CALL ME JOE SERIES (Transcription AFRS - Basic Information Library) WORLD WE WANT TO LIVE IN (G.I. Movie Weekly No. 67)
5	U.S. As MEMBER OF UN		NONE	ONE WORLD - OR NONE (Army Talk No. 106) BUILDING A WORKABLE PEACE (EM-19) ANOTHER CHANCE (Screen Magazine No. 65) PEACE BUILDERS (G.I. Movie Weekly No. 100) NEWSMAPS: 21 JAN 1946, 11 MARCH 1946
6	TIMELY TOPIC		NONE	DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION MATERIAL

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

5 April 1946

Status of Plans for an Education Program for Occupation Troops
in Europe and in the Pacific Theater

ETO

1. USAFI operations are to continue, with USAFI Branch Hq at Hochst, Germany.
2. Command (unit) schools are being suspended until 1 January 1947, at which time it is planned, if conditions permit, to reopen them on a duty-time basis, with civilian instructors.
3. Training Within Civilian Agencies, on duty time, is being suspended until 1 January 1947, at which time it is expected again to be made available. In the interim, opportunities for study at civilian institutions will be available on a small scale on a furlough-leave basis.
4. Army University Centers have been closed and will not reopen.

PACIFIC

1. USAFI operations are to continue, with Branches at Hawaii, Guam, Manila, Tokyo, and Korea.
2. Unit (command) schools will be conducted on duty time, with military and civilian teaching personnel, by the following commands: USAFIK (Korea), AFWESPAC (Philippine Islands and Okinawa) and the 8th Army (Japan). Off-duty classes will also be organized, wherever needed.
3. Unit (command) schools, on an off-duty basis, will be conducted by MIDPAC (Hawaii, Guam, Saipan) and by the Pacific Air Command, U.S. Army (with Headquarters in Tokyo).
4. Central (area) schools and institutes, offering specialized courses, are to be conducted, on duty time, by USAFIK, AFWESPAC, and the 8th Army. Military and civilian teaching personnel are to be used. Students are to be selected on a quota basis.
5. No Training Within Civilian Agencies is planned.
6. The Army University Center at Oahu, Hawaii, is closed and will not reopen.

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

III. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND

The fifteen hour Troop Information Program for troops enroute overseas aboard Pacific Ocean transports includes the following sequence of topics. Background material applicable to each topic is also indicated.

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	INTRODUCTION TO THE TRANSPORT	NONE
2	THE SOLDIER AT SEA	NONE
3	HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC AREA	THE PACIFIC WORLD (Orientation Kit #8 - issued 15 July 1945) PACIFIC AREAS - PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES (Pacific Transport Kit - issued 1945)
4	GEORGRAPHY OF THE PACIFIC AREA	THE PACIFIC WORLD (Orientation Kit #8 - 15 July 1945) PACIFIC AREAS - PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES (Pacific Transport Kit - issued 1945)
5	PORT OF ARRIVAL	NONE
6	ORIENTAL CUSTOMS	POCKET GUIDE TO CHINA THE JAPANESE (Smithsonian pamphlet #7 - Transport Library Kit - issued 1945)

Background material issued by I&E Division except where noted

Incl. 3

III. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND (continued)

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
7	DISEASES AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AREAS	NONE
8	HISTORY OF CHINA	POCKET GUIDE TO CHINA PROGRESS AND POVERTY IN CHINA (Fact Sheet No. 27 - Orientation Kit #5 - issued 16 August 1944) WHAT ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA (Fact Sheet No. 28 - Orientation Kit #5 - issued 16 August 1944) OUR CHINESE ALLY (EM-42) CHINA (Smithsonian Pamphlet - War Background Studies - No. 20, Transport Library Kit - issued 1945)
9	HISTORY OF KOREA	KOREA LOOKS AHEAD, AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (Pamphlet - Redeployment Kit - issued 1945)
10	HISTORY OF PHILIPPINES	THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Pacific Transport Kit - issued 1945) PEOPLES OF THE PHILIPPINES (Smithsonian Pamphlet - Redeploy- ment Kit - issued 1945) THE PLACE OF THE PHILIPPINES ON THE ROAD HOME (Army Talk #32) WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR THE PHILIPPINES (EM-24)
11	CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE	POCKET GUIDES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where
noted.

III. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND (continued)

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
12	SHORT HISTORY OF PACIFIC WAR	WORLD WAR II (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946)
13	RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST	OUR RUSSIAN ALLY (EM-46) USSR POCKET GUIDE OUR RED ARMY ALLY (WD Pamphlet 21-30)
14	OUR ALLY IN THE PACIFIC	THE ANZACS -- OUR PACIFIC ALLIES (Redeployment Kit - issued 1945) AUSTRALIA: OUR NEIGHBOR "DOWN UNDER" (EM-44) OUR CHINESE ALLY (EM-42)
15	AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC	AMERICA'S INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC (Army Talk No. 69)

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

IV TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS

Listed below are transcriptions available through 20 April 1946 from the Armed Forces Radio Service for use in the Troop Information Program for troops enroute overseas aboard Pacific Ocean transports. The Port Information and Education Officer may obtain transcriptions through direct request to AFRS.

			<u>AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS</u>	
			<u>AFRS SERIES</u>	
<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>
1	INTRODUCTION TO THE TRANSPORT	NONE		
2	THE SOLDIER AT SEA	83 DAYS (STORY OF SEAMAN IZZY)	X	
3	HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC AREA	THE BONINS	X	
		ANDAMAN ISLANDS	X	
		MALACCA STRAIT: GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST PACIFIC	X	
		SHOULD COLONIAL EMPIRES BE LIQUIDATED?		X
		REVOLT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC		X
4	GEOGRAPHY OF THE PACIFIC AREA	THE BONINS	X	
		ANDAMAN ISLANDS	X	
		MALACCA STRAITS: GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST PACIFIC	X	

IV TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS (continued)

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS</u>		
			<u>AFRS SERIES</u>		
			<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>OUR FOREIGN POLICY</u>	<u>BIL *</u>
5	PORT OF ARRIVAL	NONE			
6	ORIENTAL CUSTOMS	NONE			
7	DISEASES AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AREA	JAPAN'S FOOD CRISIS	X		
8	HISTORY OF CHINA	SINKIANG: CHINA'S WILD WEST	X		
9	HISTORY OF KOREA	NONE			
10	HISTORY OF PHILIPPINES	THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES		X	
11	CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE	NONE			
12	SHORT HISTORY OF PACIFIC WAR	CHUNGKING: WAR CAPITAL OF CHINA	X		
		MANCHURIA: THE JAPANESE RUHR	X		
		JAPAN'S HIGHWAY OF STEEL	X		
		SAIPAN	X		
		CONQUEST BY JAPANIZATION	X		
		THE MARCH OF DEATH			X

* Basic Information Library (AFRS Originals)

IV TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC OUTBOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS (continued)

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS</u>		
			<u>AFRS SERIES</u>		
			<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>OUR FOREIGN POLICY</u>
13	RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST	VLADIVOSTOK	X		
		SIBERIA'S PEOPLE	X		
		RUSSIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS		X	
		RUSSIA, AMERICA AND THE PEACE		X	
14	OUR ALLY IN THE PACIFIC	CHINA'S AIR FORCE	X		
		CHINA: WEAK LINK IN THE UNITED NATIONS		X	
15	AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC	ALASKA: BRIDGE TO ASIA	X		
		ONE WORLD	X		
		CONTROL OF STRATEGIC BASES		X	
		WHO SHOULD CONTROL THE ATOMIC BOMB?		X	
		AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CHINA		X	
		HAVE BRITAIN AND AMERICA REASON TO FEAR RUSSIA		X	
		WORLD TRADE AND WORLD PEACE			X
		OUR OCCUPATION POLICY FOR JAPAN			X
		KOREA AND OUR FAR EASTERN POLICY			X
		CAN JAPAN BECOME A DEMOCRACY?			X
12		OUR RELATIONS WITH THE USSR			X

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

V. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC OUTBOUND

The ten-hour Troop Information Program for Troops enroute overseas aboard Atlantic Ocean transports includes the following sequence of topics. Background material applicable to each topic is also indicated.

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	LIFE ABOARD A TRANSPORT	NONE
2	PORT OF ARRIVAL	NONE
3	FOREIGN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE	POCKET GUIDES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
4	HISTORY OF GERMANY	POCKET GUIDE TO GERMANY
5	GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY	POCKET GUIDE TO GERMANY MAPS - GERMANY AND ADJACENT AREAS, GERMANY AND ITS APPROACHES (Transport Kit - issued 1945)
6	GERMAN CUSTOMS	POCKET GUIDE TO GERMANY

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

Incl. 5

V. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC OUTBOUND (continued)

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
7	DISEASES AND LIVING CONDITIONS ABROAD	NONE
8	OUR ALLIES IN EUROPE	OUR RED ARMY ALLY (WD Pamphlet 21-30) OUR BRITISH ALLY (EM-41) OUR RUSSIAN ALLY (EM-46) WHAT ABOUT THE BRITISH PEOPLE (Fact Sheet No. 10 - Orientation Kit #2,- issued 19 November 1943)
9	SHORT HISTORY OF WAR - ETO	WORLD WAR II (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946)
10	SPOTLIGHT ON THE AMERICAN ZONE	NONE

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

VI. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC OUTBOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS

Listed below are transcriptions available through 20 April 1946 from the Armed Forces Radio Service for use in the Troop Information Program for troops enroute overseas aboard Atlantic Ocean transports. The Port Information and Education Officer may obtain transcriptions through direct request to AFRS.

AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AFRS SERIES</u>			
			<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>SCIENCE MAGAZINE</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>OUR FOREIGN POLICY</u>
1	LIFE ABOARD A TRANSPORT	83 DAYS (Story Of Seaman Izzy)	X			
2	PORT OF ARRIVAL	NONE				
3	FOREIGN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE	NONE				
4	HISTORY OF GERMANY	PROMISE VS. THE DEED	X			
		THE PASTOR OF EINDHOVEN	X			
		HITLER		X		
		IS GERMANY INCURABLE?			X	
		THE MORAL REGENERATION OF GERMANY			X	
		SHOULD GERMAN PEOPLE BE HELD RE- SPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES OF NAZI LEADERS?			X	
		FASCISM ON TRIAL AT NUREMBERG				X
5	MAPHY OF GERMANY	NONE				
6	AMAN CUSTOMS	NONE				
7	DISEASES AND LIVING CONDITIONS ABROAD	NONE				

VI. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC OUTBOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS (continued)

AVAILABLE AFPS TRANSCRIPTIONS

AFPS SERIES

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>OUR FOREIGN POLICY</u>
8	OUR ALLIES IN EUROPE	MAGNA CHARTA	X		
		THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES	X		
		RUSSIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS		X	
		GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS		X	
		RUSSIA, AMERICA AND THE PEACE		X	
		WHAT MUST WE DO TO HELP FEED EUROPE?		X	
		WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT BRITISH LOAN?		X	
		IS ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY COLLABORATION DESIRABLE?		X	
		HAVE BRITAIN AND AMERICA REASON TO FEAR RUSSIA?		X	
		WORLD TRADE AND WORLD PEACE			X
		THE BRITISH LOAN - CRITICAL APPRAISAL			X
		OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN			X
		OUR RELATIONS WITH USSR			X
9	SHORT HISTORY OF WAR- ETO	THE LONG NAME NONE COULD SPELL	X		
		BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO	X		
		THE MURDER OF LIDICE	X		
		FREEDOM IN FLANDERS	X		
		THE DUTCH BREAK THE DIKES	X		
10	SPOTLIGHT ON THE AMERICAN ZONE	ONE WORLD	X		
		THE THIRD CEMETERY	X		
		THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY	X		
		WHO SHOULD CONTROL THE ATOMIC BOMB?		X	

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

VII. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC HOMEWARD-BOUND

The fifteen-hour Troop Information Program for troops enroute to the United States from Pacific Stations includes the following sequence of topics. Background material applicable to each topic is also indicated:

<u>HOOR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	INTRODUCTION TO THE SHIP	NONE
2	G.I. BILL (as amended)	THE AMENDED G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS AND HOW IT WORKS, DEC 28, 1945 (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946)
3	" " " "	GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) SAME AS 2
4	" " " "	SAME AS 2
5	" " " "	SAME AS 2
6	SURPLUS PROPERTY	THE VETERAN AND SURPLUS PROPERTY (War Assets Corp. Pamphlet - to be distributed soon to Personal Affairs Officers)
7	WHAT HAPPENS ON DEBARKATION	NONE
8	STATE BENEFITS FOR VETERANS	YOUR STATE AND YOU (Hq USAF Mid Pac - I&E) GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) STATE BENEFITS FOR VETERANS (House Committee Print No. 8 - 79th Congress - distributed to Personal Affairs Officers)
9	INSURANCE	GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) WHAT ABOUT YOUR INSURANCE? (Army Talk No. 92)

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

VII. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC HOMEWARD-BOUND (continued)

<u>HOOR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
10	JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL LIFE	YOUR POST-WAR CAREER (EM-945) WORKING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946) GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) WHAT JOBS ARE YOU BEST FITTED FOR? (Army Talk No. 94) WAGE EARNING AS A CAREER (Army Talk No. 99) WHERE WILL THE GOOD JOBS BE? (Army Talk No. 100) WILL THERE BE WORK FOR ALL? (EM-22) WHO SHOULD CHOOSE A CIVIL SERVICE CAREER? (EM-38) SHALL I GO INTO BUSINESS FOR MYSELF (EM-39) HOW ABOUT A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN? (Army Talk No. 98) OCCUPATIONAL BRIEFS (USAFI)
11	FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN	GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) YOUR RIGHTS & BENEFITS AS A VETERAN (Army Talk No. 97) THE VETERAN AS A CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZEN (Army Talk No. 114)
12	VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS	WHY DO VETERANS ORGANIZE? (EM-6)
13	HOW ARMY TRAINING FITS YOU FOR CIVILIAN JOBS	YOUR POST-WAR CAREER (EM-945) WHAT JOBS ARE YOU BEST FITTED FOR? (Army Talk No. 94)
14	VETERANS AND RACKETS	VETERANS AND RACKETS (Army Talk No. 107)
15	REASSIGNMENT AND FURLOUGH	NONE
16	RE-ENLISTMENT	WD CIRCULAR No. 310, 1945, AS AMENDED
17	EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE	PAMPHLET (Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau Folder No. 29 - distributed to Personal Affairs Officer)

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

VIII. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC HOMEWARD-BOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS

Listed below are transcriptions available through 20 April 1946 from the Armed Forces Radio Service for use in the Troop Information Program for troops enroute to the United States from Pacific Stations. The Port Information and Education Officer may obtain transcriptions through direct request to AFRS.

AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS

AFRS SERIES

<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>SCIENCE MAGAZINE</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>BIL*</u>
1	INTRODUCTION TO THE SHIP	83 DAYS (Story of Seaman Izzy)	X			
2-5	G.I. BILL (as amended)	GI EDUCATION GI BILL AND THE GI BILL			X	X
6	SURPLUS PROPERTY	NONE				
7	WHAT HAPPENS ON DEBARKATION	NONE				
8	STATE BENEFITS FOR VETERANS	NONE				
9	INSURANCE	NONE				
10	JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL LIFE	GOING OUT IN THE WORLD FUTURE OF AVIATION WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF PLASTICS 60,000,000 JOBS YOUR POST WAR CAREER AGRICULTURE SELF EMPLOYMENT THE PROFESSIONS	X	X X	X	X X X X

*Basic Information Library
(AFRS originals)

VIII. TRANSPORTS - PACIFIC HOMEWARD-BOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS (continued)

			AVAILABLE AFPS TRANSCRIPTIONS			
HOUR	TOPIC	TITLE	AFPS SERIES			
			THIS IS THE STORY	HEARD AT HOME	OUR FOREIGN POLICY	BIL*
11	FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN	ONE WORLD	X			
		THE FAMILY NAGASHI	X			
		DAD'S HOME	X			
		WE WON THE WAR - ARE WE				
		WINNING THE PEACE		X		
		THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH				
		TODAY		X		
		WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT INFLATION		X		
		THE CITIZEN'S ROLE IN FOREIGN				
		POLICY			X	
		THE BRITISH LOAN			X	
12	VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS	NONE				
13	HOW ARMY TRAINING FITS YOU FOR CIVILIAN JOBS	RELATED MILITARY AND CIVILIAN JOBS				X
14	VETERANS AND RACKETS	A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RACKETEER				
		AND SWINDLER	X			
		JOB RACKETEERS				X
15	REASSIGNMENT AND FURLOUGH	NONE				
16	RE-ENLISTMENT	THE REGULAR ARMY				X
17	EMERGENCY MATERNITY & INFANT CARE	NONE				

*Basic Information Library (AFPS originals)

IX. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC HOMEWARD-BOUND

The ten-hour Troop Information Program for troops enroute to the United States from European stations includes the following sequence of topics. Background material applicable to each topic is also indicated:

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
1	LIFE ABOARD A TRANSPORT	NONE
2	WHAT HAPPENS ON DEBARKATION	NONE
3	G. I. BILL (as amended)	THE AMENDED G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS AND HOW IT WORKS, DEC. 28, 1945 (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946) GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4)
4	" " " "	SAME AS 3
5	" " " "	SAME AS 3
6	STATE BENEFITS FOR VETERANS	GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4) STATE BENEFITS FOR BETERANS (House Committee Print No. 8, 79th Congress - distributed to Personal Affairs Officers)

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

Incl. 9

IX. TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC HOMeward-BOUND (continued)

<u>HOuR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>BACKGROUND MATERIAL</u>
7	JOBS IN CIVILIAN LIFE	<p>YOUR POST-WAR CAREER (EM-1945)</p> <p>WORKING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Pamphlet - Orientation Kit #10 - issued 12 March 1946)</p> <p>WHAT JOBS ARE YOU BEST FITTED FOR? (Army Talk No. 94)</p> <p>WAGE EARNING AS A CAREER (Army Talk No. 99)</p> <p>WHERE WILL THE GOOD JOBS BE (Army Talk No. 100)</p> <p>WILL THERE BE WORK FOR ALL? (EM-22)</p> <p>WHO SHOULD CHOOSE A CIVIL SERVICE CAREER? (EM-38)</p> <p>SHALL I GO INTO BUSINESS FOR MYSELF (EM-39)</p> <p>HOW ABOUT A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN? (Army Talk No. 98)</p> <p>GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4)</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL BRIEFS (USAFI)</p>
8	" " " "	SAME AS 7
9	VETERANS AND RACKETS	VETERANS AND RACKETS (Army Talk No. 107)
10	FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN	<p>GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE (WD Pamphlet 21-4)</p> <p>WHY DO VETERANS ORGANIZE? (EM-6)</p> <p>YOUR RIGHTS AND BENEFITS AS A VETERAN (Army Talk No. 97)</p> <p>THE VETERAN AS A CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZEN (Army Talk No. 114)</p>

Background Material issued by I&E Division except where noted.

TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM

X TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC HOMEWARD-BOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS

Listed below are transcriptions available through 20 April 1946 from the Armed Forces Radio Service for use in the Troop Information Program for troops en route to the United States from European Stations. The Port Information and Education officer may obtain transcriptions through direct request to AFRS.

<u>HOURL</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS</u>			
			<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>SELECTED MAGAZINE</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>BIL *</u>
1	LIFE ABOARD A TRANSPORT	83 DAYS (STORY OF SEAMAN IZZY)	X			
2	WHAT HAPPENS ON DEBARKATION	NONE				
3-5	G.I.BILL (as amended)	G.I. EDUCATION			X	
		G.I. JILL AND THE G.I.BILL				X
6	STATE BENEFITS FOR VETERANS	NONE				
7-8	JOBS IN CIVILIAN LIFE	GOING OUT INTO THE WORLD	X			
		FUTURE OF AVIATION		X		
		WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF PLASTICS		X		
		60,000,000 JOBS			X	
		YOUR POSTWAR CAREER				X
		AGRICULTURE				X
		SELF EMPLOYMENT				X
		THE PROFESSIONS				X
		THE REGULAR ARMY				X
		RELATED MILITARY AND CIVILIAN JOBS				X

* Basic Information Library (AFRS originals)
Incl. 10

X TRANSPORTS - ATLANTIC HOMEWARD-BOUND - TRANSCRIPTIONS (continued)

AVAILABLE AFRS TRANSCRIPTIONS						
AFRS SERIES						
<u>HOUR</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>THIS IS THE STORY</u>	<u>HEARD AT HOME</u>	<u>OUR FOREIGN POLICY</u>	<u>BIL</u> *
9	VETERANS AND RACKETS	A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RACKETEER AND SWINDLER	X			
		JOB RACKETEERS				X
10	FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN	ONE WORLD	X			
		THE FAMILY NAGASHI	X			
		DAD'S HOME	X			
		WE WON THE WAR; ARE WE WINNING THE PEACE?		X		
		AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH TODAY		X		
		WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT INFLATION?		X		
		THE BRITISH LOAN			X	
		THE CITIZEN'S ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY			X	

* Basic Information Library (AFRS originals)

~~320~~
314

SEP 25

Charles A. Hill
Major, GMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Major Hill:

With regard to your letter of 16 September, this Administration is happy to accept the invitation extended to it to send a lecturer to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to address the class of the School for Government of Occupied Areas. We are planning to provide speakers for the October sessions, and subsequent ones to the extent of our ability.

I have been informed by Mr. Alspach that either he or Mr. Jacobs will submit our program for your approval prior to its delivery, and they will be getting in touch with you shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf

CHAlspach/lw
24 September 1946



FORM ~~AR~~ 2

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To: Mr. Alsopack
Rehabilitation Div.

DATE

17 Sept

ROOM NO.

A-320

☐ APPROVAL☐ INVESTIGATE☐ COMMENT☐ SIGNATURE☐ PREPARE REPLY☐ SEE ME☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ AS REQUESTED☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

In necessary action and
reply.

From:

Rooks

ROOM NO.



4603



HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

16 September 1946

Brigadier General Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Rooks:

In compliance with a request expressed by Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Acting Director, Repatriations and Welfare Division, UNRRA, and Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons specialist, an invitation is extended to UNRRA to send a lecturer to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to address the class at the School for Government of Occupied Areas, sometime in October 1946, the date to be determined after coordination with your office, the Army Information School, and the School for Government of Occupied Areas.

It was suggested that the subject matter of the lecture be submitted to Chief, Military Government Division, PMGO (Major Charles A. Hill, Room 5D480 The Pentagon) for review prior to its delivery in order better to integrate this material into the overall program of instruction.

The class begins study on 20 September and completes its course on 31 October. There will be about three hundred officers in the class, all scheduled for Military Government duty overseas.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. HILL

Major, CMP

Chief, Military Government Division





UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Charles A. Hill
Major, CMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Major Hill:

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I have been informed by Mr. Alspach that either he or Mr. Jacobs will submit our program for your approval prior to its delivery, and they will be getting in touch with you shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer

C.H. ALSPACH
ROOM 320

Charles A. Hill
Major, CMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Major Hill:


With regard to your letter of 16 September, this Administration is happy to accept the invitation extended to it to send a lecturer to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to address the class of the School for Government of Occupied Areas. UNRRA will be glad to provide speakers for the October sessions and for any subsequent sessions, at least until the end of this year.

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Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf
20/9/46



LOWELL W. ROOKS

Charles A. Hill
Major, CMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

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Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf
20/9/46

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Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

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Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf
20/9/46

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Major, GMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Major Hill:

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Sincerely yours,

Lowell E. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:mef
20/9/46

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Major, GMP
Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

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Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf
20/9/46

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Chief, Military Government Division
Headquarters Army Service Forces
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D.C.

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Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rocks
Chief Executive Officer

SKJacobs:msf
20/9/46

Colonel Frank H Harting } Bus.
Genl W. H. Palmer

Blue Ridge Bus. Carlisle Molly Pitcher

~~Tuesday~~ 22nd

I + E

14-16 - MG

Check Miles for Seeds of Harting

Sidney Flatow - director
of Leikshim. 420 West End Avenue.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WAR DEPARTMENT AND UNRRA
FOR DISCUSSION OF ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
GOING TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

4:15 p.m., Monday, 5 August 1946
UNRRA - Room A-312a

I. PRESENT

Colonel G. H. Woodward, Special Deputy Chief, Personnel and Training Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Major Charles A. Hill, Chief, Military Government Division, Provost Marshall General's Office, War Department Staff
Captain Jean Wood, Chief, Radio Program Section, Information Branch, I&E, War Department Special Staff
Mr. Robert L. Fisher, Displaced Persons Specialist, Economic Section, Economic and Supply Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Acting Director, Repatriation & Welfare Division, UNRRA
Mr. Leo Margolin, Acting Director, Office of Public Information, UNRRA
Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons Specialist, Repatriation & Welfare Division, Reports & Records Branch, UNRRA

Secretary: Miss C. J. Jorgensen

II. RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Alspach, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order, and gave a brief summary of the agenda for the discussion of the individual topics. He stated that it was his understanding that the Army was very much concerned with displaced persons' problems, especially in Europe, and that instructions had been given to General McNarney that in case UNRRA did cease operations on 31 December the Army was to take over the work of UNRRA until such time as a new organization could step in. The ensuing discussion pointed up the need for a greater understanding on the part of the occupation troops of the DP problems.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that although the Army does have a paper plan they wouldn't have the manpower or money to put it into operation, and that there was no likelihood of Congress being called into special session to appropriate funds for this plan.

Mr. Alspach thought that UNRRA's governing Council ^{may} ~~will~~ ask it to carry on until the International Relief Organization is ready to take over. He explained some of the difficulties we

had had in the field with regard to orientation. UNRRA workers spent considerable time explaining the DP situation to the appropriate officers in the area where they are located, only to have their work undone time after time by redeployment. It would seem logical to begin the program over here and coordinate it with a program overseas.

Mr. Margolin thought it imperative that officers and enlisted men know the division of responsibility and understand the reasons why the DP's are there, so as to implement better cooperation.

In discussing Army installations for officers going to Germany and Austria, Major Hill explained that the school at Carlisle, Pa., was the training center for Military Government officers. Instructors serve a maximum of 90 days, and are then replaced by someone fresh from the field. At present there is no instruction on DP's, but there is discussion and study. This has been handled recently by Colonel Barrett. In September the training course is to be extended from 4 to 6 weeks, and he felt sure that further time could be allotted to this problem. In addition to the existing program, he thought it possible to have a speaker come to lecture for an hour and then have an hour of discussion. Officers going to Germany and Austria could be segregated for this orientation.

With regard to enlisted men, Colonel Woodward stated that Camp Kilmer in New Jersey was the port of embarkation for Europe and that there was little possibility of doing anything there. The enlisted men's stay in that camp depended on transport. It ranged from 3 days to 3 weeks and any orientation program before the men were assigned to units, which only occurs on their arrival in Europe, would be a waste of time. He mentioned the Constabulary Training School in Germany which might be one place where orientation could be carried on, but he thought that the best method of reaching the men would be through the I&E program, which has at least one representative in every unit of the Army. Training for I&E officers is carried out in a separate section of the Carlisle school.

Mr. Alspach asked if it were possible to send someone to Carlisle to spend 2 days there, one with the Military Government and one at I&E.

Captain Wood said he couldn't give a definite commitment for I&E, but he would be happy to discuss the whole matter with General Lanham, who is in charge of the whole program. In answer to a query of Mr. Alspach, Captain Wood said that information is disseminated through three media, (a) Armed Forces radio, (b) Army newspapers, and (c) I&E publications.

After further discussion, it was agreed by Major Hill that 2 hours at the Military Government School would be allocated for the presentation of this problem to each class, those 2 hours to be handled in the most effective way. It was thought that a lecture, plus films, plus discussion, would be most desirable. Major Hill emphasized the necessity of having a topnotch person to conduct the seminar, and reserved the right to go over the program before it was presented to make sure that it was both suitable and capable of maintaining sufficient interest to bring the problem to the officers in a memorable way.

Final details of the proposed program will be further discussed by Mr. Alspach and Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Winslow of the State Department when they meet with Major Hill and Captain Wood later in the week, after Captain Wood has a chance to present the program to General Lanham.

Mr. Fisher thought that the whole idea should be presented by Mr. La Guardia to the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The majority opinion was that attempts should be made to work out the orientation program on an operational level first, since that was the most effective way of dealing with it.

Major Hill requested a bibliography of all available material in UNRRA on the subject of displaced persons to aid the program. Mr. Jacobs is to prepare this list for him.

Captain Wood discussed their present recordings, highlighting the DP problems, which are transcribed here and used on the Armed Forces radio programs overseas. He invited those present to come over to the Pentagon and listen to them.

In discussing a proposed Joint Committee to act as a coordinating body, the majority opinion indicated that

there was no real need for it, since the Army is perfectly willing to cooperate in any way, ^{and} a formal body of that nature might impede necessary work.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Carlyle -

Henry Cohen

587 Blake Ave

Brooklyn N.Y.

Saw

Ask me

M 7

29 August 1946

Dear Myer:

I would like to congratulate you on your new position, and, of course, we here were all delighted to have you on that hot seat, because we know that you represent the Repatriation and Welfare Division.

There have been some interesting developments since you have been away. One of the things that can become a very prominent feature of our contribution to the displaced persons is an Army orientation program. Charlie has asked me to write to you and give you a brief idea of what we are doing.

As a result of a series of lectures given recently at an Army air base by me, the idea of doing a more extensive orientation program was discussed at a staff meeting. Charlie pointed out that such a program could have great possibilities and he delegated me to infiltrate into the War Department to find out what was going on over there.

It turns out that there are several different branches of the Army which could fall into the orbit of our orientation program, and we called a meeting here of those representatives, along with some of the State Department lads in Hildring's office. Although the State Department couldn't make it, we had a very nice discussion with the Army people, and as a result of that meeting we obtained enthusiastic consent of the head of the AMG Officers' Training School to come up and expand considerably that part of their program delegated to such problems as those of the displaced persons.

In addition, we were invited over to meet General Lanham, who runs the Information and Education War Department Headquarters, and as a result of some more conferences and discussions we have now been officially invited to participate in the Training Program at both the AMG School and the I&E School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This we shall do, possibly in conjunction with the State Department.

General Rooks has agreed that although such participation will be no excuse for retention of staff, he approves the idea, and we expect to go up there early in October.

In addition to a two-hour lecture at each school, there will be a seminar and discussion, as we understand the plans now. Moreover, the I&E School has promised to show all UNRRA films during the course of training, which extends for three months.

Everyone seems to feel that this work should be supplemented by some type of program overseas. We think that on an informal basis it would be a good idea to approach Colonel Edwin P. Locke, Jr., who heads up the I&E program for the European theatre. Making lectures and films available to him would cover a good deal of ground impossible for us to reach, since many officers are taken from the units, given courses, and returned to the units. It seems to me that instead of attempting to have our field personnel explain and explain and explain again, the onus of such an educational program should rightly be put in the hands of the I&E officers. If they have a thorough understanding of our problems, our work or IRO's work will be a great deal easier in the U. S. Zone.

On the whole the Army is considerably worried about the D.P. problem, and about the various unfortunate incidents which have occurred between American soldiers and D.P.'s, and our impression here is that they are extremely grateful to us for volunteering to give them some help. We have every reason to believe that such cooperation will be welcomed by Colonel Locke, especially when he hears that General Lanham has given it his unqualified approval. As you probably know, the Army theaters are almost autonomous, and though General Lanham would like to order the heads of his I&E programs to approach UNRRA and request participation in the training schools, he cannot do so.

In any event, although we realize what tremendous burdens you have, we hope you will find time enough to consider this orientation program.

Best regards,

UNRRA FILMS

August 1946

LIST ISSUED BY: *Visual Media Branch, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.*

RECOMMENDED FILMS ON UNRRA AND WORLD RELIEF PROBLEMS

16mm. Sound Motion Pictures

1. *OUT OF THE RUINS.* 30 min. A beautiful film on the efforts of Greece to recover from the effects of war and invasion. Showing what UNRRA is doing to aid this recovery the picture covers all phases of Greek life today and also depicts the modern world's debt to Greece in the fields of culture, science, law and government. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Ave., Washington 25, D. C.
2. *UNRRA REPORTS TO THE U.S.A.* 10 min. The first film to show how the unin-
vaded United Nations' contributions to UNRRA are being used in nations ruined
by the war to help the people get back on their feet again. A dramatic picture
of world friendship in action, revealing the extent of the work UNRRA has al-
ready done in Europe and the tasks that still lie ahead in the Far East.
(*Produced for UNRRA by RKO-Pathe.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room
611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
3. *THE PALE HORSEMAN.* 20 min. The human problems of health and disease which
the war left in its wake all over the world and the measures being taken to
meet them by armies, governments, and by the United Nations through UNRRA, make
a powerful film. (*Produced by the U. S. Government.*) Write to: Brandon Films,
Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
4. *FOOD--SECRET OF THE PEACE.* 15 min. A dramatic presentation of the des-
perate need for food in the liberated countries and the great moral obligation
of the more fortunate United Nations to help their allies. The film concludes
with a short "discussion trailer", designed to stimulate discussion by the
audience. (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write to: Brandon
Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y., (sales and rentals); International
Film Bureau, Inc., 84 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill; Visual Education, Inc.,
203 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
5. *SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN.* 10 min. A striking picture of the way European
children in war-stricken countries are living today and their need for help
from the people of more fortunate nations. (*Produced by the National Film
Board of Canada.*) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Con-
necticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
6. *IN THE WAKE OF THE ARMIES: UNRRA.* 15 min. Shows how and why the United
Nations organized UNRRA; problems of relief and rehabilitation in liberated
countries; relationship to world supplies, peace, and security. Includes
"discussion trailer". (*Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.*) Write
to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington
25, D. C.

(over)

7. *THE STAR AND THE SAND.* 18 min. The remarkable, true story of the refugees from Yugoslavia who rebuilt their lives in UNRRA's tent city in the Egyptian desert. (Produced by British Ministry of Information.) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, Room 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

8. *WE SURVIVED.* 10 min. Poland, the most devastated country in Europe, begins to revive with the help of UNRRA. In this film we see a nation pushing aside the rubble of war and slowly rising to its feet again. (Produced by Warsaw Films, Inc.) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

9. *GREECE.* 16 min. The film shows the heroic struggles of the people of Greece, as well as the efforts being made for the reestablishment of economic and political order--how millions of tons of food, clothing and medicine have been brought into Greece by UNRRA; how raw materials are being supplied to revive Greek industry; how agricultural implements are being provided to restore farm production. (Produced by: March of Time). Write to: March of Time Forum Edition, 369 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Films on Relief Needs (do not show UNRRA's work)

10. *FREEDOM AND FAMINE.* 10 min. The defeat of Germany brought liberation to France but no freedom from hunger. This film shows how a typical family in Paris copes with the ever present problem of securing enough food to maintain health and strength. (Produced for U. S. State Department by RKO-Pathe.) Write to: Visual Media Branch, UNRRA, 611, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

11. *WARSAW REBUILDS.* 10 min. As the title indicates, this film shows what the Poles are doing to rebuild their war-shattered capital. Work began the day the Germans were driven out and a new Warsaw is rising. (Produced by Warsaw Film, Inc.) Write to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

12. *STRICKEN PENINSULA.* 18 min. The first film to show in dramatic detail living conditions inside Italy today. Reveals the staggering task confronting UNRRA in the new full scale program of relief and rehabilitation for Italy. (Produced by British Ministry of Information.) Write to: The local British Consulate or to: Film Officer, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

13. *THIS IS GREECE TODAY.* 10 min. A human report from Greece, filmed by Spyros Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association, during his recent trip through Greece. Shows U. S. Contributed used clothing being distributed in ruined villages and towns. (Produced by 20th Century-Fox.) Write to: Greek War Relief Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

14. *WORLD OF PLENTY.* 45 min. Explains one of the world's great problems--food--its production, uneven distribution and waste in peacetime, control made necessary by war, and the necessity for proper distribution in the postwar world. (Produced by British Central Office of Information.) Write to: The local British Consulate or to Film Officer, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

15. *HE RESTORETH MY SOUL.* 20 min. The Protestant churches' appeal for aid in rehabilitating war stricken peoples, both spiritually and materially. The film insists that reconstruction alone cannot help warped souls. (Produced by Kenco Films.) Write to: Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

12 September 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C. H. Alspach
FROM: S. K. Jacobs
SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

With reference to the projected orientation to be conducted by UNRRA and the State Department at Carlisle, in my opinion the program should fall into three sections. The first part would be carried out by either an UNRRA official or a State Department official who is working full-time on displaced persons' problems. The tentative outline of his talk might be as follows:

1. The D.P. situation at the end of the war, and what caused it.
2. The respective roles of UNRRA, the Military, and other authorities with regard to their responsibilities.
3. The displaced person--a frank analysis of what he is today, and of how he came to be that way.
4. The importance of understanding displaced persons by occupation troops.
5. The expansion of the concept of UNRRA's work to point out the necessity for international cooperation.
6. A brief discussion of the D.P.'s future and the responsibility for guaranteeing his place in the world by both international organizations and the Military.

The second section of the program would be conducted by guest speakers who have recently returned from D.P. camps. These speakers should present a frank analysis of what UNRRA has done, problems it has had, and an analysis of our relationship to the Military. Such a discussion would largely depend on the type of speaker we had, but it seems likely that there is no dearth of original and interesting speakers.

Mr. Alspach
p. 2

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Admittedly such a program sounds dull, but it is my feeling that we should not be rigid about an outline. Our main concern should be in getting effective speakers, let them know briefly what we want, and allow them to present it in their own way. Moreover, in the above projected plan the order in which the sections are listed need not be the actual order in which they are presented.

12 September 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C. H. Alspach
FROM: S. K. Jacobs
SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

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16 September 1946

Brigadier General Lowell W. Rooks
Chief Executive Officer, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Rooks:

In compliance with a request expressed by Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Acting Director, Repatriations and Welfare Division, UNRRA, and Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons specialist, an invitation is extended to UNRRA to send a lecturer to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to address the class at the School for Government of Occupied Areas, sometime in October 1946, the date to be determined after coordination with your office, the Army Information School, and the School for Government of Occupied Areas.

It was suggested that the subject matter of the lecture be submitted to Chief, Military Government Division, PMGO (Major Charles A. Hill, Room 5D480 The Pentagon) for review prior to its delivery in order better to integrate this material into the overall program of instruction.

The class begins study on 20 September and completes its course on 31 October. There will be about three hundred officers in the class, all scheduled for Military Government duty overseas.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. HILL
Major, CMP
Chief, Military Government Division

12 September 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C. H. Alspach
FROM: S. K. Jacobs *SKJ*
SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

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odd trips

~~tot trip~~

$\frac{1}{2}$ day AMB

2 hrs instruction
1 of discussion (?)

$\frac{1}{2}$ day I + E

2 instruction
1 discussion

even trips

2 hr. instr.
1 " disc.

} AMB - Some

I + E - 1 hr discussion.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WAR DEPARTMENT AND UNRRA
FOR DISCUSSION OF ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
GOING TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

4:15 p.m., Monday, 5 August 1946
UNRRA - Room A-312a

I. PRESENT

Colonel G. H. Woodward, Special Deputy Chief, Personnel and Training Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Major Charles A. Hill, Chief, Military Government Division, Provost Marshall General's Office, War Department Staff
Captain Jean Wood, Chief, Radio Program Section, Information Branch, I&E, War Department Special Staff
Mr. Robert L. Fisher, Displaced Persons Specialist, Economic Section, Economic and Supply Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department Staff
Mr. Charles H. Alspach, Acting Director, Repatriation & Welfare Division, UNRRA
Mr. Leo Margolin, Acting Director, Office of Public Information, UNRRA
Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons Specialist, Repatriation & Welfare Division, Reports & Records Branch, UNRRA

Secretary: Miss C. J. Jorgensen

II. RESUME' OF PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Alspach, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order, and gave a brief summary of the agenda for the discussion of the individual topics. He stated that it was his understanding that the Army was very much concerned with displaced persons' problems, especially in Europe, and that instructions had been given to General McNarney that in case UNRRA did cease operations on 31 December the Army was to take over the work of UNRRA until such time as a new organization could step in. The ensuing discussion pointed up the need for a greater understanding on the part of the occupation troops of the DP problems.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that although the Army does have a paper plan they wouldn't have the manpower or money to put it into operation, and that there was no likelihood of Congress being called into special session to appropriate funds for this plan.

Mr. Alspach thought that UNRRA's governing Council will ask it to carry on until the International Relief Organization is ready to take over. He explained some of the difficulties we

had had in the field with regard to orientation. UNRRA workers spent considerable time explaining the DP situation to the appropriate officers in the area where they are located, only to have their work undone time after time by redeployment. It would seem logical to begin the program over here and coordinate it with a program overseas.

Mr. Margolin thought it imperative that officers and enlisted men know the division of responsibility and understand the reasons why the DP's are there, so as to implement better cooperation.

In discussing Army installations for officers going to Germany and Austria, Major Hill explained that the school at Carlisle, Pa., was the training center for Military Government officers. Instructors serve a maximum of 90 days, and are then replaced by someone fresh from the field. At present there is no instruction on DP's, but there is discussion and study. This has been handled recently by Colonel Barrett. In September the training course is to be extended from 4 to 6 weeks, and he felt sure that further time could be allowed to this problem. In addition to the existing program, he thought it possible to have a speaker come to lecture for an hour and then have an hour of discussion. Officers going to Germany and Austria could be segregated for this orientation.

With regard to enlisted men, Colonel Woodward stated that Camp Kilmer in New Jersey was the port of embarkation for Europe and that there was little possibility of doing anything there. The enlisted men's stay in that camp depended on transport. It ranged from 3 days to 3 weeks and any orientation program before the men were assigned to units, which only occurs on their arrival in Europe, would be a waste of time. He mentioned the Constabulary Training School in Germany which might be one place where orientation could be carried on, but he thought that the best method of reaching the men would be through the I&E program, which has at least one representative in every unit of the Army. Training for I&E officers is carried out in a separate section of the Carlisle school.

Mr. Alspach asked if it were possible to send someone to Carlisle to spend 2 days there, one with the Military Government and one at I&E.

Captain Wood said he couldn't give a definite commitment for I&E, but he would be happy to discuss the whole matter with General Lanham, who is in charge of the whole program. In answer to a query of Mr. Alspach, Captain Wood said that information is disseminated through three media, (a) Armed Forces radio, (b) Army newspapers, and (c) I&E publications.

After further discussion, it was agreed by Major Hill that 2 hours at the Military Government School would be allowed for the presentation of this problem to each class, those 2 hours to be handled in the most effective way. It was thought that a lecture, plus films, plus discussion, would be most desirable. Major Hill emphasized the necessity of having a topnotch person to conduct the seminar, and reserved the right to go over the program before it was presented to make sure that it was both suitable and capable of maintaining sufficient interest to bring the problem to the officers in a memorable way.

Final details of the proposed program will be further discussed by Mr. Alspach and Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Winslow of the State Department when they meet with Major Hill and Captain Wood later in the week, after Captain Wood has a chance to present the program to General Lanham.

Mr. Fisher thought that the whole idea should be presented by Mr. La Guardia to the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The majority opinion was that attempts should be made to work out the orientation program on an operational level first, since that was the most effective way of dealing with it.

Major Hill requested a bibliography of all available material in UNRRA on the subject of displaced persons to aid the program. Mr. Jacobs is to prepare this list for him.

Captain Wood discussed their present recordings, highlighting the DP problems, which are transcribed here and used on the Armed Forces radio programs overseas. He invited those present to come over to the Pentagon and listen to them.

In discussing a proposed Joint Committee to act as a coordinating body, the majority opinion indicated that

there was no real need for it, since the Army is perfectly willing to cooperate in any way ^{and} a formal body of that nature might impede necessary work.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

ORIENTATION OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
GOING TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Agenda for the Meeting of Representatives of War Department,
State Department and UNRRA
5 August 1946

- I. Need for thorough understanding of the displaced persons program by officers and enlisted men assigned to Germany and Austria.
- II. Need for the expansion of existing orientation.
- III. Present Army installations for officers and enlisted men preparing to go to Germany and Austria.
 1. Carlisle
 2. Kilmer
 - a. Length of stay in embarkation camp
 - b. Program
 3. Other
- IV. Coordination of existing Army facilities
 1. Instructors now at Carlisle
 2. Library or films available
 3. Army radio program
- V. Extent of assistance Army is prepared to offer further orientation program.
 1. Additional time at Carlisle
 2. Facilities for more films
 3. Revision of enlisted men's program
 4. Additional speakers
- VI. Assistance State Department is willing to render.
- VII. Proposed joint committee of War Department, State Department, and UNRRA to act as a coordinating body.
 1. Definition of duties

CONFIDENTIAL

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4848
✓ Col. Hixon -
maj. Claus
30 July 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Charles H. Alspach
FROM: S. K. Jacobs *SKJ*
SUBJECT: Army Orientation Program

In the past few days I have had telephonic or personal dealings with the following people: Captain Wood, Mr. Robert L. Fisher, Captain Miles, Major Charles A. Hill, and Mr. Collins. With the exception of Mr. Collins, with whom you are familiar, I will brief you on who these other gentlemen are, since the picture is somewhat confusing.

- Captain Wood is Chief of Radio Programming for the Army, and he is to be found at the Pentagon Building, 2E578, extension 73716.
- ✓ Captain Miles is in charge of the Army Film Unit, with offices in the Pentagon, 2E582, extension 72967.
- ✓ *CHA* Mr. Robert L. Fisher is in charge of all refugee matters in the Civil Affairs Division. He is in room 3B884 at the Pentagon, extension 3127.
- ✓ *6767* Major Charles A. Hill is in the Pentagon, room 5D480, extension 6922. He is Chief of the Military Government Division, Provost Marshal General's Office.

*Col. Hixon
Charles*
I originally went to see Mr. Collins, who is much interested in what we are attempting to do and willing to render any assistance or liaison necessary. He sent me to see Mr. Fisher at the Pentagon. I had lunch with Mr. Fisher and we had quite a lengthy discussion. He originally was in charge of the officers' training school at Charlottesville, and when that was closed he went with the Civil Affairs Division as a civilian, and is responsible for channeling and handling all matters pertaining to displaced persons. His is more of a coordinating and liaison job, trying to keep the War Department and State Department, Civil Affairs Divisions' points of view clear. For example, policies are suggested by theatre commanders with respect to displaced persons, they come back to Mr. Fisher, and from there on it is up to him to see that the theater commander gets instructions agreed to by his division, other sections of the War Department and the State Department. I frankly can't see how one man could handle so big a problem, and he can't either.

Winslow

30 July 1946

With relation to orientation, he said that there was a hiatus between his Division and that of the Provost Marshal General's Office, which, oddly enough, is in charge of orientation. He said that he would be very happy to support us in anything that we could persuade the War Department to undertake, and if he could be of any service on the side he would be only too happy to pitch in along with Collins and help coordinate this matter. In any event he asked to be kept informed of any proceedings, and I assured him that he would be. He told me that the man I should see was Major Hill, who is directly responsible for the officers' training school which is located at Carlisle, Pa.

Before I went to see Hill, Fisher, who is a rapid-fire, straight thinker, very much on our side, indicated that I might have some difficulty with Hill, especially since he had disagreed rather sharply with the Major on policy. For example, the Carlisle school is a 4-week course, and Fisher had told Major Hill that he thought 4 weeks was inadequate. As a matter of fact, Fisher thought that if I could put the story strongly enough to Hill, something might be done on undertaking a more thorough preparation for orientation training for officers going overseas.

I went to see Mr. Hill, who was an interesting study. While he thoroughly believes in officers' orientation, it wasn't my impression that he was fully aware of all the political implications involved. In as brief a time as possible I fired all our barrels to the effect that (a) the DP problem was assuming more and more importance to the Military and was likely to become their most important problem; (b) that understanding of what happened to people who have suffered hunger, depredation, loss of family, psychological refuggs, etc., was essential for all officers and men going overseas; (c) that obviously UNRRA was interested in better understanding with the Army, and also that any cooperation at this end will enable the Army to perform their duties more effectively, since they could avoid some of the pitfalls which we have recognized through our own work overseas; (d) that occupation troops were ambassadors of the U. S. Government, and that if we let down the people who are looking to us for support they would look elsewhere.

Major Hill briefly explained to me the orientation program at Carlisle, which is the only place in the United States where any orientation of any kind is given. There is a four-weeks orientation course for officers going to all theatres all over the world, each course lasting 4 weeks. (In other words, one group

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goes through 4 weeks' training before the next group starts.) There are 160 hours of instruction, of which 110 hours are spent on actual operative procedures. The dominating feature of this school is to give the Military Government officers proper legal background for the work. There is no instruction whatsoever on the refugee problems. They do have two hours of study and one hour of discussion on refugees.

As tactfully as possible I indicated ~~the~~ shock that such inadequate preparations were made for so vital a problem. On September 13th the school is to be expanded to six weeks. Major Hill made one interesting deviation which gave a clue to the problem that we are dealing with when he said that the U. S. was getting to the point where it could no longer be Uncle Sugar. He said that UNRRA, for example, was receiving most of its funds from this country, which was a burden to tax payers. I pointed out that our contribution was no more in proportion than other contributing members and he smiled rather cynically at that and said that he would like a list of all members that are contributing. You can easily see where our orientation has to start.

However, Hill was very pleasant, and I believe the Army is really worried stiff over the DP problem. On his own accord he suggested that UNRRA send up a lecturer to Carlisle to show films and explain DP problems. I made no commitment so far as we were concerned, saying that this would have to be handled on a higher level, but my own feeling on the matter was that something along these lines would be very advantageous to the Army and to either UNRRA or the IRO. Although Major Hill has nothing to do with the enlisted men's orientation, he told me that there was, as far as he knew, no orientation for them whatsoever. We both agreed that this was a rather poor state of affairs, and he thought if we could draw up some sort of plan for cooperation with the Army he would see that it got to the proper authorities.

Apparently all GI's leaving for Europe go from Camp Kilmer, and though he questioned the propriety of sending a representative of an international organization to an embarkation camp, he thought that we might get around that if he could arrange for an officer to come to UNRRA, be trained by us, and provided with material and films so as to give the orientation lectures. Again I told him I could make no commitments, but I certainly thought the idea was good.

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The attitude of everyone down the line, including Major Hill, seemed to be that they would welcome cooperation on our part, especially since the DP problem has gotten away from them, and they are realizing now something has to be done.

In connection with officers' training, it is interesting to note that from May 1944 till February 1946 there was no orientation program for officers assigned to the Military Government of Europe. Up until 1944 they were trained for Europe and when they thought there was a sufficiency of such officers the emphasis swung to the Far East. In the meantime, those original officers have all gone home, and what we are dealing with now in Europe is a new group who have had little, if any, orientation.

With regard to Captain Miles, he enters into the scene since he is the distributor of the film "Seeds of Destiny," and other films made by the Army pertinent to orientation. Captain Wood, apparently unbeknownst to all these other gentlemen, is preparing a series of 15 minute radio transcriptions to be used on radio stations and theaters where we may have troops, as well as transcriptions for domestic troop consumption. Some of these programs deal with refugee problems and he is interested in having UNRRA provide him with dramatic incidents which we can authenticate, dealing with refugees, which can be built into radio scripts with an implied message.

It seems to me that the outcome of all this discussion would be for you to get together with Hill, Fisher and Collins, perhaps individually, or in a conference, and organize some sort of program to cooperate with the Army in its orientation. I think the idea of having an UNRRA lecturer at Carlisle is an excellent one, but at the same time I think that through Collins and General Hilldring's office we should bring pressure on the Army to provide orientation for GI's going overseas. An UNRRA-trained army officer would be a fairly good idea, if we can't send our own people to the camp.

I promised to report on this to Mr. Collins, but as yet I haven't done so, since I felt that you might like to talk with him yourself, as you know him personally. I do feel that the whole program has great possibilities, and though I realize that the Army has a habit of snafuing projects originating from outside agencies, I feel sure that if the problem is handled delicately we can get our program across.