

8

## **Attacks on American Troops in Postwar Germany (including sabotage of U.S. installations and lines of communication)**

**Compiled by Perry Biddiscombe  
The University of Victoria  
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The following list enumerates the number of assaults on American forces in postwar Germany from 9 May 1945 to 31 December 1948. A total of 380 incidents are listed, as a result of which 48 American soldiers were killed and 189 injured. The list does not include most beatings of individual soldiers, especially those that did not result in serious injury, nor does it include minor forms of sabotage, such as the cutting of field telephone wires or the infliction of damage upon Allied posters and proclamations. Hundreds of such incidents took place. The list does also not include the theft of weapons and explosives from U.S. facilities nor the discovery of German weapons caches. The geographic zone of coverage also includes western Austria, the Sudetenland and the South Tyrol, as well as certain sections of the British and Soviet occupation zones, parts of which were overrun initially by U.S. troops. In a re-configuration of occupation forces in the early summer of 1945, American troops withdrew from the British and Soviet Zones but also fanned out to occupy the southwest sector of Berlin and the Bremen enclave in northern Germany. Most U.S. forces were withdrawn from the Sudetenland and South Tyrol by the beginning of 1946. The list is compiled from the document collection on which my books Werwolf! and The Last Nazis are based, although my coverage of the period May-August 1945 is admittedly inadequate. All major events are probably included, but a systematic review of War Department casualty reports and unit war diaries would no doubt produce evidence of additional events, thus increasing the total sum of incidents, and it would probably also suggest an upward revision of the estimates of dead and injured soldiers produced by such attacks. A recent survey of records by the U.S. Army Center for Military History suggests that there were 39 American soldiers killed in the first several months of the occupation.<sup>1</sup>

Germany was a dangerous environment not only because of hostile Germans and lawless eastern refugees (Displaced Persons, DP's), but also because of accidents. This was particularly the case during the early days of the occupation, when most troops were still carrying their arms and there was considerable shifting of U.S. units. The 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division alone reported seventy vehicle wrecks between 11 May and 2 June 1945, and in a six-week period in June and July 1945 two officers and 11 enlisted men were killed in this single division.<sup>2</sup> Obviously these types of incidents are not included in the following assessment.

<b>Incident</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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### **9-31 May 1945**

Fighting in the Salzburg area did not end until 11 May<sup>3</sup> and there was a spate of sabotage in other areas, although it was not at the level that had been anticipated (or at the level that had been threatened by the defeated Germans). SHAEF's Joint Intelligence Committee reported in late May that "a considerable amount of minor sabotage such as wire cutting continues to be reported, but in general the attitude of the population remains passive."<sup>4</sup> The Fifteenth Army reported that in the period 8 May to 8 June there were 11 attacks in the Rhineland

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during which U.S. troops were fired upon, plus three explosions, five instances of fuel pipeline sabotage and four cases in which road blocks were erected.<sup>5</sup>

1. A U.S. soldier is shot and killed by a German officer. <sup>6</sup>	9 May 1945	Fügen (Austria)	Twenty German soldiers were shot in reprisal and a stiff curfew imposed on the Zillertal.
2. American soldiers fired upon by SS troops. <sup>7</sup> No reported casualties.	10 May 1945	Potshcen Pass (Austria)	—
3. One American soldier (T/Sgt. Steve Lambert) wounded by snipers. <sup>8</sup>	10 May 1945	Klenovice (Czechoslovakia)	Return fire in the skirmish was considered the last official shot of World War Two in Europe.
4. Two American soldiers are "mysteriously killed" and the bodies left lying in a meadow. <sup>9</sup>	11 May 1945	Schierke	"Prompt and effective reprisal measures" were taken against local German villagers.
5. A building selected as an American billet is blown up. <sup>10</sup> No reported casualties.	12 May 1945	Bressanone (South Tyrol)	--
6. A time bomb left by German troops in the cellar of an American billet wounds 22 American soldiers and burns down a battalion command post. <sup>11</sup>	c. mid-May 1945	Colle Isarco (South Tyrol)	--
7. One American soldier wounded by a mine (leg amputated). <sup>12</sup>	c. mid-May 1945	Harz Mountains	—
8. A trio of Hitler Youth boys are captured while preparing an ambush. <sup>13</sup>	c. mid-May 1945	Harz Mountains	—
9. An American soldier is shot and wounded (?) while picking wildflowers in	c. mid-May 1945	Harz Mountains	—

a field. <sup>14</sup>			
10. American anti-aircraft artillery troops fired upon by snipers. <sup>15</sup> No reported casualties.	20 May 1945	Drachelsried	"Appropriate action" taken but snipers succeeded in fleeing.
11. Six U.S. officers fired upon. One man wounded. <sup>16</sup>	20 May 1945	Konusin (Czechoslovakia)	--
12. A convoy of American trucks fired upon. <sup>17</sup> No casualties reported.	21 May 1945	Grafenau	Return fire kills one German guerrilla.
13. An American officer (Lt. James MacDermid) is attacked and badly injured by a German civilian armed with a hand axe. <sup>18</sup>	21 May 1945	Harz Mountains	-
14. U.S. troops are fired upon. <sup>19</sup> No casualties reported.	c. 23 May 1945	?	The perpetrator was a 17 year old SS man who was subsequently sentenced to death by a U.S. Military Court.
15. U.S. troops skirmish with 21 SS soldiers. <sup>20</sup> No casualties reported.	25 May 1945	Zfitiarn	One SS soldier was wounded before the remainder fled into the woods.
16. A U.S. ammunition train is blown up. <sup>21</sup> No casualties reported.	25 May 1945	Bamburg	The perpetrators were two boys, aged 10 and 14, both trained in sabotage.
17. Fire breaks out at a U.S. chemical warfare dump. Possible sabotage. <sup>22</sup> No casualties reported.	28 May 1945	Grafenwohr	Two German boys apprehended; 11 local civilians held for questioning.
18. A bridge is partially blown up. <sup>23</sup> No casualties reported.	31 May 1945	Hekanagger	Perpetrators were three Hitler Youth boys, each 12 years old.

Total U.S. casualties: 3 dead; 27 injured.

## June 1945

U.S. patrols in the Austrian Alps were still getting into occasional shoot-outs with Nazi desperadoes<sup>24</sup> and elsewhere SHAEF noted the first signs of German sullenness "as they begin to realise that the Allies are not going to extend t hearty welcome to them and that they are faced with hunger." A slight rise was reported in minor acts of sabotage, particularly wire cutting and the stretching of "decapitation wires." Bremen and Thuringia were reported as particularly troublesome areas.<sup>25</sup>

1. A U.S. guard is attacked while checking civilians for identification. <sup>26</sup> No injuries reported.	1 June 1945	Maxhutte	The perpetrator of the attack was an SS soldier. He was shot during the melee.
2. An American soldier is shot and killed (?) while walking in the street. <sup>27</sup>	c. early June 1945	Amberg	U.S. troops threw a cordon around the town and arrested "several suspicious persons."
3. Two explosions in a police headquarters kill five American soldiers (including a Marine intelligence officer, Capt. E.M. Krieger). Four additional American soldiers are injured. <sup>28</sup>	4 June 1945	Bremen	German casualties in the explosion amounted to 137 (39 killed, 5 missing, 93 injured). An official investigation blamed either a charge of high explosives or a gas leak as the cause of the blast.
4. A U.S. soldier is garrotted and killed and his body dumped in the Danube River. <sup>29</sup>	12 June 1945	Abbach	—
5. A shot is fired at a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, leaving a hole in the fusilage. <sup>30</sup> No casualties reported.	18 June 1945	Hurschau	—
6. A "decapitation wire" is strung across a road. <sup>31</sup> No U.S. casualties reported.	18 June 1945	road between Hollnich and Ebscheid	The mayor of a nearby community was injured when he hit the wire while riding on a motorcycle. A German arrested for cutting communication lines, Heinrich Hanraths, confessed to stringing the wire.
7. A "decapitation	18 June 1945	road between Neuhaus	A 13 year old boy,



wire" is strung across a road. <sup>32</sup> No casualties reported.		and Kersch	Albert Gottschalk, was arrested for stringing the wire.
8. A German anti-tank grenade explodes at an ammunition dump, killing five U.S. soldiers and wounding five others. An investigation for possible sabotage is launched; conclusions unknown. <sup>33</sup>	late June 1945	Pfeddersheim	--

Total U.S. casualties: 12 dead; 9 injured.

### July 1945

The U.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Army reported "organized groups of SS troops as still at large in the Bavarian mountains and receiving organized outside support in receiving supplies."<sup>34</sup> Similarly, USFET noted that "former SS members operating in small groups persist in their occasional harassing activities, but are far overshadowed by armed bands of displaced persons, whose looting and indiscriminate attacks constitute the greatest single source of disturbance among the civilian population." There was a rising number of "malicious attacks" in late June and early July, although such incidents declined in the middle part of the month. According to USFET, "incidents of sabotage, with few exceptions in the present popular form of wire cutting and minor demolitions, remain at a generally low level and are apparently the work of small groups of disgruntled amateurs."<sup>35</sup> In addition, "the mid-summer calm was... suddenly and violently disturbed" by a series of zone-wide raids (July 21/22) designed to find weapons and expose illegal activity.<sup>36</sup> Nonetheless, "a number of wire cutting incidents took place and there were several instances of decapitating wire stretched across roads."<sup>37</sup> By late July, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army reported only five wire cuts, six attacks against American troops and several small sabotage incidents; XV Corps counted one wire cut and one decapitation device; and XX Corps picked up news of two wire cuts and one anti-American assault, observing that "there was a noticeable lack of the usual vexing incidents involving the security of personnel and material."<sup>38</sup> However, Munich was identified as a trouble spot and clandestine Nazi radio activity and leafletting suggested that in Bavaria "the belief that Hitler is not dead is being carefully and rather successfully fostered."<sup>39</sup>

1. A "decapitation wire" is strung across a road. <sup>40</sup> No casualties reported.	1 July 1945	Neuhaus	--
2. A train wreck kills one American soldier. <sup>41</sup>	19 July 1945	Munich	German casualties amounted to 103 killed and 68 injured. A German railwayman was arrested on charges of criminal negligence.
3. A bridge is partially blown up. <sup>42</sup>	21 July 1945	Unken	SS troopers were thought to be skulking

			around the surrounding hills and mountains.
4. A bomb explodes in a U.S. Military Government facility housing art recovered from Nazi looters. <sup>43</sup> No U.S. casualties reported.	late July 1945	Munich	A German workman is killed in the explosion.
5. A trailer loaded with American grenades and bazooka ammunition explodes, killing one U.S. soldier, injuring four and damaging two 2½ ton trucks. A CIC investigation is launched; conclusions unknown. <sup>44</sup>	late July 1945	Deggendorf	--
6. Possible murder of a U.S. soldier. <sup>45</sup>	29 July 1945	Ulm	Investigation concluded that the soldier had been either strangled or hit by lightning.

Total U.S. casualties: 3 dead; 4 injured.

### August 1945

USFET reported that "the slight increase of subversive activities noted for July has subsided during August," and that the only notable acts consisted of illegal meetings, underground communications and Nazi leafleting.<sup>46</sup> On 5 August, the War Department announced that the lack of organized resistance was "most remarkable," particularly in view of the reports about Werewolf preparations that circulated in the closing days of the war, and they also claimed that German respect for U.S. Military Government was increasing steadily.<sup>47</sup>

### September 1945

By September 1945, there was a rising American concern about German youth as a potential source of disruption, particularly because many young men were offended by the liaisons between German women and American soldiers that had formed quickly after the end of the non-fraternization ban. USFET noted "that in the Sinsheim area a tour of country villages in the evening reveals in each village a cluster of from 10 to 30 young men standing on the main street corner. These groups, now swelled by returning soldiers, have nothing to occupy their time, and are believed to be the source of attacks upon U.S. soldiers and the German girls who associate with them."<sup>48</sup>

1. One U.S. soldier dies and two are	mid-September 1945	?	--
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hospitalized in critical condition after drinking liquor obtained from German sources. Examination of the liquor showed that it contained poison. <sup>49</sup>			
2. An American officer is fired upon. <sup>50</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-September 1945	road between Weinheim and Heidelberg	—
3. An American officer is engaged in a running gun fight with two men riding in a jeep. <sup>51</sup> No injuries reported.	17 September 1945	road between Huttenfeld and Lampertheim	The two assailants managed to escape.
4. A U.S. soldier is fired upon while walking along the highway. No injuries reported. <sup>52</sup>	mid-September 1945	Perlach	The attacker was dressed in a Wehrmacht uniform and was carrying a rifle. He escaped despite the fact that an American patrol searched the area where he was spotted.
5. A U.S. soldier is reportedly shot and wounded (?). <sup>53</sup>	late September	Melsungen	The adolescents responsible had also engaged in several fistfights with U.S. troops seen in the company of German women. A retaliatory curfew was imposed and extra police and security troops were posted.
6. Three strands of U.S. telephone wire are strung across a road. The trap was dismantled before any damage resulted. <sup>54</sup>	30 September 1945	road between Babstadt and Rappenu	Perpetrators escaped.
7. A U.S. soldier is attacked and beaten. <sup>55</sup>	30 September 1945	Mainleus	Anti-fraternization resentment. Perpetrators were ten German civilians, five

			of whom were tried in a U.S. Military Court.
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Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 4 injured.

### October 1945

German resentment against fraternization, denazification, the requisitioning of German property and the growth of more acute economic problems -- themselves aggravated by the approach of winter -- created the environment for a deteriorating security situation. The falling number of security incidents in August and early September was reversed and there was "a new epidemic of wire cutting" and "much more frequent reports of isolated attacks on American soldiers, thefts of American supplies and possible acts of sabotage" -- "Wire cutting is now increasing rather than diminishing." According to USFET, "most units are unanimous in reporting a bolder, more confident, less docile attitude among German civilians."<sup>56</sup> The increase in assaults became "cause for great concern," particularly since there was scattered evidence that such attacks had been "premeditated and planned." "Numerous instances of decapitating wires" were also reported, particularly in the area occupied by the U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Army.<sup>57</sup> Groups of released PoWs and former Hitler Youth members harped about sexual relations between U.S. troops and German women and they complained about the lawless activities of DP gangs, against which they pledged vigilante action, although fewer Nazis were believed to be plotting resistance on a purely ideological basis. To deal with the problems posed by rebellious youth, "repressive measures, such as earlier curfews, have been imposed in some localities."<sup>58</sup> A special problem developed in the Kassel area, where two German civilians were shot (one killed and one badly wounded) and violence flared around the fraternization issue because of unsubstantiated reports that three American soldiers had been "mutilated" in an incident on 30 September.<sup>59</sup> U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Army G-2 worried that the rapid shrinkage of the U.S. garrison was spurring resistance by seeming to offer opportunities for enemy action and that loss of half the CIC agents in the country (450 agents reduced to 225) was a particular problem: "Offensive action against resistance movements has substantially been lost and unless experienced CIC replacements are received at an early date, defensive measures will be substantially nonexistent." They also added that the reduction of the garrison from 19 to 10 combat divisions had resulted in "a further increase in the arrogance of the German public and acts of passive resistance."<sup>60</sup>

1. A quantity of heavy grain sugar is dumped in the gas tank of a U.S. quarter ton vehicle. <sup>61</sup>	1 October 1945	?	Investigation fails to turn up the culprits.
2. A U.S. three quarter ton truck snaps a "decapitation wire." No injury to personnel. <sup>62</sup>	3 October 1945	Domaslice (Czechoslovakia)	Investigation brings no results.
3. An American soldier is beaten by German civilians. Victim required hospitalization. <sup>63</sup>	3 October 1945	Stuttgart	The soldier's female companion was arrested.
4. A U.S. Army Air Corps truck runs over	early October 1945	Wolfgang	--

a mine on a well-travelled route. <sup>64</sup>			
5. Eight or nine shots fired at a U.S. Army trailer quartering military personnel. <sup>65</sup> No injuries reported.	early October 1945	Gmünd	—
6. Seven shots fired at a U.S. ordnance depot. <sup>66</sup> No injuries reported.	early October 1945	Gmünd	Perpetrator was a Polish DP. A search of Polish refugees in the area produced three pistols and a machine pistol.
7. A shot was fired at a guard at a U.S. motor park. Neither the guard, nor a group of troops standing in the vicinity, was injured. <sup>67</sup>	early October 1945	Grossumstadt	--
8. A U.S. soldier is hit over the head and dies from the wound. <sup>68</sup>	10 October 1945	Friedberg	—
9. Four shots fired at a U.S. soldier. The victim was wounded in the leg. <sup>69</sup>	14 October 1945	Rodach	Unidentified individual fired the shots.
10. A shot was fired into the officer's quarters. No injuries reported. <sup>70</sup>	14 October 1945	Bernried	Perpetrator was apprehended and tried in a U.S. Military Court.
11. A "decapitation wire" stretched across a highway. <sup>71</sup> No injuries reported.	14 October 1945	R13 Highway	—
12. Several "decapitation wires" strung across roads. <sup>72</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-October 1945	Wesermarsch	A retaliatory curfew was imposed.
13. U.S. troops fired upon during three separate occasions in a single night. No reported casualties. <sup>73</sup>	17 October 1945	Landsberg	A German arrested and tried in a U.S. Military Court. Local patrols were also increased.

14. Four shots fired at a U.S. soldier. No injuries reported. <sup>74</sup>	21 October 1945	Kulmbach	A German suspect arrested and tried by a U.S. Military Court.
15. Shots fired at a U.S. soldier. No reported injuries. <sup>75</sup>	21 October 1945	Hutschdorf	—
16. A shot pierces the door of a vehicle driven by a U.S. officer. <sup>76</sup> No reported injuries.	24 October 1945	Viernheim	—
17. Two German boys caught placing a wooden block in the path of American vehicles. <sup>77</sup>	late October 1945	Bad Orb	Both boys were arrested.
18. An American officer assaulted while escorting a German woman through a park. The victim was badly beaten. <sup>78</sup>	24 October 1945	Munich	Perpetrators were a group of civilians.
19. The fabric on the wings of U.S. Piper Cub planes is shredded. <sup>79</sup>	late October 1945	Langendiebach	—
20. Nine shots fired at U.S. soldiers in a one quarter ton truck. No injuries reported. <sup>80</sup>	25 October 1945	Landsberg	Suspect apprehended.
21. A U.S. soldier waylaid and badly beaten. <sup>81</sup>	25 October 1945	Selb	Perpetrators escaped.

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 4 injured.

### November 1945

Although Germans continued to be concerned about the threat of unemployment and economic hardship, the increase in the level of anti-American attacks recorded during October was not sustained. Still, the increasing use of deadly weapons "resulted in a small number of American casualties" and "several American soldiers have been badly beaten up." USFET reported that "the number of incidents remains higher than during the relatively quiet summer months."<sup>82</sup> The 3<sup>rd</sup> Army reported "many assaults on troops," but suggested that most soldiers were not injured.<sup>83</sup> Another zone-wide series of raids inhibited resistance activity, although there was increasing doubt about the efficiency of such operations since American troops sometimes spent as much time looting as searching for weapons. U.S. Military Government suggested that acts of violence and sabotage "definitely



decreased with the first cold weather, indicating that even the comparative warmth of a German dwelling is preferable to exposure to the weather of late fall.<sup>84</sup> On the other hand, USFET reported that there was "a growing reluctance to accept the defeat of Germany as final. This was evidenced by a resurgence of Nazi trends, as bold and unashamed veneration of Hitler and the ideals of National Socialism were expressed. The meekness and complacent acceptance of the Occupation which first characterised the people's attitude is definitely being replaced by arrogance and open defiance of authority, as the sting of humiliating defeat wears off."<sup>85</sup> VI Corps reported that there were large numbers of disgruntled ex-Nazis and released PoWs and that "small but fanatical bands are known to have been formed along Werewolf and Hitler Jugend pattern"<sup>86</sup> In addition to the incidents outlined below, a U.S. soldier was killed by drinking poison liquor that he bought at Aalen on 7 October.<sup>87</sup>

1. U.S. officers' club set on fire and vehicles plundered in an act of "mass looting." <sup>88</sup>	early November 1945	Karlsruhe	—
2. Six shots from an automatic weapon fired at a U.S. quarter ton truck containing an officer and his driver. One shot struck the vehicle, but no injuries resulted. <sup>89</sup>	12 November 1945	Lohberg	—
3. A CIC agent fired upon. <sup>90</sup> No injuries reported.	12 November 1945	Marburg-Giessen road	—
4. Sand dumped in the gas tank of a U.S. vehicle. <sup>91</sup>	mid-November 1945	Ingolstadt	Perpetrator unidentified.
5. Ten U.S. troops fired upon. One soldier is wounded in the leg. <sup>92</sup>	17 November 1945	Karlsruhe	Perpetrator was an unidentified civilian. The act may have been racially motivated.

Total U.S casualties: 0 dead; 1 injured.

## December 1945

USFET reported that "the behaviour of both the German civilian and the displaced person in the American Zone has continued to improve as first noticeable some weeks ago. The number of hostile and lawless acts has been comparatively small..." However, Berlin, which had previously been quiet, became an increasing centre of trouble. Part of the improving situation was credited to the arming of German police and USFET pointed out that "the large areas now placed under tactical units make it imperative that even further assistance be provided for the occupational troops in the form of civilian security forces."<sup>93</sup> Despite the superficial improvements in security, the U.S. Military Governor reported that the mood of the German people was deteriorating: "The month of December witnessed a gradual though slight hardening and strengthening of anti-Allied feeling among the German population, a feeling which has not yet expressed itself in widespread acts of resistance possibly because of the peoples' preoccupation with the everyday problems of keeping alive."<sup>94</sup>

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1. A guard at a U.S. field artillery outpost is knocked unconscious. <sup>95</sup>	2 December 1945	Backnang	CIC eventually turned the case over to the Provost Marshal.
2. Two U.S. soldiers fired upon. <sup>96</sup> Neither man is injured.	7 December 1945	Vockenroth	The assailants were 15 Polish DP's conducting a raid upon a farm. Four Poles were arrested.
3. A U.S. soldier is shot and killed while escorting home a German girlfriend. <sup>97</sup>	11 December 1945	?	—
4. A U.S. military police jeep is damaged by a "decapitation wire." No personnel injured. <sup>98</sup>	13 December 1945	Windsheim	—
5. A "decapitation wire" is strung across a road. <sup>99</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-December 1945	Bad Nauheim	—
6. A U.S. jeep strikes a "decapitation wire." No personnel injured. <sup>100</sup>	mid-December 1945	Langwasser	—
7. A "decapitation wire" is strung across a road. <sup>101</sup> No U.S. personnel injured.	mid-December 1945	Waldeck	A German civilian hit the wire and was injured.
8. A U.S. Army driver is shot and badly wounded while returning DP entertainers to a camp. <sup>102</sup>	mid-December 1945	Mattenberg	Two DP guards and two witnesses were held in custody.
9. A U.S. soldier shot and critically wounded while hunting. <sup>103</sup>	mid-December 1945	Korbach	Perpetrator was a German civilian.
10. A U.S. soldier returning from an enlisted men's club is stabbed. The victim escaped with minor injuries. <sup>104</sup>	19 December 1945	Furstenfeldbruck	The initial assailant was a German civilian on crutches who asked for a cigarette. He was then joined by two other civilians who

			approached from the rear.
11. Two U.S. soldiers shot in the head by gunmen who asked if they were Americans and then fired. Both victims died as a result of the attacks. <sup>105</sup>	23 December 1945	Tempelhof, Berlin	The second victim was killed when he tried to intervene in the initial assault. The attackers matched the description of assailants who also killed one German civilian and wounded another in late December.
12. An American soldier is assaulted twice in the same evening. <sup>106</sup>	late December 1945	Neumarkt (Austria)	Anti-fraternization sentiments.
13. An American soldier is attacked and cut by a knife wielding German. <sup>107</sup>	late December 1945	Dachau	On the following day, two American soldiers were attacked in the same town by German civilians. One was badly beaten.
14. A U.S. soldier shot and wounded (?) while leaving a nightclub. <sup>108</sup>	31 December 1945	Berlin	Two Russian soldiers held for questioning. The assailant was clothed in a Red Army uniform.

Total U.S. casualties: 3 dead; 7 injured.

Total U.S. casualties for 1945 (post-8 May): 23 dead; 56 injured.

## 1946

### January 1946

The number of anti-American attacks and sabotage declined to the smallest number seen since the early fall of 1945. Much of the credit was given to the German police, particularly since they were increasingly able to control the lawlessness of DP bands.<sup>109</sup> However, the police were hindered by lack of numbers and shortages of gasoline, and problems at a deeper level were also noted. USFET reported that even though the population was still largely docile, the "civilian temper is growing restive and suspicious," especially as people began to perceive the full dimensions of their country's economic peril. In addition, USFET complained about the continuing impact of demobilization upon the CIC, which made the organization steadily less capable of anticipating likely sources of trouble, and the first jibes were also delivered about the behaviour of homesick U.S. troops, whose comportment "continues to be a disturbing factor."<sup>110</sup> In addition to the incidents outlined below, two American soldiers died in early January as a result of consuming methyl alcohol bought on the black market in Bremen.<sup>111</sup>

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1. An obstacle of trees and logs is discovered blocking a road. <sup>112</sup>	1 January 1946	Vaihingen	--
2. Three American officers (including Major Everett Cofran, the Military Governor of Passau Region, and Capt. Adrian Wessler, the Town Major at Regensburg) are hacked to death in their beds and their billet then burned to the ground. <sup>113</sup>	7 January 1946	Passau	The killers were never caught. The deed was unofficially attributed to Werewolves, although it was also thought that smugglers of American nationality might have been responsible. CIC officers admitted in February 1946 that the case "has failed to develop any counter intelligence significance" and they passed the investigation to CID.
3. A U.S. soldier, Sgt. Daniel Battaglia, shot and wounded while walking with another soldier. <sup>114</sup>	8 January 1946	Berlin	Case unsolved.
4. A U.S. soldier is fired upon while returning to his barracks. The victim was lightly wounded. <sup>115</sup>	23 January 1946	Munich	A German suspect, Otto Wiedermann, was arrested and held for questioning.
5. A U.S. soldier is attacked by a knife-wielding assailant. <sup>116</sup> No injuries reported.	24 January 1946	Sachrang	The soldier disarmed the attacker, who was later apprehended.
6. Several rifle shots directed at an American officer travelling in a vehicle. <sup>117</sup> No injuries reported.	26 January 1946	road south of Büdingen	—

Total U.S. casualties: 3 dead; 2 injured.

## February 1946

Four attacks on U.S. soldiers in late February resulted in one death and several serious injuries, but all

these cases were attributed to other U.S. soldiers.<sup>118</sup> In addition to the incidents outlined below, three U.S. soldiers died from drinking poisoned alcohol, one in Bremen, one in Vienna and one in Wasserburg.<sup>119</sup>

1. A guard on an ammunition train shot and seriously wounded. <sup>120</sup>	2 February 1946	Oberdachstetten	Investigation suggested a possible accidental shooting.
2. Two attempted shootings aimed at U.S. soldiers. <sup>121</sup> No injuries reported.	early February 1946	Dachau	—
3. A U.S. Signal Corps driver is shot and killed while standing in the doorway and waiting for a MG Summary Court to convene. <sup>122</sup>	11 February 1946	Nuremberg	A U.S. soldier was arrested for the shooting.

Total U.S casualties: 1 dead; 1 injured.

### March 1946

By March, the food situation for German civilians had become so dire that American authorities feared imminent food riots and the increasingly prevalent “troop disorders” among U.S. personnel – assaults and rapes of German civilians – were beginning to elicit retaliatory violence. Several of the attacks carried out by U.S. servicemen were perpetrated against former concentration camp inmates who could hardly have been accused of being Nazis. U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Army G-2 reported that the Nazi period was increasingly referred to as “the good old days.” They also noted that the rapid demobilization of American forces was having a negative effect: “Not only has vigilance been impaired, but the removal of this symbol of authority and strength has increased German self-confidence... Further, the Germans have been increasingly led to believe that the withdrawal of the troops indicates a lack of interest on the part of the United States.” Increasingly poor relations between the occupying powers also encouraged enemies of the occupation to act more boldly.<sup>123</sup> In addition, the U.S. Zone garrison commander, General Joseph McNarney, admitted the growth of “potentially dangerous groups” consisting of unemployed young men and returning PoWs. These groups usually contented themselves by “talking big,” but McNarney pointed out that with between 800,000 and 900,000 unemployed persons in the U.S. Zone, such rebel gangs had no shortage of potential recruits.<sup>124</sup> As a result of such factors, USFET reported in mid-March “a noticeable deterioration in the overall security situation in the United States Zone... The number of assaults upon American soldiers increased both in frequency and severity.”<sup>125</sup> In addition to the incidents outlined below, there was an outbreak of violence in northern part of U.S. Zone, particularly Kassel.<sup>126</sup> There were also two additional incidents of U.S. soldiers being fired upon, and during large-scale raids to break up an underground group on 31 March, exchanges of gunfire reportedly occurred in several towns.<sup>127</sup>

1. A U.S. soldier is attacked and slightly injured. <sup>128</sup>	early March 1946	Bad Nauheim	Assailant escaped.
2. A U.S. field artillery battalion experiences	mid-March 1946	road between Marktheidenfeld and	—

fifty tire blow-outs from nails spread along the highway. <sup>129</sup>		Würzburg	
3. A U.S. soldier attacked by six young Germans who beat and rob him. Two nights later, a U.S. soldier was assaulted by one of the same attackers, this time armed with a knife. <sup>130</sup> No injuries reported in the second assault.	16, 18 March 1946	Darmstadt	The assailants escaped in both attacks.
4. A U.S. border guard, Pfc. James Lilley, is killed after being hit on the head by an assailant. <sup>131</sup>	mid-March 1946	Eschwege	The assailant, a probable smuggler, was wounded in the fight with Lilly but managed to reach the Soviet Zone, thus eluding pursuit by U.S. military police and CID agents.
5. A U.S. soldier is attacked by six German adolescents, who beat and castrated him. <sup>132</sup>	20 March 1946	Kassel	Despite the victim's screams, no one in the vicinity of the Wilhelmshohe Allee intervened to help. CIC later noted "discrepancies" in the soldier's story.
6. Two incidents of gunfire directed toward CIC agents. <sup>133</sup> No injuries reported.	late March 1946	Munich area	During the same period, a CIC agent in Munich was accosted by two armed Germans and threatened with death. Both assailants escaped.
7. A U.S. Army warehouse destroyed by fire. The possibility of arson is investigated. <sup>134</sup>	22 March 1946	Kafertal	The losses due to fire and water were nearly one hundred percent.
8. A U.S. military policeman is fired upon and wounded	late March 1946	Rosenheim	



while running to the scene of a robbery. <sup>135</sup>			
9. A riot between Polish DP's and U.S. troops culminates in the spraying of shots into a Red Cross club, killing a U.S. soldier (Pvt. DeWitt Frost). <sup>136</sup>	22 March 1946	Giessen	The incident probably reflected racial tensions.
10. A U.S. soldier who ejects five German civilians from the U.S.-reserved compartment of a train is sought out and twice beaten.	23 March 1946	Gmünd	After the beatings a crowd of fifty Germans gathered and intimidated U.S. soldiers on the scene. Two civilians were arrested and the crowd was dispersed.

Total U.S. casualties: 2 dead; 4 injured.

#### April 1946

A further deterioration of the security situation was blamed on the lifting of the zone-wide curfew on 30 March and by a continuing proliferation of attacks by U.S. soldiers against German civilians, a practice euphemistically called "Kraut-baiting." USFET admitted "a shocking pattern of brutality," particularly since the majority of victims were women, elderly people "or others who at the time, at least, were inoffensive and even in a few instances, victims of the Nazis." "Much harm," they concluded, "is being done to the occupation cause by the lawless actions of a very small element of U.S. personnel." USFET called such assaults, and the German reprisal attacks that resulted, "one of the more serious – if not *the* most serious problem – facing the occupation authorities."<sup>137</sup> When 162 community leaders were surveyed about how to avoid a revival of Naziism, they suggested that a strong central government would have to be in place by the end of the occupation. They added that scattered Nazi resistance could be attributed to (in decreased order of frequency of response): i) harsh economic conditions; ii) unjust and severe occupation policies; iii) nationalist reaction; iv) the licensing of reactionary parties (such as the Bavarian monarchists); and v) the problems created by homeless refugees and unemployed ex-PoWs.<sup>138</sup>

1. Four U.S. officers are attacked by a gang of German youths but successfully beat off the assailants. <sup>139</sup>	early April 1946	Wiesbaden	–
2. A shot fired in front of a CIC billet. <sup>140</sup> No reported injuries.	early April 1946	Kempten	–
3. Two shots fired at an American officer. <sup>141</sup> No injuries reported.	early April 1946	Hindelang	–
4. A U.S. officer is	early April 1946	Wiesbaden	–

assailed by a civilian with a knife but successfully runs from his attacker. <sup>142</sup> No injuries reported.			
5. A German assailant attempts to stab a U.S. soldier (Jessie Breddy), while the latter was in the company of a German woman. <sup>143</sup>	13 April 1946	Wiesbaden	The attacker, a 16 year old boy named Hans Bergschwenger, was apprehended and tried in a U.S. Military Court.
6. Three assaults against American troops occur on separate nights in the vicinity of a Red Cross club. In each instance, the victim was felled by a body blow and kicked into unconsciousness. <sup>144</sup>	mid-April 1946	Straubing	All the attacks occurred at midnight. Only one of the victims was robbed.
7. A U.S. officer is shot at six times while driving his jeep. <sup>145</sup> No injuries reported.	Mid-April 1946	Munich	—
8. Two small charges of homemade black powder detonate in the company area of a U.S. unit. <sup>146</sup>	late April 1946	Bremerhaven	CIC suspected that the incident reflected racial tension and German anti-fraternization impulses.
9. A U.S. soldier on guard duty is found shot through the head. <sup>147</sup>	late April 1946	?	—
10. A CIC jeep hits a strand of wire at a road junction. No damage and no injuries reported. <sup>148</sup>	late April 1946	Bad Mergentheim	Another CIC agent had passed the same spot twenty minutes before the incident and had noticed nothing.
11. Three shots fired at an Air Corps officer as he left a garage after parking his car. <sup>149</sup> No injuries reported.	late April 1946	Neubiberg	—

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 3 injured.

### May 1946

USFET reported no improvement in the security situation: "United States troop disorders decreased slightly in number but not sufficiently to indicate a downward trend, while attacks on United States personnel increased sharply. A definite correlation between troop disorders and attacks on United States personnel is now apparent although the degree of correlation is difficult to determine." Some improvement in U.S. troop discipline and morale was achieved through various means, particularly the introduction of a curfew for military personnel.<sup>150</sup> In addition to the incidents described below, several U.S. soldiers were killed in assaults late in the month, although these events are not described in CIC summaries, and a U.S. soldier died in Heining from drinking methyl alcohol. Mannheim was a particular scene for violent incidents.<sup>151</sup>

1. A U.S. soldier is attacked and wounded by five German civilians. <sup>152</sup>	early May 1946	Darmstadt	—
2. A U.S. soldier finds a wounded comrade near a highway. The victim dies before reaching hospital. <sup>153</sup>	early May 1946	Bayreuth	—
3. Two American soldiers are killed when a jeep occupied by six employees of <u>Stars &amp; Stripes</u> is fired upon. <sup>154</sup>	10 May 1946	Nuremberg	U.S. troops sealed off and searched the northern Nuremberg suburb of Erlenstegen, conducting a house-to-house search. Ballistics analysis eventually revealed that the shots were fired by a U.S. sentry.
4. A French soldier of the Gendarmerie reports the murder of a U.S. soldier. <sup>155</sup>	mid-May 1946	Zweibrucken	The assailant was a Polish DP whose name was reported to the Americans by the French authorities.
5. Two U.S. soldiers assaulted by German civilians. Both men were badly lacerated and required hospitalization. <sup>156</sup>	mid-May 1946	Berlin	—
6. A U.S. soldier is fired upon from ambush but escapes unhurt. <sup>157</sup>	mid-May 1946	Schlangenbad	Investigation proves fruitless.

7. A U.S. soldier fired upon as he walks along the street. <sup>158</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-May 1946	Wildflecken	A witness identified the assailant as a Polish DP wearing a white armband. A search failed to turn up the suspect.
8. A train carrying U.S. dependents fired upon. One bullet lodged in the wall of a compartment containing four dependents. <sup>159</sup> No reported injuries.	mid-May 1946	railway between Giessen and Bad Nauheim	—
9. A U.S. quarter ton truck fired upon. No injuries reported amongst the occupants of the vehicle. <sup>160</sup>	mid-May 1946	Bremerhaven	—
10. A shot fired into American billets from a German dwelling. <sup>161</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-May 1946	Furth	—
11. Three U.S. soldiers assaulted by a dozen German civilians. Two of the victims required hospitalization. <sup>162</sup>	late May 1946	Berlin	None of the assailants were apprehended.
12. A U.S. soldier is shot by two Germans whom he caught pilfering tires from a U.S. installation. <sup>163</sup>	late May 1946	Reichelsdorf	The soldier identified the two attackers as German civilian employees working at the installation.
13. A U.S. officer driving with his newly-arrived wife is fired upon. The bullet passed through the windshield and rear window of the car without hurting any of the occupants. <sup>164</sup>			

Total U.S. casualties: 3 dead; 6 injured.

## June 1946

The number of assaults against U.S. soldiers began to decline,<sup>165</sup> although the severity of incidents remained a problem. In a single week in mid-June, U.S. troops were shot at 11 times, three American soldiers were killed, and some of those beaten were hit with brass knuckles and jabbed with knives.<sup>166</sup> As a result, many U.S. soldiers began carrying deadly weapons while off duty, despite prohibitions against such practices.<sup>167</sup>

1. A U.S. soldier is assaulted by three Germans armed with a knife. Another soldier came to his compatriot's aid and they together succeeded in catching one of the attackers. <sup>168</sup>	early June 1946	Berlin	—
2. A U.S. soldier stabbed from behind by a German civilian. The victim suffers three minor lacerations. <sup>169</sup>	early June 1946	Wiesbaden	—
3. A U.S. warrant officer fired upon while driving a vehicle. He suffered a slight head wound. <sup>170</sup>	mid-June 1946	Munich	—
4. A U.S. soldier is assaulted by three Germans while squiring his German girlfriend. The man is severely beaten. <sup>171</sup>	mid-June 1946	Ludwigsburg	—
5. Two U.S. military policemen stopped a German driving a stolen car. The driver then shot both MP's, killing one and wounding the other. He and his girlfriend then fled on foot. <sup>172</sup>	13 June 1946	Munich	A city-wide dragnet resulted in the assailant being tracked down and cornered. He was killed in a gun battle and his accomplices arrested. Subsequently a gang of thieves, of which the gunman was the leader, was broken up.
6. A U.S. sailor is fired upon three times. <sup>173</sup> No injuries reported.	15 June 1946	Bremerhaven	—

7. A small group of U.S. soldiers was attacked by a crowd of 200-400 young Germans, who began their assault by throwing stones and bottles. Several soldiers are beaten severely. <sup>174</sup>	16 June 1946	Vagesack	The U.S. Military Police riot squad made a large number of random arrests, and retained in custody five individuals who were suspected of being ring-leaders and members of a subversive group. U.S. troops in Vagesack had invited retaliation through their poor behaviour and ill-discipline.
7. A U.S. soldier is shot and killed. <sup>175</sup>	17 June 1946	Muncholdhausen	The victim's German girlfriend was also shot and wounded. Ballistic tests showed that the murder weapon was a U.S. .45 caliber pistol. The killer was a member of a group of white soldiers believed to harbour a racial motive for the shooting.
8. The tail fabric on a light plane belonging to the U.S. Constabulary is slashed. <sup>176</sup>	17 June 1946	?	-
9. A U.S. soldier is fired upon by an unknown assailant while driving a jeep along the <i>Autobahn</i> . <sup>177</sup>	20 June 1946	road between Darmstadt and Frankfurt	--
10. Several shots fired at a U.S. guard stationed outside an ammunition dump. One of the rounds penetrated the guard shack, but the sentry is not injured. <sup>178</sup>	21 June 1946	Erlstatt	Five suspects arrested.
11. A U.S. soldier is	29 June 1946	Dachau	--



attacked by two Germans who attempt to castrate him.			
12. A fire at the MIAG Tire Factory, run by U.S. forces, destroys a section of the installation and damages ten precision buffing instruments. <sup>179</sup>	29 June 1946	Ober Ramstadt	There was another fire at the facility on 5 July 1946, although a German civilian employee claimed that he had accidentally started that blaze. American investigators could not prove that either of the incidents were acts of malice, although sabotage materials were discovered during a search of the factory. In late July 1945, 150 German employees of the installation were identified as possible security threats and fired.
13. A shot fired at a U.S. sentry in front of an ammunition dump. <sup>180</sup> No injuries reported.	30 June 1946	Hersfeld	—

Total U.S. casualties: 2 dead; 8 injured.

### July 1946

The number of assaults began to decline from the high figures of April-June 1946 and the severity of attacks also decreased. USFET reported that "the official assumption of occupational duties by the United States Constabulary appeared to have a salutary effect throughout the United States Zone of Germany... Subversive activity during the current period was limited largely to passive resistance and few overt subversive acts were noted."<sup>181</sup> In addition to the incidents reported below, a soldier recently back from Germany reported that a U.S. military courier had been waylaid near Pfungstadt. The victim's jeep had supposedly been found near a stream with the driver lying dead nearby. The CIC was investigating.<sup>182</sup>

1. Two shots fired at U.S. Constabulary troopers investigating a case of sheep rustling. <sup>183</sup> No injuries reported.	2 July 1946	Rüssendorf	The vicinity was searched, but with no results.
2. One round fired at	3 July 1946	Kornberg	--

two U.S. soldiers. No injuries reported. <sup>184</sup>			
3. A wire is stretched across a road near a railway station in a fashion designed to cause harm. No injuries reported. <sup>185</sup>	3 July 1946	Schwabisch Hall	—
4. A U.S. guard is fired upon from a passing vehicle and was able to return fire. <sup>186</sup> No injuries reported.	4 July 1946	Munich	—
5. Four shots fired at two U.S. soldiers near a unit officer's quarters. <sup>187</sup> No injuries reported.	5 July 1946	Hornel	A suspect was chased through a nearby cemetery but managed to elude his pursuers.
6. A U.S. soldier is attacked and beaten in front of an enlisted men's club. When the victim was allowed to arise and stagger away, he is followed and then stoned by a group of Germans. <sup>188</sup>	5 July 1946	Kassel	An initial group of German civilians who started beating the soldier were soon joined by an additional six assailants.
7. While talking to a German girl, two U.S. soldiers are attacked by three German civilians. One soldier is struck with a blunt instrument. <sup>189</sup>	5 July 1946	Knielingen	—
8. Four separate "decapitation wires" are strung within several miles of each other. <sup>190</sup> No injuries reported.	6 July 1946	Rasdorf	A 13 year old boy was suspected of stretching the cables and was placed under surveillance by local German police.
9. A U.S. soldier is shot and killed in a park near a beer hall. <sup>191</sup>	6 July 1946	Munich	A German girl in the company of the soldier was also shot through the neck and wounded.
10. Shots fired upon			A U.S. patrol searched

two U.S. soldiers whose jeep is parked along the highway. <sup>192</sup> No injuries reported.	6 July 1946	Karlsruhe	the adjacent woods, but found no suspects.
11. Shots fired at a U.S. soldier walking alongside a road. <sup>193</sup> No injuries reported.	9 July 1946	near Schlangenbad	—
12. A German police patrol discovers packages of stolen American explosives hidden under a <i>Reichsautobahn</i> bridge. <sup>194</sup>	11 July 1946	Griesheim	The explosives were turned over to a U.S. munitions disposal unit.
13. Shots fired upon two U.S. soldiers travelling in a jeep. No injuries reported. <sup>195</sup>	18 July 1946	Frankfurt	—
14. German police find two mines on a road bridge. <sup>196</sup>	18 July 1946	R-19 Highway near Gaildorf	The mines were turned over to U.S. Military Police.
15. The lighting system of a U.S. Army Engineers facility is sabotaged by the short-circuiting of the wire leading to the gate lights. <sup>197</sup>	late July 1946	Erlangen	This incident was the second sabotage act at the same facility.
16. An unidentified body, clad in U.S. issue fatigues and boots, is found in the Main River. <sup>198</sup>	27 July 1946	Frankfurt	—
17. A U.S. soldier is assaulted and slashed across the face with a razor. <sup>199</sup>	27 July 1946	Wiesbaden	A German assailant approached the soldier and asked him to sell cigarettes before attacking him without warning.
18. A U.S. soldier is grabbed from behind and thrown over the side of a bridge. <sup>200</sup>	late July 1946	Gmünd	—

20. A U.S. soldier is shot through the hand. <sup>201</sup>	28 July 1946	Bremen	The assailant could not be identified.
21. A U.S. soldier is attacked and beaten by eight Germans. <sup>202</sup>	28 July 1946	Zuffenhausen	During the same period, a patrol of U.S. troops in Zuffenhausen dispersed a gang of teenage boys who had been standing on street corners hurling obscenities at passing American soldiers.
22. Three Germans, armed with knives, accost a U.S. soldier and declare that they will kill any Americans caught walking on the street. <sup>203</sup>	28 July 1946	Neustadt	On the following evening, another U.S. soldier was assaulted in Neustadt. U.S. military patrols were organized for the town.
23. A U.S. Army Signal Service company reports possible sabotage of one of its generators. <sup>204</sup>	30 July 1946	Sontra	On previous instances, shavings had been found in oil used for generators, several feet of cable were burned and the power feeds of the generators were found disconnected.
24. Shots from a small calibre weapon are fired at a U.S. Constabulary patrol. <sup>205</sup> No injuries reported.	31 July 1946	Weiler	A search of the village failed to produce any leads (although two individuals were arrested for firearms possession).
25. A Military Government officer reports three instances in which sand has been poured into the gas tank of his vehicle and water put into the brake system. <sup>206</sup>	late July 1946	Brake	Mechanics working for Military Government denied knowledge of any defects in the vehicle.

Total U.S. casualties: 2 dead; 6 injured.

## August 1946

*The New York Times* reported that news about groups of SS men in the mountains was followed up by the U.S. Constabulary, but that they found little to indicate the nucleus of a full-scale resistance movement. Attacks on U.S. soldiers were still regarded as being "isolated and without wider significance," with Military Government and German civil authorities still worried more about "troop disorders" and DP malfeasance.<sup>207</sup> In addition to the incidents mentioned below, on 12 August, six Americans were killed (and three injured) in an explosion and fire at a Military Police motor depot in Neukölln, Berlin. The cause of the blast was investigated, but the results are not known.<sup>208</sup>

1. The badly beaten body of a man, believed to be a U.S. soldier, discovered in the Rhine River. <sup>209</sup>	early August 1945	Worms	—
2. A U.S. soldier is attacked and beaten by six Germans. Injuries are sustained around the shoulders and head. <sup>210</sup>	7 August 1945	Klingenstein	—
3. Two U.S. soldiers attacked by a knife-wielding German civilian. One soldier is wounded, the other escapes injury. <sup>211</sup>	7 August 1946	Bamberg	The assailant escaped.
4. A rocket is discovered by a U.S. soldier after the device had been struck by a train but failed to detonate. <sup>212</sup>	8 August 1946	Garmisch	The timing of this incident roused suspicion because senior American officials were due to arrive in Garmisch by train on 9 August.
5. A quantity of sugar is dumped into the motor of a U.S. Army diesel truck. <sup>213</sup>	early August 1946	Grossuaheim	The motor was drained before any damage was done.
6. An unidentified attacker fires two shots at a U.S. officer riding in a jeep. The officer fired return volleys at his fleeing assailant. No injuries reported. <sup>214</sup>	early August 1946	Erding	--
7. An American soldier is shot and wounded by a civilian firing from the	9 August 1946	Frankenruth	The gunman was chased by U.S. Constabulary troopers but escaped into the

woods. <sup>215</sup>			woods.
8. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is shot and wounded (?) while attempting to halt a group of "suspicious characters." <sup>216</sup>	10 August 1946	Wasdhaus	—
9. The garage of the U.S. 15 <sup>th</sup> Regiment is destroyed in a suspected act of arson. <sup>217</sup>	10 August 1946	Rheinau	The fire started when a German employee in the garage lit an acetylene torch near an open can of gasoline.
10. Two DP's attempt to stab two U.S. soldiers. <sup>218</sup> No injuries reported.	10 August 1946	Kassel	Two suspects were apprehended by U.S. Constabulary troopers, but while being brought to jail in a jeep, they attacked the driver of the vehicle. The jeep overturned, injuring the driver and allowing the escape of the assailants.
11. A U.S. soldier is stabbed in the hand by an unknown assailant. <sup>219</sup>	mid-August 1946	Landshut	—
12. A German civilian attempts to stab two U.S. Constabulary troopers. <sup>220</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-August 1946	Schwandorf	The CIC reports that the incident reveals "a tendency on the part of many civilians to carry knives which might be classified as lethal weapons."
13. A small bomb explodes near the billets of the U.S. 15 <sup>th</sup> Air Regiment. No damage done. <sup>221</sup>	14 August 1946	Seckenheim	A search of houses in the vicinity produced no leads.
14. As a U.S. soldier dismounted a jeep in order to check civilian papers, he was hit on the head and knocked unconscious. <sup>222</sup>	19 August 1946	Sool	The victim's pistol and jeep were stolen.



15. An attempt to blow up a U.S. ammunition dump proves abortive. A saboteur (or saboteurs) broke open four cases of propelling charges and nitro-cellulose powder and lit a train of powder leading to the array. The powder had been soaked by rain, however, and failed to fully detonate. <sup>223</sup>	21 August 1946	Wildflecken	Fourteen tons of high explosive was stored within 50 feet of the blaze. Around the time of the sabotage incident, the ammunition dump's water supply system was damaged by saboteurs on three separate occasions (12, 19, 26 August); the CIC naturally suspected that these events were probably linked to the fire. Fifteen Germans previously fired from the facility were suspected.
16. A U.S. soldier is attacked and his arm slashed by two unidentified attackers. <sup>224</sup>	23 Aug. 1946	Schwabach	The assailants escaped.
17. A U.S. soldier on guard detail is shot at. He returned fire but failed to hit the sniper. <sup>225</sup> No injuries reported.	25 August 1946	Bamburg	—
18. A U.S. patrol discovers a wire stretched across a road. <sup>226</sup> No reported injuries.	25 August 1946	Mechenried	A search of the area yielded no results.
19. A wire is stretched across a road about two feet above the ground. <sup>227</sup> No injuries reported.	25 August 1946	Neustadt	—
20. A U.S. soldier assaulted and beaten, leaving a large gash on his face. <sup>228</sup>	25 August 1946	Wiesbaden	—
21. A U.S. patrol discovers a rope	25 August 1946	Mechenried	—

stretched across a road. <sup>229</sup> No injuries reported.			
22. A U.S. Constabulary trooper struck over the head and injured by an unknown assailant. <sup>230</sup>	late August 1946	Rapperhausen	—
23. U.S. soldiers drink Schnapps so loaded with harmful ingredients that it constitutes "an organized form of sabotage." Two soldiers die from the effects of the beverage. <sup>231</sup>	late August 1946	Ludwigsburg	--
24. The air hose on a U.S. Army Engineers' bus is cut with a knife. <sup>232</sup>	late August 1946	Wolfgang	—
25. The American supervisor for the denazification of Bavarian universities, Edward Hartshorne, is shot and killed while driving on the <i>Autobahn</i> . Hartshorne is fired at from a passing vehicle. <sup>233</sup>	26 August 1946 (some accounts date the shooting to 28 August or 30 August)	road between Nuremberg and Munich	The killers were German bandits dressed in American Army uniforms and riding in a U.S. jeep. U.S. patrols tracked the main gunman, Johann Detterbeck, and shot him to death in a woods near Nuremberg.
26. One shot fired at a U.S. Constabulary training troop. <sup>234</sup> No injuries reported.	27 August 1946	Highway N-14	A search of the area yielded no results.
27. A U.S. officer, Capt. Eino Eastley, shot four times and badly wounded. <sup>235</sup>	29 August 1946	Weilburg	A U.S. soldier is arrested and questioned about the attack. The suspect had been spotted in the vicinity.
28. A U.S. soldier assaulted, knocked to the ground and kicked.	30 August 1946	Berlin	The soldier was attacked after he had asked two Germans at

The victim received cuts to the face. <sup>236</sup>			the Wannsee Boat Club about his missing cigarettes.
29. Two U.S. military policemen fired upon by the occupants of a vehicle they were following. The soldiers returned the fire. <sup>237</sup>	31 August 1946	Munich	The assailants escaped.

Total U.S. casualties: 4 dead, 11 injured.

### September 1946

A U.S. ammunition dump in Bamberg exploded on 25 September, although no fatalities were caused by the incident. CIC was investigating but could not determine the cause of the blast.<sup>238</sup> In addition, a U.S. soldier was found in a hapless condition in Schwabach after drinking schnapps made of denatured alcohol.<sup>239</sup>

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1. Shots fired at a Polish guard protecting a U.S. ammunition dump. When the guard fired back, six bursts of automatic weapons fire were returned. Later in the same evening, the guard was again fired upon by an automatic weapon. No injuries reported. <sup>240</sup>	3 September 1946	Pyrbaum	Civilians in German uniforms had been seen skulking around the depot.
2. Two U.S. soldiers shot at from a passing vehicle. <sup>241</sup> No injuries reported.	5 September 1946	Wetzlar	—
3. A U.S. soldier shot and wounded while using the latrine in a Red Cross club. <sup>242</sup>	5 September 1946	Munich	—
4. Two U.S. soldiers fired upon from a civilian car. Shots were returned but the vehicle was not	5 September 1946	Stettenhofen	—

brought to a halt. <sup>243</sup> No injuries reported.			
5. An American soldier spotted in the company of a German woman is attacked and beaten into unconsciousness by two assailants. <sup>244</sup>	6 September 1946	Lianberg	Both Germans responsible for the attack were arrested.
6. A new generator installed in the basement of a U.S. Constabulary building is found to have the switch on, battery run down and gas tank full of water. <sup>245</sup>	7 September 1946	Munich	—
7. A U.S. Constabulary trooper fired upon twice from a passing vehicle while driving on the highway. <sup>246</sup> No reported injuries.	14 September 1946	Fischbach	—
8. A U.S. soldier is assaulted and beaten into unconsciousness by German civilians. <sup>247</sup>	15 September 1946	Donauworth	—
9. Oil soaked rags found stuffed in the gear box of a crane at a U.S. signals supply depot. <sup>248</sup>	mid-September 1946	Langendiebach	—
10. A U.S. soldier is pushed from a train by a German who had been refused a cigarette. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization. <sup>249</sup>	mid-September 1946	Neustadt	—
11. A U.S. soldier is shot and wounded during a heated argument with a Polish guard. <sup>250</sup>	mid-September 1946	Kastel	The Pole was turned over to the commanding officer of his Labor Supervision Company for disciplinary action.

12. A U.S. 2 ½ ton truck is fired upon while driving along the highway. No damage inflicted to either the vehicle or its occupants. <sup>251</sup>	mid-September 1946	road between Mosbach and Tauberisch Ofsheim	—
13. A U.S. military intelligence officer fired upon by the occupants of a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction. No reported injuries. <sup>252</sup>	21 September 1946	Vilshofen	A Constabulary patrol pursued the German vehicle but was unable to apprehend the assailants.
14. A U.S. soldier fired upon by an assailant hiding near a railroad station. <sup>253</sup> No injuries reported.	21 September 1946	Freising	A search for the sniper yielded negative results.
15. A shot fired at a U.S. Constabulary patrol by a sniper hiding behind a stone wall. <sup>254</sup> No injuries reported.	23 September 1946	Dorfen	A search for the gunman yielded no results.
16. A low-hanging wire is discovered across a little-used road where a U.S. Constabulary patrol is due to pass. <sup>255</sup> No U.S. personnel injured.	24 September 1946	Immenstadt	A German civilian motorcyclist hit the wire and suffered some injuries.
17. A U.S. soldier driving a vehicle is shot at from the side of the road. <sup>256</sup> No injuries reported.	24 September 1946	road between Weiden and Wohenstrass	—
18. A U.S. soldier is assaulted by a knife-wielding Polish DP while walking on the street. <sup>257</sup> No injuries reported.	28 September 1946	Hofgeismar	The DP was arrested and turned over to U.S. Military Government.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 5 injured.

### October 1946

An upsurge in anti-American attacks and violence was blamed on continuing shortages of food and fuel, which were made worse by the influx of German deportees from Eastern Europe and the consequent overcrowding in German towns and villages. The impact of denazification and requisitioning also continued to tell, and the verdicts of the Nuremberg Tribunal upset Nazis die-hards, while Hermann Goering's suicide also inspired them. In addition, "the affluence of the occupying troops and their indifference or violent conduct" stirred the resentment of Germans who had been friendly and made potential resistance recruits even of anti-Nazis. *The New York Times* called the bombings of 19 October "the most violent and genuinely political exhibition of resistance to date," and a Military Government officer explained that "from now on we must count on such outbursts any time, anywhere," although the attacks were still broadly seen as the product of a lunatic fringe.<sup>258</sup>

1. An American-made grenade is thrown at a group of soldiers standing in front of an enlisted men's club. No U.S. personnel injured. <sup>259</sup>	1 October 1946	Coburg	Two German civilians were wounded.
2. A U.S. military police patrol is fired upon. As the MP's searched for the gunman, another shot is fired. <sup>260</sup> No injuries reported.	3 October 1946	Grunwald	The attackers could not be located by either U.S. pursuers or German police.
3. A shot is fired at a U.S. military police jeep while its occupants are on patrol. While subsequently searching for the assailant, another shot is fired. The troops return fire, but with unknown results. <sup>261</sup> No U.S. casualties reported.	3 October 1946	Munich	--
4. A U.S. soldier standing guard is repeatedly fired upon by an assailant using a small calibre pistol. <sup>262</sup> No injuries reported.	4 October 1946	Illertissen	--
5. A U.S. soldier stabbed by unknown assailants as he walks the street. <sup>263</sup>	5 October 1946	Neustadt	--

6. A U.S. staff car is damaged by a fragmentation grenade thrown under the body of the vehicle. <sup>264</sup> The driver was visiting his German girlfriend at the time of the incident.	5 October 1946	Vaihingen	The perpetrators were members of an illegal Nazi underground organization and were later brought to trial in a Military Court.
7. A U.S. Constabulary trooper assaulted and beaten. Injuries were severe enough to require hospitalization. <sup>265</sup>	6 October 1946	Giessen	—
8. Four young men armed with clubs attack the staff car of the commanding general, U.S. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Brigade. The men hit the vehicle and tried to smash the headlights, but could not bring the car to a halt. <sup>266</sup>	8 October 1946	outskirts of Waiblingen	Two U.S. Constabulary patrols sent to scour the area could find nothing.
9. A U.S. military courier travelling in a quarter ton truck is attacked with stones. The driver escapes injury, but the windshield and hood of the vehicle are damaged. <sup>267</sup>	10 October 1946	Schwabisch Hall	The attackers were boys aged ten to sixteen years. They were never apprehended.
10. Unidentified assailants fire a shot at a U.S. military truck. Neither of the two occupants is injured, although the windshield is damaged. <sup>268</sup>	11 October 1946	Schwabisch Gmünd	—
11. A U.S. soldier, Cpl. Lee Taylor, is fired at four times while riding in a jeep. Although Taylor is	12 October 1946	Murnau	—



not injured, one shot hits the left front tire of the jeep. <sup>269</sup>			
12. Two shots are fired into the billet of a U.S. officer, Col. Morrison, causing minor damage. Morrison is not at home during the time of the incident. <sup>270</sup>	12 October 1946	Munich	--
13. Two telephone poles are cut and laid across a road in order to block traffic. <sup>271</sup>	13 October 1946	Klein Bardof	--
14. A U.S. soldier is struck over the head and stabbed. <sup>272</sup>	13 October 1946	Sonthofen	--
15. A vehicle carrying U.S. civilian personnel is fired upon by an unidentified assailant. Three of the occupants are wounded. <sup>273</sup>	13 October 1946	Munich	--
16. A U.S. soldier standing in a railway station is shot and wounded by an unknown assailant. <sup>274</sup>	13 October 1946	Rottenburg	The U.S. Constabulary established roadblocks in the area of the attack, but no information connected to the shooting came to light.
17. A U.S. officer and two enlisted men are fired upon nine times in a woods. <sup>275</sup> No injuries reported.	13 October 1946	Regelsbach	--
18. A U.S. soldier is beaten by two German civilians. <sup>276</sup>	15 October 1946	Marktheidenfeld	Both attackers were caught and turned over to U.S. Military Government.
19. Several U.S. soldiers are fired upon six times when they approach a number of civilians seen lurking	15 October 1946	Schweinfurt	All the shots were fired from a .30 calibre pistol at a distance of not more than 50

around the construction site of an ammunition dump. The soldiers returned fire. <sup>277</sup> No injuries reported.			yards.
20. A U.S. military policeman attacked by two knife-wielding Germans. <sup>278</sup> No injuries reported.	15 October 1946	Schweinfurt	A U.S. military police patrol scoured the area subsequent to the attack, but with negative results.
21. An explosion of undetermined origin, strongly suspected of being sabotage, causes severe damage in a U.S. military police motor pool. <sup>279</sup>	16 October 1946 (one source gives the date as 18 October)	Mannheim	A German worker was injured in the blast. Initial investigations revealed numerous lapses in the motor pool's security measures.
22. Possible sabotage of a U.S. plane at an air base. <sup>280</sup>	mid-October 1946	Nordholz	Several previous instances of sabotage at the Nordholz base lent credence to the suspicions of sabotage.
23. A bomb explodes at a U.S. military police headquarters and jail. Although some damage is done to the structure, no one is injured. <sup>281</sup>	19 October 1946	Stuttgart	Two German <i>Spruchkammer</i> buildings were bombed on the same evening. The perpetrators were members of a Nazi underground gang led by Siegfried Kabus. After another subsequent bombing of a <i>Spruchkammer</i> building, Kabus and his associates were arrested on 19 November and were later brought to trial in a Military Court.
24. A U.S. soldier shot twice by an unknown assailant as he comes out of an enlisted men's club. <sup>282</sup>	20 October 1946	Hess Lichtenau	—
25. The chief of the	20 October 1946	Berlin	Flory, along with two

reports branch of U.S. Military Government in Berlin, Harry Flory, is shot and killed by a Soviet military policeman. <sup>283</sup>			American women, attempted to flee after being summoned for questioning by the Russian soldier. Flory was seen photographing "election activities."
26. A U.S soldier is fired upon while driving in a military vehicle. Although two bullets entered the cab of the vehicle, the soldier escapes unhurt. <sup>284</sup>	21 October 1946	Heckershausen	—
27. A shot is fired at a U.S. Constabulary 2 ½ ton truck. The bullet misses the vehicle. <sup>285</sup> No injuries reported.	21 October 1946	Mainhardt	—
28. After a series of sniping incidents, 21 Germans are arrested and a large cache of weapons, ammunition and explosives is recovered. <sup>286</sup>	22 October 1946	Hogeismar	Nine of the arrested Germans were adults and a dozen were juveniles. In addition to weapons, they had acquired a powerful radio transmitter.
29. An Allied civilian employee of the Civil Censorship Division is attacked by five German teenagers, who stone him until he is knocked unconscious. <sup>287</sup>	22 October 1946	Darmstadt	—
30. A U.S. Constabulary trooper attacked and beaten by four civilians. <sup>288</sup>	23 October 1946	Schweinfurt	—
31. A U.S. Constabulary trooper injured in an accident after three shots are fired at his vehicle. <sup>289</sup>			
32. Unknown	25 October 1946	Schweinfurt	Similar cases in

individuals tamper with the wiring and distributor caps of 11 U.S. trucks. <sup>290</sup>			Schweinfurt occurred on 27 October, when two American jeeps were found with the wiring vandalized, and 29 October, when a U.S. Army medical vehicle was sabotaged.
33. Three U.S. military policemen are attacked by two DP's in a café. One soldier suffers skull injuries. <sup>291</sup>	27 October 1946	Munich	--
34. A U.S. liaison officer with the British occupation garrison, Major Charles Palette, is attacked and hit in the face when he attempts to apprehend two unknown persons who had fired pistol shots in his vicinity. <sup>292</sup>	29 October 1946	Aalen	--
35. Two shots from a small calibre weapon are fired at a U.S. Constabulary guard post. <sup>293</sup> No injuries reported.	30 October 1946	Coburg	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 14 injured.

### November 1946

USFET reported a deterioration in security "indicated by reported increases in nearly all types of events." During the period of 13-22 November there were 13 separate attacks on U.S. personnel, "an all time high," up from an average of three per week during the preceding month. "Troop disorders" also remained a problem. The U.S. Consul General in Munich reported that the discipline of American soldiers in Bavaria remained poor, a fact he attributed to the unlimited availability of liquor, lack of family restraint, the instability of unit composition and the poor state of orientation programs. There was also a rise reported in subversive activity, which ranged from threats against the girlfriends of American troops to yelling "Heil Hitler" at a U.S. Constabulary patrol.<sup>294</sup>

1. A U.S. military driver disappears after leaving an enlisted men's club. His vehicle, covered in blood, is found on the	1 November 1946	Bamberg	--
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following afternoon on the banks of a nearby river. <sup>295</sup>			
2. The wiring of a U.S. truck is cut during the night. <sup>296</sup>	3 November 1946	Hammelburg	The vehicle was parked in a U.S. Constabulary motor pool at the time of the incident.
3. A 24 pound box of explosives is discovered in the ventilator of an ammunition bunker at a U.S. munitions dump. The package is ready for detonation. <sup>297</sup>	4 November 1946	Stadl-Paura (Austria)	The bunker contained 300 tons of U.S. Army ammunition.
4. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is attacked by four Germans and beaten severely. <sup>298</sup>	4 November 1946	Schönwald	After the incident, all male adults in Schönwald between the ages of 18 and 38 were assembled, checked for identity documents and given a stern warning about the consequences of any similar event occurring in the future. The <i>Landrat</i> claimed that the culprits were eastern refugees rather than local Germans.
5. A shot is fired at a U.S. Constabulary jeep. <sup>299</sup> No injuries reported.	7 November 1946	Dietersdorf	The occupants of the vehicle stopped to search for their assailant but could find no trace of the gunman.
6. A cable is discovered stretched across a road, one end tied to a bush and the other to a fence. <sup>300</sup> No injuries reported.	early November 1946	?	—
7. A U.S. soldier finds a 1/4 inch cable stretched across a	8 November 1946	Rotenbach	—

road. The obstruction is removed and no injuries are reported. <sup>301</sup>			
8. Five shots are fired through the window of a guard house at the entrance to a U.S. Army Air Corps ammunition dump. <sup>302</sup> No injuries reported.	11 November 1946	Landsberg	—
9. A U.S. soldier, Pvt. John Rathbone, is found lying in the street with a fractured skull. <sup>303</sup>	11 November 1946	Munich	—
10. A U.S. civilian employee of the War Department, Rudolf Schmeller, is attacked in the street by seven Polish DP's and a German civilian. His watch is stolen and he is severely injured around the head and face. <sup>304</sup>	12 November 1946	Dachau	Schmeller was clothed in a U.S. military uniform.
11. A U.S. soldier is fired upon and wounded. <sup>305</sup>	14 November 1946	Klein Altenstadten	Perpetrators were "unknown persons."
12. A U.S. soldier is assaulted and hit over the head with a blunt instrument. The attack knocked him senseless and left a large gash in his forehead. <sup>306</sup>	15 November 1946	Coburg	—
13. Three civilian poachers fire upon a U.S. Constabulary trooper sent to arrest them. The soldier fired 25 shots in return, without managing to hit his assailants. <sup>307</sup>	17 November 1946	Neufahrn	Fresh truck and jeep tracks were found near the scene of the gun battle.

14. An assailant fires a shot at a U.S. guard, hitting the wall near his head. The soldier returned fire and chased his attacker. <sup>308</sup>	17 November 1946	Hipoltstein	—
15. Two shots are fired at a U.S. soldier in a sentry house. The soldier is wounded in the arm. <sup>309</sup>	19 November 1946 (one account dates this attack to 22 November)	Georgen	—
16. A U.S. Constabulary patrol is fired upon. <sup>310</sup> No injuries reported.	19 November 1946	Westheim	The patrol dismounted and called for reinforcements. A search of the area was undertaken, but with negative results.
17. A U.S. Constabulary jeep strikes two logs placed along a curve in a road. No injuries reported. <sup>311</sup>	20 November 1946	Tittling	—
18. A U.S. soldier driving in a jeep fired upon by "unknown persons." The bullet put a hole in the windshield, but the driver was uninjured. <sup>312</sup>	22 November 1946	Eckersmuhlen	—
19. A U.S. Constabulary trooper guarding a motor pool is hit over the head by an assailant. After recovering his wits, the soldier fired on his assailant, who is scaling the motor pool fence. <sup>313</sup>	23 November 1946	Freyung	A search of the area turned up no clues to the identity of the assailant.
20. A shot fired at a U.S. jeep narrowly misses the head of the driver. <sup>314</sup>	23 November 1946	Hipoltstein	—
21. A U.S. soldier is	25 November 1946	Munich	The incident was



shot and wounded by an unidentified assailant. <sup>315</sup>			witnessed by two German girls.
22. A U.S. military policeman is assaulted by two Polish DP's after refusing them cigarettes. The victim is stabbed. <sup>316</sup>	25 November 1946	Munich	A German civilian stopped his vehicle and brought the victim of the attack to a hospital.
23. A U.S. Constabulary vehicle strikes a wire strung between two telephone poles. No injuries or damage reported. <sup>317</sup>	late November 1946	Rotenbach	—
24. An obstacle comprised of several logs is discovered on a road and is situated in a position intended to hinder its observation by an approaching vehicle. <sup>318</sup>	late November 1946	Finsterau	This event was the last in an eight month string of incidents in the neighbourhood of Freyung and which also included the posting of Nazi propaganda posters, the cutting of communication lines and assaults upon U.S. military personnel. Evidence pointed towards the members of a small Werewolf cell.
25. A U.S. soldier doing guard duty at a motor pool is struck over the head. He is able to fire at the fleeing culprit, but with no apparent results. <sup>319</sup>	late November 1946	Freyung	Yet another incident in this troubled area. The motor pool had previously reported one actual theft and two attempted thefts of gasoline.
26. Two rows of 6-8" wooden blocks are discovered lying across a road. <sup>320</sup>	26 November 1946	road between Sinn and Katzenfurt	—
27. A wire is found strung between two trees along the north bound side of an	26 November 1946	Homberg	—

<i>Autobahn.</i> <sup>321</sup> No injuries reported.			
28. A U.S. soldier is attacked by four civilians after he refuses them cigarettes. Two of the men knock the soldier to the ground and kick him. <sup>322</sup>	29 November 1946	Stuttgart	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead (missing); 11 injured.

### December 1946

USFET reported that the frequency of security incidents was largely unchanged from previous period. Shortages of food and fuel still caused complaints, but civilian morale was improved by the economic merger of the U.S. and British occupation zones.<sup>323</sup>

1. Assaultants in a black sedan fire 14 shots at the billets of high-ranking American officers, including Gen. Muller and Gen. Gay. <sup>324</sup> No injuries reported.	2 December 1946	Grunwald	Roadblocks were organized by American forces, but they were unable to catch the gunmen.
2. A U.S. civilian assaulted by five Germans (three men and two women). He is beaten and left unconscious. <sup>325</sup>	6 December 1946	Regensburg	—
3. A German hits a U.S. soldier over the head and badly injures him.	8 December 1946	Etwashausen	—
4. A U.S. Constabulary trooper discovers a "decapitation wire" strung across a highway. He removes the wire, which thus causes no damage or injuries. <sup>326</sup>	9 December 1946	Sinnerhausen	—
5. Two sacks of wire and petroleum-soaked cloth are thrown onto	10 December 1946	Ranshofen (Austria)	—

the conveyer belt of a U.S. military grain warehouse. This sabotage act is designed to jam the warehouse's wormscrew and shut down the installation. <sup>327</sup>			
6. An explosion occurs on a section of railroad tracks. Sabotage suspected. <sup>328</sup>	mid-December 1946	railroad near Aalen	—
7. A suspected arson fire occurs at a U.S. enlisted men's club. <sup>329</sup>	mid-December 1946	Gross-Gerau	A former German employee of the club was suspected of involvement in the incident.
8. Two U.S. Constabulary troopers are attacked by six Germans, who had been overheard making derogatory remarks about U.S. troops. Both soldiers are beaten. <sup>330</sup>	19 December 1946	Würzburg	One of the Germans was armed with a wooden club.
9. Seven 1/4 ton trucks belonging to the U.S. Army are drained of their antifreeze. <sup>331</sup>	19 December 1946	Pforzheim	Two German police were guarding the vehicles at the time that they were sabotaged.
10. A U.S. soldier walking along the <i>Autobahn</i> is shot and wounded by assailants in a passing car. The attackers also stopped and robbed their victim. <sup>332</sup>	23 December 1946	Darmstadt	—
11. A U.S. soldier, Christopher Tsunic, is severely beaten by an unknown assailant. <sup>333</sup>	25 December 1946	Dachau	—
12. A U.S. soldier, Pvt. McNichols, is	26 December 1946	Regensburg	--

assaulted by an unidentified man while talking to a German woman. McNichols is hit over the head and seriously injured. <sup>334</sup>			
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 7 injured.

**Total U.S. casualties for 1946: 20 dead; 78 injured**

## 1947

### January 1947

USFET rated the security situation as getting progressively worse, a trend they linked to the horrid economic conditions over the winter of 1946/47. The U.S. Constabulary argued, however, that given the severity of food and fuel shortages, the absence of "any large-scale purely subversive movement or element" was encouraging. The I Brigade reported "that the individual expressions of subversive activity in their area seemed to be dying out for lack of incentive."<sup>335</sup>

1. Unidentified assailants fire two shots at a U.S. guard post. <sup>336</sup>	2 January 1947	Wettisreif	—
2. A fire destroys a U.S. Constabulary mess hall and causes \$150,000 worth of damage. Sabotage suspected. <sup>337</sup>	mid-January 1947	Witzenhausen	Losses included food, kitchen utensils and weapons.
3. A fire at Civilian Internment Enclosure no. 91 destroys a storage building and nearly damages four 2½ ton trucks. The possibility of sabotage is investigated. <sup>338</sup>	mid-January 1947	Darmstadt	—
4. Minor instances of sabotage at a building of the U.S. Civilian Censorship Division. In the worst case, the facility's research laboratory was flooded and serious damage was caused to expensive	mid-January 1947	Kulmbach	Investigation showed that the flood was caused by deliberate tampering with a water pipe.

equipment. <sup>339</sup>			
5. A German civilian hits a U.S. soldier over the head, thus rendering him unconscious. The soldier is then robbed. <sup>340</sup>	19 January 1947	Kassel	—
6. A U.S. soldier is clubbed over the head with a heavy object and knocked unconscious. <sup>341</sup>	21 January 1947	Ansbach	--
7. Two wires are discovered strung across a road. <sup>342</sup>	late January 1947	road between Basdorf and Grusselbach	The wires were only 6" off the ground.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 2 injured.

## February 1947

1. After a scuffle in a dance hall between an individual U.S. soldier and a German antagonist, a mob of Germans starts throwing bottles at a small group of five soldiers. Two men receive severe head wounds and are hospitalized. <sup>343</sup>	8 February 1947	Sulzbach-Rosenheim	—
2. Five shots are fired at a U.S. ammunition dump, one hitting a tree near a U.S. sentry. <sup>344</sup> No injuries reported.	10 February 1947	Schwabach	Bullets came from a .45 calibre pistol.
3. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is burned when he finds five phosphorus grenades in a motor pool and one detonates in his hands. <sup>345</sup>	13 February 1947	Oberndorf	—

4. A U.S. soldier is waylaid, thrown into a ditch and beaten into unconsciousness by two DP's. <sup>346</sup>	15 February 1947	Stuttgart	Approaching U.S. military policemen saw the DP's fleeing in the distance.
5. A U.S. soldier is stabbed in the back by a Polish guard working for a U.S. Army labour company. <sup>347</sup>	16 February 1947	Munster	The soldier had tried to enter a Polish guard club. The Pole was arrested and turned over to Military Government.
6. German teenagers fire several shots at two U.S. civilians while the latter are hunting in the woods. <sup>348</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-February 1947	Landshut	Three German youths were arrested and confessed to the crime.
7. A U.S. soldier is shot and wounded by an unknown assailant. <sup>349</sup>	mid-February 1947	Göppingen	—
8. Two German adolescents are arrested and confess to several instances of firing upon U.S. troops. <sup>350</sup>	mid-February 1947	Amberg	Several pistols of various calibre were found when the youths were incarcerated.
9. Unknown assailants throw an incendiary grenade into a U.S. Constabulary barracks. No injuries or damage are suffered. <sup>351</sup>	19 February 1947	Freising	One suspect was arrested.
10. Several vehicles in a U.S. Army Signals Corps parking lot are sabotaged after dark. <sup>352</sup>	late February 1947	Schotten	--

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 6 injured.

### March 1947

Despite worries about food riots and the looting of coal, EUCOM noted "a general note of optimism in all reports because of the warmer weather and the favourable reaction to the Herbert Hoover Report." In mid-March 1947, a German suspected of shooting an American, *Graf von Bedow*, was arrested by the German *Kriminalpolizei*.<sup>353</sup>

1. Murrell Drury, a U.S. civilian employed in a U.S. Army labour depot, is shot and wounded as he steps off a streetcar. <sup>354</sup>	early March 1947	Stuttgart	—
2. A U.S. Constabulary trooper, James Farris, is shot and wounded by a civilian. <sup>355</sup>	early March 1947	Backnang	—
3. A building containing offices belonging to the CIC, the Liaison and Security Officer and a <i>Spruchkammer</i> is partially destroyed by an act of arson. <sup>356</sup>	16 March 1947	Schlüchtern	A five gallon gas can was found near the point of origin for the fire and several floors of the structure had been soaked in a gasoline-oil mixture. The purpose of the blaze had probably been to destroy key records, although these were stored in steel cabinets and were undamaged.
4. A home-made bomb is discovered on the ground outside a U.S. Military Government building. <sup>357</sup>	20 March 1947	Wesermünde-Geestermünde	The bomb consisted of 70 sticks of cordite with a German training grenade as a charge and with a fuse assembly attached.
5. Shots are fired at a U.S. sentry. <sup>358</sup> No injuries reported.	23 March 1947	Hanau	This was the first of four similar incidents that occurred over a two week time span. On several occasions, a civilian was observed fleeing the scene and was fired upon, but with no result.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 2 injured.

#### April 1947

1. A powerful	14 April 1947	Frankfurt	—
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explosion detonates near an American airfield, after which a car parked in the vicinity speeds away. <sup>359</sup>			
2. A grenade-spring booby-trap is found at the door to the billet of a U.S. officer, along with the message "Happy Ending." The note was signed "The German Opposition Group." <sup>360</sup>	late April 1947	Kronberg	The officer who was the target of the bomb had been harassed for some time. The owner of his requisitioned home was a suspect.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 0 injured.

### May 1947

1. Approximately 15 fires are started near the fence of a U.S. ammunition dump. A Polish guard, who discovers the fires, spots a man running from the scene. <sup>361</sup>	7 May 1947	Regensburg	All the fires were extinguished.
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 0 injured.

### July 1947

EUCOM noted that "organized subversion and acts of sabotage have steadily decreased and this period was notable for the low number of incidents reported." The U.S. Constabulary reported the same.<sup>362</sup>

1. Two U.S. soldiers fired upon while parked alongside the <i>Autobahn</i> . <sup>363</sup> No reported injuries.	early July 1947	Karlsruhe	--
2. Two U.S. soldiers and their two wives are attacked by 9 Germans (5 men and 4 women). All four Americans are beaten; one requires subsequent hospitalization. <sup>364</sup>	13 July 1947	Schwetzingen	—

3. Four German adolescents are caught stringing a "decapitation wire" across a road leading to a U.S. air base. <sup>365</sup>	17 July 1947	Straubing	The teenagers were turned over to Military Government, but were too young to prosecute in a U.S. military court.
4. A U.S. soldier is shot four times by an unknown assailant. <sup>366</sup>	18 July 1947	Degerndorf	—
5. A U.S. Constabulary trooper, Pvt. Theodore Gabriel, is struck down by a German while talking to a German woman. <sup>367</sup>	20 July 1947	Deggendorf	By the time that Gabriel regained consciousness, both his assailant and the German women were gone.
6. Four shots are fired at a U.S. officer making a tour of railway marshalling yards. <sup>368</sup> No reported injuries.	21 July 1947	Mannheim	A search of the area by U.S. military police failed to turn up the gunman.
7. The body of a U.S. soldier is found in the Rhine River. The face of the victim is badly beaten. <sup>369</sup>	25 July 1947	Worms	—
8. A U.S. Constabulary trooper, Cpl. Lucy, is fired upon through a fence while walking a security patrol. He gives chase to two men dressed in dark clothing and is again shot at. Lucy returns fire but fails to hit either of the gunmen. <sup>370</sup> No reported injuries.	28 July 1947	Schwabach	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 3 injured.

### August 1947

U.S. authorities reported, in mid-August, "a noticeable rise in sabotage incidents" over the low levels of the previous weeks<sup>371</sup> and an increase in civil unrest was noted in eastern part of U.S. Zone. An

increase in sabotage was reported to "cause an unsettled but not serious condition."<sup>372</sup> "Troop disorders" were reported at a relatively low level.<sup>373</sup>

1. A German mechanic working at a U.S. military service station is suspected of flattening the tires of the cars belonging to two separate officers. <sup>374</sup>	1 August 1947	Heidelberg	Several weeks earlier, an attendant at the same station had scrawled a Swastika in the dust on a U.S. vehicle.
2. Two American soldiers are badly beaten up by an unknown number of German assailants. <sup>375</sup>	2 August 1947	Knielingen	One attacker was later arrested by German police.
3. Three American soldiers are assaulted by a large group of Germans (30-40 people). Two escape without serious injury but one is beaten until unconscious and then thrown into a lake. He is subsequently rescued and brought to hospital. <sup>376</sup>	12 August 1947	Berlin	One of the assailants was arrested. On the following evening, two more U.S. soldiers were assaulted in Berlin.
4. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is attacked by two civilians armed with knives. The soldier escapes without serious injury. <sup>377</sup>	14 Aug. 1947	Landshut	—
5. At least seven forest fires break out, cutting communication routes, threatening U.S. facilities and diverting the attention of 3000 troops and their equipment. Sabotage is strongly suspected, particularly since fires in separate locations break out almost simultaneously. Several U.S. soldiers	14/15 August 1947	Nuremberg	By 16 August, 650 hectares of woodland had been destroyed.

are injured. <sup>378</sup>			
6. A bomb is discovered by a German fireman in a greenhouse close to a U.S. Military Government headquarters and ten yards from tanks of gasoline for American vehicles. <sup>379</sup>	mid-August 1947	Giessen	--
7. Two U.S. Constabulary troopers are shot at by "an unidentified party." No reported injuries. <sup>380</sup>	15 August 1947	Schwabach	-
8. A "decapitation wire" strung across a road near a U.S. officers' club is discovered by U.S. Constabulary troopers, who remove it. A short time later, another wire was strung and it broke the windshield of a U.S. vehicle. <sup>381</sup>	17 August 1947	Coburg	Coburg had a bad reputation for such incidents.
9. A U.S. soldier is attacked and beaten by three German civilians. <sup>382</sup>	23 August 1947	Marburg	--
10. A U.S. soldier is attacked by two Germans who inflict a deep gash upon his forehead. <sup>383</sup>	28 August 1947	Darmstadt	The assailants were scared off by the approach of a U.S. Constabulary jeep.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 8 injured.

### September 1947

1. A blaze in a hanger at a U.S. staging area destroys the structure. The local U.S.	5 September 1947	Bremerhaven	-
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commander, concurring with the German fire marshal, blames the fire on sabotage. <sup>384</sup>			
2. A U.S. officer, 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Andrew Boechler, is shot by a German forester while hunting. The German leaves Boechler lying on the ground, fatally wounded. He is discovered by German police three hours later. <sup>385</sup>	7 September 1947	Reichenbach	—
3. A U.S. soldier, Pfc. Walden, is fired upon while driving his vehicle. The bullet passes through the windshield but does not injure Walden. The perpetrator flees, although Walden stops and fires at him three times. <sup>386</sup>	13 September 1947	Viechtach	—
4. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is attacked by two unknown men, who beat him into a state of incoherence. He is rescued by a German civilian and a U.S. soldier. <sup>387</sup>	17 September 1947	Bad Wildungen	—
5. A U.S. soldier is attacked and injured. <sup>388</sup>	21 September 1947	Stuttgart	—

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 2 injured.

### October 1947

In late October, EUCOM intelligence reported that German youth were responsible for "the present restlessness and discontent," which ranged from "minor and petty acts of sabotage" to more serious incidents. The announcement of the factory dismantling program caused bitter dissatisfaction, as did the prospective food situation for the coming winter. Formation of the Cominform was felt to signal a final breach between the occupying powers.<sup>389</sup>

1. A U.S. 60 mm mortar shell is found deposited in the incinerator of a U.S. Constabulary barracks. The shell is removed by a German demolition squad. <sup>390</sup>	early October 1947	Knielingen	American authorities described the incident as "a serious sabotage attempt."
2. A fire breaks out simultaneously at two points in a U.S. Army quartermaster depot. It destroys \$10,000 worth of U.S. property before being brought under control. <sup>391</sup>	mid-October 1947	Mannheim	This was the second fire in this warehouse within one week. Before the fire, there had also been four sabotage attempts against U.S. vehicles, which involved the draining of oil from trucks, the smashing of a radiator and the insertion of foreign material in a carburetor.
3. The ignition wires of a U.S. Army fire truck are cut. <sup>392</sup>	mid-October 1947	Fritzlar	—
4. "An unknown person or persons" drops sugar into the gas tank strainer of a CIC dispatch jeep while the vehicle is undergoing repairs in a garage. <sup>393</sup>	mid-October 1947	Oberursel	—
5. A heavy wire is stretched across a road at a height intended to kill a jeep driver. <sup>394</sup> No injuries reported.	mid-October 1947	Roth	The wire was struck by a heavy-duty German truck, the radiator of which was damaged. German police offered a 1000RM reward for relevant information. EUCOM G-2 noted that "although the erection of wire across roads was a common occurrence during the latter part of 1945,

			such acts have not occurred for the past several months."
6. In a series of incidents at a U.S. Army Engineers depot, 100 links of fire hose are slashed or cut, a battery from a fire pump is stolen, electric wiring is cut and installation equipment is willfully destroyed. <sup>395</sup>	October-early November 1947	Hanau	There were also numerous thefts from the facility.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 0 injured.

### November 1947

1. A crude bomb detonates at a U.S. Special Service Club, although property damage is slight and no one is injured. <sup>396</sup>	early November 1947	Nuremberg	The device was similar to bombs that had been used on 7 January, 1 February and 26 March against German civilian targets (mainly <i>Spruchkammer</i> ).
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 0 injured.

### December 1947

Incidents of unprovoked assault upon American soldiers were reported from all over the zone, although these usually did not yield serious consequences. Some sectors of the occupation zone reported a deterioration in the security picture, but in *Land* Württemberg-Baden, Military Government reported that "disorders caused by U.S. troops have steadily decreased throughout the year while those caused by Germans show a decrease during December for the first time in four months... In December, for the first time since the Occupation, no serious incidents involving illegal weapons have been reported, although some weapons were uncovered during the month." Mannheim registered as a particular trouble spot, while in the Bremen Enclave it was suggested that "German youth are becoming openly arrogant towards United States personnel. Recent incidents include the throwing of stones at United States vehicles..."<sup>397</sup> In a recapitulation of the year's developments, EUCOM noted that "German-inspired clandestine activity has been generally sporadic and local in nature rather than centrally organized or directed. Disgruntled, deposed Nazis have attempted to gather sympathetic individuals around them in an effort to foster illegal activities; however, leaders were arrested before these movements became effective. These groups are not a serious threat to the occupation since their leadership is weak and the majority of the members are 'teen-agers'."<sup>398</sup>

1. Directional signs indicating the location of a U.S. Constabulary	11 December 1947	Dachau	Other U.S. detachments reported similar incidents.
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headquarters are removed from their posts and destroyed. <sup>399</sup>			
2. Two U.S. soldiers are attacked on the same day by the same group of five Germans. The first case was one of robbery; the second of aggravated assault. <sup>400</sup>	15 December 1947	Mannheim	The second incident was a case of vigilantism inspired by the sight of the American soldier striking a German secretary. The five Germans yelled, at the start of the assault, "Come on comrades, the fight begins."
3. A case of arson in a U.S. barracks. <sup>401</sup>	22 December 1947	Coberg	The perpetrators remained unknown.
4. In two separate incidents, U.S. soldiers are attacked and beaten. One is hit repeatedly with a mallet; the other is robbed of his wallet and identification papers. <sup>402</sup>	22 December 1947	Augsburg	--
5. A U.S. soldier is badly beaten by unidentified Germans and robbed of his wallet, dog tags, fountain pen and cigarette lighter. <sup>403</sup>	29 December 1947	Augsburg	The assailants were dressed in dark blue coats and GI combat boots. The victim was told, in English: "Bayernkeller is a German town, stay from there and tell the rest of the American soldiers they will get the same thing if they go there." American military police suspected a connection to the December 22 incidents in the same area.
6. Logs and heavy stones are repeatedly placed on the <i>Autobahn</i> in order to hinder traffic. <sup>404</sup>	late 1947-early 1948	Munich-Salzburg highway	American personnel at a quartermaster gas station near Chiemsee reported that they were busy constantly removing obstacles

			from the highway.
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 4 injured.

**Total U.S. Casualties for 1947: 2 dead; 27 injured.**

## 1948

### January 1948

1. Two U.S. soldiers are assaulted after leaving a servicemen's club. One is uninjured, but the other receives severe cuts from a razor. <sup>405</sup>	1 January 1948	Rosenheim	—
2. Two American soldiers who are shot at by a party of three German poachers. No reported injuries. <sup>406</sup>	11 January 1948	Burgberg	The assailants escaped.
3. A U.S. soldier is attacked and severely beaten by four unidentified Germans. <sup>407</sup>	19 January 1948	Heidelberg	U.S. military policemen arrived, but the assailants fled.
4. An unknown person throws a crude bomb into the dining room of a hotel being used as a billet by U.S. officers and their dependents. The blast causes slight property damage and blows a German waiter off his feet, although there are no U.S. casualties. <sup>408</sup>	21 January 1948	Nuremberg	Two suspects were found in the neighbourhood of the hotel and arrested. One was held. U.S. officials explained that the outrage was probably the work of "troublemakers" rather than an organized subversive group.
5. A U.S. soldier is assaulted and severely beaten by unknown assailants. <sup>409</sup>	30 January 1948	Furth im Wald	Unidentified German civilians found the beaten soldier and carried him to a U.S. Army command post.
6. A U.S. soldier attacked by five unidentified Germans.	31 January 1948	Augsburg	--

He is beaten with a blackjack and robbed of \$63. <sup>410</sup>			
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 4 injured.

## February 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is hit on the head with a lead pipe and then robbed. The assailants are two men wearing dyed U.S. uniforms. <sup>411</sup>	2 February 1948	Augsburg	This incident occurred in the violence-plagued Bayernkeller district.
2. German Railway Police spot three unidentified persons trying to cut the cables on a railway bridge. <sup>412</sup>			

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 1 injured.

## March 1948

In addition to the incidents outlined below, there were cases of stone throwing at U.S. soldiers (including an incident in Goppingen in which a U.S. soldier was hit several times with rocks), and Americans reported that their cars were scratched and words such as "*Schwein*" printed on the side of vehicles.<sup>413</sup> The U.S. Constabulary noted that "the temper of at least a percentage of the German people... contrasts sharply with the attitude of most Germans at the close of hostilities nearly three years ago. The arrogance, disrespect, and, in some cases, even open hostility evinced by some Germans is noted particularly by the U.S. combat veterans who remain in Germany, and the more hot-headed among these veterans may become involved in brawls with indigenous civilians which could have serious results."<sup>414</sup>

1. A U.S. soldier is shot and lightly wounded by two German boys who see him walking in the company of a German woman. <sup>415</sup>	1 March 1948	Bublingshausen	—
2. A drunken U.S. soldier is attacked by four Germans after being left in a stalled jeep while U.S. Constabulary troopers went looking for gasoline. The victim's necktie is wound	7 March 1948	Boblingen	The victim himself had assaulted a German civilian on 1 March, a scuffle in which he had broken his hand. U.S. soldiers were also attacked in Boblingen on 1 March and 13

tightly around his neck and he is badly beaten about the face. <sup>416</sup>			March.
3. An American soldier is attacked and beaten while in the company of a German woman at a Red Cross club. <sup>417</sup>	7 March 1948	Darmstadt	This incident was believed to be one in a series of bushwackings undertaken by "a gang of German hoodlums" using a German woman as a lure. Subsequent assaults occurred on 6 April and 7 June.
4. Gravel is dumped into the oil filter pipe of a U.S. jeep while the vehicle is in a U.S. motor pool for servicing. <sup>418</sup>	mid-March 1948	?	Garage doors in the facility were not locked.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 3 injured.

#### April 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is found lying injured in the ditch beside a highway, suffering from severe face and head lacerations. He dies before he can be brought to hospital. <sup>419</sup>	3 April 1948	Neu Ulm	—
2. A U.S. soldier is hit on the head with a brick and knocked unconscious. <sup>420</sup>	11 April 1948	Deggendorf	—
3. An "unknown person or persons" released two smoke grenades on the road leading to a U.S. air base. The intent was to cause an accident, but no damage or injuries occur. <sup>421</sup>	13 April 1948	Rhine Main Airfield	—
4. A shot is fired at the American coach on a	28 April 1948	Kaufbüren	—

German train. The bullet passes through the window of the coach although no one is injured. <sup>422</sup>			
5. A U.S. soldier is found bleeding and unconscious and is brought to hospital. The victim's unidentified assailant had beaten him over the head with a heavy object. <sup>423</sup>	29 April 1948	Marburg	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 2 injured.

### May 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is attacked and killed while in the bathroom at a railway station. <sup>424</sup>	early May 1948	Kassel	The soldier was stationed in Linz, Austria, and was accompanying his Austrian wife and child to Wolfhagen.
2. A German civilian throws a stone through the windshield of a U.S. staff car, showering glass into the face of the driver. <sup>425</sup>	13 May 1948	Oberramstadt	The perpetrator fled into a lumber yard and escaped.
3. German police find a U.S. military policeman unconscious and bleeding. He had been struck either by a German civilian or a Jewish DP. <sup>426</sup>	27 May 1948	Marburg	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 2 injured.

### June 1948

1. A U.S. military policeman is attacked	27 June 1948	Wetzlar	--
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by six persons, who knock him to the ground and kick him. <sup>427</sup>			
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 1 injured.

## July 1948

1. An American civilian employee of Military Government gets in a fight at a <i>Gasthaus</i> when a group of Germans calls his girlfriend "an Ami whore." The victim is beaten and when rescued and placed on a nearby truck, the crowd breaks the windows on the vehicle and attempts to overturn it. <sup>428</sup>	4 July 1948	Karlsruhe	—
2. A U.S. soldier is attacked and slashed by a knife wielding German. <sup>429</sup>	11 July 1948	Marburg	—
3. A drunken U.S. soldier is assaulted by three Germans, who hit him on the side of the face with a glass, causing severe contusions. <sup>430</sup>	14 July 1948	Karlsruhe	—
4. A U.S. soldier is attacked by an unknown assailant, who slashes him with a knife or razor. <sup>431</sup>	22 July 1948	Augsburg	—
5. Two knife-wielding Germans assault a U.S. soldier and slash him on the arm. <sup>432</sup>	22 July 1948	Garmisch Partenkirchen	One of the assailants had earlier seen the soldier in the company of a German woman and had made some nasty remarks.

6. A U.S. soldier squiring a German woman is attacked by four Germans, who insult the couple and then hit the soldier on the head with a glass. The victim is hospitalized. <sup>433</sup>	25 July 1948	Schweinfurt	—
7. A U.S. sentry sees four Germans lurking around a military ordnance depot and is struck over the head upon approaching the group. The soldier then pulls his pistol and shoots one of the Germans. The wounded German and his associates are arrested. <sup>434</sup>	26 July 1948	Vilseck	—
8. An unknown person fires one round of ammunition at a U.S. military train. The shot comes from a German train passing in the opposite direction. <sup>435</sup>	late July 1948	Augsburg	—

Total U.S. casualties: 0 killed; 7 injured.

### August 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is hit on the back of the head and slashed with a knife. <sup>436</sup>	1 August 1948	Passau	The German perpetrator ran across a field and escaped.
2. In separate incidents, two U.S. soldiers are assaulted in the same town. One is hit on the head with the bottle; the other is thrown into the Isar River. <sup>437</sup>	1 August 1948	Landshut	--

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 3 injured.

### September 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is assaulted by eight German youths, beaten into unconsciousness and robbed. <sup>438</sup>	3 September 1948	Holzhammer	Information later came to hand suggesting that German teenagers had been gathering in the Weiden area with the sole purpose of attacking U.S. personnel.
2. Two U.S. soldiers are assaulted and one severely beaten after being knocked unconscious. <sup>439</sup>	25 September 1948	Sonthofen	--
3. A U.S. soldier is asked for cigarettes and then assaulted, sustaining an injury after being kicked in the groin. <sup>440</sup>	26 September 1948	Augsburg	--

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 3 injured.

### October 1948

1. A U.S. soldier is hit over the head with a 2" by 4" club and dies before reaching hospital. <sup>441</sup>	3 October 1948	Mannheim	--
2. A U.S. military intelligence agent is fired at twice while riding in a vehicle. The shots came from the side of the road. No injuries reported. <sup>442</sup>	11 October 1948	Hengungen	--

Total U.S. casualties: 1 dead; 0 injured.

### November 1948

On 7 November, a wild melee in Mannheim involving Germans, Polish DP's and U.S. soldiers was broken up by German police. In the course of the battle, a Pole was stabbed by a U.S. serviceman.<sup>443</sup>

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1. A German is arrested after trying to assault two U.S. soldiers with brass knuckles. <sup>444</sup>	13 November 1948	Straubing	The culprit was turned over to German police.
2. Two U.S. air force enlisted men are attacked by twenty German youths, armed with clubs. A third airman was apprehended by the mob and beaten. A U.S. patrol soon rescues the victim and arrests three members of the German gang. <sup>445</sup>	15 November 1948	Dotzheim	German police reported that they knew the members of the group responsible for the assault. When their patrols sighted the gang on the outskirts of Dotzheim, thereafter giving chase, eight shots were fired and only three of the suspects were apprehended.

Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 1 injured.

### December 1948

1. A U.S. Constabulary trooper is hit from behind with a fence picket. Although stunned, the soldier is not knocked unconscious and is able to fight off his assailant. <sup>446</sup>	2 December 1948	Degerndorf	An investigation by U.S. Constabulary agents suggested that the assailant was probably an ex-SS man. This suspect had already spent a year in jail for his involvement in a similar assault in 1947.
2. A 7.65 German rifle shell is blown out the front of a boiler in a building on a U.S. air base. Four days later, a 20 mm anti-aircraft shell blows up in a boiler in another building on the same base. The second blast causes some property damage. Investigation suggests that these shells had	10, 14 December 1948	Straubing	--

been thrown in with the coal shovelled into the boilers. <sup>447</sup>			
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Total U.S. casualties: 0 dead; 1 injured.

**Total U.S. casualties for 1948: 3 dead; 28 injured.**

**Total U.S. casualties for the period 9 May 1945-31 December 1948: 48 dead; 189 injured.**

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  128. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 35, 14 March 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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  130. *Ibid.*, no. 38, 4 April 1946.
  131. *Ibid.*, no. 36, 21 March 1946; Stars and Stripes, 27 March 1946; and 28 March 1945.
  132. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 38, 4 April 1946; no. 41, 25 April 1946, both in State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA; and Stars and Stripes, 27 March 1945.
  133. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 37, 28 March 1945; and 38, 4 April 1946, both in State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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147. Analysis and Reports Section, Office of Director of Intelligence, Office of MG for Germany "Weekly Intelligence Brief for the Military Governor," 3 May 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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159. Ibid., no. 45, 23 May 1946.
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162. Ibid., no. 46, 30 May 1946.
163. Ibid.
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168. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary," no. 48, 13 June 1946, State Dept.  
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173. Ibid., no. 51, 4 July 1945.
174. Ibid., no 50, 27 June 1946; and no 51, 4 July 1946.
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176. Ibid., no. 52, 11 July 1946.
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181. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 52, 11 July 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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183. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 4, 9 July 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
184. Ibid.; and USFET "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 53, 18 July 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
185. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 5, 16 July 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA..
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187. Ibid.; and USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 53, 18 July 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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197. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 56, 8 Aug. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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216. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 10, 20 Aug. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
217. Ibid.
218. Ibid., no 13, 10 Sept. 1946.
219. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 59, 29 Aug. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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  222. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 11, 27 Aug. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
  223. Ibid., no. 12, 3 Sept. 1946; USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 59, 29 Aug. 1946; no. 60, 5 Sept. 1946; and no. 61, 12 Sept. 1946, all in State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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237. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no 13, 10 Sept. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
238. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 65, 10 Oct. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
239. Ibid.
240. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 62, 19 Sept. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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250. Ibid.
251. Ibid., no. 15, 20 Sept. 1946.
252. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 64, 3 Oct. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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254. Ibid.
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256. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 17, 4 Oct. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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258. New York Times, 27 Oct. 1946, Section iv.
259. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 17, 4 Oct. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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280. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 67, 24 Oct. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
281. New York Times, 22 Oct. 1946; The History of the Counter Intelligence Corps, vol. xxvii, pp. 56-60, NA; USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 68, 31 Oct. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA; U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 20, 25 Oct. 1946, Annex 1; no. 24, 22 Nov. 1946, both in WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
282. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 20, 25 Oct. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-49, RG 407, NA.
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284. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 20, 25 Oct. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
285. Ibid.
286. Ibid., no. 21, 1 Nov. 1946.
287. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 69, 7 Nov. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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297. History of the Counter Intelligence Corps, vol. xxv, p. 20, NA.
298. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 22, 8 Nov. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA; and USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 71, 21 Nov. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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312. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 25, 30 Nov. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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323. USFET "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 75, 19 Dec. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
324. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 26, 7 Dec. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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326. Ibid., no. 29, 28 Dec. 1946.
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328. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 76, 26 Dec. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.

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330. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 29, 27 Dec. 1946, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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332. Ibid., no. 29, 27 Dec. 1946.
333. Ibid., no. 30, 4 Jan. 1947.
334. Ibid.
335. Ibid., no. 33, 25 Jan. 1947; and USFET "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 81, 30 Jan. 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
336. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 31, 11 Jan. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
337. USFET G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 80, 23 Jan. 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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340. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 33, 25 Jan. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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349. Ibid.
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351. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 37, 22 Feb. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
352. Ibid., no. 38, 1 March 1947.
353. EUCOM "Intelligence Summary" no. 4, 31 March 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA; and Die Neue Zeitung, 15 March 1947.
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361. Ibid., no. 8, 22 May 1947.
362. Ibid., no. 11, 31 July 1947; and U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 59, 25 July 1947, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
363. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 8, 6 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
364. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Journals," 18 July 1947, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
365. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 60, 1 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
366. Ibid., no. 59, 25 July 1947, Annex 2.
367. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 8, 6 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
368. EUCOM G-2 "Intelligence Summary" no. 55, 1 Aug. 1946, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
369. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Report" no. 8, 6 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.

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371. EUCOM "Intelligence Summary" no. 15, 2 Sept. 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
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373. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 62, 15 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports 1940-48, RG 407, NA.
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375. Ibid., no. 61, 8 Aug. 1947.
376. Foreign Office Research Dept. "Germany: Weekly Background Notes" no. 104, 21 Aug. 1947, FO 371/64392, PRO; and New York Times, 15 Aug. 1947.
377. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 63, 22 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports, RG 407, NA.
378. EUCOM "Deputy Commander-in-Chief's Weekly Staff Conference" no 24, 27 Aug. 1947; EUCOM G-2 "Intelligence Summary" no. 15, 2 Sept. 1947, both in State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA; and Foreign Office Research Department "Germany: Weekly Background Notes" no. 104, 21 Aug. 1947, FO 371/64392, PRO.
379. EUCOM G-2 "Intelligence Summary" no. 15, 2 Sept. 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 407, NA.
380. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no 64, 25 Aug. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Reports, RG 407, NA.
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384. EUCOM G-2 "Intelligence Summary" no. 17, 29 Sept. 1947, State Dept. Decimal Files 1945-49, 740.00119 Control (Germany), RG 59, NA.
385. U.S. Constabulary G-2 "Weekly Intelligence Summary" no. 66, 8 Sept. 1947, Annex 1, WWII Operations Files, RG 407, NA.
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