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114. See multiple interviews in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, which contain references to meeting Jews in different places in Europe. Some refugees recalled celebrating holidays and shabbat with Jewish residents.
115. "Harry Lorch," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 290.
116. "Jerry Bechhofer," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 42.
117. See Franklin, "Victim Soldiers," 77.
118. Letter from Werner T. Angress to Curt Bondy in Stiftung Jüdisches Museum Berlin et al., eds, *Heimat und Exil*, 207.
119. Hans Spear in *The Ritchie Boys*, cited in Franklin, "Victim Soldiers," 77.
120. See also Krauss, "Eroberer oder Rückkehrer?"; and Franklin, "Victim Soldiers," who come to the same conclusion.
121. In the case of interviews recorded in the 1990s, the refugees' narratives of pride fit those of their non-Jewish comrades-in-arms. See Terkel, *The Good War*; and importantly, Bodnar, *The Good War in American Memory*.
122. "William Katzenstein," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 100.
123. See, e.g., "Eric Hamberg," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 59–60.
124. Letter from Walter Spiegel to Julian and Kathe Spiegel, December 17, 1945, Personal Files of Joshua Franklin, New York, quoted in Franklin, "Victim Soldiers," 77–78.
125. Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 165. This is not to say that returning from war and adjusting to civilian life was easy. Hans M. Salzmann, "Vom Soldaten zum Zivilisten," *Aufbau* 11 (6 July 1945); and Salzmann, "Die Sorge um den Arbeitsplatz," *Aufbau* 11 (13 July 1945) both discuss the difficulties this entailed for many returning soldiers.
126. "Karl Goldsmith," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 116.
127. "Fachleute bei der Okkupation: Die Verwendung von deutschsprachigen US Bürgern," *Aufbau* 11 (22 June 1945).
128. "Fritz Weinschenk," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 74.
129. This example is based on research on the military government in Bavaria. Krauss, "Eroberer oder Rückkehrer?," 75. For participation in the Nuremberg trials, see, e.g., Stiefel and Mecklenburg, *Deutsche Juristen im amerikanischen Exil*.
130. See Stern, "The Jewish Exiles in the Service of U.S. Intelligence," for specific examples of Jewish refugees working in U.S. intelligence after the war.
131. Krauss, "Eroberer oder Rückkehrer?," 74; see also Habe, *All My Sins*, 365.
132. "Fritz Weinschenk," in Karras, *The Enemy I Knew*, 74.
133. See Hans Habe, e.g., who was angry about the "Morgenthau spirit" he felt existed in Washington. Habe also criticized the double standard of the American victors in dealing with the Germans, who, e.g., "condemn[ed] soldiers and re-employ[ed] Gestapo agents." Habe, *All My Sins*, 354, 366.
134. Hans Habe, *Im Jahre Null*, 138, quoted in Krauss, "Eroberer oder Rückkehrer?," 73.
135. See Krauss, "Eroberer oder Rückkehrer?," 80–81.
136. Novick, *Holocaust in American Life*, 91n21. See also Stern, "The Jewish Exiles in the Service of U.S. Intelligence," 61, for more information on General Lucius Clay's instructions on not to renew contracts nor hire "anyone who has been naturalized since 1933," which essentially targeted German Jewish refugees.