

HEADQUARTERS XX CORPS
APO 340 U. S. ARMY

CG
XX Corps
340

Report of Operations
01-31 August 1945

01 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

Unit	Rel'd From	Atch'd To or Revert To
112 Car Co, 1st Auto Regt (Fr)	XX Corps	TUSA
UNRRA Team UN-305	TUSA	XX Corps (14 Armd Div)
UNRRA Team UN-306	"	XX Corps (9 Inf Div)
UNRRA Team UN-308	"	XX Corps (71 Inf Div)

b. No change.

c. Units alerted; Alert orders and all movement orders on 36 FA Bn (155 G) cancelled.

G-4. In addition to the several convoys cleared and requests for accommodations processed there arose on this date the question of the disposition of 20,000 gallons of methyl alcohol located in the 80th Infantry Division area. Unwittingly, civilians were drinking the alcohol and serious internal results were caused. The request on the part of the division to destroy the alcohol was refused. Instead they were instructed to increase the guard on the dump and to keep the guard alert. The survey for a Cooks and Bakers School continued. Numerous requests to appoint Purchasing and Contracting Officers were processed.

02 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

Unit	Rel'd From	Atch'd To or Revert To
AA AW Inst Team 13	44 AAA Brig	TUSA
AA AW Inst Team 16	TUSA	XX Corps (44 AAA Brig)

G-4. Permission was granted to the 44th AAA Brigade to dismantle DP shacks in their own area and to be set up elsewhere also in their own area. This was one for the purpose of consolidation. A survey was instituted to determine the feasibility of bringing the balance of the 551 AAA Bn into the lake area for the purpose of performing occupational duties. A list of scrap dumps was sent to G-4, TUSA. Additional information on divisional scrap dumps continued to come in to this section and additional requests to appoint Purchasing and Contracting Officers were processed.

03 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
FOR THE DOWNGRADING COMMITTEE 12 Feb 46

JAN 16 1946

86 37

G-3. No change.

G-4. The detailed accommodations report required by the Commanding General was slowly being consolidated here from the reports received from the divisions. Delinquent units were reminded to submit their reports immediately. The Ordnance Officer was informed by this section of the location of several new 88 mm guns in ROSENHEIM which might prove useful for research. All units in the area were informed that the use of unauthorized captured vehicles would cease and these vehicles would be turned into the nearest ordnance collecting point. The reports on the number of horses being used for recreational purposes by the various units in Corps area requested previously were received.

04 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

G-3. a. Change in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atchd To or Revert To</u>
PI Team 50	XX Corps	USFET
PI Team 54	"	"
PI Team 61	"	"
551 AAA AW Bn (Mbl)	XX Corps (G-5)	3d Cav Gp

G-4. Reports on German Service Units were received and submitted to Third Army. Units requesting information on procurement were informed that their intended actions were against regulations. These concerned the procurement of stationery with Regimental Crest and the procurement of Regimental insignia. Instructions were issued for the administrative move of the 211th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit to METZ; and three convoys for the 14th Armored Division were cleared to NURNBURG. The divisions were notified once again about the redelegation of authority to approve accommodations in their own area. It was apparent that the TWX sent out on the subject had not reached all parties concerned. The inspection of alerted units continued.

05 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

G-3. No change.

G-4. Investigation was instituted on the reported looting of ten cameras from a camera factory in Corps Artillery area. Information given out in this week's Weekly Directive stating that all units desiring to change their Class I and III supply points would first receive permission to do same from the Corps Quartermaster.

06 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 07 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atchd To or Revert To</u>
UNRRA Team 109	XX Corps	TUSA

Aug 75

G-4. Request for additional accommodations by units in the Corps lake area were, for the most part, refused, especially in cases where the unit wanted to move out German civilians from their homes. They were informed that the army ruling prohibited such an action when there were public buildings available for use, and when the presence of the unit in the vicinity was not essential to current operations. Trucks were dispatched and convoys cleared for the 645th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 54 AAA Brigade. Each division and Brigade were ordered to turn in all captured enemy vehicles to Military Government and to report the number of vehicles transferred. All units were notified that they were to stay off Highway 85 because of artillery firing being conducted in that area. The 6th Armored Group was inspected this date by this section. All units being redeployed by train were instructed to carry with them enough water to last the trip.

07 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. Intelligence and Security: The month of August opened inauspiciously enough; the first week disclosed no new developments on resistance movements. Civilian crimes increased, the more significant reports totalling 20; none was of security interest except possibly for the one involving the illegal transportation of mail across the AUSTRIAN border. There were four cases of severance of communications, all of which appeared deliberate; three incidents of probably accidental explosions, none involving military personnel; and two small caches of explosives were discovered in civilian homes, but there was no indication they were intended for use against troops. Though mutual cooperation on Border Control continued with USFA and French forces, problems still remained, such as lack of high level policy coordination, lack of proper dissemination of information, and the large number of attempted illegal crossings, whether deliberate, innocent, or the result of improper or forged documents.

b. Relations with Civilian Population: The belief that the RUSSIANS were to occupy BAVARIA was still current on 7 August marking the third week of its continuance. CIC at this time made a survey of POLISH DPs in Landkreis MUHLDORF with the result that it was estimated that of about 5,100 POLES there only 1,000 wanted to return to POLAND. The reasons expressed for this lack of desire to return home were (1) the unstable political situation in POLAND, (2) fear of being sent to RUSSIA as forced labor, and (3) the acute shortage of food, fuel and housing in POLAND as well as the chaotic economic situation there.

In the week ending 7 August a very high incidence of crime, including seven murders, was reported. At least 16 cases of robbery or looting were reported and eight of them were traced to DPs with the majority of the remainder also believed to be the work of this category of offender. The announcement of the atomic bomb, Russia's declaration of war on JAPAN and the speeches of General EISENHOWER and MONTGOMERY coupled with JAPAN's offer of surrender had a terrific impact on German thought and public opinion.

According to informants, the talks broadcast by General EISENHOWER and General MONTGOMERY inspired in the German people a trust that the Allies had ceased to regard them as a criminal race and would permit them to rebuild GERMANY. Especial interest was provoked by the statement that in the future political parties would be allowed to form. Although a certain group announced its intention to abstain from all political thought, lest backing of the wrong party bring them into concentration camps, the greater part of the population evidenced preference for one of five potential political groups.

The BAVARIAN FOLK PARTY, an outgrowth of the old Centrum, numerically strongest, was composed mainly of farmers, was under the domination of the Church, and in rural communities had the support of the village priests. A compromise between left and right, this party offered the greatest apparent political safety to a people afraid both of Nazism and Communism. The LABOR PARTY, second in strength, a vestige of the old Social Democrats, composed largely of the lower classes, favored a close alliance of workers without connection with Communism. The GERMAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY third in strength, with a probable platform of free elections, free meetings, free press, and protection of the middle class, was composed of shopkeepers, business interests, and professional men. The INDEPENDENT SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, favoring the lower classes but more radical than the LABOR PARTY, inclined toward Communism but scorned the Communistic label. COMMUNISM, reported a few weeks before as the strongest political group, declined in popularity and at the time of the report was rated as the weakest of the five groups. The Nazi element in the area avoided political discussion, but it was believed that it would finally be absorbed by the German Democrats, the Bavarian Folk Party, and the Communist Party. An article in the MUNICH FREIES WORT of 4 August 1945, in which a worker attacked a burgemeister's statement that churches must be rebuilt before homes, indicated the cleavage between the Labor Party and the Bavarian Folk Party. It should be emphasized that all these political groups, with the possible exception of the Communists favored and anticipated a Bavarian Free State. It should also be emphasized that these so-called parties were still in an embryonic state, no evidence having been obtained of formal establishment or political meeting.

The announcement of the atomic bomb and its effect greatly enhanced American prestige, changing overnight the general opinion that America by military necessity was acceding to all demands made by RUSSIA. It became the popular belief that AMERICA, with the new weapon, holds the whip hand, that RUSSIA declared war on JAPAN as a direct consequence of knowledge of the atomic bomb, and that the resultant foreshortening of the war in the Pacific Theater would cause AMERICA to place a new emphasis on her interests in EUROPE. The previous argument that AMERICA would have to cede her BAVARIAN occupation to RUSSIA in order to concentrate her effort in the Pacific no longer held, although a large section of the people still believed that an eventual RUSSIA occupation here was to be expected. The greatest effect of the atomic bomb was that it convinced the people that AMERICA is the mightiest of the Allied nations.

Informants warned that a potential group of malcontents is composed of the German soldiers who have returned from PW camps. These soldiers are disillusioned alike with the Party, the Army, and GERMANY'S prospects for the future. In the Army they learned to think of the Party as a civilian pawn of the Wehrmacht; in the prison camps they saw their officers selling decorations and promotions for tobacco, the entries being duly made in Soldbuchs. Now at liberty they say that in the PW camps they were badly fed, badly quartered, and abused by the Allies, who are bent upon total humiliation of the German people. These former soldiers, it is alleged, having lost either the capacity or the will to work, may easily become the victims of rabble rousers and constitute a serious threat to the political peace of GERMANY.

The extent to which the Nazi Party has fallen into public disrepute can be gauged by the interest in the NUREMBERG trials of War Criminals. In general, the people looked forward to these proceedings as a satisfaction of their desire for vengeance on the Nazi leaders whom they blame for GERMANY'S present plight. Death, they frequently point out to AMERICAN personnel, is too easy a sentence for such criminals, since death during the Nazi terror and during the six years of the war became a family byword with no associations of guilt or punishment.

A popular recommendation was that Nazi chiefs be forced to work under concentration camps conditions for the rest of their lives and that the German people, swindled by these leaders, be allowed to witness their degradation and disintegration.

One of the strangest things about the public temper, an informant pointed out, is its complete apathy to the fact that GERMANY has lost a war, in contrast to the bitterness felt by the German people after the last war. This lack of national pride is credited to the machinations of the Party that, long before the capitulation, induced the greater number of GERMANS to feel that military defeat was to be preferred to the perpetuity of Naziism. Whether this attitude arose from political sincerity or from an intent toward special pleading is debatable, but evidence from several different quarters indicated that there is little grief on the score of national honor, however great may be the concern over the economic consequences of the defeat.

A common and increasingly vehement complaint was that the AMERICANS do not sufficiently discriminate between non-Party members, Party members by compulsion, and Party members by choice and inner enthusiasm. Lack of railroad facilities, restrictions on travel, and other limiting of privileges were blamed on the Nazi percentage of the population, and many citizens believed that if a showdown were finally made, the three groups being strictly defined, a more just apportionment of privilege and punishment could be leveled by the AMERICANS. A scheme proposed to this office and endorsed by several persons, including some Party members, was that all persons in a given community be required by the community to give full information regarding their association with the Party. From this information the community would prepare three lists for publication: A Golden List for persons in no way associated with the Party; A Silver List for those who were compelled to enter for economic reasons but who took no active part; and a Black List for those who joined early, sought office, or exhibited enthusiasm. The lists would be published with an invitation for any person to come forward with evidence calculated to move another individual from one list to another. After a suitable period for denunciations of this sort, a revised set of lists would be drawn up with a precise statement of the civil rights to be enjoyed by the three categories. For instance, persons on the Golden List would be permitted free travel, use of the railroads, positions of public trust. Those on the Silver List could hold minor public positions, enjoy a restricted amount of travel, and be given the right of limited enterprise. Individuals on the Black List would be subject to absolute curtailment of all freedom beyond that necessary for the sustaining of life.

A possible palliative to untoward trust in the attitude above was supplied by an informant who said that only about ten percent of the GERMANS were absolutely honest and upright. Through twelve years of Hitlerism, he continued, people learned to lie, twist and simulate, in regard to authority, and they cannot be expected to meet AMERICAN authority with open-hearted sincerity. He cited several instances of how opportunistic GERMANS have "used" AMERICAN authority, through denunciations, rumors, or absolute falsehood, in order to acquire their neighbor's business, gain control of property, or settle an old grudge. In some towns, the Burgermeisters, politically unblemished but ethically corrupt, favored friends at the expense of the community's welfare and in so doing made little distinction between Party and non-Party. Nepotism was said to be commonly practiced. Partners in business or in property-holding denounced each other to secure complete control. Jealousy in regard to prestige motivated vague accusations that the rival was working "for the other side". "In a state where only ten percent of the people," he concluded, "are honest, the occupation authority must exercise a harsh discipline, even over its newly appointed officials who think that under the protection of Military Government they can use their power to their own selfish ends.

The extent to which dictatorship has become ingrained in the GERMAN people can be seen in the way in which the most petty officials adopt an arbitrary manner toward their neighbors and attempt to quiet criticism with the magic words, 'the American authorities'. In many a small town and village the burgermeister wields the whip of the dictator".

Despite complaints regarding shortages of fats, sugar, soap, and coal, the general feeling in relation to the coming winter was reported more optimistic than it formerly was. A good harvest, especially in potatoes, was expected. The fear of a RUSSIAN occupation entailing confiscation of all food this winter receded from the public mind. The chief malcontents among the GERMANS continued to be the discharged German soldiers, who, in general, show a reluctance to work and refuse to share the civilian trust in the American authorities.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
UNRRA Team 117	XX Corps	TUSA
Polish Contact Team No. 7	TUSA	XX Corps (10 Armd Div)
Polish Contact Team No. 21	TUSA	XX Corps (9 Inf Div)

b. No change.

c. Units alerted:

135 Engr C Bn - For Direct Redeployment on or after 15 August 1945.

G-4. The divisions were checked on the turn-in of enemy vehicles to Military Government and also the number of school buildings in each division area that were occupied by troops. The 71st Infantry Division was instructed to locate sufficient warehouses in AUGSBURG and vicinity to handle 1100 carloads of civilian goods (captured material), and all divisions were notified that they were to be prepared to accept varying quantities of scrap -- a total of 500 tons was being dumped in Corps area and it was to be spread out over the entire Corps area in existing dumps. Information was received on the number of schools being used by troops and transmitted to Third Army. The towns of HAUSHAM and SCHLIERSEE were placed off limits for all future billeting of troops. These towns contained large coal mines and all available accommodations were required by the miners who were being used there under control of the Corps Engineer. Investigation was started into the possibility of using the MURNAU Caserne for Ordnance troops and the transportation of fifty additional troops on the THIONVILLE-bound train was arranged for with Third Army. The divisions were notified of the exact amount of scrap they were to accept--the 14th Armored Division would get one hundred carloads at AMPFING and the 9th Infantry Division would get two hundred at AUBING. The Headquarters Commandant received permission to withdraw several desks from the BOLZWANG warehouse. The 71st Infantry Division agreed to accept six hundred fifty carloads of civilian goods and the balance was to be sent to Army Supply. Corps Artillery was notified of the reported action of the 5th Ranger Battalion destroying vehicles in an enemy vehicle motor pool.

08 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. No change.

G-4. Investigation showed that the APW Camp at MURNAU requested by the Ordnance Section was not available for billeting of United States troops. Arrangements were made for the 645th TD Battalion to pick up 8000 gallons of gasoline in MUNICH. All units were informed of the Third Army order saying that elementary schools would be released to civilians by 1 October where consistent with military necessity. The report of the looting of ten cameras in Corps Artillery area was sent to Third Army as well as several reports on German Service Units. Coordination was affected with the Ordnance Section to cover the G-4 Ordnance role in the XX Corps alert plan.

09 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
69 SG Co	XX Corps	XII Corps

G-4. Arrangements were made with the several divisions effected to transport the officers and men ordered to report to the 2nd Reinforcement Depot at VEVIERS. The units were told to make their own arrangements as far as possible. This section was prepared to furnish rail transportation. All units were notified that the dismantling of buildings in the Corps area was prohibited until approved by the Corps Engineer. Investigation was made into the reported dismantling of several buildings by DP's on the road from LANDSBERG to BUCHLOE. Several requests for the appointment of Purchasing and Contracting Officers were processed and this section inspected the 666th Medical Clearing Company prior to their redeployment.

10 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
211 SRMU	XX Corps	Com-Z

G-4. This section ordered guards to be placed on coal cars which would arrive in the TUTZING railroad station today. Several large convoys were cleared. Laundry facilities were arranged for the XX Corps Command School in FREISING with the 80th Infantry Division. Orders were issued to change the ultimate destination of 200 carloads of scrap from AUBING to ROTHENBACH. The 129th Ordnance Company was ordered to vacate the Messerschmitt plant in AUGSBURG. The Air Corps has priority on it and Third Army has ordered it be vacated. Headquarters Commandant was instructed to appoint a Fuel Economy Officer for this Headquarters. Chief of Staff was informed that the reported dismantling of buildings on the LANDSBERG-BUCHLOE road had been investigated and that the dismantling was stopped with very little damage done to the buildings.

11 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945

b. No change.

G-3. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
25 Cml Decon Co	XX Corps	Com Z
589 Mtr Amb Co	TUSA	XX Corps

G-4. Divisions were notified that all supplies of certain items of enemy material would be turned into the Captured Enemy Material Supply Point at MUNICH. This section approved the appointment of several Purchasing and Contracting Officers and sent the applications to the Finance Officer for record.

12 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. No change.

G-4. In addition to the various convoy clearances given this date, rail movements arranged and accommodations requests processed, the Chief of Staff was informed of the request of the 9th Infantry Division for priority in the occupation of the facilities of this headquarters in case of the XX Corps headquarters displaced to AUGSBURG as was contemplated.

13 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 14 August 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
645 TD Bn (SP)	9 Inf Div	6 Armd Gp

G-4. It was recommended to Third Army that the Theater Bakers and Cooks school be located in the Flak Caserne in AUGSBURG. The 48th Reinforcement Battalion which had requested that location would not be able to locate there if the Bakers and Cooks School was set up therein and Third Army was notified that Corps would help the Reinforcement Battalion find another Caserne. Arrangements were made to send Ordnance Inspectors down to the 44th Brigade upon the request of the Brigade for the same. The High School in WEILHEIM was reserved for the Corps Information and Education Officer. Information was issued to all units and printed in the Corps Headquarters Newspaper concerning the future shortage of Class A Clothing. Units were reminded of the necessity for caring for clothing and that in a short time all replacements would be of "B" grade. The request of the 48th Reinforcement Battalion for the ROSENHEIM Caserne was disapproved and forwarded to Third Army.

14 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. Intelligence and Security: The second week in August still disclosed no definite proof of the existence of any organization designed to act against military personnel. Two reports were received of vague resistance groups, one allegedly a werewolf outfit in the process of organization, the other self-styled "SS Mountaineers, Hochland", broadcasting to "faithful Nazis". DP depredations continued unabated, most of an ordinary criminal nature, and none involving more than a potential security threat; a small scale riot on 7 August by about 20 Polish DPs was broken up by MG and PM personnel. A search of two DP camps in KEMPTEN resulted in the confiscation of a number of weapons and the arrest of the persons concerned. Four cases of possible sabotage to military telephone lines were reported during the period. One incident occurred in which children were reported to have thrown glass and nails in the path of military vehicles. Six caches of weapons or ammunition which could have been used against occupation troops in the proper, or rather improper, hands, were discovered, one of them an elaborate store of explosives buried in the INGOLSTADT area. This particular cache was reported to have been prepared for use by the Werewolf, but no additional evidence to that effect was obtained. One case of a poorly arranged decapitating wire was reported. Another wire across a road was determined to have been placed by boys as a mischievous act against civilians.

b. No change.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
135 Engr C Bn	XX Corps	Com Z

b. No change.

c. Units alerted.

103 Infantry Division less Band alerted for movement. Availability date for Mvt from Third Army Area 24 August 1945. Personnel & MEE readiness date 5 September.

G-4. Trucks were dispatched to the Headquarters Commandant for the purpose of picking up both liquor rations and foot lockers. Reports continued to arrive concerning the turn in of enemy vehicles to Military Government and these were relayed to Third Army. Investigation of the winter housing program was made by this section -- several installations for DPs and PWs were inspected. All available and required supplies were released to the Corps Engineer for the purpose of getting the various coal mines in the area into operation. Several 14th Armored Division Convoys were cleared through to France for the purpose of turning in vehicles to the depots located there. Various other convoys for the 14th Armored Division and the 71st Infantry Division cleared. Irregular use of trucks on dispatch to the 1124th Engineer Group from the 3905 QM Truck Company was ordered stopped.

15 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.

G-3. No change.

G-4. This section obtained a release on a quantity of wire from a factory in INGOLSTADT for the purpose of manufacturing nails. Matters pertaining to the turn in of equipment by the 103d Division were cleared with Third Army and 103d Division was notified.

16 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.

G-3. No change.

G-4. Instructions were given to Corps Artillery to permit a Lieutenant from Third Army Signal Section carrying a signed pass from Colonel GERMAIN to transact business with the Arnold and Richter Camera Plant. This was in reference to the repair of about one dozen cameras and the removal of another dozen which had been previously submitted for repair. Movement orders were issued on the 64th Ordnance Ammunition Company and the advance party of the 103d Infantry Division was ordered to leave on the earliest practicable date. Instructions were given to the 103d Infantry Division on the balance of their move by rail and road clearance was given to II Corps for the move of the 65th Infantry Division into the 14th Armored Division Zone. Additional trucks were arranged for use of the 103d Infantry Division during their coming entraining operation. Additional inventories on enemy material dumps received and recorded.

17 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
1025 Engr Tdwy Br Co	XX Corps	Com Z

G-4. All divisions were notified that units being redeployed indirectly would now be required to have eight copies of the "Report of Equipment Authorized for Return to the United States". Details on the coming move of the 103d Infantry Division out of the area and the 65th Infantry Division into the area were ironed out.

18 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
10 Fld Hosp	XX Corps	

b. No change.

c. Units alerted:

14th Armd Division less Band and 514 CIC alerted, availability date for movement from Third Army area on or after 1 September. Personnel & MEE readiness date: 13 September 1945.

G-4. The location of the various civilian laundry facilities were ascertained from the Corps Quartermaster Section and this information was distributed to interested parties. The Engineer Section was instructed to draw a map showing the areas of responsibility of the Engineer Town Majors now working in the XX Corps Area. It was

brought to the attention of all units that pursuant to instructions from Third Army only Engineer Town Majors would issue the Form ETO SOP 60 for real estate acquired in the Third Army Area. Requests for these 6G's were to be processed through the Military Government Detachments in each Kreis.

19 August 1945

- G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.
- G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.
- G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
65 Inf Div	II Corps	XX Corps

- b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 65 Inf Div: Opened CP at GABERSEE (Z326498) at 191700. 259 Inf Regt CP opened at ERDING (Z095765) at 191330. Division initiated and continued movement into 14th Armd Div Area.

(2) 80 Inf Div: Initiated the relief of the 103 Inf Div of it's occupational duties in LANDSBERG, SCHWABMUNCHEN, KRUMBACH, MINDELHEIM, and ILLERTISSEN Landkreise.

G-4. The 80th Infantry Division requested permission to dismantle several buildings in their area and this was turned over to the Engineer Section for action. The 14th Armored Division was instructed not to turn the ammunition now located in the dumps in the 14th Armored Division area to the Ordnance Ammunition Depot. The ammunition dumps were to remain where they were. The 9th Traffic Reg Group was given permission to occupy the former 103d Infantry Division Command Post in SCHONDORFF after the request had been cleared with the 80th Infantry Division. It was noted in the Weekly Directive that all requests for production must be cleared through Theater Headquarters Production Control Branch.

20 August 1945

- G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.
- G-2. See report for 21 August 1945.
- G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
995 Engr Tdwy Br Co	TUSA	XX Corps (1107 Engr C Gp)
French Red Cross Team	XX Corps	TUSA

- b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 80 Inf Div: Completed relief of 103 Inf Div at 201700.

(2) 103 Inf Div: Initiated move to LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

G-4. Investigation was made, upon request of the 71st Infantry Division, as to when the British Transient Camp in the vicinity of ULM would close. However, there were no British Officers available who could make a definite statement. Investigation was also made on the part of the 80th Infantry Division to ascertain whether there would be tentage available for the 80th Division Artillery at the Hohenfels Artillery Range and what Class I and III point they would use.

The 80th Infantry Division was informed that there would be tentage available and the unit would use the Class I and III point at REGENSBURG. The Military Government Officer, Starnberg was ordered to put some security police on the buildings vacated by the 10th Field Hospital in Starnberg as those buildings would be needed for other units. Requests for changes in T/O and E's were forwarded to Third Army from several units which had already left the European Theater.

21 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. Intelligence and Security: Events of the third week of August held forth little to differentiate it from others. A few weapons and some ammunition were picked up, one wire cut, and one decapitating wire, the last possibly placed by children, were discovered, and an unknown assailant fired a shot at an American soldier. Normal civilian criminal activity continued. The fact that in theory or in truth, most of these crimes appear to be committed by DPs causes considerable resentment among the German populace. This and the trouble-causing powers of uncontrolled and vengeance-driven DPs constitute a potential sore spot that bodes ill for military authorities unless tightly kept in check. The arming of the German police force, being implemented in some cases, will change that body of men from an impotent group to a helpful and proper control group. An apparently spontaneous coalescence of formerHJ personnel, broken up by the arrest of some of its members, pointed up other problems, to wit, the keen possibility of the formation of previously unplanned resistance organizations because of idle hands, and the need for a youth program in Germany. These problems were stressed in reports to higher headquarters.

b. Relations with Civilian Population: The reopening of a civilian cinema about 21 August in AUGSBURG had a very good effect on the populace, as did the concerts also reestablished. The people were disappointed, however, because they saw only very old German films. They wanted American movies. Comments were also heard to the effect that our propoganda films were too subtle and did not match the heavy and deliberately obvious propoganda films to which the Germans were accustomed.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
1124 Engr C Gp	XX Corps	TUSA
288 Engr C Bn	1124 Engr C Gp	36 Engr C Gp
1271 Engr C Bn	"	"
548 Engr L Pon Co	"	"

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) Disposition of 80 Inf Div units which rel'd the 103 Inf Div are as follows: 313 FA Bn assumed control of ILLERTISSEN Kreis and the 319 Inf Regt assumed control of KRUMBACH, MINDELHEIM, SCHWABMUNCHEN and LANDSBERG Kreise. -

(2) 65 Inf Div completed movement into the 14 Armd Div area closing at 211725B.

(3) 103 Inf Div continued its movement to FRANCE.

G-4. A decision was obtained from Army to the effect that Third Army would not require the vacation of other than elementary schools for this coming winter. The divisions were informed of this. Changes in the road schedule of the 14th Armored Division were given

to the Division. The Corps Artillery Commanding General was informed that the Chief of Staff, Third Army, ordered ROSENHEIM Caserne be kept free of DPs until a location was obtained for the 48th Reinforcement Depot in Corps Area. If a location was not obtained the 48th Reinforcement Battalion would move into the ROSENHEIM Caserne. Train schedules were arranged for several trains to pull out of FELDAFING with Polish DPs. The 71st Infantry Division was informed that the Theater Bakers and Cooks school would not go into the Flak Caserne at AUGSBURG. The 71st Infantry Division asked for a decision as to whether the ARAS Caserne in AUGSBURG could be released to the 22nd TAC. This section approved the appointment of several Purchasing and Contracting Officers requested by the Engineer Section.

22 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
580 AAA AW Bn	XX Corps	TUSA

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 103 Inf Div continued movement to LE HAVRE, FRANCE.

c. The following units were alerted for movement to the Zone of the Interior:

Hq & Hq Btry, 5 FA Gp	Hq & Hq Btry, 112 AAA Gp
Hq & Hq Btry, 6 FA Gp	124 AAA Gun Bn
Hq & Hq Btry, 193 FA Gp	431 AAA AW Bn (Mbl)
Hq & Hq Btry, 204 FA Gp	441 AAA AW Bn (SP)
Hq & Hq Btry, 406 FA Gp	168 Cml SG Co
16 FA Obsn Bn	163 Cml SG Co
938 FA Gn (155 H)	Hq & Hq Det, 437 Med Bn
Hq & Hq Co 6 Armd Gp	674 Med Coll Co
746 Tank Bn	676 Med Coll Co
Hq & Hq Tr, 115 Cav Gp	

G-4. The 65 Infantry Division requested and received 50 trucks per day for 4 days starting on the 28th of the month. The 14th Armored Division was given permission to retain at least 200 2 1/2 ton trucks for the movement of the division to the assembly area. Changes in the details of the move of the 103 Infantry Division were made and issued to the Division. Permission to detonate several fused Teller mines was given to the 9th Infantry Division after the matter was checked with Third Army. Final movement instruction issued to the 14th Armored Division. The 22nd Smoke Generator Battalion was inspected by this section prior to their being redeployed.

23 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
2 Cml Mortar Bn	II Corps	XX Corps (44 AAA Brig)

G-4. Information was requested by the Military Government of WOLFRATSHAUSEN concerning the units which were billeted in the Kreis WOLFRATSHAUSEN. Requests was complied with.

Miscellaneous requests for convoy clearances and accommodations were handled.

24 August 1945

- G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.
- G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.
- G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
103 Inf Div (less Band)	XX Corps	Com Z
103 Inf Div Band	103 Inf Div	XX Corps
86 Engr Hv Pon Bn (less B Co)	TUSA	XX Corps (36 Engr C Gp)

- b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

103 Inf Div closed out of area at 240730 August 1945.

G-4. The 71st Infantry Division Ordnance Officer was instructed to place guards on 145 one ton trailers and 45 M10 trailers located in the 71st Division area, that were left by the 103 Infantry Division. These trailers were to be transported to KITZINGEN by the 71st Infantry Division. Horses and saddles arranged for by the Chief of Staff, XX Corps with the Chief of Staff, 14th Armored Division were picked up by 3d Cavalry Group on instructions from this section. Authority was given to the various divisions now being redeployed to turn over their serviceable but unneeded vehicles to the 9th Infantry Division. Request on the part of the 65th Infantry Division for vehicles was cancelled. An investigation was made of the Caserne held by Third Army Signal Troops in the vicinity of STEPHENSKIRCHEN with an eye towards placing some Corps Artillery Troops in there since the caserne was not being utilized to the fullest extent possible. Corps Artillery was informed that the 48th Reinforcement Battalion would definitely use the Caserne at ROSENHEIM, by order of the Third Army Chief of Staff. Preliminary movement instructions were given to the 5th Field Artillery Group, 6th Field Artillery Group, 674th and 667th Medical Collecting Companies and the 405th Field Artillery Group.

25 August 1945

- G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.
- G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.
- G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
2828 Engr C Bn	36 Engr C Gp	1139 Engr C Gp

G-4. Investigation into caserne at STEPHENSKIRCHEN disclosed that there was sufficient room for an artillery battalion in there with the Signal Troops and the Signal Troops would be willing to allow the Artillery to make use of that space. Notice in the Weekly Directive instructed all units requiring Enemy War Materials Inventory Lists to request them from this section.

26 August 1945

- G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.
- G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.
- G-3. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atchd To or Revert To</u>
106 AAA AW Bn	112 AAA Gp	24 AAA Gp
22 Cml SG Bn	"	"
AW Instr Team No. 4	XX Corps	Com Z

G-4. A discussion was held on the proposal to issue rations three days per week instead of five. This section as well as the Corps Quartermaster, the 9th and 71st Infantry Divisions thought it a better plan than was now in effect and Third Army was notified of the same. Third Army was informed that with the presence of the 48th Reinforcement Battalion in the ROSENHEIM Caserne there would be no room left for any Army Artillery units. Several additional units were alerted and movement instructions were issued to other units which had been alerted previously. The inspection of alerted units continued and reports submitted to the Chief of Staff Control Section for the same.

27 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. See report for 28 August 1945.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atchd To or Revert To</u>
801 TD Bn (SP)	14 Armd Div	9th Inf Div
774 Tk Bn	"	"
65 Inf Div Band	65 Inf Div	XX Corps Arty
14 Armd Div Band	14 Armd Div	44 AAA Brig

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 7th Armd Gp CP opened at SEIGSDORF (2675258) at 271000 Aug 45.

(2) 24 AAA Gp relieved 112 AAA Gp of all occupational duties.

(3) 14th Armd Div advance party departed for CALAIS, FRANCE at 271230 August 45.

c. Units alerted:

5th Ranger Bn

Availability date for movement from Third Army area: on or after 5 Sept 1945. Personnel & MEE readiness date 20 September.

G-4. The 9th, 71st and 80th Infantry Divisions, the 10th Armored Division, 1139th, 36th and 1107th Engineer Combat Groups and the 112th AAA Group were notified by this section that the personnel they were to receive from the 65th Infantry Division would be available on 28 August. Each Unit was to contact the 65th Infantry Division to arrange for transportation. Several convoys were cleared for the 71st Infantry Division and various other units.

28 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. Intelligence and Security: Security and pseudo-security matters remained of run-of-the-mill character into the fourth week of August. There was no change in the civilian security department and neither latent nor tangible organized resistance was evident. Overt acts against military personnel and installations remained at a low level, with two wire-cutting incidents reported. Major activity centered around clashes with DPs. In one camp, military guards reported being fired upon twice from within the camp; the resulting investigation was unsuccessful. Near the FELDAFING

DP camp, a soldier was slightly wounded and a DP killed when an unfortunate interchange of fire took place between a U. S. security patrol and the armed DP "police", searching for reported SS personnel. The clash was not deliberate, but the result of lack of coordination, the darkness, and absence of prompt identification measures; the DPs involved were punished. An item of interest during the week was the discovery of 152,000 dollars in U. S. currency, part of the Reichsbank reserve, in PARTENKIRCHEN, turned over to MG.

b. Relations with Civilian Population: The end of the war with Japan had a salutatory effect on the German people and quieted rumors that a Russo - U. S. war was near at hand. As far as political activity was concerned the 28 August report of the 71st Infantry Division pointed out that there seemed to be no positive trend, merely speculation. Expressions of fear that there would be a decided swing to the Left were heard. During the period ending 28 August 18 cases of crime were reported, the majority being looting robbery by DPs.

Speculation as to the formation of political parties continued and as August drew to a close information indicated that the Bavarian People's Party and the Social Democrat Party, if permitted to organize, would merge in opposition to Communism which was believed to be losing popular strength in Bavaria.

G-3. a. No change in status of units.

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 14 Armd Div preparing for movement to CALAIS, FRANCE.

G-4. The 423d Field Artillery Battalion was instructed to evacuate the restricted coal mining area of PEISSENBERG immediately. The unit had not yet moved in and was in the process of removing mining families from their homes without authority. Instructions were given to all parties concerned that upon the vacation of the castle at LEUSTETTEN by the 1139th Engineer the castle was to be kept vacant and placed under guard pending return of the Crown Prince of Bavaria who had the permission of General EISENHOWER. A request on the part of the 54th AAA Brigade to retain excess equipment was returned to them for compliance with existing directives; several barns were released to Military Government for storage use and a release of machinery from the Pioneer Kaserne at ROSENHEIM was held up pending additional information.

29 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 4 September 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atchd To or Revert To</u>
1240 Engr FF Plat	XX Corps	TUSA (38 AAA Brig)
976 FA Bn	6 FA Gp	35 FA Gp
899 TD Bn	6 Armd Gp	7 Armd Gp
636 TD Bn	"	"
645 TD Bn	"	"
753 Tk Bn	"	"
761 Tk Bn	"	"
191 Tk Bn	"	"

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) First convoy of 14 Armd Div left for CALAIS,

FRANCE at 1100 hours.

(2) 9th Inf Div initiated relief of 14th Armd Div.

(3) 60 FA Bn closed in new area Vic (Z090760) at
291730.

(4) Advance CP 9 Inf Div Arty opened Vic TOGING
(2600730)

c. Units alerted.

10 Armd Div

Alerted for movement to Zone of
Interior.

G-4. Movement instructions were issued to the 5th Ranger Battalion on this date. All units were instructed that in the survey of school buildings requested by Third Army a blanket request to retain all schools which were non-elementary schools would be honored, by Third Army. The 551st AAA Battalion was instructed on the procedure required to turn in non-essential T/O Equipment. The occupants of several railroad stations in the Corps area were informed that the stations were to be used in the near future and would have to be released to the RTO's concerned. The 112th AAA Group was ordered to turn in their equipment and movement instructions for the same unit were issued. Corps G-5 was informed of the refusal of several Military Government Officers in the area to comply with existing directives from Third Army unless instructions came down through Military Government channels and we requested some action to be taken to straighten the Military Government Detachments out.

30 August 1945

G-1. See report for 31 August 1945.

G-2. a. See report for 4 September 1945.

b. No change.

G-3. a. Changes in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
14 Armd Div (less Band)	XX Corps	Com Z

G-4. Instructions for redeployment were issued to several Field Artillery Units upon receipt of orders from Third Army. Units being redeployed were instructed that they may take sleeping bags with them to the Zone of Interior in lieu of two blankets. The Town Majors of AUGSBURG and MUNICH were notified by this section that all Military Government teams had been instructed to process requests for accommodations through their offices and that they would be prepared to accept those requests and issue 6G Forms on the ones duly approved, according to the provisions of Memo 17 from Third Army. The 10th Armored Division was alerted to move on or about the 11 September. Convoy clearance was given to the 65th Infantry Division for the turn in of their vehicles to ETAIN, FRANCE. The town of OBERJOCH was released to 7th Army Headquarters by this section after the matter was discussed with the Special Service Officer. The Engineer was instructed to inform the 1124th and 1107th Engineer Groups that they no longer would procure real estate for units in the area, as had previously directed. All units were informed that certain coal mining areas were off limits to troops as far as permanent billeting was concerned because of the influx of miners into the area needed to work the mines. Instructions for turn in of Equipment were given to the 10th Armored Division, the 9th Evacuation Hospital, and the 1134th Engineer Combat Group.

31 August 1945

G-1. a. GENERAL: During the month of August, Corps units continued with their occupational duties. As units moved out of the area for redeployment, remaining troops were shifted and expanded to occupy revised sectors. Readjustment of personnel between units proceeded on an increased scale as more units were readied for shipment. Handling of Prisoners of War remained one of Corps units' biggest tasks. During the month Corps had jurisdiction over two Armored and five Infantry divisions, in addition to other troops.

b. PERSONNEL: Redeployment and readjustment of personnel within the Corps continued in full operation throughout the period. One unit, the 65th Infantry Division was deactivated and personnel was absorbed by units of the Corps. The 14th Armored Division and 103d Infantry Division, both Category IV units, were alerted and moved to staging areas during the period. Both of these units were filled with high point personnel from Corps units. Some 1575 officers and 24900 enlisted men composed these shipments. One casual shipment was called for by Army during the period. It was composed of 200 officers and 3800 enlisted men, all high point personnel to be returned to the States for discharges. At the close of the period the Corps strength was 97323 officers and enlisted men.

c. PRISONERS OF WAR: During the month of August some 26304 Prisoners of War were received by the Corps. 29855 Prisoners of War were discharged during the period. At the close of the period, 10347 Prisoners of War were still on hand, most of whom were not in a dischargeable category. Instructions were issued to units under Corps to winterize Prisoner of War enclosures. Work was started and semi-permanent and permanent installations were used for the housing of Prisoners of War.

d. AWARDS AND DECORATIONS: The Corps Awards and Decorations Board considered 714 recommendations for awards and decorations during the period.

The following awards were made by the Corps Commander:

Silver Star	8
Soldiers Medal	8
Air Medal	4
OLC to Air Medal	7
Bronze Star Medal	
Heroic Achievement	200
Bronze Star Medal	
Meritorious Service	285
OLC to Bronze Star	
Medal - Heroic	
Achievement	6
OLC to Bronze Star	
Medal - Mer Ser	5
Certificate of Merit	28

The following recommendations were approved and forwarded to higher headquarters:

Distinguished Service Cross	15
Legion of Merit	47
Distinguished Flying Cross	4
Presidential Unit Citation	1
Bronze Star Medal	
Meritorious Service	40

e. LEAVES, FURLOUGHES, AND PASSES: Leaves, furloughs and pass policies were approximately the same as in the preceding month. Two new furlough areas, Italy and Switzerland, were opened to Corps units to visit during the period. A quota of 14 men per

week from Corps units to visit Italy was started on 15 August. Switzerland quotas were started on 24 August and numbered 255 men per week from Corps units. Quotas to Paris, United Kingdom, and Riviera were increased for Corps troops and divisions during the period. Two officers and 26 enlisted men were returned to the United States on TDY for rehabilitation, recuperation, and recovery.

G-2. a. See report for 4 September.

b. No change.

G-3. a. Change in status of units.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rel'd From</u>	<u>Atch'd To or Revert To</u>
65 Inf Div (less Band)	XX Corps	DISBANDED
995 FA Bn	"	TUSA (33 FA Brig)

b. Movements of Units, Boundaries, CP's etc.

(1) 9th Inf Div completed relief of 14 Armd Div and assumed responsibility of 14 Armd Div occupational area, Landkreise WASSERBURG, ALTOTTING, ERDING, and MUHLDOF 311200A.

The following Bns are responsible for the Landkreise shown:

84 FA Bn	WASSERBURG (Z303610)
34 FA Bn	ALTOTTING (Z789640)
60 FA Bn	ERDING (Z076764)
26 FA Bn	MUHLDOF (Z470680)

G-4. The 10th Armored Division was given final movement instructions and all alerted units were instructed to hold on to their shelter tents because of the Kaiserslautern Bivouac area could not provide sufficient canvas for everyone. A list of enemy ammunition points was given to Corps Ammunition Officer. The 10th Armored Division was instructed to retain helmet liners to the Assembly Area. The 115th Cavalry Group was given the authority to transfer their organic equipment being used in the school at FREISING to the 3d Cavalry Group which was taking over operation of the school. Investigation was made into the Caserne at BAD REICHENHALL which the II Corps wished to use. The Caserne in question was to be used by the 44th AAA Brigade for winter accommodations for 2000 DPs and could not be released to II Corps.