

● PSF

C.F.

War Department

Sept. - Dec. ~~1941~~ - 1942

COPY

~~SECRET~~

*Original of this memorandum returned to Ad. Leahy.
Copy of memorandum sent to Hon. Harold D. Smith
9/2/42*

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1942

PSF

C. F.

War

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff, at their meeting on September 1, 1942, considered and approved a recommendation of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, to increase the U. S. Army by drafting an additional 650,000 men at once in order that the total strength may be 5,000,000 men by December 31, 1942.

x5014

This increase is considered essential in order to provide for new task forces, to bring present units to organization strength, to provide cadres for units to be organized in 1943, and to provide a cushion of replacements for estimated battle losses in 1942. Actually, U. S. forces authorized for 1942 have already been overdrawn, since it has been necessary to reduce the strength of U. S. units -- sometimes with untrained or partially trained troops -- to bring up to strength units sent overseas.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature-

Carl S. Spicer

x79

The Director of the Budget has indicated his approval of this increase, which will not affect the proposed augmentation for 1943, since the 650,000 additional troops for 1942 may be considered as an advance against next year's troop basis.

Your approval of this proposed increase during 1942 is earnestly requested.

For the Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff:

(Signed) WILLIAM D. LEAHY

WILLIAM D. LEAHY *x4/89*
Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of the Staff to the
Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy

x35-7
x14/3
x6.7 Joint Chiefs of Staff

"Sept. 2 1942
Approved
Franklin D. Roosevelt"

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Lo. F.
Haw*

September 14, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

WAYNE COY: *x19*

What is the latest on this?

F.D.R.

Memorandum from Hon. Wayne Coy, 8/22/42, a copy of which has been retained for our files, in re augmentation of the Army for the calendar year 1943.

x25

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

SEP 29 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

On September 14, 1942, you returned Wayne Coy's memorandum of August 22, 1942 with respect to the enlisted strength of the Army in the calendar years 1942 and 1943, with the inquiry "What is the latest on this?"

With reference to the Army strength for the calendar year 1942, we were furnished a copy of a memorandum for the President from Admiral Leahy, dated September 2, 1942, which recommended, on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a total Army strength as of December 31, 1942, of 5,000,000 men. This memorandum bore a notation of your approval under date of September 2, 1942.

I understand that the matter of military strength for the calendar year 1943 is still under study by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

However, as you will recall, we proposed two additional steps to bring about a synchronization of related segments of the war program:

- (1) Submission by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, insofar as approved, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for strategic review and correlation with other parts of the combined military program; and
- (2) Submission by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, insofar as approved by them, to the Combined Production and Resources Board for review and reconciliation with the combined production and resources program for the calendar year 1943.

So far these steps have not been taken. The Combined Boards (as well as the domestic agencies) which you set up to correlate production, raw materials, food, shipping, and other segments of war preparation are not being utilized as intended. As a matter of fact, serious obstacles have stood in the path of the Combined Production and Resources Board, which is the key point for reconciling these factors on a United Nations basis.

From recent conversations with Admiral Leahy we find him to be in hearty agreement with the procedure outlined in Coy's memorandum of

August 22, which I am returning herewith. I believe Admiral Leahy intends to take the necessary steps to get this and other program matters put into the right channels.

(Signed) HAROLD D. SMITH

Director

Attachments:

~~Draft of memorandum to Admiral Leahy~~
Original of memorandum dated 8-22-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This memorandum in effect says there are no serious budgetary problems involved in the Army's request for an increased Army, but Mr. Coy raises the same questions I raised with you, which I believe will now get consideration in the light of the memoranda you have written to General Marshall and Admiral King. *uf*

Hence, I think this can be filed.

H.L.H. *x 4117*

x 18
x 18-72

AUG 22 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. The Chief of Staff of the Army has sent to me a copy of your memorandum to him of August 15, 1942 in which you indicated that you expected to approve the augmentation of the Army for the calendar year 1943, but requested that it be talked over with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to see that it did not throw our figures out of line.

2. From time to time the War Department has been keeping us informed of its contemplated increases, so that we were familiar with the proposal covered by your memorandum of August 15. On August 17, the War Department sent representatives to confer with me in more detail concerning the proposal.

3. The proposed augmentation of the Army will result in a potential increase in obligations during the fiscal year 1943 of approximately \$5,000,000,000, distributed as follows:

Maintenance Items	\$2,100,000,000
Pay, Allowances & Travel. . .	\$1,140,000,000
Subsistence, Welfare & Transportation	460,000,000
Signal Supplies & Services. .	58,000,000
Air Corps Supplies, Maintenance & Training . . .	254,000,000
Medical & Hospital Expenses .	76,000,000
Engineer Supplies, Equip- ment & Utilities	67,000,000
Ordnance Service & Supplies (Training ammunition & Supplies)	42,000,000
Chemical Warfare Service (Maintenance, Operation & Training)	3,000,000
Essential Items of Equipment	2,500,000,000
Construction	400,000,000
	<u>\$5,000,000,000</u>

4. It is proposed to hold new construction to the bare minimum and to use tentage for shelter wherever practicable. Moreover, substantial savings of presently appropriated funds are expected because

of reductions in unit cost, renegotiated contracts, etc. All possible transfers between appropriations will be effected in order to reduce the need for new appropriations. These should reduce materially the new cash required to meet the foregoing estimated cost of \$5,000,000,000. In any event, it appears that no additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 will be required before next February.

While the proposed program will cause no difficulty from the fiscal standpoint, I do not believe a decision relating to a substantial increase in the numerical strength of the Army or any other basic element of the war program should be made at this stage of our war effort without a more careful analysis of the factors involved than has been evident in the case at issue. A variety of technical judgments which transcend the jurisdiction of any one agency must be pooled.

The manpower issue itself has many ramifications. The proposed strength of the Army must be related to the manpower requirements of the Navy. A marked increase in the numerical strength of the armed forces inevitably causes an increasing drain of productive manpower, industrial and agricultural. The furnishing of equipment and material for an increased number of men must be judged in the light of production feasibility and the adjustments required in the national and combined (U.S.-U.K.) production program. In addition, insofar as an increased army entails additional expeditionary forces, problems of shipping for troops and supplies are involved.

To formulate an integrated war production program on a combined level, you and the Prime Minister have established a Combined Production and Resources Board. This Board has the immediate responsibility of integrating military and non-military production programs of the United States and the United Kingdom in the light of all the factors mentioned above.

Thus the Combined Production and Resources Board would consider among other factors military plans and strategy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, production and resources information of the War Production Board, manpower analyses of the War Manpower Commission, transportation advice from the Office of Defense Transportation, estimates of food resources by the Combined Food Board and the Department of Agriculture, and shipping facilities as ascertained from the War Shipping Administration and the Combined Shipping Adjustment Boards.

Development of the 1943 production program is now in the beginning stages, and it is vital that any proposal for marked increases in Army mobilization be reconciled with that program.

Accordingly, I recommend that approval be given the requested augmentation of the Army to a total of 5,000,000 men by December 31, 1942.

I further recommend that approval be withheld on the calendar year 1943 request for augmentation of the Army to a total of 7,533,000 men by December 31, 1943 until the request:

- (1) Shall have been submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review from the standpoint of coordination of Army-Navy plans, including manpower requirements;
- (2) Shall have been submitted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, insofar as approved, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for strategic review and correlation with other parts of the combined military program; and
- (3) Shall have been submitted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, insofar as approved by them, to the Combined Production and Resources Board for review and reconciliation with the combined production and resources program for the calendar year 1943.

Unless the several agencies concerned with supply, shipping, and related segments of the war program participate in the formative stages, they will not be able to tool their operations to meet Army and Navy plans. The respective reviews and negotiations should be completed as soon as consistent with ample consideration, but in no event later than October 1, 1942.

I am attaching a memorandum to the Chief of Staff for your signature.

Acting Director

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
confidential*

August 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHIEF OF STAFF *x25-7*

I did not understand that your figures for augmentation of the Army in 1943 were based on calendar year and not fiscal year. I expect to approve this but please talk it over first with the Director of the Budget, as it may throw all their figures out of line.

F. D. R.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

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2-42*

August 14, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

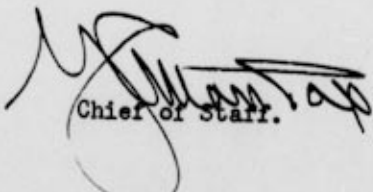
Subject: Augmentation of the Army in 1943 -
Cal. Yr.

The Army augmentation for 1943 was based on a CALENDAR YEAR and not on a FISCAL YEAR as evidently understood by you in approving it.

My proposal called for a total mobilization of seven and a half million men by December 31, 1943, with authority to draw on this total in advance to the extent of 650,000 men during the remaining months of calendar year 1942.

Your approving memorandum authorizes a strength of 4,350,000 by June 30, 1943, and the seven and a half million total by June 30, 1944. Actually, a strength of 4,350,000 has already been authorized by December 31, 1942, and mobilization is proceeding toward that objective.

A copy of my memorandum of August 10 is attached for convenient reference. I urgently recommend your approval of the outlined program on a calendar year basis.


Chief of Staff.

Incl.

Copy of memo for the President
w. Tab A, 8-10-42.

Copy of memo for the President
to S/W & C/S - 8-11-42.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- Carl L. Spivey

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

I approve your memorandum received today in regard to augmentation of the Army in 1943, providing for a total personnel of 4,350,000 on June 30, 1943, and a total personnel of 7,533,000 on June 30, 1944.

Please, however, talk this over with me and with the Director of the Budget about the first of December this year 1942, as I shall want to send the final figures to the Congress with my Annual Message in January.

/s/ F. D. R.

F. D. R.

C O P Y

~~SECRET~~

C O P Y

August 10, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Augmentation of the Army in 1943.

It is essential that the size and structure of the Army for the next calendar year (1943) be fixed now in broad outline. Equipment, personnel and construction programs have to be initiated far in advance, and already there has been too much of delay pending final decision in strategical matters which affect troop requirements.

I now propose a ground army of 111 combat divisions and an Air Force of 224 combat groups by the end of 1943. This is a modest establishment as compared with the actual and potential armies of our enemies. It is also designed to conform to the shipping capacity that present estimates indicate will be available for the movement of troops to theaters where operations are projected. The mobilization of forces beyond foreseen requirements with a consequent unnecessary dislocation of agriculture and industry is avoided. This force, together with supporting troops, will require the mobilization of seven and a half million men. It represents an increase over the full 1942 army in the amount of 37 divisions and 109 air groups, totalling 3,183,000 men. Attached Tab shows the distribution among the major categories of the Army.

Our present program for critical items of equipment for an 8,900,000-man army is adequate for this force. Procurement of essential items (clothing, tentage, motors, personal equipment) must be increased.

Estimates indicate the Selective Service can provide the man power to support the above program, but the mobilization early in 1943 of the 18-19 year old group will be necessary.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spier*

C O P Y

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C O P Y

In the interests of orderly mobilization it is highly desirable that the War Department be authorized to draw on the 1943 augmentation during the remaining months of 1942, to the extent of about 650,000 men. This will permit the replacement of anticipated battle losses during this autumn without breaking up existing organizations. This number will also provide for the timely organization of cadres for the new 1943 units and the early mobilization of additional units to meet demands of the latest strategic directive. Already we have been forced to break up existing units to complete special organizations for overseas which has adversely affected the training and morale of the older units and has sent special units overseas without adequate training and stability.

I recommend that you give your approval to the above plan as a necessary step toward the complete mobilization of the resources and man power of the nation.

(Sgd) G. C. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff

Inclosure:

Tab A

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/88)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl L. Speer*

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

C O P Y

C O P Y

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C O P Y

T A B A

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF THE ARMY

	Calendar Year <u>1942</u>	Calendar Year <u>1943</u>
Combat Divisions	1,013,000	1,700,000
Army Air Forces	1,197,000	2,200,000
Antiaircraft Units	280,000	610,000
Non-divisional supporting units	1,208,000	2,131,000
Overhead	320,000	443,000
Miscellaneous (Officer Candidates Schools, replacement training centers, etc.)	332,000	449,000
Total	4,350,000	7,533,000

Estimated Mobilization Rate

Average monthly rate for
remainder of 1942:

400,000

Monthly average for 1943:

211,000

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Paul I. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

C O P Y

C O P Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
War

October 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET: *x79*

Will you speak to me about
this?

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the President from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, 9/29/42, attached to which is Mr. Coy's memorandum of 8/22/42 for the President, in re augmentation of the Army for the calendar year 1943, a copy of which is in our files, and attached to which is a carbon of a proposed memorandum for the President's signature to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. Mr. Smith states that Admiral Leahy is in agreement with the procedure outlined in Mr. Coy's memorandum of 8/22.

x489

x25
x25-7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

September 11, 1942

THIS CAN BE FILED. THE MEMO
FROM MR. McCLOY SHOULD BE FILED
WITH THE MEMO FROM GEN. MARSHALL.

H.L.H.

Harry L. Hopkins

November 3, 1942.

MR. ENGLING,
Files, White House.

Returned herewith is file on Charlottesville
School which you so kindly loaned to the
Bureau of the Budget a few weeks ago.

Helen R. McNamara.

A large, stylized handwritten mark, possibly initials, consisting of a large loop and a vertical stroke, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

White House Files

L. F.

Wart

September 11, 1942

Dear Jack:

Thanks so much for your note of the
10th about the Charlottesville School.
I agree with you.

I have heard all about the school
that I want to hear for the present. I
am sure it is all right.

Cordially yours,

HARRY L. HOPKINS

x4117

The Honorable
John J. McCloy,
Assistant Secretary of War, x25
War Department.

x107

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HARRY HOPKINS:

As a result of your conversation the other night I looked further into the matter of the Military Government School at Charlottesville.

Somebody has been seeing things. The school is simply a necessary component of military education. Officers who go into occupied areas have to know something about getting the civil communities functioning and, generally, become somewhat intelligent about civilian relations. In the last war the same sort of school was carried on by the Provost Marshal General and specialized officers were detailed by G.H.Q. in France to deal with the French civil population. In the present war we will be apt to have all types of jurisdiction--martial law, as we now have in Hawaii; military government, such as you would have in an occupied zone, and liaison work in communities in which we merely support the civilian administration.

The men selected for the course were chosen in 99% of the cases by the Commanding Officers who were called upon to send in students. There was no hand-picking of the students, on any beliefs or political affiliations. The records of the men were

gone over to determine whether they were really qualified for the type of course which was given but the selections were made entirely on the basis of their records.

Neil Wickersham was selected because he was a lawyer and a Reserve Officer who had been doing excellent staff work in the Second Corps Area but who, by reason of his lack of troop experience, could not be given a Brigade on his promotion. He is a veteran of the World War and was a good thoroughgoing lawyer in New York. He is a son of the former Attorney General and he has been closely connected with the Army all of his active life.

Among the faculty are:

Paul Andrews, Dean of Syracuse University Law School;
A man named Harris, who was Professor of Public Administration in the University of California;

Harding Dillard of the faculty of the University of Virginia Law School, who provided the facilities for the school at Charlottesville;

Jesse Miller, - Isador Lubin's friend, who had considerable experience in this field in the last war and who has done a really amazing job of planning the curriculum of the school, and

A few Regular Army Officers consisting of men who have had long experience in Army school work, research men, and one man from the Judge Advocate General's Office.

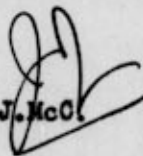
We are about to take on an expert in Italian government, - a man named Rowell from Johns Hopkins, and we are considering asking Paul Freund, Brandeis' former secretary, to attend the school with the purpose of his becoming an instructor.

I think that some chronic under-the-bed lookers who had visions of grand rehabilitation schemes after the war, in which

they themselves might play no mean part, suddenly became alarmed when they heard of this school without realizing that it was not only the normal but the necessary function of military preparation.

The Julius Klein who attended the school is not Hoover's Julius Klein at all. He is a very harmless Quartermaster Officer who in civil life is a reporter and foreign correspondent. The Hoover Julius Klein is not even in the Army.

I have the Inspector General's report on the school, which is highly complimentary, and I have all the history of the organization, the method of selection, the background of the staff, and other data, should you be interested.


J.J. McClellan

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

HH
20 speak to
me about

August 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: School of Military Government,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

x 5136

Investigation of Conduct of School.

In accordance with your memorandum of August 13, 1942, I am attaching as Annex I, hereto, a brief of a report of an investigation into the conduct of the subject school which was submitted to me by The Inspector General. The report indicates that the school is accomplishing the purposes for which it was organized.

x 25-2

Similar School at Columbia University.

x

I understand that the Navy Department has made arrangements with Columbia University to conduct a similar school for Navy personnel. I am therefore sending Admiral King a copy of your memorandum.

x 18

Personnel Attending School.

There is attached as Annex II a list of the Army personnel attending the Military Government School at Charlottesville, also a breakdown showing the occupational qualifications of the students prior to their entry into the service.

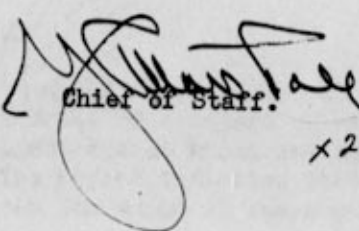
Purpose of Military Government School.

This school has been established in order to train military personnel in the functions of military government and in order to have the key personnel readily available when enemy territory is occupied and such government becomes necessary. The basic text of the school is our Field Manual 27-5, copy of which is inclosed. This text defines military government as that form of government which is established and maintained by a belligerent force of arms over occupied territory of the enemy and over the inhabitants thereof.

Paragraph 7 of this text prescribes the qualifications and background of those who are to be in key positions in military government. The selection of officers for attendance at this school was



made with the view to insuring the spread of specialists which the manual indicates is necessary in carrying out the functions of military government.


Chief of Staff.

X 25-7

Incls.

Annex I
Annex II

Brief of Annex I

Report of the Special Inspection of the
School of Military Government, University of Virginia. X

The report of The Inspector General on the School of Military Government at the University of Virginia is confined to the consideration of the following questions. The answers to these questions are immediately following them.

1. Is the school developing officers for efficient administrators in conquered areas?

Yes. Problems of a theatre commander and higher executives of military government are introduced. Practical problems of research and decision are presented for solution.

2. Are statesmen rather than administrators being developed?

No. There is a tendency toward this in that the problems presented encourage protracted discussions of statesmanship beyond the scope of executives of military government.

3. Is sufficient emphasis being placed on developing skilled administrators such as city engineers, sanitation officials, etc.?

The emphasis is adequate for the capability and purpose of the school. The effort is to develop executives who can direct such administrators. However, the selection of students is such as to secure a good cross-section of all administrative skills. The brevity of the course does not permit specialization on any one subdivision of governmental administration.

4. Is there any over-emphasis on legal phases such as international law and political philosophy which are not essential to subordinate officials?

Yes. This condition existed in the first class, but steps are being taken to reduce the hours spent on such subjects with the second class.

5. Is the course practical?

Yes. Practical problems are presented and the students deal with real statistics. Considerable time is spent in orienting the students on the major enemy countries. Also,

instruction is given them in fundamental military organization, policies and procedures.

6. Are administrators for specialized areas being developed?

No. The only degree of specialization is obtained by dividing the class into three groups (Italy, Japan, Germany) for the last part of the course. The school is considering further specialization, but in view of the present uncertainty as to the areas to be administered, no definite policy has been adopted. The Inspector General indicates that specialization from the beginning of the course in at least the "East" and "West" groups could be done very effectively.

7. What attention is being paid to the language requirement?

None, except that ability in foreign languages is helpful in obtaining an assignment to the school. The Inspector General believes that if more specialization were attempted, some attention could be paid to specific language requirements.

8. Are suitable students being selected?

Yes. The first class consists of a very reasonable spread of skills and success in civilian pursuits.

9. Are students with backgrounds in administrative phases of municipal government being selected?

Yes. The first class includes a city manager, a police chief, several utility specialists, etc.

10. Are students being selected who have spent many years in areas where military government is contemplated?

No. This is not a factor that is given any great weight in the selection of students, although several of the first class have had periods of residence in foreign countries.

11. Are there too many students whose background includes political experience only?

No. There are 17 lawyers in the class of 51, but only 8 of the 51 have had political experience only. The former income of the students vary from \$150.00 to \$1,600.00 per month, and they cover at least 15 activities which are connected with public administration. 31 of the students had service with combat troops in the First World War. 10 have completed the Command and General Staff School.

Recommendations

The Inspector General makes the following recommendations:

1. That the School of Military Government be retained under Army control and that it be expanded so that the classes will not exceed 150 rather than the 100 that are now authorized. He recommends that the additional 50 students be members of the Army Specialist Corps and that they be returned to their civilian pursuits upon the completion of the course to be called up when necessary. He recommends that if the 100 fully qualified officers of the Army are not available for the second class, this quota not be filled.

2. It is recommended that the quota for the third class be based on the use which is made of the graduates of the first and second classes. A tentative objective is suggested which will include one-half Army officers and one-half Army Specialist Corps members.

3. It is recommended that the Provost Marshal General study the question of greater specialization in the school for the development of military government officials for broad special areas, and that he also study the feasibility of introducing language study in the school.

THE SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Charlottesville, Virginia
STUDENT ROSTER - FIRST COURSE

Adams, Dickens Stanley, Colonel (O-131665), Engr; from Kansas City, Mo. (7th S.C.);
Business executive & civil engineer in civil life.

Babcock, William Thorpe, Major (O-217151), FA, from 43rd Inf. Div., Camp Shelby,
Miss. as Hq. Camdt., CO Spec. Troops; Commanding Officer,
Police Dept., New London, Conn., in civil life.

Bolick, Clarence Pinkney, Lt. Colonel (O-174447), FA, from 29th Inf. Div., Fort
Geo. G. Meade, Md. (Bn.C.O.-1st Bn.176th FA) Supt.,
Duquesne Light Co. in civil life; Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

Brooks, Ralph Dunning, Lt. Colonel (O-187204), Inf; from Portland, Maine (1st S.C.);
General manager of insurance agency in civil life.

Carmichael, Albert Augustus, Lt. Colonel (O-300480), FA; from 4th Army Corps, Beau-
regard, La. as Asst. Insp. Gen; Lawyer in civil life.

Chapman, John Wayne, Lt. Colonel (O-204184), JAGD; from Hq. Camp Wolters, Texas, as
Staff Judge Advocate (reld fr Hq 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas); Lawyer in civil life.

Condon, Edward Jack, Major (O-182751), Engr; from Hq. 2nd Army, Memphis, Tenn. (G-2--
Combat, Intelligence Officer & Field); Electrical Engr., Gen.
Mgr. Public Utilities in civil life.

Convill, James Oscar, Lt. Colonel (O-146861), CAC; from 9th CASC, Ft. Stevens, Oregon
(Post Exec. Comdg. C.A.S.U.); City Manager in civil life,
Astoria, Oregon.

Corn, James Franklin, Lt. Colonel (O-129126), Inf; from 117th Inf., Fort Jackson, S. C.
(Staff Officer); reld from 30th Inf. Div., Fort Jackson, S. C.;
Lawyer in civil life.

Duruz, Willis Pierra, Major (O-112605), Inf; from Hq. IX Army Corps, Fort Lewis, Wash.
(Morale officer & Special Services Officer); Teacher in civil
life.

Fraser, Frank Edwin, Lt. Colonel (O-222901), G.S.C.; from Hq. 3rd Army, San Antonio,
Texas; (Asst. G-1, 3rd Army); Director, Arizona Sales Tax.

Garwood, Calvin Baxter, Colonel (O-171656), Cav; from 56th Cav. Brigade, Fort Brown,
Texas (Regimental Commander, 124th Cav); Lawyer in civil life.

Greason, Samuel, Colonel (O-107929), Inf; from Garden City, N. Y. (2nd S.C.); Lawyer, Judge, in civil life.

Green, Adwin Wigfall, Captain (O-361658), JAGD; from JAG School, Washington, D. C. (JAGD); Teacher in civil life.

Haydon, Frederick Stansbury, Major (O-254412), FA; from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. (Asst. S-3 and S-3, 110th FA); Teacher in civil life.

Herrick, Harold Allen, Lt. Colonel (O-109320), Inf; from Scarsdale, N.Y. (2nd S.C.); Investment securities executive in civil life.

Jeter, Douglas DeLashmette, Captain (O-271846), Cav; from 104th Cav., Indiantown Gap, Pa. (Asst. A.G. and Asst. I.G., 5th Armored Div., 6th Corps); Teacher, in civil life.

Keefe, John Edward, Jr., Captain (O-252558), FA; from 18th FA Brigade, Camp Bowie, Tex; (Asst. X-2, 18th FA Brig.); Lawyer in civil life.

Keenan, John Arthur, Major (O-165641), Q.M.C.; from Camp Grant, Ill. (1608th CASU); Sales Engineer in civil life.

Kernkamp, Melvin William, Captain (O-319296), Sig. C.; from Hq. 7th C.A., Omaha, Neb. (Post Signal Officer, Camp Crowder); Test Engineer, Laboratory, in civil life.

Keveney, Joh Whelan, Colonel (O-101982), Inf.; from Army War College, Washington, D. C. (Historical Section); Stock broker in civil life, Boston.

Klein, Julius, Lt. Colonel (O-327822), Q.M.C.; from 33rd Inf. Div., Camp Forest, Tenn.; (Insp. Ex. Claims, 108th QM Regt.); Reporter, Foreign and War Correspondent in civil life.

Langfitt, Joseph Alonzo, Lt. Colonel (O-107894), JAGD; from JAG School, Washington, DC; (Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Eustis, Va.); Lawyer in civil life.

LeMar, Harold Dihel, Major (O-163321), JAGD; from JAG School, Washington, DC; Lawyer in Omaha, Nebraska, in civil life.

Linker, Joe Burton, Lt. Colonel (O-140078), FA; Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Anti-tank, (Reg. Exec. 113th FA 196 FA) Teacher in civil life.

Lord, William Adgate Jr., Lt. Colonel (O-231053), Inf.; from 2nd CASC, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Regt'l Ex., Off., 113th Inf.); Lawyer in civil life.

Madison, George Thomas, Lt. Colonel (O-125165), Inf.; from Ft. Dix; Lawyer in civil life.

Mahoney, John George, Major (O-116501), Inf.; from Manchester, Conn. (1st Ca. Highway construction superintendent in civil life.

Mallory, William Thomas, Major (O-226812), Inf.; from Camp Edwards Mass. (Ex. Off. Cp. Shelby, Miss.) Asst. Supt. St. Branch Experiment Station.

McGee, Reece John, Lt. Colonel (O-171858) CAC from Cp. Hann, Cal.(Cp. JA); Lawyer in civil life.

McMillan, Edwin Gaston, Major (O-174877) Inf.; from OP 8th, CA, Okla City, Okla. (Adj. Hq 2nd M.A.98th CA) in civil life cashier and salesman.

McNevin, Alfred Cutler Barnes, Col. (O-164797) FA. from Brooklyn, N. Y. (2nd CAO Lawyer in civil life.

Murphy, Roland Edison, Lt. Colonel (O-100686) Cav. from Lincoln, Neb. Mgr. Ins. Underwriter Co.

Nelson, Harold Soren, Colonel (O-100959), Inf.; from Hq. 5th Army Corp. Ft. Dix, N. J. (regt'l CO, 135 Inf.) Lawyer in civil life.

Parke, Stephen Allen, Colonel (O-153710), Inf.; from Washington, Dc; (Research, Army War College); exec., sec., Wisc. C.M.T.C. and R.O. Assoc. in civil life.

Pierce, Charles Merritt, Major (O-139909), MC; from McAllester, Okla.; Doctor in civil life, Dallas, Texas.

Peters, William Hiram, Jr., Lt. Colonel (O-161886), Inf; exec. officer, Fort Bragg, N.C.; lawyer in civil life.

Pugh, Warren Edward, Colonel (O-129144), Inf; from Chicago, Ill, (6th S.C.); physician and surgeon, Chicago, in civil life.

Reiniger, Gustavus George, Lt. Colonel (O-108452), FA; from Fort Bragg, N.C. (Line, F.A.R.T.C., Fort Bragg, N.C.); Radio salesman, in civil life.

Robison, Henry Edwin, Captain (O-314788), FA; from Hq. 9th C.A., Fort Douglas, Utah; (Asst. to AG of S G-1, 9th C.A.); auditor, asst. mgr. sugar refinery, in civil life.

Rooth, Charles William, Colonel (O-147540), Inf; from Williamsville, N. Y.; (1st S.C.); Personnel and Budget Supervisor in civil life.

Schaerrer, Hans, Lt. Colonel (O-218407), M.C.; from 35th Inf. Div., Camp San Luis, Obispo, Calif; (Medical Inspector, Southern California Section); physician in civil life.

Shaw, Arthur Fayette, Colonel (O-143824), Inf.; from Grand Rapids, Michigan (6th S.C.); Lawyer in civil life.

Snow, Welton Ames, Major (O-210659), FA; from F.A.R.t.c., Fort Bragg, N. C.; (Inspector of training, F.A.R.C., Fort Bragg) Bldg. Contractor in civil life.

Sweeney, Ralph Crissman, Lt. Colonel (O-108393), SnC; from Hq. 8th S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas (Sanitary Engineer); sanitary technician in civil life.

Thomas, Dwight Phillips, Captain (O-266111), Med. Adm.C.; from 35th Inf. Div., Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif; (Regt. Adj., 110th Med. Regt, Camp Robinson, Arkansas); Teacher.

Weber, John Kelly, Colonel (O-102751), Inf.; from 1001 Frost National Bank Bldg., San Antonio, Texas (8th C.A.); lawyer in civil life, San Antonio.

Wheeler, Walter Raymond, Colonel (O-002256), Inf.; from New York, N.Y. (P.M.S. & T.-College of N.Y.C.); Regular Army officer.

White, Harry Lee, Colonel (O-133576), Engr.; from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (Member of Reclassification Board of Officers); Public utility engineer in civil life.

Whittaker, James Edward, Lt. Colonel (O-163701); Inf; from Camp Edwards, Mass. (as Regt. Comdr. 104th Inf.); Salesman, Insurance Company, in civil life.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Functional Breakdown of Students in Categories Prescribed by
Par. 13, F. M. 27-5.

1. Public Works and Utilities-----	6
2. Fiscal-----	7
3. Public Health-----	3
4. Education-----	7
5. Public Safety-----	2
6. Legal-----	17
7. Communication-----	3
8. Public Welfare-----	1
9. Economics-----	3
10. Public Relations-----	1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.
War

August 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL MARSHALL: *x25-T*

I understand that the Army General Staff is having an examination made of the Institute of Military Government at Charlottesville. I hope that a similar study is being made of the proposed Institute at Columbia University. *x5/36*

Please let me know the results of this study as soon as they are reported.

I should especially like to have a breakdown, and possibly the names of those who are taking the Charlottesville course, and why they were selected.

F.D.R.

No papers accompanied the original of this memorandum to General Marshall.

x25
x107

FM 27-5

WAR DEPARTMENT

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FM 27-5

BASIC FIELD MANUAL



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

**Prepared under direction of
The Judge Advocate General**



**UNITED STATES
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *July 30, 1940.*

FM 27-5, Military Government, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 062.11 (5-23-40).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. GENERAL.	Paragraph	Page
Scope	1	1
Purpose	2	1
Definition	3	1
Occasion	4	1
Authority	5	1
Planning	6	2
Procurement of personnel	7	2
Training	8	2
II. POLICIES.		
Basic	9	3
Secondary	10	4
III. CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, THEATER OF OP- ERATIONS.		
Establishment	11	6
Officer in charge of civil affairs	12	7
Organization	13	7
Uniform worn by personnel on civil af- fairs duty	14	9
IV. ORGANIZATION.		
General	15	10
States or provinces	16	10
Military districts	17	10
Tactical units as organs of military gov- ernment	18	11
Counties and cities	19	12
V. MILITARY TRIBUNALS.		
General	20	12
Establishment	21	12
Kinds	22	12
Composition	23	13
By whom appointed	24	13
Jurisdiction	25	13
Bail	26	14
Procedure	27	14
Sentences	28	15
Records	29	17
Disposition of fines	30	17
Approval, confirmation, and review	31	17
Civil cases	32	18
VI. PHASES.		
Phases	33	19
VII. PROCLAMATION.		
Time of issuance	34	20
Form and character	35	21
Contents	36	21
VIII. ORDINANCES.		
Time of issuance	37	21
Form and character	38	22
Contents	39	22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX I. SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.	Paragraph	Page
General-----	1	24
Directions printed inside of book-----	2	24
Form of summons-----	3	25
II. SUBPOENA FOR CIVILIAN WITNESS BEFORE MILITARY TRIBUNAL.		
General-----	1	27
Form for subpoena-----	2	27
Directions to be printed on back of form-----	3	28
III. CHARGE SHEET-----		29
IV. PROCLAMATION-----		31
V. ORDINANCES.		
Identification-----	1	33
Circulation-----	2	34
Meetings, parades, speeches, songs, and music-----	3	25
----- flag, national anthem, and uni- form-----	4	37
Communication by mail, telegraph, cable, telephone, radio, pigeon, and otherwise-----	5	37
Newspapers, magazines, and books-----	6	39
Photographs-----	7	41
Manufactures and commerce-----	8	41
Prices-----	9	41
Arms, ammunition, and explosives-----	10	42
Intoxicating liquors and narcotics-----	11	44
Sanitation and public health-----	12	44
Prostitution-----	13	45
Taxes, contributions, supplies, and requisitions-----	14	45
Billeting-----	15	47
Various offenses-----	16	48
Military tribunals-----	17	49
Claims, petitions, and complaints-----	18	59
INDEX-----		60

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SECTION I

GENERAL

- 1. SCOPE.—This manual deals primarily with the policy of military government and its administration. Chapter 10, FM 27-10 (now published as BFM, Vol. VII, pt. two), deals primarily with the legality of military government. The chapter cited tells what may legally be done, this manual what it is advisable to do.
- 2. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this manual is to furnish a guide for the War Department in planning military government, for commanders and their staffs in its establishment, and for personnel of all ranks in its operation.
- 3. DEFINITION.—Military government is that form of government which is established and maintained by a belligerent by force of arms over occupied territory of the enemy and over the inhabitants thereof. In this definition the term *territory of the enemy* includes not only the territory of an enemy nation but also domestic territory recovered by military occupation from rebels treated as belligerents.
- 4. OCCASION.—The military occupation of enemy territory suspends the operation of the enemy's civil government therein. It therefore becomes necessary for the occupying power to exercise the functions of civil government in the maintenance of public order. Military government is the organization through which it does so.
- 5. AUTHORITY.—The exercise of military government is a command responsibility, and full legislative, executive, and judicial authority is vested in the commanding general of the theater of operations. By virtue of his position he is the military governor of the occupied territory and his supreme authority is limited only by the laws and customs of war.

particularly those set out in chapter 10, FM 27-10, and by such instructions as he may receive from higher authority.

■ 6. PLANNING.—The Personnel Division (G-1) of the War Department General Staff is responsible for the preparation of plans for and the determination of policies with respect to military government. The personnel section (G-1) of the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, will, in advance of the necessity for the establishment of military government, make such further and more detailed plans therefor as may be necessary.

■ 7. PROCUREMENT OF PERSONNEL.—Pursuant to the plans made as provided in paragraph 6, the necessary personnel, commissioned, warrant, and enlisted, will be selected and procured. If the war is such as to require the maximum manpower of the United States for combat and if hostilities are still in progress or only temporarily suspended, personnel for military government should be selected from those unsuited for combat duty by age, physical disability, existence of dependents, or otherwise. They should be selected by reason of knowledge or experience particularly fitting them for the work to which it is anticipated that they will be assigned. Those having experience in a former military government, in our own Federal government, or in that of a state, county, or city, or in public utilities, or as lawyers, physicians, civil engineers, and those well acquainted with the country to be occupied by former residence or travel therein are especially valuable. Knowledge of the language of the inhabitants is highly desirable but not indispensable. Civilian citizens of the United States should not be employed in military government. If particularly suitable individuals, not in the military service, are available and desired, they should be commissioned, warranted, or enlisted. Insofar as tactical requirements permit, selection and procurement of personnel will be made long enough in advance of the necessity for their use to permit their adequate instruction and training.

■ 8. TRAINING.—The Personnel Division (G-1) of the War Department General Staff plans and supervises the instruc-

tion and training of the personnel necessary for military government. In accordance with such plans and subject to such supervision, the personnel section (G-1) of the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, makes such further and more detailed plans as may be necessary with respect to such instruction and training, so far as they may be carried on in that theater, and supervises them. So far as time and available facilities permit, the instruction will cover the law and practice of military government, the history of such governments in the past, and the language, geography, history, economics, government, and politics of the country to be occupied. In advance of the need for its use, the Military Intelligence Division (G-2) of the War Department General Staff will furnish data on the subjects last mentioned which may be used for instructional purposes. These data will be furnished to the theater commander and distributed to all officers and warrant officers employed in military government and to such enlisted men as may need them.

SECTION II

POLICIES

■ 9. BASIC.—Any plan of military government should conform to the following basic policies:

a. Military necessity.—The first consideration at all times is the prosecution of the war to a successful termination. So long as hostilities continue, the question must be asked, with reference to every intended act of the military government, whether it will forward that object or hinder its accomplishment. The administration of military government is subordinate to military necessities involving operations, security, supply, transportation, and housing of our troops. If hostilities are suspended by an armistice or otherwise, all plans and dispositions must be made so that the troops may resume hostilities with the least inconvenience to themselves and to the operations of the military government, and, above all, under conditions most conducive to a successful termination of the war.

b. Welfare of the governed.—Subject only to the foregoing, military government should be just, humane, and as mild as

practicable, and the welfare of the people governed should always be the aim of every person engaged therein. As military government is executed by force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed. Not only religion and the honor of the Army of the United States require this course but also policy. The object of the United States in waging any war is to obtain a favorable and enduring peace. A military occupation marked by harshness, injustice, or oppression leaves lasting resentment against the occupying power in the hearts of the people of the occupied territory and sows the seeds of future war by them against the occupying power when circumstances shall make that possible; whereas just, considerate, and mild treatment of the governed by the occupying army will convert enemies into friends.

c. Flexibility.—A plan for military government must be flexible. It must suit the people, the country, the time, and the strategical and tactical situation to which it is applied. It must not be drawn up too long in advance or in too much detail, and must be capable of change without undue inconvenience, if and when experience shall show change to be advisable.

d. Economy of effort.—Every man engaged in military government is withdrawn either from the combatant forces or from productive labor at home. All plans and practices should be adopted with a view of reducing to the minimum consistent with the proper functioning of military government the number of the personnel of our Army employed in that government and the amount of work required of them.

e. Permanence.—The system of military government should be planned so as to provide permanence for the duration of the occupation, and thus insure continuity of policy. Frequent changes in personnel or policy are to be avoided.

■ 10. SECONDARY.—As corollaries of the foregoing basic policies, the following policies should be followed in the planning and operation of military government. Experience in former military governments shows the desirability of so doing.

a. Supremacy of the commanding general.—It follows from the basic policy of military necessity (par. 9a) that the commanding general of the theater of operations, who is responsible for the success of the army there operating, must also have full control of military government therein. (See par. 5.)

b. Separate personnel for military government.—It also follows from the basic policy of military necessity (par. 9a) that, so long as hostilities continue, personnel of combatant units should not be charged with any responsibility for military government, and separate personnel should be provided therefor. If hostilities are suspended by an armistice or otherwise, duties with respect to military government may properly be imposed upon the personnel of combatant units only if the probability of a resumption of hostilities is extremely remote.

c. Retention of existing civil personnel.—It follows from the basic policy of economy of effort (par. 9d) that, so far as reliance may be placed upon them to do their work loyally and efficiently, subject to the direction and supervision of the military government, the executive and judicial officers and employees of the occupied country, its states, provinces, counties, and municipalities should be retained in their respective offices and employments, and held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties. If unwilling to continue in the performance of their duties, they may, as a matter of international and military law, be compelled to do so, any law of their own country to the contrary notwithstanding, provided the services required do not involve them in military operations against their own country. Whether officers and employees shall be required to serve against their will is a question of policy only, to be decided by the proper authorities of the military government in the light of the circumstances. The personnel of the military government should, so far as possible, deal with the inhabitants through the officers and employees of their own government.

d. Avoidance of changes in existing laws, customs, and institutions.—The existing laws, customs, and institutions of the occupied country have been created by its people, and are presumably those best suited to them. They and the officers and employees of their government are familiar with them,

and any changes will impose additional burdens upon the military government. Therefore, it follows from the basic policies of welfare of the governed (par. 9d) and economy of effort (par. 9d) that the national and state laws and local ordinances of the occupied territory should be continued in force, the habits and customs of the people respected, and their governmental institutions continued in operation, except insofar as military necessity (par. 9a) or other cogent reasons may require a different course.

e. Retention of existing political divisions.—The people of the country occupied, and the officers and employees of their government are familiar with the existing division of the country into states or provinces, counties or departments, and cities or communes. The laws and ordinances in force in one of these divisions are often different from those in another and would be unsuitable in that other. Disregard of these divisions will be disadvantageous to the people and place additional burdens upon the military government. It therefore follows from the basic policies of welfare of the governed (par. 9b) and economy of effort (par. 9d) that the military government should be so organized that its territorial divisions coincide with those previously existing, except insofar as military necessity (par. 9a) or other cogent reasons require a different course.

SECTION III

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, THEATER OF OPERATIONS

■ 11. ESTABLISHMENT.—Whenever the establishment of military government is contemplated, the commanding general of the theater of operations will create a section of his staff, called the civil affairs section or the office for civil affairs, or by a similar title. Thereafter, pursuant to the policy of separate personnel for military government (par. 10b), though they will consult together whenever necessary and coordinate their policies, the general and special sections of the military staff of the commanding general will have no responsibilities with respect to civil government, and the civil affairs section will have no responsibilities with respect to military matters.

■ 12. OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.—*a. Position, qualifications, and rank.*—The officer in charge of civil affairs will be the head of the civil affairs section of the staff of the commanding general of the theater of operations. He will be most carefully selected for his knowledge of, experience in, and qualifications for military government, and should have rank commensurate with his important responsibilities.

b. Duties.—The duties of the officer in charge of civil affairs are—

(1) Adviser to the commanding general and the staff on matters pertaining to the administration of civil affairs in occupied territory.

(2) Handling for the commanding general, in accordance with his approved policies, matters in connection with such military supervision or control of civil affairs as is necessary.

(3) Supervision of civil affairs in subordinate territorial commands.

■ 13. ORGANIZATION.—The civil affairs section will be organized in such manner as the officer in charge of civil affairs, subject to the approval of the commanding general, shall decide. A type organization of such a section by departments follows, suitable for the occupation of a territory of considerable size for some time; but departments may be combined or omitted, or the work of the section otherwise divided, as the exigencies of the particular occupation may require or as experience may show to be advisable. If the country occupied has a well organized civil government whose personnel remain at their posts and perform their duties satisfactorily, the volume of work falling upon the military government will be much diminished and it may be possible to combine some of the departments or omit them.

a. Public works and utilities.—This department will supervise railroads, canals, harbors, rivers, lighthouses, buoys, roads, bridges, busses, trucks, street railways, gas, electricity, water works, sewerage, drainage, irrigation, forests, and the like. The officer in charge of it should be an engineer by profession.

b. Fiscal.—This department will supervise the financial affairs of the occupied territory, including taxes, customs, dis-

bursements, coinage, currency, foreign exchange, banks, stock exchanges, and similar matters. It will receive any taxes, contributions, fines, or penalties collected by the military government. It will establish an adequate audit of the financial transactions of the military government and such additional audit of the financial transactions of the civil government as may be necessary for the purposes of military government. The officer in charge of this department should have had wide experience in financial matters.

c. Public health.—This department will exercise supervision over the public health, including sanitation, the control of communicable diseases, the protection of food, milk, and water supply, hospitals, drugs, the practice of medicine, dentistry, midwifery, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine, diseases of animals, and similar matters. The officer in charge of this department will be a doctor of medicine, preferably with training and experience as a health officer.

d. Education.—This department will supervise universities, colleges, and schools of all sorts, public and private. The officer in charge of it should have had experience in the teaching profession, preferably as an executive.

e. Public safety.—(1) This department will have as its most important responsibility the maintenance of order and prevention of crime among the civilian population. It will supervise civilian police, prisons, and fire departments, the traffic in liquor and narcotics, the circulation of civilians, identification cards, and similar matters.

(2) The military intelligence section of the general staff will establish policies, and, in consultation with this department, will prepare orders and regulations with respect to censorship. The duty of supervising their enforcement upon the inhabitants is a responsibility of this department. Though this department will not have charge of the military police, it will consult with the Provost Marshal General as to their activities insofar as they are used as an agency for the purposes above mentioned.

(3) The officer in charge of this department should have had experience in military or civilian police duties.

f. Legal.—The duties of this department will include the following and similar matters:

(1) Supervision of military commissions and provost courts, examination of their records and advice with respect to action thereon, and filing of such records.

(2) Supervision of the civil courts, of public prosecutors, and of the practice of law.

(3) Legal advice to the commanding general, the officer in charge of civil affairs, and other personnel engaged in military government in respect to the operation of such government and matters concerning it.

(4) The consideration of claims of inhabitants of the occupied territory against the United States or its officers, enlisted men, or employees; and of claims by the United States, its officers, enlisted men, or employees against the enemy country, its states, provinces, counties, cities, communes, or inhabitants. The officer in charge of this department should be a lawyer by profession, preferably one experienced in governmental or municipal matters.

g. Communication.—This department will supervise the postal service, telegraphs, telephones, radio, and other means of communication among the inhabitants of the occupied territory and between such inhabitants and other countries and territories. Though this department will not supervise censorship, its personnel will cooperate in its enforcement. The officer in charge of this department should have had experience in the postal service or in connection with telegraphs, telephones, or the radio.

h. Public welfare.—This department will supervise the care of the poor, infants, children, and the aged, and all charitable institutions and organizations. The officer in charge of it should have had experience as a welfare worker or in charitable institutions.

i. Economics.—This department will supervise the agriculture, manufactures, and trade of the occupied territory, its mines and oil wells, exports and imports, the supply of the inhabitants with food, fuel, and other necessities, the supply of labor, strikes, lock-outs, and disputes, and like matters. The officer in charge of this department should have had experience in the matters with which it deals.

■ 14. UNIFORM WORN BY PERSONNEL ON CIVIL AFFAIRS DUTY.—All persons on civil affairs duty will wear the uniform of their

arm or service and insignia of grade and in addition a purple arm band bearing the letters "CA" in white, or such other distinctive device as the commanding general of the theater of operations may direct.

SECTION IV

ORGANIZATION

- 15. GENERAL.—The officer in charge of civil affairs on the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, will submit to the commanding general timely recommendations as to the organization of military government, which will be such as the commanding general may direct. The organization will depend upon the tactical situation, the geography and civil government of the occupied territory, the extent to which reliance may be placed upon its officers to remain at their posts and perform their duties satisfactorily, the characteristics and disposition of the people, and other attendant circumstances. If hostilities are still in progress, or, even if they are suspended, if there is any likelihood of their resumption, pursuant to the policy of separate personnel for military government (par. 10b), tactical units should not be made organs of military government, nor should any duties with respect to military government be imposed upon their commanding generals or officers, staffs, or personnel.
- 16. STATES OR PROVINCES.—Pursuant to the policy of retention of existing political divisions (par. 10e), if the occupied territory is divided into states or provinces, it will generally be advisable to detail an officer in charge of civil affairs for each state or province occupied, with station at its capital, and to furnish him with appropriate commissioned, warrant, and enlisted assistants. His office should be organized similarly to that of the civil affairs section at headquarters of the theater of operations, though so many departments may not be needed.
- 17. MILITARY DISTRICTS.—If the occupied territory is not divided into states or provinces, but has been or shall be divided by the commanding general, theater of operations, for administrative purposes into districts or sections, as was done

by the commander in chief, American Expeditionary Forces in France, the commanding general of each such district or section may be directed to assume responsibility for military government therein, to detail an officer in charge of civil affairs, and to set up a civil affairs section of his staff, which should be organized as above stated (par. 13).

■ 18. TACTICAL UNITS AS ORGANS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.—

a. Armies, corps, and divisions.—If hostilities have ceased or if they have been suspended and the probability of their resumption is remote, armies, corps, and divisions may be used as organs of military government, and the commanding general of each army, corps, or division may be directed to assume responsibility for military government in the area occupied by his unit, to detail an officer in charge of civil affairs, and to set up a civil affairs section of his staff.

b. Smaller tactical units.—Upon the same conditions and in a similar manner, smaller tactical units may be used as organs of military government, but in general the smaller the unit the smaller is its staff, the more desirable it is that the commanding officers and staff devote their time and energy solely to the training of their men, and the greater is the risk that it will not function satisfactorily as an organ of military government.

c. Staffs.—Whenever any tactical unit is used as an organ of military government, the staff of the commanding general or officer should be organized, insofar as concerns military government, like that of the commanding general of the theater of operations (par. 13), except that in general the smaller the tactical unit the smaller the civil affairs section will be and the fewer the number of its departments. Pursuant to the basic policy of permanence (par. 9e), whenever a tactical unit used as an organ of military government is moved, its civil affairs section should be transferred to the staff of the new unit occupying the same area, or otherwise retained on the same duties.

d. Boundaries of areas.—Pursuant to the policy of retention of existing political divisions (par. 10e), the boundaries of the area occupied by a unit used as an organ of military government should coincide with existing political boundaries.

■ 19. COUNTIES AND CITIES.—In most countries there will be found a political division of approximately the size of an American county, called county, department, *Kreis*, or by some other name. It will generally be found advisable to detail an officer to supervise the government of each such division. It will also generally be found advisable to detail an officer to supervise the government of each incorporated city, except very small ones. Such an officer may be called the officer in charge of civil affairs for the county or the city, or by a similar title. Such assistants, if any, as the nature and volume of the work require will be furnished him.

SECTION V

MILITARY TRIBUNALS

■ 20. GENERAL.—Military tribunals will be of the kind, number, and composition, shall have such jurisdiction and powers, shall follow such procedure, and keep such records, as the commanding general, theater of operations may direct. Experience in past military occupations by the Army of the United States has shown such an organization as the following to be advisable, but it may be modified as the circumstances of the particular occupation may require.

■ 21. ESTABLISHMENT.—As soon as practicable after entry into the enemy's territory, the commanding general of the theater of operations will establish necessary military tribunals, and by publication of ordinances (sec. VIII) or other appropriate method will notify the inhabitants thereof of the offenses for which they may be tried by such tribunals, and of the punishments which such tribunals may impose.

■ 22. KINDS.—In general, there will be three kinds of military tribunals—

Military commissions.

Superior provost courts.

Inferior provost courts.

Special tribunals may be established for the trial of vagrants, prostitutes, juveniles, or other classes of offenders, or for civil cases (par. 32).

■ 23. COMPOSITION.—*a.* A *military commission* shall consist of any number of officers not less than five, one of whom shall be the law member, a trial judge advocate, and a defense counsel. One or more assistant trial judge advocates and assistant defense counsel may be appointed.

b. A *superior provost court* shall consist of one officer, who shall be an officer of field grade unless none such is available.

c. An *inferior provost court* shall consist of one officer.

■ 24. BY WHOM APPOINTED.—*a.* *Military commissions* may be appointed by the commanding general of the theater of operations only, and, if that power shall be delegated by him to them, by the commanding generals of armies, corps, divisions, or military districts, or by the officers in charge of civil affairs for states, provinces, or military districts.

b. *Superior provost courts* may be appointed by the commanding general of the theater of operations, by the commanding generals of armies, corps, or divisions if those units are used as organs of military government, and by the officers in charge of civil affairs for states, provinces, or military districts.

c. *Inferior provost courts* may be appointed as are superior provost courts and also by the commanding officers of smaller tactical units used as organs of military government and by officers in charge of civil affairs for counties or cities. If but a single officer is on duty in a tactical unit used as an organ of military government or if but a single officer is on duty in connection with civil affairs in a county or city, such officer shall be an inferior provost court.

■ 25. JURISDICTION.—*a. Over persons.*—The military tribunals herein enumerated shall have jurisdiction over all persons within the occupied territories except those having diplomatic immunity and those subject to the military or naval law of the United States or of countries allied or associated with the United States. Persons subject to the military law of the United States charged with offenses will be tried by court martial.

b. Over offenses.—The military tribunals herein enumerated have jurisdiction over all acts or omissions made crimes or offenses by the laws of the country occupied, over offenses against the laws of war, and over violations of the proclama-

tions, ordinances, regulations, or orders promulgated by the commanding general, theater of operations, or by any of his subordinates within the scope of his authority. However, if the courts of the occupied country are open and functioning satisfactorily, they should be permitted to try persons charged with offenses against the laws of that country not involving the United States, its property, rights, or interests, or the person, property, or rights of a member of the occupying forces. The commanding general, theater of operations, or, if that power is delegated to him, a subordinate officer in charge of civil affairs, may withdraw any case or class of cases from a court of the occupied country and direct that it or they be dropped or tried by a military tribunal. Such power should be exercised with respect to any prosecution inimical to the interests of the United States. Each military tribunal shall have jurisdiction over such charges only as may be referred to it for trial by the officer appointing it or his successor. If that officer shall consider charges deserving of severer punishment than can be imposed by the court to which he may refer them, he will forward them to higher authority, recommending reference to a higher tribunal. An officer who is an inferior provost court because he is the only officer present may try such charges as he or others may prefer, or may forward them to higher authority.

■ 26. BAIL.—As soon as conditions render it practicable to do so, the commanding general of the theater of operations, or, if that power is delegated by him to them, subordinate commanders or officers in charge of civil affairs will issue orders announcing in what cases, under what conditions, and by whom persons awaiting trial by military tribunals may be admitted to bail or released without bail but with a summons to appear for trial. Admission to bail and release without bail but with summons are matters of discretion and not of right.

■ 27. PROCEDURE.—*a. Military commissions.*—The procedure of military commissions shall be the same as that of general courts martial, except insofar as obviously inapplicable.

b. Provost courts.—The procedure of provost courts shall be the same as that of summary courts martial, except insofar as obviously inapplicable.

c. *Counsel*.—Every defendant before a military tribunal is entitled as a matter of right to counsel of his own selection and at his own expense, but military counsel will be provided only before military commissions.

d. *Attendance of witnesses*.—(1) *Military witnesses*.—The attendance of military witnesses will be obtained as in the case of military witnesses before courts martial.

(2) *Civilian witnesses*.—Military tribunals are authorized to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses whose testimony they may think needed or desirable. If necessary, they may require the assistance of the local civilian authorities or request that of the military police or of any appropriate commanding officer.

e. *Translation*.—If the defendant and his counsel, if any, understand and speak English, the proceedings will be conducted in that language and no interpreter will be necessary. If the personnel of the military tribunal have sufficient knowledge of that language, the proceedings may be conducted in the language of the occupied territory. If neither of these conditions exists, an interpreter will be employed who will take care that defendant, his counsel, and the personnel of the tribunal are fully informed as to the entire proceeding.

f. *Previous convictions*.—A military tribunal may consider, after a finding of guilty and before imposition of sentence, evidence of previous convictions and sentences by either military tribunals or civil courts; provided, that evidence of conviction of an offense legally punishable by imprisonment for more than one year (whether in fact so punished or not) shall be admissible without regard to the date of commission of such offense, but evidence of conviction of an offense not so punishable shall be admitted only if the offense was committed within one year next preceding the commission of any offense of which the defendant shall have been convicted at the trial then in progress.

■ 28. SENTENCES.—a. (1) *Military commissions*.—A military commission may impose any lawful and appropriate sentence, including death or life imprisonment.

(2) *Superior provost courts*.—The maximum sentence which a superior provost court may impose is confinement at hard labor for 6 months and a fine of \$1,000, or both.

(3) *Inferior provost courts.*—The maximum sentence which an inferior provost court may impose is confinement at hard labor for one month and a fine of \$100, or both.

NOTE.—The maximum fines mentioned above should be stated in round numbers in the money current in the occupied territory.

b. (1) *Expulsion.*—When such a punishment is appropriate and its execution practicable, a military commission or superior provost court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may sentence a defendant to expulsion from occupied territory.

(2) *Confiscation.*—If a defendant shall be convicted of wrongful sale, purchase, use, or possession of any article or articles or of the wrongful operation of a place of business for the sale of such articles, a military tribunal, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may decree the forfeiture to the United States of such article or articles or the stock thereof in his possession or place of business.

(3) *Padlocking.*—If a defendant shall be twice convicted of the wrongful sale or gift of intoxicating liquor or a habit-forming drug (including marijuana) at a certain place, or twice convicted of other violations of regulations or orders with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors at one place, or once convicted of the wrongful operation of a house of prostitution, a military tribunal, in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order that such place be vacated and closed for a fixed time.

c. *Table of maximum punishments.*—In order to prevent injustice by too great diversity in the sentences imposed by different tribunals for the same offense, the commanding general of the theater of operations should publish in the ordinances (sec. VIII), or otherwise, a table fixing maximum limits of punishment to be imposed by military tribunals for the more usual offenses. The table should include a statement of the equivalent of a fine in days of confinement for the use of military tribunals in imposing alternative sentences or in case the defendant cannot pay the fine.

d. *Place and manner of confinement.*—The commanding general, theater of operations, will issue orders as to the place of confinement of persons sentenced by military tribunals to imprisonment, as to the labor to be required of them, and as

to other details of their confinement. Unless military necessity (par. 9a), the termination of the occupation, or other cogent reasons require their removal, persons serving sentences imposed by military tribunals should be confined within the occupied territory.

■ 29. RECORDS.—a. Charges will be preferred by a person subject to military law on a printed "Charge Sheet" (App. III). If that form is not available in print, it may be typed or written in longhand, or the charge sheet in use in the Army (W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 115) may be used, disregarding such parts as are obviously inapplicable and making such additions as are necessary. No oath to the charges is necessary.

b. The records of trials by provost courts will be kept on the back of the charge sheet.

c. Military commissions will keep a separate record of the trial of each case in form as nearly as practicable like that of a general court martial.

■ 30. DISPOSITION OF FINES.—Fines, forfeited bail, proceeds of sales of confiscated property, and other receipts of military tribunals will be paid without any deduction to the nearest disbursing officer and deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts (31 U. S. C. 484; J. A. G., A. E. F., February 6, 1919; 3 Asst. Comp. Dec., France, 138.)

■ 31. APPROVAL, CONFIRMATION, AND REVIEW.—a. *Action by the appointing authority.*—(1) *Military commissions.*—No sentence of a military commission shall be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the officer appointing the commission or his successor.

(2) *Provost courts.*—The sentence of a provost court shall be executed forthwith without awaiting action by higher authority. Nevertheless, every record of trial by a provost court shall be examined by the officer who appointed the court, or at his headquarters, or by his successor, and such officer or his successor shall have power to disapprove or vacate, in whole or in part, any findings of guilty, to mitigate, commute, remit, or vacate any sentence, in whole or in part, and he may restore the accused to all rights affected by the findings and sentence.

b. Final review.—Every record of trial by military commission and one copy of every record of trial by provost court shall be forwarded by the officer who appointed the tribunal or his successor, after he shall have examined it, to the officer in charge of civil affairs at headquarters of the theater of operations, where it shall be examined in the legal department of that office. The chief of that department shall submit through the officer in charge of civil affairs to the commanding general such recommendations, if any, as may be appropriate with respect thereto. No sentence of death shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the commanding general of the theater of operations. When the authority competent to confirm the sentence has already acted as approving authority no additional confirmation by him is necessary. The commanding general of the theater of operations shall have power to disapprove or vacate, in whole or in part, any findings of guilty made by any military tribunal, to mitigate, commute, remit, or vacate any sentence, in whole or in part, imposed by such tribunal, and he may restore the accused to all rights affected by the findings and sentence. He may direct that the records of trial of inferior provost courts be forwarded to some other officer or officers, in whose headquarters or offices they shall receive such review as has been above directed, and he may delegate his powers with respect to the findings and sentences of such courts to such officer or officers.

■ 32. CIVIL CASES.—If the courts of the occupied country are open and functioning satisfactorily, they should be permitted to hear and determine civil suits other than those brought against members of the occupying forces, of which they have no jurisdiction. If the occupation is likely to be brief, no provision need be made for trial of civil cases even if the courts of the occupied country are not functioning. If, however, the courts of the occupied country are not functioning satisfactorily, and the welfare of the people so requires (par. 9b), the commanding general, theater of operations, may confer jurisdiction in civil cases upon military commissions and provost courts or may establish separate military tribunals for such cases, and may issue such regulations as to them and as to the execution of their judgments and decrees as he may think

proper. The law to be followed in civil cases is that of the occupied country.

SECTION VI

PHASES

■ 33. PHASES.—Military government will usually pass through successive phases. In many cases the occupation itself may be successive, and military government will be established in rear areas while active operations are in progress in forward areas. Though all three phases may not exist in every case, generally in a successful campaign in an enemy country each district thereof will pass through the following phases:

a. First phase, while fighting is going on in the district. During this phase little can be done to set up military government, but usually a proclamation will be issued to the people of the occupied territory (see sec. VII and app. IV). Nevertheless, unless all the inhabitants have been evacuated, combat units will of necessity come into contact with them and must deal with them, but should do so as little as possible and devote their attention primarily to their tactical duties. The civil affairs section of the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, will prepare instructions to be issued to the commanding officers of tactical units to govern their actions in such dealings. In general, relations with the inhabitants during this period will be conducted through the provost marshal and military police. During this phase some members of the civil affairs section of the staff of the commanding general of the theater of operations should accompany tactical units in order to secure advance information of areas being occupied while other members are preparing plans and orders for the establishment of military government.

b. Second phase.—During this phase organized resistance has ceased in the district in question and military government is organized and operates, though peace has not been definitely and finally established between the United States and the occupied country. Not later than at the beginning of this phase, the commanding general should publish ordinances (sec. VIII and app. V) setting out what is required of the people of the occupied territory, and what it is forbidden that they should do. Also during this phase the civil affairs

section of the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, should be planning for military government of any other districts that may be subsequently occupied.

c. Third phase, after fighting between the United States and the enemy nation has ceased, in consequence of an armistice or protocol which renders the resumption of hostilities highly improbable, of the surrender or destruction of the enemy's armed forces, or of a treaty of peace. During this period the basic policy of military necessity (par. 9a) operates with greatly diminished force, if at all. The policies adopted for the operation of military government will be affected to some extent during all phases, but especially during the third phase, by the anticipated future status of the occupied territory, i. e.:

(1) Permanent retention by the United States, as in Puerto Rico;

(2) Its erection into a new state, as in Cuba; or

(3) Its return to its former sovereign or to its own people, as in Vera Cruz in 1914 and in Germany in 1918-23.

In advance of the time when they will be needed, the Personnel Division (G-1) of the War Department General Staff will make plans for the transition from military to civil government. The civil affairs section of the staff of the commanding general, theater of operations, will make such further and more detailed plans for such transition as may be necessary and at the proper time will supervise such transition. Generally activities of the military government will be gradually curtailed during this period, and more and more of its operations taken over by the civil government until the latter assumes full control and the Army becomes merely a garrison or is withdrawn.

SECTION VII

PROCLAMATION

■ 34. TIME OF ISSUANCE.—Though such action is not legally prerequisite to the establishment of military government, the commanding general, theater of operations, at as early a date as is practicable during the first phase or at the latest at the beginning of the second phase, should issue a proclamation to the people of the occupied territory.

■ 35. FORM AND CHARACTER.—In order that the entire population may read it in full, the proclamation should be brief, should be clearly and idiomatically translated into the language of the occupied country, and published in English and in that language as promptly and as widely as practicable. Its tone should be dignified and firm, but not harsh or needlessly offensive. It should be signed by the commanding general of the theater of operations.

■ 36. CONTENTS.—The contents of the proclamation will vary according to the circumstances of the occupation. For a type proclamation, see appendix IV. In general, the proclamation will cover the following points:

a. Declaration of the occupation.

b. Purpose and policy of the occupation.

c. Supremacy of the military authority of the United States, involving—

(1) Suspension of political ties with and obligations to the enemy government.

(2) Obedience to the commanding general and other military authorities, particularly military police and personnel on civil affairs duty.

(3) Abstinence from acts or words of hostility or disrespect to the occupying forces.

d. Except insofar as they may be changed by the military authority, continuance in operation or on duty of—

(1) Local laws and regulations.

(2) Executive and judicial officers.

(3) Railroads and public utilities.

e. Assurance that the people will be protected by the occupying army in their persons, property, family rights, religion, and in the exercise of their occupations.

f. Duty of the people to continue or resume their usual occupations.

g. Statement that this proclamation will be accompanied or followed by more detailed ordinances (sec. VIII).

SECTION VIII

ORDINANCES

■ 37. TIME OF ISSUANCE.—At the same time as the publication of his proclamation to the people of the occupied terri-

tory or as soon thereafter as practicable, the commanding general, theater of operations, should issue ordinances regulating their conduct.

■ 38. FORM AND CHARACTER.—The ordinances should inform the people of the occupied territory what is required of them, what it is forbidden that they should do, of the tribunals before which they may be tried, and of the punishments which such tribunals may impose. In justice to the people of the occupied territory (par. 9b), offenses should be clearly defined. Unfamiliar technical terms should be avoided so far as possible, as well as vague and all-inclusive language, such as, "Whosoever commits any act whatsoever injurious to the American Army * * * will be punished as a military court may direct." The ordinances should be clearly and idiomatically translated into the language of the occupied country and published in English and in that language as promptly and as widely as is practicable. Ordinances may be amended or a new edition of them published as experience may show to be necessary; but frequent changes may be taken by the people of the occupied territory as indications of vacillation and weakness, and are to be avoided. In general, it is better policy to be strict at the beginning of an occupation and gradually to relax requirements, than to follow the opposite course.

■ 39. CONTENTS.—The contents of the ordinances will vary according to the mentality, laws, and customs of the people of the occupied territory, its geography and history, the strategical and tactical situation, and other attendant circumstances. For type ordinances, see appendix V. In general, the ordinances will cover the following points, or such of them as may be necessary:

- a. Identity cards.
- b. Circulation of personnel and vehicles on the highways, by rail, water, and otherwise.
- c. Meetings, parades, speeches, songs, and music.
- d. Enemy flag, national anthem, and uniform.
- e. Communication by mail, telegraph, cable, telephone, radio, pigeon, and otherwise.
- f. Newspapers, magazines, and books.

g. Photographs.

h. Manufactures and commerce.

i. Prices.

j. Arms, ammunition, and explosives.

k. Intoxicating liquors and narcotics.

l. Sanitation and public health.

m. Prostitution.

n. Taxes, contributions, supplies, and requisitions.

o. Billeting.

p. Various offenses:

(1) Injury or violence to the person of any member of the Army of the United States.

(2) Larceny, embezzlement, sale, purchase, receipt in pawn, or wrongful possession of or damage to any property of the United States or of any person belonging to the Army of the United States.

(3) Interference with troops or with any activity of the Army of the United States.

(4) Disobedience of or failure to obey a lawful order of the commanding general of the theater of operations or of any subordinate.

(5) False statement to any military personnel on a matter of official business or concern.

(6) Damage to, obstruction of, or interference with, roads, railroads, canals, wharves, waterworks, electric light and power plants or transmission lines, gas works, or the like.

(7) Spying, communication with the enemy, or aid to him.

(8) Spreading hostile propaganda.

(9) Escape from confinement.

(10) Disrespect to the United States, its government, flag, Army, or personnel.

(11) Aiding or advising anyone to do any of the things enumerated above.

q. Military tribunals, their kinds, jurisdiction, procedure, the maximum sentences which each kind of tribunal may impose, and a table of maximum punishments for the more usual offenses (par. 28c).

r. Claims, petitions, and complaints.

APPENDIX I

SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT

■ 1. GENERAL.—It is intended that these summonses be printed in books similar to the books of "tickets" carried by traffic policemen, of a size which may be carried in the pocket of a uniform coat or shirt, serially numbered, with carbon paper interleaved so that an original and a copy may be made at one writing. Such books may be carried by personnel on civil affairs duty, military policemen, and, if authorized by the commanding general of the theater of operations, by civilian policemen. The summons will be printed in English and in the language of the occupied country in alternate lines. The explanation of the defendant's rights and the admonition that failure to comply will result in punishment should be printed on the original of the summons only. The acknowledgment of receipt and certificate of service will be printed in the corresponding place on the copy only. The explanation of the defendant's rights contained in the summons should also be printed as a separate paper, and a copy of it should be handed to every defendant who is not served with a formal summons.

■ 2. DIRECTIONS PRINTED INSIDE OF BOOK.—The following will be printed inside the cover of the book:

DIRECTIONS

1. Summons books will be carried by personnel on civil affairs duty whose duties are likely to require their use, by military policemen, and by such other persons as may be directed.

2. The forms herein will be used in case a civilian charged with an offense triable by military tribunal is released on or without bail for investigation or trial at a future time. They will not be used if the defendant is to be confined until trial.

3. If charges have been drawn, a copy of them will be attached to the original of the summons. Otherwise a brief abstract of the charges will be inserted in the summons, as "failure to have identification card, Smithtown, Apr. 25/40"; "wrongful possession of pistol, Jonesville, May 31/40."

4. The original summons will be given to the defendant in person if practicable; otherwise it may be left with an adult member of the household at his residence or with a person in authority at his place of business or employment, or sent by mail. The person serving the summons will request the defendant or other person to whom he delivers it to sign the acknowledgement of receipt. Whether he obtains such a signature or not, the person serving the summons will fill out and sign the certificate of service. The person serving the summons will forward the copy through military channels to the trial judge advocate of the military commission, the provost court, or the investigating officer before whom the defendant is summoned to appear.

■ 3. FORM OF SUMMONS.

SUMMONS

No. -----

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILITARY GOVERNMENT of -----

(Place)

(Date)

To -----

(Name)

(Street and number, road, or other local address)

(City or town)

(State or province)

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in person on

-----, at ----- M.,

(Date)

(Hour)

before -----

(Name of tribunal or officer)

at -----

(Street and number, building and room, or other local address)

(Place)

(State or province)

for { investigation of } charges against you { attached,
trial upon } as follows:

You are informed that you are entitled to—

a. Have in advance of trial a copy of the charges upon which you are to be tried, if you so desire.

b. Consult a lawyer before trial and to bring him to the trial with you, at your own expense.

c. Apply to the court for further time to prepare your defense, if necessary; but the action to be taken upon such request is a matter for the decision of the court.

d. Bring with you such witnesses as may be necessary, or to have them summoned at your request by the American military authorities.

e. Testify in your own behalf at your trial, but you are not required to do so, and your failure to testify will not create any presumption of guilt against you.

Unexcused failure to comply with this summons will constitute an additional offense subjecting you to punishment.

 (Signature of trial judge advocate of a military commission, provost court, officer or enlisted man on civil affairs duty, military policeman, or other authorized person.)

 (Place)

 (Date)

I acknowledge receipt of the summons of which this is a copy.

 (Signature of defendant)

 (Place)

 M,

(Hour)

 (Date)

I hereby certify that I have at the above place, hour, and date duly served the summons of which this is a copy upon the defendant therein named in person.

by leaving it at the address above stated with -----
 by mailing it to him at the address above stated.

 (Signature of person serving the summons)

 (Grade and organization)

 (Official position)

APPENDIX II

SUBPOENA FOR CIVILIAN WITNESS BEFORE MILITARY
TRIBUNAL

■ 1. GENERAL.—The subpoena will be printed in English and
in the language of the occupied country in alternate lines.

■ 2. FORM FOR SUBPOENA.

SUBPOENA

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF _____

(Place)

(Date)

To _____

(Name)

(Street and number, road, or other local address)

(Place)

(State or province)

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in person
on _____, at _____ M.

(Date)

(Hour)

before _____

(Name of tribunal)

at _____

(Street and number, building and room, or other local address)

(Place)

(State or province)

testify and give evidence as a witness for the _____

(Prosecution, defense, court)

in the case of _____;

and you are required to bring with you, to be used as evidence in
said case, the following described articles or documents:

Unexcused failure to comply with this subpoena will subject you to punishment.

(Signature of trial judge advocate of a
military commission or provost court)

(Place)

(Date)

I acknowledge receipt of the subpoena of which this is a copy.

(Signature of defendant)

(Place)

M,

(Hour)

(Date)

I hereby certify that I have at the above place, hour, and date duly served the subpoena, of which this a copy, upon the defendant therein named

in person.

by leaving it at the address above stated with -----
by mailing it to him at the address above stated.

(Signature of person serving the subpoena)

(Grade and organization)

(Official position)

■ 3. DIRECTIONS TO BE PRINTED ON BACK OF FORM.

DIRECTIONS

1. The order to the witness to bring articles or documents will be stricken out if not needed.

2. An original and one copy of each subpoena will be prepared. The original will be given to the defendant in person if practicable; otherwise it may be left with an adult member of the household at his residence or with a person in authority at his place of business or employment, or sent by mail. The person serving the subpoena will request the defendant or other person to whom he delivers it to sign the acknowledgment of receipt on the copy. Whether he obtains such a signature or not, the persons serving the subpoena will fill out and sign the certificate of service on the copy. The person serving the subpoena will forward the copy through military channels to the trial judge advocate of the military commission, the provost court, or the investigating officer before whom the witness is directed to appear.

APPENDIX III

CHARGE SHEET

NOTE.—If this sheet does not contain sufficient space for the list of witnesses, charges, and specifications, remarks, or other entries, additional sheets may be added and securely attached.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF _____

(Place)

(Date)

Name of defendant _____
(Last name followed by first and middle names)

Occupation _____ Address _____

Age _____ Sex _____ Marital status _____ Number of
minor children or dependents other than wife _____

Witnesses: _____
(State names and addresses and whether for prosecution or defense)

List articles or documents to be introduced in evidence, and state where each may be found _____

Previous convictions attached _____
(Number)

Information as to restraint of accused _____
(State whether or not in confinement, and if so, since what date)

Headquarters, _____ }
Office of Civil Affairs } _____
(Name of command or office)

(Place)

(Date)

The charges on the reverse side of this sheet are referred for trial to _____

(Grade, name, and organization)

(Trial judge advocate of military commission, superior or inferior provost court) _____
(Place)

By _____ of _____
(Command or order) (Grade and name of officer referring charges)

(Signature)

_____, Adjutant.

(Grade and organization)

(If the officer referring the charges for trial has no adjutant or so desires, he may sign the order of reference himself.)

App. III

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

[Back of Charge Sheet]

NOTE.—The provost court will fill in the blanks left for pleas, findings, and sentence. If the charges are tried by military commission, those blanks as well as those for the reviewing authority will not be used, but a complete stenographic record like that of a general court martial will be made.

Charge: Violation of	Plea	Finding
(Insert a definite citation of the ordinance or order violated. If the unwritten laws of war were violated, insert "the laws of war.")		

Specification:

I certify that *I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in specifications

(Give specification and charge numbers)

and *have investigated the matter set forth in

(Give specification and charge numbers)

and the same are true in fact to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Name)

Accuser.

(Grade and organization)

*Strike out words not applicable. If the accuser has personal knowledge of the facts stated in one or more specifications or parts thereof and his knowledge as to other specifications or parts thereof is derived from investigation of the facts, the form of the certificate will be varied accordingly. In no case will he be permitted to state alternatively as to any particular charge or specification that he either has personal knowledge or has investigated.

Sentence

Date of trial

Was fine paid?

(Yes or no)

Remarks

(Signature)

(Grade and organization)

Provost Court

(Inferior or superior)

Headquarters,
Office of Civil Affairs}

(Name of command or office)

(Place)

(Date)

(Action of reviewing authority, if any)

(Signature)

(Grade and organization)

Commanding

APPENDIX IV

PROCLAMATION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILITARY GOVERNMENT of _____

Headquarters of the Theater of Operations _____

(Place) _____

(Date) _____

To the people of _____

(Here insert the state or states, province or provinces, or other, districts occupied)

and such other parts of _____
as are now or may hereafter be occupied by the Army of the United States.

The Army of the United States has occupied the (state(s)) (province(s)) above named and is advancing farther into _____ territory. The purpose of its occupation is _____

It is the policy of the Army of the United States not to make war upon you, the civilians inhabiting the occupied territory; but, on the contrary, to maintain tranquillity and order in that territory. As Commanding General of the Theater of Operations, I have therefore established military government in the ((states) (provinces)) above mentioned and will set up such government in territory hereafter occupied. The establishment and operation of military government, by preserving order, will benefit you. It is therefore to your interest, as well as your duty, to cooperate with and obey it.

During the occupation the political ties which have hitherto bound you to the ((republic) (king)) of _____ and your obligations of obedience to and support of it (him) are suspended; and the authority of the Army of the United States and of the military government established by it is supreme. You must therefore obey promptly and fully, in letter and in spirit, such orders and ordinances as I, my successors as Commanding General of the Theater of Oper-

ations, and subordinate military authorities may issue from time to time. In particular you must obey the directions of military policemen, who wear a blue arm band bearing the letters "MP," and personnel on civil affairs duty, who wear a purple arm band bearing the letters "CA." You must refrain from any act or word of hostility or disrespect to the occupying forces.

Your laws and regulations in force at the time of our occupation will remain in force except insofar as they are inconsistent with a state of war or with the rights and safety of the occupying forces or as they may be changed by me or my successors. The executive and judicial officers of your government and of its ((states) (provinces)), counties, and cities will continue the performance of their duties as usual, subject to supervision and direction by personnel of the Army of the United States on civil affairs duty. The meetings and functions of your (Congress) (Parliament) and of the legislatures of your (states) (provinces) are suspended. The officers and employees of the railroads, steamboat lines, canals, bus and truck lines, street railways, electric light and power plants and transmission lines, telephones, telegraphs, cables, radio stations, waterworks, gas works, and other public utilities within the occupied territory must continue in the performance of their duties.

You who obey the directions given in this Proclamation and in other orders and ordinances have nothing to fear from the Army of the United States and will be protected by it in your persons, property, family rights, religion, and in the exercise of your occupations. You who fail to render such obedience or who commit crimes or offenses will be severely punished.

It is your duty as well as to your interest to continue your usual occupations, to open your churches and schools, and to resume so far as possible the ways of peace.

This Proclamation will be (accompanied) (followed) by ordinances setting out in detail what is required of you and what it is forbidden for you to do.

General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

APPENDIX V

ORDINANCES

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MILITARY GOVERNMENT of _____
Headquarters of the Theater of Operations

(Place)

(Date)

To the people of _____

(Here insert the state or states, province or
provinces, or other districts occupied)

and such other parts of _____
as are now or may hereafter be occupied by the Army of the
United States.

The following ordinances are published for your govern-
ment and must be strictly observed. Failure to obey them
will be severely punished. Ignorance of these ordinances will
not be admitted as a defense.

■ 1. IDENTIFICATION.—*a. Identity cards.*—(1) *Who must have identity cards.*—Every person of the age of 13 or older must have an identity card and must carry it with him when outside his own premises.

(2) *Issue.*—Every person required to have an identity card and living in a city or commune must apply for one to the mayor or to such other person or persons as the mayor may designate. The mayor or his delegate, after first satisfying himself of the identity of the applicant and of the truth of the information supplied by him, will issue without charge an identity card stating the full name, age, sex, marital condition, occupation, and residence of the applicant, his height and weight, and the color of his hair and eyes. The mayor or his delegate will require the applicant in his presence to sign his name on the card (if he knows how to write) and to affix the print of his right thumb. The mayor or his delegate will sign his name and affix the seal of the city or commune

and note thereon the date of issue. A person not living in a city or commune will apply to the sheriff of the county in which he resides for an identity card. The sheriff or such other person or persons as he may designate will issue the same as above directed. Printed cards will be furnished to issuing officers, but in their absence they may type or write provisional identity cards which must cover the points above mentioned.

(3) *Changes.*—Every person changing his name, marital condition, occupation, or residence will at once notify the officer authorized to issue an identity card to him of such changes, will surrender his old card, and request a new one.

(4) *Loss.*—Every person who loses a card will at once apply to the proper officer for a new one. The issuing officer may charge a fee, not to exceed 50 cents, for the issue of a new card, on which he will stamp or write "duplicate."

b. Lists of occupants.—The head of each household will post on the inside of the principal outer door of his dwelling a list showing the name, sex, age, and occupation of every person residing in the building. Proprietors of hotels or inns will keep this information as to transient guests in a book or on cards.

■ 2. CIRCULATION.—*a. Circulation without pass.*—(1) *Area.*—All persons resident within a city or commune may circulate freely during permitted hours within that city or commune and within a radius of ten kilometers from its city hall. Persons not resident within a city or commune may circulate freely during permitted hours within a radius of ten kilometers from their homes.

(2) *Hours.*—Except for authorized travel by rail or vessel, and except for physicians, nurses, railroad employees, firemen, and policemen on necessary duty or travel connected with their occupation, all circulation is forbidden between 8 PM and daylight the following morning.

b. Passes.—Anyone having legitimate business or personal reasons for making a journey or journeys longer or at other hours than above permitted will submit request for a pass to the nearest headquarters or office of the military police, with proof of the necessity for the journey. A special pass

is required either to enter or leave the occupied territory. Employees of railroads, steamship, and bus companies, taxicab drivers, and others are forbidden to sell tickets to or to transport any person farther than is permitted in *a*(1) above or at hours other than is permitted in *a*(2) above, except upon presentation of a pass by the traveler.

■ 3. MEETINGS, PARADES, SPEECHES, SONGS, AND MUSIC.—*a. Meetings.*—(1) *Meetings for religious purposes*, including preaching services, celebration of mass or holy communion, prayer meetings and the like, Sunday schools, meetings for study of the Bible, the catechism, missions, and the like, baptisms, weddings, and funerals, and meetings of vestries, sessions, boards of trustees of churches, and the like may be held freely without permit, provided they are held in a building exclusively devoted to religious uses and are open to the public.

(2) *Schools* may be held freely without permit, as may meetings of school boards if held in the school and open to the public.

(3) *Courts* may be held freely and without permit, provided they meet at the court house or other usual place of meeting and are open to the public.

(4) *City councils*, or boards of aldermen or selectmen may meet freely and without permit, provided their meetings are held in the city hall or other public building and are open to the public.

b. Parades.—Religious parades may be held without permit provided they do not obstruct traffic.

c. Hours.—Meetings and parades without permit authorized by *a* and *b* above must be held between sunrise and 8 PM.

d. Permits.—(1) *When required.*—Except for the meetings and parades mentioned in *a* and *b* above, held between the hours mentioned in *c* above, no assembling in crowds, no meeting, whether indoors or out, and no parade may take place without a permit.

(2) *By whom issued.*—Permits for meetings and parades will be issued by the provost marshal of the city or commune in which the meeting or parade is to be held, or, if there is no such officer or the meeting or parade is to be held in a

place not in any city or commune, by the provost marshal of the county.

(3) *Application.*—The president of the club or society which is to hold the meeting or parade or the person who is to preside at or have charge of it will make application for a permit to hold a meeting or parade not later than the third business day previous to the day of the meeting to the officer who, according to (2) above, is authorized to issue a permit for it. The application will contain the following information with respect to the meeting or parade:

- (a) Place or route.
- (b) Date and hour.
- (c) By what society, club, organization or person held.
- (d) Purpose.
- (e) Whether or not open to the public.
- (f) What persons or classes of persons are invited or expected to attend.
- (g) What number of persons are expected to attend.
- (h) Program, including names of speakers and their subjects, titles of plays to be performed, songs to be sung, music to be played, moving or still pictures to be shown.
- (i) Anticipated hour of adjournment or closing.

(4) *Submission of text, preview.*—If he thinks proper to do so, the officer to whom an application is addressed may require submission to him of the text of speeches to be made, songs to be sung, or plays to be performed, or a preview of any moving or still pictures to be shown.

(5) *Liability of permittee.*—The person to whom the permit is issued will be punished by military tribunal for any deviation from the authorized program.

e. Speeches, songs, music, etc.—Neither at a meeting or parade authorized under this paragraph nor elsewhere shall any speech be made, words uttered, gestures made, songs sung, music played, plays performed, pictures, banners, or placards exhibited expressing hostility or disrespect to the United States, its armed forces or any member thereof, or the military government.

f. Observation of meetings and parades.—The officer in charge of civil affairs in the county, city, or commune in

which the meeting or parade is held, or the provost marshal, or any subordinate of either, may attend any meeting or parade, and, if there occurs at such meeting or parade any violation of these ordinances or any deviation from the authorized program, he may forthwith stop the meeting or parade and cause the arrest of those present or require them to disperse.

■ 4. _____, FLAG, NATIONAL ANTHEM, AND UNIFORM.—*a. Flag and national anthem.*—As a state of war exists between the United States and _____, the public display of the _____ flag or colors, or the public singing or playing of the _____ national anthem is prohibited.

b. Uniform.—Personnel of the _____ armed forces within the occupied territory must wear their uniform at all times in public. Other persons are forbidden to do so, except that former members of such forces may wear their uniforms, provided cap and collar ornaments, uniform buttons, insignia, chevrons, and other distinguishing marks are removed.

■ 5. COMMUNICATION BY MAIL, TELEGRAPH, CABLE, TELEPHONE, RADIO, PIGEON, AND OTHERWISE.—*a. General.*—(1) *Forbidden communications.*—It is forbidden to send, transmit, or knowingly to receive by any means of communication whatever any information concerning the American forces, their location, numbers, morale, arms, equipment, or movements, or the identity of units of such forces. It is forbidden to send, transmit, or knowingly to receive by any means of communication whatever any message containing anything hostile, detrimental, or disrespectful to the United States, its armed forces, their personnel, or the military government. Any person innocently receiving any forbidden communication must report that fact and deliver the communication forthwith to the military police. It is forbidden to communicate directly or indirectly with the _____ government, its armed forces, or the territory under their control.

(2) *Censorship*.—All communications, by whatever means transmitted, are subject to censorship.

(3) *Languages, codes*.—The use in any communication by whatever means transmitted of any language other than English or -----, or of a code or

Language of the occupied country

any other device concealing the true meaning of the message is forbidden.

(4) *Injury to means of communication*.—Any stealing, embezzling, destruction of, or injury to—

(a) Mail, postoffices, mail boxes, trucks, bags, or other postal equipment;

(b) Telegraph wires or cables, insulators, apparatus, or messages;

(c) Telephone instruments, switchboards, conduits, cables, wires, insulators, or apparatus; or

(d) Radio transmitting apparatus;

or interference with lawful communication by any of the above means, will be punished by military tribunal.

b. *Mail*.—(1) *Address of sender*.—The sender of every letter or article by mail must place his name and address thereon.

(2) *Private transmission of letters forbidden*.—Except within the city or commune of origin, it is forbidden to send, carry, or receive any letter outside of the mail.

c. *Telegraph and cable*.—(1) *Censorship*.—No telegraph operator shall transmit any telegraph or cable message other than a message to or from the Army of the United States, the American military government, or a message solely concerned with railroad operation, until it shall have passed the censor.

(2) *Private telegraph systems*.—The use of private telegraph systems is forbidden. All such systems must be disconnected and their receiving and sending apparatus turned over to the military police.

d. *Telephone*.—Telephone connections may be made and conversations held without permit between any two telephones in the same city, or between any telephone not in a city and any other telephone on the same exchange. All private wires, except within the above limits, are forbidden

and must be disconnected. No other telephone connection will be made or conversation held except upon a showing of necessity therefor to and issue of a permit by the provost marshal of the city or county in which the sending exchange is located.

e. Radio.—Every person having in his possession or being in charge of any radio transmitting station or apparatus will turn it over to the provost marshal of the county or city in which it is located if it is portable. If it is not portable, he will notify the provost marshal of its location. Except upon permit issued by the provost marshal, the possession or use of radio transmitting apparatus is forbidden.

f. Pigeons.—(1) *Use for carrying messages forbidden.*—The use of pigeons for the carrying of messages is forbidden.

(2) *Reports.*—Owners or those having charge of carrier pigeons must report to the provost marshal of the county or city in which their pigeons are kept the location of their pigeon-cotes and the number and distinguishing marks of their pigeons.

(3) *Pigeon-cotes* must be kept open day and night.

■ 6. NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND BOOKS.—*a. Forbidden matter.*—(1) *Publication* is forbidden in any newspaper, magazine, book, leaflet, poster, or otherwise of any printed, typed, or written matter which is in the interest of the national government of _____, or its armed forces, or in aid or behalf of them, or which is hostile, detrimental, or disrespectful to the United States, its armed forces, or their personnel, or tends to promote dissatisfaction or bad feeling with them.

(2) *Importation* into the occupied territory or the possession therein of any newspaper, magazine, book, or other printed, typed, or written paper containing such matter is also forbidden.

b. Submission before publication or importation.—Every publisher or printer, and every importer of newspapers, magazines, books, or other printed, typed, or written matter into the occupied territory will before publication or importation submit all matter in any manner relating to or touching upon the present war or military occupation, or the

United States, its armed forces, or their personnel, to the provost marshal of the county or city in which his publishing or printing office is located, or of the port or frontier station through which the importation is made, or to such other officer as may be designated, and will secure his permission for its publication or importation.

c. Submission after publication or importation.—Every publisher or printer, and every importer of newspapers, magazines, books, or other printed, typed, or written matter into the occupied territory will immediately upon publication or importation submit to the provost marshal of the county or city in which his office is located, or of the port or frontier station through which the importation is made, or to such other officer as may be designated, two copies of every newspaper or magazine published or imported by him. He will also submit in like manner two copies of any book or other matter published or imported by him which in any manner relates or touches upon the present war or military occupation, the United States, its armed forces, or their personnel.

d. Circulation.—Possession, sale, or gift to any other person of any newspaper, magazine, book, or other printed, typed, or written paper containing such matter as is defined in a(1) above, or matter published, printed, or imported in violation of this paragraph, is forbidden.

e. Penalties.—In addition to any other punishment which may lawfully be imposed for any violation of this paragraph, the officer in charge of civil affairs in the county or city in which the offending publishing or printing office is located may suspend the publication of the offending newspaper or magazine for a period not in excess of one week in the case of a daily newspaper, or for one issue of any other publication, or may close a publishing or printing office for one week. In addition to any other punishment which may lawfully be imposed, for a serious violation or for repeated violations of this paragraph the commanding general of the theater of operations may suspend the publication of a newspaper or magazine for a longer period or indefinitely, or may close a publishing or printing office for a longer period or indefinitely.

■ 7. PHOTOGRAPHS.—*a. Taking of photographs.*—The taking of photographs out of doors, except upon a permit issued by the provost marshal of the county or city in which the photograph is taken, is forbidden.

b. Developing and printing of photographs.—It is forbidden knowingly to develop a photographic plate or film exposed out of doors, or to make a print therefrom, except one for the exposure of which a permit has been issued. Any person developing any other plate or film and discovering that it has been exposed out of doors will forthwith turn the same over to the military police with the name and address of the person who exposed it or delivered it to him for developing.

■ 8. MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.—*a. The manufacture of any article, other than arms, ammunition, implements of war, explosives (see par. 10, this appendix), or articles hereafter specifically prohibited, is permitted, subject only to such taxes as may be due.*

b. Commerce within the occupied territory, except with respect to the prohibited articles mentioned in a above, is permitted.

*c. Commerce with the United States and with neutral countries, except with respect to the prohibited articles mentioned in a above, is permitted subject to such duties as may be due or as may hereafter be fixed by the commanding general of the theater of operations. The commanding general may, as to the export business of any commercial house or as to any particular export shipment, require proof that neither the articles exported nor the proceeds of their sale will be sent to the unoccupied part of -----
----- Articles, the growth or produce of the unoccupied part of ----- may not be imported through neutral countries.*

*d. Commerce with the unoccupied part of -----
----- is forbidden.*

■ 9. PRICES.—*a. Marking or posting.*—The proprietor or manager of every place of business in which articles are offered for sale at retail will plainly mark every such article with its price. The proprietor or manager of every place

where food or drink is offered for sale to be consumed upon the premises will display a bill of fare giving the price of each dish or beverage or inclusive prices for meals. The proprietor or manager of every hotel, inn, or boarding or lodging house will display in its office or lobby a list of its rooms with the price of each, and, if it serves food or drink, a bill of fare such as is required by the preceding sentence. He will also post in each room the price of that room. The proprietor or manager of every theater or place of entertainment at which an admission fee is charged will post the price of admission or a list of prices of the seats at the entrance thereof. The proprietor or driver of every taxicab or public vehicle will post in or on such vehicle and in any waiting room or office which he maintains the prices at which it may be hired or for which it will transport persons or goods. Every person offering his services or those of his employees, animals, machines, apparatus, or equipment to the public will display at his place of business a price list of the services usually performed.

b. Discrimination forbidden.—It is forbidden to charge or collect any prices other than those marked or posted as required by *a* above. In particular, any discrimination in price, service, quality, or otherwise against the United States, its armed forces, or their personnel, is forbidden.

■ 10. ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES.—*a. Arms and ammunition.*—(1) *Who may possess.*

- (a) *Sheriffs, their deputies, police, jailers, and customs guards, when on duty, may carry pistols and ammunition therefor.*
- (b) *Other civil officials whose duties require them to carry arms and officials whose duties require them to carry arms other than pistols may do so when on duty but only upon issue of a permit by the military police. Request for such a permit will be made by the official superior of the person who it is desired shall be armed.*
- (c) *Private watchmen and detectives whose duties require them to carry arms may do so when on duty but only upon issue of a permit by the military police. Request for such a permit will*

be made by the employer of the person who it is desired shall be armed.

(d) *Manufacturers of and dealers in arms and ammunition* may carry on their business only upon permit issued by the military police, and in no case will they be permitted to manufacture or keep in stock more than is necessary for current needs. They may make sales only upon permit issued by the military police.

(e) *Other persons* who for special reasons need to carry or possess arms may do so only upon issue of a permit by the military police.

(2) *Registration.*—The superior or employer of every person permitted to carry or possess arms or ammunition under (1) above, or the person armed if he has no superior or employer, will register with the military police the description and serial number of his arm and the number of rounds of ammunition in his possession.

(3) *Surrender of unauthorized arms and ammunition.*—All persons in possession of arms or ammunition, other than those permitted to carry arms pursuant to (1) above, must turn in such arms and ammunition to the military police on or before _____, after which date it will be forbidden to all persons save those above mentioned to own, possess, or carry guns, rifles, revolvers, pistols, grenades, swords, daggers, blackjacks, arms, weapons, or ammunition of any kind. The person surrendering such property will affix thereto a tag or label bearing his name and address, and a receipt will be given him.

b. *Explosives.*—(1) *Who may possess.*

(a) *Contractors, miners, and others* using explosives in their occupations may do so only upon issue of a permit by the military police.

(b) *Manufacturers of and dealers in explosives* may carry on their business only upon permit issued by the military police, and in no case will they be permitted to manufacture or keep in stock more than is necessary for current needs. They may make sales only upon permit issued by the military police.

(2) *Surrender of unauthorized explosives.*—All persons in possession of explosives, other than those mentioned in (1) above, to whom permits have been issued, must turn in such explosives to the military police on or before -----, after which date it will be forbidden to all persons save those above mentioned to own, possess, or transport explosives. The persons surrendering such explosives will affix thereto a tag or label bearing his name and address, and a receipt will be given him.

■ 11. INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND NARCOTICS.—*a. Sale or gift* to any person of habit-forming drugs (including marijuana) or of alcoholic liquors other than light wine or beer is forbidden; provided, that alcoholic liquors (not to exceed one-fourth of a liter per week) or narcotics may be sold upon a physician's prescription, and provided further that alcohol needed for industrial purposes may be sold upon permit issued by the military police.

b. Hours of sale.—The sale or gift of light wine and beer at retail is permitted from 11 AM to 2 PM and from 5 PM to 8 PM only.

c. Manufacture and sale at wholesale of alcoholic liquor (other than light wine or beer) or of narcotics will be permitted only upon issue of a permit by the military police.

d. Stocks of alcoholic liquor (other than light wine or beer) or narcotics will be reported to the military police, who may require their surrender.

e. Penalties.—Violations of this paragraph may render the offender liable to the confiscation of his stock or the closing of his place of business, or both, in addition to any other lawful punishment.

■ 12. SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—Existing laws and regulations on sanitation and public health will be continued in force. Health officers of -----, its (states) (provinces), counties, and cities will continue their duties under the supervision of medical officers of the Army of the United States on duty with the military government. The failure of any person to comply with laws, regulations, or orders with respect to sanitation or the public

health will render him liable to punishment by military tribunal.

■ 13. PROSTITUTION.—Any woman who solicits or has illicit sexual intercourse for reward with any member of the armed forces of the United States, any woman suffering from a venereal disease in an infectious stage who solicits or has illicit sexual intercourse with any member of the armed forces of the United States, any person who operates a house of prostitution at which any member of the armed forces of the United States is received, or any person employed at or soliciting trade for such a house will be punished by a military tribunal.

■ 14. TAXES, CONTRIBUTIONS, SUPPLIES, AND REQUISITIONS.—*a. Taxes.*—(1) *Collection.*—Subject to the exemptions mentioned below, national (state) (provincial), and municipal taxes, both direct and indirect, will be collected as usual by the national (state) (provincial), and municipal officers who ordinarily perform that duty.

(2) *Exemptions.*

(a) *Property of and transactions with the United States.*—No tax, direct or indirect, will be collected upon any property of the United States, any governmental agency of the United States, or any authorized welfare organization, nor will any tax be collected upon any purchase from, sale to, or any transaction of any kind with the United States or such an agency or organization.

(b) *Property of and transactions with personnel of the United States armed forces.*—No direct tax may be laid upon the property or income of any member of the United States armed forces, but they are liable to sales and other indirect taxes.

(3) *Disposition.*

(a) *National taxes.*—Except as may be otherwise directed by competent military authority, all taxes normally paid to or used by the----- national government will be paid by civil officers collecting them to the officer in charge of the fiscal department of the

civil affairs section of the staff of the commanding general of the theater of operations at -----, and will be used so far as necessary to defray the expenses of the military and civil governments of the occupied territory.

- (b) *(State) (provincial), county, and municipal taxes.*—Except as may be otherwise directed by competent military authority, taxes normally paid to or used by (state) (provincial), county, or municipal governments may be paid to and used by them for the purposes for which they are usually expended; provided, that those purposes be not hostile to the United States or the military government and not inconsistent with a state of war.

(4) *Audit.*—All transactions of tax collectors and disbursing officers of the ----- government (states) (provinces), counties, or municipalities, in addition to any other proper inspection and audit, are subject to inspection and audit by officers of the military government.

(5) *Liability.*—All tax collectors, disbursing officers, and others handling public funds are liable to punishment by military tribunal for larceny, embezzlement, wrongful application, or negligent loss thereof, intentional or negligent failure to collect taxes due, or for other official misconduct or failure of duty.

b. *Contributions.*—Contributions will be levied only in case of necessity and only upon the written order of the commanding general of the theater of operations.

c. *Supplies.*—Supplies, land, and buildings owned by individuals and services needed by the United States will normally be obtained by agreement between the appropriate officers of the United States Army and the owners or persons whose services are desired. Payment will be made at once in cash or in vouchers payable in cash by a finance officer of the Army of the United States.

d. *Requisitions.*—(1) *Occasion.*—Requisitions of supplies, land, buildings, or services will be made only if the normal

method of procurement mentioned in c above fails to produce what is needed by the American forces promptly, in sufficient quantity, and at a fair price.

(2) *By whom made.*—Requisitions will be made upon the authority of the commanding officer of the troops in the locality only.

(3) *To whom directed.*—Requisitions will be made upon the mayor or other appropriate civil authority if practicable, but may be made upon individuals in case of necessity.

(4) *What may be requisitioned.*—Supplies, vehicles, animals, land, buildings, or anything else, or the services of persons may be requisitioned if needed by the Army of the United States.

(5) *Payment.*—Payment will be made at once in cash or in vouchers payable in cash by a disbursing officer of the Army of the United States. Prices will be the fair market value, to be fixed by agreement if possible, otherwise by the appropriate military authorities.

(6) *Punishment for noncompliance.*—Any person who fails to comply with a requisition or who conceals or disposes of articles in order to avoid compliance will be punished by a military tribunal.

■ 15. **BILLETING.**—*a. Occasion.*—Quarters for officers and men and shelter for animals needed by the Army of the United States will, when practicable, be obtained in public buildings or in private buildings or houses by agreement with the owners or occupants. Only when adequate and convenient accommodations cannot be thus obtained promptly at a fair price will resort be had to billeting.

b. By whom demanded.—Demand will be made for billets upon the authority of the commanding officer of the troops in the locality only.

c. To whom demand addressed.—Demand for billets will be made upon the mayor or other appropriate civil authority if practicable, but may be made upon owners or tenants of the property needed in case of necessity.

d. What may be demanded.—Rooms for officers, enlisted men, and other personnel, with suitable furniture, beds, bedding, heat, and the use of bathing and toilet accommodations,

and water may be demanded. Stabling, bedding, and water for animals may also be demanded.

e. Payment.—Payment will be made promptly in cash or in vouchers payable in cash by a disbursing officer of the Army of the United States. If practical, payment will be made through the mayor or other appropriate local authority. Prices will be the fair market value of the accommodations furnished, to be fixed by agreement if possible, otherwise by the appropriate military authorities.

f. Punishment for noncompliance.—Any person who fails to comply with a demand for billets will be punished by a military tribunal.

■ 16. VARIOUS OFFENSES.—It is forbidden and will subject the offender to punishment by military tribunal to—

a. Assault, strike, rob, or kill any member of the armed forces of the United States.

b. Commit rape upon any nurse or other woman serving in or accompanying the armed forces of the United States.

c. Steal, embezzle, sell, purchase, receive in pawn, wrongfully have in possession, damage, or destroy any property of the United States or of any person belonging to the armed forces of the United States.

d. Disobey or fail to obey a proclamation, ordinance, or order of the commanding general of the theater of operations, or of any of his subordinates, or of any military tribunal.

e. Make a false statement under oath to any military tribunal; or a false or fraudulent statement, whether under oath or not, to any member of the United States armed forces on any matter of official business or concern; to make a false, fraudulent, or exaggerated claim against the United States; or to forge or alter any identity card, pass, permit, receipt, certificate, voucher, check, or other like paper issued by or addressed to the American military authorities, or with which they have any official concern.

f. Damage railroads, roads, canals, rivers, or other highways, or to interfere with their operation or with travel or commerce upon them, or to steal, embezzle, or wrongfully have in one's possession property belonging or pertaining to them; to damage or interfere with the operation of water-

works or supply, electric light and power plants or transmission lines, gas works, or the like, or to steal, embezzle, or wrongfully have in one's possession property belonging or pertaining to them.

g. Escape from confinement imposed by the armed forces of the United States or the military government.

h. Act as a spy; to violate any of the laws of war; to do any act hostile to the United States or in aid of the armed forces of -----; to aid a prisoner of war or of the military government or the armed forces of the United States to escape or to assist or conceal him after escaping; to assist or advise any member of the United States armed forces to desert, mutiny, surrender, serve as a spy, do anything contrary to his duty, or fail to perform his duty; or to offer or give a bribe to any such member.

i. Attempt to do any of the things above enumerated, or to advise, assist, or procure anyone else to do or attempt to do any of them.

■ 17. MILITARY TRIBUNALS.—*a. Kinds.*—There will be three kinds of military tribunals—

(1) *Military commissions*, consisting of not less than five officers.

(2) *Superior provost courts*, consisting of one officer.

(3) *Inferior provost courts* consisting of one officer.

b. Jurisdiction.—(1) *Over persons.*—The military tribunals herein enumerated shall have jurisdiction over all persons within the occupied territories except those having diplomatic immunity and those subject to the military or naval law of the United States or of countries allied or associated with the United States. Persons in the armed forces of the United States charged with offenses will be tried by court martial.

(2) *Over offenses.*—The military tribunals herein enumerated have jurisdiction over all acts or omissions made crimes or offenses by the laws or regulations of -----, its (states) (provinces), or municipalities, over offenses against the laws of war, and over violations of the proclamations, ordinances, regulations, or orders promulgated by the commanding general of the theater of operations or by any of his subordinates. However, per-

sons charged with offenses against the laws of -----, its (states) (provinces), or municipalities, not involving the United States, its property, rights, or interests, or the person, property, or rights of a member of the occupying forces will ordinarily be tried by the ----- courts, but particular cases or classes of cases may be withdrawn from those courts and referred to military tribunals or dropped.

c. Bail.—Persons charged with minor offenses may be admitted to bail while awaiting trial or released without bail but with a summons to appear for trial.

d. Procedure.—(1) *Rights of defendants.*—Every defendant before a military tribunal is entitled to—

- (a) Have in advance of trial a copy of the charges upon which he is to be tried, if he so desires.
- (b) Consult a lawyer before trial and to have such lawyer defend him at the trial, at the defendant's own expense. In addition, one or more officers of the Army of the United States will be detailed as counsel for each defendant before a military commission, and will if desired by the defendant undertake his defense in collaboration with his civilian lawyer, if any.
- (c) Apply to the court for further time to prepare his defense, if necessary, but the action to be taken upon such request is a matter for the decision of the court.
- (d) Bring with him such witnesses as may be necessary, or to have them summoned at his request by the American military authorities.
- (e) Testify in his own behalf at his trial, but he is not required to do so, and his failure to testify will not create any presumption of guilt against him.
- (f) Have the proceedings at the trial translated for his benefit if he is unable to understand them otherwise.

(2) *Previous convictions.*—A military tribunal may consider, after a finding of guilty and before imposition of sentence, evidence of previous convictions and sentences by either military tribunals or civil courts; provided, that evi-

dence of conviction of an offense legally punishable by imprisonment for more than one year (whether in fact so punished or not) shall be admissible without regard to the date of commission of such offense, but evidence of conviction of an offense not so punishable shall be admitted only if the offense was committed within one year next preceding the commission of any offense of which the defendant shall have been convicted at the trial then in progress.

e. Sentences.

(1) (a) *Military commissions.*—A military commission may impose any lawful and appropriate sentence, including death or life imprisonment.

(b) *Superior provost courts.*—The maximum sentence which a superior provost court may impose is confinement at hard labor for 6 months and a fine of \$1,000, or both.

(c) *Inferior provost courts.*—The maximum sentence which an inferior provost court may impose is confinement at hard labor for 1 month and a fine of \$100, or both.

NOTE.—The maximum fines mentioned above should be stated in round numbers in the money current in the occupied territory.

(2) (a) *Expulsion.*—A military commission or superior provost court, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may sentence a defendant to expulsion from occupied territory.

(b) *Confiscation.*—If a defendant shall be convicted of wrongful sale, purchase, use, or possession of any article or articles, or of the wrongful operation of a place of business for the sale of such articles, a military tribunal, in lieu of or in addition to any other lawful punishment, may decree the forfeiture to the United States of such article or articles, or the stock thereof in his possession or place of business.

(c) *Padlocking.*—If a defendant shall be twice convicted of the wrongful sale or gift of intoxicating liquor or a habit-forming drug (including marijuana) at a certain place, or twice convicted of other violations of regulations or

orders with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors at one place, or once convicted of the wrongful operation of a house of prostitution, a military tribunal, in addition to any other lawful punishment, may order that such place be vacated and closed for a fixed time.

(3) *Table of maximum punishments.*—The punishment stated opposite each offense listed in the table below is hereby prescribed as the maximum limit of punishment for that offense, for any included offense if not so listed, and for any offense closely related to either, if not so listed. Offenses not mentioned will be subject to the same maximum punishment as the offense most nearly similar in this table, or, if there is none such, according to the laws and customs of war and the judgment of the military tribunal. For any offense opposite which the word "death" appears, the tribunal may impose a sentence of death, imprisonment for life, or for any definite term, or any other appropriate sentence. In cases where it considers that course proper, a military tribunal may substitute a fine for all or a part of the confinement authorized, at the rate of \$30 fine for each month of confinement, and, for periods less than a month, at the rate of \$1 fine for each day of confinement. It may also impose sentence in the alternative on the same basis. A defendant upon whom a fine has been imposed and who cannot or will not pay it may serve in lieu thereof a period of confinement computed upon the same basis.

NOTE.—All amounts here stated in dollars should be stated in round numbers in the money current in the occupied territory.

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
1a (1)	Failure to possess identity card.....		3	-----
1a (2)	Issue of false identity card.....	3	-----	-----
1a (2)	Issue, through negligence, of incorrect identity card.....		6	-----
1a (3)	Failure to report change of name, marital condition, occupation, or residence.....		1	-----
1b	Failure to post correct list of occupants.....		2	-----
2	Travel without pass.....		3	-----

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

App. V 17

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
2b	Sale of ticket to or transportation of passenger without proper pass		6	
3d (1)	Organizing, promoting, presiding or acting as secretary or other officer at an unauthorized meeting or parade	1		
3d (1)	Attendance at an unauthorized meeting or parade		6	
3d (5)	Permitting deviation from the authorized program		6	
3e	Uttering speech or words, making gestures, singing songs, playing music, acting in a play, or exhibiting a picture, banner, or placard hostile to the United States, its armed forces, or any member thereof, or the military government	5		
3e	Same acts expressing disrespect to the United States, its armed forces or any member thereof, or the military government		6	
4a	Display of the ——— flag, or colors, or public singing or playing of the ——— national anthem		3	
4b	Failure of member of the ——— armed forces to wear his uniform	1		
4b	Wearing of such uniform by an unauthorized person		3	
5a (1)	To send, transmit, or knowingly to receive any communication giving any information concerning the American forces or hostile to the United States, its armed forces, their personnel, or the military government		Death	
5a (1)	Failure to report receipt of such a communication	5		
5a (1)	To send, transmit, or knowingly to receive any other communication detrimental to the United States, its armed forces, their personnel, or the military government	1		
5a (1)	Failure to report receipt of such a communication		3	
5a (1)	To send, transmit, or knowingly to receive any communication disrespectful to the United States, its armed forces, their personnel, or the military government		6	
5a (1)	Failure to report receipt of such a message		1	

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
5a (1)	Communication with the _____ government, its armed forces, or the territory under their control.....		Death	
5a (3)	Use of foreign language in a communication.....			15
5a (3)	Use in a communication of a code or other device concealing the meaning.....	3		
5a (4)	Interference with communication by mail, telegraph, telephone, or radio; destruction, larceny, or embezzlement of the mail; destruction of telegraph, telephone, or radio apparatus; or cutting wires or cables.....		Death	
5a (4)	Other offenses under this subparagraph.....	10		
5b (1)	Failure to place name and address of sender on mail.....			15
5b (2)	Sending, carrying, or receiving letters out of the mail.....		6	
5c (1)	Transmission by telegraph operator of uncensored message.....		6	
5c and d	Sending unauthorized telegraph or telephone message.....	1		
5c (2)	Possession or use of private telegraph.....	1		
5d	Possession of forbidden private telephone wire.....	1		
5d	To send or knowingly to receive a forbidden telephone message.....		6	
5d	Making unauthorized telephone connection by operator, or permitting unauthorized communication.....	1		
5e	Possession or use of unauthorized radio station or apparatus.....	5		
5f (1)	Use of pigeon for carrying messages.....	1		
5f (2) and (3)	Failure to report carrier pigeons or to keep their coes open.....		6	
6	Publication, importation, circulation, or possession of printed, typed, or written matter in the interest of the national government of _____, or its armed forces, or in aid or behalf of them or hostile to the United States.....		Death	
6	Publication, importation, circulation, or possession of printed, typed, or written matter detrimental or disrespectful to the United States, its armed forces, or their			

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
	personnel, or tending to promote dissatisfaction or bad feeling with them, or which has not been submitted as required.	3		
7a	Taking photographs outdoors without permit.	1		
7b	Knowingly to develop or print a photograph taken out of doors.	1		
7b	Failure of person to report the developing of a plate or film exposed out of doors.	1		
8b and c	Commerce, direct or indirect, with the unoccupied part of.	5		
9a	Failure to mark or post prices.		2	
9b	Charging or collecting prices other than those marked, or discriminating against the United States, its armed forces, or their personnel.		6	
10a(1)(d) and 10b(1)(b)	Manufacture of arms, ammunition, or explosives without permit.	10		
10a(1)(d) and 10b(1)(b)	Sale of arms, ammunition, or explosives without permit.	5		
10a(2)	Failure to register description and number of arms or ammunition lawfully possessed.		1	
10a(3) and 10b(2)	Wrongful possession of arms, ammunition, or explosives.	5		
11a and c	Wrongful manufacture, sale, or gift of habit-forming drug (including marijuana).	5		
11a	Wrongful sale or gift of alcoholic liquors (other than light wine or beer).		6	
11b	Sale or gift of light wine or beer at an unpermitted hour.		1	
11c	Wrongful manufacture or sale at wholesale of alcoholic liquor (other than light wine or beer).	2		
12	Violation of laws, regulations, or orders with respect to sanitation and public health.	2		
13	Illicit sexual intercourse for reward with any member of the armed forces of the United States, or solicitation of such intercourse.		4	
13	Illicit sexual intercourse with any member of the United States armed forces by a woman suffering from a venereal disease in an infectious stage, or solicitation of such intercourse by a woman so infected.		6	

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
13	Operating a house of prostitution at which any member of the armed forces of the United States is received.....	2	-----	-----
13	Employment at or soliciting trade for such a house.....	-----	4	-----
14a (2)	Wrongful collection of a tax upon property of the United States, any agency of it, any welfare organization; or upon any purchase from, sale to, or transaction with the United States or such agency or organization; or upon the property or income of any member of the armed forces of the United States.....	1	-----	-----
14a (5)	Larceny, embezzlement, wrongful application, or negligent loss of public funds— Of a value of \$20 or less.....	-----	6	-----
	Of a value of \$50 or less and more than \$20.....	1	-----	-----
	Of a value more than \$50.....	5	-----	-----
14a (5)	Failure or refusal to collect taxes, or other official misconduct or failure of duty with respect thereto.....	5	-----	-----
14b	Failure or refusal to collect contributions or other misconduct or failure of duty with respect thereto.....	5	-----	-----
14d (6)	Failure or refusal to comply with a requisition, concealment, or disposition of articles to avoid compliance.....	5	-----	-----
15f	Failure or refusal to comply with a demand for billets.....	2	-----	-----
16a	Killing any member of the armed forces of the United States with malice aforethought.....	Death		
16a	Wrongful killing of any member of the armed forces of the United States under other circumstances.....	10	-----	-----
16a	Wrongful stealing of property from the person of a member of the armed forces of the United States by violence or by intimidation.....	10	-----	-----
16a	Assault upon any member of the armed forces of the United States with malice aforethought and with intent to kill.....	20	-----	-----
16a	Assault upon any nurse or other woman serving in or accompanying the armed			

Paragraph of these ordinances	Offense	Confinement		
		Years	Months	Days
	perform his duty, or offering or giving him a bribe.....	5		
16i	Attempt to do any of the things above enumerated; or advising, assisting, or procuring another to attempt to do so.	One-half the penalty for the principal offense; and if that is death, 20 years.		
16i	Advising, assisting, or procuring the commission of any of the above offenses.	Same as principal offense.		

1. Approval, confirmation, and review.—No sentence of a military commission shall be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the officer appointing the commission or his successor. No sentence of death shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the Commanding General of the Theater of Operations. The sentence of a provost court shall be executed forthwith without awaiting action by higher authority, but all records of trial by military tribunals will be examined at the headquarters of the officer who appointed the tribunal and at the headquarters of the theater of operations with a view to the correction of any irregularity or injustice.

■ 18. CLAIMS, PETITIONS, AND COMPLAINTS.—Claims, petitions, and complaints must be in writing addressed to the officer in charge of civil affairs of the city or county in which the maker thereof lives and must be presented through the mayor of his city or commune. A claim, petition, or complaint may be presented by an attorney, but joint petitions or complaints will not be permitted. Pecuniary claims and complaints based on a particular incident must be in the mayor's hands within one week from the time that the claim accrued or the incident occurred. The mayor will carefully investigate all claims, petitions, and complaints; and will return those which are exaggerated, frivolous, fraudulent, or false to their makers. He will forward others with a written report and recommendation to the officer in charge of civil affairs of the city or county.

INDEX

	Paragraphs	Pages
Ammunition.....	10 (App. V)	42
Arms.....	10 (App. V)	42
Authority vested in commanding general, theater of operations.....	5	1
Bail.....	26	14
Billeting.....	15 (App. V)	47
Cable.....	5c (App. V)	38
Censorship.....	5a (2) (App. V)	38
Charges.....	29	17
Charge sheet.....	(App. III)	29
Circulation without pass.....	(2 App. V)	34
Cities.....	19	12
Civil affairs section:		
Departments:		
Communication.....	13	7
Economics.....	13	7
Education.....	13	7
Fiscal.....	13	7
Legal.....	13	7
Public health.....	13	7
Public safety.....	13	7
Public welfare.....	13	7
Public works and utilities.....	13	7
Establishment.....	11	6
Organization.....	13	7
Civil cases.....	32	18
Commerce:		
Within occupied territory.....	(8 App. V)	41
With United States and with neutral countries.....	(8 App. V)	41
With unoccupied territory.....	(8 App. V)	41
Communication:		
Cable.....	5 (App. V)	37
Censorship.....	5 (App. V)	37
Codes.....	5 (App. V)	37
Forbidden.....	5 (App. V)	37
Languages.....	5 (App. V)	37
Mail.....	5 (App. V)	37
Pigeons.....	5 (App. V)	37
Radio.....	5 (App. V)	37
Telegraph.....	5 (App. V)	37
Telephone.....	5 (App. V)	37
Communication department, civil affairs section.....	13	7
Complaints.....	18 (App. V)	59
Confinement, place, and manner.....	28	15

INDEX

	Paragraphs	Pages
Contents of ordinances	39	22
Contributions	14 (App. V)	45
Convictions, previous	27	14
Counsel for defendant	27	14
Counties	19	12
Definition of military government	3	1
Economics department, civil affairs section	13	7
Education department, civil affairs section	13	7
Explosives	10 (App. V)	42
Fines, disposition	30	17
Fiscal department, civil affairs section	13	7
Form, ordinances, flag	4 (App. V)	37
Identity cards	1 (App. V)	33
Intoxicating liquors	11 (App. V)	44
Issuance time, ordinances	37	21
Laws, customs, and institutions—Avoidance of changes in existing	10	4
Legal department, civil affairs section	13	7
Mail	5 (App. V)	37
Manufactures	8 (App. V)	41
Meetings	3 (App. V)	35
Military commissions:		
Appointed by whom	24	13
Composition	23	13
Procedure	27	14
Records	29	17
Sentences imposed	28, 31	15, 17
Military districts	17	10
Military tribunals:		
Appointed by whom	24	13
Bail	26 and (17 App. V)	14, 49
Composition	23	13
Establishment	21	12
Jurisdiction	25 and (17 App. V)	13, 49
Kinds	22 and (17 App. V)	12, 49
Procedure:		
Previous convictions	27 and 17 (App. V)	14, 49
Rights of defendants	27 and 17 (App. V)	14, 49
Narcotics	11 (App. V)	44
National anthem	4 (App. V)	37
Newspapers, magazines, and books:		
Circulation	6 (App. V)	39
Forbidden matter, publication, and importation	6 (App. V)	39
Submission before and after publication or importation	6 (App. V)	39
Occupants, lists of	1 (App. V)	33
Officer in charge of civil affairs, position, qualifications, and rank, duties	12	7
Ordinances	(App. V)	33
Parades	3 (App. V)	35

INDEX

	Paragraphs	Pages
Passes.....	2 (App. V)	34
Permits for meetings, parades, etc.....	3 (App. V)	35
Personnel:		
Procurement.....	7	2
Retention of existing civil.....	10	4
Separate for military government.....	10	4
Phases of military government.....	33	19
Photographs:		
Developing and printing.....	7 (App. V)	41
Taking.....	7 (App. V)	41
Pigeons.....	5 (App. V)	37
Planning.....	6	2
Policies:		
Basic:		
Economy of effort.....	9	3
Flexibility.....	9	3
Military necessity.....	9	3
Permanence.....	9	3
Welfare of the governed.....	9	3
Secondary:		
Avoidance of changes in existing laws, customs, and institutions.....	10	4
Retention of existing civil personnel.....	10	4
Retention of existing political divisions.....	10	4
Separate personnel for military government.....	10	4
Supremacy of the commanding general.....	10	4
Political divisions, retention of existing.....	10	4
Prices:		
Discrimination forbidden.....	9 (App. V)	41
Marking or posting.....	9 (App. V)	41
Proclamation:		
Contents.....	36	21
Form.....	35 and (App. IV)	21, 31
Time of issuance.....	34	20
Prostitution.....	13 (App. V)	45
Provinces.....	16	10
Provost courts:		
Inferior:		
Appointed by whom.....	24	13
Composition.....	23	13
Procedure.....	27	14
Records.....	29	17
Sentences imposed.....	28, 31	15, 17
Superior:		
Appointed by whom.....	24	13
Composition.....	23	13
Procedure.....	27	14
Records.....	29	17
Sentences imposed.....	28, 31	15, 17

INDEX

	Paragraphs	Pages
Public health department, civil affairs section.....	13	7
Public safety department, civil affairs section.....	13	7
Public welfare department, civil affairs section.....	13	7
Public works and utilities department, civil affairs section..	13	7
Punishments, table of maximum.....	28 and 17 (App. V)	15, 49
Radio.....	5 (App. V)	37
Records.....	29	17
Requisitions.....	14 (App. V)	45
Sanitation and public health.....	12 (App. V)	44
Sentences:		
Approval.....	31	17
Confirmation.....	31	17
Confiscation.....	28	15
Expulsion.....	28	15
Imposed.....	17 (App. V)	49
Padlocking.....	28	15
Review.....	31	17
Table of maximum.....	28	15
Songs.....	3 (App. V)	35
Speeches.....	3 (App. V)	35
States.....	16	10
Summons to defendant.....	(App. I)	24
Subpoena for civilian witness before military tribunal.....	(App. II)	27
Supremacy of the commanding general.....	10	4
Supplies.....	14 (App. V)	45
Taxes:		
Audit.....	14 (App. V)	45
Collection.....	14 (App. V)	45
Disposition.....	14 (App. V)	45
Exemptions.....	14 (App. V)	45
Telegraph.....	5 (App. V)	37
Telephone.....	5 (App. V)	37
Training.....	8	2
Translation of proceedings.....	27	14
Tribunals. <i>See military tribunals.</i>		
Uniform worn by personnel:		
Of enemy forces.....	4 (App. V)	37
On civil affairs duty.....	14	9
Units, tactical, as organs of military government.....	18	11
Welfare of the governed.....	9	3
Witnesses:		
Civilian.....	27	14
Military.....	27	14

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
AUG 12 1 34 PM '42
RECEIVED

August 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

From: Wayne Coy *W* x79
Subject: Institute of Military Government

In connection with your proposed discussion with Bob Patterson, you will be interested to know that the Army General Staff is having an examination made of the Institute of Military Government at Charlottesville. Don Stone, head of our Administrative Management Division, lectured recently at the Institute mainly for the purpose of checking in on it. He thought the undertaking to be sufficiently a misfit, that he took the matter up informally with a general staff officer and found the same reservations to exist there.

While the program, management, and student body at the Institute at Charlottesville all appear faulty, I think the Army should give real advance attention to the manner in which essential governmental services will be directed in combat zones or other areas temporarily occupied by the military. This is more of a general staff project than one for the Provost Marshal.

As I mentioned to you we have staff examining what is being done in the field of military government and more particularly what programs State, BEW, Treasury, Agriculture, etc., are formulating for the staffing of United Nations endeavors. I will let you know our findings and conclusions as early as possible.

Coy. 15

Aug 13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
MAC

I want to talk with Wayne
Coy and Under Secretary Patterson
together on Tuesday or Wednesday
for about twenty minutes.

F. D. R.

*This never arranged
filed 11-12-42*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

From: Wayne Coy *WC*

Returned herewith are two files which you indicated you wanted to discuss with the Under Secretary of War this week end:

(1) The letter from the Under Secretary to you dated July 20 which you sent to me on July 28;

(2) My memorandum to you dated July 30 on the subject of the St. Lawrence Waterway, together with Governor Lehman's letter to you of July 23 and Secretary Knox's letter to you of July 31.

*filed
156.*

Attachments.

W. Patterson 2-30
8/11/42
- Under Secretary Patterson
Hon. Wayne Coy
(Re St. Lawrence Waterway and its personnel training, etc, the President said he wanted to see them today)

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

pick up

file

11/12/42

July 20, 1942

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The memorandum which you sent me on July 17th on the training of personnel for post-war administration relates to a subject of much interest to the War Department. The memorandum points out that while some steps have been taken on post-war planning, very little attention has been paid to the training of personnel.

I am in full accord with the suggestions contained in it that steps be taken to explore the problem of selection and training of personnel, evaluate what is now being done, and recommend an administrative set-up. However, I strongly feel that it is most important there should be no public announcement about this at the present time and that the work be done informally and without any publicity whatsoever.

Any time that you wish to discuss this with me I will be available.

Respectfully,

Robert P. Patterson

Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-9-61

Signature- *Carl S. Speer*

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

WAYNE COY:

x79

Will you speak to me about
this?

F.D.R.

Confidential letter from the Under Secretary of War, 7/20/42, to the President, a copy of which has been retained for our files, in re training of personnel for post-war administration.

x4357

4351
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

July 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

x25-

Will you please speak to
me about this at your convenience?

F. D. R.

Revised copy of "Memorandum to General McCoy on the Training of Personnel for Post-War Administration", dated 6/26/42, prepared by Arthur Ringdale, attached to which is Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum of 7/14/42, for the President, reading "This bears on the problem of the Charlottesville training school. One is proposed at Columbia and this may be something you will want to have looked into immediately."

x5136

xPP72

x107

x67

5136

PSF
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B. F.

War

October 29, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR x25

xw.c.
x550
I understand that the Provost Marshal General is training a substantial number of men from civil life to assume the duties of Military Governor or civilian advisors to Military Governors of occupied territories. I should like to have from him a complete explanation of the project -- a list of the personnel, officer and civilian, under such training, and a statement of their previous experience. x

This whole matter is something which should have been taken up with me in the first instance. The governing of occupied territories may be of many kinds but in most instances it is a civilian task and requires absolutely first-class men and not second-string men.

x4675
"F. D. R."
F. D. R.

No papers accompanied the original of this memorandum to the Secretary of War.

Don't send anything
but the memo to the
Secy of War —



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

OCT 27 1942
OCT 27 11 50 AM '42
RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM for the President.

I am sending you herewith a memorandum from Under Secretary Fortas to me concerning a request which has been made upon us and all other agencies of the Government by the Provost Marshal General's Office. The Provost Marshal General is apparently engaged in recruiting a large staff of civilian advisers for the government of countries which the Army proposes to occupy. These civilians would be given commissions in the Specialist Corps. As Mr. Fortas points out, the Army's procedure is bound to result in its recruiting second string people for these vital jobs. In addition, I strongly believe that the Army's functions in occupied countries should be limited to police and security work. From the very outset of military occupation, government should be in the hands of civilians.

The Army's preparations for this job with which it has burdened itself are assuming vast proportions. I believe that unless you act promptly to bring this whole problem in line with what I believe to be your own conceptions of policy, it will be almost impossible to displace the huge organization which the Provost Marshal General is building.

Harold Z. Forbes
Secretary of the Interior.

X6

Attachment.

X25-II

X5136

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary.

x Mr. Jesse I. Miller of the Provost Marshal General's Office visited me today and asked that we recommend to the Provost Marshal General the names of engineers, economists, lawyers, and other civilians who would be qualified to serve as civilian advisers to the military governors of occupied territories. As you know, the Army is training a substantial number of officers to assume the duties of military governor in occupied countries.

Mr. Miller explained to me that it is proposed to give civilian advisers selected by the Provost Marshal General commissions in the Specialist Corps. They would immediately be put in an inactive status so that they could continue to perform their civilian functions until the Army needed them to aid in military government. Mr. Miller suggested that this Department might furnish about 100 names.

I pointed out to Mr. Miller that we could not very well suggest the names of our best qualified personnel because they would then be subject to call by the Army at any time the Army saw fit. If, for example, the Army occupied any islands in the Pacific, our Philippine staff would be a valuable source of manpower for governmental purposes. On the other hand, if we also had to resume our functions in the Philippine Islands these same people would be needed in the Philippines.

As you know, I believe that the Army should confine its preparations to policing functions and that preparation for government of occupied countries should be handled as a civilian operation. Certainly if the Army proposes to recruit personnel in the way that Mr. Miller described, it will get only second-rate people. No Department would or could agree to permit its top personnel to be commissioned in the Specialist Corps and thereby become subject to call by the Army at any time. As a matter of fact, Mr. Miller expressly stated that they did not expect us to recommend our top ranking people.

H. L. H.
Under Secretary.



Handwritten: H. H. H.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1942.

C. F.
War

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Withdrawal of nomination for promotion.

It is requested that the name of Colonel R. Townsend
Heard, Field Artillery, be removed from the list of nominations
for promotion to Brigadier General, Army of the United States.

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.
x25

x550

*Nov. 11 - Attachments to this were withdrawn
by Mr. Foster & returned to the War Dept. 5B.*

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-14-59

Signature- *Carl & Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

PSF

G. F.

War Dept.

November 9, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President on November ninth
signed an Executive Order entitled "Suspend-
ing until further order the maximum limitations
of punishment for violation of Article of War
61," as recommended by you.

x161
x5153

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

The Honorable
The Secretary of War, x25
Washington, D. C.

bk

B



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

November 6, 1942

Through Division of the Federal Register

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a revised draft of a proposed Executive order entitled "Suspending until further order the maximum limitations of punishment for violation of Article of War 61."

The proposed order, presented by the Secretary of War and submitted for my consideration by the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget under date of October 31, 1942, suspends the limitations prescribed by paragraph 104(c) of the Manual for Courts-Martial upon punishments for absence without leave, thus permitting the punishments for such offenses to be in the discretion of the Courts-Martial.

The proposed order has been revised in this Department by adding the last sentence deferring the effective date of the order to December 1, 1942. This sentence has been added in order that advance notice of the change in punishments may be given to persons affected. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has approved this addition to the original draft of the order.

The revised draft of the proposed order has my approval as to form and legality.

Respectfully,

Francis B. Biddle

Attorney General.

Signed 11/9/42

OCT 31 1942

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Herewith is a proposed Executive Order, presented by the Secretary of War, suspending until further order and as to offenses hereafter committed, the present limitations, prescribed by the Table of Maximum Punishments, paragraph 104(c) of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States Army, 1928, upon punishments for absence without leave in violation of Article of War 61.

Article of War 61 provides: "Absence Without Leave.--Any person subject to military law who fails to repair at the fixed time to the properly appointed place of duty, or goes from the same without proper leave, or absents himself from his command, guard, quarters, station, or camp without proper leave, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct".

The present maximum limits of punishment prescribed under paragraph 104(c) of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States Army, for offenses committed under Article of War 61, range from a forfeiture of one day's pay to confinement at hard labor not to exceed six months, and, in the case of absence of more than 60 days, to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances due and to become due. The removal of the limitations under the proposed order will permit punishment for offenses under Article 61 as a court-martial may direct.

The Navy Department has informally advised that it is not necessary for similar Executive Order action to be taken with respect to the Articles for the Government of the Navy inasmuch as the limitations applicable to punishments thereunder are automatically suspended in time of war and offenses may be punished as a court-martial may adjudge.

There is also transmitted by the Secretary of War a copy of a statement in explanation of the proposed change which the War Department intends to promulgate to the service upon approval of the draft of order.

This order, which has been retyped in usual form in this office, has the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F.J. BAILEY

Assistant Director
Legislative Reference

The Honorable,
The Attorney General.

Enclosures.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OCT 22 1942

Honorable Harold D. Smith,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

There is inclosed herewith draft of a proposed Executive Order suspending, as to offenses committed after the date of the order, all limitations now prescribed by the Table of Maximum Punishments of the Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928, upon punishment for absence without leave, in violation of Article of War 61. The proposed change is intended as a deterrent and one of the remedies for the alarming increase in the number of unauthorized absences by authorizing the imposition of adequate punishment.

Absence without leave in time of war is under any circumstances a serious offense. When repeated, the offense is aggravated. When committed in a staging area or at or near a place of entrainment or a port of embarkation for overseas duty, it approaches desertion in seriousness. If committed with the intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service, it constitutes desertion, but due to the lack of witnesses who usually accompany the absentee's organization overseas, it is frequently difficult to obtain proof of the required intent with the result that desertion cannot be proved. The offense is, nevertheless, sufficiently grave to warrant serious punishment which cannot be imposed under the present limitations.

It is difficult to classify the various offenses of absence without leave under the many and different circumstances under which they occur during time of war and to prescribe a different maximum punishment for each class of offenses. Under all these circumstances it is believed that the most practicable remedy is to remove all limitations on punishment for the offense.

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Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl E. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If this is done, adequate punishment may be awarded in those aggravated cases requiring it, constituting at least one remedy for an evil which has already reached alarming proportions.

The authorized punishment constitutes the maximum limitation of imposable sentences. It is not anticipated that such punishment will be habitually imposed except in aggravated cases. Under the present close War Department supervision of the administration of military justice there is no appreciable danger of unreasonably severe sentences. As an example of the supervision now exercised by the War Department in such matters, there is inclosed for your information copy of an explanation and statement of policy which will be published in the event the proposed Executive Order is signed by the President.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War

2 Incls.

Incl. 1 - Draft of Ex. Order

Incl. 2 - Copy of explanation
& statement of policy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The increase in the maximum punishment for absence without leave (or the removal of all limitation on punishment for absence without leave) authorized by Executive Order No. _____, 1942, is intended as a deterrent to the alarming increase in the number of such offenses and to make it possible in aggravated cases to impose adequate punishment. Ordinarily absence without leave, when committed in training camps or stations, may be adequately punished by inferior courts.. However, under other circumstances an unauthorized absence may conceivably constitute an exceedingly grave offense requiring prompt and severe punishment. This is especially true of absence without leave in a theatre of operations, in staging areas or at or near a place of entrainment or port of embarkation for overseas duty. In many instances it is impossible to prove intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service, one of the elements necessary to constitute desertion under the last provision of Article of War 28. The change in authorized punishment is intended to meet such situation.

The increase in the authorized punishment for absence without leave must not, however, be construed as encouragement for an unwarranted increase in the number of trials by general courts-martial. The policy of the War Department in that respect remains unchanged. Trial by general courts-martial must not be resorted to unless there is no other appropriate remedy. If it appears that a soldier who has absented himself without leave and thereby avoided hazardous duty or shirked important service or who has been absent without leave under other aggravated circumstances, but who still possesses value as a soldier and can be transferred to another organization for immediate or early embarkation on overseas duty, this action should be adopted instead of resort to trial by general courts-martial.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6
L.F.
War
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

x79

Will you speak to me
about this?

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Memorandum for the President from the
Secretary of the Interior, 11/11/42,
in re Army and Navy programs for training
personnel to govern occupied territories.
Copy of this memorandum retained for our
files.

x5136

x107

x25

x18



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

NOV 11 1942

H. J. War

MEMORANDUM for the President.

I have heretofore sent you various memoranda concerning the Army and Navy programs for training personnel to govern occupied territories, and I discussed the subject at Cabinet meeting last week.

I think that it is most important that you proceed as soon as possible to set up a civilian training program. Otherwise, we will be confronted with a situation in which the Army has the only group of supposedly trained personnel for the work.

I recommend that you appoint a committee to formulate and present for your consideration a program designed to recruit and train civilians for the government of occupied territories. This committee might be composed of a representative of this Department, of the Department of State, and of the Bureau of the Budget.

Harold I. Rhodes

Secretary of the Interior.

C.F.

War

November 19, 1942.

Dear Bill:-

I wish that in your spare time you would give me your personal views on the machinery of preparation for civil administration in occupied territories.

We must remember that the cardinal principle is twofold -- that in the first instance, occupation is wholly a military matter and that only when the military authorities are ready to turn over, civilian authority should be put into operation.

The second rule is that just as much civilian authority should remain in the hands of local ~~existing~~ government as possible or, failing that, all possible civilian authority should be exercised by local civilians.

This problem involves the Army school or schools of administration, the Department of the Interior as our principal agency for governing territories -- Puerto Rico, etc. -- and the State Department.

x26-
x6
x400 Puerto Rico
x20

I realize that there can be no general rule because every occupation brings in different problems.

What I should like to have you do is to make a personal study of this and let me

x107
x5136

C.F.

War

have some kind of a broad outline for my information.

I am sure all the existing agencies of the Government will do all they can to help you.

As ever yours,

(Sgd) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable William C. Bullitt, ^{x18}
Navy Department, xPP71124
Washington, D. C.

x4351

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

*File
personal
confidential*

November 29, 1942.

Personal.

*C. 7
war*

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My dear Mr. President:

I thank you for your letter of November 19, 1942, asking me to give you my "views on the machinery of preparation for civil administration in occupied territories." Since receiving it, I have discussed the question with the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior and some of their subordinates.

The problems of civil administration in different countries and areas are so diverse that few, if any, general rules can be laid down except the two you stated in your letter. Each nation presents an individual problem requiring special treatment. I shall, therefore, attempt to deal with each country or area separately, and, at the end, try to draw some general conclusions and make some recommendations.

You are already in the civil administration of North Africa and the question is no longer entire. Nevertheless, I should like to make some practical suggestions.

I think you should at once get going the production of North African iron ore and phosphates. Aside from other advantages, the result would be a great gain in shipping. Ships from Great Britain, supplying our army in North Africa and the British Army, return to Great Britain with meagre cargoes or no cargoes. If North African
iron

The President,

The White House.

iron ore production can be raised to pre-war figures - about 200,000 tons a month - British steel production can be raised by 60,000 to 100,000 tons a month. And requirements from the United States can be correspondingly reduced.

The British are now importing about 600,000 tons of phosphates from the United States. This tonnage can also be replaced from North Africa with obvious shipping advantage.

Food production in North Africa can be increased greatly. Food grown on the spot for our army and the British will not have to be imported. Again shipping will be gained. I think you ought to send at once to North Africa not men to gather agricultural statistics - the French in North Africa already have more statistics than anyone can use - but practical men to tell you within two weeks what to have planted at once.

Our objective is to get the maximum French military assistance against Germany - first in North Africa, then in continental France. To that end we should equip as fast as possible Giraud's troops with modern arms, planes, uniforms, shoes - everything. You should agree now with the British that the French Army is to be equipped entirely from the United States. The advantages to us, military and political, are so obvious that I need not enumerate them.

I still believe, as I said to you long ago, that the best means to get all France into the war wholeheartedly on our side is to set up as head of the French civil administration in North Africa, a French democratic statesman known for his unrelenting opposition to Germany, and to subordinate all Generals and Admirals to him. But since you have not been able to get either Herriot or Jeanneney to North Africa -

and

and they are the only ones who could rally all the forces of French democracy - I think you should bring Giraud forward. Indeed, as his army grows he will come into the spotlight naturally. Giraud is a good General who has never been criticized except for being too intrepid, - too much of a warrior, - and he is a hero in France today because of his escape from Germany. He is a good Gallic symbol.

As Giraud's army grows, it ought not to be difficult to ease Darlan into the background and bring Giraud into the foreground.

Darlan unquestionably has rendered our occupation of French Africa much easier. But each gift that he brings us diminishes his utility, since he has that much less to bring. His acts as head of Petain's governing apparatus hung an albatross around his neck. He cannot get it off. To continue to use him as the Top Frenchman would be to alienate most of the strong and decent elements in France. France will not rise unitedly to fight under Darlan. To retain him would be to weaken fatally the democratic elements in France, and the communists would gain the strength that the democrats of France would lose. It is not in our long term interest, or short term interest, to install communism in Western Europe.

Your statement indicating the temporary nature of our relationship with Darlan took the right line; and to those who may advise you to retain Darlan, I think you should say, "Who ever heard of calling Judas and saying, 'On this rock I found my Church.'"

As I said to you often from 1933 to 1940, brains in public life in France are as numerous as leaves on the trees but there is almost no character. To get the national revival we need in France, both

for

- 4 -

for the war and the peace, we have to choose a French leader of character. Herriot, Jeanneney and Giraud have character. Darlan should be eased gradually into a comfortable villa in Africa, - or perhaps Palm Beach ! - with a good chef and a good cellar and nothing to do; - and forgotten. By coming over to our side he has saved his life. That's all he deserves.

I shall visit the Army and Navy schools of civil administration this week and report to you as soon as possible.

Yours very sincerely,

William C. Bullitt

William C. Bullitt.

1-14-43
file
confidential

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

6.7
Har

Dear Mr. President:

I submit installment number 2 of my answer to your order of November 19, 1942.

After many discussions with officials of State, Army, Navy, Interior, B. E. W., etc., I spent twenty-four hours at the Army School in Charlottesville, inspected thoroughly the Navy School at Columbia University, and obtained in writing the views of Interior on administration of Pacific Islands.

There is no basis in fact for the accusation that the Army at Charlottesville is training "military dictators". The students for the most part, are ripe, (average age about 48) and mild men who would find it difficult to dictate to a wife. I attended two lectures and six study groups, and detected no trace of "imperialism."

I made a number of comments on the School, which were hospitably received by General Wickersham.

The students are not sufficiently able men. General Wickersham is now attempting, by a method that promises success, to obtain a much higher type of student officer. For example, he hopes to get Governor Poletti.

Little or no stress has been placed on the language qualifications of applicants. You and I know that a man who speaks the language of the country in which he is working is far more

x5136

valuable than an equally good man who does not speak the language. Under a new order, language is to be stressed as a qualification for entrance.

No courses in languages have been given at the school. Refresher courses in French, Italian and German are to be introduced.

Training has been general in scope, not directed toward a particular country or area. For example, the same men have been trained for work in Melanesia and Europe. This wastes effort and develops superficiality. Teams of men should be organized to work as specialists in specific countries or areas. General Wickersham has given orders for this to be done.

The basic training in Army methods of doing things is good and the "case system" of study is excellent; but the teaching staff as well as the student body must be improved in quality and enlarged. Plans for enlargement have been adopted.

I found General Wickersham most open minded and intensely devoted to his work, and I believe he will soon make the school what it ought to be. It is after all only seven months old.

The School at Columbia University for Naval Officers is being run on the right lines. The officers are young and vigorous, mentally and physically. They are being trained to speak Malay. (This sounds impossible, but there are only 1200 words in the Malay language and the teacher is a Malay beauty - which helps. I attended her class and the officers actually managed to talk

with her in Malay.) They are also to be taught Pidgin English.

The courses on the customs and habits of the peoples of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia are excellent. There are only 28 students. Enlargement is necessary. Admiral Horn and Captain Pence have the problem of this school well in hand.

It was obvious that the work of both the Columbia School and the Charlottesville School would be facilitated if tentatively the areas in the Pacific for which each should train students could be delimited. I had only to make the suggestion in order to produce the following tentative agreement between Army and Navy:

"It is agreed tentatively that the furnishing of personnel for assisting in the administration of military government (as distinguished from command in any given area) shall be the responsibility of the Navy in the Pacific Island areas, other than Japan proper and the Philippines; that the responsibility for furnishing personnel for similar functions in continental areas, Japan proper and the Philippines (as distinguished from command in any given area) shall be the responsibility of the Army.

"This tentative agreement is general and elastic, subject to exceptions justified by events and actual conditions. It is realized that the Navy may be able to assist the Army in areas other than those mentioned, particularly as regards ports and communications, similarly, the Army, under certain conditions, may be able to assist the Navy in certain areas."

This form of words was worked out by Captain Pence of the Navy with General Gullion.

To sum up the Schools: You do not need to bother about the Navy School. The Army School seems to be becoming what it should be. The new term begins January 9, 1943. Sometime in

February, it might be worthwhile for me or someone else to go down to Charlottesville again to make sure that it has become what it should be.

Interior is interested in becoming residuary legatee of Pacific islands captured by the Army and Navy. Mr. E. D. Hester, Economic Adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, has drawn up a comprehensive plan for administration by civilians of such islands as we may acquire in Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia.

Rightly he begins his paper with the statement "Were it not for the strategy of defense and communication, the Pacific Islands would be of minor material importance to the United States." All government departments agree that our primary interest in acquiring the islands is strategic. (Incidentally, I think we should grab as many as possible, since every island large enough to hold an air field is today an unsinkable aircraft carrier.) We desire to give wise and fatherly administration both in order to acquire the loyal support of the natives and to fulfill our humanitarian duties. But to put the welfare of the natives ahead of military and naval considerations would be to put the cart before the horse.

When I discussed Mr. Hester's plan with him, he stated frankly that Interior today has no one qualified to do this work, but would have to train a large corps of specialists. I suggested that it would be difficult to find men of quality who would wish to spend their lives in small Pacific islands. He expressed the opinion

that one could get only "eccentrics" but thought it would be possible to find fifty ethnologists and anthropologists who were not too queer.

I do not believe that we want to put strategic islands under "eccentrics."

I believe that full control of the islands should be given to Navy until the end of the war, and that full control by the Navy should continue after the war until such time as the President may consider it in the public interest to transfer control of certain islands to Interior.

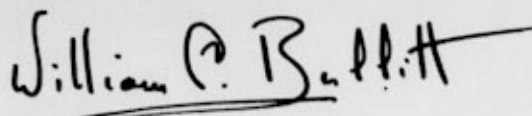
It is highly improbable that the Navy will wish to continue to govern all the islands. But islands which contain important naval bases and air fields probably should remain under Navy control. The Navy probably will wish to divest itself of administration of hundreds of islands.

One practical means of getting the advice of specialists on primitive peoples and of preparing a corps in Interior for eventual administration of a large number of the islands, would be to have the Navy invite Interior to send an "adviser on native affairs" to work on the staff of the Naval Commandant of each major base, from which the surrounding area presumably would be controlled. Such an adviser would be able to put his theories to the test of experience. If he should be efficient and should remain for a considerable period in the area he would become the power behind the throne. Such "advisers" not only would be valuable to the Naval Commandants but also might form the nucleus for an eventual administration by Interior

of a large number of islands. Under-Secretary Fortas, who is handling this matter for Harold Ickes, thinks well of this idea.

The problems of administration raised by occupation or liberation of European countries are so complex that I reserve them for the next installment of this report.

Yours very sincerely,



William C. Bullitt

x18
x PF7 1124

The President,
The White House.

December 17, 1942

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 2, 1942

C. F.

War

file
1-13-43

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Marvin McIntyre

Mr. Edward Acheson has called the Attorney General's attention to one phase of the plans of the Provost Marshal General in the field of military government which I mentioned in my memorandum to the President of November 20. It is the creation of a pool of experts in various fields and from various governmental agencies, who would be given a short course of training in military government and then returned to their regular jobs from which they would be drawn when their services were required in connection with military occupation of any enemy or Axis-held territories. It is the Provost Marshal General's idea that these men might not only be called to service as officers in uniform under military occupation but also that, later, they might take off their uniforms and serve as the personnel of civilian occupation. These men would be excluded from other military or naval call in the war effort. However, most of the men in this reserve will be over 45. They are taking no men of draft age who are not in class 3A or an even more exempt status under Selective Service. General Gullion described this plan in a recent speech. I am attaching a copy of his remarks on this specific aspect of his program.

Jonathan Daniels

Jonathan Daniels

X 5230

x25-mm
x25

'Herald-Tribune Forum
Monday, November 16, 1942

Excerpts from remarks of Maj. General Allen W. Gullion

- At the same time we are creating a large pool of expert technical and professional personnel to supplement the efforts of these other groups.

I should like to explain briefly what is contemplated in the creation of this last group of technical and professional experts. The task of the Army in any military government is primarily an administrative one. Most of its larger policies, those that will carry over into the civilian government, will be determined by agencies other than the War Department or the Army. For example, political policy will be formulated by the State Department; fiscal policy by the Treasury Department; economic policy by the State Department or the Board of Economic Warfare, or both. Yet it will be the duty of the Army to administer these policies before surrendering control to some civilian agency. For these purposes, it will require, in addition to any administrative personnel, a large technical and professional personnel. These are now being selected from nominations made by all those civilian agencies of the government which will have an immediate or ultimate policy interest in any occupied territory. We are doing this, first, because we believe that these civilian agencies are better equipped to make these selections than is the Army, and, second, because these agencies will probably eventually make use of most of the same personnel when civil government begins.

We plan to leave these technicians in their present useful civilian pursuits until they are needed abroad, at which time they will be immediately available. In the meantime, however, we are earmarking them for duty in special areas and then, in cooperation with a number of colleges and universities, expect to give them some brief training in the backgrounds of those areas in which they will ultimately serve. Of course, we do not intend to teach these people to be engineers or sanitationists. They will have been selected because they already possess outstanding ability in their several fields. What we do intend is to give them some insight into the institutions, customs, and psychology of the people with whom they will have to deal. To these ends we have already been discussing plans with colleges and universities.

In this manner the Army hopes not only to be fully prepared for military government in any occupied region, but to have facilitated greatly the transition from military to civilian control. Because, when that transition occurs, these technicians can then simply take off their uniforms, if they have been commissioned, and continue, as civilians, in the very tasks that they had theretofore been performing under military direction.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

November 27, 1942

*max
ask Jonathan
Daniels what
he thinks
about this*

Dear Miss Tully:

I shall appreciate if you would show the
enclosed memorandum to the President, as I think
it would interest him.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Biddle

Francis Biddle

x10

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
November 27, 1942

Mr. Edward Acheson tells me that Colonel Miller, in the Provost Marshal General's Office in charge of personnel recruitment, has asked him to teach economics at the Virginia School with the view of being commissioned in the Provost Marshal General's corps. Colonel Miller is planning to obtain economic assistants to "the military governors" who are to take over the conquered territories as they are conquered, during and after the war. He is creating a reserve of 2,500 experts including economists, lawyers and sanitary engineers. These men are to be immediately commissioned in the reserve of the Provost Marshal General's Office, which will, of course, exclude them from any other war service and will make them subject to immediate call as needed. The recruiting is now going on. The recruitment involves immediate commissioning for teaching at Charlottesville and application for the reserve pool.

About a month ago a broadcast stated that the Provost Marshal General's Office was trying to obtain highly skilled men for commissions in the reserve who would stay in civilian life until called.

file
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

x5136
You asked two specific and pointed questions about the School of Military Government maintained by the Army under the Provost Marshal General at Charlottesville. Here, I believe, are the answers:

1. "What percentage of these people in the class at Charlottesville have had previous governmental experience of any kind - local, county, state or Federal?"

On the basis of a liberal interpretation of governmental experience, including even school teachers, one of whom is a professor of Pomology, 53% of the first class and 35% of the second class had had no government experience at all so far as their own claims of experience indicate. Those having any foreign experience of any sort (except military participation in World War I) constituted only 8% of the first class and 6½% of the second class.

The governmental experience of the officer-students ranges from engineering, sanitation and scientific agriculture to police work, finance and child care. There are judges, Farm Security men, a State NYA director, a Yale health professor, a few city managers, state officials and a former deputy commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs among those with experience. Also there are lawyers, realtors, insurance men, salesmen, utility executives, bankers and merchants, a reporter, a radio account executive, an athletic coach beside them. Only one of the student-officers is a West Pointer.

2. "What the politics and general slant of them are - especially those who came from north of the Southern States?"

It has been reported, as you know, that no friends of the Roosevelt administration need apply for assignment to this school. This is not strictly true - but the facts are not far off. There are some friends of the administration - even New Dealers out of New Deal agencies - among the students, more in the second class than in the first. However, even some of these were regarded by officials in agencies of the administration (NYA - Farm Security) who vouched for their political and social views, as men of questionable value in administration and organization.

The best way to indicate the slant of the men seems to me to be to point out the fact that a great many of them have been reserve officers of long standing. Three quarters of the first class were reserve officers before 1940 - practically half of the second class were in the Reserve before 1940. The average age of the first class was 48 and the average of the second class was only a trifle less than 47. Nearly 40% of all the men in both classes were over 50. Such men seem a little advanced in age to be learning the difficult business of assisting in the government of strange people in far places. Many of the men were of the "professional veteran" type, organized patriots, political and social conservatives. About a third of the officers in each class were lawyers. Many of the members of both classes were obscure men in civilian life and had made little impress on their own communities. There were a few notable exceptions in each class - and they are constantly paraded in all the Army's talking about the school, particularly a former Democratic Governor of Colorado.

The officers in charge of the school are sensitive about criticism of both themselves and the officers they are training. The Provost Marshal General, Major General A. W. Gullion, began description of the school by announcing that he is a Kentucky Democrat and "New Dealer enough to run the NRA in Hawaii". He is not trying, he wants it understood, to take over the government nor training American Gauleiters for the world. The only officer he himself sent to the school, he says, was Lt. Col. Albert A. Carmichael, Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, whom he accepted at the insistence of Senator Lister Hill. "He was nominated by the man who nominated the President", says Gullion. Carmichael is an exception. My impression is that while many of the officers are not on record as to their political and social views, more of them would probably be politically sympathetic with Major George Norwood, wealthy anti-New Dealer and Republican National Committeeman from South Carolina, than with Lt. Col. Carmichael or such a liberal and New Dealer as Major Lewis Hyman Weinstein, of Boston.

General Cornelius Wickersham, son of Taft's attorney general and member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, is a sincere, ineffectual-appearing man, whose eyes blink in a nervous tic. He thinks they have produced very able graduates. Thirty-six of the forty-nine graduates of the first class are now overseas. He read to me - and I gather that he reads to everybody - the passage from the Army's Basic Field Manual on Military Government to the effect that military occupation should be "just, considerate and mild". Colonel Jesse I. Miller, former Washington lawyer and now a special force in the school, vigorously denies the charge that the school is training incompetents to be imperialists. If anything, he says, the school has taught too humane a philosophy of occupation. The stronger you are the more humane you can be, he says. The first American officials in the occupation of the Rhineland got good results from humanity surrounded by many American soldiers. But the last soldier over the bridge got a German boot in his rear. Incidentally, Miller, while intelligent and highly regarded by many, is vigorously disliked by some important elements in Labor because of his opposition to the creation of the NLRB.

For good or ill, however, there seems more force in him than in Wickersham. I have not seen other officers or members of the faculty of the school, but I am reliably informed that those with the most experience in teaching have also been the ones most depressed about the quality of the officers assigned as students to the school.

The general impression I get is that the school was made - especially in the first class - a sort of dumping place where officers least desired by their commanders were sent. The men were chosen by their commanders and not by the school which only picked from those offered. General Wickersham does not agree that they only got the second raters and misfits. He says that, indeed, the rules with regard to top limits on age in grade with combat troops resulted in their securing some excellent older officers. Also, he felt that they got some excellent officers because regular army men pushed able National Guardsmen out of their commands. All this may be so, but a good portion of those officers in the school about whom I could get outside information were regarded as fairly insignificant individuals.

There has been improvement in the school. It did start from scratch in May in the University of Virginia Law School, which the war had practically emptied. The Provost Marshal General and officials of the school are trying - almost a little desperately - to get abler students. A lieutenant colonelcy has been offered to Governor M. C. Szymczak of the Federal Reserve Board. General Wickersham even has some hope of getting Lieutenant Governor Poletti of New York.

The most important question to my mind, however, is not the quality of the school and its students now, but the place and meaning of the school and the Provost Marshal General's Division of Military Government in America's plans for successful war and sensible peace. If the school is to go on, better students can be secured. This might be especially true in connection with present plans to train specialists, nominated by the Federal agencies having responsibility in their special fields, to be used as Army officers where and when needed but left in their present jobs until that time. But it seems to me pertinent to consider this whole question in terms of the over-all problems involved.

II

The Army is undoubtedly wise in recognizing that some specially trained men may be needed in the truly military phase of occupation and that they must be under the control of the military commander. This military phase seems a rather lengthy one as they consider it, however. I was told by those in charge that it might involve even the supervision of the teaching in the schools. At the end of the military occupation the regular Army graduates of the school and the experts from other departments of the American government trained to serve as officers when needed in the military phase of occupation could, by merely taking off their uniforms, become the personnel of civilian occupation and government. This might undoubtedly mean that the transfer from military to civilian

control could be effected, as the Army says, with a minimum impairment of efficiency. It might also mean that a military attitude toward people and problems would be carried over into civilian control. In this connection it seems worth remembering that the training is under the Office of the Provost Marshal General, who is the Army's chief police officer.

Even military occupation in modern war, however, cannot be a mere police job. Indeed, America faces not only a great task but also the greatest opportunity in humanity and the rehabilitation of peoples in the history of mankind. The Provost Marshal General does not seem troubled, as I am, by the fear that a training under the police part of the Army may inevitably be over-colored by a police attitude, which might move military government unintentionally in the repressive directions of military government as taught in the German school near Berlin and the Japanese school on Formosa. At any rate, I doubt that the Provost Marshal General's office is the center from which the philosophy of trusteeship in occupation could be best developed.

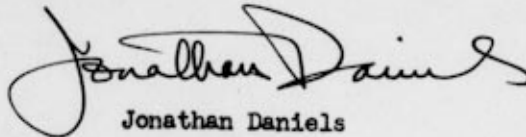
At best the school represents a most limited military dealing with a problem which seems too big for the military. Until very recently an agency with such a vital interest in the whole question of American occupation of any foreign areas as the State Department seems to have been only casually, if at all, consulted about the Army's planning in this direction. However, the State Department is itself developing plans. It possesses personnel in its Auxiliary Foreign Service. Dean Acheson is working on a program of Relief and Rehabilitation. The Secretary of Agriculture recently announced an important policy with regard to food in occupied areas as both a weapon and a cure. The Treasury Department has important fiscal responsibilities in this field. There is need of a greater coordination in all planning about this great question than now exists.

It seems to me that the chief initiative and responsibility in this whole matter should lie with the State Department. Irritation has been created there by the War Department's plans as indicated by the school. Of course first occupation is a concern of soldiers. But occupation also is the first step in all the complex problems of peace. If it does not exist now, it seems to me that staff composed of the best American brains and experience should be set up in the State Department to cooperate with the Army and coordinate the policies of all other agencies which will have responsibilities in this whole new and difficult field. I doubt that there is in the State Department today anyone equal to this job. In the Department - or outside it in an agency closely related to it - I suggest the appointment to this task of some one aware of the democratic process and devoted to the welfare of people under it. In this connection, while he may not have foreign experience, I think of such a man as David Lilienthal of TVA, who, better than almost anyone else in America, understands the successful administration of national policy in a variety of fields as applied to one area and

people and conditions in the area. Such a man should possess a similar sensitiveness and skill in the administration of an over-all American occupation policy, such as would make that policy meet the needs and win the friendship of peoples subject to the government of American forces in occupation.

Giving them credit for the best intentions in the world, I doubt that the Provost Marshal General and his Charlottesville faculty are capable of doing this job. I am sure that planning for occupation anywhere and everywhere and the personnel to deal with them should not stem from that part of the Army which has policing as its responsibility. Under the present plan of the Provost Marshal General, Army trained men might staff even civilian occupation. That is a program which might provide efficiency in transition from military to civilian control, but which I doubt would create confidence among our own or other people who fear the development of a new American imperialism with new American military power.

For your information I am attaching a page showing the age and experience percentage of various groups among the students. I am also attaching copy of speech which the Provost Marshal General delivered in New York this week and which contains the full official attitude of the Army on the subject.


Jonathan Daniels

Age and Experience Percentages Among Officer-Students
School of Military Government
Charlottesville, Virginia

Total First Class	49 - average age	48.1 years
Total Second Class	107 - " "	46.5 "

In World War I.	First Class	40 - 81.6 %
	Second "	65 - 60.7 %

In Reserve Corps before 1940	First Class	36 - 73.5 %
	Second "	52 - 48.6 %

In Reserve Corps 10 years or more	First Class	27 - 55.1 %
	Second "	36 - 33.6 %

In neither World War I nor Reserve Corps	First Class	1 - 2. %
	Second "	24 - 22.4 %

College degree	First Class	42 - 85.7 %
	Second "	88 - 82.2 %

No government experience	First Class	26 - 53.1 %
		37 - 34.6 %

Average age - First Class	48.11 years
Men 48 and over	28
" less than 48	21
" 55 and over	10
" 40 and under	7

Average age - Second Class	46.48 years
Men 46 and over	67
" under 46	40
" 55 and over	11
" 40 and under	25

Total both classes 156 men

Men in both classes 50 and over - 60 - 38.6 %

TEMPORARY CONTROL IN ENEMY OR OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORY

For many years the Germans and the Japanese have been making intensive preparation for the government of areas which they hoped eventually to conquer. We Americans, in the past 150 years, have engaged in many military occupations. We conducted such occupations in Florida during the Seminole war and in Louisiana before the Purchase. Northern armies occupied large areas of the South in the war between the States. We have been in military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama and other American countries, in China and the Philippines. Our latest adventure was in the Rhineland after the Armistice of the First World War.

In order to profit by our former experience in the government of enemy or other occupied territory, the written reports on that government have been the subject of successive War College and General Staff studies. Similar studies have been made of the German and Japanese experiences. Out of this intensive and prolonged research were developed our general plans for a School of Military Government and for the actual government of specific areas during the time the Army must remain in temporary charge.

Military Government may be divided into two phases. There is the phase in which the Army is temporarily in control. This is normally followed by a period in which an American civil government replaces government by the Army, after which the occupied area is ordinarily returned to the defeated nation under the terms of a treaty of peace.

When the enemy has been driven back and his territory over-run by the victorious army, the scene is usually one of chaos. Homes have been

destroyed; industry and commerce have been paralyzed; utilities have been crippled or suspended; food supplies are at the vanishing point; famine and pestilence prevail; the local government has either fled or become powerless.

Under these circumstances, some authority must assume control and restore stability and order. This must be done, partly because the civilian population of the occupied territory would otherwise lapse into anarchy. If, however, economic dislocation and civilian distress were the sole considerations, a civil government might well serve. But, above everything else, the Army's lines of communication must be kept open and the military situation preserved. Yet the forces of the defeated army may be in the next province or even just over the next mountain range, preparing to resume the struggle. The civilian population may be contemplating all sorts of sabotage or attempting to give aid to their own defeated forces. Military necessity, therefore, demands that the conquering army be in complete control. The control that it thus assumes is what we know as "military government". It is one of those inescapable incidents of warfare, completely sanctioned by international law, that no victorious army can avoid even if it would. Summarizing, its purposes are first, to safeguard the army and to maintain a favorable military situation, and, second, to preserve law and order among the civilian population. It must lay the groundwork for the eventual restoration of the area, and in the meanwhile, render assistance to its people in such emergency matters as food, medical supplies, and sanitation.

How long should it continue? Unless we invite disaster, it must continue so long as military necessity exists. No rule of thumb can fix its termination.

In the past, outstandingly in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, we paid a heavy price for concluding prematurely that military necessity had ended. The treacherous nature of our present enemies will make a correct determination of this question very important. The President, as Commander-in-Chief will have to determine it and he will certainly resolve it upon the basis of the peculiar facts that exist at the time in any particular theater.

But when military necessity no longer exists, the Army must lay aside the reins of government, handing them over to an American or Allied civil government, which, in turn, will govern until a treaty of peace is made. For example, in the occupation of our part of the Rhineland after the last war, American military government lasted from December, 1918, until January, 1920, when the Army turned the government over to the Inter-Allied High Commission, a civilian agency, which continued in authority until the area was returned to German control.

Despite the inevitable obligation of the Army to establish and maintain military government in an occupied area, it is sometimes said that military government and imperialism are practically indistinguishable. This is error - provided always that military government is discontinued as it should be when military necessity no longer requires it.

But when the Army gives up its temporary control, the duties then to be assumed by the succeeding civilian agency it will be on a much greater scale and probably of much longer duration. For it is then that civil authority must take on the burden of helping the crushed and dispirited peoples to create a stable and peaceful world.

However, the preparation for occupation, whether it be the temporary control by the Army or the more permanent regime of the succeeding civilian

agency, must be substantially the same.

It is the duty of the occupying authority, whether military or civilian, to preserve, so far as possible, the local institutions, laws, and customs of the occupied region. Military government and the succeeding civilian authority are, therefore, in a sense, superimposed upon the existing local structure and seek to shape the latter to the military and political exigencies of the occupation. Hence, if the job is to be well done, those charged with its execution must have a knowledge of the institutions, customs, economy, and psychology of the occupied area and must also be prepared to supervise or to function throughout the field of public administration. This is a most complicated undertaking, calling for a large number of professional skills.

Engineers of all types must assist in re-establishing public works and utilities. Sanitationists must restore and protect the public health. Emergency relief workers must assist in feeding, clothing, and housing the destitute. The tangled fiscal affairs and the disrupted economy of the occupied country must be readjusted.

The experts, to perform these missions, must also be indoctrinated in the backgrounds of the special areas in which they may operate.

At the moment, we are beginning an occupation of a substantial area, and the time is almost here when our armed forces will occupy important and extensive territories in widely-scattered regions. When that time comes, we should be fully prepared to carry on those initial tasks of government that will fall to our victorious armies. At the same time we should shape our program so as to make the transition from the temporary control of military government to the more permanent civilian control as easy as possible.

Let me indicate very briefly what is now being done. Last May the Army established at the University of Virginia a School of Military Government where the top administrative personnel for military governments is being trained -- not to be governors but to be administrative assistants to governors. The School has a present authorized student body of 150 officers. Ninety-nine percent of the students have primarily a civilian background. They are for the most part National Guard and Reserve officers with a small number chosen from civil life through the former Army Specialist Corps. Only three have been members of the Regular Army. Nearly all have had extended administrative experience.

The Commandant is Brigadier General Cornelius Wickersham of New York City, a well-known name in legal and military circles. Associated with him is a carefully selected faculty, chosen with an eye for the particular work which is exacted of the students who range in grade from captain to colonel with an average age of 47 years. Little time is devoted to ideology and pure theory. While a background of international law and of the general principles of public administration is, of course, presented, 70 percent of the students' time is spent on practical problems dealing with the areas of potential occupation.

These problems include not only studies of the laws, customs, economy, and psychology of definite areas now in hostile hands but involve especially the preparation of definite plans for the taking over of those areas. For example, if we should occupy Hamburg, the commanding general of the theater, who will, of course, be the military governor, will have available a plan for its government, and will have officer graduates of the School who have prepared the plan. Moreover, not only will the top administrators have been especially trained and made available for the

commanding general in his government of Hamburg, but the subordinate and technical personnel will also be on hand. I shall now tell you our plans for the procurement and training of this personnel.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, we are opening two schools for the training of junior commissioned officers and occupational military police. At the same time we are creating a large pool of expert technical and professional personnel to supplement the efforts of these other groups.

I should like to explain briefly what is contemplated in the creation of this last group of technical and professional experts. The task of the Army in any military government is primarily an administrative one. Most of its larger policies, those that will carry over into the civilian government, will be determined by agencies other than the War Department or the Army. For example, political policy will be formulated by the State Department; fiscal policy by the Treasury Department; economic policy by the State Department or the Board of Economic Warfare, or both. Yet it will be the duty of the Army to administer these policies before surrendering control to some civilian agency. For these purposes, it will require, in addition to any administrative personnel, a large technical and professional personnel. These are now being selected from nominations made by all those civilian agencies of the government which will have an immediate or ultimate policy interest in any occupied territory. We are doing this, first, because we believe that these civilian agencies are better equipped to make these selections than is the Army, and, second, because these agencies will probably eventually make use of most of the same personnel when civil government begins.

We plan to leave these technicians in their present useful civilian pursuits until they are needed abroad, at which time they will be immediately available. In the meantime, however, we are earmarking them for duty in special areas and then, in cooperation with a number of colleges and universities, expect to give them some brief training in the backgrounds of those areas in which they will ultimately serve. Of course, we do not intend to teach these people to be engineers or sanitationists. They will have been selected because they already possess outstanding ability in their several fields. What we do intend is to give them some insight into the institutions, customs, and psychology of the people with whom they will have to deal. To these ends we have already been discussing plans with colleges and universities.

In this manner the Army hopes not only to be fully prepared for military government in any occupied region, but to have facilitated greatly the transition from military to civilian control. Because, when that transition occurs, these technicians can then simply take off their uniforms, if they have been commissioned, and continue, as civilians, in the very tasks that they had theretofore been performing under military direction.

When our victorious forces shall have broken the power of the Axis, the peoples now under that power need have no fear of American military government. For all our preparations are colored with the philosophy of Francis Lieber - a great American of the nineteenth century - a great American who was born a German and who became the father of the written law of humane land warfare - the philosophy that military government should be conducted with "justice, honor, and humanity, virtues that adorn the soldier more than any other man, for he has the power of his arms over those who are unarmed".

— BF
C. F.
War

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 28 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General Edwin M. Watson, Military Aide to
the President.

Subject: Recommending that the Legion of Merit
be Conferred on Brigadier General
Cristobal Gusman Cardenas.

x 357-β

1. Forwarded herewith for approval of the President is the recommendation of the War Department that the Legion of Merit be conferred on Brigadier General Cristobal Gusman Cardenas, of the Mexican Army, in the grade of Commander. General Gusman Cardenas, (then Colonel), was Military Attaché to the Mexican Embassy in Washington from February, 1941, until August, 1942, and was senior Mexican delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. Always a staunch friend of this country, he rendered extremely valuable services to the War Department in the difficult days following the outbreak of war, when immediate steps had to be taken to secure Mexican cooperation in the defense of our Pacific coast.

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

x 146

x 25

Encl.
1 Citation

H. L. S.

OIC

JDC

12-29-42

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature-

Carl E. Spicer

CONFIDENTIAL

WDCSA 3364 Cardenas, Brig Gen. C. G. (12-29-42)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cristobal Guzman Cardenas

Brigadier General, (V.Z.) Military Attache

Mexican Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Legion of Merit--Commander

For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as Military Attache in Washington. His services contributed greatly to the present close cooperation between Mexico and the United States and his untiring efforts assisted in the cause of the democracies and the defense of the American Republics.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature-

Carl T. Spicer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WDC SA 336.4 Cardenas, Brig. Gen. E. C. (12-22-49)

Respectfully forwarded to the President:

Elw
E.M.W.

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD
FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON.

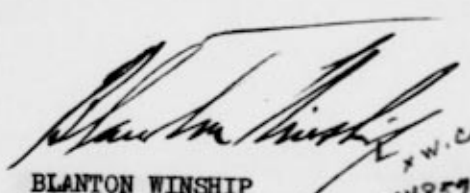
Subject: Citation for Award of Legion of Merit to Brigadier General Cristobal Guzman Cardenas, Mexican Army.

1. In the copy of the citation prepared by the War Department for the Award of the Legion of Merit to the above mentioned officer I have noted that there is no reference to the invaluable services rendered by him as senior Mexican Delegate on the Inter-American Defense Board. I believe that this should be rectified and can be easily done by the mere insertion in the War Department's citation of the phrase "and Delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board."

2. The citation will then read as follows:

"For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as Military Attache in Washington and Delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. His services contributed greatly to the present close cooperation between Mexico and the United States and his untiring efforts assisted in the cause of the democracies and the defense of the American Republics."

12/30/42 - phoned
Gen. Winship this a.m. had
been OK'd by the President &
returned to Secy War yesterday.
Gen. Winship said he would
contact Secy Stimson
ed.


BLANTON WINSHIP
Major General, U.S.A.
Coordinator

x.w.c.
x4859

FOR THE PRESS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 6, 1943

File

Announcement was made at the White House today of the award by the President of the Legion of Merit to General Cristobal Guzman Cardenas of the Mexican Army. The citation reads as follows:

"For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as military attache in Washington and delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. His services contributed greatly to the present close cooperation between Mexico and the United States and his untiring efforts assisted in the cause of the democracies and the defense of the American republics."

Announcement was made at the White House today of the award by the President
President Roosevelt has awarded the Legion of Merit to General Cristobal Guzman Cardenas of the Mexican Army, it was announced today.

General Guzman is the third foreigner and the first Mexican to receive the award.

The citation reads as follows:

" For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as military attaché in Washington and delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. His services contributed greatly to the present close cooperation between Mexico and the United States and his untiring efforts assisted in the cause of the democracies and the defense of the American republics."

The award made is the grade of Commander.

General Guzman served as military attaché in Washington from February 1941 to ~~Aug~~ August 1942 and as delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board from its origin on March 30, 1942 to August 1942.

The following telegram was received today by Lieutenant-General S .D. Embick, chief of the Inter-American Defense Board (acknowledging receipt of the award) :

"Arrived today from war games. Please give my gratitude to President Roosevelt. High honor awarded to me. Happy New Year. Victory will be ours. "

s/

Cristobal Guzman Cardenas.

BF C.F. - War '42

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 4-8-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

I N D E X

OF INCLOSURES TO MEMORANDUM
FROM SECRETARY OF WAR
TO THE PRESIDENT
RE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

1. Synopsis of War Department Program of
Military Government.....Tab A.
2. Biographical roster of students graduated
from the first course.....Tab B.
3. Biographical roster of students at present
course.....Tab C.
4. Biographical list of staff and faculty.....Tab D.
5. List of outside lecturers.....Tab E.
6. Outlines of curricula for both courses.....Tab F.
7. Synopsis of general qualifications of students..Tab G.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

Synopsis of War Department Program for Military Government

Any occupation of hostile or Axis-held territory may be divided into two phases: (a) a period of military necessity and (b) an ensuing period when military necessity will no longer exist. During the first phase, it is the obligation of the armed forces to establish and maintain military government; during the second phase, civilian authority of some type will probably assume the mission then to be surrendered by the Army. Until the second phase has begun, however, it devolves upon the Army to administer the government of any occupied area.

In recognition of these basic principles, the War Department is now pursuing a program designed to accomplish two objectives: (1) the procurement and training of an adequate personnel to fulfill its mission of military government and (2) the development of a technique which will effect the transition from military to civilian control with a minimum impairment of efficiency.

The procurement and training program is designed to produce, with the necessary rapidity, the following categories of personnel for military government: (a) top administrative commissioned personnel, (b) junior commissioned personnel, (c) occupational (or military government) military police, and (d) technical and advisory personnel. Category (a) is now being produced at the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, which graduated its first class on August 29, 1942, and which began its second four-month's course on September 9. Categories (b) and (c) will be produced at two new schools to be opened at the Provost Marshal General's School Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, about November 1, 1942. Category (d) will be developed in the manner presently to be indicated.

This last-mentioned group of technical and advisory personnel is to be selected from highly trained civilians. Since there will be no immediate need for their services, it would be inadvisable to withdraw them from their present non-military pursuits at this time. However, it is necessary to compile a roster of these specialists, select those best-qualified, and make arrangements to have them available for call. Only a minimum amount of training in the special field of military government will be necessary for them as they will be already highly trained in their respective fields for the specialized functions which they will later perform. On them will fall the burden of performing the important duties hereafter referred to.

Many complicated technical problems will inevitably arise in any occupation. Among these will undoubtedly be fiscal matters of far-reaching economic importance. Control of local banking establishments must be undertaken. Disentanglement of monetary systems from Axis-imposed regulations must be accomplished and American occupational currency and rates of exchange established.



The economic problems that will arise will be of doubly difficult solution because of the prior Axis occupation and total disarrangement incident thereto. Industries must be surveyed to determine those to be continued in operation or re-established. Raw materials, operating personnel, and funds must be allocated to obtain maximum efficiency of production.

Administrative problems arising from the care and feeding of liberated peoples will require special techniques, tact, and skilled administration. Public health and sanitation will present other problems requiring specialized knowledge. The broad field of public utilities will demand trained technical administrators.

These problems, but a few of those that may be anticipated, prove the immediate need, at the beginning of an occupation, for skilled technicians and advisors in all fields of public endeavor.

The Army's mission of military government is primarily an administrative one. Many underlying policies will be determined by agencies other than the War Department or the Army. Thus, the political policy of an occupation will be determined by the State Department; the economic policy by the State Department or the Board of Economic Warfare, or both; the fiscal policy by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, and so forth. These general policies will be administered in great part by the technicians referred to above who will, however, during the period of military government, be under military control and direction. But since the functions to be performed by them will be largely the administration of those policies formulated by agencies other than the War Department, it is planned to recruit them from nominations supplied by the various agencies concerned, since such agencies are in a position to discover the best-qualified individuals for the tasks in which they have a peculiar interest.

In the light of the foregoing, the following immediate cooperative activities between the War Department and other agencies of the government are indicated:

- a. The furnishing to the War Department of lists of persons qualified for missions in military government in the special field with which any agency is concerned. From such lists, the technical and advisory group referred to above will be principally recruited. The War Department has already requested such lists from certain agencies; a general request will be made shortly.
- b. The study, by certain agencies, at the request of the War Department, of various special and technical problems arising in military government. The War Department has heretofore suggested to the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare certain studies in the fields of international law and economics. A need for research in other fields exists, and studies concerning them are to be requested.
- c. For the past five months, several departments and agencies have been cooperating with the School of Military Government in furnishing it with materials and lecturers in connection with its instructional work. These activities are continuing.



ALPHABETICAL ROSTER
FIRST COURSE
SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
May - August

ADAMS, DICKENS S., COLONEL, (O-131665) CE

Age: 56

Home address: Kansas City, Missouri.

Source: 7th Service Command,

Civilian Experience: Civil Engineer, Member City Council, Kansas City, Missouri, 4 years; Member City Planning Commission, 8 years; Member National Advisory Committee; Office Defense Transportation-O.E.M. 1941-42.

Military Experience: Major, Engineers, 26 months, France; World War I; Officer's Reserve Corps since 1931. Active Duty since April 27, 1942.

Education: University of Kansas, B.S. in C.E., 1910.

BABCOCK, WILLIAM T., MAJOR, (O-217151) FA

Age: 44

Home address: New London, Connecticut

Source: 43rd Infantry Division, Camp Shelby, Mississippi

Civilian Experience: Commanding Officer, Police Department, New London, Conn.

Military Experience: A.E.F., France, Motor Transport Division, Q.M.C.; Officer's Reserve Corps since 1925. Active Duty since February 24, '41. Graduate, Command & General Staff School, 5th Special Course, 1941

Education: Studied law 4 years (no degree attained)

BOLICK, CLARENCE P., LT. COLONEL, (O-174447) FA

Age: 46

Home address: Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Source: 29th Artillery Division, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Civilian Experience: Operating Supervisor Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLICK, CLARENCE P., LT. COLONEL Con'td

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years, 1st Lt., Infantry. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1921. Entered on Extended Active Duty, February 3, 1941.

Education: E.E., University of North Carolina, 1920.

BROOKS, RALPH DUNNING, LT. COLONEL, (O-187204) INFANTRY

Age: 55

Home address: Portland, Maine.

Source: 1st Service Command

Civilian Experience: Chief of Police, Portland, Maine, 1933-40; President, Ralph D. Brooks, Inc., General Insurance. Chairman, City Council,

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years, 1st Lt., Infantry. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1923. Entered on Extended Active Duty, April 15, 1942.

Education: Commercial Course, high school, Portland, Maine.

CARMICHAEL, ALBERT A., LT. COLONEL, (O-300480) FA

Age: 48

Home address: Montgomery, Alabama

Source: 4th Army Corps, Headquarters.

Civilian Experience: Assistant Attorney General, Alabama, 4 years; Attorney General Alabama, 4 years; State Senator, Alabama, 4 years; Present Lt. Governor of Alabama.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year 4 months, 2nd Lt., Cav, & FA. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1940. Entered on Extended Active Duty November 5, 1940.

Education: LL.B., 1920, University of Alabama.

CHAPMAN, JOHN W., LT. COLONEL, (O-204184) JAGD

Age: 53

Home address: Sante Fe, New Mexico

Source: Headquarters, Camp Wolters, Texas

Civilian Experience: General law practice, 1911-27; Attorney for State Tax Commission, New Mexico, 1927-31; 1939-41; Director, New Mexico Veteran's Service Commission, 1935-39.

Military Experience: World War I, 6 months, Air-Service Corporal. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1924. Entered on Extended Active Duty, July 7, 1941.

Education: Teacher's College, Nebraska, B.E., 1917; LL.B., 1911, University of Michigan.

CONDON, EDWARD J., MAJOR, (O-182751) CE

Age: 47

Home address: Chicago, Illinois

Source: Headquarters, 2nd Army, G-2 Section

Civilian Experience: President, Condon Engineering Company; Construction & Operation of Electric, Gas & Water Utilities Properties, 1937-40 (Progressed through successive positions, 1920-37)

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years & 4 months, 1st Lt., Engrs., France & Germany. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1940. Entered on Extended Active Duty March 29, 1941.

Education: B.S. in E.E., Armour Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

CONVILL, JAMES O., LT. COLONEL, (O-146861) CAC

Age: 58

Home address: Astoria, Oregon

Source: Fort Stevens, Oregon

Civilian Experience: Commissioner & Treasurer, Port of Astoria, Oregon;
Superintendent of Parks, Portland, Oregon, 4 1/2 years;
City Manager, Astoria, Oregon, 1934-41.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year & 9 months, Captain, C.A.C. Officer's
Reserve Corps since 1919. Entered on Extended Active Duty
September 15, 1940.

Education: Purdue University, University of Utah, B.S., Engr. 1909. M.E., Pacific
University, 1911.

CORN, JAMES F., LT. COLONEL (O-129126) INFANTRY

Age: 48

Home address: Cleveland, Tennessee

Source: 117th Infantry, Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Civilian Experience: General law practice in all courts of Kentucky & Tennessee;
Municipal Judge, Cleveland, Tennessee; 12 years; Tennessee
State Legislature, 1937-39.

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years, 1st Lt., Infantry. Officer's Reserve
Corps since 1921. Entered on Extended Active Duty
September 16, 1940.

Education: A.B., 1917, University of Kentucky.

DURUZ, WILLIS P., MAJOR, (O-112605) INFANTRY

Age: 46

Home address: Corvallis, Oregon

Source: Headquarters, IX Army Corps, Fort Lewis, Washington.

Civilian Experience: Professor of Horticulture, Oregon State College, Research & Administration, Commercial, Practical, Systematic Pomology (Science of Fruits) 1929-40. Similar duties, University of California, preceeding 9 years.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year & 3 months, 2nd Lt., Infantry. Graduate, Command & General Staff School, Special Course, 1940. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1922. Entered on Extended Active Duty, September 17, 1940.

Education: B.S., 1917, Rutgers University, Agriculture; M.S., 1922, University of California, Entomology; Ph.D., 1929, Stanford University, Botany.

FRASER, FRANK E., LT. COLONEL, (O-222901) G.S.C.

Age: 47

Home address: Phoenix, Arizona

Source: Headquarters, 3rd Army

Civilian Experience: Director, Arizona Sales Tax, State of Arizona, 1933-40. Previous Experience as Accountant & Manager of various copper, & mining, lumber supply corporations. Military Aide to the Governors of Arizona.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year & 10 months, 1st Lt., Infantry, A.E.F. Entered on Extended Active Duty, September 16, 1940.

Education: LaSalle University, Chicago, Illinois, Business Administration, Did not graduate.

GARWOOD, CALVIN B., COLONEL (O-171656) CAVALRY

Age: 48

Home address: Houston, Texas

Source: 124th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Texas

Civilian Experience: Attorney with special attention to railroads, public utilities & banking; Assistant to General Counsel of Railroad; Director Houston Production Company (Oil, (Second National Bank, & First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank), Houston, Texas.

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years & 3 months, 1st Lt., Infantry, A.E.F., National Guard since 1917. Entry on Extended Active Duty November 18, 1940

Education: B.A., 1915, Georgetown University, LL.B., 1920, University of Texas.

GREASON, SAMUEL, COLONEL, (O-107929) INFANTRY

Age: 55

Home Address: Garden City, New York

Source: 2nd Service Command

Civilian Experience: Lawyer, General Practice, 1919-38; Judge of the District Court, Nassau County, New York, Civil & Criminal Jurisdiction 1938-42; At present Vice-President of Nassau County Bar Association. *MLF*

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years & 1 month, Major, Infantry, A.E.F. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1917. Entered on Extended Active Duty May 6, 1942.

Education: LL.B., 1907, New York University

GREEN, ADWIN W., CAPTAIN. (O-361658) JAGD

Age: 42

Home address: University, Mississippi

Source: JAG School, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Proffessor & Dean of the Graduate School, University of Mississippi, 1930-42; Author of various books & articles; Attorney, rather inactive. Frequent trips to Mexico, Europe, Asia, South America, & Africa.

Military Experience: World War I, USNRF, Chief Petty Officer; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1938. Entered on Extended Active Duty February 18, 1942. Graduate JAGD School, May 10, 1942.

Education: A.B., 1919, William & Mary; LL.B., 1922, Georgetown University; A.M., 1927, Harvard University; Ph.D., 1930, University of Virginia

HAYDON, FREDERICK S., MAJOR. (O-254412) FA

Age: 34

Home address: Charlottesville, Virginia

Source: 187th FA, 29th Division

Civilian Experience: Statiscian, Baltimore Council of Relief; Historical Research & Instructor in History, Johns Hopkins.

Military Experience: Reserve Officer since 1929. Entered on Extended Active Duty February 3, 1941.

Education: Graduate Unit Chemical Officer's Course, Chemical Warfare School. LL.B., 1930, University of Baltimore, 1930; Ph.D., 1939, Johns Hopkins University.

HERRICK, HAROLD A., LT. COL., (O-109320), Infantry

Age: 62

Home Address: Scarsdale, New York

Source: 2nd S.C.

Civilian Experience: Executive. Manager and Partner of investment firm. Managed Sales and Finance.

Military Experience: World War I - Major, Infantry. Served in France Officer's Reserve Corps since 1917. Entered on Extended Active Duty, May 9, 1942.

Education: Williams College, New York, A.B. 1904. New York University 1911(nongrad)

JETER, DOUGLAS D. CAPTAIN (O-271846) Cavalry.

Age: 37

Home Address: Athens, Georgia.

Source: 104th Cavalry, Indiantown Gap, Penn.

Civilian Experience: Professor and Head of Department of Geology and Geography, Davidson College. Wrote Articles and Administrative work. Managed own Agricultural Interests.

Military Experience: Graduate A.G. School. Officer's Reserve since 1930. Entered on Extended Active Duty Feb. 2, 1941.

Education: A.B. Furman University, Geol, Engl. Pol Sci. 1925
A.M. University of Georgia, Pol. Sci. 1930
Phd University of N.C.

KEEFE, JOHN E. JR. CAPTAIN F.A. (O- 252558)

Age: 37

Home Address: Boston Mass.

Source: 18th F.A. Brigade, Camp Bowie Texas

Civilian Experience: Lawyer/Private Practice, Boston Mass. Member Mass Bar, and the Bars of the U.S. DIST. Court for the Dist of Mass and the Circuit Court of Appeals

Military Experience: Instructor Staff & Faculty, FAS. Officer's Reserve Corps

since 1937. Entered on Extended Active Duty May 8, 1940.

Education: Harvard University, A.B. 1928. Harvard LLB., 1931.

KEENAN, JOHN ARTHUR, Major (O-165641) Q.M.C.

Age: 45

Home address: Sylvan Lake Village, Pontiac, Mich

Source: 1608th CASU Camp Grant, Ill.

Civilian Experience: Sales Engineer. Supervision of the purchasing, storing and distribution of various commodities and equipment, including surplus foods trucks and allocation of housing facilities.

Military Experience: MTC, Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Grant, 3/41 4/42; Camp Automotive, Camp Grant April 42 - May 42. World War I, Sgt. Signal & Motor Transport Corps, 3 yrs. 6 mos; Graduate QM Motor Transport School. Entered on Extended Active Duty, November 14, 1940

Education: Engineering, Universities of Ill and Mich, no degree, 1922.

BERNKAMP, MELVIN W. CAPTAIN (O- 319296), S.C.

Age: 31

Source: 7th Service Command, Omaha, Neb.

Home Address: Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Civilian Experience: Research in Electrical Temperature controls; supervisory in the testing of such equipment to determine functional value; and, supervisor of draftsmen and modelmakers department in large corporations engaged in this business.

Military Experience: Officer's Reserve since 1934; Entered on Extended Active Duty October 1940. Assistant Post Sig. O., Fort Leavenworth Kan., Oct. 1940 to Sept 41; Post Sig. O., Camp Crowder Missouri, Sept 41-May 42.

Education: BS.EE, (Electrical Engineering) University of Minn., M 1934.

KEENEY, JOHN W. COLONEL (O-101982), Infantry

Age: 50

Source: Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Supervision feeding clothing and housing large numbers

of indignant transients for the Federal Government in New Hampshire; experienced in money and Finance as partner in stock brokerage firm operating on the Boston Exchange.

Military Experience: World War I, First Lieutenant 1 yr. 8 mos; Entered on Extended Active Duty June 1941; Comm. and Gen. Staff School 1930; Army War College, 1932.

Education: A.B. Government and Economics, Harvard, 1915.

KLIEN, JULIUS, LT. COL., (O-327822) Q.M.C.

Age: 47

Home Address: Belmont Hotel, Chicago, Ill

Source: 33rd Infantry Division, Camp Forrest, Tennessee

Civilian Experience: News Reporter and Editor, including experience as War correspondent; writer, editor and producer in Motion Picture Industry; executive experienced in Public Relations work. Resident Germany 10 years; travelled in France, Argentina, Etc.

Military Experience: Graduate QM Motor Transport School; entered on Extended Active Duty, March 1941

Education: Attended Sophien College in Berlin Germany in 1913. Phil. Lib Arts, Journalism, Pol.

LANGFITT, JOSEPH A. LT COL., (O-107894) JAGD.

Age: 52

Home Address: Pollard Park, Williamsburg, Va

Source: JAG School, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Lawyer. Special Assistant City Solicitor, City of Pittsburgh, Pa. In charge of public utility litigation.

Military Experience: World War I. Administrative Duties. Army Service Corps. Officer's Reserve Corps., September 8, 1937. Entered on Extended Active Duty April 10, 1941.

Education: A.B. Washington, and Jefferson College, Pittsburgh, Pa 1911
Attended Stanford University.

LEMAR, HAROLD D. MAJOR (O-163321) FA.

Age: 51

Home address: Omaha, Neb.

Source: JAG School, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Director of Manufacturing and Service Corporations. Officer and director of a building and loan association.

Military Experience: World War I, in Air Service. Served with the A.E.F. in France 1917-1919. Officers Reserve Corps since June 9, 1918. Entered on Extended Active Duty March 4, 1942.

Education: LLB Cumberland University of Tennessee 1913.

LINKER, JOE B. LT. COL, FA (O-140078

Age: 45

Home Address: Chapel Hill, N. C.

Source: Fort Jackson, S. C.

Civilian Experience: Professor of Mathematics, University of North Carolina

Military Experience: World War I as 2nd Lieutenant in F.A. Officer's Reserve Corps August 31, 1918. Entered on Extended Active Duty September 16, 1940.

Education: A.B. University of North Carolina 1918
A.M. University of North Carolina 1920
Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University 1924

MADISON, GEORGE THOMAS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-125165) Infantry.

Age: 44

Home address: 429 N. Washington St., Bastrop, La.

Source: Fort Dix, N. J.

Civilian Experience: General corporation counsel, representing varied interests such as: insurance companies, banks, pulp companies, etc., before state and federal courts; general supervision of bank as president and later chairman of board.

Military Experience: World I, 7 months, 2nd Lieutenant; entered on extended active duty Jan. 4, 1941; Officer's Reserve Corps.

Education: B.A., economics and political science, Washington and Lee, 1919; LL.B., Tulane University, 1921.

MAHONEY, JOHN GEORGE, MAJOR (O-116501) Infantry.

Age: 53

Home address: 229 Woodbridge Street, Manchester, Conn.

Source: 1st Service Command.

Civilian Experience: Supervision heavy building, highway, and railway construction, including railroad administrative and cost supervision.

Military Experience: World War I, 9 months, 1st Lieutenant; Officer's Reserve Corps, 1918 - 1935; Entered extended active duty May 8, 1942.

Education: High School graduate, major in commercial subjects, 1908.

MALLORY, WILLIAM T., MAJOR (O-226812) Infantry.

Age: 40

Home address: 304 Lambert Street, Natchez, Miss.

Source: Camp Edwards, Mass.

Civilian Experience: Administrative, field, and research work in state agricultural experiment station, as Assistant Superintendent, Mississippi Branch Experiment Station.

Military Experience: Officers' Reserve Corps since 1926; Entered on extended active duty Oct. 10, 1940; Infantry School, 1942.

Education: B.S., agriculture, Mississippi State, 1926.

McGEE, REECE JOHN, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-171858) C.A.(AA)

Age: 53

Home address: 1650 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Source: Camp Hann, Calif.

Civilian Experience: Private law practice ten years; ten years in the legal department of the City of St. Paul, Minn.

Military Experience: World War I, Master Sgt., ten months; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1921; Entered on extended active duty Dec. 30, 1940; Graduate C.A.(AA) School, Camp Haan, 1941.

Education: Univ. of So. Dak., pre-legal, 1911; LL.B., St. Paul College of Law. and Univ. of So. Dak. Law School, 1914.

McMILLAN, EDWIN CASTON, MAJOR (O-174877) Infantry.

Age: 39

Home Address: 219 West Tenth Street, Bristow, Oklahoma.

Source: O.R.C. 8th, C.A., Okla City, Okla.

Civilian Experience: Banking business, 14 years experience, including position of Cashier; insurance, bonds, and securities and loans.

Military Experience: Officers' Reserve Corps since 1923; Entered extended active duty Oct. 1, 1941;

Education: A.B., Virginia Military Institute, 1923.

McNEVIN, ALFRED CUTLER BARNES, COLONEL (O-164797) F.A.

Age: 57

Home address: 537 E. 17th Street, New York, N. Y. (Brooklyn)

Source: Brooklyn, New York.

Civilian Experience: Extensive general practice of law in state and federal courts.

Military Experience: World War I, 1st Lieutenant, one year, four and one-half months; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1918; Entered extended active duty May 9, 1942.

Education: Pre-legal Syracuse University, 1904; L.L.B., New York University, 1906; LL.M., New York University, 1907.

MURPHY, ROLAND EDISON, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-100686) Cavalry.

Age: 48

Home address: 1028 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Source: Lincoln, Nebr.

Civilian Experience: Development, supervising, and underwriting for several large fire insurance companies, territory extending over Iowa, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota; extensive banking experience, including positions from cashier to president.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, eight months, 1st Lieutenant; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1917; Entered extended active duty on May 1, 1942; graduate cavalry school, 1921.

Education: A.B., business administration, University of Nebraska, 1917.

NELSON, HAROLD SOREN, COLONEL (O-100959) Infantry.

Age: 52

Home Address: 363 East Broadway, Owatonna, Minnesota.

Source: Hq. 5th Army Corp., Fort Dix, N.J.

Civilian Experience: Extensive general practice of law, both trial and appellate court work, and both state and federal courts; active administrative and supervisory experience as president of a building and loan association.

Military Experience: World War I, two years, Captain; National Guard since 1935; Entered on extended active duty Feb. 10, 1941; Infantry School graduate, 1942.

Education: Pre-legal, Pillsbury Academy, graduated, 1907; LL.B., University of Minnesota, 1911; post-graduate work in law, Kings College, London, 1919.

PARK, STEPHEN ALAN, COLONEL (O-153710) Infantry.

Age: 54

Home address: 2480 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Source: Washington, D. C., Army War College.

Civilian Experience: Promotion of defense legislation and national welfare while filling the office of Executive Secretary, Wisconsin C.M.T.C.Assn, and as editor of monthly magazine of this organization; general direction and supervision of general casualty insurance business.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, nine months, Captain; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1917; Entered on extended active duty June 9, 1941.

Education: A.B., history, University of Kansas, 1911; M.A., political science, University of Kansas, 1914, supplemented by most of the requirements for the doctorate in the same field.

PEARCE, CHARLES MERRITT, MAJOR (O-139909) M.C.

Age: 55

Home Address: 6018 Winston Street, Dallas, Texas.

Source: ORC, McAllester, Oklahoma.

Civilian Experience: Extensive experience as public health officer doing educational and supervisory work, first as public health officer of the State of Oklahoma and later as Farm Security Department of Agriculture Medical Officer.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, three months, 1st Lieutenant; Officers' Reserve Corps; Entered extended active duty JUNE 25, 1942.

PETERS, WILLIAM HIRAM, JR., LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-161886) Infantry.

Age: 46

Home address: 1818 Lake Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

Source: Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Civilian Experience: Extensive experience municipal law and administration as city manager and attorney having charge of litigation and bond issues; also, broad experience in general practice of law.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, 1st Lieutenant.

Education: B. A., University of Tenn., 1919; LL.B., University of Tenn., 1920.

PUGH, WARREN EDWARD, COLONEL (O-129144) Infantry.

Age: 49

Home address: 4232 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Source: ORC, Chicago, Ill.

CIVILIAN Experience: Physician and surgeon; extensive police administrative duties, including tour as chief of police and special assignment directed to suppression of vice.

Military Experience: World War I, five months; Officers' Reserve Corps since 1918; Entered on extended active duty May 15, 1942.

REINIGER, GUSTAVUS G. LT. COL. FA (O-108452)

Age: 51

Home Address: Orange City, Iowa

Source: Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Civilian Experience: Account Executive National Broadcasting Co, Promotion of new Radio means, and Sales Management.

Military Experience: World War I. Attended F.A. School, Fort Sill, 1917. Midshipman. U.S. Navy 1909-1913. Officer's Reserve since 1917. Entered on Active Duty January 12, 1942.

Education: Graduate of U.S. Naval Academy 1913. Graduate of N.W. Classical Academy.

ROBISON, HENRY E. CAPTAIN. (O- 314788)

Age: 29

Home Address: San Francisco, Cal.

Civilian Experience: Auditor and Assistant Manager, Insular Sugar Refining Corporation, Manila, Phillipines.

Military Experience: Active duty as 2nd Lieutenant Aug-Sept 1934
Initial active duty as 1st Lieutenant., June 25, 1941. Officer's Reserve since June 13, 1934.
~~Entry on active duty~~, Feb. 1, 1942. EAD since 6/25/41.
Captain,

Education: A.B. Stanford University, 1934
M.B.A. Stanford University, 1936

ROOTH, CHARLES W. COLONEL INF (O- 147540)

Age: 50

Home Address: Williamsville, New York

Source: (1st S.C.) Williamsville, N. Y.

Civilian Experience: Supervisor of Personnel; preparation of departmental Budgets. Corporation President.

Military Experience: World War I Served in Infantry as Captain Officer's Reserve since August 8, 1938. Entry on Active Duty May 4, 1942.

SEHAERRER, HANS COLONEL M.C. (O-218407)

Age: 56

Home Address: Kansas City Mo.

Source: 35th Infantry Division, Camp San Luis, Obispo, Calif.

Civilian Experience: Physician.

Military Experience: World War I. Medical Corps as Captain. Officer's Reserve since 1917. Entered on Active Duty March 3, 1941.

Education: BS MD Nat'l U., St. Louis Mo. 1915

SHAW, ARTHUR F., COLONEL. (O-143824) INFANTRY

Age: 58

Home address: Grand Rapids, Michigan

Source: 6th Service Command

Civilian Experience: Lawyer, general practice; Judge, superior court, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years, Captain, Infantry, A.E.F.; Graduate Command & Staff School, Special Class, 1929. Recommended for War College. Colonel, Officer's Reserve Corps since 1927. Entered on Extended Active Duty, May 10, 1942.

Education: A.B., 1906, Ohio Wesleyan; LL.B., 1909, University of Chicago.

SNOW, WELTON A., MAJOR. (O-210659) F.A.

Age: 51

Home address: Washington, D. C.

Source: FARTC, Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Civilian Experience: Construction Engineer, Manager of Building Contractors, The Associated Contractors of America. City of Miami, Florida, 1927-30.

Military Experience: World War I, 3 years, Captain, F.A., A.E.F., Major, Officer's Reserve Corps since 1933. Entered on Extended Active Duty January 26, 1942.

Education: B.S., 1914, M.I.T., Mechanical Engineering.

SWEENEY, RALPH C., LT. COLONEL, (O-108393) SnC

Age: 46

Home address: Albany, New York

Source: Headquarters, 8th Service Command

Civilian Experience: Sanitary Engineer, Ohio State Health Department, 1919-29.; Sanitary Engineer, Division of Engineering & Construction, Toledo, Ohio, 1929-32; Sanitary Engineer, Springfield, Ohio, 1933-35; Sanitary Engineer, New York State Health Department, Albany, New York, 1935-41.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 1/2 years, Corporal- Ordnance - Student Officers' Training Battalion. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1919. Entered on Extended Active Duty, May 4, 1941.

Education: B.S., 1919, Chemical Engineering, Michigan State University.

THOMAS, DWIGHT P., CAPTAIN, (O-266111) MAC

Age: 45

Home address: Lincoln, Nebraska

Source: 110th Medical Regiment

Civilian Experience: Public Instructor & Administrator; College Instructor & Director of Athletics, 1937-40

Military Experience: World War I, USNRF, Officer's Reserve Corps since 1929. Entered on Extended Active Duty, December 23, 1941. Nebraska, NG

Education: A.B., 1918, A.M., 1933, University of Nebraska

WEBER, JOHN K. COLONEL, (O-102751) INFANTRY

Age: 47

Home address: San Antonio, Texas

Source: 8th Service Command

Civilian Experience: Attorney at law; Judge, County Court, Bexar County

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years & 6 months, 1st Lt., QMC. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1917. Entered Extended April 28, 1942.

Education: LL.B., 1922, University of Texas

WHEELER, WALTER R., COLONEL (O-002256) INFANTRY

Age: 58

Home address: Charlottesville, Virginia

Source: Regular Army

Civilian Experience: None

Military Experience: Graduate U.S.M.A., 1907; Served in Philipines, North China, France, & various stations in the United States; Graduate Army General Staff College, Langres, France, 1918; Student, University of Toulouse, 1919; Ecole Superieure de Guerre, 1919-21, graduated with the brevet d'officier d'etat-major; graduate Infantry School, Regular Course, 1923; Graduate, Command & General Staff School, Regular Course, 1924; Granted War Department as translator, 1912 & 1940.

Education: see Military Experience.

WHITE, HARRY L., COLONEL, (O-133576) CE

Age: 53

Home address: Santa Monica, California

Source: Headquarters, 9th Service Command

Civilian Experience: Public Utility & Petroleum Field Engineer, including construction, operation, maintenance, & management, 1911-41.

Military Experience: World War I, 2 years, Captain, Engr. Entered on Extended Active Duty, February 15, 1941.

Education: B.S. in E.E., 1911, University of Nebraska; Doherty School of Public Utility Operations, 1911-13.

WHITTAKER, JAMES E., LT. COLONEL, (O-163701) INFANTRY

Age: 48

Home address: Worcester, Massachusetts

Source: 104th Infantry, Mass. National Guard

Civilian Experience: Assistant Manager, Aetna Casualty & Surety Company; & Manager, Maryland Casualty Company, 1920-34; General Law practice, 1930-41.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year & 6 months, U.S. Naval Aviation, National Guard since 1920. Entered on Extended Active Duty, January 16, 1941. Graduate Infantry Company Commander's School, 1938; Graduate, Command & General Staff School, Course 1939-40.

Education: LL.B., 1917, Georgetown; LL.M., 1932, Northeastern.



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September - December, 1942

ALLEN, FRANK R., COLONEL (O-102649) CE

Age: 55

Home Address: Little Rock, Arkansas

Source: Inactive duty

Civilian experience: Civil Engineer. Eleven years consulting engineer, - water systems, sewers, airports, state director flood and drought relief, four years. Director research and statistics, federal and state, six years.

Military Experience: Veteran, last war. Personal representative commanding General Seventh Corps Area, great flood lower Arkansas River 1927. Command and General Staff School - 1932. Extended Active duty since 8/28/42.

Education: Ohio Northern University CE.

AMMONS, TELLER, CAPTAIN (O-167464) CMP

Age: 46

Home Address: Denver, Colorado

Source: Second C. A. (Provost Marshal General's School)

Civilian Experience: Governor of Colo. 1937-38; state Senator 1930-36; City Attorney, City and County of Denver - 1935;

Military Experience: Second Lt. Infantry, World war I; extended active duty April 8, 1942; graduated Military Police Officers School Camp Williams, Utah and BMG Advance School, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Education: University of Colorado, 2½ years; graduate Westminster Law School Denver Colorado - 1929.

BALCER, FRANK A., JR., MAJOR (O-191688) Inf.

Age: 52

Home Address: Detroit, Michigan

Source: 36th Coast Artillery Brigade

Civilian Experience: Instructor High School, in government; Oil geologist agriculturist; speaks, writes and translates Polish; U. S. Consular Service, six months.

Military Experience: Captain, infantry, World war I, one year, four months; Polish Army, one year, Major, reserve, U.S. Army - 1930; to Feb. 11, 1942; extended active duty since April 24, 1942.

Education: BA, MA, University of Oklahoma; one year University of Warsaw, Poland.

BALDWIN, EDWIN A., CAPTAIN (O-196156) FA

Age: 46

Home Address: Summit, New Jersey

Source: Second C.A. (Assistant Provost Marshal)

Civilian Experience: Investigator, U.S. Treasury department, 16 years; special agent and in charge of Newark office.

Military Experience: Private to Sergeant, artillery, 10 months in AEF; ROTC Princeton, 1920 to 1924; Second Lt. 1st Lt., Capt. to 1942; extended active duty since Jan. 20, 1942; Asst. C.A. Provost Marshal, Second C.A.

Education: Princeton University, BS, 1924.

BALTZELL, ERNEST R., MAJOR (O-476408) JAGD

Age: 43

Home Address: Indianapolis, Ind.

Source: JAGD School, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: General Practice of law, 1926 to 1942;

Military Experience: Commissioned June 5, 1942; extended active duty July 1, 1942 Harvard SATC 1 month; FA Central Officers training School Camp Taylor, Kentucky;

Education: A.B. Indiana, University, A.M. Harvard University, PH D Oxford University England, LLB Harvard Law School;

BARKER, HAROLD H., CAPTAIN (O-128670) CMP

Age: 53

Home Address: Elbow Lake, Minnesota

Source: Ninth C.A.

Civilian Experience: Newspaper editor - member Minnesota Legislature 8 years; Speaker House - 2 sessions; President, Minn. Editorial Association 1935.

Military Experience: One Year, three months AEF, 1st Lt. F.A. appointed Capt. April 25, 1942; extended active duty April 25, 1942; acting Camp Executive, Florence Internment Camp, Ariz. Military Police School Camp Williams, Utah, Graduated May, 1942;

Education: 3½ Years University of Wisconsin

BOYCE, HENRY W., COLONEL(O-107859) FA

Age: 61

Home Address: Scarsdale, New York

Source: Inactive duty

Civilian Experience: Lawyer - Chief Clerk, New York Supreme Court. Administrative and technical head Court personnel.

Military Experience: World war I, one year, six months, Major F.A.; appointed Colonel, March 16, 1942; extended active duty from August 6, 1942.

Education: LLB Fordham University, 1917.

BROWN, MILTON M. MAJOR (S-1078) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 52

Home Address: Darien Connecticut

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Director various companies, Belgium, England; organizing and founding Belgian company for the design and construction of Mechanically refrigerated railroad cars 12 to 15 years. Handled textile and used clothing shipments through Brussels, London, New York for relief in Belgium, rehabilitation work, relief commission in Northern France.

Military Experience: Extended active duty, with A.S.C. from civil life Oct. 14, 1942; speaks, writes and translates French, Speaks Flemish, (Dutch), Italian

Education:; Princeton A.B. 1913

BUCHLER, LLOYD G., MAJOR (O-247169) Cav.

Age: 35

Home Address: Sacramento, California

Source: 10th Division

Civilian Occupation: Lawyer, Assistant Attorney-General, State of California
2 years; general practice

Military Experience: 2nd Lt. 1928, 1st Lt., Capt., Maj., 1941; extended active duty
January 22, 1942; assigned 11th Cav. September, 1941, July
1942 Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, August 1 - September
3, 1942.

Education: Sacramento College of Law, LLB 1929

BURKE, JOHN E., MAJOR (O-189046) Inf.

Age: 49

Home Address: Highland Park, Illinois

Source: Ft. Sheridan, Illinois

Civilian Occupation: Court Reporter; special agent FBI, 8 months; campaign manager

Military Experience: Seven months world war I, (Intelligence)- Sergeant
2nd Lt. 1923, 1st Lt., Captain to Major 1941; extended
active duty November 14, 1940; assistant personnel officer
Exchange Officer, Ft. Sheridan. Speaks, writes, translates
German

Education: University of Wisconsin, BA, 1915, 2 years law, Marquette, University.

BURNHAM, CLIFFORD D., COLONEL (O-121380) FA

Age: 49

Home Address: Winnetka, Illinois

Source: Sixth S.C.

Civilian occupation: consulting engineer, 10 years, member advisory board, Chicago
Ordnance District; sales engineer, designed and sold car
plants, refrigeration installations.

Military Experience: World war I, one year, 11 months, 1st Lt. FA; Lt. Colonel
1932; Colonel, 1939.

Education: 4 years Army Institute Technology, 1 year University of Chicago

BUCHANAN, KENT A. , MAJOR (S-1116) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 47

Home Address: Cleveland, Ohio

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Asst. Atty. General of Ohio 1937-38; Special Counsel
in liquidation union, trust bank, Cleveland; candidate
Congressman at large Ohio, 1936, 1940

MILITARY EXPERIENCE: Enlisted June 1917 2nd Lt. Apr. 1918 1st. Lt. Sept. 1918.
Major, ASC, extended active duty 9th Oct. 1942.

Education: Harvard College B.S. Yale Law School LLB. 1926 studied Univ. of
Chicago. and other universityes.

BYRUM, GEORGE R., CAPTAIN (O-213848) ORD

Age: 39

Home Address: Birmingham, Alabama

Source: Birmingham Ordnance District

Civilian Experience: Street Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Works, Construction maintenance streets, sewers, operation of incinerators.

Military Experience: Appointed 2nd Lt. 1925, 1st Lt. 1933; Capt. 1941; extended active duty May 1, 1941

Education: University of Alabama, BSC, 1925

CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY, LT. COLONEL (O-203344) FA

Age: 44

Home Address: Columbus, Ohio

Source: Executive Officer 134th FA Ohio National Guard

Civilian Experience: Tennessee Relief Administrator and employment Director 1933 to 1940. Attorney-at-Law (Corporations)

Military Experience: 4 months world war I, 2nd Lt. ~~ORD~~ FA; appointed Lt. Colonel September 1, 1940; extended October 15, 1940; Battery Officers FA School, 1923; Field Officers, FA School 1941-42 QM Motor Transport School, Field Officers course, 1942.

Education: LL B Ohio State University, 1929

CARTER, GAIL S., MAJOR (S-1370) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 44

Home Address: Santa Fe, New Mexico

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Chairman Public Service Commission, Director of Division Bureau of Revenue; Public relations activities.

Military Experience: Appointed Major October 17, 1942, ASC from civil life

Education: No college education

CARTER, HENRY, MAJOR (S-1287) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 48

Home Address: Alexandria, Virginia

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Lawyer, Associate of law firm of Parker and Wyatt Washington D. C. General Law practice; diplomat and government official; charge d'affairs to Liberia 1936; Special Assistant Export-Import Bank 1935.

Military Experience: Extended active duty October 18, 1942 from civil life.

Education: Yale BA, 1917, Yale MA, 1920; George Washington LLB 1941

CITRON, WILLIAM M., CAPTAIN(O-478888) CMP

Age: 46

Home Address: Middletown, Connecticut

Source: PMG School, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Civilian Experience: Member United States Congress, Judiciary Committee; Practising Attorney

Military Experience: Appointed Captain, on extended active duty July 12, 1942 from civil life served World war I, 7 months 2nd Lt. FA

Education: Wesleyan University AB 1918, Harvard Law School LLB 1921

CLARKE, BRUCE E. COLONEL (O-150404) Inf.

Age: 53

Home Address: Tulsa, Oklahoma

Source: 8th S.C.

Civilian Experience: Research Chemist Plant Superintendent, developed patents chemical engineer

Military Experience: World war I, one year, 3 months Major Inf. discharged 1919 appointed Lt. Colonel, 1929, Colonel 1936; extended active duty July 10, 1930, Graduated Command and General Staff School 1936; Four years South Dakota State PHC, B.Sc 1915

CLINGAN, BURT H., CAPTAIN (O-473084) CMP

Age: 54

Home Address: Phoenix, Arizona

Source: San Francisco Port of Embarkation

Civilian Experience: Practising Attorney, civil practice of law. organized and directed operation Arizona Industrial Accident Commission;

Military experience: 1 year 7 months World War I, 2nd Lt. FA, 1st Lt. 1942
Capt, Sept. 16, 1942; extended active duty since July
7, 1942.

Education: 2 years Ohio Wesleyan, One year University of Arizona

COHEN, WILLIAM R., MAJOR, (O-232302) Inf.

Age: 43

Home Address: Newark, N.J.

Source: 2nd C. A.

Civilian Experience: General Practice of law; in addition, Court Clerk, Civil and Criminal Court;

Military Experience: Appointed Captain 1938, Appointed Major June 1942;
extended active duty October 28, 1940. Induction officer
Induction Station; World war I 2½ months Private, Inf.

Education: B.S., Middlebury College, Middlebury Vt. LLB New Jersey Law School
Newark, N.J.

COOLEY, THOMAS H., MAJOR (O-118568) CMP

Age: 36

Home Address: Mount Dora, Florida

Source: Provost Marshal, Cp. Davis, N.C.

Civilian experience: Attorney-at-law; general in county, state and Federal
court; legislator, member Fla. Legislature, 8 years.

Military Experience: World war I, one year 8 months, 1st Lt. Inf., appointed
Capt. 1919, Major, 1930; extended active duty Sept. 1,
1941; education

Education: University of Georgia, LLB 1923.

DAVIDSON, LESTER C., MAJOR (O-323429) JAGD

Age: 36

Home Address: Sioux City, Iowa

Source: Office Chief of Engineers

Civilian Experience: Lawyer Active general practice 11½ years;

Military Experience: Appointed Captain 1934, Major 1942; extended active duty from February 1, 1942.

Education: University of Mich. A.B. 1927, Northwestern J.D., 1930

DEWING, LEONARD C., MAJOR (O-116160) Inf.

Age: 49

Home Address: Hartford, Conn.

Source: 1st C.A.

Civilian Experience: Real estate management; president, treasurer and Director Dewing & Dewing Real estate Insurance Business.

Military Experience: World War I One year 8 months 1st Lt. Inf. appointed Major Inf. Sept. 10, 1930; Date in rank; extended active duty Sept. 7, 1942.

Education: 4 years Williams; graduated 1917

DOWNS, FREDERICK H, Jr. CAPTAIN (O-195508) SNC

Age: 42

Home Address: Montgomery, Ala.

Source: 8th CA, Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston

Civilian Experience: Senior Sanitarian Ala. State Dept. of Public Health Inspection of dairies, food establishments Assistant State Sanitary Engineer.

Military Experience: World war I, 3 months SATC Private appointed 2nd Lt. 1924 1st Lt. 1935 Capt 1942, extended active duty Dec. 26, 1941 Speaks writes and translates German

Education: Ohio State University 4 months, A & M College Tex. B.S. 1924 Massachusetts of Technology, Certificate in food technology.

DONOVAN, JOHN L., JR., MAJOR (S-1304) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 39

Home Address: Worcester, Massachusetts

Source: Civilian

(Donovan)

Civilian Experience: State Administrator National Youth Administrator, administered program of shop training for industry also school and college program with adult staff of 750 Executive Secretary to D.A.

Military Experience: Appointed Major ASC from civil life October 15, 1942

Education: Graduated Harvard College 1924; 2 years Harvard Law School

EASON, HEANRY N., LT. COLONEL (O-223705) FA

Age: 42

Home Address: Jackson Miss.

Source: 3rd Army, 10th Corps, 137th FA

Civilian Experience: Tax collector Chief of Miss. Income and Franchise Division 17 years; responsible for collecting income and franchise taxes.

Military Experience: one year, 3 months, World war I, Sergeant FA, appointed 2nd Lt. National Guard, 1925; Capt., 1933, Major 1935; Lt. Colonel, 1940 Field Officers Course FA School 1942 Regt'l Executive

Education: 2 years Miss- Ala. Business College, accounting

FIORE, HANNIBAL M., MAJOR (S-1458) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 37

Home Address; White Plains, New York

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Corporation counsel, special counsel on municipal affairs special deputy Attorney General; police judge; special attorney to the Surrogate

Military Experience: ROTC Basic 3 years enlisted reserve Copps, Coast Guard Reserve, New York State Guard, one year, commissioned Major on extended active duty October 30, 1942 from civil life.

Education:

FOGELSON, ELIJAH E., MAJOR (O-918611) NMB

Age: 42

Home Address: Dallas, Tex.

Source: 8th C.A.

(Fogelson)

Civilian Experience: Administrative and Executive experience for 21 years
Crude Oil; exploration and production

Military Experience: Appointed Major October 3, 1942; extended active duty assigned

Education: Nebr. University, 2 years TCU Ft. Worth Texas one year law

GEIB, GEORGE A., LT COLONEL (O-186144) CE

Age: 54

Home Address: St. Paul, Minn.

Source: 7th C.A.

Civilian Experience: Construction engineer, regional engineer, consulting engineer supervised construction of public buildings all over U.S. and Alaska, in charge of region officer Federal Works and Agencies U.S. Government, consultant on staff Chief Engineer Federal Works agency.

Military Experience: World War I One Year 4 months Capt. Engineers Appointed Lt. Colonel 1939; ordered to extended active duty 28 August 1942

Education: 2 years Univ. of Mich. 2 years Univ. of Ill. one year Univ. of Southern California, engineering and public administration

GEVERS, CARL M., COLONEL, (O-101940) Inf.

Age: 49

Home Address: Chattanooga, Tenn.

Source: 4th C.A. Hq.

Civilian Experience: Principal Secondary Schools; 22 years; charged with supervision of instruction and administration.

Military Experience: World war one, 1 year 4 months Capt. Inf. Appointed Colonel May 19, 1941 extended active duty Feb. 18, 1941.
C & GS School 1925, National Guard Spec. Course. speaks
writes, translates German

Education: Univ. of Wis. BA 1917, MA, 1937

GILL, CHARLES E., MAJOR (O-361910) MC

Age: 39

Home Address; Westfield, Mass.

Source: Ft. Devens, Mass.

(Gill)

Civilian Experience: State District Health Off. Mass. D pt. of Public Health.
Dist. Representative for State Commission of Public Health
Physician

Military Experience: Appointed Major July 29, 1942; extended active duty form
Aug. 12, 1942.

Education: Univ. of Del. 2 years. Univ. of Md. MD 1927; Harvard School of
Public Health MPH 1937.

GLASER, LOUIS, MAJOR (S-1329) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 52

Home Address: Brookline, Mass.

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Pres. Manager of advertising agency ^{handling} ~~handling~~ public relations
advertising, public speaking on socio-economic subjects
pres. of advertising clubs of Boston.

Military Experience: one year 4 months ensign navy, world war one. Appointed
Major ASC Oct. 16, 1942; extended active duty Oct 19, 1942

Education: 4 years George town Univ. studied law; left School 1912.

GOODRICH, LEWIS E., COLONEL (O-140753) FA

Age: 51

Home Address: Jacksonville Fla.

Source: 4th C.A.

Civilian Experience: Lawyer; 3½ years special investigator on subversive element
specialized as investment counsel, developed sub-division
speaks, writes and translates French and German.

Military Experience: World war I One year 6 months Major FA Lt. Colonel 1929
Colonel 1936 Extended Active duty Nov. 10, 1940
Provost Marshal Camp Exchange Officer Cp. Blanding, Fla.

Education: Baltimore City College 4 years; Baltimore Law School LL B 1912 Univ
of Miami LLB 1930

GOODWIN, GEORGE E., ^{MAJOR} ~~MAJOR~~ (O-271865) FA

Age: ~~51~~ 35

Home Address: Newcastle, Ind.

Source: 4th C. A.

(Goodwin)

Civilian Experience: Designing engineer Road Dept. State Highway Comm. of Ind. supervising preparation of plans specifications and cost estimates of highway construction throughout Ind.

Military Experience: Extended Active duty Dec. 2, 1940, Promoted Major, Aug. 10, 1942. Field Artillery School 1940-41; Battery Commander Regimental Staff Officer.

Education: Purdue Univ. B.S., 1930

GRIZZARD, JAMES C., CAPTAIN, (O-426152) AC

Age: 31

Home Address: Atlanta, Ga.

Source: 8th C.A.

Civilian Experience: Attorney at law, general practice of law; executive secretary Mayor City of Atlanta, in charge of Mayor's Office

Military Experience: 2nd Lt. May 1941, 1st Lt. Aug. 1941; Capt. May 1942 extended active duty Sept. 15, 1941.

Education: Emory Univ. LLB, 1936.

HALL, JOHN R., MAJOR (O-245944) Inf.

Age: 36

Home Address: Reading, Mass.

Source: 1st. S. C. Tactical School

Civilian Experience: Staff asst. to Pres. Wm. Filene Sons Co. Boston, Mass. General Asst. to Vice Pres. in charge of finance handled statistic and budgetary control matters.

Military Experience: Major June 1941, extended active duty Aug. 1, 1940

Education: Boston Univ. and college of Business Administration BBA 1927
2 years Boston Univ.-Finance management.

HALL, JOHN O., CAPTAIN (O-339650) FA

Age: 28

Home Address: El Reno, Okla.

Source: Office of Censorship

(Hall, John O.)

Civilian Experience: City Manager El Reno, Okla, Administrative head of city Dept.

Military Experience: 2nd Lt. May 1936; 1st Lt. June 1939; Capt. 1942; extended active duty Aug. 31, 1941

Education: Univ. of Okla. AB 1936; George Washington Univ 1 year law 1942

HALE, HARRY A., COLONEL (O-166213) Inf.

Age: 54

Home Address: Boston Mass.

Source: Inactive duty

Civilian Experience: Insurance Executive Supt. of Water and Gas Plant 1900 1914 ; Partner Hale and Co. 1933 to date General Agents, brokers for industrial domestic and foreign.

Military Experience: World war I, Capt. CE, Capt. CWS; 1922 Capt. Engr-res. later Major, Lt. Colonel; assigned as Colonel 376th Inf. Extended Active duty from 24 Aug. 1942

Education: MIT Boston, BS 1910;

HALEY, GEORGE W., MAJOR, (S-1505) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 36

Home Address: Annapolis, Md.

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Mayor of Annapolis 1939-41; City Atty. Annapolis, 1937 1939; Pres. Md. League of Municipalities 2½ years. Lawyer

Military Experience: Naval Res. Commission Ensign July 1936 to Jan. 1941 Some Destroyer duty. Major ASC Oct. 21, 1942 extended Active duty October 27, 1942.

Education:

HARRIS, FISHER S., MAJOR (O- 443809) CMP

Age: 50

Home Address: Salt Lake City, Utah

Source: Western Defense Command

(Harris, Fisher S.)

Civilian Experience: City Atty. Salt Lake City, Utah, Counsel Metropolitan Water Dist. Salt Lake City. Member Board of Education Salt Lake City.

Military Experience: World War I One Year, 8 months, 1st Lt. Inf. Appointed Major March 1942, extended active duty Apr. 3, 1942.

Education: Univ. of Chicago, 2 years. Univ. of Chicago LL B 1916

HARRIS, ROBERT S., COLONEL (O-180677) Inf.

Age: 56

Home Address: Chicago, Ill.

Source: 6th C.A., Inactive duty

Civilian Experience: Special Agent N.W. Mutual Life Ins. Company Supervision of sales; athletic coach; contract manager telephone co.

Military Experience: World War I One year 3 months Capt. Inf. speaks and translates French and German. Extended active duty as colonel Aug. 24, 1942.

Education: Univ. of Chicago 3 years; science.

HARDIN, BELL, B., COLONEL (O-171321) FA

Age: 47

Home Address: Monmouth, Ill.

Source: 1st Army

Civilian Experience: Banker; all duties from teller auditor asst. cashier; cashier vice-pres. pres. all at 2nd National Bank Monmouth Ill. from 1917 to 1941

Military Experience: World War one; One year one month 1st Lt. ORD Capt. N.G. 1920, Major 1925, Colonel 1936 to extended active duty 5 March 1941. Regt'l Commander of three FA Regts. between 1941 and 1942;

Education: 2½ years Monmouth College 1917, Economics.

HAYES, JOHN N., CAPTAIN, (O-902708) AC

Age: 38

Home Address: Mechanicville, New York

Source: Miami Beach, Fla. AAFPTC

(Hayes)

Civilian Experience: Supt. of City Schools Mechanicville N.Y. Chief Exec. Officer Board of Education.

Military Experience: Capt. AC Apr. 1942; extended active duty same date.

Education: State Teachers College NY B.S. 1924; Columbia Univ. Admin. MA 1939

HISCOCK, IRA V., LT. COLONEL (O-170951) SNC

Age: 50

Home Address: New Haven, Conn.

Source: Yale Univ. School of Medicine

Civilian Experience: Professor of Public Health Yale School of Medicine
Instruction of Medical and graduate students in public health
consultant for community health

Military Experience: World war I 11 months 1st Lt. SNC; Capt. 1925, Maj. 1932
Lt. Colonel 1940 Extended active duty Sept 1942.

Wesleyan

Education: ~~Wesleyan~~ Univ. B.A. 1914; Wesleyan Univ. M.A. 1916. Yale Univ. CPH
1931

HITCHCOCK, WALTER A., MAJOR (O-205910) CE

Age: 54

Home Address: Warrenton, Va.

Source: Asst. Exec. Selective Service System

Civilian Experience: Consulting engineer on design and construction of houses
civic utilities and operations 8 years. Chief engineer resettlement
administration - 2 years.

Military Experience: Asst. to War Dept. Arbitrator in Hoboken Terminal 1917-18
ORC since 1924; Engr. replacement center Ft. Belvoir, 1940
to 1941; promoted Major Aug. 1934 extended active duty
Dec. 20, 1940

Education: Univ. of Penna. CE 1911; School of Pedagogy - math one year.

HOBBES, EDGAR O., LT COLONEL, (O-172786) MI

Age 52

Address: Pikesville, Md.

Source: 3rd CA Air Base, Langley Field

(Hobbs)

Civilian Occupation: Editor Publisher, Director of Advertising Sales Promotion
~~Manager~~ Manager large manufacturing Co.

Military Experience: World war I, Sergeant 1st Class; 10 months appointed Capt.
Jan. 1923 Major 1928 Lt. Colonel 1934 Colonel 1935; ex-
tended active duty Nov. 12, 1940

Education; Univ. of Penna. One year journalism, 1912.

HOWELL, EDMUND O. JR., COLONEL (O-138157) Inf.

Age: 56

Home Address: Cape May Court House, N. J.

Source: Inactive duty

Civilian Occupation: Insurance broker, investigation, settlement of claims
sales, examiner of U.S. Treasury Dept. Foreign funds
control 1941-42 Bank receiver for control of currency
1934-41; Vice-Pres. and Pres. 1st National Bank Stone
Harbor 1926-34

Military Experience: 2 years one month Major Inf. Lt. Col. 1924, Col. 1935;
extended active duty Sept 8, 1942

Education: Princeton A.B.

INBODY, ROY M., MAJOR (O-114435) Inf.

Age: 49

Home Address: St. Louis Mo.

Source: 7th C.A.

Civilian Experience: School Principal - 9 yrs. 9 yrs. member Board of Education
Pres. and Vice-Pres Mo. State Teachers Asso.

Military Experience: World War I one year 3 months 1st Lt. Inf.; Major 1935
extended active duty Feb. 17, 1942. Provost Marshal Kansas
City and environments 1942.

Education: Univ. of Nebr. AB in Commerce 1919 Washington Univ. MS in Education
1934

JENKINS, MITCHELL, LT. COLONEL (O-233967) FA

Age 46

Address: Wilkesbarre, Penna.

Source: 28th Div.

(Jenkins)

Civilian Experience: Lawyer; Asst. Atty. Lucerne County, Penna./ School Board solicitor

Military Experience: World war one; one year 8 months 1st Lt. Inf.
2nd Lt. FA 1926; 1st Lt. 1927, Capt 1927; Major 1940
Lt. Colonel 1940 extended active duty Feb 17, 1941
Experience as Bn. Commander 109th FA Speaks writes and translates German.

Education: BA Wesleyan Univ. 1919; New York Univ. Law School JD - 1923

KELLOGG, ALBERT B., LT. COLONEL (O-131505) Inf.

Age: 55

Home Address: Clairmont, N.H.

Source: Army War College, Historical Section

Civilian Experience: Supt. of Schools, Clairmont, NH 1919-41 Active in leadership in Community and state affairs.

Military Experience: World war I one yr. 9 months Capt. SC, promoted Major June 1922, Lt. Col., 1930 ~~extended~~ Can Speak and translate somewhat French and German, Can speak and write Japanese

Education: Wheaton, Ill. B.A. 1909, science; Dartmouth M.A. 1930, education

KENNEDY, ROBERT M., MAJOR, (O-231654) SC

Age: 37

Home Address: Dallas, Tex.

Source: 8th C.A. Post Signal Officer, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Civilian Experience: Telephone Transmission engineer. Member Am. Inst. Electrical engineers. designs, installs and supervises equipment for local and long distance service Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Military Experience: 2nd Lt. May 1926; 1st Lt. Capt 1935 Maj. 1941 extended active service Jan. 1941; Post Signal Off. Ft. Sam Houston Tex. 1941;

Education: Texas A & M B.S. 1922.

LANSILL, JOHN S., MAJOR (S-1066) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 48

Home Address: Lexington, Ky.

Source: Civilian

(Lansill)

Civilian Experience: Administrator of large scale organizations which include every one of the functional depts. listed in FM 27-5 fiscal, legal, exceptions.

Military Experience: World war one, 1 yr. 9 mo. 2nd. Lt. Air Service.
Extended active service as Major ASC Oct. 9, 1942

Education: Univ. of Penna. B.S. Economics 1916/

LATIMER, CLAUDE A., MAJOR (O-211151) CE

Age: 53

Home Address: Mamaroneck, New York

Source: North Atlantic Div. Corps of Engrs.

Civilian Experience: Village engineer Mamaroneck, NY; Chief Engr. R. E. Hall Co.
Engrs. consulting engr. and private practice 6 yrs.
Village manager one yr.

Military Experience: World war No. 1; one yr. 7 mo. 1st Lt. CE. 1925 Capt.
1936 Major; extended active duty Dec. 12.1940

Education: Cooper Union, NY B.S. CE 1913

MCCARTHY, HUGH C., MAJOR (2,716,593) Army Specialist Corps

Age : 45

Home Address: Washington, D. C.

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Specialist in Federal Administrative Law. Assistant to ranking majority member, Rules Committee, House of Representatives. Trial Examiner, National Labor Relations Board, 1938. Supervising Investment portfolios of 40 National Banks for Standard Statistics, Inc. Attorney, Delaware and Hudson R.R., Newmont Mining Company.

Military Experience: Second Lt., Field Artillery, World War I; School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., 1918; OTC, Camp Meade, Maryland, 1918.

Education: Graduate, Georgetown University, law, 4 years; Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., foreign relations, six months.

MCKLVEEN, PAUL C., CAPTAIN (O-319701) CE

Age: 33

Home Address: Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Source: Fourth Corps Area

Civilian experience: Hydraulic engineer. Preliminary designs, economic studies and reports of hydraulic structures, and hydrological studies in connection with unified development of Tennessee River for Power, Flood Control and Navigation, 1937-1941. Project Engineer, supervising engineers of highway construction and directing junior inspectors, 1935-1937.

Military experience: Appointed 1st Lt., 1941; extended active duty, June 8, 1941. Ordnance School, general refresher, 1941. Adjutant, 8th Ord.Bn., 1941-1942.

Education: Carnegie Institute of Technology, civil engineering, 2 years; West Virginia University, civil engineering, 3 years, B.S.C.E., 1935; University of Tennessee, hydraulics, 4 months, 1941.

MCFARLAND, FRANK H. , LT. COLONEL (O-190171) FA

Age: 50

Home Address: Topeka, Kansas.

Source: 195th FA, Ft. Ord

Civilian experience: Attorney. Assistant U. S. District Attorney, 7 years. Attorney for State Board of Social Welfare, 18 months. City Attorney, 2 years. Member of House of Representatives, Kansas, 6 years, member of standing and special committees. Member, Civil Service Commission, Police and Fire Depts., 5 years, Topeka.

Military experience: First Lt, FA, World War I. Eighteen years National Guard Service; nineteen months service present tour of duty as Lt. Colonel, FA. Executive Officer Field Artillery Regiment. Field Artillery School, 1941.

Education: Washburn College, 1 year; Kansas University, LL.B., 1917.

MCLEAN, FLOYD D., COLONEL (O-145738) Inf.

Age: 57

Home Address: Binghamton, New York.

Source: Inactive Reserve

Civilian Experience: Vice president, department store. Executive functions and management, personnel training, advertising.

Military experience: Captain, Inf., World War I. Promoted Major, 1922, Lt. Col., 1929, Colonel, 1937. Extended active duty, July 7, 1942.

Education: Hamilton College, 4 years, Ph.B., 1908.

MANNING, JOHN W., MAJOR (O-219691) AGD

Age: 43

Source: Adjutant General's Office

Home Address: Lexington, Kentucky

Civilian experience: Professor of Public Administration and Director of Bureau of Government Research, University of Kentucky, since 1920. Director of Personnel, State of Kentucky, 1936-1937. Educational Counsellor, National Institute of Public Affairs, 1940-1941.

Military experience: Private, SATC, World War I. Appointed 2nd Lt., 1925; promoted Major, 1942. Extended active duty, May 2, 1941.

Education: Georgetown University, 4 years, A.B., Economics; University of Louisville, 1 year, M.A., history; University of Iowa, 2 years, Ph.D., 1930.

MARTIN, STEPHEN D., CAPTAIN (O-303542) CMP

Age: 52

Home Address: Taunton, Massachusetts.

Source: 1st C.A., Fort Devens

Civilian experience: State Patrolman, Massachusetts. Criminal investigation work. Massachusetts Conservation Officer, enforcing forestry regulations, making stream and county surveys.

Military experience: Appointed Captain, 1940. Extended active duty, December 17, 1940.

Education: Norwich University, 4 years, B.S.C.E.

MONK, GEORGE E., MAJOR (O-256717) QMC

Age: 35

Home Address: Kensington, Maryland.

Source: PMGO

Civilian experience: Attorney-at-law. Pleading; trial of cases and presentation of other matters before courts; legal research and preparation of briefs, 1930-1941.

Military experience: Appointed 2nd Lt., Cav.Res., 1928; promoted First Lt., 1932; promoted Captain, 1940; promoted Major, QMC, 1942. Extended active duty, March 26, 1941. C & G Staff School, July 10, 1942 - September 12, 1942.

Education: George Washington University, 6 years; A.B., pre-legal; LL.B. and LL.M., 1934.

MONROE, DONALD B., MAJOR (S-1169) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 48

Home Address: New York, New York

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Deputy Commissioner, Chinese Maritime Customs, Republic of China, 20 years. Collected and banked National Revenues; compiled economic statistics; controlled harbor and port facilities, shipping, light-house services, revenue cutters, anti-smuggling and anti-narcotic services.

Military experience: Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 12, 1942.

Education: Stanford University, 3½ years, Journalism, 1923.

MORAN, EDWARD R., MAJOR (O-112346) JAGD

Age: 46

Home Address: San Francisco, California

Source: JAG School

Civilian experience: Attorney, general practice, 1920-1922. Deputy Public Defender, 1922-1930, handling over 4000 criminal cases. General practice, 1931-1942, specializing in probate and real estate law.

Military experience: 2nd Lt., Inf., World War I; promoted 1st Lt., 1919; promoted Captain, 1924; promoted Major, 1934. Extended active duty, July 8, 1942. JAG School, July 8, 1942 - August 29, 1942.

Education: University of California, 4 years, B.A. Law, 1918.

MORONEY, THOMAS J. COLONEL (O-101864) Inf.

Age: 46

Home Address: Dallas, Texas

Source: 3rd Army (?Special Service O.)

Civilian experience: Vice president of bank. Commercial banking, estate management, investments, and public relations, 1930-1942.

Military experience: Major, Infantry, World War I; promoted Lt. Colonel, 1922; promoted Colonel, 1935. Extended active duty, 1

(Monomy, T. J.)

December 12, 1941. Command & General Staff School, 1925.
special course. G-2 Course, Army War College, 1927.

Education: Georgetown University, 2 years.

MORTON, EDWARD P., LT. COLONEL (O-108162) CE

Age: 47

Home Address: Los Angeles, California

Source: 9th C.A.

Civilian experience: Professor of Law, Los Angeles City College; taught business law, constitutional law, and criminal procedure, 1932-1940. Lawyer and lecturer on legal topics.

Military experience: Captain, Engineers, World War I. Promoted Major, 1940; promoted Lt. Colonel, 1942. Extended active duty, December 1, 1940. Executive for Engineer, 9th Corps Area, 1942. Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe. Engineer School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Education: University of Pennsylvania, 4 years, B.S.C.E., 1917. Stanford University, 3 years, Law, J.D., 1928; Harvard University, 1 year, Law, LL.M., 1930; University of California, 1 year, Political Science, M.A., 1932.

MURRAY, COLUMBA P., JR., MAJOR (S-1487) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 44

Home Address: Brooklyn, New York

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Administrative and executive relief work in Poland, Russia, Japan. Surveys, conferences, etc., in Belgium, Holland, Greece.

Military experience: Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 21, 1942.

Education:

110

NIENDORF, LAWRENCE H., CAPTAIN (O-278144) Sn.C.

Age: 51

Home Address: Lansing, Michigan

Source: 6th Corps Area (Chicago QM Dept.)

Civilian experience: Attorney. General practice of law, automobile, compensation, workmen, 1912-1941. Commissioner Labor and Industry, State of Michigan. Executive Secretary, State of Michigan Administration Board, 1936-1941.

Military experience: Appointed 2nd Lt., 1930; promoted 1st Lt., 1933; promoted Captain, 1937. Speaks, writes and translates German.

Education: Michigan College of Pharmacy, 2 years, 1910.

NORWOOD, GEORGE, MAJOR (S-602) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 50

Home Address: Greenville, South Carolina

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Owner private banking business. Bought and sold commercial paper, negotiated loans, financed purchases of new and used textile machinery, 1932-1942.

Military experience: Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., World War I. Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 5, 1942. Speaks, writes and translates French.

Education: Princeton University, 4 years, Economics, Litt.B., 1916; Princeton University, 1 year, Economics, post-graduate.

OLMSTED, JOHN B., CAPTAIN (O-337132) AC

Age: 37

Home Address: Hicksville, New York.

Source: Hq. AAF

Civilian experience: Attorney, general practice, 1939-1941. Budget Examiner, NRA.

Military experience: Appointed 2nd Lt., 1935. Promoted 1st Lt., 1941,

(Olmsted, J.B.)

promoted Captain, 1942. Extended active duty,
May 5, 1941. Attended Field Artillery School.
Speaks French and German.

Education: Harvard University, 4 years, Physics and Engineering, B.S.,
1927; Harvard Business School, 1 year; New York University
Law School, 3 years, LL.B, 1939.

OSTERWALD, HERBERT R., CAPTAIN (O-258138) Engr.

Age: 36

Home Address: Brooklyn, New York.

Source: 175th Engineers

Civilian experience: Assistant Engineer, U. S. Engineering Department,
in charge of all field operations, widening and
deepening New York State barge canal, 1935-1940.
Junior Engineer, U. S. Engineers, St. Louis, Missouri,
1931-1935.

Military experience: Appointed Captain, 1940. Extended active duty,
November 25, 1940.

Education: Missouri School of Mines, 4 years, Civil Engineering, B.S.C.E,
1930.

LT. COLONEL

OTT, CHARLES H., MAJOR (O-218491) FA

Age: 42

Home Address: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Source: 224th FA

Civilian experience: General manager, engineering and contracting firm.
Superintendent on excavation, road work and water-
proofing, 1921-1941.

Military experience: Corporal, Engineers, World War I. Appointed Major,
1941; promoted Lt. Colonel, 1942. Extended active
duty, February 17, 1941. National Guard, 1925-1941.
QM Motor Transport, Atlanta, Georgia, 1942. FA School,
Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, 1942.

Education: La Salle Extension University, 2 years, Engineering.

PARLIN, GEORGE S., MAJOR (S-974) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 42

Home Address: Glen Ridge, New Jersey

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Assistant General Counsel, SEC, having charge of Interpretative Section for New York Regional Office, 1935-1942. Associate lawyer, general corporation work, 1924-1933.

Military experience: Private, Motor Transport Corps, World War I. Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 5, 1942.

Education: University of Pennsylvania, 4 years, Business Adm., B.S. in Econ., 1921; Harvard Law School, 3 years, LL.B., 1924.

PARSONS, HAROLD K., LT. COLONEL (O-197578) JAGD

Age: 52

Home Address: Cincinnati, Ohio

Source: JAGD

Civilian experience: Attorney, general practice, 1924-1942. General counsel and executive large milling company. Patent and trade-mark specialist.

Military experience: Appointed 1st Lt. 1924; promoted Captain, 1927; promoted Major, 1932; promoted Lt. Colonel, 1939. Extended active duty, August 3, 1942. JAG School, 1924 and 1928. 64th Cavalry, OTC, Ft. Knox, 1927, 1928. National Guard, 2 years.

Education: Georgetown University, 3 years, Law, LL.B., 1911. University of Cincinnati, 3 years, Science and Mechanics, 1927.

PATY, BYRD F., CAPTAIN (O-479570) CMP

Age: 49

Home Address: West Palm Beach, Florida

Source: 4th Corps Area P.M.G. School

Civilian experience: Attorney, senior member of law firm, General civil practice, specializing in land litigation, 1925-1942.

(Paty, B.F.)

Military experience: 1st Lt., Cav. and FA, World War I; promoted Captain, 1942. Extended active duty, July 18, 1942. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill. Air Service Radio School for FA Officers, Columbia University. Small Arms School of Fire, Camp Perry, Ohio. PMG School, July 18, 1942 - September 5, 1942.

Education: University of North Carolina, 3 years, 1914-1918. Cumberland University Law School, 1 year.

PEARCE, CHARLES M., MAJOR (O-139909) MC

Age: 55

Home Address: Dallas, Texas

Source: Inactive duty

Civilian experience: Physician, Public Health, State of Oklahoma, 1924-1940. Senior Medical Officer, Farm Security Adm. of Agriculture, 1940-1942. General practice of medicine.

Military experience: Private, Medical Corps, World War I. 1st Lt., MC, 1918-1919. Promoted Major, 1942. Extended active duty, June 25, 1942.

Education: University of Alabama, School of Medicine, 4 years, M.D., 1916

PINO, ANTHONY, CAPTAIN (O-360945) MC

Age: 37

Home Address: Bridgeton, New Jersey

Source: 8th Division

Civilian experience: General surgeon, specializing in Orthopedic and plastic surgery. Chief, Venereal Clinic, State of New Jersey. President, Board of Health, Bridgeton, New Jersey - population 20,000.

Military experience: 1st Lt., 1937; promoted Captain, 1942. Extended active duty, March 19, 1941. Attended Military Medicine Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Bn. Surgeon, Regimental Surgeon, Plans and Trng. Officer, Med. Det., 121st Inf., 8th Div. Speaks and writes Spanish and French, various Italian and Sicilian dialects

Education:

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 6 years, Medicine and Surgery, M.D., B.S., 1931. N.Y. Polyclinic Post-Grad. Medical School, 4 months, Surgery, 1937.

RAFAILOVICH, MARION F. de B., MAJOR (1141) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 60

Home Address: New York, New York

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Consulting engineer, specializing in marine and waterfront, shipyards.

Military experience: Military Intelligence, New York District, World War I. Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 9, 1942.

Education:

RENTH, ROBERT L., LT. COLONEL (O-10019) Inf.

Age: 53

Home Address: La Jolla, California

Source: Camp Wolters, Texas

Civilian experience: Lawyer. (Regular Army Officer)
2nd Lt.,

Military experience: Lt.-Colonel, Inf., World War I. Promoted 1st Lt., 1920; Captain, 1929; Major, 1938; Lt. Colonel, 1940. Infantry School, Co. Commanders, 1920, 1929, Fort Benning. Staff and Command Course, 1941. QM School Subsistence.

Education: DePaul University, Chicago, 6 years, Law, LL.B, LL.M.

REITER, FRED M., LT. COLONEL (O-185849) CWS

Age: 48

Home Address: Dayton, Ohio

Source: Hq. Staff Production Division, S.O.S.

Civilian experience: Industrial Gas Engineer. Industrial, commercial, domestic flows, regulation, distribution. Acted as consultant for General Motors, etc., on fuel problems. 1927-1940. Utility engineer; fuels, steam, water. Officer in two National Engineering Societies.

(Reiter, F.M.)

Military experience: Corporal, Engineers, World War I. Appointed 1st Lt., 1923. Promoted Captain, 1928; Major, 1940; Lt. Colonel, 1942. Extended active duty, December 29, 1940. Attended Army Industrial College. Speaks, writes and translates some French and German.

Education: Carnegie Institute of Technology, 7 years, Chemical Engineering, 1929.

RIVELY, JOSEPH C., CAPTAIN (O-317309) Inf.

Age: 31

Home Address: Altoona, Pennsylvania

Source: 47th QM, Camp Davis, N.C.

Civilian experience: Engineer and Engineering Draftsman. Worked on plans and design for the construction of, and actual inspection of, the construction of a division of the Pennsylvania Superhighway, 1938-1941. Planned and designed public highways in Pennsylvania, 1936-1937.

Military experience: Appointed 2nd Lt., 1934; promoted 1st Lt., 1938; Captain, 1942. Extended active duty, January 28, 1941. CWS School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 6 weeks, 1933. Thomason School, Inf., Ft. Washington and Ft. Meade, Maryland. Translates some French and German

Education: Pennsylvania State College, 4 years, Engineering, B.S., 1934.

ROBBIN, HARRY N., CAPTAIN (O-243220) CAC

Age: 46

Home Address: Gary, Indiana

Source: 1st C.A.

Civilian experience: Attorney, general practice, consultation, preparation of case and trial.

Military experience: Private, CAC, World War I. Appointed 2nd Lt., 1927. Promoted 1st Lt., 1937; Captain, 1941. Extended active duty, October 7, 1941.

Education: DePaul University, Chicago, 4 years, Law, LL.B., 1925, 1 year, Law, LL.M., 1926.

ROGERS, JOHN M., JR. LT. COLONEL (O-300254) FA

Age: 38

Home Address: Pennington, New Jersey

Source: 112th FA, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma

Civilian experience: Supervisor of Refunds, State of New Jersey, organized, supervised and administered all refunds of state gasoline tax, 1938-1941. Bridge detailer and designer, 1929-1933.

Military experience: Appointed 2nd Lt., FA, 1932. Promoted Lt. Colonel, 1942. Extended active duty, January 27, 1941. N.G. and Res. Off. FA School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, 1940.

Education: Drexel Institute Evening School, Philadelphia, 4 years, Structural Engineering, 1930.

RUTLEDGE, WARREN J., MAJOR (S-851) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 53

Home Address: Dallas, Texas.

Source: Civilian

Civilian experience: Lawyer, general civil practice, trial and appellate work and office counselling work in oil and tax matters, 1912-1942. City Judge, 8 years, Highland Park, Dallas, Texas.

Military experience: Appointed Major, Army Specialist Corps, October 16, 1942.

Education: University of Texas, 2 years, Law, 1912

RYMAN, DEAN E., LT. COLONEL (O-101073) JAGD

Age: 53

Home Address: Detroit, Michigan

Source: 6th Corps Area (Asst. to C.A. JAG)

Civilian experience: Trust officer, counsel for officers administering trusts, estates, receiverships, 1924-1934. Office counsel. Reconstruction Finance Corp., 1938-1941.

Military experience: 1st Lt., Inf., World War I. Promoted Lt. Colonel, 1941. Extended active duty, September 20, 1941.

Education: University of Michigan, 2½ years, History, 1908, Law, LL.B., 1910

SAMMIS, JAMES U., LT. COLONEL (O-245979) QMC

Age: 50

Home Address: Chicago, Ill.

Source: 2nd Army

Civilian Experience: Petroleum engr. Captain Lincoln Park police, Chicago, Ill

Military Experience: One yr. 1st. Lt. Inf. World war I; Capt. 1928 Major 1927 Lt. Colonel 1936; Combat Service in France 88th Div. 6 months Army Occupation in Germany

Education: 3 months at Annapolis Naval Academy; 1 yr. West Union College

SCHOTTLAND, CHARLES I., MAJOR (S-1170) Army Specialist Corps

Age: 36

Home Address: Washington, D. C.

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Director of a section office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Assistant to Chief Children's Bureau of Labor Gen. Admin. Planning child welfare programs.

Military Experience: extended active duty Oct 17, 1942 Major ASC

Education: Univ of Calif. A.B. 1927; 1½ yrs. Univ. of Calif. law School

SEITZ, ALBERT B., MAJRO (6-359827) FA

Age: 44

Home Address: Columbus, Ohio

Source: 5th S.C. Ft. Hayes, Ohio

Civilian Experience: Engineer; public utilities commission of Ohio; appraisal inventories engineering for gas telephone and other utilities.

Military Experience: World war I 8½ months cadet West Point; 10 months acting Asst. Adjutant General C.A. Hq.; appointed Major April 1942 extended active duty 15th Oct. 1940. Cp. Shelby Miss. Oct 1940-Aug. 1941 V S.C. 1942

Education: 3 universities 1 yr. each engineering, law and statistics.

SIMMONS, FLOYD L., COLONEL (O-100037) IGD

Age: 54

Home Address: Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Source: Inspector General's Dept. 2nd Army Hq.

Civilian Experience: High School Principal administered metropolitan high school 3000 pupils 105 faculty; instructor at various summer sessions at colleges and universities/

Military Experience: World war I, one yr. 2 months, Major, Inf. and AGD Colonel 1929 extended active duty March 29, 1941

Education: Ohio State Univ. Mining engr. 1911; Ohio State Univ. Education Administration DKG,

SNEGIREFF, LEONID, S., CAPTAIN (O-488895) MC

Age: 34

Home Address: Trenton N.J.

Source: Ft. Dix, N.J.

Civilian Experience: Epidemiologist New Jersey State Dept. of Health
Public Health administration Editor of Cancer Review.

Military Experience: Captain MC Assigned extended active duty Aug. 24, 1942

Education: Syracuse College of Medicine, M.D. 1934 ; Harvard School of P.H., M. P. H., 1939, Doctor P.H. 1942

SNOOK, RUSSELL A., COLONEL (O-267119) Inf.

Age: 42

Home Address: Trenton, N. J.

Source: 4th S. C. ~~Sixth~~

Civilian Experience: Captain and Supervisor N. J. State Police State Bureau of identification; public relations.

Military Experience: New Jersey and New York National Guard, June 1929. to September 1940; active duty Sept. 16, 1940 G-2 44th Inf. Div. Sept. 16, 1940-Jan. 17, 1942 Special G-2 Course C & G.S. School 1940-41

Education: No college education

SOGARD, THEODORE L., LT. COLONEL, (O-127673) FD

Age: 48

Home Address: Kansas City, Mo.

Source: Cp. Crowder, Mo.

Civilian Experience: Auditor, Federal Res. Bank. Certified Public Accountant
Audit Insurance for Commercial Companies have designed
accounting system.

Military Experience: World War I - 2 yrs. Capt. Cav. Major Cav.-Res. 1922
Lt. Col. Cav. Res. 1938 Extended Active duty Aug. 20
1941 Post Finance Off. Cp. Crowder Mo. 1941-42

Education: Univ. of Minn. B.A. 1917;

SPANGE, HELGE W. , C.E. MAJOR (O- 276655)

Age: 48

Home Address: Silver Springs, Md.

Source: Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Manager Production Engineering Dept, Elevator Supplies Co, 1920-1931; Industrial Relations Consultant in group health, life, and annuity matters, 1931-1941.

Military Experience: Graduate of The Royal Danish Military Academy 1916; Served as Co. Commander 6th Inf; Obtained Royal Discharge patent 1924. Army Industrial College, 1941, Graduate in course # 4. Entered on Extended Active Duty Sept 23, 1941

Education: Copenhagen University, 1912 B.Ph; B.S. 1916 Royal Danish Military Academy; studied Law one year, 1925, Economics 1926, New York University.

STEELE, JOHN ALBERT, MAJOR (S-1676) ASC

Age: 50

Home Address: Knoxville, Tennessee

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Construction Engineer; design and General Supervision of erection of plants and large bridges; Owned and operated own sheep farm near Knoxville, Tenn.

Military Experience: World War I., 1 yr. 2nd Lieutenant Air Service, A.E.F. Graduate Flight and Gunnery School, Issoudon France

Education: Graduate of Sewanee B.S. in Science; Civil Engineer University of Minn.

STEPHENSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER FORSYTH, MAJOR (S-770) A.S.C.

Age: 38

Home Address: Florida Power Corp., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Extensive experience in governmental management, planning, organization and reorganization, and administration; executive and administrative experience in public utilities.

Military Experience: None.

Education: Ph.B., public administration, University of Chicago, 1927; 1 year engineering, University - Vanderbilt, 1924; post-graduate work in public administration, University of Chicago, 1927 and 1933.

STRACHAN, DONALD CHEYNE, MAJOR (S-1033) A.S.C.

Age: 50

Home address: Warren, Vermont.

Civilian Experience: General practice of law, including prosecution of crime; public relations.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, six months, 1st Lieutenant; Officers' Reserve Corps, 1918-1934; Entered on active duty Oct. 12, 1942.

Education: Pre-legal, 2 years, Rensselaer Poly., 1907; B.L., University of Virginia.

TENEYCK, ANDREW, LT. COL. AUS (O-171890)

Age: 54

Home Address: Selkirk, New York.

Source: Hq. AAF

Civilian Experience: Lawyer, general Practice; public relations; Counsel on staff of Controller General of U.S. since 1940. See Who's Who in 1942-43 .

Military Experience: World War I. 1 yr. 3 mos. Private 1st Class F.A. A.E.F. Entered on Extended Active Duty Jan. 12 1942.

Education: A.B. 1911 New York University. LLB 1914 N.Y.U.

TOWNSEND, DALLAS S. COLONEL, FA (O-137367)

Age: 54

Home Address: Montclair, New Jersey

Source: 2nd Service Command.

Civilian Experience: Lawyer; Director United Cigar Stores Inc; Commissioner and Director of Public Safety Montclair, N.J., since 1936 in charge of Police and Fire Department.

Military Experience: World War I. 2 Yrs. Lt. Col., F.A. Officer's Reserve Corps since 1917. Entered on Extended Active Duty Sept 13, 1942.

Education: A.B. 1910, LLB., 1913, A.M. 1914, Columbia University.

TROXELL, ALEXANDER R. MAJOR F.A. (O- 239794)

Age: 49

Home Address: Columbia, Missouri.

Source: MID War Department.

Military Experience: World War I. 1 Yr. Remount Service Private 1st Class. Commissioned in Nat. Guard since 1923. Entered on Extended Active Duty Nov. 25, 1940.

Civilian Experience: Lawyer; property management as Trustee and operation of his own farm.

Education: B.S. 1914 in Agriculture University of Missouri. LLB, 1924 Yale Law School.

TRUESDELL, HORACE W. CAPTAIN, CMP (O-483783)

Age: 51

Home Address: Bluemont, Virginia

Source: PMG School Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Civilian Experience: Project and Administrative Analyst, FSA, U.S. Dept of Agriculture, 1935-1942.

Military Experience: World War I. 7 mos., Private Med. Corps. Commissioned in A.U.S. July 24, 1942; Entered on Extended Active Duty July 24, 1942.

Education: B.S. 1916 University of Wisconsin, Agriculture.; Graduate work University of ~~University~~ of Wisconsin, 1916, Columbia University 1918.

VANKIRK, ROLLA C., MAJOR (O-191127) INFANTRY

Age: 48

Home address: Lincoln, Nebraska

Source: Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas

Civilian Experience: Lawyer, general practice, 1923-40, Lincoln, Nebraska; Legislator, member Nebraska Legislature, 1925-35; 2 terms in House, 3 terms in State Senate.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year, Pvt., U.S. Marines; National Guard since 1924. Entered on Extended Active Duty, December 28, 1940.

Education: LL.B., 1923, University of Nebraska

VANRAALTE, ARNOLD B., MAJOR (O-171093) A.G.D.

Age: 59

Home address: Brooklyn, New York

Source: 2nd Service Command

Civilian Experience: Engineer for Telephone & Telegraph Company; Consulting Engineer for various firms, 1920-29; Sales Consultant, Bankers Utilities Company, Steel Products Corporation, 1929-40.

Military Experience: Officer's Reserve Corps since 1922. Entered on Extended Active Duty, August 24, 1941.

Education: B.S. in E.E., M.I.T., 1903; 1 year, personnel administration, New York University, 1921.

WATERS, DANIEL, MAJOR (O-414206) AC

Age: 51

Home address: Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Source: Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Experience: Legal Adviser, Advised American corporations on legality of Foreign Concessions & contracts from standpoint of local laws & was based in France, Spain, Chile, Uruguay, Poland & China, 1926-32; Counsel or Senior Attorney, in State Department advised and prepared memorials for International tribunals; Financial Aide to government of Persia.

Military Experience: World War I, 1 year, 11 months, 1st Lt., Air Corps, Entered on Extended Active Duty, April 24, 1942.

Education: LL.B, 1921, Law & Finance, George Washington, Post-graduate work, law, Columbia, 1925.

WAGNER, RICHARD F., MAJOR (S-1060) ASC

Age: 57

Home Address: Lynchburg, Virginia

Source: Civilian

Civilian Experience: Director of Public Works, Directed Organization of Public Works Department & Water Utility, Supervising Design & Construction of Engineering, Works in connection therewith.

Military Experience: None Entered on Active Duty, October 13, 1942.

Education: B.S., 1909, Civil Engineering, Virginia Military Institute; Post-graduate work, Virginia Military Institute, 1911.

WATSON, JAMES ARTHUR, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-3326) Infantry.

Age: 59

Home address: Route 8, Box 177, San Antonio, Texas.

Source: San Antonio General Depot, San Antonio, Texas.

Civilian Experience: Regular Army.

Military Experience: W.Va.N.G., 1911-20; Regular Army 1920-1937 (retirement); Active duty June, 1940, Q.M.C. 18 December, 1941; World War I, 3 years, 11 months, AEF; graduate Comm. & Gen'l Staff School, 1926.

Education: Marietta College, Ohio, 1 year; Andover Academy, 1 year, 1899 and 1900.

WEINSTEIN, LEWIS HYMAN, MAJOR (S-1303) A.S.C.

Age: 37

Home Address: 92 Colborne Road, Brighton, Boston, Mass.

Source: Civilian

Military Experience: None.

Civilian Experience: Extensive general practice of law, but especially municipal corporations as Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of Boston, and General Counsel of Boston Housing Authority; public relations work; substitute instructor mathematics.

Education: A.B., major in mathematics, Harvard, 1927; LL.B., Harvard, 1930.

WILSON, RAY WALKER, MAJOR (S-112) A.S.C.

Age: 49

Home address: 700 West 47th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Source: Civilian.

Civilian Experience: Long training and experience in all aspects of local and state governmental work as Assistant City Manager, Kansas City, Mo., and Civic Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

Military Experience: World War I, one year, two months, 1st Lieutenant; Entered on active duty Sept. 9, 1942; Graduate: Ordnance School, 1917; Officers' Trg School, for Ord. 1918; Ord. Field Service School, 1918; Ord. Field Serv. School, 1919.

Education: A.B., economics, University of Illinois, 1920.

WILSON, GEORGE STEELE, JR., LIEUTENANT COLONEL (O-239760) Infantry.

Age: 36

Home Address: 2327 Broadway, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Source: The School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Va.

Civilian Experience: General practice of law; exchange and management of real estate.

Military Experience: Officers' Reserve Corps since 1927; Entered on extended active duty Nov. 27, 1940; Graduate: Infantry School, 1933; Comm. & Gen'l Staff School, 1941.

Education: A.B., major in English, Indiana University, 1927; LL.B., Indiana University, 1929.

WOODROW, FITZWILLIAM MC M. COLONEL, F.A. (O- 113801)

Age: 57

Home Address: Columbia, S.C.

Source: 3rd S.C.

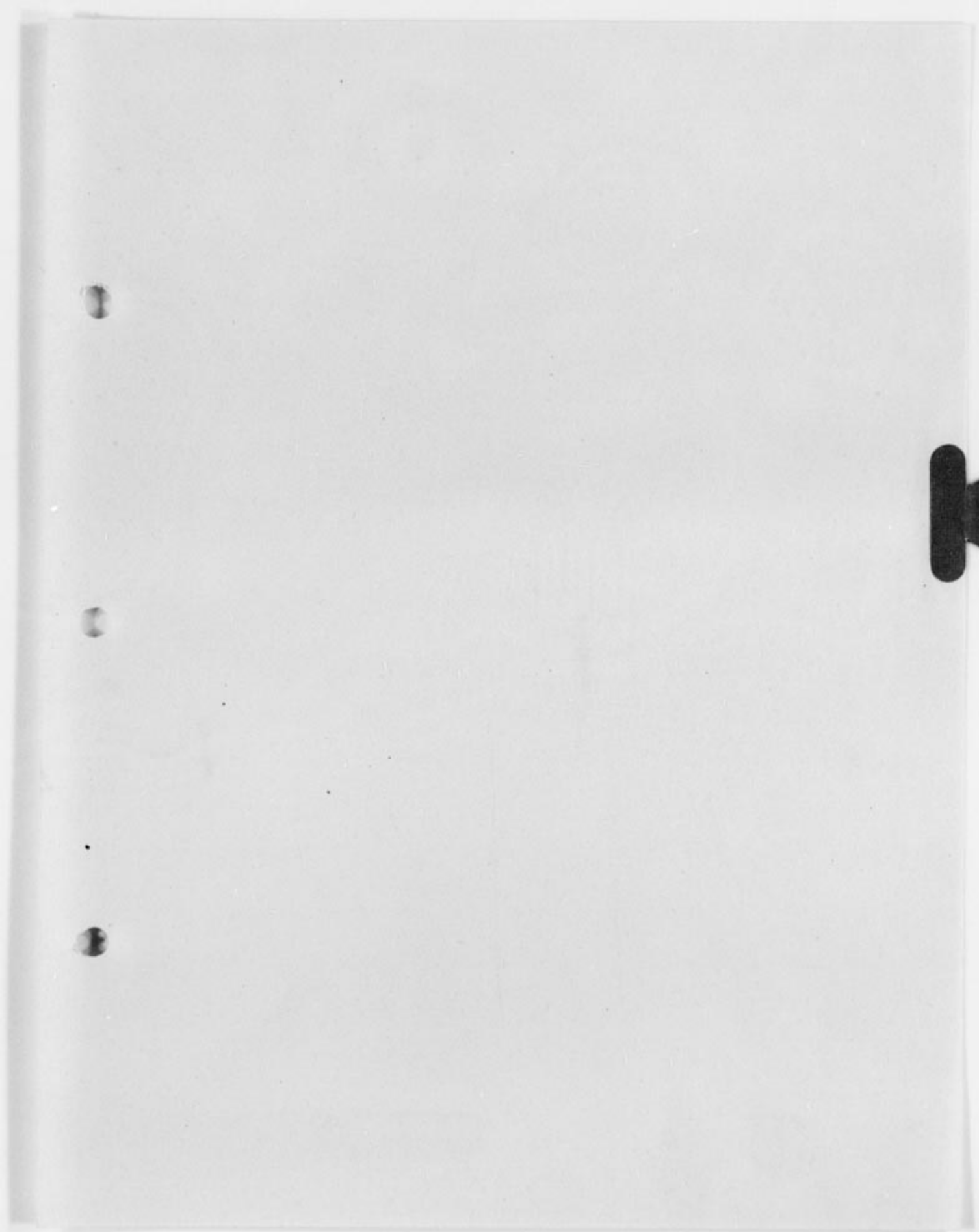
Civilian Experience: Examiner with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.
Conducted hearings and prepared reports; examiner in
valuation and rate proceedings 1935-1942

Military Experience: World War I. 1 yr. 8 mos. Captain F.A. Organized Res-
erves since World War. Entered on Extended Active Duty
Sept 5, 1942.

Education: A.B. 1913 Princeton University; LLB 1916 Georgetown University.

Total Army Officers--85

Total A. S. C. -----23



Biographical List

Staff and Faculty

Brigadier General Cornelius W. Wickersham, A.U.S.

Commandant

Graduate of Harvard College, 1906; Harvard Law School (cum laude), 1909; Lawyer, member of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft; former president Joint Conference on Legal Education in the State of New York; member of the Council and Executive Committee, American Law Institute; active in organization of the American Legion; also in Military Training Camps Association Committees for the Selective Service Act; former Chairman, Committee on Legal Education; New York State Bar Association; veteran of the Mexican Border and World War I; active in the Officers' Reserve Corps; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, First Army, 1940 to 1941; Brigadier General, A.U.S., January 20, 1942; D.S.M.; Legion of Honor (France).

Colonel Frank H. Hastings, C.A.C.

Assistant Commandant

Graduate of Indiana University, A.B., 1917; Entered U. S. Army April 15, 1917, Second Lieutenant; Coast Artillery School, Battery Officers Course, 1928, Field Officers Course, 1932; Army Industrial College, 1937; Executive Officer, Army Industrial College, 1938-42.

Lieutenant Colonel Hardy C. Dillard, A.U.S.

Director of Instruction

Graduate, United States Military Academy (1924), University of Virginia Law School; former Assistant Dean, University of Virginia Law School and Director, Institute of Public Affairs; Editorial Board, Virginia Quarterly Review; Professor of Law, University of Virginia. See Who's Who, page 2434.

Mr. Jesse I. Miller

Associate Director of Instruction

Graduate, University of Kentucky (1912); and University of Kentucky Law School; former Assistant Solicitor, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Aide-de-Camp, Major General E. H. Crowder, and Major, Judge advocate, 1919-20; Military attache and umpire, Nicaraguan presidential elections 1920; executive director, National Labor Board 1933-34; Author, "Spirit of Selective Service" (with Major General E. H. Crowder). See Who's Who, page 1551.

In Charge of Instruction and Advisors in Basic Courses

Colonel Cuthbert P. Stearns, Cavalry

Army Organization and Staff Functions

Graduate, United States Military Academy (1909), The Cavalry School, Command and General Staff School, Army War College; former instructor, United States Military Academy; Chief of Staff of 1st Cavalry Division 1938; commanded 5th United States Cavalry 1939-40; Chief of Staff, Sixth Division 1940-41; served on War Department General Staff 1931-35. Awarded D.S.M. for service in last war.

Colonel Lewis K. Underhill, Infantry

Legal Instruction and Military
Government (General)

Graduate, University of California, United States Military Academy (1913), Command and General Staff School; Battalion Commander and Staff Course, Infantry School; former instructor, United States Military Academy, R.O.T.C., University of California, Command and General Staff School (1936-40).

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Shipman Andrews, A.U.S.

Liaison

Graduate, Yale University (1909), University of Columbia Law School; former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Director of War Transactions Section of Department of Justice; Captain 151st Field Artillery, FA Brig., U.S.A., 1917-18; Counsel, Syracuse Charter Commission; Dean, Syracuse University College of Law. See Who's Who, page 205.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Harris, A.U.S.

Public Administration

Graduate, University of Kansas (1918) and Ph. D., University of Chicago; former Director of Research, President's Committee on Administrative Management; Director of Research, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council, 1935-39; Member, President's Committee on Selective Service, 1940-41; 2nd Lt., Air Service, U.S.A., in World War; author of various works on public administration; Professor of Political Science, University of California. See Who's Who, page 1010.

Major Henry Rowell, A.S.C.

Area Course

Graduate, Yale University (B.S., 1926) (Ph. D., 1932); Student, American Academy in Rome and the University of Munich; Director of Summer Session at American Academy in Rome (1937-39); Member, Yale Dura Archaeological expedition in Syria, 1929-31; former Member, Faculty, Yale University; author of numerous articles in French, German and English; Professor of Latin, Johns Hopkins University.

Special Courses

Professor Arnold Wolfers

Area Course

Native of Switzerland, Citizen of United States; Graduate, University of Zurich (LL.B., 1917), University of Giessen (Ph.D., 1924) (honorary degrees, Yale and Mount Holyoke); former Professor, University of Berlin and Director, Berlin Institute of Politics; Author, "England and France Between Two Wars", and of many other works; General Rapporteur, International Studies Conference, League of Nations, London, 1933; Professor of International Relations and Master of Pierson College, Yale University.

Mr. Hugh Borton

Area Course

Graduate of Haverford College (1926) and of Columbia University and University of Leyden; Student, Graduate History Department, Tokyo Imperial University; Author, "Japan Since 1931"; Editor, The Far Eastern Quarterly; former Assistant Professor of Japanese at Columbia University; Division of Special Research, Department of State.

Supervisor

The Provost Marshal General

Major General Allen W. Gullion

B.S., A.B., LL.B., LL.D. (3 institutions), U. S. representative at three international conferences (Geneva, Luxemburg, Havana), Judge Advocate 3rd Corps France and Germany, 1918, NRA Administrator Hawaiian Territory 1933-35, Graduate West Point, C. & G.S. School, Army War College, Navy War College, D.S.M. (world War), veteran Philippine and Mexican campaigns; former Judge Advocate General. Who's Who, page 966.

*Staff Assistants

Captain John C. Heidenreich, Infantry

Supply Officer

Graduate, Small Arms School, Camp Perry, Ohio, 1918; commissioned First Lieutenant, 1918; Captain, Infantry, December 30, 1930; Inspector Instructor, Civilian Conservation Corps, 1937-1939.

Captain Peter Sorensen, A.G.D.

Personnel Adjutant

Graduate of Military Schools at Elsinore, Denmark, 1907; Graduate, Small Arms School, Camp Perry, Ohio, 1918; Graduate, Provost Marshal General School, 1942; commissioned Captain, Infantry, June, 1917; Chief Clerk, Judge Advocate General's Department, 1928-41.

Captain Albert W. Abbott, Cavalry

Headquarters Commandant

Graduate of Washington College of Law; Assistant Executive and Personnel Officer, Provost Marshal General's Office.

Lieutenant Richard M. Welling, A.U.S.

Assistant Secretary

Graduate, University of Virginia Law School; Assistant Professor of Law and Librarian, University of Virginia.

*Staff Assistants have no instructional duties.



List of Outside Lecturers

First Course

List of Outside Lecturers

First Course

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Professor Garrard Glenn University of Virginia	Nature and Scope of Military Government Considered Historically	May 12
Professor Charles Cheney Hyde Columbia University	International Law and Military Government	May 12, 13, 14, 15
Colonel Archer L. Lerch Deputy Provost Marshal General	The Provost Marshal General and Military Police	May 18
Professor Philip C. Jessup Columbia University	International Law and Military Government	May 18, 19, 21, 22
Colonel Meriwether Smith Office of the Provost Marshal General	Experiences in Military Government	June 3
Dr. David A. Lockmiller President, University of Chattanooga	Experiences in Military Government	June 8
Major General E. A. Kreger Former Judge Advocate General of the Army	Experiences in Military Government	June 9
Mr. Milton M. Brown Former Member, Commission for Relief in Belgium	Comparative Experiences in Military Government	June 10
Mr. F. K. Hoehler Executive Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois	Public Welfare Administration	June 11
Mr. Channing Page President, Metoloy Corp.; Captain and Civil Affairs Officer, Rhineland Occupation	Experiences in Military Government	June 11, 12
Colonel James A. Morrisette Office of the Judge Advocate General	Experiences in Military Government	June 12

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Mr. Thomas Barber Major and Civil Affairs Officer, Rhineland Occupation	Experiences in Military Government	June 11, 12
Colonel Archibald King Office of the Judge Advocate General	Organization of Military Government	June 15
Mr. Donald Stone Associate Director, Bureau of the Budget	Principles of Adminis- tration	June 17
Lieutenant Warren Hunsberger (U.S.N.), Board of Economic Warfare	Comparative Experiences in Military Government	June 18
Mr. Rifat Tirana British Empire Division, Board of Economic Warfare	Comparative Experiences in Military Government	June 18
Lt. Col. John W. Coulter War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	June 19
Messrs. D. Pinckney, J.E. Spencer and R.J. Moore Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	June 19
Dr. Raphael Lemkin Duke University and Board of Economic Warfare	Comparative Experiences in Military Government	June 22, 23, 24
Captain Robert L. Clifford War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	June 22
Mr. Maurice Halperin Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	June 23
Mr. Frank Herring Associate Director, National Resources Planning Board	Public Works	June 25
Professor Max Lerner Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts	Foreign Political Philosophies	June 25, 26
Mr. James G. Vail American Friends Service Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.	General Relief Problems	June 26

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Professor William Y. Elliott Harvard University	Atlantic Charter	June 29
Dr. Clarence Ridley Director, International City Managers Assoc., Chicago, Ill.	Techniques of Management	June 29, 30
Lt. Col. J. Rodrigo War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	June 30
Mr. Richard P. Stebbins, Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	July 1
Professor David Wright University of Virginia	Fiscal Problems	July 2
Professor Nicholas J. Spykman Yale University	Geopolitics.	July 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Mr. Wilfrid Fleisher New York Herald Tribune, Washington, D. C.	Foreign Political Philosophies	July 3
Dr. Karl Brandt Special Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	Food Distribution	July 8
Dr. Owen Lattimore Johns Hopkins University	Far Eastern Problems	July 9
Major W. I. Goodwin, U.S.A. War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	July 14
Dr. Jan Hostie University of Michigan; formerly Secretary-General, Central Com- mission for Rhine Navigation	European Transportation Problems	July 15
Mr. Sherman Kent Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	July 15
Colonel John C. Moore, Signal Corps, Eastern Defense Command	Communications	July 17
Lieutenant H. R. Snyder, War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	July 22

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Mr. Philip W. Ireland University of Chicago	Special Area	July 22, 23
Colonel T. Robbins, Commandant British Intelligence School	The British Politico- Military School	July 22
Major Henry H. Cumming War Department, M.I.D.	Special Area	July 23
Dr. Lewis Lorwin Consultant, National Resources Planning Board	Labor Problems in Military Government	July 24
Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Taylor, War Department, M.I.D.	Special Area	July 29, 30
Dr. Amry Vandebosch Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	July 29, 30
Dr. Robert K. Gooch Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	August 4
Mr. Rudolph Winnacker Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	August 6
Mr. Ernest Griffith Library of Congress	Foreign Contacts	August 12
Professor Carl Friedrich Harvard University	Comparative Admin- istration	August 12
Mr. Holden Furber Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	August 13
Mr. Douglas Miller Office of War Information	Commercial Problems in Military Government	August 17
Mr. Conyers Read Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	August 19

List of Outside Lecturers

Second Course

List of Outside Lecturers

Second Course

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Professor David Wright Economics Department, University of Virginia	Banking and Monetary Problems	Oct. 6, 14
Professor Simeon E. Leland Head, Department of Economics, University of Chicago	Taxation	Oct. 6, 7
Mr. Rifat Tirana British Empire Division, Board of Economic Warfare	Experiences in Military Government	Oct. 7
Captain N. E. Towson Former Member, Treasury Depart- ment; War Department, M.I.S.	Banking and Monetary Problems	Oct. 8
Lt. Col. Frederick Wiener Office of the Judge Advocate General	Liaison in Special Area	Oct. 8
Mr. Cyrus H. Peake Faculty, Columbia University; Board of Economic Warfare	Experiences in Military Government	Oct. 9
Mr. Rudolph Winnacker Faculty, Nebraska University; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 13
Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy Foreign Policy Association, New York, New York.	Observations on Military Government	Oct. 15
Mr. Sherman Kent Faculty, Yale University; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 15, 16
Mr. Carl Chatters Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago, Illinois	Financial Records and Accounting	Oct. 19, 20

<u>VISITING LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Dr. Philip W. Ireland Faculty, University of Chicago; Division of Special Research, Department of State	Special Area	Oct. 21
Lt. Harry R. Snyder, War Department, M.I.S.	Special Area	Oct. 21
Mr. Charles O. van der Plas The Netherlands Information Bureau, New York, New York	Special Area	Oct. 21
Dr. Amry Vanienbosch Head, Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky	Special Area	Oct. 22
Mr. George Fort Milton Historian; Consultant, Bureau of the Budget	Experiences in Military Government	Oct. 26
Professor Edwin E. Witte Head, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin	Labor Problems in Military Government	Oct. 26, 27
Dr. David A. Lockmiller President, University of Chattanooga	Experiences in Military Government	Oct. 27, 28
Mr. Oscar J. Falnes Faculty, New York University; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 29
Mr. William Spoelhof Faculty, University of Chicago; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 29
Dr. Robert K. Gooch Faculty, University of Virginia; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 30
Mr. Robert Blum Faculty, Yale University; Office of Strategic Services	Special Area	Oct. 30



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WAR DEPARTMENT
The School of Military Government
Charlottesville, Va.

FIRST COURSE
(May - August, 1942)

OUTLINE OF CURRICULUM

I Introduction and orientation: text material and bibliography.

Distinquishing military law, martial law and military government; clarifying the nature, scope and general phases of the latter; outlining the general objectives of the course.

II The organization and operation of the War Department and the Army.

A general outline of the organization of the War Department; military organization (tactical and territorial); relation of the War Department to the Army; official correspondence, etc.

III The international law of military government.

The relevant conventions; the rules of land warfare; growth and general survey.

IV The American regulations.

A survey and study of War Department regulations (FM 27-5), presenting the basic policies and mechanics of military government.

V American experiences in military government.

Study of illustrative techniques in previous experiences. Application to objectives in: (1) liaison in friendly situations and (2) the Atlantic Charter.

VI Other experiences.

The experiences and practices of other countries in military government.

VII Public administration.

General principles of public administration, including local and state government; public finance; public health and sanitation; communications; utilities and public works; education; public safety; public welfare; economic problems.

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VIII Introduction to politico-military backgrounds.

Discussing American Constitutional Government, the Atlantic Charter, Nazi ideology and other political philosophies.

IX Politico-military backgrounds--general.

Races and racial theories; general or comparative historical geography; geo-politics.

X Politico-military backgrounds--special. (Three selected political or geographical areas)

Political histories; economic histories; systems of government; social psychology; geography; legal systems.

XI Liaison.

Liaison functions; correlation of problems of military government and friendly liaison. Study of selected areas and special features relating thereto.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

1. Lectures and lecture discussions.
2. Committee Work.--Preparation of proclamations, ordinances, general orders, etc., organization and operation of military commissions and provost courts (moot court); requisitions; special group studies and research (with reports to full student body) on selected situations involving particular areas.
3. Individual research and study.
4. Problems and tests.
5. Committee reports on plans for the civil administration of specified areas.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

SECOND COURSE
(September - December, 1942)

OUTLINE OF CURRICULUM

I Introduction and Orientation.

Outline of objectives of course; explanation of problem technique.

II Army Organization and Staff Functions.

Army organization, correspondence and orders; command and staff functions; theatres of operations; modern tactics.

III Legal instruction (General).

International law and the rules of land warfare; practice of military tribunals, including jurisdiction and procedure. (Moot Court).

IV Military Government (General).

Law of military government, including relevant provisions of FM 27-10; distinguishing military law, martial law and military government; organization and practice of military government, including a survey and study of the basic policies and principles of military government and study of War Department manual (FM 27-5).

V Military Government (Experiences).

A study of past and present experiences and practices of the United States and of other countries.

VI Public Administration.

General principles of public administration; public works and utilities; taxation; financial records of occupied areas; banking and monetary problems; public health; education; public safety; communications; public welfare; relief and rationing; labor and employment; public relations and propaganda.

OUTLINE OF CURRICULUM

VII Liaison.

A study of the relations between the Army and the civilian population in non-hostile areas.

VIII Introduction to politico-military backgrounds.

Contrasting political philosophies; comparative religions; principles of colonial administration; races and racial theories; psychological factors; geopolitics.

IX Politico-military backgrounds -- Principal Areas.

Analysis of the strategic, geographic, economic, social and psychologic factors present in the three major enemy countries with emphasis on problems which are apt to confront armies of occupation.

X Politico-military backgrounds -- Special Areas.

Analysis of the strategic, geographic, economic, social and psychologic factors present in a number of special areas.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

1. Lectures with discussions.
2. Lecture conferences with individual analyses of hypothetical problems.
3. Committee work. Preparation of proclamations, ordinances, general orders, etc.; organization and operation of military government under various contingencies; group problem solutions including plans for the civil administration of specific areas with presentations to the class and criticisms by class and faculty.
4. Individual research and study.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

SYNOPSIS OF QUALIFICATIONS,

1st and 2nd CLASSES, SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

1. The current class includes a former governor of Colorado, former members of four state legislatures (Minnesota, Florida, Kansas and Nebraska); and a former member of Congress; Superintendent of Public Works at Birmingham; Tennessee Relief Administrator; Chairman of Public Service Commission of New Mexico; senior sanitarian of Department of Health of Alabama; State Administrator, National Youth Administration, Massachusetts; Chief of Income and Franchise Division, Mississippi; Mayor of Annapolis (also president, Maryland League of Municipalities); City Attorney of Salt Lake City; Professor of Public Health at Yale; President of the Missouri State Teachers Association; Director of Personnel of Kentucky; Deputy Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs (China 20 years); Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Michigan; Director of Public Works and Utilities of Lynchburg; and Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston. There are also, of course, engineers, sanitary and fiscal experts, lawyers, etc.
2. The class also includes seven (7) graduates of the Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth (including short courses) and one of the War College; a Rhodes Scholar; one or two school principals, one confidential assistant to the Governor of New York from 1932 to 1933. There are, of course, numerous college graduates.
3. The first class included the Lieutenant Governor of Alabama (former Attorney General of that state); former Director of Law of Knoxville, Tennessee; Superintendent of Parks at Portland, Oregon; President of the Reserve Officers Association (also former member of the School Board of Milwaukee); Chairman of the City Council of Portland, Maine; Director of Sales Taxes in Arizona; former Division Engineer with the Chinese Government; graduates of Leavenworth; graduate of the War College and others with worth while experiences in life.

