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THE FOURTH YEAR

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By Authority of 28 March, 1978

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

AFO 403
July 1949

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

TO : All Concerned

1. The Department of the Army has directed that a current history be maintained of the activities of the United States Occupation Forces. The preparation of the history of the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany is the responsibility of the Historical Division, European Command. Histories of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe and the Office of Military Government, U.S., are prepared independently by those organizations, and the United States Naval Forces in Europe has its own channels for reporting. On 1 January 1949 the United States Forces in Austria (USFA) assumed responsibility for the history of USFA.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, published by the Historical Division, EUCOM, consisting of studies, monographs, and consecutive narratives constitutes an official history. Each publication in the Series is based upon careful examination of pertinent correspondence, directives, and other documents, and is a digest and summary of the periodic reports of operations which are submitted to the Historical Division by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Before publication each manuscript is reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the appropriate staff divisions or subordinate command having a primary interest in the subject.

3. The publications in this Series attempt to furnish a factual and complete account of leading problems and their solutions, major operations, and lessons learned in the course of the occupation. They are, therefore, immediately valuable in orienting key personnel arriving for duty in the European Command. They also serve as source material for current instruction in Command and Staff schools of the Army, and eventually will be used in the preparation of a definitive history by the Department of the Army.

4. In order to make all facts available for these purposes, persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward comments and criticisms to the Historical Division, European Command, AFO 403, U.S. Army.



C. R. HUEBNER

Lieutenant General, USA
Acting Commander-in-Chief

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The Fourth Year of the Occupation

1 July — 31 December 1948



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1945-1948

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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1948

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HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
KARLSRUHE, GERMANY
1949

REGRADED **UNCLASSIFIED**
Letter, USAREUR
By Authority of 28 March 1978

VOLUME ONE

**The Command and the Staff
Under the Direct Supervision
of the Chief of Staff**

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OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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- Volume II: THE GENERAL STAFF
- Chapter XII: Personnel and Administration Division
- XIII: Intelligence Division
- XIV: Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division
- XV: Logistics Division
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	XXXIV: American Graves Registration Command, European Area
	XXXV: Commanding Officer, Special Troops and Headquarters Commandant
	XXXVI: U.S. Air Forces, Europe
	XXXVII: Relations with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
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Statement of Lower Classification

The contents of the following Chapters are CONFIDENTIAL:

- Chapter III: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUCOM
- VIII: BUDGET AND FISCAL DIVISION
- IX: HISTORICAL DIVISION
- X: ALLIED CONTACT DIVISION

The contents of the following Chapter are RESTRICTED:

- Chapter VI: INSPECTOR GENERAL DIVISION

The contents of the following Chapters are UNCLASSIFIED:

- Chapter VII: PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION
- XI: TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

CHAPTER I

International Trends and Events and Their
Effects Upon the Occupation Forces

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

CHAPTER I

International Trends and Events and Their Effects Upon the Occupation Forces

Trends of National Policy

1. Basic Aims

During the last half of the year 1948 the European Command (EUCOM) continued to reflect two clearly defined aims of American national policy. In foreign policy the chief aim was the containment of the Soviet Union. The basic aim in domestic policy most directly affecting EUCOM was a demand for economy in government, dating back almost to the close of the war. Of minor aims perhaps the one most directly affecting the mission of EUCOM was the decision to further aid displaced persons in Germany and Austria. The impact of this decision, embodied in the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, is discussed in detail in Chapter XVI.

2. Effects on EUCOM

Both the policy of containment and the policy of economy had broad effects upon EUCOM plans and operations. The details will appear in the succeeding chapters of this study, but a few of the effects should be mentioned here. The most dramatic effect was the decision to maintain the Berlin air lift (Chapter XXXVI). In the field of training, emphasis continued to be away from preparation for the performance of routine occupation duties and toward preparation for the tactical use of troops in an emergency (Chapter XIV). Reductions in personnel allocations led to various economy measures such as the consolidation of military posts (Chapter XIV), closer financial control (Chapter VIII), and a work simplification and measurement plan (Chapter XV). Intelligence activities continued with surveillance of possible German neo-fascist groups and with some emphasis shifted to left-wing subversive elements working in the interests of the Soviet Union (Chapter XIII).

3. Communist Activities in the United States

a. Investigations and Indictments

American public opinion in favor of holding the line in the cold war with the Soviet Union was reinforced by investigations into Communist activity in the United States. On 21 July twelve Communist Party leaders were indicted on charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force. Hearings in August before the House Un-American Activities Committee provided widespread publicity for accusations that Communists had planned the formation of action committees in the United States, to function in case of war or economic crisis.

distrust which now surrounds negotiations between the Western powers and the Soviet Union." The plan was heavily attacked for its by-passing of the United Nations, and on 9 October, after conference with Secretary of State Marshall, President Truman announced that he had dropped the
(5)
plan.

5. National Elections

Although the national elections in the United States were fought chiefly on domestic issues, they did help to clarify national policy in a number of ways. The nominees of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties called for a continuation of the firm policy toward the Soviet Union. The defeat of Robert Taft for the Republican nomination was generally regarded as a victory for the wing of the Party calling for a strong international policy, especially in Europe. The outspokenly pro-Soviet campaign of Henry Wallace had gained wide publicity both in the United States and in Europe, and his crushing defeat was an additional indication of decisive public support for a strong policy toward the Soviet Union. And, finally, President Truman's amazing sweep of the election, contrary to most political polls, while won chiefly on domestic issues, made it possible for him to continue his foreign policy with assurance. Both at home and abroad the Democratic victory was regarded as a mandate to continue the policy of providing whatever funds and force were needed to contain the Soviet Union in Europe, without diversion of effort from Europe to China--clearly a policy of vital significance for the European Command.

International Events Relating to the Spread of Communism

6. Communist Gains and Losses

EUCOM was affected not only by trends in American policy, but also by world events, particularly those related to Communist efforts to expand. With the ever-present possibility, near or remote, of armed conflict, the plans and operations of the European Command had to be carried on in an atmosphere of continued tension. On balance, most factors indicated progress in the efforts to prevent the spread of Communism. But there were also indications, particularly in Czechoslovakia, that this very progress was producing reaction in the form of intensified efforts by the Soviet Union to strengthen its control in eastern Europe and to extend its control in the Orient.

7. Communist Party Set-backs in Western Europe

a. Italy

During the last half of 1948 the Communist-Splinter-Socialist popular front in Italy, which in the April elections had shown signs of weakening, broke down completely. The widespread use by Communist labor leaders of slow-down or "noncollaboration" strikes caused serious economic disruption, amounting to an estimated 20 percent of production in the Fiat automobile company and more in other industries. The slow-down program was, however, denounced by non-Communist political and labor leaders as a device to sabotage Italian recovery under the ERP, and at the close of the year a number of large labor groups were on the verge of withdrawing from the General Confederation of Labor if the strikes were not discontinued. (6)

b. France

A serious economic crisis, accompanied by rapid changes of governments, occurred in France, but by the close of the year the French had called a halt to a series of Communist-supported strikes and appointed what appeared to be a stable government. In October a coal strike cost the nation three million tons of coal, but at the end of the month the Queuille government mobilized forty thousand troops and police reserves with orders to shoot in case of resistance. Twelve large mines were seized and the strike was broken without serious opposition. At the close of the year the Queuille government's efforts to control inflation were aided by an Economic Cooperation Administration loan of 25 billion francs.

c. Greece

An extensive anti-guerilla operation carried on from 14 June to 22 August was only partially successful. Stubborn defense and excellent rearguard delaying action permitted guerilla withdrawal into Albania. In November it was reported that, despite weekly casualties of nearly 10 percent, guerilla strength was being maintained at close to twenty-four thousand, and that the rebels would continue to be a threat throughout the winter. However, Communism was definitely on the defensive.

8. Cracks in the Soviet Structure

a. Tito's Revolt

In Yugoslavia Marshal Tito continued his quarrel with the Cominform, and it was becoming increasingly evident that a definite revolt against Soviet dictation was developing. Although Tito followed the

Communist line in regard to such international questions as control of traffic on the Danube and the status of Trieste, in other respects he stood firm in spite of threats. (10) One clear Soviet mark of disapproval was the failure of the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and of the other satellite states to send delegates to the Yugoslav Communist Party national congress which opened 21 July. (11)

b. Czechoslovakia

Elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain the Communists tightened their control. In Czechoslovakia seventy-nine persons were arrested and charged with espionage, according to an official announcement of 18 July. (12) The United States was accused of sending spies into Czechoslovakia, a charge denied by U.S. Army officials in Frankfurt. Czech refugees continued to enter the U.S. Zone of Germany. On 21 August Dr. Peter Zenki, a former vice-premier of Czechoslovakia, left Frankfurt for New York, where he intended to appeal for world help in ridding his nation of Communism. (13) The death of former President Eduard Benes on 3 September resulted in popular demonstrations in Czechoslovakia, accompanied by revivals of rumors that he had resigned on 7 June 1948 to avoid signing the new constitution, a step which would have required him to take an oath of loyalty to the new regime. (14)

c. Hungary

On 30 July the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior announced that Victor Czornoky, former Hungarian minister in Cairo, had been arrested on charges of spying and treason. A few hours after publication of the announcement, his father-in-law, Zoltan Tildy, resigned as President of

Hungary. Tildy had been one of the founders of the Small-Holders Party in 1930 and was the last former member of the party to hold an important office in Hungary. His resignation appeared to United States officials to be a part of the purge which the Communists were believed to be carrying out in eastern Europe. Arpad Szakasits, chairman of the Socialist Communist United Workers Party, who had been deputy premier, succeeded Tildy as president. (15)

d. Poland

In August Georgi Malenkov, head of the Cominform, was reported to have gone to Warsaw with an ultimatum for the Polish Communist Party to release Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka from his position as secretary-general of the party. Gomulka had opposed what was termed the "Morgenthau Plan for Eastern Europe," a Communist move for stepped-up agricultural production in the satellite countries. The Communists demanded early collectivization of farms and the stamping out of what was described as a peasant underground. (16) The ousting of Gomulka took place 5 September. (17) This action on the part of the executive committee was believed by United States observers to indicate that much of the membership of the Party opposed Cominform dictation.

e. Conference at Sochi

Representatives of Communist Parties from the satellite states were reported to have met with Marshal Stalin at Sochi or at Moscow for a three-day conference late in September at which they discussed, among other things, collectivization of agriculture. (18) The Soviet Government apparently had decided to sidetrack industrialization of the satellite countries in

favor of greater agricultural production. Reports after the meeting were that a "Yugoslav Army of Liberation" might be organized in Rumania in an attempt to take underground action against Marshal Tito. Those who were reported to have attended included Gottwald from Czechoslovakia, Dimitrov from Bulgaria, Pauker from Rumania, and Rakosi and Vas from Hungary. Yugoslavia apparently was not represented. There was no indication that western European Communists were present. (19)

9. Western European Union

a. Meeting at The Hague

One of the international trends of major importance in response to the Soviet pressure on Europe was further progress in the development of a Western European Union. On 19 July the foreign ministers of five western countries -- Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg -- met at The Hague to consider economic and defense problems. (20) They had before them a series of notes on talks between representatives of the Union and of the United States, which had been held in Washington and which had to do with possible United States military aid to western Europe.

b. Decisions

Following a two-day conference the meeting announced that the five nations of the Western European Union would defend their independence, integrity, and institutions in cooperation with states animated by the same ideals. Western Union defense ministers who met in Paris 28 - 29 September formed an interallied general staff and agreed to standardize military equipment and to equip armored divisions. (21) Viscount Montgomery

was chosen chairman of the permanent Western Union Defense Council. At the same time Great Britain announced plans to increase its territorial army from 50,000 to 150,000 men. Meanwhile the U.S. Army drafted a preliminary list of military supplies needed for the alliance, for submission to Congress early in 1949. (22)

c. Paris Conference

A conference representing the five powers met in Paris from 26 November to 18 December to continue the study of methods of forming a Western European Union. Following the conference, members of the British delegation stated that, although there were obvious constitutional difficulties in the way, no deep divisions had been revealed, and definite progress was being made in framing a final report on steps to be taken toward beginning a federation. (23)

10. Marshall Plan Progress

One of the major difficulties in the operation of the Marshall Plan for extending economic aid to European countries to assist them in resisting the spread of Communism was that of determining how much each country should receive. In September the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), consisting of representatives of the Marshall Plan nations, succeeded in arriving at an allocation. "With its prestige secure," said Time Magazine, "the Marshall Plan forged ahead." (24)

11. Communist Gains in China

The weakest link in the chain forged to contain Communism was in China, where the Chinese Communist armies were sweeping down from the north

with little opposition. Early in December Suchow was encircled and by-
(25)
passed after a great battle. However, while events in China were
darkening the general picture of world peace, the American decision to
wait and see meant that, for the immediate future at least, major support
would continue to be given to the European Command and not diverted to
China.

Development of the Policy of the Western
Nations toward Germany

12. Proposals by the Western Powers for a German Government

a. London Six-Power Conference

Although the establishment of a federal government for western Germany was expected to bring about changes in the mission of the occupation forces, EUCOM Headquarters could do little planning before the exact nature of the proposed government was known. Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg) had met in London in June and agreed on the general shape of the proposed German government, stipulating that it should be federal in character, but giving no precise definition of what "federal" meant. The rights of the people of western Germany were to be defined by an occupation statute to be decreed by the Western Powers. This document was to be given to the Germans and was expected to serve as a Magna Carta in protecting their liberties and at the same time define how far they could go in self-government.

b. Main Decisions

On 2 July the military governors presented to German leaders three documents setting forth the principles for a federal type of government for Germany, based on recommendations of the London Six-Power Conference. One of the three documents had to do with the proposed constitution. Another gave directions for the proposed alteration of state boundaries: these involved principally the amalgamation of Baden with Württemberg into a new state, with Stuttgart suggested as the new capital. The third outlined the plan of the three occupying powers to draft an occupation statute. Ministers-president of the eleven states (Laender), who were to draw up their own suggestions for a new government, were told that they would be allowed to develop a government under which Germans would have a large measure of responsibility. All recommendations were to be subject to review by the military governors, and the occupying powers would reserve the right to step in whenever they might believe the situation warranted such action. Germans were to have legislative, executive, and judicial functions, but the occupying powers were to retain control of foreign trade, foreign relations, and internal policies which might affect either the Ruhr, reparations, the level of industry, decartelization, disarmament, or demilitarization, and certain aspects of scientific research. United States officials considered that the most probable impact on the occupation forces might come in the fields of military justice and police practices, the procurement of services and supplies, and in possible changes in the size of the occupation army which might be decided upon by the Department of the Army.

(26)

13. The Coblenz Meeting

German ministers-president of the states met in Coblenz on 8 July and offered a counter plan which proposed a statute rather than a constitution for western Germany. They feared a federal administration might cause the splitting of Germany between the East and West. Officials of the western Allies found these German proposals disappointing, since the Germans were asking for less responsibility than the three occupying powers were willing to give. The Military Governors returned the suggestions and the Germans revised them, bringing them more closely into line with the stipulations of the London conference.

14. Chiemsee Conference

The ministers-president next appointed two men from each state, who met from 10 to 22 August at Chiemsee in Bavaria and worked out proposals to be placed before a constitutional convention. Again the Germans shied away from a western German constitution; they suggested a provisional "State fragment" rather than a full State and opposed excluding the Soviet Zone from future participation. The Chiemsee majority report recommended that the states should have control over educational and cultural affairs, but that the central government should have far-reaching powers in the field of financial legislation. It specified that the central government should have exclusive legislative authority to impose customs duties and should have priority in regard to legislation concerning income and property taxes as well as sales and consumption taxes. It proposed that the union should have a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber would be a Bundestag

representing the people, like the United States House of Representatives, while the upper house, the Bundesrat, would consist of representatives of the states. Unlike the United States Congress, however, the delegates of the Bundesrat would not be elected by the people, but would be appointed by the state governments, as in the Weimar republic. The majority report further recommended that the executive branch of the government would be headed by a Bundespraesident, to be elected by the joint votes of the two houses of parliament, just as the French president was elected by the National Assembly. The Chiemsee experts proposed that the western German states should have the cabinet system of government common in Europe, in preference to the American presidential system in which the Chief Executive remained in power for a fixed period of time. The report also suggested (27) that the west German state should be called the League of German States.

15. Bonn Conference

a. Opening of the Conference

The constitution-making assembly of sixty-five delegates from the western zones opened at Bonn on 1 September 1948. The sixty-five had been selected by the parliaments of the eleven states of western Germany and the Berlin City Assembly. Twenty-seven delegates were right-wing Christian Democrats and twenty-seven represented the left-wing Social Democrats, five members were Liberal Democrats, and two each represented the German Party, the Catholic Center, and the Communist Party. Most of the delegates were either members of the state parliaments or of the Bizonal Economic Council; the rest were professional men and trade union leaders. The immediate tasks

facing the assembly were (1) election of a president and vice-president, both pro tempore; (2) reshaping of German state borders in the southern and western portions of the three western zones; and (3) drafting a constitution which, with a proposed occupation statute to be handed down by the military governors, would provide the framework for Germany's new government. The political advisers of the military governors of the three western zones represented the military governors at the opening of the assembly. They heard Max Reimann, top Communist in western Germany, demand that the convention be dissolved on the grounds that it was disturbing the work of the four powers then meeting in Moscow. Little was accomplished at the first meeting, which adjourned until the following week after Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democratic Party delegate from Cologne, had been
(28)
elected president.

b. Debate on the Constitution

On 8 September the debate on the provisional constitution opened. Three draft constitutions were considered. One was the work of the German ministers-president of the various states. A second had been offered by the parliamentary advisory council of the British Zone. The third had been drafted by the pro-Communist People's Council. All three drafts were alike
(29)
in favoring a two-chamber federal government.

c. Five drafts

Committees studied five drafts submitted by various political factions. These drafts were: (1) the Chiemsee majority report, submitted by leaders of all non-Communist parties; (2) the Chiemsee minority document listing disagreed points and favored by strong states rights advocates of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU); (3) the Menzel proposals, drawn up by

Dr. Heinrich Menzel, Socialist leader in the Ruhr; (4) the Ellwanger principles, conceived by a group of CDU adherents in Bavaria in April 1948; and (5) the directives of the People's Council, party-line proposals drawn up by a Communist-sponsored convention. This last report differed from the other proposals in several ways. It demanded proportional rather than majority representation in the assembly and called for the nomination of candidates for office by trade unions and other non-party groups. Although agreeing on paper to a federal organization, it would have given the central government overwhelming power "in all matters in which it found it to be necessary."⁽³⁰⁾

d. Non-Communist Proposals

Other drafts overlapped considerably, with the Social Democrats generally favoring greater centralization, while the remaining dominant party, the CDU, was the advocate of states rights. Although these two parties each held the same number of seats, twenty-seven, the CDU had support from the nine representatives of rightist splinter parties. After prolonged discussion all the groups went on record as favoring these points: (1) a governmental structure for all Germany, instead of the three western zones only; (2) a federal type of government; (3) election of the assembly by general, free, direct, secret voting; (4) overthrow of the cabinet by vote of nonconfidence; (5) indirect election of the upper chamber (the Chiemsee minority dissented on this point, favoring an American style of senate directly elected by the people); and (6) a president to be elected by the parliament for either four or five years. The Chiemsee majority report, which was the latest and the most comprehensive of the drafts

submitted, included two points not found in the other documents. It proposed the willing cession of sovereign rights to international institutions.

Also, in a specific reference to a Western Union and with an eye to the

Dr. Heinrich Menzel, Socialist leader in the Ruhr; (4) the Ellwanger principles, conceived by a group of CDU adherents in Bavaria in April 1948; and (5) the directives of the People's Council, party-line proposals drawn up by a Communist-sponsored convention. This last report differed from the other proposals in several ways. It demanded proportional rather than majority representation in the assembly and called for the nomination of candidates for office by trade unions and other non-party groups. Although agreeing on paper to a federal organization, it would have given the central government overwhelming power "in all matters in which it found it to be necessary."⁽³⁰⁾

d. Non-Communist Proposals

Other drafts overlapped considerably, with the Social Democrats generally favoring greater centralization, while the remaining dominant party, the CDU, was the advocate of states rights. Although these two parties each held the same number of seats, twenty-seven, the CDU had support from the nine representatives of rightist splinter parties. After prolonged discussion all the groups went on record as favoring these points: (1) a governmental structure for all Germany, instead of the three western zones only; (2) a federal type of government; (3) election of the assembly by general, free, direct, secret voting; (4) overthrow of the cabinet by vote of nonconfidence; (5) indirect election of the upper chamber (the Chiemsee minority dissented on this point, favoring an American style of senate directly elected by the people); and (6) a president to be elected by the parliament for either four or five years. The Chiemsee majority report, which was the latest and the most comprehensive of the drafts

submitted, included two points not found in the other documents. It proposed the willing cession of sovereign rights to international institutions. Also, in a specific reference to a Western Union and with an eye to the Communists, it asked for dissolution of political parties if it could be shown in court that they aimed at the abolition of individual liberty and at dictatorial power. (31)

e. October Discussions

The Parliamentary Council of the western zones met in plenary session at Bonn on 20 - 21 October to discuss the following controversial points: (1) powers and composition of the upper house of parliament, (2) extent of financial authority, including taxation, and (3) the election system. (32)

16. Occupation Statute

a. Demand for Information

On 13 November the delegates at Bonn threatened to halt deliberations on the drafting of a constitution if within two weeks more information was not received regarding the forthcoming occupation statute. On 16 November the United States Military Governor announced that the three western military governors had reached 90 percent agreement on the occupation statute and that certain items were being referred to their capitals. (33)

b. Guiding Principles of Occupation Statute

In December the Parliamentary Council's main committee at Bonn took the initiative and adopted a resolution defining the guiding principles to be included in the occupation statute, including the readmittance of

Germany into international affairs, the transfer of supreme authority (34) to State agencies, and other far-reaching changes in occupation control.

17. Establishment of Functional Economic Agencies

A practical step of considerable importance in the direction of self-government in western Germany was the creation of Functional Economic Agencies or industry groups. These groups, authorized on 30 September, were to be appointed by the directors of the functional departments of the Bizonal Economic Administration and were to handle the allocation of (35) certain materials in limited supply as well as export or import material.

18. Merging of Zones

A further step toward the merging of the three zones was the agreement signed on 18 October by the United States, British, and French Military Governments transferring French Zone foreign trade operations to the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) with 31 December as the deadline for putting (36) the transfer into effect.

19. Increasing German Self-Assurance

At the close of the year the delegates were still working on the draft for the new constitution. The German population as a whole seemed to be taking little interest, but leaders of public opinion were assuming active stands for or against various provisions. Entirely aside from the question of a constitution, there were many signs of increasing German self-assurance not previously evident under the occupation. These included public discussions of a German defense force, protests against occupation costs,

Economic Conditions in Western Germany

22. Improvement Following Currency Reform

During the last half of 1948 the operations of the European Command were affected by improved economic conditions in western Germany. The currency reform of 20 June had been accompanied by the abolition of most of the price, production, and rationing controls which had previously made the bizonal economy one of the most tightly controlled in Europe. Other major factors affecting economic life in western Germany were the steadily improving food situation, the record imports of industrial goods and food, and the aid given by the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) which permitted more optimistic business planning. Not only was there a striking upswing in business activity immediately after the monetary reform, but the upswing continued uninterrupted to the end of the year, though its rise tapered off somewhat in the fourth quarter. (40)

23. Other Indications of Economic Improvement

During the first half of September the steady increase in unemployment which had followed the currency reform came to a halt, and for the first time there was an encouraging decline in unemployment. It extended throughout the U.S. Zone, where unemployment dropped from a postwar peak of 388,290 on 9 September to 377,810 on 18 September. Another indication of economic progress was an increase in exports, which for the first eight months of 1948 totaled \$347,800,000 as against \$222,000,000 for all of 1947. Even the Berlin blockade had a certain beneficial effect upon production,

for steel and iron output reached new levels due to higher coal allocations (42) as a result of nondelivery to the Soviet Zone and Berlin. In a speech in New York late in October, General Clay declared, "Everywhere labor and management have new hope, and soon Germany's recovery will be felt in (43) filling the vacuum which has existed in western Europe."

24. Effects on Procurement

The currency reform of June 1948, the removal of price controls, and the authorization of wage increases had direct effects upon the occupation forces, particularly in the matter of procurement (Chapter XV). Labor and materials costs increased markedly, making necessary the curtailment of certain activities and other adjustments in deutsche mark budgets, especially that of the EES (Chapter XXII). On the other hand competition from the black market was lessened, and goods were available in much greater quantities. The Army could look forward to placing procurement on a competitive rather than a mandatory basis.

25. Protests and Demonstrations

It was true that economic activity did not prevent some dissatisfaction. The high cost of living received considerable attention in the German press. Opposition to dismantling of factories also appeared, most clearly in the British Zone, but to some extent in all zones. In Hesse an organization attempted to bring together all owners of houses requisitioned by United (44) States occupation forces. In a movement sponsored by Hessian trade unions an estimated three hundred thousand German workers demonstrated against high (45) prices in the U.S. Zone. Protest rallies of considerable size were held in

Frankfurt, Offenbach, Giessen, and Kassel, and smaller meetings in other industrial centers. In Frankfurt a U.S. Army quarter-ton truck was overturned, and an American soldier and his German driver were beaten but not seriously hurt. These disorders were closely related to economic conditions in the zone.

26. Communist Opposition to ERP as a Security Factor

(46)

Communists in Germany carried on agitation against the ERP, forcing EUCOM security agencies to watch this propaganda and make appraisals of its effect on the German people. The Communists claimed that American capital was attempting to split Germany, and accused the United States of conducting a war of nerves to win Germans to the Marshall plan. The Soviet policy of opposition to ERP was apparent in the Soviet Zone from the inception of the program. German leaders believed that, if possible, Soviet occupation officials would provide the Germans in the Soviet zone with more consumer goods in an effort to increase the output of Soviet industry and thereby give ERP more effective competition. In pursuance of this aim eastern zone German firms were ordered by Soviet officials to secure scarce materials from firms in the western zones. There was evidence of smuggling across the zonal frontiers.

(47)

27. General Strike

Dissatisfaction with the high cost of living found its most serious expression in a 24-hour general strike on 12 November sponsored by the Bizonal Trade Union Council. With more support the strike might have presented a real danger to internal security, but it was incomplete and in

general was accompanied by little violence. It became clear later on that the work stoppage was primarily a test of labor's strength as a political weapon. There were rumors that the general strike would be repeated, but after 12 November the strike movement subsided. Communist Party activity in inciting demonstrations against high prices in order to embarrass the western powers continued, but was not seriously effective. (48)

28. European Recovery Plan

a. The chief weapon of the western Allies for improving economic conditions in western Germany was the European Recovery Plan (ERP), which had been initiated in the spring of 1948. During the last half of 1948 steps were taken to improve ERP administration. At the end of June, W. Averill Harriman, Assistant Administrator, William H. Draper, Jr., Under Secretary of the Army, and a number of other officials met in Frankfurt with Allied and German officials and the Frankfurt ERP Committee to discuss procurement and other points of mutual interest. Further meetings were held in Paris on 24 - 25 July at which the aims and objectives of ERP were set forth in the light of revised proposals from Washington. Emphasis was placed on long-range planning, the full cooperation of signatory countries, the elimination of national boundaries in planning, and the evaluation of aid to be provided by all members. Broad and flexible plans for governmental action were favored. (49) (50)

b. Reforms

On 24 August the Bizonal Executive Committee strengthened its ERP administration by the creation of special coordinating offices in each of

(51)

the departments. Administrative responsibility for ERP remained with the German Bizonal Department of Economics, which had done most of the planning and organizational work in the field, but the chairman of the Executive Committee became the official channel for all relations with military government.

c. ERP Committee in Frankfurt

The Frankfurt ERP Committee was composed of representatives of the various groups in BICO dealing directly with German Bizonal departments and representatives from the Joint Export-Import Agency, the Combined Coal Control Group, and the Allied Bank Commission.

d. ERP Secretariat

A joint ERP Secretariat organized in BICO had begun operations
(52)
on 19 March 1948. It kept a record of the committee's decisions and served as a focal point for communications with OMGUS; CCG (British); Berlin; the ERP Group, Washington; the Bizonal Standing Delegation in Paris; and the Bizonal Executive Committee. The joint ERP Secretariat served the Bizonal area in all matters relating to the ERP at the operating level of the German Bizonal Administration. Practically its only relation with EUCOM Headquarters was its dealings with Signal Messenger Service of the office of the Secretary, General Staff, for courier mail to and from Paris and Berlin.

29. Purchases with ERP Funds

The ERP plan called for developing German exports as a means of paying
(53)
for imports. Since scrap iron was immediately available for export there

was a considerable movement of this material to the United States and Great Britain. On 12 July the Bipartite ERP Secretariat announced that Washington had made three and a half million dollars available for the Bizonal Area for the purchase of rail cars from Belgium. Other items approved soon afterward included Luxemburg ores, tin from the Netherlands, Swedish newsprint, and cadmium from the United States. Some of these purchases were approved prior to the signing of the formal ERP agreement with Germany.

30. ERP Agreement

The formal Economic Cooperation agreement was signed 14 July 1948 by the U.S. and U.K. Military Governors on behalf of Germany and by Ambassador Robert D. Murphy on behalf of the United States. The agreement, which was similar to those between the United States and other participating countries, was presented to the German Bizonal representatives at a meeting in Frankfurt on 30 July. Tracy S. Voorhees, Assistant Secretary of the Army, was present for a series of conferences with German officials which opened 3 August 1948. The Logistics Division of EUCOM Headquarters was represented at these meetings, as was the U.S. Army Quartermaster General's office, the Judge Advocate General, and the Comptroller General's office. A staff of ECA advisers attended the conferences.

31. Further Purchases

On 6 August it was announced that an additional twenty-four million dollars' worth of goods had been approved for contract negotiations.

post-ERP year. This program estimated the level of economy necessary to eliminate outside assistance, and called for an increase of production to (61) 10 percent or more above the 1936 rate.

33. Basis of Reduction

The reduction in the allocation to Germany was based upon the fact that Germany was receiving aid not only from ERP but also from other funds (62) appropriated by the U.S. Congress and the U.K. Parliament. Foreign aid to be received by the Bizonal area for 1948 - 49 exceeded \$1,100,000,000. Moreover, the purpose of the program was to enable the participating countries to become self-supporting by 1952, and this required that each nation show a yearly increase in receipts from exports which would be reflected in reductions in the amount received from ERP.

The Blockade of Berlin

34. Soviet Efforts to Tighten the Blockade

By the beginning of July Soviet officials had established an effective land and water blockade of Berlin for traffic from western Germany. One barge loaded with supplies reached the city on 2 July. Thereafter practically all movement of supplies, either civilian or military, except by air, was cut off. Some truckers from the West managed to make their way through the blockade, but late in September thirty-four such trucks were seized by Soviet officials in one day. Smuggling by truck thereafter was extremely hazardous.

35. Meeting of the Military Governors

a. Discussions of Rail Transportation to Berlin

A letter from Marshal Sokolovsky to General Robertson on 29 June had expressed the hope that rail transportation for the western sectors of Berlin would soon be resumed. The three western military governors followed up this ray of hope and arranged for an interview with Marshal Sokolovsky which took place at the Headquarters of the Soviet Commander in Chief in Babelsberg on 3 July 1948. General Clay was present for the United States, General Robertson represented the British and General of Division R. Noiret, deputy to the French Commander in Chief, was the French representative.

b. Western Representatives Seek Clarification of Issue

General Clay opened the conference by saying, "We would like to know what are the difficulties causing the cessation of traffic and what we have to expect." (63) General Robertson then stressed the question of supplies for the civil population of Berlin. He recalled the statements of Soviet officials that the Berlin-Helmstedt railroad line had been cut for reasons of a technical nature and reminded Marshal Sokolovsky of his promise that everything possible would be done for an early reestablishment of the line. General Robertson expressed the hope that Marshal Sokolovsky could fix a date on which traffic could be resumed.

c. Soviet Reply

In replying to the questions of his visitors the Soviet Commander in Chief denied that in the past Soviet officials had stopped supply trains destined for the population of Berlin, but added that he did not know how

military governors in Berlin was agreed upon. This directive called for the lifting of restrictions on communications and for the use of the German mark of the Soviet Zone as the sole currency in Berlin under a financial commission to be formed by the four military governors. A satisfactory basis for trade between Berlin and third countries and the western zones of Germany was to be worked out.

c. Disagreement between Military Governors

The Military Governors received the directive agreed upon in Moscow and began to hold conferences in Berlin on 31 August. However, the conferences ended in disagreement and a further exchange of notes led up to a joint note of the United States, United Kingdom, and French Governments of 26 September 1948 which charged that the Soviet Government had no intention of carrying out the agreements reached in Moscow and declared their intention to refer the controversy to the Security Council of the United Nations.

37. Soviet Veto of Bramuglia Compromise

On 4 October the Security Council of the United Nations was handed the Berlin problem and began its attempt to find a solution. A committee of six headed by Juan Bramuglia of Argentina worked out a compromise proposing that the Russians end the Berlin blockade immediately, and that the military governors start working out methods of establishing the Russian mark as Berlin's only currency, under four-power control. Although the Western Powers agreed to drop their demand for a Security Council vote censuring Russia, and to accept Bramuglia's proposal, the Russians again

suggested the introduction of the currency, to be followed by the lifting of the blockade. This being unacceptable, the Bramuglia proposal was put to vote and vetoed by Russia.

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(66)

The Berlin Air Lift

38. Task of Air Force

The airlift, begun on 21 June 1948 to supply the military needs of the western occupation forces in Berlin, was, on 26 June, officially broadened to include the supplying of food for the German population, as indicated by the adoption of the title Operation VITTTLES. During the remainder of 1948, although it continued to support the western military communities in Berlin, the lift was mainly concerned with supplying the needs of the 2½ million Germans in Western Berlin.

39. Creation of Berlin Airlift Task Force (Provisional)

The organizational status of the airlift was strengthened on 29 July when the Berlin Airlift Task Force (Provisional) was created. Major General William H. Tunner, who was named Commander of the new unit on 30 July, was authorized to communicate directly with EUCOM regarding air cargo and the loading and unloading of aircraft.

40. Creation of the Combined Airlift Task Force

In order to achieve better utilization of British and American resources, the Combined Airlift Task Force (CALTF) was formed on 12 October,

with General Tunner in command and Air Commodore J. W. F. Merer, RAF, as Deputy Commander. This made it possible for United States planes to fly coal from British Zone airfields. On 14 November the United States element of CALTF became First Airlift Task Force.

41. Increase in Operations

The sheer bulk of supplies transported made the Airlift an outstanding factor in the task of EUCOM during the last six months of 1948. Beginning with an allocation of 50 tons per day for United States and French military supplies, lift requirements were raised to an estimated 1,250 tons as of 10 July, as a result of the decision to supply the civil population of Western Berlin. The total cargo flown to Berlin in the last half of 1948 amounted to about half a million tons.

42. Additional Airfields

The inadequacy of the Tempelhof Air Base in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and Gatow in the British, threw upon the Engineer Corps a tremendous burden of responsibility for expansion. By the end of 1948 thirty-one projects had been completed, including two new runways at Tempelhof and the construction of Tegel Air Base.

43. Burden upon Ground Forces

While the Airlift did not in most cases mean a change of assignment for the ground forces, it did mean in many instances a heavy increase in workload. The burden was of course most heavily felt by the transportation truck companies, labor supervision units, the few men from the Ordnance and

Engineer units assigned in direct support of the lift, and infantry companies in Berlin used to supervise German drivers and laborers at Tempelhof. But as will appear in the various chapters of this volume, there was hardly a single military post or a EUCOM headquarters division which failed to feel the burden in some degree.

44. Benefits Derived by EUCOM

While placing a burden upon the European Command, the Air Lift served the Command in many ways. It made easier the task of the Command by maintaining the morale of the more than two million inhabitants of the western sectors of Berlin, as well as gaining for the western Allies the confidence of the inhabitants of the rest of Germany, eastern and western. It completely upset the calculations of the Soviet authorities regarding their ability to force the Western Powers to meet their demands. And more directly, from the point of view of the European Command, as well as from that of the Department of Defense, it was valuable training experience and testing ground for air-ground coordination in air-supply operations, for the equipment of the Transportation and Engineer Corps, the building of airfields, and in general the problem of military and civil supply of a large community by air.

Other Aspects of the Berlin Scene

45. Soviet Attempts to Control Berlin

The task of the European Command was increased not only by the blockade of Berlin but by continued efforts on the part of the Soviet authorities to establish political control of the entire city. These efforts included currency manipulation, the undermining of four-power administration, and the destruction of the city government. They were accompanied by considerable disorder, not, however, sufficiently great to create a serious problem.

46. Battle of the Currencies

. a. Currency Conversions

A Second Ordinance for Currency Reform was promulgated for the Western Sectors of Berlin on 4 July, to give detailed effect to the First Ordinance, which had established monetary reform there on 25 June. With a few exceptions due to special conditions in Berlin, the new ordinance extended to the western sectors of the city the basic provisions already in force in the western zones of Germany. Later in July, the Western Powers again expressed their willingness to agree to a separate currency for Berlin, or to the use of eastern zone currency under Kommandatura control. But the Soviet officials claimed the right to issue and control the currency in all four sectors. On 24 July, Marshal Sokolovsky, Military Commander of the Soviet Zone, issued an order providing for a second currency conversion in the Soviet Zone and the Soviet Sector of Berlin. The new currency was

given the name of deutsche marks, the same as that of the new western currency. The Finance Department of the Soviet Zone Economics Commission directed the exchange, with employees of the public administration assisting the banks. The Central Bank of the Soviet Zone was renamed the German Bank of Issue and granted the right to issue currency. The Soviet authorities refused to establish conversion offices in the western sectors, although such offices had been approved by the military governors of those sectors. All Berlin residents were required to go to the Soviet sector to exchange marks. The Soviet Military Administration refused to honor some of the provisional currency presented by west sector Berlin residents for new currency exchange on the claim that it was counterfeit. (67)

b. On 24 July the western military governments restricted to 300 deutsche marks the amount of "B"-stamped currency which could legally be taken out of Berlin, except by application to a banking institution and approval by one of the three military governments. (68) The western Allies on 20 August issued new directives on the transfer of western marks between the western zones and Berlin. (69) Under these directives military governments could approve transfers if one of the parties lived in one of the western zones, but otherwise the restriction against removal of more than 300 deutsche marks remained unchanged.

c. The Western Mark as Legal Tender in Berlin

The Berlin City Assembly adopted on 4 November a proposal to make the western mark sole legal tender in the west sectors of the city, although Berlin's Soviet-controlled spokesmen warned that such a move might lead to an almost complete sealing-off of Western Berlin. Meanwhile on 1 November

the Magistrat had agreed to the compulsory payment of city taxes in western marks in proportion to west-mark income. (70)

47. Control Council

a. Allied Refusal to End Quadripartite Rule

Western commandants refused to recognize Soviet attempts to end quadripartite rule, contending that the agreement on control machinery in Germany could not be changed except by inter-governmental agreement. (71) However, Soviet records were removed from the Kommandatura building, Soviet offices were vacated, and on 13 August the Soviet sentries and flag were removed. The Allied Secretariat continued to function, but at a greatly reduced rate. There were no meetings during July, a month of Soviet chairmanship. The Berlin Air Safety Center, the Commanders of the Spandau Prison, the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section, and the Interzonal Facilities Bureau, however, still operated on a quadripartite basis.

b. Soviet Denial of Control Council Existence

September was a month for British chairmanship of the Control Council, and on 18 September the British Secretary proposed a meeting of the Allied Secretariat for 21 September to consider the change from summer time to Central European Standard time, scheduled to take place 3 October. (72) The Soviet Secretary replied: "I inform you herewith that, since the Control Council in actual fact has ceased to exist, meetings of the Allied Secretariat of the Control Council also cannot take place, in view of which I am deprived of the possibility of accepting your kind invitation."

48. Attempts to Control City Government

a. Efforts to Break up City Assembly

At its meeting on 29 July the Berlin city assembly considered a resolution which condemned the Soviet blockade of the city as a crime against humanity. The Communist block walked out of the meeting in protest against the resolution. On 23 June, 26 August, and 6 September, organized SED mobs entered the city hall without opposition from the Soviet sector German police, and either broke up or prevented meetings of the city assembly. The city assembly meeting on 26 August was adjourned after violent demonstrations in front of the city hall. The city assembly then was given quarters in the British sector. On 3 September a Soviet-oriented group, meeting in the city hall in an apparent move to usurp the powers of the Assembly, declared itself the Berlin Democratic Block under the chairmanship of Dr. Helmut Brandt (Soviet Zone CDU) and scheduled meetings for the regular time and place of the legal city assembly. (73)

b. Removals of Employees

During the six weeks ending 13 September, 348 administrative employees, including 13 district councilors, were dismissed in the Soviet sector of Berlin, and in the following week an additional 278 were dismissed. As a result of these removals there was not a single Socialist Party councilor left in office. (74) By the end of November six major municipal departments had been split into separate east and west branches. (75)

c. Separate Soviet Sector Administration

The government of Berlin was completely split when Berlin Communists created a separate Soviet sector administration on 30 November at a meeting

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CHAPTER II

Organization, Policies, and Administration of
the European Command

*Commander in Chief
European Command*

CHAPTER II

Organization, Policies, and Administration of the European Command*

Changes in Organization and Staff

1. Impact of Berlin Blockade

The period 1 July - 31 December 1948 was one in which the blockade of Berlin exerted its heaviest impact upon the European Command. Aside from the logistical strain, felt chiefly in the technical services but also in varying degrees throughout the Command, the imposition of a physical blockade emphasized and made more real the growing strain between the western Allies and the Soviet Union and gave fresh impetus to plans already formulated and partially implemented. Primarily, it spurred the determination

* This chapter deals with major problems in Organization, Policies, and Administration occupying the attention of EUCOM, during the period 1 July - 31 December 1948. Details are to be found in succeeding chapter.

of EUCOM Headquarters to concentrate and train as large a technical force as possible within the limitations of the authorized troop strength for the Command. Secondly, it speeded up those measures already contemplated and to some degree inaugurated a tightening up of organization and a better usage of manpower and resources available to the Command. It was obvious that if a strong tactical force was to be organized in the European Command without higher troop ceilings, it would be necessary to exercise the strictest control of manpower so that every man hour exerted was productive to the maximum degree. Otherwise, it would be impossible to release from static commitments those troops essential for tactical units.

2. Reorganization of Tactical Forces

U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), with Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief of EUCOM, as Commanding General, had at its disposal only two major units upon which to base a tactical force. These were the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary. In the case of the 1st Infantry Division, component units were still widely dispersed over the U.S. Zones of Austria and Germany, although first efforts toward concentration of the Division had occurred as early as July 1947, when the 26th Regimental Combat team was assembled in the Grafenwohr area for unit training. These dispersed units were still engaged in performance of static missions, in most cases security missions, in connection with the occupation. In the case of the U.S. Constabulary its primary mission still remained a police-type mission; and in order to re-form it for tactical purposes a reorganization involving concentration, regrouping, and the provision of new

equipment would be involved. In addition, the U.S. Constabulary would have to be relieved of a large portion of the police-type duties it was performing at the outset of the period under review.

a. Reorganization of the 1st Division

On 9 July 1948 EUCOM Headquarters disclosed that the proposed reorganization of tactical units in the Command would involve the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division, less one battalion, and the U.S. Constabulary, less the 4th Constabulary Regiment in Austria. (1) In the Command-wide reorganization, it was impossible to provide spaces without considering both tactical units and their requirements in personnel and equipment jointly. The 1st Division was reorganized provisionally under the "N" series T/O&E on 22 July, and the additional tank companies, a heavy tank battalion, an antiaircraft artillery automatic weapons battalion, and certain other units provided under the new T/O&E were organized provisionally prior to 1 August. The latest tentative organization charts were used for those units for which no new tables of organization had been received. The final request to the Department of the Army for authority to reorganize the 1st Infantry Division under T/O&E 7 - N was submitted on 4 September, and on 17 September authorization was received. The reorganization of the entire Division, (including the 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, in Berlin) was formally completed early in October. (2)

b. Reorganization of U.S. Constabulary

As a preliminary to the reorganization of U.S. Constabulary, the operational commitments of that organization (such as border patrols,

(3)
operation of highway patrols and speed control measures) were reduced.
The Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, explained the reduction in a
(4)
letter from which the following is quoted: "US Constabulary will not be
used in the suppression of local disturbances, apprehension of escaped
criminals etc., until the resources available to Military Government and
Post Commanders have been fully utilized...." Relief of Constabulary from
police-type duties indicated that the mission of the Constabulary had
actually undergone a change although, on paper, no such change in official
mission was recorded. The tentative reorganization of U.S. Constabulary was
initiated on verbal orders of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, following a
conference between Generals Clay, Huebner, and White on 24 June, to discuss
(5)
the reorganization of tactical troops. The provisional reorganization,
which began at the outset of the period and which followed plans formulated
by EUCOM Headquarters provided for the conversion of certain Constabulary
units into three Armored Cavalry Regiments (Light), based upon tentative
Department of the Army T/O&E's for the Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light).
The provisional plan also provided for Constabulary Headquarters and Special
Troops to function under certain conditions as a modified corps headquarters.
Since, under certain conditions the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary,
would assume command of the 1st Infantry Division, the two units would be
(6)
considered a corps for operational purposes. On 12 July, Department of the
Army approval was given the reorganization plan and by the end of September,
the provisional reorganization was complete. On 20 December 1948 formal
orders were published authorizing the reorganization and redesignation of
(7)
Constabulary units in implementing the plan.

3. Civil Affairs Division Absorbs Allied Contact Division

Personnel, functions, and responsibilities of the Allied Contact Division were transferred to the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, effective 1 September. Upon transfer, the Division was redesignated the Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM. In accordance with a redefinition of responsibilities of the Political Adviser contained in a Command letter dated 13 July 1948, responsibility for certain Allied Liaison personnel was transferred from the Allied Contact Branch to the Political Adviser. Personnel with military liaison functions remained under the Allied Contact Branch, but those with consular and other duties of a civilian nature connected with OMGUS were transferred to the Political Adviser. By 3 January 1949, 380 liaison personnel had been so transferred, leaving 274 attached to the Allied Contact Branch.

4. Consolidation of Military Posts

On 1 July the Darmstadt Military Post was made a sub-post of, and consolidated with, the Frankfurt Military Post. On 1 November, Regensburg Military Post was also discontinued as such, with the area and facilities comprising that post assigned to Nuernberg and Munich. Both actions were in line with the Command policy of consolidating military posts to the maximum extent possible in an effort to save administrative overhead.

5. Military Posts Become Direct Employers of Germans

Effective 1 October, military post commanders were made responsible for all functions in connection with employment of Germans and other

laborers paid in marks. These functions, which included preparation of payrolls, payment of social insurance charges on salaries, and maintenance of sick and leave records, had formerly been a function of the Office of Occupation Costs. (12) In order to attract the same personnel which had administered these functions in the past, all commands were instructed that German civil service employees transferring to Army payrolls would be paid under the same wage scale and enjoy the same benefits as those which prevailed in the state in which the post was located. (13)

6. Redesignation of War Department Detachment

The War Department Detachment in the European Command was redesignated, in keeping with the change of designation in Washington, as the Department of the Army Detachment, on 8 July 1948. (14)

7. Labor Supervision Companies for Airlift

The 7880th and 7811th Labor Supervision Companies were organized in the Frankfurt Military Post effective 5 August 1948. Both units were assigned the mission of supporting the Berlin Airlift. (15)

8. Changes in Staff

The following appointments to command and staff positions were made during the period under review:

(1) Col. C. Wingate Reed succeeded Brig. Gen. Elbert L. Ford as Chief, Ordnance Division, EUCOM, on 2 July; (16)

(2) Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was announced as Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe, in addition to other duties, on 16 July; (17)

(3) From 21 - 25 July, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner assumed command, European Command, during the temporary absence of Gen. Lucius D. Clay; (18)

- (4) Maj. Irene O. Galloway was announced as EUCOM Staff Director, Women's Army Corps, on 4 August; (19)
- (5) Lt. Col. Nicholas H. Chavasse, 18th Weather Squadron, was named European Command Staff Weather Officer, in addition to his other duties, on 5 August; (20)
- (6) Brig. Gen. Edward E. MacMorland succeeded Col. C. Wingate Reed as Chief, Ordnance Division, EUCOM, on 6 August; (21)
- (7) Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, EUCOM, on 9 August; (22)
- (8) Col. John L. Ryan, Jr., succeeded Col. Edward J. Maloney as Commanding Officer, 14th Constabulary Regiment, on 17 August; (23)
- (9) Col. George King succeeded Col. Ira Ryder as Commanding Officer, 4th Constabulary Regiment, on 22 August; (24)
- (10) Maj. Gen. George A. Horkan succeeded Col. Samuel W. Smithers as Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM, on 27 August; (25)
- (11) Rear Admiral John Wilkes succeeded Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Germany, and as Naval Adviser to OMGUS, on 27 August; (26)
- (12) Col. Herman O. Lane was announced as Inspector General, EUCOM, with station at Heidelberg, vice Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, on 31 August; (27)
- (13) Maj. Thomas F. Corcoran was appointed Deputy Chief of Chaplains, EUCOM, on 10 September; (28)
- (14) Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit succeeded Maj. Gen. Edward A. Noyes as Chief Surgeon, EUCOM, on 14 September; (29)
- (15) Maj. Gen. William E. Hall succeeded Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh as Director of Intelligence, with station in Berlin, on 5 October; (30)
- (16) Lt. Col. William H. Gurnee was appointed Deputy Director, Budget and Fiscal Division, European Command, replacing Col. Warren C. Rutter, on 13 October; (31)
- (17) Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner assumed command, European Command, from 19 - 23 October during the absence of the Commander in Chief. (32) General Huebner was also named acting Military Governor for the same period, with Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder as Acting Chief of Staff; (33)

(18) Lt. Gen. John K. Carmon assumed command of USAFE, succeeding Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, on 19 October; (34)

(19) Col. Samuel G. Conley was appointed Director, Operations Plans, Organization, and Training Division, succeeding Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, on 8 December. (35)

Manpower Problems and Policies

8. Efforts to Increase Efficiency

In its search for manpower with which to relieve tactical troops engaged in purely occupational missions so that a concentration of tactical units could be effected and the proposed reorganization implemented, EUCOM Headquarters had instituted in the twelve months between 1 July 1947 and 1 July 1948 certain measures designed to increase operating efficiency and reduce the manpower load. The increasing effect of pressure for economy from the United States and the increasing coolness which characterized relations between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union in the six months immediately preceding the period under review caused an intensification of these efforts as the period opened. On 1 July 1948 three projects designed to reduce the manpower load by increasing efficiency were in operation. (36)

An Employee Utilization Program was being supervised by the Personnel and Administration Division of EUCOM Headquarters; a Work Measurement Program, by the Organization, Plans, Operations, and Training Division; and a Work Simplification Program by the Logistics Division.

9. The Employee Utilization Program

a. Introductory Phase

The Personnel and Administration Division had primary responsibility for the Employee Utilization Program, designed to evaluate aptitudes of employees so that they might be employed at tasks for which they were best fitted. (37) An Employee Utilization Section was set up within the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Division to administer the program, which was designed to combine in one section the activities of the employee relations, training, and placement sections of civilian personnel offices throughout the Command. Staff guidance and assistance was provided by the Personnel and Administration Division of EUCOM Headquarters, but operating officials had the primary responsibility for developing a fully competent work force. Employee utilization representatives were assigned to work with operating officials in solving management problems, and preliminary orientation on the new program was given to representatives of all employing agencies in EUCOM. However, Frankfurt and Garmisch Military Posts were used as pilot posts during the introductory phase, which was scheduled to continue until 1 January 1949.

b. Operation and Results

Under the program, training was given to first line and intermediate supervisors in personnel management, corrective interviewing, selection of employees, on-the-job training, evaluation of worker performance, etc. To more effectively implement the program, a systematic follow-up plan was formulated, and progress and accomplishments were recorded and evaluated for control purposes. Beginning in January 1948, when

the first phases of the program were inaugurated, a system of training involving a single off-the-job supervisory training course, instead of the several courses previously given, was evolved with primary emphasis on on-the-job training. By the end of the period, it was expected that the program would be ready for installation in all posts and agencies throughout the Command. By 22 November, 29 Department of the Army civilian trainers and 101 recruited from among German and other supervisors had trained 4,050 U.S. and Allied or neutral supervisors and 7,748 German or other supervisors. By the same date, 110,371 workers (including (38) supervisors) had received training under the Employee Utilization Program.

10. The Work Measurement Program

a. Introductory Phase

The Work Measurement Program was a primary responsibility of the OPOT Division. This was a program designed to develop a yardstick or common measure by which the achievement to be expected from given numbers of employees of various categories could be gauged and workloads matched to employee rolls. A quarterly analysis of these reports was submitted by General Huebner to General Clay. The initial phase of the program began on 15 August 1947 with a series of conferences between representatives of OPOT and personnel of the various military posts in which intricate phases of the program were worked out. By August 1948 the necessary forms and procedures were in order and the program was ready to be inaugurated in its broad phase. The final plan called for a monthly report from each military post showing the workload of each individual employed. These reports would

be consolidated and analyzed in the OPOT Division and each post would be rated, with first place going to the post carrying the highest workload per employee. From these reports, the reasonable workload of an individual would be estimated, and, since the results of the final analysis were distributed to all posts, it was expected that the over-all result would be that posts with low workloads would undertake at post level to correct workload averages to at least the average for the Command. Where wide variations continued to occur, an investigation would be instituted
(39)
to seek a remedy.

b. Operations and Results

The first report from the military posts was submitted on 30 June 1948, and by 1 September personnel utilization analyses had been prepared and returned to the posts for study. Also, early in September, two personnel utilization teams were organized to include representatives of the OPOT, Logistics, and Budget and Fiscal Divisions, and each of the technical services. On the basis of the first report, these teams visited various posts and submitted findings and recommendations on adjustment of strength. On the basis of the September reports from the military posts, the first set of established yardsticks, covering a few tested activities, were ready for application on a Command-wide basis. As of 30 September, employee figures for the thirteen military posts then in operations had been reduced from 128,089 on 31 March to 120,094 on 30 September. Thus a saving of 7,995 employees had been made in carrying the same approximate workload. Results of the quarterly utilization analysis for the final quarter of 1948 would not be available until later, in
(40)
January 1949.

11. The Work Simplification Program

a. Introductory Phase

The Logistics Division had primary responsibility for the Work Simplification Program, the purpose of which was to obtain maximum utilization of personnel, materiel, and space by teaching the use of basic management tools and establishing a plan for submission and recognition of employees' suggestions for improvements. Like the Work Measurement Program, initial proposals for work simplification had been submitted to EUCOM in December 1947 by the Office of Management Control in Berlin, which pointed out that such a program had been established in the United States during the war by the War Department, in cooperation with the Bureau (41) of the Budget. Maj. Gen. M. G. White, then EUCOM Deputy Chief of Staff, had had some experience with a similar program in the Mediterranean Theater in early 1945, and while it had not been particularly successful then, he felt that it had potential merit for peacetime use. Conditions in Germany prior to 1948, he felt, had been too fluid and changes had occurred too rapidly for such a program to be effective, but by the middle of 1948 EUCOM anticipated extensive cuts in manpower authorization, and greater efficiency in use of both manpower and transportation seemed essential. With this in mind, General White wrote Maj. Gen. George J. Richards, Army Comptroller, asking if any experts on the subject were available for assignment to EUCOM and if material and training aids (42) developed by the Department of the Army could be provided.

b. Assignment of a Team from the United States

As a result of this request, Arthur R. Mosler, junior consultant, Department of the Army; Leon Burnham, Veterans Administration; and Charles A. Church, Department of Internal Revenue, were assigned to EUCOM. They brought with them training material and visual aids which had been used successfully in the United States. They remained in the Command from 4 April to 26 June 1948, and with their advice and (43) assistance, the EUCOM work simplification program was developed.

c. Inauguration of Work Simplification

The work simplification program was started in the Command in March 1948, under the supervision of the Logistics Division, EUCOM. Lt. Col. L. F. Cobb, of that division, established a Methods Analysis Section within the Troop and Labor Branch, and E. I. Cloud, of the Office Management Control, CINCEUR, Berlin, was placed on temporary duty with this section. On 8 - 9 April Maj. Gen. C. B. Magruder, the Director of Logistics, and the chiefs of the technical services, attended orientation sessions. On 26 April a 3-week pilot study was conducted at the European Quartermaster sub-depot in Munich. Twenty supervisory teams were trained there to evaluate the program as applied to the peculiar problems of the European Command. They were taught to analyze processes and methods used, (44) to measure work performed, and to think in terms of improved performance. Following the experiment at Munich, training materials brought from the United States were revised and translated into German. Chiefs of the technical services appointed work simplification officers on their staffs and in the depots. On 24 - 25 May these officers were brought together at

EUCOM Headquarters for a 2-day orientation course. Between 26 May and 4 June methods analysts from the depots came to EUCOM Headquarters for training, after which they returned to their depots to start supervisory courses. These depot programs were directed at first line supervisors who were taught to analyze the basic distribution of work, the procedures involved, and the volume of work accomplished. The depot programs, which included twelve hours of classroom training, continued about three weeks and reached about 1,500 supervisors.

d. Proposals in July for Extension of Work Simplification Program

In July 1948 the Army Comptroller indicated that additional facilities from his office could be made available in case EUCOM desired (45) to extend the Work Simplification Program. The Office of the Director of Management Control initiated a study to determine whether or not the program should be extended to the EUCOM Exchange Service, the Air Forces, military posts, and a few other installations, and the EUCOM Logistics Division was asked to give an opinion on this proposal. It was considered probable that the enlargement of these management control activities would involve the organization of a comptroller's office or Management Control Division at EUCOM, as its operation would exceed the proper field of the (46) Logistics Division.

e. The EUCOM Response

EUCOM officials pointed out that the entire energy of the staff at that time was required to cope with a mounting series of crises and emergencies. In addition, at least six months would be required before the true results of the test program in the depots would be known, and it

appeared probable that the results could not be evaluated before 1 December 1948. In view of this situation General Huebner wrote to General Clay as follows: (47) "I do not think the military side of our establishment over here should embark further on management control problems just at this time. The full time, energy and drive of the General Staff directors and chiefs of services are fully needed, at this time, for more pressing matters, which would force them to give only superficial attention to such a program."

f. Results of Work Simplification

By 22 November 1948, however, the results of work simplification were already becoming obvious although the program was still being applied only in a test stage. Thirty-seven full-time trainers had actually trained 853 supervisors, but the savings effected were far out of proportion to the comparatively small nucleus operating under the program. It was estimated that, as a result of work simplification and the suggestions requested and received under the program, 941,461 manhours, \$44,775 worth of materiel and equipment, 239,792 transportation miles, and 183,183 cubic feet of storage space had been saved by the early part of November. (48)

12. Survey by the Office of Management Control

a. The Survey of Management Control in EUCOM

At the instance of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Office of the Director of Management Control, EUCOM, was directed on verbal orders to make a survey of the status of those programs and activities within EUCOM falling within the general meaning of the term "management control." On 25

September a written directive confirming the verbal orders was issued by the Deputy Chief of Staff, and the survey was begun officially on 5 October. Actually, however, members of the staff of the Office of Management Control had been working with EUCOM Headquarters for the past year in the establishment of management control projects, and for practical purposes the survey may be considered to actually cover the period from September 1947 to 5 November 1948, when the final report on the survey was submitted to the Commander in Chief. (49)

b. Findings of the Survey Team

Results of the survey were included in a detailed report submitted on 5 November by James L. Sundquist, Management Control Director, to General Clay, in which Sundquist pointed out that while the measures taken by EUCOM Headquarters had been, each in its own way, effective, and that while programs aimed at improving efficiency were being conducted on a much broader scale than during the preceding year the progress was markedly uneven. He termed the three primary programs for improved efficiency (Employee Utilization, Work Measurement, and Work Simplification) "package programs," and criticized the fact that they were introduced individually and not as part of a much more broadly conceived program. With the exception of these "package programs," the report continued, programs of improved management control had been left to the individual initiative of commands, technical services, and installations. Sundquist thought that, on the basis of the experience of the various elements of EUCOM with the variety of programs which had been undertaken, it would now be possible to organize these "approaches to the problem" into a single,

comprehensive management program for application throughout the European Command. He proposed a program similar in scope and character to the "comptroller" organization in use in the Department of the Army and was careful, in his proposals, to concern himself with the responsibilities of the Commander in Chief as the "business manager" of a huge and costly enterprise rather than with his responsibility as commander of a strategic (50) or tactical force.

c. General Magruder's Objections

This report was submitted to General Clay through General Carter B. Magruder, Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, for the specific purpose of permitting General Magruder to append his dissenting comments, already voiced verbally to Sundquist, so that General Clay would have both sides of the picture before him at once for consideration. General Magruder (51) wrote:

I disagree with the conclusion that is made in Mr. Sundquist's report that the cure-all for our difficulties is a management control office in EUCOM and a management control specialist on every staff. . . .

It is true that we have not taken any drastic type of action based on work measurement data. Our operations are not routine enough to permit easy development of standard ratios of labor required to quantities of work. We have therefore processed slowly with a view toward being sure of our data and ratios before relying solely on them. . . .

Perhaps the most important comments made by the Deputy Chief of Staff were contained in the following sentences:

It is true that independent organizational and procedural projects have been introduced in EUCOM Headquarters to serve some of the purposes of a management services program. We are trying to fit management control into the Army rather than to remake our military staff into an agency fit only to manage some civilian business. Accordingly, since the P&A Division handles training of Department of the Army civilians, P&A is also handling the basic training of indigenous supervisors. The Logistics

Division handles the work simplification program since this program is specialized to the point where it must be carried out by the individual technical services. The OPOT Division handles the strength allocation since it also handles the Military strength allocation and the two have great effect upon each other and are to some extent interchangeable. My office handles strength control within the headquarters so as to avoid one staff division controlling means which are vital to a co-equal staff division. . . .

It is true that control organization and activities vary widely and that management programs lose effectiveness because of the absence of staff specialists. This is a basic fault in the Army which will be corrected only by the curricula in all the service schools being revised to include training in management control. It is desirable that all officers in an installation get a certain amount of work in making studies to improve the efficiency of operations of the installation rather than that one efficiency expert make such studies. . . .

The attached study has been oriented toward proving that comptrollers' offices should be set up throughout the army. In discussing the functions of a comptroller with Mr. Sundquist, I find we are in general agreement that the functions of the comptroller are functions of the chief of staff which he cannot decentralize to one of the general or special staff divisions. . . .

Summarizing, I believe we are making an adequate effort toward improving the efficiency of our management control by adopting some civilian practices without making any major change in the standard army staff responsibilities and staff structure which were designed primarily for war and have proven highly effective in war. I do not believe any major change is desirable.

d. Sundquist's Rebuttal

To the Director of the Office of Management Control, however, the earlier statement of General Huebner that the EUCOM staff was so occupied with other important matters that it would be unwise to extend management control at this point, as well as General Magruder's comments of dissent, were not an answer. He felt that a great many problems with which the staff of EUCOM Headquarters were concerned -- and particularly manpower -- could be solved through proper controls. He further felt that General Magruder's dissent on the ground that management control usurped authority vested in

the Chief of Staff, and sought to change the structure of the Army organization was not a correct interpretation of its role in the military establishments. He pointed up the fact that all three services, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Forces, were using such systems and he scored the statement that standard Army staff responsibilities and staff structure were designed primarily for war and had proved effective in war. Granting this to be true, he felt that it would be better to reorganize in event of war than to perpetuate an unsuitable pattern throughout the entire period of peace. After eighteen months of participation with EUCOM in management programs, he still felt that real improvements in EUCOM management could be brought about only by the introduction of a new and strong element (i.e. a comptroller) into EUCOM Headquarters.

(52)

e. Report under Consideration

At the end of 1948, Sundquist's report and the comments upon it were still under consideration in the office of the Commander in Chief with no decision announced as to its final disposition.

13. Other Manpower Problems

a. Survey on Reduction of EUCOM Headquarters

The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of EUCOM Headquarters conducted a survey of staff divisions during July with a view to making a reduction in personnel of approximately 12 percent. Because there was a shortage of quarters an effort was being made to reduce the number of dependents. The survey was also designed to determine whether or not any of the EUCOM staff divisions could be moved out of Heidelberg. At the

(53)

end of the year, however, no solution had been found to the overcrowded conditions existing in Heidelberg.

b. Extensions for Allied and Neutral Employees

On 4 August, all commands were informed that employment agreements of Allied and neutral employees which would terminate on or before 31 October 1948 could be renewed for a period not to exceed one year. Allied and neutral employees were also permitted, after 4 August, to be reassigned or transferred to other posts in EUCOM, thus rescinding previous (54) instructions preventing such transfer. On 22 November Allied and neutral employees of nonappropriated funds agencies were exempted from the regulation prohibiting the employment of Allied and neutral personnel on (55) new employment contracts.

c. Employment of German Dentists

Because only 66 dentists were expected to be available by 1 October 1948 to fill EUCOM requirements for 150 dentists, the decision was made, with OMGUS concurrence, to employ German or other dentists in the (56) occupied area. Employment of these dentists started on 1 July 1948.

d. Clerical Requirements being Met

Toward the end of the period, the Civilian Personnel Branch reported that operating officials were now able to select applicants for clerical jobs with greater care since requirements for clerical skills had declined substantially. Partial relaxation of strict Allied-neutral employment policies, widespread employment of dependents, and intensive recruitment in the United States were largely responsible for the increased numbers of (57) potential employees.

Training and Disposition of Troops

14. Trend of Training

The trend in training during the period was toward field training with emphasis upon field exercises rather than service schools. Efforts were also exerted to concentrate attention upon unit training where previously individual training for a few hours each week, when troops could be excused from occupational duties, had been the rule.

15. Maneuvers at Grafenwohr and in Austria

a. Preparation for Maneuvers

Effective 23 July 1948, the Commanding Generals of the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary were relieved from conducting training inspections of units and installations which were located in the former First or Second Military Districts. Responsibility for these inspections was assumed by EUCOM Headquarters or post commanders, thus giving tactical unit commanders more time to devote to training of their own units. Training for tactical units in Germany was centered at Grafenwohr where extensive maneuvers were held for troops of the 1st Division and the Constabulary. A maneuver committee was organized, consisting largely of officers from the OPOT Division, and held weekly meetings starting 2 July to prepare drafts of the maneuver problems. Additional construction and improvements which were necessary on the reservation and for Grafenwohr-Weiden Sub-post were outlined by the Grafenwohr Planning Board, the membership of which included representatives from EUCOM Headquarters, the 1st Division, the Constabulary and the Regensburg and Murnberg Military Posts.

b. Maneuvers

Starting 27 July the 1st Division and the 6th Constabulary Regiment conducted exercise "BLACK," with the Constabulary unit acting as an aggressor force. A 2-day exercise "PRIME," involving an early-morning alert, started 5 August. All battalions of the 1st Division engaged in river assault training during August. Starting 23 August the Division conducted an early-morning alert problem which merged into a problem involving defense of a river line. The 16th Infantry took part in exercises starting 30 August and gave a firing demonstration on 3 September. Exercise "NORMAL," the final event of the training period, was divided into three phases with the first starting 7 September. The Division opposed a simulated aggressor force consisting of the 2d Constabulary Regiment. The first phase involved a meeting engagement, the second a free maneuver of the 1st Infantry Division against the 2d Constabulary Regiment, and the third, the return of units from the training area to winter quarters. About one thousand British officers and men joined in these exercises. Plans were completed in the fall of 1948 for a winter training exercise to be held in January 1949. Field exercises for United States troops in Austria were conducted in the Reid area of (61) Upper Austria under the command of Brig. Gen. Loyal M. Haynes. Units involved included the 350th Infantry, the 4th Constabulary Regiment, the 522d Engineer Battalion, the 6th Ordnance Battalion, the 544th Quartermaster Group, the 540th Signal Company, and the 533d Signal Service Company.

16. Strategic Position of U.S. Forces in Germany

On 6 December, orders were issued to the 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary to take preliminary steps to facilitate concentration of units of regimental size in strategic positions in event of a tactical alert. One combat team was to be concentrated in each of the following areas: Frankfurt, Wetzlar, Bamberg, Murnberg, Landshut, and Augsburg. Transportation and the organic service support required for such concentration were to be included in this preliminary planning.

17. Training for Secondary Missions

When inspections indicated that some units were not organized into platoons, sections, and squads as required for accomplishment of secondary (62) missions, unit commanders were called upon to correct this condition and to visualize that they might be called upon to dispatch a rifle platoon, machine gun platoon, section, or other unit to a designated locality for attachment to a combat unit for duty.

18. Voluntary Courses for Regular Army Officers

In an attempt to raise the educational standards of Regular Army officers who did not have college educations, the Department of the Army announced a voluntary program in which all officers who did not meet the (63) minimum standard could enroll. Major EUCOM commanders encouraged but did not require enrollment in these courses. Local TI&E officers and civilian educational advisers assisted in planning courses of study and listed USAFI courses which were available. Commanders who had Army education centers under their control were advised to form off-duty study groups under this (64) program.

19. Training for Officers Assigned to Negro Companies

Officers assigned to Negro companies in the European Command attended a series of courses at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center, the first cycle of which opened 2 August 1948. Courses were of four weeks' duration and were (65) designed to improve supply and administrative records. Attendance was mandatory. One officer was assigned from each unit of company level to attend each course.

20. Restriction on Transfer of Colored Personnel

Effective 9 July, major commanders no longer were authorized to re-assign, transfer, or place on detached service or temporary duty, officers (66) assigned to Negro units within their commands. Requests for such changes could be made to the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM. In instances where such assignments had been made prior to 9 July the officers were returned to their assigned stations.

21. Post Personnel Records School

Inspections by Personnel Records Audit teams during July indicated many errors in records, and on 6 August 1948 General Huebner directed that Personnel (67) Records schools be established at post level. Personnel adjutants, sergeants-major, company clerks, and all their assistants, substitutes, and understudies were required to attend the instruction. These courses became continuing projects to provide trained replacements for company and battery clerks.

22. Program for Reserve Officers

a. Formation of Reserve Officers' Association

The first Reserve Officers' Association chapter in the European Command had been formed in Stuttgart on 16 January 1947, and after that

interest in reserve affairs developed rapidly. Chapters next were formed in Heidelberg and Frankfurt, until by the fall of 1948 there were chapters in Bremen, Berlin, Giessen, Munich, Würzburg, Augsburg, Salzburg, Regensburg, Nürnberg, Vienna, and Wiesbaden. The first Reserve Officers' convention took place at Garmisch, 5 September 1948, and resulted in the formation of the Reserve Officers' Association for Europe, with Col. Eugene P. Walters of Stuttgart as president. Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, executive director of the National Reserve Officers' Association, Washington, D.C., attended and outlined objectives of the national association. Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher, EUCOM Director of Posts, discussed the part the reserve force would play in the proposed 18-division defense force for the United States.

b. EUCOM's Interest in Reserve Strength

Early in June, EUCOM had requested authority to call Reserve officers who were on civilian status to active duty for training, but had been informed (68) that no funds were available. There were approximately six thousand Reserve (69) officers on duty in the Command, and EUCOM, in cooperation with the European Branch of the Reserve Officers' Association, compiled a list of U.S. Army Re- (70) serve officers who were employed in the Command in civilian capacities. All Reserve officers held active duty or mobilization assignments, usually in units (71) near at hand and in accordance with primary MOS's. This enabled them to become familiar with their units and commanding officers. It also facilitated inactive duty training. By 30 December the OPOT Division had completed drawing up a training program which included group military instruction, activities for individual and small group observation teams, and voluntary participation by officers in unit training.

c. Authority for Mobilization Assignments

In December a cable was received from the Department of the Army officially authorizing EUCOM Headquarters to make mobilization assignments, training attachments, and assignments for Reserve officers residing within Germany and Austria. Such assignments had been made previously on an informal basis. EUCOM Headquarters was also authorized to give credits for instruction (72) received by such Reserve officers in the European Command.

23. Discharge of Enlisted Men

The Selective Service Act of 1948 provided that the Army no longer would discharge persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who had entered the service without the consent of parents or guardians. Instructions implementing this provision of the law were issued by EUCOM on 20 July 1948. (73)

24. Character Guidance Councils

a. Formation of the Council

In compliance with Department of the Army policy, Venereal Disease Control Councils were reorganized to form Character Guidance Councils. (74) The membership of the councils remained the same but they were given a broader mission. They met monthly to facilitate the exchange of ideas and under certain conditions recommended corrective action. Their general mission was to help the soldier help himself in character-forming activities and measures.

b. Composition of the Councils

Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, Director of Personnel and Administration, headed the EUCOM council. Other members included: Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, Provost Marshal; Brig. Gen. Roy Rickard, Chief of Special Services; Col. Paul J. Maddox, Chief Chaplain; Col. Otis McCormich, Chief of the Troop Information and Education Division; Col. Herman O. Lane, Acting

Inspector General; Col. David M. Fowler, Chief of the Public Information Division; and a recorder from the Adjutant General's Division. OMGUS representatives on the council included the Chief of the Medical Division and the Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Branch. Character Guidance Councils of the major commands were made up of members representing staff divisions corresponding to the divisions represented in the council at EUCOM Headquarters. Councils also were formed in units of battalion strength, or in post areas housing strengths of a battalion or more. (75) These councils worked with the EUCOM group.

25. Arrival of 8-Week Basic Trainees

The first shipment of 8-week basic trainees as replacements arrived from the United States early in September. (76) These men were recruits, then grade 7, but would become eligible for promotion at the end of four months of satisfactory service. Company, detachment, and similar unit commanders were delegated authority to make promotions to grade 5, based on time in service, and separate battalion or similar unit commanders were granted authority to make promotions to grade 4.

26. Registration for Draft Not Required in EUCOM

On 23 August 1948 EUCOM Headquarters announced that those persons in the European Command who were subject to registration for military service would not register until they returned to the United States. This action (77) was in accordance with congressional draft legislation.

27. Occupational Troop Basis (OTB)

a. New Personnel Authorizations

On 6 August EUCOM Headquarters received from the Department of the Army the planned personnel authorizations for EUCOM for 31 December 1948, 30 June 1949, and 31 December 1949. In line with General Clay's statement that he planned to ask no increase in troop strength for the Command as a result of the Berlin blockade and the increasing tension between the western Allies and the Soviet Union, the authorization for 31 December 1948 was identical with the authorization then in force, aggregating 93,589 officers and enlisted personnel. A reduction to an aggregate of 93,067 was planned for 30 June 1949, and a slight increase to 93,109 on 31 December 1949, when the effects of universal military service was expected to be felt. EUCOM was also informed that its OTB for 31 December 1948 was acceptable with minor revisions in the bulk grade spread.

b. Reorganization of USFA Troop Basis

Early in December a request for a major reorganization in the USFA Troop Basis was forwarded to the Department of the Army. The USFA reorganization contemplated the activation of a reduced strength infantry division to be designated the 88th Infantry Division. In addition, authority was requested to reorganize the 350th Infantry Regiment and the 4th Constabulary Squadron, which would be redesignated the 4th Armored Cavalry Reconnaissance Battalion. These changes resulted from the withdrawal from Austria of units of the 1st Infantry Division when that Division was reorganized and concentrated, while the reorganization of 4th Constabulary Squadron was to make it conform with the reorganization of U.S. Constabulary into an armored organization.

c. Allocation of Military Personnel

Because of the deficiencies in troop shipments from the United States and the expectancy that results of induction under universal military training would not be felt for some time, OPOT Division prepared a plan on 3 September for allocation of military personnel in the face of the shortage. Under the plan, U.S. Forces in Austria would be maintained at 100 percent strength; Berlin, 1st Infantry Division, U.S. Constabulary, EUCOM Headquarters, and two signal units required to maintain and operate vital communications facilities at 90 percent strength; and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation at 85 percent. It was also estimated that other EUCOM units could be maintained at 80 percent strength but a list of units to be given priority in maintaining 80 percent strengths if events forced reductions beyond that minimum was also drawn up. (82) However, by the end of December the situation with regard to military personnel had improved to such a degree that on 30 December a new plan was formulated to keep all units of EUCOM at a minimum of 90 percent strength. Under this plan, replacements were to be sent to units in packets of sufficient strength to permit efficient training and orientation of such personnel. Once all units had reached the level of 90 percent, in contrast to the several levels planned on 3 September, filling of the remaining 10 percent deficit in authorized strength would take place under a priority system with tactical units having, in general, the highest priority. It was anticipated that by 31 January 1949, all units would be at full strength. (83)

Logistical Matters

28. Abnormal Requirements of Airlift on EUCOM Agencies

a. Increasing support of the airlift to Berlin during the second half of 1948 placed a heavier burden upon almost all of the technical services, and, in a logistical sense, had repercussions throughout EUCOM. In November, as the period was drawing to a close, the chiefs of the technical services were able to report the following abnormal requirements resulting from the supply of Berlin by air:
(84)

b. Engineer Requirements

The EUCOM Engineer reported that on 1 July, 110 enlisted men and 3 officers had been withdrawn from various EUCOM agencies for temporary duty in Berlin under the Post Engineer. By 20 October the number of enlisted men had been reduced to eighty-three, but in those agencies from which they were withdrawn, remaining personnel worked overtime and extra shifts to accomplish their mission with reduced personnel. More than 22,730 tons of supplies, largely construction supplies, including pierced steel planking for runways, had also been provided by the Engineer. In addition, eighty-one pieces of heavy engineer equipment had been shipped to Berlin and twenty-three were in use at Rhein-Main Airfield on projects in connection with the airlift. Construction included two additional runways and an unloading platform at Tempelhof, a new airfield at Tegel, and extensive enlargements and expansions at several airfields in the United States and British Zones of Occupation.

c. Transportation Requirements

Continuing requirements from the Transportation Corps were the heaviest drain upon both personnel and materials from EUCOM in support of

the airlift. Seventy-five officers, 799 enlisted men and 2,155 German and other laborers were engaged in supporting this operation with no possibility of a reduction in number as long as the airlift continued. Of these, 27 officers and 142 enlisted men had been withdrawn from other assignments, which reduced by 82 percent the number of train inspectors in EUCOM and lowered by 30 percent the average officer strength of twenty-four TC truck companies not involved in airlift operations. By way of equipment, 198 10-ton trailers with tractors and 320 cargo trucks were being furnished.

d. Ordnance Requirements

No ordnance personnel had been directly assigned to Operation VITTLES, but the 559th Ordnance MAM Company was moved from Munich to Rhein-Main on 27 October to furnish additional support to Frankfurt Military Post. However, 1,182 ordnance vehicles were supporting airlift operations on a 24-hour day basis, and the maintenance requirements for equipment in use in airlift operations was estimated to be 118 rebuilt vehicles, 732 rebuilt tires and 659 tons of spare parts and supplies per month above normal requirements.

e. Signal Requirements

No signal personnel was withdrawn from normal operations to support the airlift, but it was estimated that airlift operations had increased the normal workload of EUCOM signal units by 18 percent. Approximately twenty-four tons of signal supplies were provided and nine teletype and twenty-eight telephone circuits set up for Operation VITTLES.

f. Quartermaster Requirements

There were no direct requirements upon quartermaster beyond supplying 427,000 duffel bags for airlifting coal to Berlin, but indirectly, in billeting

and providing quartermaster supplies and other logistical support for increased personnel resulting from the airlift, the quartermaster workload was definitely increased.

g. Chemical Requirements

The only chemical requirements were for twelve power-driven sets of decontaminating apparatus to be used in applying de-icing compound to aircraft. No personnel was involved.

h. Winterization for Operation VITTLES

It was estimated that final costs of projects to permit the airlift to operate throughout the winter would be 580,000 DM and would require 116,000 man hours. These projects included improvement of hard-stands and taxiways, messhall for laborers, and shelters of various kinds. Most of them had been started in the summer and fall and were in various stages of completion at the end of November.

i. German Personnel Involved

As of 1 December the following German personnel was employed on the airlift operations:

Total German Personnel	7,173
USAFE	4,491
Frankfurt Military Post	2,506
Heidelberg Military Post	40
Berlin Military Post	136

These employees were in addition to any reported in the paragraphs immediately preceding, since they were paid from the German economy as a non-occupation cost, whereas those from technical services were paid through the U.S. Army from the occupation cost budget.

(85)

29. Accommodations for Airlift Personnel

a. Minimum Requirements

Because of the housing congestion caused by the influx of airlift personnel, a board of officers appointed by EUCOM Headquarters, which included USAFE representation, surveyed living accommodations in the Rhein-Main area with a view to providing the Air Force a minimum of 100 square feet per officer and 70 square feet per airman.

b. Survey Findings

Peak load expected by the Air Force as of 1 January 1949, and current availability of accommodations as revealed by the board's survey were:

	<u>Required spaces</u>	<u>Spaces avail- able. 22 Nov 48</u>	<u>Deficiency</u>
Officers . . .	1,561	1,227	334
Airmen	6,200	4,112	2,088

However, additional space for 237 officers and 2,063 airmen would be available by 1 January, when required, through removal of elements of the 1st Infantry Division from Atterberry Barracks to Mannheim; through new construction at Rhein-Main airfield; through rehabilitation of houses in Isenburg and Bushlag; and the installation of water and heat in eight Romney-type huts at Atterberry Barracks. The Commanding General, USAFE, informed EUCOM that completion of these projects would satisfy the Air Force and that, by a slight reduction in the minimum space requirements per person, all foreseeable Air Force billeting requirements would be met satisfactorily when these projects were completed.

30. Consolidation of Command Reserve

The program of consolidating EUCOM reserve levels of supplies into central depots was completed in July with the exception of ordnance supplies. In August it was reported that the ordnance reserve levels had been consolidated into one depot at Mannheim, thus completing the program. By consolidation of the reserve levels into central depots, EUCOM Headquarters expected to effect substantial savings in administrative overhead and through the more efficient handling of materials. Inventories, too, could be kept more accurately and up to date through the consolidation. (87)

31. Procurement of Supplies Within Germany

Reductions in the staffs of the Land Offices of Military Government, effective 1 July 1948, caused changes in the methods of requisitioning supplies and services obtained within Germany. Requisitions which formerly had gone to the Land Offices were now reviewed by the Bipartite Control Office, and the Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft, which was established within the Bizonal Economics Office, was directly responsible for processing Army orders. Under the direction of the Bipartite Control Office it allocated raw materials to manufacturers, and its representative in each Land assisted manufacturers who were working on Army orders. The Bipartite Control Office reviewed requisitions both from military procurement agencies and from non-appropriated fund agencies. EUCOM chiefs of technical services reviewed requisitions from military agencies before they went to the Bipartite Control Office. Food, livestock, or trucks needed in the German agricultural effort could not be procured by United States agencies. Items designated as critical, including electric lamps, soap, tobacco, iron, steel, scrap metal, footwear, (88)

fertilizers, nonferrous and precious metals, industrial diamonds, peat, coal, oil, chemicals, ball bearings, rubber, technical textiles, and a number of others, could only be procured as authorized by the Commerce and Industry Group of the Bipartite Control Office. Purchasing and contracting officers could purchase without this review noncritical items costing less than 300 deutsche marks and could contract for services the aggregate cost of which was less than 100,000 deutsche marks. Sums larger than these required prior approval of chiefs of services and the Bipartite Control Office. Separate regulations governed the procurement of real estate, solid fuels, and labor.

32. Transfer of Surplus Property to Germans

Under a bulk sales agreement the Bizonal officials authorized the purchase of surplus U.S. Army property which represented an original cost of nearly a billion dollars. The price to the Germans was approximately 21
(89)
percent of this cost. The material was turned over to a German receiving agency, Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut m.B.H. commonly abbreviated to STEG. This organization stored the material until such time as it was sold to Bizonal merchants. The proceeds of these sales, less operating expenses, were transferred to a German bank, the Aussenhandelsbank, of the Bank Deutscher Länder. The United States was to receive
(90)
its payment from the proceeds of future German exports.

33. New Policy on Procurement of Subsistence Items

In the period immediately following the end of the war, low commodity levels in an exhausted Europe had resulted in a sellers market, and vendors

had sold to EUCOM only when prices offered were attractive. When higher prices were available elsewhere, European vendors had sold elsewhere regardless of their contracts with the U.S. Army. Vendors in this period of shortages had refused to accept contracts which carried penalty clauses for nonfulfillment. In August 1948, however, the Director of the Logistics Division revealed that production of subsistence items in Europe had increased to the extent that vendors were actively soliciting U.S. Army trade. In this connection, he announced that the new policy for quartermaster procurement in Fiscal Year 1948 would be to make no contracts unless they carried damage and other clauses insuring contract fulfillment, and the posting of performance bonds. It was also announced that on 19 July the Department of the Army had authorized EUCOM to purchase subsistence items in Spain. Purchases from Spain had formerly been prohibited. (91)

34. Rail Demurrage and Liability Agreement

a. Speed-up in Unloading Rail Cars

Because of the shortage of rolling stock, particularly freight cars, in the U.S. Occupied Areas of Germany and Austria, EUCOM Headquarters had been pressing for the quick unloading of freight cars and their return to service. Pressure had also been exerted by the Reichsbahn, whose operations were handicapped by slow unloading procedures. On 18 October a new agreement calling for payment of demurrage charges was made with the Reichsbahn, and EUCOM Headquarters notified commanders of their responsibility for minimizing demurrage charges by speeding up unloading processes.

b. The Agreement on Demurrage

The agreement with the Reichsbahn, which became effective 16 November, provided for a twenty-four hour free period after the freight car was spotted. Thereafter, demurrage charges on a sliding scale were provided with charges per day increasing with the length of stay from 10 DM per day per car to 30 DM per day for each day after the fourth day.

c. Agreement on Liability

In the same agreement, the Reichsbahn accepted liability for loss or damage in transit to goods moving under U.S. Army documentation. The Reichsbahn agreed to reduce the Army's monthly bill for transportation charges by the amount of any approved outstanding claims for in-transit loss or damage, with liability limitation of approximately sixteen dollars per gross pound. Claims were to be valued in dollars and converted to (92) deutsche marks at official rates.

35. Discontinuance of Sale of POL Products to Businessmen

U.S. Army motor vehicle registrars were directed to cease issuance after 1 January 1949 of licenses or transient stickers for businessmen, visitors, and tourists entering the U.S. Zones of Austria and Germany. Excluded from this order were businessmen directly servicing the occupation forces. Since Army registration was essential to purchase of petroleum products at U.S. Army service stations, stations were also directed to (93) discontinue such sales after 1 January.

36. Regulations Governing Transfer of Automobiles

Early regulations against barter with Germans had prohibited members

(94)

of the U.S. occupation forces from obtaining motor vehicles from Germans. Later modification of these regulations authorized barter through regularly established barter stores. These barter stores were discontinued but when the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) became an authorized channel for the procurement of vehicles it was in a position to serve as an authorized
(95)
barter agency for automobiles. On 21 August regulations were amended to permit persons subject to EUCOM jurisdiction to purchase motor vehicles from German or Austrian owners when such transactions had been licensed or
(96)
approved by JEIA.

Displaced Persons Affairs and Policies

37. Determination to Conclude DP Problem

There was an evident determination during the period to bring to a final solution the long-standing problem of displaced persons. The program of repatriation, which gave the least promise of materially aiding in a solution, was encouraged but without significant results. Those displaced persons residing in assembly centers who refused repatriation and who were unwilling or ineligible for resettlement were urged to seek employment in the German economy with the knowledge that on 30 June 1950, under the IRO constitution, IRO provision of care and maintenance would come to an end. Establishment of the State of Israel and the opening of immigration to Jewish displaced persons also contributed largely to the ultimate solution of the problem. But the greatest factor in its solution was the speed-up of

resettlement projects and principally the passage of Public Law No. 774 by the United States Congress.

38. Public Law No. 774

a. Passage of the DP Act

On 25 June 1948 the 80th Congress approved Public Law No. 774, the DP Act of 1948, which provided for the immigration into the United States of 205,000 displaced persons during a 2-year period irrespective of immigration quotas. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ The law became effective 1 July 1948. President Truman appointed Ugo Carusi head of the commission created under the law. Alex Squadrilli, formerly of the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, was appointed European Coordinator and supervised the program in all European areas concerned, as well as in the United States Zone of Germany.

b. Provisions of the Act

The DP Act of 1948 defined "an eligible displaced person" as a person qualifying under the IRO mandate and who was displaced on or after 1 September 1939, entered Italy or the western zones of Germany and Austria on or before 22 December 1945, and who was in one of these areas on 1 January 1948. The bill also provided that a maximum of 3,000 orphans under 16 years of age could be admitted to the United States on special nonquota visas. Provisions were made for 2,000 Czech political refugees who could qualify if they arrived in Italy or the western zones of Germany or Austria after 1 January 1948. Conditions of admittance for eligible displaced persons, in addition to compliance with normal U.S. Immigration Laws, required that at least 40 percent of 200,000 admissions be granted to persons whose former countries of residence had been annexed de facto by a foreign

power, and 60 percent to other national groups. The bill gave first preference to agricultural workers with the provision that not less than 30 percent of the visas issued were to be available to such persons; second preference to household construction, clothing and garment workers, educational, scientific, technological or professional persons; and third preference to persons with blood relatives in the United States within third degree of kinship. (98) Within these preferences, priority was given first to those who bore arms against the enemies of the United States in World War II; second, to persons in assembly centers; and third, to those residing outside assembly centers. The bill also called for reestablishment of the German and Austrian quotas for eligible Germans and Austrians, but with the provision that at least 50 percent of each quota be allocated to ethnic Germans (refugee and expellees born in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, or Yugoslavia) for the two-year effective period. These admissions were in addition to the over-all 205,000 provided for in the bill, and were not administered by the DP Commission nor did they fall within the responsibility of the Army.

39. Screening of DPs

a. CIC Responsibility for Screening

The 7790th CIC Unit was given responsibility in the U.S. Zone of Germany for screening displaced persons seeking to migrate to the United States. EUCOM Headquarters urged the earliest possible implementation of the Displaced Persons Act as well as resumption of normal immigration to the United States (for the EUCOM area of control) as provided by Section

II of the DP Act of 1948. EUCOM pointed out on 15 July that 61,270 applications screened by the CIC were on file with consulates and another 13,759 applications were still in the hands of CIC. While the added work load with inadequate increases in capable personnel initially caused some temporary delay in completing investigations, applications were being completed by the middle of October at the rate at which they were being received by the CIC from the DP Commission. (99)

b. Preference for Labor Service DP's

EUCOM was particularly interested in seeing that preference was given to those displaced persons who had demonstrated their loyalty, industry, and integrity through service to the U.S. Army in Germany in labor service and guard units. Early and favorable treatment in the matter of emigration was also desired for those displaced persons who had accepted outside employment (living upon the German economy rather than in DP centers) upon the Army's assurance that their chances for emigration would not be lessened by such action. Consequently, the Logistics Division and Civil Affairs Division, acting jointly, arranged for taking applications from such displaced persons; for visits to labor service units of IRO screening teams; for obtaining early priorities from the DP Commission for this group of immigrants; and for collaboration with U.S. Consulates in segregating this class of applications so that they would be readily available when the DP Commission arrived to make its first selections. (100)

c. Speed-up Procedures

It had been estimated in EUCOM that a staff of 1,743 persons, including 858 from the United States and 885 displaced persons or Germans,

(101)

would be employed in the program. Recommendations had been made as to organization and strength of immigration teams which would operate from the eight existing resettlement centers, so as best to effect the re-
(102)
settlement program. By August, however, it was known that plans in the United States called for a Commission staff consisting of between sixty and eighty persons for Germany and Austria; that the U.S. Public Health Service staff would be increased by eight; and that consular staffs would be increased by 120. With such a small staff, it was essential that EUCOM should itself assign personnel to the job of preparing DP's for shipment if the 30 June 1950 deadline was to be met. Among the steps taken to simplify and speed up the program was an arrangement made with British and French elements of the Combined Travel Board to accept nominal rolls on all group movements where the country to which migration was being made would accept such rolls in lieu of individual documentation. Combined Travel Board black lists were distributed to military posts so that such nominal
(103)
rolls could be subjected to security check prior to departure of immigrants.

40. First Departure of United States-bound DP's

On 21 October, the Director and other representatives of the Civil Affairs Division, together with IRO officials and members of the DP Commission, attended ceremonies at Bremerhaven in connection with the departure of the first group of displaced persons for the United States under the DP Act of 1948. The USAT General Black departed for New York with 813 such emigrants including 374 men, 316 women, 19 infants under two years
(104)
of age, and 104 children aged two to ten.

41. Speed-up in Departure of Jewish DP's

a. Effects of Establishment of Israel

With termination of the United Nations Truce in Palestine and recognition of Dr. Chaim Hoffman as official representative of the Israeli Government in the U.S. Zone of Germany, conditions restricting immigration of fighting personnel and men of military age to Israel were removed in (105) July, and an immediate increase in shipments to Israel ensued due to the truce in the Israeli-Arabian conflict. However, in August a new formula for shipment of emigrants of military age to Israel from Germany was received from the Department of the Army, which somewhat slowed down certain classes of shipments during the latter months of the year. The formula provided for prior clearance of rolls with the U.N. Mediator in Palestine and no members of organized military units or men bearing arms were to be (106) shipped.

b. Other Procedures

To provide orderly procedure for documenting those emigrants to Israel sponsored by Jewish Aid for Palestine (JAFF), since the Preparatory Commission, IRO, (PCIRO) did not document them, all military posts and JAFF personnel were instructed in the method for securing Combined Travel Board documentation. The Combined Travel Board made arrangements with JAFF to clear persons it wished to ship to Israel and to issue letters of certification to Combined Travel Board branch offices when visas were issued, together with proposed date of departure. The Combined Travel (107) Board would then issue the necessary exit documentation.

42. Refugees from Czechoslovakia

a. Decision to Admit Czechs to DP Centers

After 21 April 1947 displaced persons had not been admitted to assembly areas unless there was evidence of extreme hardship due to disease, injury or similar factors, or when family wage earners were unemployed. (108) Following the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, however, the influx of refugees into the U.S. Zone of Germany necessitated reconsideration of this policy. PCIRO favored reopening the assembly centers to all arrivals. (109) General Clay directed, however, that only Czech refugees were eligible for PCIRO care, and that the 21 April 1947 deadline would remain in force for all other nationalities. (110)

b. Procedure

On 4 August 1948, pursuant to these instructions, PCIRO took over a number of German camps in which approximately 4,500 Czech refugees had been assembled. (111) By the end of August, approximately 1,400 of these persons had been transferred to PCIRO centers in Italy, 1,650 had been admitted to displaced persons assembly centers in Germany, and over 2,050 remained to be screened. (112) All but one of the camps had been returned to the German authorities by 14 September. The Goetheschule camp in Regensburg was retained, and an average of fifty newly arrived Czech refugees was sent there daily by German police for screening before being sent on to the PCIRO assembly centers. (113)

43. Transfer of Displaced Persons from Berlin

All United Nations displaced persons in Berlin, who were in possession

of valid displaced persons identity cards and resided in recognized assembly centers of PCIRO, were transferred by air to the U.S. Zone of Germany, on a voluntary basis, during July and August 1948. The first group of 126 arrived in Frankfurt on 23 July, and by 1 August the transfer and distribution of 5,400 persons among assembly centers in the U.S. Zone had been completed. Of the displaced persons in Berlin, 145 elected to leave the assembly centers and revert to the German economy. PCIRO teams, which had conducted the vacating and turn-over of assembly centers to the Berlin Military Post, completed their work and departed from Berlin on 16 August.

44. Suggested Amendments to DP Act

At the end of 1948 EUCOM recommended to the Department of the Army that certain amendments be made to the DP Act of 1948. These recommendations were the result of six months of experience in preparing displaced persons for shipment under the Act. EUCOM recommended that:

(1) The language relating to "spouse" and "child" be expanded to include all family members dependent upon the eligible displaced person to avoid leaving individuals dependent upon public aid in Germany after 30 June 1950.

(2) A second priority be established, to be applied to displaced persons in the employ of U.S. armed forces, which was a policy of EUCOM Headquarters from announcement of the Act's passage. First priority in the present act was given eligible displaced persons who during World War II bore arms against the enemies of the United States.

(3) A new section be added to provide for immigration of a specified number of eligible displaced persons for enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, such persons to be selected by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe.

Administration of Military Justice

45. U.S. Military Government Courts for Germany

a. Changes in OMGUS Courts

Organization and operation of U.S. Military Government courts in Germany were changed by two regulations which were published in August (117) of 1948. Eleven judicial districts were established, one for each Land (118) and one for the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Upon the publication of a Military Government notice, courts so established superseded previous Military Government courts. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals in Nurnberg became the head of the new court system. The chief attorney, also at Nurnberg, determined cases and persons to be tried in criminal proceedings and was responsible for filing charges and conducting the prosecution.

b. Support of Courts

Military Posts and Liaison and Security offices were responsible (119) for logistic support of the courts. Post commanders supplied administrative requirements of courts and prosecutors, including those operating on a circuit basis. This included billets and messing. Post commanders

also provided the courts with military police when required. The Secretary General for Courts Administration was authorized direct communication with Land Offices of Military Government and with military posts.

c. U.S. Civilians Under Jurisdiction of Courts

The reorganization separated the courts from the control of Land directors. (120) It provided for judicial review and new codes of criminal and civil procedure and replaced former rules of practice. The courts tried cases involving United States citizens, United Nations nationals, displaced persons, and Germans who violated Military Government ordinances. Trial by jury was not provided, but Col. J. M. Raymond, Director of the OMGUS Legal Division, pointed out that it could be introduced by simply amending the new procedure.

46. Investigation of Forced Confession Charges

a. Hearings by Justice Review Board

As the result of charges by Joseph S. Robinson, defense attorney for clients involved in a Frankfurt Post Exchange case, that confessions had been extracted under duress by CID agents, General Clay, in September, ordered a full investigation by the EUCOM Justice Review Board into the administration of justice in the Command. The Board began its public hearings in the case on 4 November.

b. Findings of the Board

In a sixteen-page report, the Board found that at least one of the defendants had been struck in the course of his interrogation and probably two others had been beaten. It recommended that immediate steps

be taken to see that enforcement agents complied strictly with Army and EUCOM directives prohibiting the use of force, fear, and intimidation.

It also found that agents had been lax in warning suspects of their rights under the 24th Article of War and recommended that they be instructed to do so in the future. (121)

47. Jurisdiction over Air Force Personnel

By direction of the Department of the Army, all commands in EUCOM were advised on 21 July that Army authorities were to take no disciplinary action against Air Force personnel for offenses committed on or after 25 July 1948. (122) To supplement these jurisdictional changes, Air Force personnel located on Army installations, but not assigned to Air Force units, became attached to the nearest airbase for purposes of military justice and court-martial jurisdiction. (123) This change in jurisdiction was a result of the separation of the two Departments in the military organization of the Armed Forces.

48. Training for Courts-Martial Service

To properly train enlisted men for service on courts-martial, upon which, after February 1949, enlisted personnel would be permitted to serve, two courses were given on a Command-wide basis for noncommissioned officers of the first three grades and for all other noncommissioned officers during the last six months of the year. (124) A similar course was planned for officers and warrant officers in January 1949.

49. Places of Confinement

In July of 1948 the Department of the Army indicated the prisons in the United States where U.S. citizens, convicted in Military Government courts in Germany, should be placed in confinement. Men were to serve in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Hancock, New Jersey. Women sentenced to less than one year were to go to the New York City House of Detention for Women, while those with more than one year to serve were to go to the Federal Reformatory for Women at Anderson, West Virginia. (125)

Other Events and Trends in Policy

50. Relief Operations Following the Ludwigshafen Explosion

After the explosion and fire in the former I.G. Farbenindustrie plant at Ludwigshafen on 28 July 1948, U.S. troops cooperated with French and German groups in emergency relief operations. Units from Mannheim Military Post started moving to the scene of the explosion shortly after the blast without waiting for an appeal from local authorities. (126) The 7859th Ordnance Company from Heidelberg arrived early and provided gas masks for men working in the fumes. United States military police aided in restoring order with detachments sent from the 511th, 527th, 537th and 533d Military Police Companies. United States Army chaplains administered last rites to the dead and dying. Engineers soon were at work, and bulldozers, cranes, and wreckers were sent from the Mannheim Ordnance depot. Medical teams from the 130th Station hospital at Heidelberg gave first aid, while ambulances took many of

the victims to U.S. Army hospitals. U.S. fire companies joined in battling the flames and U.S. troops remained in the fire lines many hours in an effort to keep the flames under control. Fires which destroyed 20 percent of the 1,250 acre plant were not extinguished until the following day. (127) About 225 persons were listed as dead or missing and 392 were hospitalized. (128) Eighteen buildings were destroyed or damaged. French, German, and inter-Allied commissions investigated to find the cause of the explosion, but complete agreement was never reached. An official French communique made public on 10 August said sun rays ignited a tank car filled with a fluid ether compound.

51. Soviet Repatriation Officers

In a letter dated 19 July, Maj. Gen. M. Yurkin of the Soviet Military Administration requested the EUCOM Civil Affairs Division to extend beyond 1 August 1948 the accreditation which on 25 June had been given four additional repatriation officers. (129) The expiration date had been agreed upon during a visit by General Yurkin to the U.S. Zone. On 4 August the Civil Affairs Division advised General Yurkin that the rate of voluntary repatriation of Soviet citizens from the U.S. Zone indicated the officers then accredited were more than sufficient and that therefore U.S. officials contemplated no action to augment the Soviet Repatriation Mission beyond the five officers and five chauffeurs then present. (130)

52. Agreement with French on Interzonal Travel

An agreement between the French and United States Military Governments for freedom of travel between zones became effective 20 August 1948. (131)

Interzonal passes no longer were required for German nationals going from one zone to the other. German authorities removed inspection control points and exercised such control over the movement of goods as was necessary without these inspection posts. Similar posts operated by the U.S. Army likewise were removed. The EUCOM Civil Affairs Division contended that the agreement should have provided for free interzonal travel (132) by displaced persons and suggested an amendment. OMGUS pointed out that barring displaced persons provided a legal basis for deportation in cases (133) where such action was desired. The agreement with the French was identical with one which had been in effect with the British since 1946, and it was not considered advisable to reopen negotiations with the two countries immediately after signing the French document.

53. Instruction in English for Members of Labor Service Units

On 7 May 1948 EUCOM Headquarters had directed that all commanding officers of U.S. labor service units give four 50-minute periods of instruction in English weekly. About 5 percent of the Polish and Baltic members of these companies spoke some English and about 1.3 percent could read and write English, while about .37 percent were proficient enough to give instruction in English. Subsequent inspections indicated that instruction in English was being given to about 90 percent of the members of these companies. (134) In an effort to increase the efficiency of these schools, commanders were directed to require 100 percent attendance and to show actual attendance in monthly reports to EUCOM Headquarters; to schedule instruction at the most convenient periods possible; to adequately supervise the classes;

and to requisition instructors so that two would be available in each 250-man company and three for larger companies. Instruction in English was to be the sole duty of these teachers.

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54. Policy on Motion Picture Production

A directive for dealing with motion picture production by foreign film producers in the U.S. Zone was drawn up in conferences in which the (135) OMGUS Information Service Division, JEIA, and EUCOM PID, participated. The EUCOM Public Information Division was responsible for administrative arrangements in connection with the filming of the 20th Century Fox film, "I Was A Male War Bride," which started production in Germany in September.

55. Leave in the United States for Civilians

Civilian employees of the Department of the Army who had completed employment agreements and signed new ones were authorized thirty day's interim leave in the United States. Agreements normally were for two years. Travel for the employee and his dependents to his place of residence in the United States at government expense was authorized. Whenever practical, quarters were held pending return of the employee. These provisions were effective on and after 1 July 1948 with retroactive application not authorized. There were no similar provisions for Allied and neutral (136) personnel.

56. Citizenship Requirements for Sensitive Positions

EUCOM Headquarters announced on 26 July 1948 that certain civilian positions requiring an objective viewpoint, unquestionable loyalty, and

assured impartiality would be filled only by persons having at least ten years of U.S. citizenship. This accorded with the policy followed by the State Department. The new qualification requirements were applied initially to intelligence and investigation positions. Subordinate commanders could designate and place in the same category certain other sensitive positions which permitted access to highly classified material or provided an opportunity to influence major plans or policy. Employees already occupying such positions were not affected during the duration of their agreements. (137)

57. Visits by Friends and Relatives

Friends and relatives of U.S., Allied, and other accredited persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany were permitted to visit for thirty instead of fifteen days in a liberalization of policy which was announced during the latter part of August. (138)

58. EUCOM Objections to US - UK Proposed Legislation

a. Legislation Concerning EUCOM Personnel

At the Deputy Commander in Chief's staff conference on 14 September, General Magruder called attention to the fact that certain actions taken by JEIA and OMGUS were of vital concern to EUCOM Headquarters but that no prior consultation with EUCOM had occurred. He referred particularly to JEIA's seeking to place additional charges upon businessmen of the United States accommodated in Army facilities and JEIA's public announcement that U.S. businessmen would no longer be given Post Exchange privileges. Both of these matters were of primary interest to EUCOM, which

was responsible for logistical support of both JEIA and OMGUS. But General Magruder was even more concerned with the tentative agreement OMGUS had reached with the British for a Bizonal policy of law enforcement (139) by Germans on non-Germans, to include EUCOM personnel.

b. Initial Report of US - UK Working Party No. 6

This proposed legislation, drawn up by the US - UK Working Party No. 6 (one of the several working parties seeking to coordinate legislation and policy between the United States and British Zones) had been sent to the Personnel and Administration Division for study, and the Director of P&A had immediately reported that many of the regulations proposed were completely unacceptable to EUCOM. Among these were: trial of occupation personnel by German courts in cases where no confinement was involved; placing of hunting and fishing by occupation personnel under German regulations and authority; registration by German authorities of vehicles (140) belonging to occupation personnel.

c. Results of OMGUS, JEIA Independent Action

An immediate protest to General Clay from EUCOM Headquarters had resulted in the repeal of the regulations concerning U.S. businessmen, particularly those supporting the Army in Germany. The Personnel and Administration and Judge Advocate Divisions were directed to study the proposed legislation. They later formulated specific policy statements on the proposed legislation, which resulted in much of it being discarded, and some parts being modified. (141) Earlier, when the legislation proposed by OMGUS and the British Military Government was first received, the Civil Affairs

Division was named to act as liaison agent between EUCOM and OMGUS so that future matters of concern to EUCOM could be reviewed by that Headquarters prior to their reaching such an advanced stage. (142)

59. Importation of Marks

In a message to all major commands on 29 October, EUCOM Headquarters advised of the prohibition against the importation and exportation of marks in excess of 40 deutsche marks per person. OMGUS was asked to promulgate an ordinance covering persons who did not come under EUCOM regulations or existing OMGUS law. (143)

60. War Brides

The Department of the Army, on 18 October, authorized EUCOM Headquarters to return all personnel having alien dependents who desired such dependents to enter the United States prior to 28 December 1948, when the Alien Spouse Act expired.

61. Alleged Irregularities in Handling EES Merchandise

a. Arrest of PX Employees

On 14 July it was announced that five United States employees of the Stuttgart post exchange had been arrested on suspicion of extensive illegal traffic in cigarettes. (144) On 7 August it was announced that ten employees of the Frankfurt area Post Exchange Service were held in connection with alleged illegal sale of merchandise. (145) Charges were filed against Darwin H. Browell, an EES employee, on 18 August. (146) Early in September, Harold R. Rutter, manager of the Bremerhaven Post Exchange was taken into custody and charged with misappropriating both cigarettes and EES funds. (147)

b. Trial of EES Employees

Toward the end of 1948, trials of the various defendants in the PX cases began. Browell was found guilty on 16 December by a court martial (148) and sentenced to three years at hard labor and a fine of \$5,000. Rutter was tried and convicted on 24 December. He was sentenced to one year at (149) hard labor and fined \$1,500. The next two defendants scheduled for trial were James W. Mobley and Russell G. Bird, but before they could be brought before a court martial, they broke house arrest and escaped to the (150) United States. Other trials were scheduled to take place in January and February 1949.

62. Twenty Arrested as Czech Spies.

On 9 November twenty persons were arrested in the U.S. Zone by EUCOM authorities on charges of spying upon American installations for the Czech intelligence service. Action was taken after documentary evidence in the form of reports on troop strength and installations transmitted to Czech intelligence agencies had been intercepted by EUCOM counterintelligence agents. All of the defendants except one, a Czech national, were Germans from the Sudetenland. On 23 November General Clay appointed a special (151) military tribunal to try the case.

FOOTNOTES

1. IRS No. 3, Dir OPOT to EUCOM Hist Div, Incl 2; 5 Jan 50, sub: Official Hist of US Occupation Forces.
2. Cable W - 89332, DA to EUCOM, 17 Sep 48.
3. EUCOM OPOT Oprs and Plans Br Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.
4. Ltr, Maj Gen I. D. White, CG US Constabulary to CinC EUCOM, 12 July, sub: Reduction of Operational Commitments, AG 371.200.
5. US Constabulary, Fragmentary Instructions of the Commanding General Issued to G - 1, G - 2, G - 3 and G - 4 at 250930 June, 1948.
6. US Constabulary Rpt of Opr, 1 July - 30 Sep 48, p. 30.
7. US Constabulary GO No. 47, 9 Dec 48.
8. EUCOM GO No. 81, 30 Aug 48.
9. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 46, par 22, 16 Nov 48; EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.
10. EUCOM GO No. 37, 22 Apr 48.
11. Cable SX - 2404, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Nürnberg, Munich, and Regensburg Mil Posts, 20 Aug 48.
12. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 33, par 2, 18 Aug 48.
13. Cable SC - 17019, EUCOM to All Mil Posts and Maj Comds, 20 Sep 48.
14. EUCOM GO No. 63, 8 Jul 48.
15. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 32, par 8, 10 Aug 48.
16. EUCOM GO No. 62, 2 Jul 48.
17. Ibid., No. 64, 16 Jul 48.
18. Ibid., No. 68, 25 Jul 48; No. 66, 21 Jul 48; No. 69, 25 Jul 48.
19. Ibid., No. 71, 4 Aug 48.
20. Ibid., No. 72, 5 Aug 48.

21. Ibid., No. 74, 6 Aug 48.
22. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, August 10, 1948.
23. Ibid., August 18, 1948.
24. Ibid., August 23, 1948.
25. EUCOM, GO No. 82, 31 Aug 48.
26. EUCOM Press Release 1319, 26 Aug 48.
27. EUCOM GO No. 83, 31 Aug 48.
28. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, September 11, 1948.
29. EUCOM GO No. 85, 14 Sep 48.
30. Ibid., No. 89, 8 Oct 48.
31. Ibid., No. 95, 4 Nov 48.
32. Ibid., No. 90, 19 Oct 48; No. 92, 23 Oct 48.
33. Ibid., No. 91, 19 Oct 48; No. 93, 23 Oct 48.
34. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, October 20, 1948, pp. 1-12.
35. EUCOM GO No. 99, 7 Dec 48.
36. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 47, par 2, 22 Nov 48.
37. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 44, sec I, 16 Aug 48.
38. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 47, par 2b(9), 22 Nov 48.
39. Ibid., par 2b(10).
40. Ibid.
41. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen White to Gen Richards, 3 Feb 48, SGS 353.
42. Ibid.
43. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen Huebner to the DA Compt, 12 Jul 48, DA SGS 320.4.

44. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 29, p. 8, 20 Jul 48.
45. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen Huebner to Gen Clay, 30 Jul 48, SGS 320.4.
46. Memo, EUCOM Dir Log for CofS, 23 Jul 48, SGS 320.4.
47. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen Huebner to Gen Clay, 30 Jul 48, SGS 320.4.
48. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 47, par 2b(11)(i), 22 Nov 48.
49. Ltr, EUCOM Off Dir Mgt Control sgd James L. Sundquist to Gen Lucius D. Clay through Maj Gen C. B. Magruder, 5 Nov 48.
50. EUCOM Off Dir Mgt Control, Report based upon a survey of EUCOM, sub: Management Control in the European Command, 5 Nov 48.
51. Ltr, EUCOM DCofS to CinC EUCOM, 16 Nov 48.
52. Memo, EUCOM Off Dir Mgt Control for General Clay, sub: A Comptroller's Office in EUCOM Headquarters, 24 Nov 48.
53. Memo, EUCOM for Heads of Gen and Sp Staff Divs, 9 Jul 48, sub: Reduction of Headquarters EUCOM.
54. Cable SC - 12871, EUCOM to All Comds, Mil Posts, 4 Aug 48.
55. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 47, par 4, 22 Nov 48.
56. Ibid., No. 36, par 3, 7 Sep 48.
57. Ibid., No. 43, par 8b, 26 Oct 48.
58. EUCOM Wkly Dir 29, sec XIX, 23 Jul 48.
59. Ltr, EUCOM, 31 Aug 48, sub: Orders, AG 300.4.
60. EUCOM, DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 35, par 29, 31 Aug 48.
61. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, August 31, 1948.
62. Ltr, EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, sub: Secondary Training Missions, AG 353 GOT - AGO. See also Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 47 - 48, The Fourth Quarter, Chap. 2, par 24b.
63. DA Cir 146, 1948.

64. EUCOM Wkly Dir 29, 23 Jul 48.
65. Ibid., No. 26, sec XIV, 2 Jul 48.
66. Cable SX - 1551, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 9 Jul 48.
67. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen Huebner to Maj Comds, 6 Aug 48, SGS 353.
68. Cable W - 83869, Hq DA from AG sgd Witmer to EUCOM, 15 Jun 48.
69. Interv with Lt Col D. J. Witmer and Col G. V. Sottong, CAD, Heidelberg, 4 Oct 48.
70. EUCOM Press Release 1249, 30 Jul 48.
71. Ltr, EUCOM, Gen Huebner to Col Eugene P. Walters, OMGWB, 28 Aug 48, SGS 210.1.
72. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 49, par 18, 7 Dec 48.
73. Cable SC - 11292, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 20 Jul 48.
74. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, par 7, 31 Aug 48; DA Memo 600 - 900 - 1, 4 Aug 48, sub: Character Guidance Program; DA Cir 231, 3 Aug 48.
75. EUCOM Press Release 1385, 20 Sep 48; EUCOM GO No. 84, 10 Sep 48.
76. Cable SC - 16426, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 15 Sep 48.
77. EUCOM Press Release 1308, 23 Aug 48.
78. Cable W - 87173, DA Dir O&T to EUCOM, 6 Aug 48.
79. Ibid.
80. Cable W - 89914, DA Dir O&T to EUCOM, 28 Sep 48.
81. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 50, par 7, 14 Dec 48.
82. EUCOM OPOT Oprs & Plans Br Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48.
83. IRS, Dir OPOT to Dir P&A, 30 Dec 48, sub: Priority for Allocation of Personnel.
84. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 45, par 12, 9 Nov 48.

85. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 51, par 11, 21 Dec 48.
86. Ibid., No. 49, par 21, 7 Dec 48.
87. Ibid., No. 39, par 20, 28 Sep 48.
88. Ltr, EUCOM, 1 Sep 48, sub: Local Procurement in Germany by Appropriated and Nonappropriated Fund Agencies of the U.S. Occupation Forces, AG 400.12 GSP - AGO.
89. Bipartite News Release 227, 8 Jul 48.
90. Bipartite News Release 270, 5 Aug 48.
91. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 32, par 13, 10 Aug 48.
92. Ibid., No. 46, par 14, 16 Nov 48.
93. Ibid., No. 51, par 18, 21 Dec 48.
94. EUCOM Cir 140, 26 Sep 46.
95. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, par 4, 24 Aug 48; No. 35, par 4, 31 Aug 48.
96. Cable SC - 14132, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 19 Aug 48.
97. EUCOM Int Div Int Sum No. 45, 26 Oct 48, sub: DP Screening Program.
98. Cable WX - 84420, DA Chf CAD to OMGUS, EUCOM, USFA, 22 Jun 48. Copy in EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48.
99. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 43, par 10, 26 Oct 48.
100. Cable SX - 1646, EUCOM to DA Chf CAD, 14 Jul 48.
101. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 41, par 11, 12 Oct 48.
102. Cable WX - 84797, DA Chf CAD to CINCEUR, EUCOM, USFA, 28 Jun 48.
103. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, par 25, 24 Aug 48; No. 45, par 16, 9 Nov 48.
104. Ibid., No. 43, par 22, 26 Oct 48.
105. Ibid., No. 28, par 20, 13 Jul 48.

106. Ibid., No. 36, par 25, 7 Sep 48.
107. Ibid., No. 30, par 20, 27 Jul 48.
108. Cable SX - 4301, EUCOM to OMGUS for Berlin Comd and Mil Posts, 21 Apr 47.
109. Cable SC - 14350, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 21 Aug 48.
110. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 35, par 24, 31 Aug 48.
111. Ibid., No. 31, par 16, 3 Aug 48; No. 32, par 18, 10 Aug 48.
112. Ibid., No. 35, par 30, 31 Aug 48.
113. Ibid., No. 39, par 25b, 28 Sep 48.
114. Ibid., No. 30, par 26, 27 Jul 48.
115. Ibid., No. 31, par 22, 3 Aug 48.
116. Ibid., No. 51, par 19, 21 Dec 48; cable SX - 4359, EUCOM to DA, 17 Dec 48.
117. OMGUS GO No. 31, 18 Aug 48; No. 33, 18 Aug 48; OMGUS Info Bul, 7 Sep 48, p. 3.
118. Ltr, CINCEUR, 16 Aug 48, sub: Establishment of U.S. Military Government Courts for Germany, AG 015 (Co).
119. Ibid.
120. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, August 20, 1948.
121. OMGUS Press Release 12 - c - 42, 22 Dec 48; EUCOM Press Release 1510, 3 Nov 48.
122. Cable WCL - 41516, DA to EUCOM, 21 Jul 48.
123. EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 2.
124. Ltr, Asst AG to all Comds, EUCOM, 17 Nov 48, sub: Military Justice Course for Enlisted Personnel, (ERGOT - OT - 49), AGO 250.4 - JAG - AGO.
125. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 28, par 25, 13 Jul 48.

126. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, July 29 & 30, 1948.
127. News of Germany, 31 Jul 48.
128. EUCOM Int Sum No. 40, 17 Aug 48, p. A - 7.
129. Ltr, SMA, Gen Yurkin to Gen Harrold, 19 Jul 48, SGS 322.1 USSR.
130. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 32, par 15, 10 Jul 48.
131. Cable V - 34984, OMGUS to OMG Bavaria and others, 18 Aug 48.
132. Cable SC - 14225, OMGUS to EUCOM, 20 Aug 48.
133. Cable V - 35298, OMGUS to EUCOM, 27 Aug 48.
134. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 29, par 21, 20 Jul 48.
135. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 35, par 35, 31 Aug 48.
136. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 37, par 7, 14 Sep 48; EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 48, 10 Sep 48, sub: Reemployment of Civilian Employees who have Completed their Tours of Duty in Overseas Commands; Civ Pers Reg 150, 15 Jun 48, sec 6; EUCOM Civ Pers Cir 16, 2 Aug 48.
137. EUCOM Press Release 1233, 26 Jul 48.
138. EUCOM CIR 67, 18 Aug 48.
139. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 37, pars 1a, 2, 14 Sep 48.
140. Ibid., No. 37, par 2, 14 Sep 48.
141. Ibid.
142. Ibid., No. 30, par 28, 27 Jul 48.
143. Ibid., No. 44, par 4, 2 Nov 48.
144. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, July 15, 1948.
145. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, August 8, 1948.
146. Ibid., August 19, 1948.
147. Ibid., December 25, 1948.

148. Ibid., December 17, 1948, p. 1.
149. Ibid., December 25, 1948, p. 1.
150. Ibid., December 29, 30, & 31, 1948, p. 1.
151. Ibid., December 24, 1948, p. 1.

CHAPTER III

Commander in Chief, EUCOM

19 Oct 1962

SECRET

CHAPTER III

Commander in Chief, EUCOM

1. Organization

General Lucius D. Clay, the Commander in Chief, European Command, and the Military Governor of the United States Zone, Germany, was also the United States representative on both the Allied Control Council for Germany and the Bipartite Board. On 1 July 1948 his office (CINCEUR), which was located with Military Government Headquarters in Berlin, Germany, was composed of eight advisers and directors: the Political Adviser, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy; Special Assistant, Frederick L. Devereux; the Special Adviser, J. Anthony Panauch; the Director of Management Control, James L. Sundquist; the Director of Civilian Personnel, Robert M. Barnett; the Budget and Fiscal Director, Col. J. J. Dubbelde Jr.; the Director of Intelligence, Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh; and the Inspector General, Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans.

In July Frederick L. Devereux, the Special Assistant, returned to the United States and was not replaced. Col. Herman O. Lane replaced Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans as the Inspector General on 31 August 1948, and Maj. Gen. William E. Hall replaced Maj. Gen. Robert LeG. Walsh as the Director of Intelligence on 7 October 1948.

The Commander in Chief's Major Problems

2. Berlin Blockade

a. Food and Coal Promised Berlin

The Soviet Blockade of Berlin for "technical reasons" and the resultant air lift to supply the 2,500,000 people of the western sectors of the German capital were the most pressing problems facing General Clay during the quarter ending 30 September 1948. On 1 July General Clay admitted that conditions in Berlin were very serious, but added that the Western Powers could supply their sectors of the city with food and make a sustained effort to fly in sufficient coal. He refused to say if he thought the Soviet Union's actions had increased the danger of war. He denied having requested additional troops.

b. Sustained Air Lift Pledged

Later in July General Clay declared that supplying of Berlin by air could continue as long as the people of the West desired to maintain the lift and as long as the people of Berlin desired to keep their freedom.

3. General Clay Called to Washington

The Secretary of National Defense, James Forrestal, summoned General Clay to Washington on 20 July to report on the crisis in Berlin. On 23 July the EUCOM Commander appeared before separate House and Senate groups and reiterated his statement that the United States forces would stay in Berlin and that he did not expect anything to happen that would involve the United States in war. He said further that the United States would double the tonnage of supplies being delivered by air to Berlin through a reinforcement of the fleet of cargo planes. He said that the proposed increase in planes would make it possible to supply Berlin with enough food and coal to carry the city through the winter, an average of 4,500 tons daily. He reported that a new airfield in the Spandau region of Berlin was being built to accommodate the increased air traffic. Asked about the reported plans to break the blockade by armed train or road convoy the Commander in Chief replied: "As a soldier it is not my job in Germany to carry us into war--it is to keep us out of war. I will not carry us into war. That is a decision to be made by governments and not in Germany." When asked if he agreed with President Truman's statement that the chances for peace were excellent, he answered: "Very obviously. I don't want to minimize the serious situation in Germany. It is serious. I don't think the people of the world are out looking for war at this time. The air lift gives us time. And if they don't want war we will find a solution. I think there is an excellent chance." In answer to a question regarding responsibility for the failure of the United States to maintain a gateway into

Berlin, General Clay answered: "Frankly, I suppose I am. I took as a matter of course our access to Berlin. Looking back now I see I should have gotten it in writing. But I didn't with 3,500,000 soldiers in Germany." He estimated the cost of the air lift at \$1,500,000 weekly, but noted that many of the planes employed in the Berlin Operation would normally be in action elsewhere. He claimed that there had been no plans for a change in the troop strength in Europe from the previously announced 93,000, adding that the Berlin crisis did not necessitate reinforcements.⁽⁶⁾

4. General Clay Promises a "Bigger and Better Air Lift"

Late in September, with the airlift operation three months old, General Clay declared that a bigger and better air lift was being planned. He declared that the United States' Air Forces had done only about 60 percent of what it could easily do and asserted that the performance of the Air Forces in the first three months of operations justified aiming higher in planning an extension of the supply operation. He said: "Not only can we easily make our promised 4,500 tons daily but we should be able to maintain western Berlin as well as it has been at any time since the end of the war." He was not discouraged by the possibility of winter weather interfering with the operation, but expected an ever-increasing quantity of supplies to be flown into Berlin.⁽⁷⁾ On the Air Force anniversary, planes hauled approximately 7,000 tons in more than 800 flights, an achievement which he termed the most significant of the supply operation. He pointed out that if four-engined planes only had been used, the weight for the day could have

increased by 1,000 tons. With forty more C - 54s to reinforce the airfleet, tonnages could be greatly increased since C - 54s carrying nine to ten tons each would replace two-engined C - 47s carrying but a third of that load.

5. Berlin's Winter Needs Assured

Upon his return from the United States in October where he addressed the Alfred D. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner, General Clay declared that the sixty-six additional C - 54s promised to him while he was in Washington would assure Berlin's winter needs. He further stated that the air lift would be continued until the blockade was lifted and that the people of the United States supported the policy of staying in Berlin.

(8)

6. Dependents in Germany

a. On 26 August General Clay denied any intention of evacuating dependents from Germany. This denial came as result of rumors circulated among Americans in Frankfurt after plans for evacuation in the event of emergency were released to American and Allied personnel. General Clay pointed out that armies plan for every eventuality and that the existence of such plans had no significance except as plans.

(9)

b. The Commander in Chief disclosed in September that he had completed a personnel shift by which the number of dependents in Berlin had been reduced from 2,600 to 1,100 during the preceding six months. For the most part this was accomplished by replacing married men with bachelors. He denied any further plans for moving more wives and children from Berlin, saying that the dependent population would remain substantially the same.

He also denied reports that some American families would be moved out of
(10)
Berlin for the winter months.

7. The Rights of Displaced Persons in Western Germany

General Clay declared in July that the occupation status for a government of western Germany would protect all the rights and privileges of United Nations' Displaced Persons. He added that the right of displaced persons to a military government court and the extra-territoriality of their camps would be safeguarded regardless of German arguments for authority over them. In answer to a question by a German regarding what he was going to do about displaced persons' black-market activities when the German Police could not touch them, General Clay answered that military police were cooperating with
(11)
the German police to stamp out all black marketing. He added: "The way your question was phrased is one reason why we are not going to give the Germans authority over displaced persons." In October General Clay reiterated this policy by stating that as long as the American Army was in Germany, displaced persons would be given full protection and justice. He further promised Jewish displaced persons all assistance in removing barriers and difficulties
(12)
in emigrating to Palestine.

8. Defense of Occupation Costs

In September General Clay answered German complaints that occupation costs were too high by saying: "As long as the U.S. puts in 80 cents for each 20 cents taken out of Germany, I can't be too much worried about it. And that's just about the correct ratio." He added, however, that actual cases

of unnecessary padding of occupation personnel or other wasteful practices would be rectified if brought to his attention. He declared that he did not consider expenses incurred on behalf of displaced persons occupation costs because the Germans, by bringing them into Germany, had incurred the responsibility themselves. He added that Germany was probably burdened less with occupation costs than any defeated nation in history. (13)

9. Negro Troop Incident Rate

In a public letter to all EUCOM commanders General Clay expressed his appreciation for the leadership which resulted in the outstanding conduct attained by Negro troops. From an all-time high incident rate of 3.36 per thousand troops in January 1948, the rate had dropped to an all time low of .79 per thousand in August. General Clay termed this an achievement of which the Command was justly proud and which had been attained only by diligent application to the problem on the part of all commanders concerned, with the cooperation of officers and enlisted men. (14)

10. Public Information Policy Reaffirmed

General Clay reaffirmed his "gold fish bowl" public information policy, in October. He said that military security and the danger of premature disclosure of Allied diplomatic negotiations were the only two reasons for withholding news. In keeping with his policy of making news available to the press, General Clay said that anyone in the Army was authorized to talk to representatives of the press about matters on which he was informed. (15)

11. Administration of Justice

a. Investigation of Charges of Forced Confessions

In September General Clay requested an investigation by the EUCOM Justice Review Board into the administration of justice in the European Command. The investigation was the result of allegations made by Joseph S. Robinson, civilian attorney, in a letter to General Clay. He charged that several of his clients, defendants in a Frankfurt post exchange case, had, under duress, made confessions to Criminal Investigation Division (CID) agents. The Justice Review Board initiated public hearings on 4 November. (16)

b. Findings and Recommendations

The Justice Review Board prepared a 16-page report in which it revealed that at least one person had been struck and that it was highly probable that two others were beaten. The Board recommended that immediate steps be taken to insure compliance with Army and EUCOM directives which prohibited the use of fear, force, intimidation, threats, or promises in interrogating witnesses. It further recommended that the discontinuance of isolated CID billets for the detention and questioning of witnesses because of the opportunity for abuse and accusations of abuse which arose. The use of those billets for purpose of interrogation did not constitute duress as alleged by the defendants. The Board found no improper use of handcuffs or firearms, but recommended that CID agents be instructed not to wear or display firearms during interrogations except when necessary for self protection. It was discovered that some of the suspects had been arrested without warrants in violation of EUCOM directives and the agents

were lax in warning suspects of their rights under the 24th Article of War. The Board recommended that all CID agents be instructed to comply with the EUCOM regulation which required that all persons be advised of their rights (17) under the 24th Article of War prior to interrogation or interview.

12. The Ilse Koch Case

a. Life Sentence Imposed

Ilse Koch, a German national and wife of the Commandant of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, and resident of the Camp from September 1939 to June 1943, was brought to trial with thirty other defendants on 11 April 1947. She and the other defendants were accused of participating, aiding, and abetting in the operation of Buchenwald Camp and of subjecting the inmates to killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities. On 14 August 1947 Ilse Koch was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

b. Review and Recommendations

The case was reviewed on 15 November 1947 by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. He reported that the evidence established that Ilse Koch reported inmates for infraction and violations of Camp regulations on several occasions; that she knew severe punishment was administered in similar cases; and that some of the inmates she reported were severely punished. The evidence also indicated that she had beaten an inmate on at least one occasion, but there was no convincing evidence that she selected inmates for extermination in order to secure tattooed skins or

that she possessed any articles made of human skin. The Deputy Judge Advocate declared that the evidence did not warrant life imprisonment. He recommended that the findings and verdict be approved but that the sentence be reduced to imprisonment for four years commencing on 18 October 1945. The case was reviewed by the War Crimes Board of Review Number 5 which decided that the evidence was legally sufficient to support the verdict of guilty and that the sentence of four years recommended by the Deputy Judge Advocate was legal, fair and just.

c. Sentence Commuted to Four Years

On 10 May 1948 the Judge Advocate, EUCCOM, in his review stated that he concurred in the recommendations of the two previous reviewing authorities. These recommendations were also concurred in by the Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff, EUCCOM on 16 May 1948. In June, General Clay approved the findings and the sentence of four years imprisonment, effective 18
(18)
October 1945. The commutation of Ilse Koch's sentence was announced on
(19)
17 September, and approved by the Department of the Army on 24 September.

d. Protests

On 18 September Senators Raymond E. Baldwin, Chan Gurney and Leverett Saltonstall wired the Secretary of the Army protesting the decision
(20)
and inquiring as to the reasons for the commutation. A news correspondent queried General Clay late in September as to whether or not he personally examined the Ilse Koch case before signing the commutation and whether he
(21) (22)
would be prepared to reopen the case. General Clay replied:

I did personally examine the summary of evidence in Ilse Koch's case as well as the reports of the Deputy Judge Advocate and Review Board. This is automatic procedure for all death sentences and sentences involving life imprisonment. It has been my lot to have had to sign many death warrants and to approve life imprisonments and I try to give each such case a serious review. For instance, Buchenwald trials resulted in 19 death sentences. In these reviews, I must base my actions on the evidence as it is evaluated by the reviewing authorities; not on the public reputation of the individual.

e. Reexamination of Evidence Asked

Early in October, the Secretary of the Army instructed General Clay to determine whether or not Ilse Koch could be tried for offenses other than those for which she was convicted. General Clay in turn requested that the Judge Advocate Division review the sixty volumes of testimony presented at the trial of thirty-one defendants for testimony pertaining specifically to Ilse Koch, with a view to revealing other offenses.

f. Results of Senate Investigation

On 22 October the U.S. Senate announced that public hearings on the reduction of the life sentence of Ilse Koch would begin in November and that neither the Department of State nor the Department of the Army objected to the holding of such hearings. (23) Late in December the Senate investigating committee announced that the clemency shown Ilse Koch was unjustified and suggested that the Army seek new evidence on which to try her a second time. The committee said that while General Clay had the authority to reimpose the life sentence it would not be in keeping with American justice. There was, however, nothing to prevent the Army from seeking new evidence. Although the Army had announced that no new evidence had been found upon which to try her a second time without placing her in double jeopardy, the Committee

recommended that such an attempt be made. Failing this, the Committee recommended that the Army assist German courts in preparing charges against her for crimes against Germans, a specification upon which she had not been previously
(24)
tried.

The Activities of the Commander in Chief's
Advisers and Directors

13. The Political Adviser

The responsibilities of the U.S. Political Adviser, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, were increased in July to include the development and execution of policy with respect to foreign governmental representatives and private business firms in the U.S. Zone of Germany which were accredited to COMGUS. Military liaison personnel accredited to EUCOM were excepted and remained under the control of the Allied Contact Division. By the end of 1948 approximately three hundred eighty liaison personnel had been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division, to that of the
(25)
Political Adviser.

14. The Special Adviser

J. Anthony Panauch was General Clay's Special Adviser and in that capacity served on three major committees. Of these, the Bipartite and Bizonal Reorganization Committee and the Committee on Tripartite Military Government (U.S.), of which he was chairman, were primarily concerned with matters

relating to the Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone (OMGUS). The State-Army Reorganization Committee of which he was also chairman, was composed of Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Director of Logistics, EUCOM, and J. L. Sundquist, Director of Management Control, CINGEUR. This committee had been organized when it was expected that the Department of State would assume control of the occupation. Plans for the reorganization had been completed on 9 April 1948 and submitted to and approved by Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall. Although the transfer of control was postponed, Secretary Royall directed that the plans be kept up to date. After that time, only minor revisions resulting from plans for the establishment of Trizonal agencies were made. (26)

15. The Director of Management Control

James L. Sundquist, Director of Management Control, was a member of both the Army-State Reorganization Committee and the Bipartite and Bizonal Reorganization Committee. Activities in connection with the latter chiefly concerned liaison between EUCOM and OMGUS regarding the movement of Bipartite units out of Berlin, and space allocations for furniture and automobiles. W. H. Schroeder of the Office of the Director of Management Control worked with Maj. Helen F. Hayes on billeting facilities in Frankfurt. Earl I. Cloud was the technical consultant on the Command-wide Work Simplification Program and worked with Lt. Col. L. F. Cobb of the Troops and Labor Branch, Logistics Division, EUCOM. E. J. Sheppard of this office was the consultant to OPOT Division, EUCOM, on the Work Measurement Program which was designed to develop improved standards for strength allocations. (27)

16. Occupation Cost Accounting Survey

a. Scope

At the request of General Clay, the Director of Management Control conducted a survey of the accounting for occupation costs in the U.S. Zone. In the course of the survey, officials of all elements of EUCOM and OMCUS concerned with phases of accounting for occupational and associated costs were consulted. The inquiry extended into the distribution of accounting responsibility for the various data comprising the total figures, the source of the data, the definitions of accounts, the manner in which accounts were maintained, the extent to which they were complete and current, and plans for assembling the data into usable form.

b. Findings

The survey revealed that the responsibility for maintaining the various accounts relating to occupation costs was distributed among numerous offices and agencies and that the responsibility for prescribing methods of classifying, analyzing, and reporting the costs had not been clearly assigned. It was felt that the development of a complete and accurate record required that central direction and co-ordination of those elements be fixed. The concept of external occupation costs and the classification within that category were not yet authoritatively defined or agreed to and no centralized comprehensive data were available concerning the value of deferred charges accrued against the German economy as a result of transfers of surplus property and materials.

c. Appointment of Occupation Cost Accounting Committee

In accordance with the recommendations of this survey a Committee on Accounting for Occupation Costs was appointed, consisting of the Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCOM, as Chairman, and representatives of the Director of Management Control, CINCEUR; the Finance Advisor, OMCUS; the Director of Logistics, EUCOM; and the Comptroller, Joint Export-Import Agency. The committee directed the compilation of data on internal and external occupation costs and other costs entering into a settlement of charges and credits among the United States, German Laender in the U.S. Zone, and the Bizonal Administration or its successor. The committee was also responsible for the definition of occupation costs and for the co-ordination of accounting methods among EUCOM, OMCUS, and German agencies. By the end of the year reporting periods had been fixed and the reporting responsibilities of various OMCUS and EUCOM agencies had been established. A summary of the occupation-cost reports compiled by the Budget and Fiscal Division appears in Volume I, Chapter VIII.

17. Survey of Management Control in the European Command

a. Scope of the Survey

On the direction of the Commander in Chief, the Office of Management Control conducted a survey of all functions encompassed under the general heading of "Management Control." Management control included a variety of activities which were generally aimed at improving the efficiency with which the military organization utilized its resources. It was

concerned with the responsibilities of the Commander in Chief as the business manager of a large and costly enterprise rather than with his responsibilities as the commander of a strategic or tactical force. The most important activities of management control were considered to be: (1) budget and fiscal controls, including cost analysis; (2) allocation of non-tactical strength; (3) organizational and procedural analysis (termed Management services in the Department of the Army Headquarters); and (4) control through reports and statistical analysis.

b. Findings and Recommendations

The weaknesses of the management control program in the European Command as revealed by the survey were as follows:

(1) The budget and fiscal tools had not been developed sufficiently to contribute to the analysis and control of the Command missions and to provide equitable distribution of resources;

(2) The personnel utilization program had not been refined to provide reliable standards for sub-allocation of strength ceilings and had not been integrated sufficiently with the budget processes;

(3) The management services programs were not making a contribution commensurate with their cost and were not in turn coordinated with either the budget or the personnel utilization programs;

(4) The analysis functions of the statistical program could be expanded to be of greater assistance to the Chief and Deputy Chief of Staff and to the operational management staffs;

(5) There existed no Command-wide program for management in field installations, with the result that many installations had inadequate staff assistance available for control work.

c. Recommendations

The survey report recommended on the basis of the findings that the development and execution of a well-rounded program for improving EUCOM's business management should be made the responsibility of a staff officer who had that objective as his primary mission. He should be given the title of Comptroller and should be an officer of general rank who would exercise supervisory control over the following functions: budget and fiscal activities; statistical analysis; civilian strength allocations; and a central management services program. Inclusion of the Finance Division under the supervision of the Comptroller was considered optional. The report further recommended that the Comptroller define a single comprehensive program for the attainment of management control objectives, setting forth the participation of various staff divisions, the Air Forces, depots, and posts, and the size and nature of the field installations. Accordingly the director of the management control program at each level should be given the title of Comptroller. The EUCOM Comptroller, according to the recommendation, would be assisted by the Personnel and Administration Division in planning and executing a program for recruitment and selection of key officers and civilians for staffing comptroller positions and devising a plan for training the selected staff. He would not, however, be permitted to establish vertical command channels to subordinate comptrollers which would usurp already

established command authority. With the establishment of such a management plan throughout the Command, the functions of the Budget and Fiscal Director and of the Director of Management Control of the Commander in Chief's Office would necessarily be reconsidered. No steps toward the establishment of the Comptroller's Office were taken during 1948.⁽³²⁾

18. The Director of Civilian Personnel

a. Payment of German Personnel

The Director of Civilian Personnel, Robert M. Barnett, was responsible for the execution of a German-personnel program which included a new method of payment and several training programs. Under the previous pay system, German employees of the occupation forces had often been paid from forty to sixty days after the end of the period in which the wages were earned. On 1 October the responsibility for paying these employees was taken from German authorities and vested in the individual military posts. The U.S. Forces for the first time became the direct employer of German persons, and wages and salaries were paid in deutsche marks directly to the employee by post personnel officers. Pay periods were placed on a calendar month basis and actual payment was to be made within five days after the end of the month.⁽³³⁾ In December General Clay announced that the problem of prompt payment of German personnel had been solved.⁽³⁴⁾

b. Job Training Programs

John J. McCarthy, corporate personnel director of Gimbel Brothers' and Saks Fifth Avenue Stores visited the Command in August to consult with

occupation authorities and German firms and to demonstrate Job Instructor Training procedures which were widely used in the United States, and which were designed to train supervisors in instructing new employees in mechanical operations. Other phases of the German-personnel program were the Job Method Training which consisted of efficiency training, and Job Relations Training which was aimed at better employee relations. These programs were also made available to private German industry through the Manpower Division, OMCUS. (35)

c. Civilian Pay Adjustment

Word was received from the Department of the Army late in September that effective 1 January 1949 the 25 percent Overseas Differential for U.S. Civilian employees would no longer be paid. In place of the differential, a cost of living allowance was authorized if the cost of living exceeded that in Washington D.C., and a post differential was authorized where living conditions were extraordinarily hard, where excessive physical hardship was present, or where living conditions were notably unhealthy. The State Department was the agency designated to determine which, if any, of the prescribed conditions existed. Authorities offered little hope that the discontinued 25 percent Overseas Differential would be adequately compensated for since the State Department did not make such allowances to its employees in Germany. (36) Late in December, however, it was announced that Department of the Army civilian employees would receive a 10 percent post differential and free quarters. (37) Employees in Berlin were granted a differential of 15 percent.

19. The Budget and Fiscal Director

Col John D. Dubbelde, the Budget and Fiscal Director, EUCOM, flew to Washington early in July to present the European Command budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1950. Estimated Military Establishment requirements for the year, minus Air Forces estimates, totaled \$66,019,889. The budget program for Fiscal Year 1950 had not been established by the end of 1948.

20. The Director of Intelligence and the Inspector General

The Director of Intelligence and the Inspector General, European Command both maintained offices in Berlin and served as advisers to General Clay. The staff divisions of which they were chiefs were located with European Command Headquarters in Heidelberg.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM GO No. 83, 31 Aug 48.
2. EUCOM GO No. 89, 8 Oct 48.
3. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, July 2, 1948, p. 1.
4. Ibid., July 16, 1948, p. 1.
5. Ibid., July 21, 1948, p. 1.
6. Ibid., July 24, 1948, p. 1.
7. Ibid., September 24, 1948, p. 1.
8. Ibid., October 24, 1948, p. 3.
9. Ibid., August 27, 1948, p. 1.
10. Ibid., September 24, 1948, p. 12.
11. Ibid., July 20, 1948, p. 4.
12. Ibid., October 29, 1948, p. 4.
13. Ibid., October 1, 1948, p. 1. Note: The approved Occupation Cost German budget for the twelve-month Fiscal Year 1949 totaled 1,264,250,000 DM. Costs for the care and maintenance of displaced persons were included under the Nonoccupation Cost German budget and totaled 247,043,098 DM.
14. EUCOM Press Release 1423, 2 Oct 48.
15. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, October 18, 1948, p. 1.
16. OMGUS Press Release 12 - C - 42, 22 Dec 48; EUCOM Press Release 1510, 3 Nov 48.
17. OMGUS Press Release 12 - C - 42, 22 Dec 48.
18. OMGUS Press Release 9 - C - 27, for Information of Correspondents, 17 Sep 48.
19. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, September 18, 1948, p. 3.

20. Ibid., September 19, 1948, p. 4.
21. Cable 251600, EUCOM to OMGUS for CLAY, 26 Sep 48.
22. Cable V - 35813, CINCEUR sgd CLAY to DA for CEPID, 27 Sep 48.
23. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, October 23, 1948, p. 1.
24. Ibid., December 28, 1948, p. 4.
25. EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 53.
Note: The Allied Contact Division was transferred to the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, on 1 September and was redesignated the Allied Contact Branch of the Division.
26. Interv with A. J. Sims, Exec Sec, Army-State Reorganization Committee, 6 Oct 48.
27. Interv with James L. Sundquist, Dir Mgt Control, CINCEUR, 7 Oct 48.
28. Rpt to Mil Govs, sgd J. L. Sundquist, Dir Mgt Control, CINCEUR, 10 Sep 48, sub: Accounting for Internal and External Occupation Costs.
29. EUCOM GO No. 86, 15 Sep 48; EUCOM Bud and Fisc Div Rpt of Opr 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 19.
30. EUCOM Off of Dir Mgt Control, CINCEUR, Survey Report of Management Control in the European Command, 5 Nov 48.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. EUCOM Press Release 1368, 15 Sep 48.
34. Minutes of 42d Meeting of CinC with Maj Comdrs and Deputy Mil Gov, 28 Dec 48.
35. Interv with Robert M. Barnett, Dir Civ Pers, CINCEUR, 6 Oct 48.
36. Cable WX - 89562, DA to all Overseas Comds, 22 Sep 48.
37. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, December 27, 1948, p. 1.

CHAPTER IV

The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM,
and Secretary, General Staff

CLASSIFICATION APPLIED TO REGISTERED
ADJECTIVE *Commander-in-Chief*
European Command

CHAPTER IV

The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Secretary, General Staff

1. Personnel

There was only one major change in assignment during the period 1 July - 31 December 1948, when Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was announced (1) Deputy Commanding General, USAREUR, on 16 July.

2. Study of Proposed Reorganization of EUCOM Headquarters and USAREUR

On 28 June 1948 General Magruder submitted to General Huebner the results of a study which had been made on a proposed reorganization of the European Command and the United States Army, Europe, with the object of separating these commands. The study included comparative surveys of the Office of the Commander in Chief, Far East (CINCFE), the Office of the Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC), and the Office of the Commander in Chief,

Alaska (CINCAL).

a. Unified Command

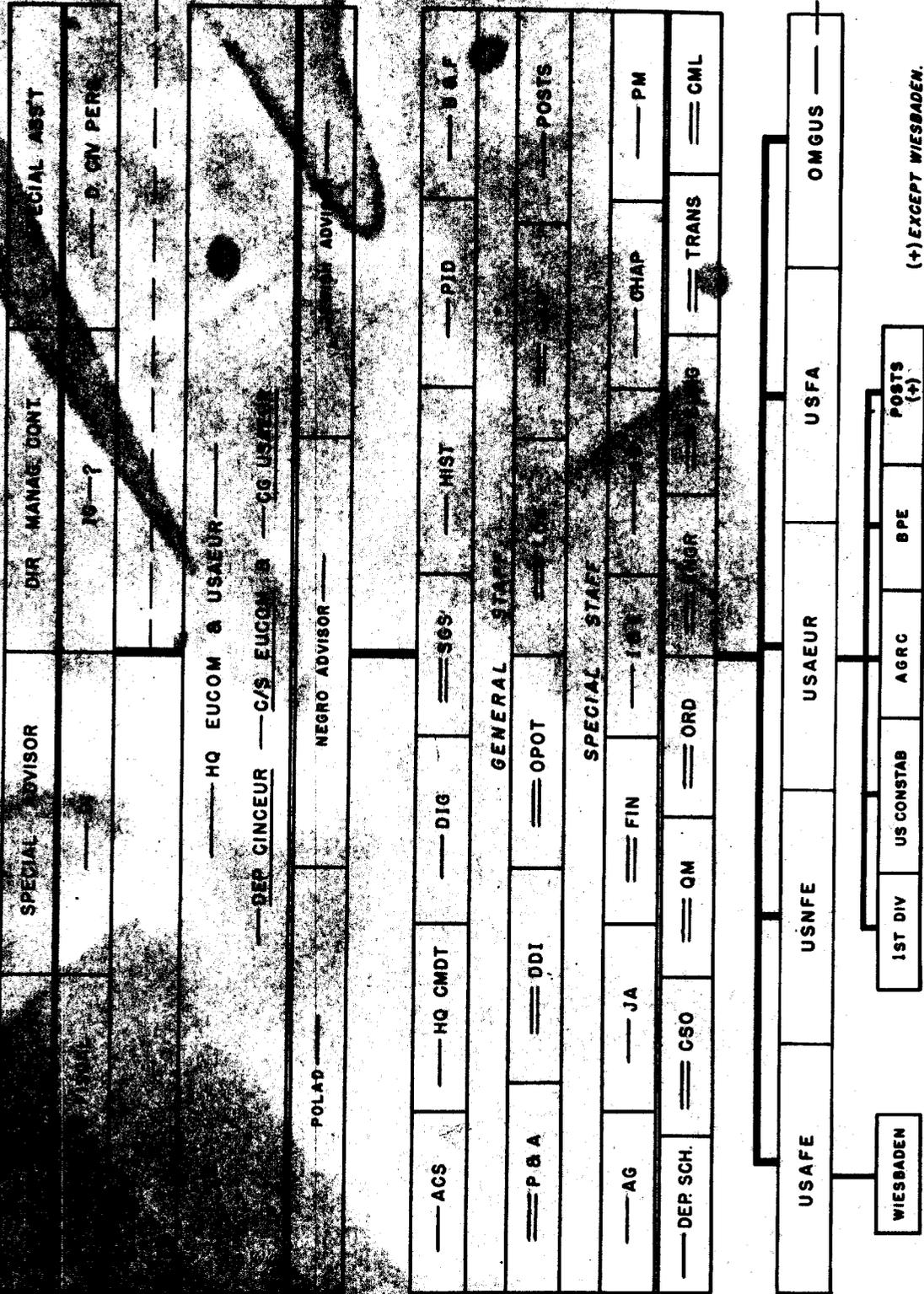
The study sought to establish that in order to exercise a unified command and efficiently carry on the diversified functions of such a command, a commander must have a staff qualified in the administrative, operational, and logistical aspects of each of the several components. This staff could and should be small, but must be qualified in every sense of the word. It was pointed out in the study that it was not inconsistent with the Joint Chiefs of Staff directive dealing with unified command that the individuals have a dual function as staff officers to the Commander in Chief and as commanders or staff officers in one of the components of the unified command. (2)

b. Recommendations

Recommendations were made for a staff which would actually represent all components of the unified command, not necessarily in equal or proportionate strength, but on the basis of the requirements of their missions and forces in the command. This suggested the desirability, both from the standpoint of EUCOM and of the components, of actually creating a Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe, thus permitting U.S. Army, Europe, to be identified in its own entity according to the expressed desires of the Department of the Army and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was pointed out that present EUCOM staff organizations, being 100 percent U.S. Army, naturally took cognizance only of those matters affecting U.S. Army, Europe, or those organizations which the latter was required to support. EUCOM matters affecting other components of the unified command came to the attention of the staff at such

OFFICE OF CINCEUR & MILITARY GOVERNMENT

CHART I



Note: — is for EUCOM, —USAEUR. Source: Hand-drawn chart with Staff Study by Maj Gen Magruder, 28 Jun 48, EUCOM, SCS, file 322-EUCOM, Vol I, 1 Jan 48-31 Dec 48. (+) EXCEPT WIESBADEN.

times or in such form that they rarely received normal staff handling, and results were not always satisfactory. On the other hand, many matters which were primarily, or only, of interest to U.S. Army, Europe, were handled as EUCOM matters, or even by the office of CINCEUR, when they might better be handled entirely by U.S. Army, Europe. (3)

c. Changes Required

The study included a chart illustrating changes in the present organization necessary for separating EUCOM Headquarters and staff from U.S. Army, Europe, which could be accomplished without any changes in location, positions, or jobs of individuals. It would have been necessary only to allocate spaces to U.S. Army, Europe, after withdrawing the same spaces from EUCOM. (4) (See Chart 1).

d. Disapproval of Study by General Huebner

General Huebner disapproved recommendations contained in the study, because of impracticability of adding to budget expenditures by the increases in staff which the plan required. (5)

3. Special Activities of the Deputy Commander in Chief

On 21 July General Huebner who continued to perform previous duties, assumed command of EUCOM and became Acting Military Governor during the temporary absence of Gen. Lucius D. Clay. At the same time, General Magruder was announced Acting Chief of Staff. (6) On 25 July, the date of General Clay's return to the Command, General Huebner relinquished his temporary duties and resumed the duties of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM,

while General Magruder resumed his duties as Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM. (7)
During the period 19 - 23 October 1948, General Huebner again assumed com-
mand for General Clay during his temporary absence, (8) and General Magruder
was announced Acting Chief of Staff. (9)

4. Important Decisions Made by the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff

Among decisions made by the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff (10)
during the last six months of 1948, the following were the most important:

a. Representation

On 15 July 1948 the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a staff study from the Logistics Division, recommending EUCOM representation on the U.S. - U.K. Coordinating Committee, which had as its purpose coordination of military government legislation and regulations in the U.S. and British Zones of Germany. The Civil Affairs Division was designated to represent EUCOM Headquarters on the Coordinating Committee, and was to call upon representatives of interested staff divisions to participate in sub-committee working parties when necessary. (11)

b. Conferences

A decision was reached to request the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), to hold future conferences in Frankfurt, where the proximity of various interested staff sections of EUCOM Headquarters, as well at the Bipartite Control Office and the Joint Export-Import Agency, would facilitate their participation.

c. Sale of Private Vehicles

On 21 July 1948 the Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a revision to USFET Circular 124, 4 September 1946, as amended by EUCOM Circular 31, 22 May 1947. The later revision provided that private vehicles might be sold at any time, without regard to date of importation or acquisition. Such sales were required to conform with other provisions of the same circulars.

d. Funds

On 28 July 1948 the Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a staff study recommending amendments to EUCOM SOP 93, 15 December 1947. Paragraph 29d, which required the separate accounting of club and mess funds, was rescinded and USFET Circular 131, 14 September 1946, was amended to simplify the task of accounting by the separate rendition of mess, liquor, and entertainment-funds accounts in the case of Class "B" messes only.

e. Visitors

On 5 August 1948 the Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a revision to EUCOM Circular 49, 1947, subject: Visitors to Germany and Austria. The revised circular liberalized then current policy regarding visitors to Germany by authorizing visits of thirty days rather than fifteen days for relatives and friends of U.S. personnel stationed in Germany.

f. Transport

On 14 September 1948 the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a staff study submitted by the Personnel and Administration Division providing for the immediate return to the United States of those families affected by

termination of Public Law 271 (Alien Spouse Act) on 27 December 1948. This approval did not include any reduction in the overseas tour of the heads of such families. It was intended chiefly to initiate early action, because of critical shipping problems and the question of appropriations. The approved study further provided that all members of the occupation forces then having alien stepchildren, or committed to marriage which would involve stepchildren, be fully instructed as to the benefits of adoption; and that all persons then married to aliens, or committed to such marriages, be instructed immediately (when married, or immediately after marriage), to register such alien wives with the consulate. Commanders were to be directed to discourage adoptions and marriages involving stepchildren.

g. Currency Control

On 28 October 1948, the Deputy Chief of Staff approved a recommendation of the Director of P&A for dispatch of command cables informing all commands of the prohibition on importation of deutsche marks in excess of 40 marks per person into the U.S. Area of Control, Germany, from outside the zones of the three western powers. The prohibition applied equally to the exportation of marks from such areas of Germany, and was applicable to all personnel under the jurisdiction of EUCOM Headquarters.

5. Weekly Staff Conferences of the Deputy Commander in Chief

During the period, the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff or the Deputy Chief of Staff commented upon the following matters:

a. Security

In July, General Huebner ordered an inspection of security procedures by the Adjutant General and reported at a subsequent conference that the inspection had revealed a number of common discrepancies. These included keeping classified documents in insecure rooms, even when in proper containers; carelessness of personnel handling classified documents; and mishandling of TOP SECRET material.

(13)

b. Reinspection

At the time of the original inspection the Deputy Commander in Chief announced that another security inspection would be scheduled within the next two months. In October, fresh incidents occurred, which led General Huebner to make the following statement:

(14)

I have repeatedly cautioned heads of staff divisions concerning the obvious necessity of following strictly the procedures governing the preparation, recording and transmission of classified documents. Recently, there have occurred two instances where TOP SECRET documents were not processed properly. Fortunately, there was no compromise. The procedures outlined in Staff Memo 85, 28 October 1947, and AR 380-5 were specific and mandatory. Now, more than ever, we must exercise extreme vigilance in safeguarding classified information. I direct that the head of each staff division read, prior to 1 November 1948, the regulations which I have mentioned, and require all officers and other personnel of his division authorized to handle classified documents to do likewise. Since the turnover of personnel is constant, a system must be developed to ensure that newly-assigned personnel read and thoroughly understand the regulations on this subject.

c. JEIA and OMGUS Actions

In September 1948, actions by the Joint Export-Import Agency led General Magruder, in the absence of the Deputy Commander in Chief to bring up several instances which occurred in the first week of September in which JEIA and OMGUS had taken actions of considerable concern to EUCOM, without

prior agreement with EUCOM Headquarters. These included the following:

(1) JEIA had sought to place an additional charge on American businessmen accommodated in Army facilities; (2) JEIA had announced that American businessmen would no longer be authorized PX privileges; (3) OMGUS had reached a tentative agreement with British Military Government for a Bizonal policy on law enforcement by Germans on nonGermans, placing jurisdiction of hunting and fishing by occupation personnel under German regulations, and requiring German registration of vehicles belonging to members of the occupation forces. Although the repeal of the first of these actions had been secured, and the repeal of many of the others might be secured, General Magruder stated that it would be much better if EUCOM took a greater part in the original preparation, thus avoiding the necessity of having to appeal frequently to General Clay and his advisers. Accordingly, General Magruder desired that both the Director, Personnel and Administration Division, and the Director, Logistics Division, investigate and report to the Deputy Chief of Staff on the desirability of maintaining liaison officers on duty with OMGUS, BICO, and JEIA.

d. Transient Accommodations

In September, due to the fact that transient accommodations in Heidelberg were being filled with permanently assigned personnel while there were a large number of vacant accommodations available for permanent assignment, General Magruder instructed that the Commanding Officer, Heidelberg Military Post, prepare a policy requiring officers permanently assigned to Heidelberg to accept adequate permanent accommodations or to move their families to Bad Mergentheim. Bachelors or married personnel without dependents, General Magruder stated, should be required to accept quarters offered for

(16)
permanent assignment.

e. Monthly Reports

To facilitate the compilation of comments upon each Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief to the Commander in Chief, it was announced in October that division chiefs would henceforward be required to review charts and data contemplated for publication in the monthly reports prior to submission for publication by the Statistical Analysis Branch, Secretary, General Staff. Where appropriate, comments were to be submitted to the Deputy Chief of Staff, giving: (1) An explanation of any major change in trend or forecast; (2) an explanation of extreme variations from the "theater average" in those charts depicting a comparison of commands; (3) corrective (17) action already taken on any unfavorable aspect on a chart.

f. Review of Publications

In November, General Magruder announced that EUCOM permanent publications were being reviewed with a view toward publishing only circulars and weekly directives in 1949. To insure that all personnel engaged in revision of a circular, and that all officers reviewing the revision, should notice and adequately consider any changes, it was desired that changes be underlined in new drafts to make such changes prominent. Otherwise, changes not intended would occur, because they were thought desirable by the junior officers who wrote the revisions, but who were not familiar with the broader policies and implications. Revisions of circulars in future would be required to have all appropriate concurrences and the approval of the Deputy Chief of (18) Staff before publication by the Adjutant General.

g. MP Road Patrols

In December, General Huebner directed that military police road patrols not attempt to chase speeders, but confine their activities to securing the number of speeding vehicles and reporting the incident. General Huebner pointed out that two military policemen had lost their lives on Christmas morning while carrying out their mission of enforcing highway safety. He attributed it to the fact that the 1/4-ton trucks on which these policemen were mounted could not be safely driven at excessive speed. (19)

Secretary, General Staff

6. Statistical Analysis Branch

a. Changes in Organization and Key Personnel

Maj. Arthur C. Ball was assigned to Secretary, General Staff (SGS) for duty as Chief, Manpower Control Section, on 14 July 1948. In December the Statistical Analysis Branch was reconstituted the Management and Statistical Branch, with Lt. Col. Autrey J. Maroun as Chief. Lt. Col. George O. Reed was attached to the Branch as Special Projects Officer. Both Colonels Maroun and Reed had been assigned to SGS in November. (20) (21)

b. Operations

During the period under review, the Manpower Control Section was responsible for manpower studies of general and special staff divisions within EUCOM Headquarters, and for surveys of positions in each staff division

to determine their personnel requirements. A survey of personnel of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg, which was conducted with the aim of reducing the Headquarters by approximately two-hundred persons, was completed on 30 August. During September, staff division functions were restudied with the intent of transferring activities among the various divisions to effect a consolidation of personnel. With a view toward proper utilization of military and civilian personnel, surveys of the Personnel and Administration (P&A) Division and the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence (ODDI) were conducted in October, and resulted in a slight decrease in personnel for the former, and an increase for the ODDI. Similar surveys were made in the Office of the Chief of Transportation and the Signal Division. Throughout December research work was conducted in the Employee Utilization Section of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the P&A Division, and in the work measurement program of the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division.

7. Staff Duties Branch

a. Changes in Key Personnel

On 26 October 1948, Capt. Maurice L. Valentine assumed duties as Chief of the Staff Duties Branch, replacing Maj. V. Kovalevsky.

b. Accommodation of Visitors

During the period the Branch received, accommodated, planned itineraries, and provided transportation for 233 distinguished visitors. Among these were Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of the Army W.H. Draper, Assistant

Secretary of the Army Tracy S. Voorhees, members of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, a number of Congressmen and Senators making independent visits, members of the Steel Mission Group who visited the Command upon the invitation of the Under Secretary of the Army, members of the Displaced Persons Commission and the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, and several individuals representing the United Nations, IRO, the War and State Departments, and other agencies. Military persons accommodated by the Staff Duties Branch included forty-six American officers, representing the Department of the Army and the U.S. Navy, military attaches to foreign nations, and other specialists. Fifteen representatives of foreign governments or armed services were received during the period, six United States businessmen, eight newspapermen, ten religious and educational leaders, two members of the American Medical Association, and five theatrical celebrities. (22)

c. Other Operations

The following tables show the operations of Staff Message Control, the Message Center, Top Secret Control, and Records Sections for the six-month period.

Table 1--Messages Handled by Staff Message Control Section,
1 Jul - 31 Dec 48

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Incoming Messages . .	7,439	6,314	6,159	5,994	5,402	5,842
Outgoing Messages . .	3,808	3,323	3,109	2,942	2,719	2,823
Number of copies distributed . . .	147,600	126,775	121,975	118,025	106,049	113,350

Table 2--Workload of Top Secret Control Section, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Total of letters, cables and memoranda filed	<u>133</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>170</u>
Cables	50	64	73	104	114	56
JCS, CCS, SANACC papers received and filed. . . .	16	26	18	14	10	12
Other items	67	69	93	93	103	102

Table 3--Work Report for Message Center Section, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Total correspondence and cables handled	<u>2,437</u>	<u>2,421</u>	<u>2,461</u>	<u>2,808</u>	<u>3,168</u>	<u>2,984</u>
Logged correspondence	847	1,056	887	1,168	1,323	1,301
Unlogged correspondence	600	560	702	633	875	807
Cables (in and out)	990	815	872	1,007	970	876
Sealed envelopes	100	64	123	100	29	7
Signatures received	784	810	716	783	762	786
Total of Director of Posts activities	<u>326</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>230</u>
Logged correspondence	58	92	85	130	45	134
Unlogged correspondence	268	169	145	194	165	96

Table 4--Work Report for Records Section, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48

Total individual letters, cables & memos filed	<u>3,656</u>	<u>3,013</u>	<u>2,777</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>3,845</u>	<u>3,391</u>
Cables	934	719	756	841	785	769
Publications	536	505	561	591	838	777
Items indexed	2,186	1,789	1,480	2,092	2,222	1,845
Cross reference sheets filed	534	476	489	482	613	607
Cables placed on suspense	3	32	43	62	71	51

* Backlog in September of 250 pieces of correspondence or 600 pieces, carried over to next month.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM GO No. 64, par 1, 16 Jul 48.
2. Memo, Carter B. Magruder, Maj Gen, GSC, EUCOM for Lt Gen Clarence R. Huebner, 22 Jun 48, sub: Study of Reorganization of EUCOM, and U.S. Army Europe.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. EUCOM GO No. 65, par 1, 21 Jul 48; No. 66, sec I - II, 21 Jul 48.
7. EUCOM GO No. 68, par 1, 25 Jul 48; No. 69, par 1 - 2, 25 Jul 48.
8. EUCOM GO No. 91, 19 Oct 48.
9. EUCOM GO No. 92, 19 Oct 48.
10. EUCOM SGS Rpt of Oprs, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, summaries of Decisions made by the Chief of Staff and Dep Chief of Staff.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 28, par 1, 13 Jul 48.
14. Ibid., No. 42, par 1, 19 Oct 48.
15. Ibid., No. 37, par 1a, 14 Sep 48.
16. Ibid. par 1b.
17. Ibid., No. 42, par 2, 19 Oct 48.
18. Ibid., No. 44, par 1, 2 Nov 48.
19. Ibid., No. 52, par 1, 27 Dec 48.
20. Except as otherwise noted material in this chapter dealing with the Secretary General Staff is based on EUCOM SGS Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.

21. Telephone conversation with Lt. Col A. J. Haroun, Chf Lgt Br Off of the Comp, SGS, 23 Oct 48.
22. A complete list of personages accommodated is contained in SGS Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.

CHAPTER V

The Advisers

CLASSIFICATION GRANTED TO **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER V

The Advisers

Office of the Political Adviser

1. Changes in Personnel

Carmel Offie, Political Officer of the EUCOM Political Adviser's Office at Heidelberg, returned to the United States on 17 August 1948, and Robert Corrigan, Assistant Political Officer, took over duties of the Political Officer. He carried these additional duties until the end of the year. The office was authorized four enlisted men and twenty U.S. and Allied personnel, but its actual strength was three enlisted men and twelve U.S. and Allied
(1)
personnel.

2. Functions of the Office

a. Liaison with EUCOM

The Office of the Political Advisor, (POLAD) EUCOM, was essentially a State Department Foreign Service Liaison Office at European Command headquarters, providing a direct channel between EUCOM and the Department of State and all Foreign Service establishments abroad (including various State Department offices in Germany).

b. Responsibilities

Its responsibilities were redefined in a directive of 13 July 1948, (2) which states:

The POLAD Office is responsible for the development of policy with respect to foreign governmental representation in the United States Zone of Germany, and the implementation thereof. These functions will include: (1) the consideration of applications from interested governments and action thereon. (2) the screening of foreign representatives assigned to the United States Zone, and the maintenance of records thereon. In connection with commercial representatives assigned to Frankfurt to deal with the Bizonal agencies, the concurrence of the British Political Advisor will be obtained. (3) serving as a channel of communications between foreign representatives and appropriate British Government offices and Divisions and United States military authorities, when required. (4) designation to the appropriate United States military authorities of the foreign representatives to be furnished support and assistance in accordance with existing directives (all matters connected with foreign Governmental representatives to be cleared with the office of the United States Political Advisor.) (5) existing directives of this Headquarters in conflict with the foregoing will be amended or rescinded.

The 13 July directive transferred some of the Allied Contact Division's (ACD) former functions to the POLAD office in Heidelberg, preparatory to redesignation of the ACD as the Allied Contact Branch and its assignment to Civil Affairs Division on 1 September 1948. In accordance with the directive, the

POLAD office took over from Allied Contact Division the responsibility of rendering logistical support to consuls and consulates located in the U.S. Zone, Germany. The Political Adviser's office was not prepared to handle these duties at the outset, and requested ACD to continue supporting these agencies until such time as POLAD was properly set up to take over. On 5 August 1948, the Office of the Political Adviser issued notices to all consulates that it was prepared to handle such matters.

3. Meeting of ACB and POLAD

a. Transfer of Liaison Personnel

On 1 November 1948 a joint meeting of the Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division, and the Office of the Political Adviser was held to coordinate the transfer of certain personnel and organizations from Allied Contact Branch (ACB) to POLAD. In accordance with the July directive, the responsibility for certain additional Allied Liaison personnel in the U.S. Zone of Germany were to be transferred from the ACB to POLAD during November and December. Those personnel whose duties were military liaison remained under the jurisdiction of the Allied Contact branch. All liaison personnel whose duties were of a civilian capacity--restitution and reparations personnel, Vatican group, personnel on duty with various Laender accredited to OMGUS--were to be transferred to POLAD over a gradual schedule agreed upon by the Allied Contact Branch and POLAD. Upon completion of these transfers the list of remaining organizations were to be reviewed with a view to transferring additional groups to POLAD after scheduled transfers had been completed. During November and December, approximately 380 liaison personnel

were transferred to POLAD, leaving 274 military liaison personnel attached
(5)
to the Allied Contact Branch as of 3 January 1949.

b. Coordination

William W. Schott, Chief Foreign Liaison Control, ACB, requested at the meeting that check point officers continue functioning for POLAD as they had for ACB. The question of reduction in the number of liaison personnel, which at the time totaled between seven and eight hundred, was also discussed. Mr. Schott stated that if logistics support was being provided by ACB to anyone other than military liaison or the regularly accredited consular personnel, it should be withdrawn. If difficulty were encountered,
(6)
POLAD should be contacted.

c. POLAD Identity Card

A POLAD identity card for liaison personnel, identical with the ACB identity card except for office of origin, was to be issued to transferred personnel. Passports would serve as interim documentation for consular and liaison personnel until accrediting orders were received from POLAD.

d. Responsibility for Exit-Entry Permits

Check point officers were instructed as a result of the meeting that when they received orders detaching personnel from duty, they were responsible for amending the exit-entry permit to conform to the releasing orders. Arrangements were made with the Provost Marshal to insure that any license plates issued in the U.S. Zone of Occupation were returned to proper authorities to prevent representatives from leaving the zone, and returning at a

later date without authorization. It was the duty of post S - 2's to see that those personnel released from attachment and directed to report to their home stations did not continue to stay on. If difficulty were encountered in the departure of such personnel, the appropriate office, either FOLAD or ACB, was to be notified immediately. These offices would arrange with appropriate authorities to have the offending representatives removed from the zone.
(7)

e. Refusal of Soviets to Comply with Regulations

The question of refusal of Soviet personnel to comply with existing regulations regarding travel was also discussed at the November meeting. It was agreed that all travel orders issued to Soviet personnel located in Frankfurt (Soviet Military Mission and Repatriation Mission) would be accomplished by ACB. Restitution and reparations personnel would continue to receive movement orders from OMGUS. Other Soviet representatives (repatriation missions other than in Frankfurt) would be considered attached to the various military posts, and these military post S - 2's would issue travel orders to Soviet representatives within their control. Soviet personnel, with the exception of those engaged in restitution and reparations, would receive orders authorizing them to travel to one specific military post for a specific number of days (not to exceed 30), and return. It was the responsibility of S - 2's to coordinate, insofar as possible, the movement of all Soviet personnel.
(8)

4. POLAD Activities Regarding Soviet Military Mission

In November, POLAD coordinated with ACB in considering a request from Soviet Headquarters, Potsdam, to replace five military members of the Soviet Military Mission in Frankfurt with five civilian technicians. The Soviets explained that rapid demobilization was causing young men to be called to service who had little or no experience along the lines needed to fulfill the duties of the mission. The replacements were for a radio operator, chauffeur, secretary, auto mechanic, and English interpreter. After consideration, POLAD and ACB agreed to inform the Soviet authorities that according to the written agreement between U.S. Headquarters and Soviet Forces, all members of missions would be military personnel, and that (9) deviations from this agreement were not considered advisable at the time.

5. Other Political Activities

In late August 1948 the Department of State queried the POLAD office regarding unauthorized political activities among Slovak refugees of Reverend Florian C. Billy, on behalf of the Durcansky Movement. Reverend Billy was sponsored in Germany by the National Catholic Welfare Conference to survey the needs of Czech and Slovak refugees. Aided by the Intelligence Division, the POLAD office furnished confirmation that the Reverend Billy was engaged in considerable political activity in the Munich area, but that he had not organized any new political organization.

6. Foreign Policy

a. Advice on International Affairs

POLAD kept the Commanding General and his staff informed on aspects of American foreign policy throughout the period. In line with the system of mutual State Department and Defense Department cooperation in the field, POLAD informed the Commanding General and staff of current developments in the political and economic policy of the U.S. Government. Concurrence of the POLAD office was frequently sought on staff studies involving political questions, as well as questions having to do with border violations on the part of military personnel, or international relations and civil affairs requiring advice or assistance of a State Department field office.

b. Advice on Travel

At times, EUCOM consulted POLAD on the advisability of travel by military personnel in certain countries because of internal political conditions, or queried POLAD regarding travel restrictions in other countries. As an example, in mid-November 1948, the Spanish Consul General in Frankfurt advised the POLAD office that EUCOM personnel, military and civilian, could travel in Spain without passports or visas, provided each individual had specific authorizations from EUCOM Headquarters, and POLAD in turn advised EUCOM of the new arrangement.

c. Visas

On request of EUCOM, POLAD requested the Department of State on 7 July 1948 to assist in obtaining a nonquota immigration visa for Colonel

Alexander Hess, former Air Attache at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, who was then a political refugee in the United States Zone of Germany. Early in August 1948 the POLAD office recommended that the Department of State approve a request to EUCOM Headquarters by the Readers' Digest that Ferenc Nagy, former Hungarian Prime Minister, and Stephen Swift, American journalist, be allowed entrance into the U.S. Zone of Germany on a 12-day visit to prepare a series of articles on events in eastern Europe. The Department of State concurred with a recommendation that appropriate provisions be made for the protection of these visitors. The POLAD office also helped to secure a United States visitors visa for Nagy to enable him to make available authoritative information in combating Hungarian Communist propaganda concerning the Cardinal Mindszenty case and matters of an anti-American nature. On 26 November, the POLAD office communicated to the Department of State information secured from General Neems, Provost Marshal, who had served as a member of the Allied Control Council in Hungary, regarding the proposed defection from Hungary of Nicholas Nyardy, Hungarian Minister of Finance. A few days later, Nyardy submitted his resignation as Minister for Finance and Member of the Hungarian parliament.

d. Civil Affairs Agreement

During the early part of the period the POLAD office served as an intermediary in negotiating civil affairs agreements with France and Belgium. These agreements governed the rights of passage for U.S. troops and aircraft, and of procurement for U.S. Forces. Regarding the Franco-American Civil Affairs

Agreement, AGRG published a circular apparently misconstruing an article referring to the exportation of draft and negotiable instruments. This construction in effect precluded an American soldier from sending his Army pay to the United States by money order. A summary was transmitted to the American Embassy in Paris for clarification of the doubtful clause.

7. Liaison with Foreign Embassies, EUCOM, and State Department

a. Liaison Functions

The POLAD office served as a liaison point between the United States embassies in other countries and EUCOM authorities. It kept the State Department informed of affairs within its territory and made suggestions for "Voice of America" broadcasts and similar matters. When called upon, it rendered opinions on matters involving political, diplomatic, and consular questions for EUCOM Headquarters, and transmitted items of political and intelligence interest to the Department of State and to divisions of EUCOM Headquarters.

b. Italian Army Training and Procurement

In cooperation with the embassy at Rome, the Political Adviser assisted in providing for the training of Italian Army teams in EUCOM ordnance schools, procurement by the Italian Army of supplies in Germany, the leave travel of personnel in Italy, and other related activities.

c. Hills-Jones Case

From 8 December 1948 to late May 1949, the Office of the Political Adviser was involved in the case of two American soldiers apprehended by Czech security police at the Ceska Kubice border. The two soldiers, Clarence R. Hill

and George E. Jones, had crossed the border in an inebriated condition, and Czech security police had extorted "confessions" of espionage from them by beatings and torture. The soldiers had then been convicted and sentenced to ten and twelve years at hard labor respectively. They were finally released on 23 May 1949, after numerous strong representations had been made to the Czech Government refuting the possibility that these men had been involved in espionage.

8. Information Exchange Medium

a. International Communications

The Office of the Political Adviser served as a medium for exchange of information between the Department of State and various divisions and officials of the European Command. It had its own State Department cipher facilities, providing CINCEUR with a direct and immediate foreign service communication channel for important messages. Less urgent matters were transmitted for all divisions of EUCOM Headquarters through the diplomatic pouch. Mail of all classifications was transmitted between EUCOM Headquarters and the Offices of Military and Naval attaches at diplomatic missions in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. The several hundred communications channeled through the POLAD office annually to foreign service establishments in other countries concerned such matters as security and credit and political intelligence information on firms with which the EUCOM Exchange System did business. The POLAD office sent forty-three airgrams and 165 dispatches to the Department of State, and received a total of 606 telegrams during the period.

During this same period, the POLAD office handled a total of 1,766 Internal Route Slips, and 1,955 diplomatic pouches.

b. Intelligence Queries

Late in October 1948 the Intelligence Division requested POLAD to obtain Department of State comments regarding secret information concerning an Hungarian Government-in-Exile in the United States. No such information was available but the POLAD office confirmed previous press announcements that a Hungarian National Committee had been formed in mid-summer by former Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy, former National Assembly President Bela Varga, and other prominent Hungarian refugees. At the time of the formation of the Hungarian National Committee, the Department of State made it clear informally that it did not, in view of existing circumstances, look with favor upon the establishment of a government-in-exile by Hungarian political emigres.

c. Foreign Procurement Policies in Spain

In accordance with Army Department policy, procurement of foodstuffs and supplies from Spain for the use of the Army in Germany had been prohibited. On 1 July 1948, however, EUCOM queried the Office of the Political Adviser as to whether, in view of difficulties being encountered in obtaining satisfactory perishable subsistence supplies from other European countries, procurement from Spain might not be undertaken. The POLAD office thereupon proposed to the Department of State that EUCOM authorities be informed there was no political objection to initiating procurement activities in Spain. This suggestion was approved, and considerable procurement of foodstuffs from Spain for EUCOM resulted.

d. Investigations

To facilitate and protect EES and Quartermaster procurement in European countries, the Office of the Political Adviser solicited World Trade Directory reports from the various consular establishments in Europe covering areas where EUCCM Exchange Service contemplated doing business. It was important from the American standpoint to determine not only credit ratings of firms with which business was negotiated, but also whether these firms were favorably or unfavorably disposed politically toward the United States. The normal policy was to avoid trade with countries whose economies were Moscow-directed unless articles were unobtainable in friendly western European markets, or terms of trade were particularly attractive. In mid-November 1948, EUCCM Quartermaster Division contemplated buying \$400,000 worth of eggs monthly from Poland. An opinion from the State Department obtained through POLAD was that such procurement might be agreeable if the Poles would agree to set aside from 10 to 25 percent of the proceeds for eventual compensation to American nationals who had suffered losses from Poland's nationalization program. Such an agreement, it was believed, might test Poland's sincerity with respect to the settlement of these claims and help offset the basically undesirable action of making dollars available to a Communist-dominated country. Eventually this idea was abandoned, and Poland did not receive the EES contract.

e. Czech Crown Holdings

Toward the end of December 1948, the POLAD office took part in discussions regarding large-scale Army procurements in Czechoslovakia. The Army held more than one million dollars' worth of Czech crowns which could be disposed of in Czechoslovakia only under the terms of the July 1947 agreement that payment for Czech goods might be made at the rate of 75 percent in dollars and 25 percent in Czech crowns held by the Army. The discussions concerning the crown holdings and procurement of goods in Czechoslovakia extended late into 1949. The Czech position was that it wanted to dispose of end-items and luxury goods, while the U.S. Government preferred to procure raw materials. Although the U.S. Government was anxious to dispose of its crown holdings, it did not wish to do so at the expense of procurement on unreasonable terms. The question of Army procurement of goods in Czechoslovakia was raised during a contemplated revival of discussions in December 1948 regarding the reaching of a lump-sum settlement for American nationalization claims in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak Government appeared eager to reach a settlement on these claims but requested such inducements and concessions as export licenses and loans which the Department of State was unable to offer. The procurement of Post Exchange supplies and luxury goods, if obtainable at reasonable prices in Czechoslovakia, was proposed as a possible inducement toward the settlement of the claims of Americans who had suffered losses through Czechoslovakia's nationalization program.

Adviser, Jewish Affairs

9. Duties of the Jewish Adviser

Throughout the period the Jewish Adviser's office was primarily concerned with problems related to the migration of the Jewish DP's to Israel. The period was marked by two major trips out of the zone on the part of the Adviser: one to Israel and the other to the United States. The Adviser's office was also concerned with the problem of camp consolidation, emigration of DP's, baggage inspection, the disposition of cultural property, the (10) General Claims Law and German police control over DP's.

10. Discussions on DP Problems

During the period Dr. William Haber, Adviser on Jewish Affairs, EUCCM, met frequently with the Central Committee of Liberated Jews, the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), and other voluntary agencies. Problems discussed included the following:

- (1) Technical difficulties involved in mass emigration movement.
- (2) Closer coordination between the AJDC and Hebrew International Aid Society (HIAS) in emigration to the United States and other countries, and their participation in the current program.
- (3) The need for camp consolidation as a result of the vacancies created in camps by numerous departures.
- (4) Proposed legislation of the German Laenderrat to compensate those who had been incarcerated in concentration camps by the Nazis.
- (5) IRO policy on emigration to Israel. According to its agreement with EUCCM, IRO was required to assume responsibility for processing and resettling displaced persons to the lands of their choice.
- (6) Discontinuance of the higher caloric food ration for persecutees as ordered by the Bipartite Control Office.

11. Emigration

Following the recognition of the new Jewish state of Israel and of the Provisional Government of Israel, (PGI), EUCOM accredited former Jewish Agency for Palestine (JAFP) agents as representatives authorized to issue immigration visas for Israel, with offices at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. It was announced that, if properly sponsored by accredited JAFP representatives, all Jewish refugees and displaced persons being processed for immigration and resettlement to Israel (in groups or individually) were to be documented with the required visas and exit permits. An exception to this policy was the case of able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five inclusive, who were not to be accorded exit documents during the periods of any United Nations Truce in the Arab-Jewish warfare. (11) The recognition of these truces had been agreed upon by EUCOM, and the age limit for men of military age had been coordinated with EUCOM through discussions between the United Nations Mediator for Palestine and Dr. Haber.

a. Emigration Priorities

Dr. Haber communicated with leaders of world Jewish organizations and with representatives of the Israeli Government in order to impress upon them the importance of granting DP's under Army care priority in connection with emigration to Israel. Some Jewish leaders favored concentration of effort on Jews in the Balkan and Arab countries, on the grounds that to give equal weight or priority to the demands of Jews from other European countries would postpone the solution of the DP problem. Dr. Haber explained the plight of

Table 5-- Resettlement of Jewish Displaced Persons From U.S. Zone Germany,
1 July - 31 December 1948

Country of destination	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Totals	<u>1,762</u>	<u>2,106</u>	<u>4,083</u>	<u>4,162</u>	<u>5,717</u>	<u>5,749</u>	<u>23,579</u>
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	17	106	72	63	--	59	317
Belgium	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bolivia	2	5	3	3	6	8	27
Brazil	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
Canada	75	236	477	813	323	162	2,086
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	1	--	--	1	--	--	2
Equador	2	--	--	2	--	2	6
France	43	53	20	22	9	32	179
Haiti	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Holland	--	14	--	13	--	--	27
Israel	1,451	1,595	3,483	2,980	5,161	5,389	20,059
Nicaragua	6	--	--	--	--	--	6
Norway	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Paraguay	27	3	2	--	--	5	37
Peru	--	7	--	--	--	--	7
Rhodesia	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sweden	2	--	5	--	--	5	12
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USA	124	76	17	262	217	83	779
Union of South Africa	5	--	--	--	--	--	5
UK	4	5	4	--	1	--	14
Uruguay	1	4	--	--	--	--	5
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	4	4

Source: EUCOM Off of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul -
30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.

displaced persons in Germany and Austria and the urgency of granting them a priority. He succeeded in gaining a favorable decision on his recommendation.

b. Mass Emigration

In July the mass emigration from the U.S. Zone of Germany to Israel began. Approximately ten thousand people departed for Israel during this first exodus. (For emigration figures during the period, see Table
It was estimated that if the flow of Jewish DP's from the U.S. Zone, Germany, continued at the September average of four thousand a month, all Jewish DP's desiring emigration to Israel would be removed from the zone within a year. By the end of the period, the monthly average had risen by well over one thousand. The new Israel state declared that it was prepared to receive all Jewish DP's desiring to settle there by September 1949.
(12)

c. Truce Limitations

Soon after the commencement of mass immigration to Palestine, it was found that the United Nations truce limitations on men of military age hampered the smooth flow of DP's to Israel. Dr. Haber conferred with General Clay on this problem. He pointed out that the State Department interpretation of the United Nations truce--that no men of military age, regardless of whether or not they were fighting personnel should leave Germany during truce periods--was endangering legal immigration and seriously restricting the movement of DP's to Israel. It was unlikely that women and children would proceed to Marseilles on legal visas while the heads of these families remained behind or travelled illegally by truck and on foot to rejoin their families in Marseilles. In addition, Dr. Haber reported that the State Department procedure in granting visas to men of military age was cumbersome.

d. Revision of U.N. Truce Policy

In a cable from the Department of the Army at the end of August, EUCOM was advised of a change in procedure regarding the emigration of men of military age. The new emigration procedure was as follows: (13)

(1) EUCOM and USFA would continue to prohibit the exit of all persons identified as fighting personnel. (14) (Fighting personnel were defined in terms of the truce as members of organized military units and all persons bearing arms.)

(2) Concerning men of military age (18 - 45) who were not fighting personnel as defined in (1) above, EUCOM could authorize their exit when accredited representatives of the Provisional Government of Israel submitted to United States military authorities advance clearance for emigration from zones, obtained by PGI representatives from the United Nations mediator. (15) Lists of such personnel submitted by PGI to the mediator for clearance should be previously checked by EUCOM and certification made that no identified fighting personnel was included thereon.

(3) Emigration of all nonfighting, nonmilitary age personnel was permitted without clearance.

(4) The United Nations mediator or his chief of staff, at Haifa, would be notified in advance concerning the point of departure of any group movement of refugees authorized exit from the U.S. Zones, the total number of refugees, and the males of military age included in such groups.

(5) The above procedure conformed with the desires of the United Nations mediator, who was notified by the State Department that such a procedure would be put into effect in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria. (16)

e. Misinterpretations of Truce Conditions

In November 1948 the French Consul in Munich suddenly announced to the Jewish Agency for Palestine that he had been instructed by the French occupation authorities to discontinue the issue of transit visas for DP's enroute to Marseilles for departure to Israel. This change in policy was supposedly the result of information emanating from the IRO that such movements of DP's were in violation of the United Nations truce. This threatened to halt the first large-scale settlement of Jewish DP's from the U.S. Zone of Germany, and the Adviser requested EUCOM to negotiate with the French for an immediate reversal of policy. Through the American Embassy in Paris the entire matter was satisfactorily settled with the French Foreign Office and movements continued uninterrupted.

12. IRO and the Movement to Israel

a. IRO Session in Geneva

In September 1948 Dr. Haber attended the IRO session in Geneva, and conferred with IRO officials on the current policy toward emigration to Israel. He urged the American delegation to recognize that the present position of IRO in refusing to support immigration to Israel was untenable and detrimental to the resettlement program of Jewish DP's. He advised them of the extent to which immigration to Israel was actually taking place; that this immigration was in accord with the United Nations truce; and that there was no reason why the IRO should not provide logistics and financial support for resettlement to Israel as it did for movements to Australia, Canada, and other countries.

b. IRO Refusal to Support Emigration

The IRO persisted in its refusal to recognize resettlement to Israel and declined to give logistics support to movements involving such resettlement. EUCOM continued to cable the United Nations mediator for authorization before permitting the departure of Jewish DP's of military age to Israel. The policies followed by IRO and EUCOM caused some confusion and delay. In November Dr. Haber consulted with Under Secretary of the Army Draper and Assistant Secretary to the State Department Saltzman in Washington concerning the IRO policy on resettlement of Jews in Israel and the unwillingness of that organization to give logistics and financial support to such movement. He urged upon them the importance of State Department action to influence the IRO to change this policy, which was impeding the resettlement of DP's. Late in November, in Israel, Dr. Haber reviewed with the Acting United Nations mediator the restrictions on men of military age. Upon his return from Israel, Dr. Haber informed General Clay and all other authorities concerned that the acting United Nations mediator was not opposed to the emigration of men of military age from Germany to Israel, and that, according to the terms of the truce it was not necessary for EUCOM to request clearance prior to such shipment. All that the acting mediator stipulated was that men of military age be registered upon arrival in Israel and not be permitted to join any combat unit. Although it appeared that the strict regulations imposed would eventually be relaxed, the requirements fixed by United States authorities for prior approval in movements of men of military age continued throughout the period.

13. DP Act of 1948

On 19 June 1948 Congress passed the Wiley Bill (Displaced Persons Act of 1948), which was signed by President Truman a week later. At first sight, this bill, providing for the emigration to the United States of 205,000 persons between 1 July 1948 and 30 June 1950, presented hopeful possibilities for the Jewish DP's. However, it was found on closer examination that the definition "eligible displaced persons," incorporated in the bill, precluded the majority of Jewish DP's, because of deadlines as to entry into the western zones of Germany. The passing of the bill had the effect of bringing to a standstill the activities of certain American voluntary agencies which had processed an average of one thousand displaced persons (Jewish and non-Jewish) to the United States monthly during the preceding two years. This resulted from a State Department circular, dated 25 June 1948, instructing consular personnel to cease issuing visas to displaced persons effective 1 July 1948. The Civil Affairs Division, through the Department of the Army, requested a ruling from the State Department on continued immigration of DP's to the United States under normal immigration laws, as provided in Section II of the recently enacted legislation. This would permit a certain number of Jewish DP's to enter the United States despite the deadline clause in the DP (17) Bill. When Ugo Carusi, chairman of the commission administering the new DP Immigration Law, came to Germany early in September 1948, Dr. Haber conferred with him and participated in formulating regulations and procedures which were to guide the selection and admission of the 205,000 DP's to the United States.

14. Baggage Inspection

Regulations restricting the removal of personal possessions by displaced persons and the inspection of unaccompanied baggage by German customs officials created a problem directly bearing on the mass movement to Israel. The Adviser recommended to the Civil Affairs Division and OMGUS that a directive be formulated permitting displaced-persons emigrants to take with them those possessions which they had legally acquired during their stay in Germany. The CAD and OMGUS formulated a temporary directive authorizing the removal of household goods and small tools of trade, and exempting them from inspection by German customs officials. In the opinion of the Adviser's office, this directive left much to be desired. The Adviser urged the Military Governor to broaden the definition of what could be removed as personal belongings of DP's leaving the occupation zone.

15. DP Camp Policies

a. Inspections

Two comprehensive surveys of Jewish DP camps were conducted at the invitation of Dr. Haber, one in July by Chaplain Louis Barish, Assistant Jewish Adviser, and one in August by Major Abraham Hyman, Assistant to the Jewish Adviser and Harry Greenstein, Executive Director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore. The resultant findings and recommendations formed the basis for an evaluation of the current program and provided approaches to problems foreseen for the future. Other inspections during the latter half of 1948 were connected with the program of camp consolidation.

b. Camp Consolidation

As soon as the mass emigration of Jewish DP's to Israel began, it was clear that some of the Jewish DP camps would have to be closed. The Army needed certain installations for military purposes, and IRO was interested in reducing the number of assembly centers in order to economize on administrative costs. The Adviser's office realized further that as the population decreased, displaced-persons would be left with a shortage of able DP leadership and administrative personnel. The Jewish voluntary agencies and the Central Committee of Liberated Jews were, therefore, in complete agreement with the Adviser's office that a planned program of camp consolidation was necessary. Early in November, when the IRO and the Army formulated a consolidation plan based on existing vacancies and on vacancies that would accrue due to emigration, the Adviser proposed that representatives of the EUCOM Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, IRO, the Jewish voluntary agencies, and the Central Committee of Liberated Jews, meet to discuss that part of the plan which dealt with the closing of Jewish DP camps. The representatives of these groups conferred, reviewed the plan, and set up a definite schedule for the closing, before December 31, 1948, of three camps in the Kassel area, and six small installations in the Regensburg area. The Jewish Agency for Palestine agreed to accept for resettlement in Israel all the Jewish DP's in these installations who would choose immediate migration to Israel rather than move to another camp. The camps in question, including the DP camp at Zeilsheim, one of the first Jewish camps established in the zone, were closed by the end of 1948.

c. Control over DP's

In the early part of the period, the Civil Affairs Division, in a staff study proposing the abolishment of mass raids and providing for check and search operations on the basis of individual warrants, proposed that armed German police be used in these operations in displaced persons camps. Dr. Haber opposed the use of German police, stating that the entry of German police into Jewish camps might lead to serious incidents. General Clay assured Dr. Haber that German police would not be used, although the idea of extending the control of German police over DP camps was later revived, and the Adviser again communicated his views to the Commander in Chief. These views were reiterated in his Interim Report to the Honorable Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, made on 28 October 1948:

The Army, in my opinion, has done a magnificent job in the handling of the Jewish DPs. I have nothing but words of praise for Generals Clay, Balmer, Huebner, Keys, Harrold and their staffs.

It is, of course, an open secret that the German authorities have for some time exerted pressure to bring DPs exclusively under their jurisdiction. Somehow, they feel that this shift of control will be the panacea for many of Germany's ills. It will, they urge, solve the black market problem as well as other major problems. Obviously there is no merit to this position. Actually, the DPs have little influence on Germany's economic life. My observations lead me to believe that there is nothing in the moral climate of Germany to indicate that the German authorities can be entrusted with the supervision and control over the DPs, non-Jewish as well as Jewish. It is hoped that when the German western state is formed, the jurisdiction over the DPs will be retained by the occupation authorities. (18)

In supporting the Adviser's views, General Clay had indicated that even if the West German state should be created, the present policy would be retained by the occupation authorities.

16. Removal of DP's from Berlin

Early in July 1948 Dr. Haber reviewed with General Clay the proposal that displaced persons be removed from Berlin. On 20 July General Clay ordered the immediate evacuation of all DP's from Berlin. Dr. Haber and Chaplain Barish went to Berlin to assist in and help coordinate the move. The evacuation started on 23 July and was completed on 1 August, when the 5,536 DP's so transferred had been distributed to assembly centers throughout the zone.

17. Disposition of Jewish Cultural Property

a. Discussions with General Clay

On several occasions during the period, Dr. Haber conferred with General Clay on the disposition of Jewish cultural property rescued from the Nazis by United States armies and stored in the Offenbach Archival Depot under the custodianship of military government. Dr. Haber requested that the cultural treasures be turned over to a Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation for distribution to Jewish institutions in the United States, Israel, and elsewhere. General Clay agreed that the property ought to be removed from Germany as soon as possible and distributed to worthy institutions throughout the world and cabled the State Department for approval to transfer the property from military government to Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation. In September 1948 the Adviser was informed by General Clay that he was prepared to turn over religious and cultural material to the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation, and that he had so

advised the Department of the Army. The State Department directed him to postpone such action, however, until the question had been thoroughly studied by the United States Government.

b. State Department Approval

In the last week in December, the State Department authorized the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation to process and remove from Germany Jewish cultural material, where ownership could not be established, and which had been confiscated by the Nazis and redeemed by the United States Army when it entered Germany. Most of this material had been assembled in the Offenbach Archival Depot. Dr. Joshua Starr, European Director of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation, and his staff began to prepare this material for shipment to Israel, to the United States, and to other Jewish communities.

18. General Claims Law

a. Draft of Law

Early in October 1948 the German Laender comprising the U.S. Zone submitted to military government for its approval a draft of a law entitled "Law Concerning Redress of National Socialist Wrongs," dated 28 September 1948. This measure commonly known as the General Claims Law, provided for indemnification of those who, between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945, were persecuted by the Nazis because of political convictions or on racial, religious, or ideological grounds, and who, in connection with that persecution, suffered damage to life and limb, health, liberty, property, or

economic advancement. The damage suffered must have been at the instigation or with the approval of (1) an agency of the Reich, of a German Land, or of any other public law corporation or institution, or (2) a functionary of the NSDP or of one of its organizations or affiliated organizations.

b. Study of Draft Laws

Because of the interest manifested in the law by German Jews and DPs who had been confined in concentration camps and ghettos, who had lost relatives and suffered injuries and disabilities compensable under the law, the Adviser's office solicited the opinion of these groups as to the adequacy of the law. After study, the Adviser was convinced that the law fell short of its stated objectives, particularly in the following respects:

(1) It excluded from the class of beneficiaries DPs living in camps.

(2) It allowed principle of escheat (forfeiture to the State) with respect to those claims involving property, former owners of which had died without heirs.

(3) It provided for the computation of all claims in terms of reichsmarks and a conversion of the reichsmark into deutsche marks at the ratio of ten reichsmarks to one deutsche mark.

c. Results of Study

It was the Adviser's opinion that, particularly because of the exclusion of the in-camp DP's, the law should not have military government approval. The Adviser communicated his views to the Legislation Review Board of Military Government in a detailed memorandum dated 10 December 1948,

recommending that the proposed law should not be approved and that efforts be made to have the Laender amend it to include in-camp DP's and to meet other objections set forth.

19. Personal Activities of the Jewish Adviser

a. Trip to Israel

With the approval of the Military Governor and the State Department, Dr. Haber visited Israel between 6 October and 21 October 1948. The primary objective of the Adviser's trip was to investigate the absorption of Jewish DP's in the State and to determine whether the movement of Israel-bound Jewish DP's from the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria could be expedited. While in Israel, he conferred with the United States Ambassador, James G. McDonald, and reviewed the economic and financial aspects of immigration with authorities of the Provisional Government, including the Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion and President Chaim Weizmann. The Adviser learned that the Jewish DP's who had recently arrived in Israel were making an excellent adjustment and were being absorbed as rapidly as possible. In view of Israel's commitments to other areas where Jews felt insecure, particularly in the Arab countries, the rate of intake of Jewish DP's from Austria and Germany could not be increased. The Israeli authorities felt that they would do well to maintain the current rate of influx.

b. Trip to the United States

On 31 October 1948 the Adviser delivered the principal address at the annual conference of the American Joint Distribution Committee, in Chicago.

This conference, held annually in one of the major cities in the United States, opened the campaign for the United Jewish Appeal, which in turn provided the funds of the American Joint Distribution Committee. The Adviser used this occasion to describe life in Displaced Persons camps; paid tribute to the U.S. occupation authorities, both in Germany and Austria, for the policy which they have consistently pursued with Jewish DP's; and urged that the most vigorous effort be made on the part of American Jews to help in the early solution of the Jewish DP problem.

c. Interim Report to the Secretary of the Army

While in the United States, Dr. Haber submitted an Interim Report on his activities to the Secretary of the Army. In this report Dr. Haber predicted that with the establishment of the State of Israel and implementation of the United States Displaced Persons Act, it should be possible to empty the Jewish DP camps by the end of June 1950. He recommended a humane program of camp consolidation, and retention by the United States authorities of police and other controls over the DP camps.

Adviser, Negro Affairs

20. The President's Executive Order on Equality of Treatment

On 26 July 1948, President Truman's executive order established a committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services. The executive order read in part: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale." The order stated that the President's Committee would be (19) " . . . authorized on behalf of the President

to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the Armed Services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, and shall make such recommendations to the President and to the said secretaries as in the judgement of the Committee will effectuate the policy thereof." The executive order had no material effect on the policy current in EUCOM for Negro troops. In some respects, EUCOM was already ahead of the order because of special interest in the welfare of Negro troops on the part of the Deputy Commander in Chief, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner. Although the segregation of Negro troops existed in EUCOM in conformance with Department of the Army policies and it was the policy that no Negro troops should be assigned to white units, or vice versa, extensive programs of education for Negro troops had been underway in the Command since the early days of the occupation.

21. Events Leading to Education Program

The on-duty education program, which continued to be the major effort during the period, was introduced into the European Command by General Huebner. Study had revealed that Negro personnel in the occupation forces approximated the wartime level, measured by the Army General Classification Test (AGCT). The average Negro soldier (roughly 70 percent) fell into AGCT levels IV and V, which was the equivalent of grammar school grade V and below.

This was due in large part to lack of educational opportunities in the southern section of the nation from which they came. General Huebner desired that this educational level be raised to one compatible with general Army standards, permitting the fullest use of personnel for critical positions since a minimum percentage of Negro troops for the OTB was prescribed by the DA. The problem had gained urgency after trucking and quartermaster Negro units were phased out in June 1947, releasing approximately three thousand Negro troops for reassignment, and had gathered momentum ever since. (22)

22. Difficulties of Assigning Negro Troops

The general level of AGCT's did not as a general rule make feasible the assignment of low-score personnel to combat-type units without special training. Due to U.S. Army policy which prevented the assignment of Negro personnel to white units, it was additionally difficult to assign skilled Negro personnel to duties compatible with their skills. For example, although the AGCT level of Negro Army Signal Service school graduates approximated the level of comparable white personnel and their skills were in short supply, the skilled Negro personnel had been assigned to trucking and Quartermaster units because these contained the only non-white available spaces.

23. Establishment of Kitzingen Basic Training Center

In order to correct the high percentage of low AGCTs, the on-duty education plan was initiated concomittantly with a rigorous training schedule in

military subjects. Those men who were high school graduates or better, were trained to serve as instructors and three civilian instructors were employed to supervise the academic training. In December 1947, Kitzingen Basic Training Center (KBTC) was established to continue and enlarge upon previous efforts begun at Grafenwohr-Vilseck. A plan was evolved whereby all companies composed of Negro personnel, regardless of arm or service, would rotate through Kitzingen for periodic training. The on-duty education was continuous, and as each company departed from KBTC, it took with it sufficient trained enlisted instructors to continue, at home station, the ten hours per week on-duty academic training.

24. Value of Academic Training

The value of the training program was reflected in higher performance levels, a lowered VD rate, and a lowered incident rate, which in November 1948 fell below the white rate and was the lowest in the history of the Command. Although one-fourth of the forty hours of normal training actually was used in academic education, it was decided that thirty hours fully utilized - because the academic training improved aptitude to absorb - was better than forty hours of normal training at low absorption rate. The direct ratio between high duty performance and increased literacy was measurable. Through the learning of proper methods of instruction enlisted men were being trained to serve as better noncommissioned officers. Since the Negro manpower potential suffered from a lack of small-unit leaders, it was expected that an important byproduct of on-duty education, as set up, would be an accelerated development of small-unit leaders.

25. Training of Negro Drivers

A plan was approved to initiate training of Negro casuals as drivers at Hammelburg because of the critical shortage of drivers for Negro truck and car companies. Classes ran consecutively, starting about 1 August 1948, with approximately sixty in each class. Students went to Kitzingen after they had received basic training. (23)

26. Inspections of Negro Troop Units

Inspections were made of all installations to which Negro personnel were assigned. Distinguished visitors were taken to certain units.

a. Representative of Secretary of the Army

Upon the invitation of the Honorable Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Army, Doctor A. W. Dent, President of Dillard University at New Orleans, toured the United States Zone of Germany from 19 - 21 July 1948, visiting Negro units in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Kitzingen. Dr. Dent was on a presidential mission to the International Public Health Conference, and visited Germany on his way to Geneva, Switzerland.

b. NAACP Representative

Upon the invitation of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was consultant to the United States Delegation at the United Nations general meeting in Paris, toured the United States Zone of Germany, visiting Negro troop installations in Frankfurt, Mannheim, Nürnberg, and Kitzingen. His tour lasted from 22 - 30 September 1948. (24)

c. Visit of Editor

Upon the invitation of the Secretary of the Army, Mr. P. L. Pratis, Executive Editor of the Pittsburg Courier, made a tour of the European Command, with particular interest in the Negro soldier.

d. Inspections

Routine inspections were made of all installations to which Negro personnel was assigned. The installations inspected by the Negro Troop Adviser were:

24th Transportation Truck Battalion, Edwards Area, Frankfurt.
27th Transportation Truck Battalion, Verdun Kaserne, Giessen.
28th Transportation Truck Battalion, Samuel J. Turley Barracks, Mannheim.
29th Transportation Truck Battalion, Henry Kaserne, Munich.
122d Transportation Truck Battalion, South Kaserne, Nürnberg.
547th Engineer Combat Battalion, Gelnhausen.
370th Infantry Battalion (Separate):
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Kitzingen.
Company "A," Stuttgart.
Company "B," Nürnberg.
Company "C," Munich.
371st Infantry Battalion (Separate), Kitzingen.
373d Infantry Battalion (Separate):
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Verdun Kaserne, Giessen.
Companies "A" and "C," Verdun Kaserne, Giessen.
Company "B," Darmstadt.
7730th Special Service Company, Henry Kaserne, Munich.

All installations were found satisfactory with the exception of the 122d Transportation Truck Battalion in Nürnberg. This organization was given a new battalion commander, and improvements were later noted. The outstanding installation of Negro personnel for the period covered was the Henry Kaserne, Munich, commanded by Col. Virgil L. Cordero. This installation made the greatest contribution towards the building of morale through the constant interest and close supervision of its commanding officer of all matters affecting his troops.

27. Awards to Negro Soldiers

Under the direction of Lt. Gen. Clarence A. Huebner, publicity was given the Negro Transportation Corps units participating in the airlift. Eleven men were awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon for their work in this project. The units involved were the 70th, 84th, 68th, and 76th Transportation Truck Companies.

28. Negro Departures from the Command

The Office of the Negro Troop Adviser reported that the following number of Negro enlisted men had departed the European Command for reassignment or separation from the service: July, 260; August, 253; September, 477; October, 424; November, 384; December, 415. It was determined that men returning to the United States were willing to reenlist providing they could first go home on completion of a minimum tour of overseas service. The rate of reenlistments among these men was 88 percent. Of the Negro soldiers who left EUCOM, a percentage were discharged for reasons of ineptness or unfitness for service. In September, 29 fell into this category, 25 in October, 44 in November, and 11 in December. The number of discharges for ineptness was constantly reduced as more efficient personnel replaced the discharges. By the end of the period, EUCOM was almost entirely rid of inefficient or inept Negro personnel.

29. Strength

Strength of Negro enlisted personnel in EUCOM by the end of the period totaled 11,033, with Negro enlisted personnel assigned to the following arms

and services with the percentages as shown below:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Infantry	2,659	23.6
Engineers	960	8.5
Ordnance	661	5.9
Military Police	352	3.1
Transportation Corps	4,905	43.6
Miscellaneous - including 2 Training Center Detachments, 1 Special Service Company, 1 Supply Company, and Operating Reserve	1,496	13.3

The remaining 2 percent of Negro strength was absorbed by 226 Negro officers currently assigned to EUCCM in the following grades:

Lieutenant Colonel	2
Major	4
Captain	55
First Lieutenant	136
Second Lieutenant	17
Chief Warrant Officer	3
Warrant Officer Junior Grade	9

30. Assignment of Negro Enlisted Replacements

In October, the Director, OPOT Division, furnished Personnel and Administration a directive on relative priority of assignments of Negro enlisted replacements received from the United States. Although specific types of specialists were needed within certain Negro units of the Command, information concerning established priorities for assignment of such personnel was available only to P&A Headquarters. The Commanding officer, 7871st EUCCM Training and Education Group, Kitzingen, was accordingly directed that upon completion of basic training all enlisted replacements would be reported to the Personnel and Administration Division for appropriate assignment instructions.

(25)

31. Negro Occupational Troop Basis

In late November the abolition of the Negro overstrength in those units included in priority "D" and the trucks units included in priority "C" of the Negro priority list was approved. This amounted to 308 Negro spaces which were to be utilized as follows: to form the 93d Engineer Bridge Platoon (Negro), for assignment to the Constabulary; to convert, subject to approval of the Department of the Army, three headquarters and headquarters detachments and transportation truck battalions from white to negro personnel; to provide additional spaces for the 7871st Education and Training Group at Kitzingen, including 100 spaces for the Educational Instructor Group. (26)

32. Report on Tour of Command by Negro Editors

Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, the Negro Troop Adviser, made the following report for the Secretary, General Staff on a tour of the Command made the previous quarter by Negro newspaper editors: (27)

The value of a tour of representatives of the press of our Negro minority in the United States lies not primarily in its value to the Army, but as a means of acquainting the Negro Community with a true picture of Negro Troop utilization and general treatment. The Negro press is in constant receipt of letters from soldiers and the families of soldiers who feel that injustices are being done. The seven editors and publishers were generally representative of Negro press leadership, and their constant reference to the absence of Negro personnel in EUCOM installations is an echo of thought in the Negro Community. The elimination of racial segregation is a platform of Negro public policy, and we may expect to see increased activity in this sphere as education and social awareness increase in the Negro Community. The criticisms in the Editors and Publishers' report are extensions of this sort.

From conversation with this group, it is my considered opinion that they were in agreement that within the limits of Department of the Army policy, the European Command was making the fullest utilization of its Negro manpower, and further that a realistic approach to the training of the large numbers of educationally disadvantaged men was shown by the Kitzingen Training Center.

33. Serious Incidents Rate

In September 1948 the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, instructed that the following letter of appreciation be distributed to all commanders directly under EUCOM Headquarters, regarding the serious incidents rate among Negro troops:
(28)

The Commander in Chief desires to express his appreciation to all commanders, officers, and enlisted men in the European Command whose untiring efforts and leadership have resulted in the remarkable reduction in the serious incident rate for Negro troops.

From an all-time high of 3.36 per thousand troops for the month of January 1948, the serious incidents rate for Negro troops has dropped to an all-time low of .79 per thousand troops during the month of August 1948. This is an achievement of which the entire Command is justly proud and which was obtained only by diligent application to the problem by all commanders concerned, with the wholehearted cooperation of officers and enlisted men.

The reduction in the serious incident rate for Negro troops is a clearcut example of the progress which is possible when everyone puts his shoulder to the wheel in a concentrated effort to overcome a difficult problem. It is a challenge to the Command to continue the effort with even greater determination to improve discipline and maintain standards of soldierly conduct.

a. Ratio of Serious Incidents

For the last four months of 1948 the rate of serious incidents per thousand in the case of white and Negro troops was as follows:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Jul	0.93	0.99
Aug	1.07	0.79
Sep	0.81	1.26
Oct	0.76	1.74
Nov	0.71	0.51
Dec	0.66	1.63

b. Venereal Disease Rate

The venereal disease rate per thousand per annum for both white and Negro troops for the same period was as follows:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Jul	129	269
Aug	141	235
Sep	111	221
Oct	100	207
Nov	108	171
Dec	110	203

Office of the Senior U.S. Naval Liaison
 (29)
Officer, Headquarters, EUCOM

34. Personnel

During the period 1 July - 31 December 1948, the Office of the Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer to the European Command consisted of the following key personnel: Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Capt. Noble W. Abrahams, U.S. Navy, assisted by three naval enlisted personnel; Assistant Intelligence

Officer (Naval Technical Unit, Germany), Lt. Cmdr. Sidney F. Tyler, USNR, assisted by Chief Yeoman Charles W. Mitcher, U.S. Navy (Paper Clip Project); and OIC Navy Medical Section (Navy Technical Unit, Germany), Cmdr Harry J. Alvis, MC, U.S. Navy, assisted by various German Scientists, translators, interpreters, and typists.

35. Changes in Administration

Early in September 1948 Commander Tyler was given special duty handling a highly classified Intelligence project and set up an office in the Command Building in Frankfurt, separate from that of the Senior Naval Liaison Officer in Heidelberg. At this time his staff was augmented by the addition of Lt. V. L. Rychly, USNR, and Mr. H. S. Bennett, civilian, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Navy Department, who reported on 7 September 1948. Special transportation arrangements were made for Commander Tyler's office, which later moved to Oberursal, just outside of Frankfurt. On 6 October 1948 Lieutenant Commander Andronik, USN, joined Commander Tyler's staff, to assist in the special project for which it had been set up, and ten days later, Chief Yeoman W. A. Mitchum was added to the staff of the Technical Unit in Frankfurt. Other officers who were assigned at this time to Commander Tyler's office for the special project were: Lt. Cmdr. J. D. H. Kane, USNR; Lt. Cmdr. John G. Lyman, USNR; Lt. Cmdr. John T. Ziegfeld, USNR; and Lt. Cmdr. Henry T. Hardenburg, USNR. Until late June, the Technical Section (Medical) USN was under the direction of Cmdr Harry J. Alvis, MC, USN. In the later part of June 1948 Commander Alvis returned to the United States, and unfinished

projects of the section were carried on under the administrative supervision of the Liaison Officer, Captain Abrahams.

36. Establishment of New Office

On 5 October 1948 the Office of the Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer established a Navy Office at Rhein-Main Air Base, Frankfurt, in accordance with instructions from the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany. Chief Yeoman C. W. Hitcher, was placed in supervision. The purpose of the office was to handle the large volume of Navy traffic passing through Rhein-Main, furnish transportation, and supervise handling of freight and baggage.

37. Naval Participation in Operation VITLES

a. VR - 6 and VR - 8 Squadrons

On 29 October 1948, two Navy squadrons, VR - 6, and VR - 8, were attached to the Commanding General, United States Air Forces, Europe, for temporary duty in connection with Operation VITLES. The two squadrons operated twenty-four Navy C - 54's and were made up of approximately one hundred eighty officers and six hundred fifty enlisted men. Cndr. C. C. Howerton, USN, commanded the VR - 6 Squadron, and Cndr. J. O. Vosseller, USN, the VR - 8. Naval personnel was billeted and messed in Army barracks, in the Betts Area, Frankfurt.

b. Accidents

At the end of the period, the Naval squadrons had suffered two landing crashes, one in November at Tempelhof Air Base, Berlin, in which no fatal

casualties were incurred and the other, on 11 December 1948, in Königstein, on a return flight to Rhein-main. The latter crash resulted in the death of the Flight Chief, Harry A. Orites, Jr., AD3, USN.

38. Technical Section (Medical) USN

a. Mission

During the period in which Commander Alvis headed the Technical Section (Medical), U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, this office was responsible for various kinds of medical intelligence duties and the procurement, compilation, and translation of voluminous scientific manuscripts in the fields of military medicine, submarine medicine, surgery, Geo-medicine, and General medicine, from German text into English.

b. Progress

With the departure of Commander Alvis, the various medical intelligence duties were retarded. The procurement and compilation of all scientific manuscripts had been completed by this date, and the translation of the various projects continued under the administrative supervision of Captain Abrahams. The editing of these translations was completed by Commander Alvis in the United States. By the end of the period, most of the projects had been completed and forwarded to the United States.

39. Status of Remaining Projects

The only currently incomplete translation project was the monograph on Meullary Railing, by Prof. Dr. med. G. Kuentscher, Schleswig. This project

consisted of approximately four hundred and fifty single-spaced typewritten pages with about three hundred illustrations. All preliminary translations were completed and Commander Alvis was engaged in editing it at the end of the period. No final answer had been received by 1 January 1949 on the Comments and Suggestions to the Atlas of Epidemiology which were forwarded to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy on 4 November 1948 by Captain Abrahams. It was learned unofficially that the continuation of the work of the German group in Heidelberg was desired by the Medical Intelligence Officers of the Navy as well as the Army. At the end of the period, this German group consisted of: a Medical Adviser and Scientific Editor, Dr. Ludwig Bachmann; an Office Manager and German Section Chief, Heinz Doerrfuss; two scientific translators, Fr. von Rauchhaupt and Ilse Dornauer; two clerk typists, Ulrich Birke and Klaus Heinkel; a special draftsman, Erich Koch; and an interpreter and chauffeur for the U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Karl Heinz Geyer. A written request to serve as authorization and justification for the further operation of this group had been made, and its approval was necessary to obtain funds for the forthcoming German Fiscal Year 1950, beginning 1 April 1949.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM POLAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. Ltr, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 13 Jul 48, sub: Responsibility and Functions of the U.S. Political Adviser, AG 322 - 011, SGS AGO.
3. Ltr, EUCOM POLAD to ACD Attn: Col Bidale, 26 Jul 48, sub: Handling of Routine Correspondence, sgd William Bruce Lockling, Frankfurt Pol Off.
4. Ltrs, EUCOM POLAD to All Consulates, 5 Aug 48, sub: USPOLAD Taking over Consulates and Commercial Representatives in U.S. Zones; EUCOM POLAD to ACD Attn: Col Bidale, 2 Aug 48, sub: handling of Routine Correspondence, sgd William Bruce Lockling.
5. EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, incl 46.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. EUCOM Off of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based on these documents unless otherwise indicated.
11. Ltr, EUCOM OTvlbd to OMGUS, EUCOM, 8 Aug 48, sub: Jewish Refugees and Displaced Persons, sgd Chenard, SGS 383.7/1, Vol I, 1 Jan 48.
12. EUCOM Off of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, CAD, Interim Rpt of Adviser on Jewish Affairs to Kenneth C. Royall, (SA), 28 Oct 48, sgd Dr. Wm. Haber.
13. Cable WX - 88272, DA Chf CAD to EUCOM, USAFE, OMGUS, 27 Aug 48, Copy in EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48.
14. Cable SX - 2626, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Munich and Berlin Mil Posts, 1 Sep 48. Copy in EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48.
15. Cable WX - 88272, DA Chf CAD to EUCOM, USAFE, OMGUS, 27 Aug 48.
16. Ibid.

17. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 27, par 23, 6 Jul 48; cable SX - 1411, CAD to State Dept through DA, 30 Jun 48. See EUCOM Hist Div Monograph, Displaced Persons, 1 Jul 47 - 30 Jun 48, this series (in preparation).
18. EUCOM Off of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, CAD, Interim Rpt of Adviser on Jewish Affairs, to Kenneth C. Royall, SA, 28 Oct 48, sgd Dr. Wm. Haber.
19. Cable WCL - 43905, DA to EUCOM, 29 Jul 48, sub: Problems of Negro Personnel. Copy in SGS file 291.2, Vol. I, 1 Jan - 31 Jul 48.
20. Interv with Lt Col Marcus H. Ray, Negro Troop Adviser, Heidelberg, 16 Nov 49.
21. Ibid.
22. EUCOM Off of Negro Troop Adviser Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
23. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 29, par 9, 20 Jul 48.
24. Ibid., No. 39, par 31, 28 Sep 48.
25. Ibid., No. 43, par 3, 26 Oct 48.
26. Ibid., No. 48, par 10, 30 Nov 48.
27. Ltr, EUCOM for SGS Staff Studies from Lt Col Marcus H. Ray, n.d., sub: Report on Tour of EUCOM by Negro Newspaper Editors. Copy in SGS file 291.2, Vol. II.
28. Ltr, EUCOM, 30 Sep 48, sub: Distribution of Letter of Appreciation, AG 3121. Copy in SGS file 291.2, Vol II.
29. EUCOM Off of Senior Naval Liaison Adviser Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 48; 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.

CHAPTER VI

Inspector General Division

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER VI

Inspector General Division

1. Location

On 13 July 1948, the Inspector General Division (IG), EUCOM Headquarters, which had been located in Frankfurt since December 1945, moved to Heidelberg, (1) Germany. During the early part of the six-month period under review, personnel were forced to commute from Frankfurt to Heidelberg because of the (2) critical housing shortage at the new headquarters site. By the end of December 1948, however, satisfactory billeting arrangements in or near Heidelberg had been made for all Division personnel.

2. Personnel

a. Key Personnel

Several major changes took place within the Division during the period. Major General Vernon Evans, who had been assigned as Inspector (3) General on 22 June 1948, was relieved of this assignment on 28 August and

reassigned as Chief, U.S. Military Mission to Iran. He was succeeded by
(4)
Colonel Herman O. Lane, the Deputy Inspector General, on 31 August.

Between 31 August and 22 November there was no Deputy Inspector General
as such, although Col. Leslie E. Babcock, Chief, Inspections Branch,
acted in the capacity of Deputy Inspector General in addition to his
(5)
normal duties. On 22 November, Colonel Babcock was appointed Deputy
(6)
Inspector General.

b. Other Personnel Matters

It had been anticipated during the second quarter of 1948 that
the Division would lose 80 percent of its clerical staff as a result of
(7)
the move to Heidelberg and that replacements would be difficult to find.
Although the losses were as large as anticipated, qualified replacements
were found, and by the end of September only two clerical positions had not
been filled. Forecasts of probable changes in officer personnel during the
coming year indicated that there would be a turnover of eight officers,
starting in May and continuing through December. It was also expected that
forty-eight of the seventy officers detailed to the Inspector General
(8)
Department throughout the Command would be lost through rotation.

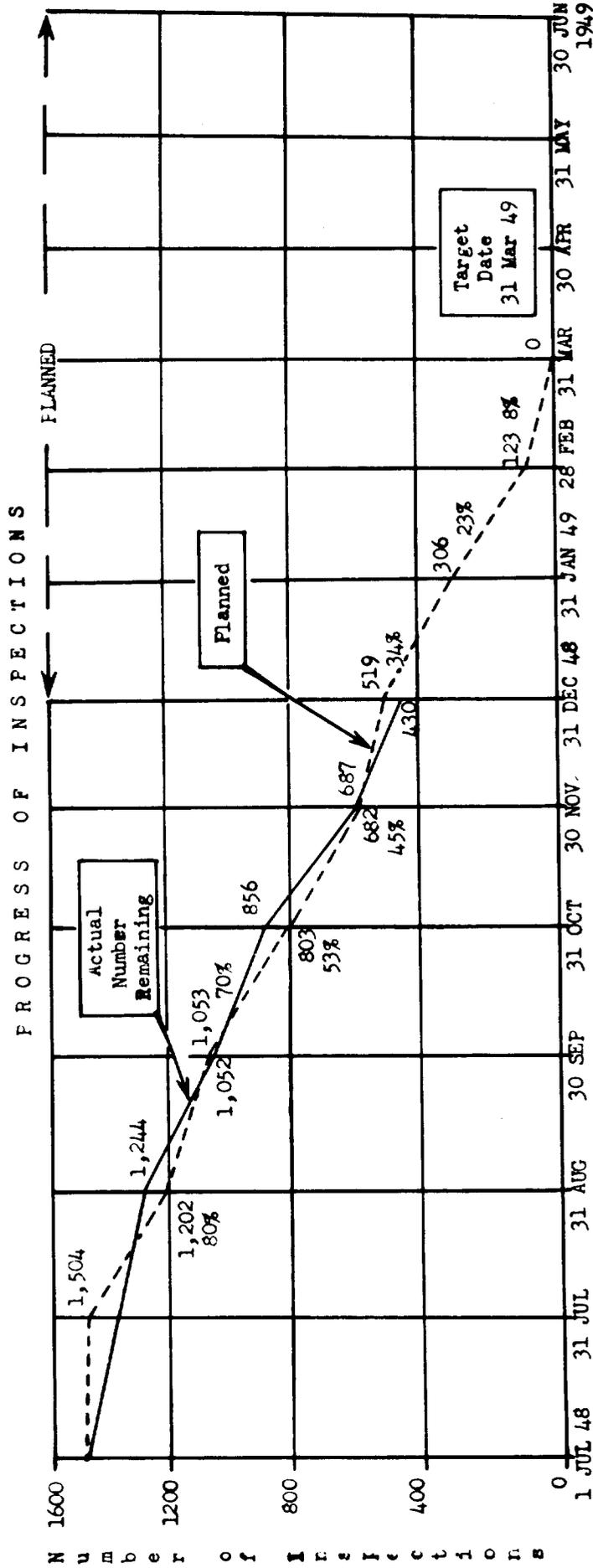
3. Inspections

One hundred and eleven inspections were completed between 1 July and 31
December 1948. In addition to routine annual inspections, reinspections,
Special Fund Inspections, and the monthly inspection of the EUCOM Military
Prison, several special investigations were made. Among there were a securi-
ty inspection of OMGUS archives in Wiesbaden and Offenbach, an investigation
of the Stuttgart commissary, and an investigation of Landsberg Prison. An

ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

CHART II

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1948 TO 30 JUNE 1949, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED ON 31 DECEMBER 1948.



Comment: THE FORECAST HAS BEEN ADJUSTED OVER THE 31 OCTOBER 1948 REPORT TO CONFORM WITH MAJOR REARRANGEMENTS OF SCHEDULES APPROVED BY THE IG AND AFFECTING THE 1st INFANTRY DIVISION, FRANKFURT MILITARY ICST, AND USFA.

Source: EUCCOM DC in C's Monthly Report, 31 Dec 48, p.47.

investigation was also made to determine responsibility for pilferage or loss of cargo en route to the European Command. The Inspections Branch (9) initiated, received, and took action on 770 papers. Annual General Inspections scheduled to be conducted during the period were completed according to schedule. (See chart 2).

4. Investigations

Twenty-six investigations were conducted by the Investigations Branch (10) during the six-month period. The following matters were investigated:

- Paris Area Post Exchange
- Stuttgart Post Sales Commissary
- Alleged racial tension in Kitzingen area
- Alleged disrespectful attitude of officer toward dependent
- Allegations concerning irregularities in the issuance of EUCOM Exchange System ration cards to authorized businessmen in the U.S. Zone of Germany
- Complaint made against an investigating officer
- Allegations made against an officer of an MP Service Battalion
- Allegations of a German national regarding the death of his son
- Allegations made by a civilian attorney concerning an investigation of certain post exchange personnel
- Irregularities in the Frankfurt Post Exchange
- Alleged irregularities incident to the operation and administration of two Criminal Investigation Detachments
- Alleged mishandling of a coin collection
- Alleged irregularities within an MP service group
- Certain conditions alleged to exist in billets of Nurnberg Military Post
- Irregularities of civilians--issuance of post exchange ration cards to businessmen visiting the U.S. Zone of Germany
- Further investigation regarding irregular issuance of post exchange ration cards
- Alleged misconduct of a female officer
- Complaint of a general prisoner tried by general court in TRUST
- Alleged irregularities concerning ownership and registration of certain privately-owned motor vehicles

Alleged incarceration and trial of a DA civilian caused
by a disturbance in Augsburg
Complaint registered against a field grade officer alleging
improper business transactions with a German national
Special investigation conducted by Colonel Little
Complaint made by a DA civilian to the Secretary of the Army
Complaint of a field grade officer concerning disapproval
of his request for extension of tour of active duty
Alleged illegal marriage of a company grade officer formerly
stationed in Austria.

5. Complaints

a. Number and Types

During the period, the Executive Office of the IG Division took over the active handling of complaints which required action at the EUCOM level. A total of 215 complaints of this nature was received by the Division during the six months, 40 of which were found to be justified (21 percent). Total complaints on all levels in the Command during the six-month period numbered 1,825, of which 618, or 33.9 percent were found to be justified. The majority of complaints requiring remedial action fell into the following categories: assignments and transfers, conduct of superiors, pay and allotments, supply and services, quarters, recreation and morale, and duty conditions. Other complaints concerned messes and commissaries, courts-martial (11) and boards, loss of property, post exchanges, and VD policy.

b. Trends and Developments

A large number of complaints on housing and quarters was received and justified during the first half of the period. Twenty of the thirty justified complaints came from the Air Force and Wiesbaden Post and were caused by the critical housing shortages in the Wiesbaden area resulting from an increase in USAFE personnel. This condition was corrected when the Air

Table 6--Complaints Requiring Remedial Action by Types

Number per month for quarter ending	30 Sep	31 Dec
Totals	83.6	122.3
Assignments, transfers, etc.	25.7	26.3
Conduct of superiors	4.0	19.3
Pay and allotments	6.7	13.3
Supply and services.	8.3	11.0
Duty conditions.	5.3	10.3
Miscellaneous.	3.0	10.3
Recreation and morale.	5.7	8.0
Messes and commissaries.	3.7	6.7
Courts-martial and boards.	3.7	5.7
Quarters	10.0	5.7
Loss of property	2.7	3.7
Post exchange.	4.7	1.7
VD policy.	0.3	0.3

Force discontinued concurrent shipment of dependents with their sponsors until housing became available. The high incidence of justified complaints under assignments, transfers, and promotions during the six months stemmed largely from misstatements made in recruitment in the Zone of the Interior and from assignments not in line with MOS's. (See Table 6 for numbers of complaints requiring remedial action from 1 July to 31 December.) It was observed during the second half of the period that many complainants had failed to consult officers of their own units regarding the problems presented. The Inspector General believed that fully 50 percent of the justified complaints received could have been prevented by proper administration at company or battalion level. It was also learned that 37 percent of all complaints had not been brought to the attention of unit commanders. (12) The only other significant trend in the last half of the period was the increase in complaints regarding conduct of superiors. These complaints had risen from 4 percent for the first three months to 19.3 percent for the last three. Failure of unit commanders to process marriage applications expeditiously caused this sharp increase. (13)

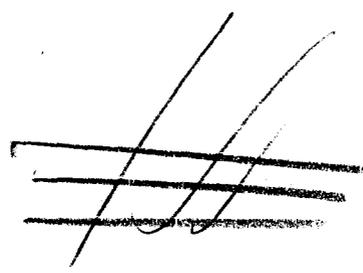
FOOTNOTES

1. TWX SC 25574 Hq EUCOM to CG, FMP, 3 Jul 48.
2. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 1.
3. EUCOM GO 60, 25 Jun 48.
4. EUCOM GO 83, 31 Aug 48.
5. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 3.
6. EUCOM IGD Adm O 8, 22 Nov 48.
7. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p. 1.
8. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 2.
9. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 7; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 5.
10. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 7-8; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 5-6.
11. EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 30 Sep 48, p. 65; 31 Dec 48, p. 48.
12. EUCOM IG Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 4.
13. EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 31 Dec 48, p. 48.

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CHAPTER VII

Public Information Division



CHAPTER VII

(1)

Public Information Division

1. Organizational Changes

There were several organizational and other changes, in part resulting from the movement of the Division from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, during the period 1 July to 31 December 1948. To service the large corps of press representatives remaining in Frankfurt, Public Information Division (PID) (Rear) was set up in Frankfurt and its offices consolidated in the Frankfurt Press Center. Two new sections, the Pictorial Section and the Home-town Section, were established. The Radio Section built its own recording studio to replace a make-shift arrangement with American Forces Network (AFN) whereby studios were borrowed from AFN at the convenience of the latter organization.

2. Location

Early in August 1948, the Public Information Division moved from its temporary quarters in the EUCOM Annex building to the new Headquarters location in Heidelberg, Germany. The teletype center was not transferred with the Division because of the lack of alternate equipment and circuits to reestablish the network in Heidelberg. A later study showed that alternate equipment and circuits had become available, and the Chief of the Communications Section recommended that the transfer be effected, as the increased work-load in the Frankfurt Communications Section, caused by addition of the Heidelberg circuit, impaired efficiency of operations. In November the Chief, PID, decided to transfer the teletype switch to Heidelberg, and commercial agencies were requested to submit applications to the Deutsche Post for leased lines between their offices and the PID switch in Heidelberg. The agencies, however, objected to the installation fee of approximately 3,000 deutsche marks, and after discussion, the PID switch was allowed to remain in Frankfurt pending further investigation of the matter.

3. Communications Section and Radio Section

Following the move to Heidelberg, plans were made to build a recording studio for the Radio Section, which had previously utilized AFN facilities. The Communications Officer was required to render technical assistance to the Radio Section in designing, procuring equipment for, and establishing the studio. Construction work on the studio was completed by October.

a. Equipment

After completion of the studio, procurement of equipment and supplies became the foremost problem, and considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining authority for procurement. However, approval of an appropriation for studio equipment, to include two German tape recorders costing 30,000 DM, was eventually granted by EUCOM Headquarters. When authority had been granted, the Signal Division approved procurement of the tape recorders. Disc recorders with necessary amplifiers, microphones, etc., had already been installed. The necessity for tape recorders arose from the fact that the discs deteriorated in quality each time they were played back, and that duplicate copies could not be produced with disc recorders alone.

b. AFN Facilities

The Radio Section used the AFN studios for broadcasts until about 20 December 1948. Since this involved use of the AFN supply of discs, personnel, and other facilities, a working arrangement was made with AFN to utilize its studios and staff at the times most convenient to AFN. The Radio Section also used AFN technicians to transcribe its programs from tape recorders to aluminum-base discs, which frequently involved a delay of seven to ten days because of the pressure of work at AFN. The establishment of PID's own studio eliminated this delay. By early 1949 the section expected to have its own announcer.

c. Shortage of Discs

Because of the shortage of aluminum-base discs, the Radio Section initiated a policy of carrying two recordings, instead of one, on each disc.

It also arranged with radio stations in the United States to forward discs after broadcast to the next designated station. The section expected an appropriation for aluminum discs and other essential equipment in 1949.

d. New Programs

New programs were developed to meet the demands of the American public, and interest in programs concerning the work of the occupation forces in Germany increased in the last six months of 1948. Subjects of particular interest were German Youth Activities, the work of Amerika Haus, group discussions of such current news stories as Operation VITTTLES and the Ludwigshafen disaster, and stories with a home-town angle describing the work of occupation personnel. After a survey of the types of radio programs which met the best reception from the public, the Radio Section formulated a policy of producing discs with an interview-type show on one side, and a dramatic show on the other. By 31 December 1948, fifty-seven radio stations were utilizing PID Radio Section transcriptions.

4. Establishment of New Sections

In accordance with Office Memorandum No. 18, dated 13 October 1948, two sections, the Pictorial and the Home-town Sections, were established. Although the two sections were combined for purposes of administration, their functions differed markedly.

5. Pictorial Section

The Pictorial Section initiated and supervised motion picture and photographic coverage of newsworthy events, particularly on a EUCOM Headquarters level. It co-ordinated with, and provided release channels for,

certain agencies and organizations, where pictorial coverage was involved (OMGUS, BICO, JEIA). It made Army Pictorial Service (APS) facilities available to American PIOs of these respective organizations, and maintained liaison with military posts to co-ordinate pictorial coverage of events on post and Command level.

a. News Photos from Berlin

When the Pictorial Section began operations, it was found that considerable delay occurred between the processing of pictures in various areas of the European Command and their receipt in Frankfurt for release to the American and Allied press. This was particularly true of photographs made in Berlin, at that time a vital news area. Accordingly, arrangements were made for processing pictures taken in Berlin at the Berlin Press center, and for transmitting them to Frankfurt via the daily press pouch. Except for the Information Service Division, OMGUS, and German publications, no release was made in Berlin. Instead, PID (Rear) made the release to American press representatives in Frankfurt, thus saving time and providing a wider circulation of Berlin material among the more numerous press representatives in Frankfurt. Transmission time between Berlin and Frankfurt was thus cut to about twelve hours. On arrival, the pictures were released to the press in Frankfurt, and radio-telephotoed to the United States.

b. Other Areas

Communications from the southern part of the Command were also slow, but due to lack of newsworthy events in that area during the period, signal messenger service channels continued to be employed.

c. New SOPs

New Standing Operating Procedures were drawn up and distributed to all field PIOs, and a separate SOP was initiated for the use of the Public Information Division, EUCOM, effective in early December.

d. Coverage

Routine coverage continued to deal with such subjects as the arrival of VIPs (Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, ECA Administrators Paul G. Hoffman and W. S. Harriman) and the activities of the Commander in Chief and Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM. In addition, this section initiated and supervised motion picture and photographic coverage on ten different pictorial features during the period, including a motion picture record of GYA activities.

6. Home-Town Section

a. Reactivation of the Section

On reactivation of the Home-town Section (which had operated during the war until November 1945), Public Information Letter No. 7 was sent out to the various military posts and tactical units setting forth the basic principles of home-town operations. It was requested that reports on home-town releases be submitted to the Section twice monthly, to show the total number of releases made by the units and the publications receiving them.

b. Policy

Since the PIOs of the various military posts made their own home-town releases, it was felt that the PID Home-town Section should exercise

supervisory control, making releases only when posts could not handle the load, or when events occurred on higher than post level. By terms of an arrangement between Public Information Officers of the posts and the Chief of the Home-town Section, PID released material originating with EUCOM Headquarters while the posts took care of their own home-town releases.

7. Efforts to Reduce Press Releases

A copy of comments on "Trivial and Duplicating Press Releases," contained in a Department of the Army bulletin, was incorporated in Public Information Letter No. 8, with additional comments of the EUCOM PID, for distribution to all units in the Command.

8. Designation of PID (Rear)

During the last quarter of 1948, the Public Information Division offices in Frankfurt, located in the Park Hotel and Headquarters Building, were consolidated in the Park Hotel to afford more direct liaison with correspondents. Because of this move, and the transfer of PID personnel in Frankfurt from the administrative jurisdiction of the Heidelberg Military Post to that of the Frankfurt Military Post, the Frankfurt echelon was officially designated PID EUCOM (Rear) on 15 December 1948. The unit engaged in such public information activities as Operations, Accreditations, Information Room, Communications, and Administration.

9. Information Room. PID (Rear)

During the last six months of 1948, the Information Room established an all-time record in each of its principal phases of activities, namely; the

distribution of news releases providing spot news and other information to correspondents, and the forwarding of photographs to newspapers and correspondents. This increased work load in the Information Room is indicated by the following tabulation:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Jul-Sep 48</u>	<u>Oct-Dec 48</u>
Heidelberg EUCOM releases	475	232
Bipartite releases	223	270
JEIA releases	158	172
Teletype releases	2,622	3,834
Incoming service messages by teletype	225	1,948
Bulletin board releases and notices to correspondents	564	608
Sets of photographs (representing pictures from EUCOM PIOs, USAFE, and governmental agencies)	460	1,622
Photographs forwarded to home-town newspapers	-	113

10. Special Projects Section

The Special Projects Section, PID, facilitated travel in the European Command for a number of prominent visitors, including Dr. Wilford O. H. Garman and Dr. O'Dell, of the American Council of Churches; Mr. Saenger, of Harrap Publishing Co., Ltd., London; and Mr. Ronald Kinnoch, of the Twentieth Century Fox Film Company. The Chief of Section escorted the Honorable Wingate Lucas, Congressman, on a tour of the city of Heidelberg.

a. Coverage of Berlin Air Lift

Throughout the period the big continuing story of the occupation was the Berlin air lift. PID EUCOM gave special attention to the coverage of all news pertaining to this operation, with emphasis on its aspects as a

unified effort of the three armed services of the Allied occupation powers, and of the German people. The Special Projects Section also prepared a chronological index of news items concerning the air lift, which appeared in the Stars and Stripes, for the use of correspondents.

b. Liaison

The section prepared analyses of monthly press conferences held by General Clay, supervised production of newsreel movies of GYA activities in Heidelberg, represented the Public Information Division at an International Refugee Organization (IRO) conference, assisted the Twentieth Century Fox production crew in producing the film "I was a Male Warbride," prepared a special study on the effect of the elimination of the 25 percent differential on civilian employee relations, and attended Civilian Council meetings in connection with this matter.

11. Operations Section

This section, operating under the supervision of Lt. Col. N. E. Sprowl, Chief, Operations Branch, PID EUCOM, at Heidelberg, maintained close liaison with the working press. Among the services provided by the Operations Section during the period were arrangements for press conferences, escort service for VIP's, and photo services for certain agencies.

a. Press Conferences

Conferences arranged during the period by the section included General Clay's regular monthly conference and special press conferences with James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense; Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army; Senator Robert Taft, (Rep. Ohio); N. H. Collison, ECA Administrator for

Western Germany; Ugo Carusi, Chairman of the new Displaced Persons Committee; Marshall Vance, U.S. Consul General, Frankfurt; Dr. Schreiber, former General in the German army; A. E. Squadrilli, United States DP Commissioner, Europe; and Ely Culbertson.

b. VIP Escorts

Escort service was provided during the period for Walter Lippmann, of the New York Herald Tribune; Alicia Patterson Guggenheim, newspaper publisher; Dorothy Thackery, publisher of the New York Post Bronx Home News; Henry C. Haskell, of the Kansas City Star; and Lloyd Stratton, Corporate Secretary of Associated Press. At request of the news- men special activities were arranged by the Operations Branch, including meetings with German political figures, a visit to Radio Frankfurt and the Frankfurter Rundschau, and tours of the Frankfurt shopping area for a view of products currently available to German consumers.

c. Photo Service

Arrangements were made with Army Pictorial Service at Frankfurt and Hanau for photographic coverage of events during the last half of 1948. Some were routine assignments in connection with stories; others were made at the request of General Clay's office, the OMGUS PIO office in Frankfurt, the European Economic Administration (ECA), PIOs, and other agencies and individuals.

12. News Section Branch

a. Changes in Policy

Several policy changes became effective during the period. The

most important concerned the listing and handling of news regarding American citizens in the European Command who were taken into custody by nationals of a foreign power. Under the new policy, such news was to be handled in the same manner as news of normal casualties. The next-of-kin would be notified from Washington and names would not be released for publication until forty-eight hours had elapsed. In cases where next-of-kin resided in the European Command, the notification would be sent to the EUCOM address, and the forty-eight hour rule would be waived. The previous policy had been to release names of the individuals being detained as soon as they were available. The change resulted from instances in which news that Americans had been detained first reached their families in the United States through the newspapers rather than through Army authorities.

b. Protests over Ilse Koch Story

PID received protests from all news media when the press learned on 16 September 1948 that a life imprisonment sentence given to Ilse Koch by a War Crimes Court had been commuted to four years' imprisonment on 8 June 1948. The press protested the fact that no news of the commutation had been issued officially by PID or the Army at the time. The statement of the Chief, PID, to the press, that this was due to a "slip-up in our procedures" was not accepted at face value, and the Army was criticized for "covering up the news." According to the Chief, PID, that Division had not been informed of the commutation of sentence.

c. Press Releases

Efforts were continued during the last three months of 1948 to

stimulate news interest in various phases of the American occupation. The news section issued more than 220 general releases to the press during this period and 100 releases to Stars and Stripes and American Forces Network in addition to information announcements, bulletin board releases, and informational replies to queries from accredited correspondents.

d. Direct Release to Stars and Stripes

The system of direct release to the Stars and Stripes representative, which was started in the period under review, was designed to enable the Stars and Stripes to receive news which was of interest to it, but not to other news media, since it chiefly concerned the European Command.

13. Accreditation Branch

a. Increase in Number of Correspondents

More correspondents were accredited during the third and fourth quarters of 1948 than had been accredited to the command since the end of the war. Some of the factors responsible for this increase were the blockade of Berlin and widespread news interest in the air lift operations, the development of occupation policy in connection with establishment of the Western German Government, and conferences in other parts of Europe which gave visiting correspondents an opportunity to visit the zone before returning to the United States. Among such conferences were those of the International Council of Christian Churches at Amsterdam and the United Nations General Assembly at Paris. The Air Force also brought several groups of newspapermen to Europe and Germany to see the air lift and to

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cover the establishment of the 3d Air Division. Although there was an increase in accreditations during the period, a proportionate increase of applicants were refused entry for lack of proper or adequate credentials.

b. Changes in Policy

At the direction of the Chief, Public Information, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, two modifications in accreditation policy were instituted. In connection with security clearances, correspondents in the Command who had not completed the requisite questionnaires were compelled to do so to maintain their status, and any Americans accepted for accreditation from the Continent also had to execute these forms. The other policy change directed that all prospective entrants sponsored by religious publications must be cleared by the Office of Chief of Chaplains, Washington.

c. NME Card

In the middle of December, PID Washington announced that new and uniform accreditation regulations had been agreed upon by the Army, Navy, and Air Force for United States correspondents serving in areas under military jurisdiction outside the United States. The new program required that applications for accreditation be sent to the Director, Office of Public Information, National Military Establishment (NME), Washington, D.C. The card issued was to be recognized equally by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and was referred to as the NME card.

d. Accreditation

New regulations for accreditation of correspondents were issued at the end of the period. The lengthy personal history statement which

correspondents previously had been required to complete was replaced by a one-page form.

e. Travel Permits

The U.S. Element of the Combined Travel Board suggested late in December 1948 that Military Permit officers be authorized to issue Military Entry Permits to journalists on the spot, without reference to PID Headquarters in Germany. This change was found to be impracticable, however, because of the mechanics involved in putting it into effect, and the policy remained unchanged at the end of the period.

f. Special Activities

The conversion of Weekend Magazine from a nonappropriated fund agency publication to a private commercial enterprise resulted in assumption of responsibility by PID for sponsorship of its employees. PID also cleared a number of correspondents for visits to study the problem of the Negro soldier. Some press and photo agency correspondents nominally based on the Continent were also cleared on a stand-by basis to cover important events in Germany. In addition, PID cleared sixty-nine persons connected with the production of the Twentieth Century Fox film, "I was a Male Warbride," and a number of persons engaged in producing a two-reel documentary film for "March of Time," and undertook the task of arranging for necessary visas.

FOOTNOTES

1. Except as otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is based upon EUCOM PID Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48.
2. Information regarding these studies of the teletype system furnished by Capt J. M. Graham, Sig C, EUCOM PID, 16 Nov 48.
3. DA PID Ln Bul No. 176, 8 Nov 48.

CHAPTER VIII

Budget and Fiscal Division

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER VIII

Budget and Fiscal Division

1. Changes in Key Personnel

There were no changes in the mission or the organization of the Budget and Fiscal Division during the last half of 1948. The following six changes (1) in key personnel were made.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Chief as of 1 July 1948</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Date of change</u>
Chief, Budget and Fiscal Division	Col. J.J. Dubbelde, Jr.		
Deputy Chief, Budget and Fiscal Division	Col. W.C. Rutter	Lt. Col. W.H. Gurnee	13 Oct
Chief, Budget Branch	Lt. Col. W.H. Gurnee	Maj. W.F. Neugebauer	13 Oct
Chief, Fiscal Branch	Capt. C.H. Henry	Mr. C.J. Reiner	23 Dec
Chief, Fiscal Liquidating Branch	Mr. G.F. Fuhrman	Maj. R.E. Mitchell	23 Dec
Chief, Accounts, Re- cords and Reports Branch	Maj. H.L. Oldenburg	Maj. R.E. Mitchell	28 Oct
Chief, Administrative Section	Capt. F.J. Byron	Capt. C.H. Henry	23 Dec

2. Fiscal Branch

a. Change in Funding Projects

On 1 July 1948 funding projects under the Nonoccupation Cost German Budget were subdivided into greater detail so that closer control and more accurate accounting could be exercised over expenditures. The Non-occupation Cost Budget of German funds was included in the appropriation "Government and Relief in Occupied Areas," and included expenditures for supplies and services for which the Germans would normally be responsible, but for which the U.S. Army assumed supervisory responsibility. The new coding system increased the number of projects from 7 to 14, not including Care and Maintenance of Displaced Persons, which for the first time was established as a separate appropriation. The new displaced persons appropriation was composed of twelve separate projects. The increase in the number of projects did not mean additional expenditures but simply a more complete and accurate subdivision of activities within the appropriations so that closer control over expenditures could be maintained. In addition, separate appropriation symbols and project classifications were established within Nonoccupation Costs Budget for both the U.S. and U.K. elements of the
(2)
Bipartite Control Office.

b. Expenditure of FY 1949 Appropriated Funds

Fiscal Year 1949 appropriated fund ceilings were not released to the European Command by the Department of the Army until late in July 1948, after the start of the new fiscal year. Until the ceiling was announced, EUCOM was authorized to allow services and commands to obligate funds for the

payment of the number of personnel then employed. Exceptions were allowed where seasonal work loads necessitated additional employees at that time. Obligations for other than personal services could be made at a rate corresponding to fiscal year 1948 obligations for the same period and for the same purposes or at a rate corresponding to budget estimates, whichever (3) was lower.

3. Fiscal Year 1949 Appropriated Funds

a. The Military Establishment

The funding program for Fiscal Year 1949 was established at \$58,749,034 as of 31 December 1948. The funding program by appropriation for the Military Establishment, FY 1949, as of 31 December is shown below:

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>
Total	\$ 58,749,034
Contingencies of the Army	2,187,997
Special Field Exercises Army	46,000
Finance Service Army	14,422,400
Quartermaster Service Army	23,104,627
Signal Service Army	2,150,064
Medical and Hospital Department Army	906,168
Engineer Service Army	9,314,763
Ordnance Service and Supplies Army	3,712,500
Chemical Service Army	48,630
Transportation Service Army	2,855,885

By the end of 1948, \$33,168,991 or approximately 56 percent of the annual ceiling had been allocated to utilizing agencies, and \$28,543,968 or approximately 48 percent had been obligated.

b. Cemeterial Expenses

The annual ceiling for expenditures by the American Graves Registration Command was set at \$11,095,500. By the end of December 1948, \$6,521,850 or 58.7 percent had been allocated to utilizing agencies. Obligation for the six month period totaled \$5,813,915 or 52.3 percent of the yearly program. The rate of obligation was expected to be slower (5) during the last six months of the fiscal year.

c. Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA)

The Department of the Army established a fiscal year ceiling of \$679,786,360 for use by Military Government in Germany. The greatest portion of this amount was used for the purchase and transportation of grain, food, agricultural supplies, fertilizers and petroleum products. However, only the portion of the GARIOA appropriation used for the pay and travel of military government employees was made available to the Command for obligation. The ceiling for this part of GARIOA was \$20,906,898 as of 31 (6) December 1948, \$9,885,481 of which had been obligated by that date.

4. German Funds

a. The Occupation Cost Budget

It was decided in the summer of 1948 to plan the German Fund Budgets to correspond with the German fiscal year, which ran from 1 April through 31 March. In order to start the Fiscal Year 1950 budget on this basis it was necessary to shorten Fiscal Year 1949 to nine months ending on 31 March 1949. Consequently the Occupation Cost Budget which had been approved by

General Clay in the amount of 1,264,250,000 DM in June 1948, was reduced by 25 percent to 948,187,500 DM. It was soon realized, however, that a straight 25 percent reduction was not practicable since in many cases the rate of obligation varied throughout the year due to such factors as seasonal work loads, reduced personnel strength toward the end of the year, and completed construction projects. Consequently each appropriation and project was examined and a reduction to 986,248,805 DM was decided upon. (7)

b. Nonoccupation Cost Budget

The Nonoccupation Cost Budget included funds necessary for providing the supplies, services, and facilities considered necessary to the accomplishment of the mission of EUCOM, OMGUS and their subordinate agencies. They are considered mandatory charges against the German economy, and were expenditures made for German responsibilities, primarily for the benefit of the German economy and the German people. The twelve month Fiscal Year 1949 budget was approved by General Clay at 365,544,793 DM. The following tabulation shows the approved Nonoccupation Cost Budget by appropriation and project for FY 1949. (8) The 25 percent reduction in the Nonoccupation Cost Budget due to the nine month fiscal year brought the approved program down to 274,158,596 DM. A re-examination of the projects where the straight reduction was not practicable resulted in changes which brought the nine month program to 298,506,130 DM at the end of the fiscal year. (9)

<u>Appropriation and project</u>	<u>Approved ceiling</u>
Total	DM 365,544,793
GARIOA (Total)	96,501,695 *
Care and pay of POW and disarmed enemy forces	282,000
Reparations program	40,000,000
Demilitarization program	2,800,000
Restitution program	7,498,150
German Youth Activities	4,169,545
Operation VITTLES	21,006,000
Landshut housing	266,000
Templehof Air Base	2,580,000
Travel of POW's	10,000,000
Indigenous Payroll Section	2,100,000
International Military Tribunals	3,000,000
RIAS (Rundfunk in American Sector Berlin)	2,800,000
Care and maintenance of displaced persons	247,043,098
Claims	22,000,000

5. Preparation for Fiscal Year 1950 German Budget Estimates

a. Fiscal Year 1950 German Budget Estimates

In November 1948, plans were made for the submission of German budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1950. On 3 December, a meeting was held of all Budget and Fiscal Officers in the European Command so that the new budget program could be explained and instructions regarding the preparation of budget estimates disseminated. (10)

b. The Nonoccupation Cost Budget Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1950

Four appropriations were used for budgeting Fiscal Year 1950 Non-occupation Cost German Funds. The first appropriation, Finance Service Army,

was used for paying foreign claims according to AR 29 - 90. Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, the second appropriation, was divided into twelve projects, the most important of which were for the pay, gratuities, care and maintenance of prisoners of war and displaced enemy forces; for the care and maintenance of civilian internment camps; the restitutions program; German Youth Activities; the Air Lift Task Force; German payroll sections and the International Military Tribunals. The third appropriation was used for the care and maintenance of displaced persons while the fourth was for operations of both the British and United States elements of the Bipartite Control Office and the Joint Export-Import Agency. (11)

6. Occupation Cost Accounting

a. Appointment of Committee on Occupation Cost Accounting

On 15 September 1948, Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., Budget and Fiscal Director, was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Accounting for Occupation Costs. In addition to the chairman, the committee was composed of representatives of the Director of Management Control, CINCEUR, the Finance Adviser, OMGUS, the Director of Logistics, EUCOM, and the Comptroller, Joint Export-Import Agency. The committee was responsible for planning and assigning the responsibilities for the compilation of comprehensive data on internal and external occupation costs and other costs entering into a settlement of charges and credits between the U.S. and the German Laender in the U.S. Zone and the Bizonal Economic Administration. (12)

b. Reporting Periods Established

On the basis of Department of the Army instructions, EUCOM and OMGUS agencies were notified to gather the necessary data for the compilation

of past and future occupation costs, both external and internal (occupation costs and nonoccupation costs). Reporting periods were established as follows:

8 May 45 - 30 June 1946
Fiscal Year 1947
Fiscal Year 1948
Each quarter of Fiscal Year 1949

Information for reporting periods through Fiscal Year 1948 was to be submitted to the Budget and Fiscal Division by 15 October 1948 and for all subsequent quarters within forty days after the close of the quarter. (13) The reports were divided into two parts: external occupation costs or dollar expenditures; and internal occupation costs or mark expenditures.

c. External Occupation Costs

These were considered to be the dollar costs incurred by the Department of the Army directly or indirectly by overseas or domestic commands in the discharge of Department of the Army responsibilities in occupied areas from V-E Day forward. Dollar occupation costs of the Department of the Air Forces were included in the following general categories of occupation costs:

- (1) Pay and allowances of military personnel
- (2) Pay and allowances of civilian personnel
- (3) Maintenance of military and civilian personnel
- (4) Maintenance of equipment
- (5) Civilian supplies and services
- (6) GARIOA incidental operating expenses
- (7) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants
- (8) Transportation
- (9) War crimes trials
- (10) Repatriation of occupied area nationals
- (11) Care of displaced persons
- (12) Zone of Interior support
- (13) Miscellaneous occupation costs
- (14) Other U.S. agency costs

d. Internal Occupation Costs

These were considered to be the mark expenditures made by occupation authorities for the procurement of supplies, facilities and services required for the maintenance of the occupation forces. Mark expenditures had to directly benefit the occupation forces to qualify as an occupation cost. Mark occupation costs excluded all mandatory expenditures, capital expenditures, the employers share of social insurance, contributions, and the wage taxes of German employees in the service of military government. In general these mandatory expenditures were considered nonoccupation costs and were reflected in the Monoccupation Cost German Budget. (14)

e. Dollar and Mark Occupation Costs

Reports compiled by the Budget and Fiscal Division showed the following dollar and mark expenditures as occupation costs: (15)

<u>Period</u>	<u>External occupation costs (dollar)</u>	<u>Internal occupation costs (marks)</u>
Total	\$ 4,612,040,617	DM 4,414,860,209
8 May 45 - 30 Jun 46	1,406,388,855	1,478,692,174
1 Jul 46 - 30 Jun 47	1,407,702,897	1,338,978,800
1 Jul 47 - 30 Jun 48	1,341,220,580	1,265,609,733
1 Jul 48 - 30 Sep 48	456,728,285	331,579,502

f. Other Expenditures

Other dollar expenditures, including deferred charge sales to the German economy and imports financed by the Economic Cooperation Administration, totaled \$134,519,827, bringing the total dollar expenditures to \$4,746,560,444 for the period 8 May 1945 through 30 September 1948.

Mandatory mark expenditures or those which were not creditable to the German state against reparations were reported as totaling 1,498,471,720 (16) DM, bringing the total deutsche mark expenses to 6,201,493,068 DM.

7. Civilian Personnel Study

The payment of civilian personnel was a large part of the expenditures in the European Command, so regular reports were made to determine the status of civilian employment and funds required for their payment. The following tabulation shows the percentage of dollar-paid civilians employed by each of the major agencies in the Command and the percentage of the payroll required. (17)

<u>Employing agency</u>	<u>Percentage of civilians employed by each agency*</u>	<u>Percentage of the total payroll</u>
EUCOM and USFA.	52.6	43.2
OMGUS	19.5	36.8
AGRC.	22.9	14.8
Air Forces.	5.0	5.2

* Includes U.S. civilians, Allied and Neutral civilians employed within the Command and in their own countries, and Austrian civilians.

8. Inspection and Surveys

a. Personnel Utilization

Two representatives of the Budget and Fiscal Division were assigned to teams making personnel utilization surveys of military posts. The purpose of the surveys conducted by Personnel and Administration Division was to determine the efficiency and economy with which personnel was employed in the Command.

b. Audits and Inspections

Audits and inspections of the Budget and Fiscal Offices of Headquarters, AGRC, Paris, France, and Stuttgart and Augsburg Military Posts were conducted during this period and were determined to be operating
(18)
in a satisfactory manner.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM GO No. 95, 4 Nov 48, sub: Announcement of Assignment; interv with Maj B. P. Barret, Ln Off, Bud and Fis Div.
2. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 2-7.
3. Ibid., pp. 8-9.
4. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div, Accts, Recds and Rpts Br, Report on Status of Allocations, FY 49 Appropriated Funds, 31 Dec 48.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 15, 28; interv with Mr. D. E. Boussie, Budget Analyst, Bud Br, 5 Oct 48.
8. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 29.
9. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 15, 29; interv with Mr. D. E. Boussie, Budget Analyst, Bud Br, 5 Oct 49.
10. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 10.
11. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 11-12.
12. EUCOM GO No. 86, 15 Sep 48.
13. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 19.
14. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 17.
15. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Appendix D.
16. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Appendices D, E, and F.
17. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 24.
18. EUCOM Bud and Fis Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 25.

CHAPTER IX

Chief, Historical Division

CLASSIFICATION: TO BE CANCELLED
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER IX

Chief, Historical Division

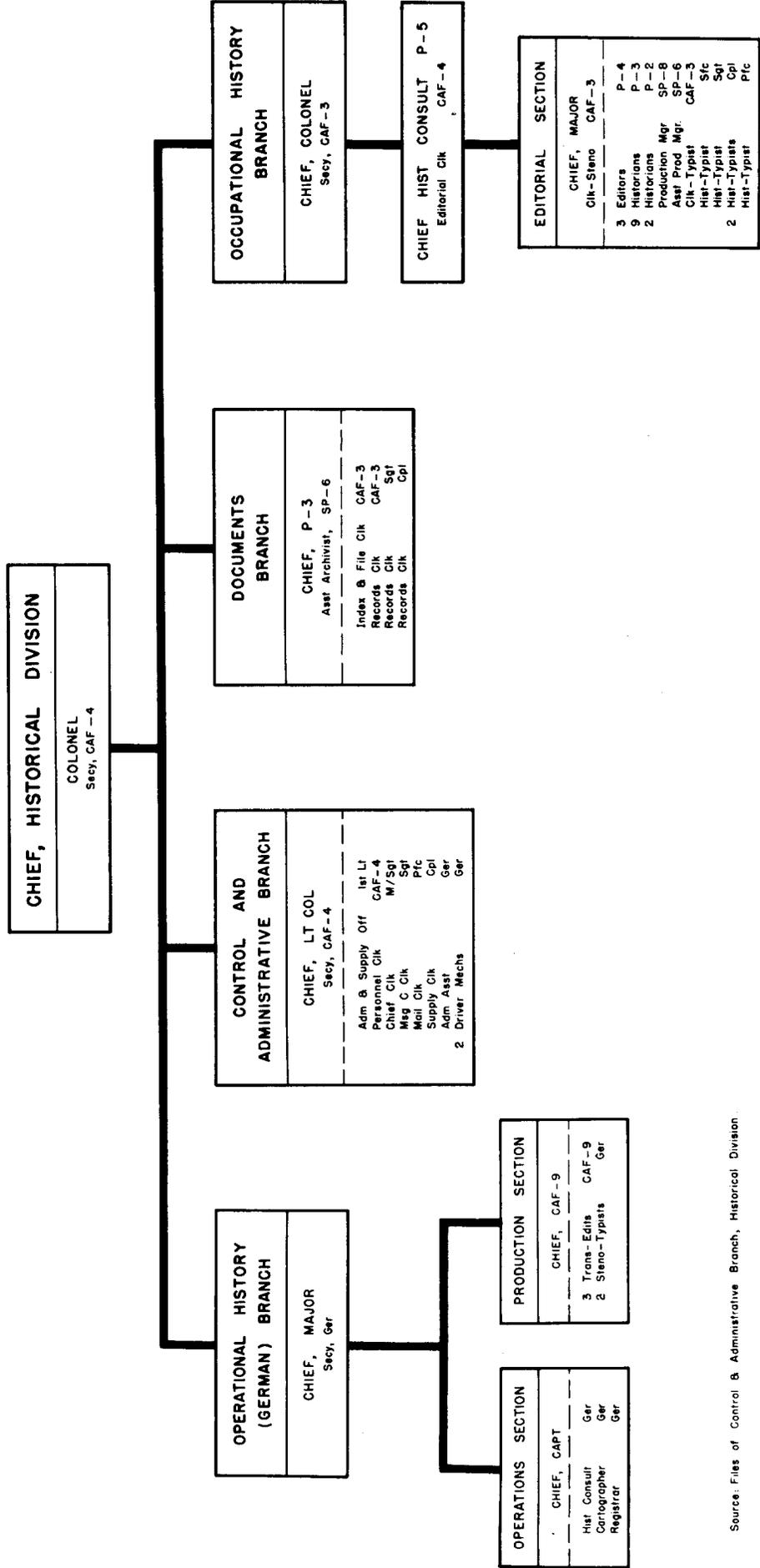
Organization and Mission

1. Chief Developments

A reorganization of the Operational History (German) Branch became effective on 1 July 1948, in line with a revised mission emphasizing the preparation of special studies desired by the Department of the Army. While the mission of the Occupational History Branch remained unchanged, operating plans were modified to place emphasis on leading problems. Efforts were made during the period under review to centralize the entire historical program of the European Command for the purpose of greater efficiency, and to insure a complete history of the United States occupation forces in Germany, Austria and Trieste. To this end, the Division prepared a study on the background of the separate historical program of OMGUS, recommending the incorporation of the Historical Section, OMGUS, into the Historical Division.

CHART III
HISTORICAL DIVISION, EUCOM

22 DECEMBER 1948



Source: Files of Control & Administrative Branch, Historical Division

EUCOM. This proposal was rejected. Efforts to establish the desired historical program in Trieste were also unsuccessful. Chart 3 shows the organization of the EUCOM Historical Division at the end of the period under review.

2. Personnel

On 1 July 1948, the Acting Chief of the Operational History (German) Branch, Col. H. C. Larter, was succeeded by Maj. D. T. Murphy as Branch Chief. Colonel Larter continued as Chief of the Occupational History
(1)
Branch.

3. Strength

As a result of the decision made by EUCOM Headquarters in September 1947, to reduce the authorized strength of the EUCOM General and Special
(2)
Staff Divisions by approximately 25 percent, the authorized strength of the Historical Division was decreased as of 1 July 1948 from 92 to 61. The major portion of this reduction was absorbed by the reorganized Operational
(3)
History (German) Branch. Strength figures for the period under review were:

	Authorized		Actual	
	30 Jun	1 Jul	31 Jul	31 Dec
Totals	92	61	65	60
<u>Military Personnel</u>				
Officers	7	7	10	9
Enlisted Men	12	12	12	13
<u>Civilian Personnel</u>				
United States	53	32	24	23
Allied & Neutral	1	-	9	7
German	19	10	10	8

4. Efforts to Combine OMGUS and EUCOM Historical Programs

a. Proposal for Unified Historical Program

On 13 August 1948, the Chief, Historical Division, Department of the Army, advised the Chief, Historical Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, in part as follows: (4) "I view with a little apprehension your present set-up organizationally. It seems to me that it would be of great advantage to General Clay to have all of his historical activities under one roof." He further proposed the consolidation of the Historical Section of OMGUS with the Historical Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, for purposes of efficiency and to prevent duplication of effort.

b. Study of Proposal and Recommendations Made

A study of the proposal for the unification of the OMGUS and EUCOM historical programs was prepared by the Historical Division, EUCOM, for consideration by the Chief of Staff, EUCOM. This study examined the background of the separate OMGUS and EUCOM historical programs, and pointed out that: (5)

(1) The original War Department directive concerning the USFET historical program, dated 17 July 1945, had stated that "this history should be a single narrative account consisting of a comprehensive summary of all aspects of the history of the United States Forces, European Theater, ...supported by a series of more detailed monographic studies of topics of subordinate organizations of particular interest or significance." (6)

(2) Headquarters, USFET, had established separate historical divisions in USFET and in OMGUS, but had assigned responsibility for final

review of the history of military government to the Theater Historian,
(7)
USFET. A War Department directive, dated 6 February 1946, had re-
(8)
emphasized this division of responsibility.

(3) The historical section of OMGUS had failed to submit narrative histories to the Historical Division, USFET (later EUCOM) for review in 1946 and 1947. A conference had been held between the Chief, Historical Division, EUCOM, and representatives of OMGUS for the purpose of solving the difficulties hindering the OMGUS historical program. This had resulted only in the request by EUCOM, at the instance of OMGUS, that permission be granted by the War Department for historical reports prepared
(9)
by OMGUS to be forwarded directly to the War Department, Historical Division. With the granting of this request, the Historical Division, EUCOM, had been
(10)
relieved of all supervision over the work of the OMGUS historical section. The situation concerning the history of OMGUS as of August 1948 was outlined as follows: "(a) No narrative histories, as such, have been prepared to date; (b) The only coverage of U.S. Military Government operations is that which appears in the Monthly Reports of OMGUS, Berlin; (c) These reports are considered by this office to be inadequate for historical purposes, and would fall far short of complying with current directives from the Department of the Army; (d) Responsibility for review of operations reports, emanating from OMGUS, no longer rests with this Division; (e) The present plan of OMGUS is to organize a separate historical section which will deal directly with the Historical Division, Department of the Army, Special Staff, in historical matters, to include the forwarding of the histories when

written; (f) The Historical Division, EUCOM, through experience, has developed an operational technique which fully meets the requirements of the Department of the Army for current and factual historical coverage of all phases of the history of the United States Army Forces in Europe; (g) A major deficiency in the coverage, as stated above, exists due to the failure, up to the present time, of proper coverage of the vital subject, Military Government." In view of these facts, the EUCOM Historical Division recommended that the Historical Section, OMGUS, be put under the direct supervision of the Occupational History Branch, Historical Division, (11) EUCOM. This recommendation was not favorably considered by EUCOM Headquarters; which replied that: (12) "The work of EUCOM headquarters and of OMGUS headquarters is becoming more and more divergent as EUCOM drops functions other than military and OMGUS supervises all government functions. Accordingly there appears to be little value in combining the two histories or in having two independent histories pass through the same hands."

5. Efforts to Establish Historical Program of U.S. Forces, Trieste

a. Instructions from the Adjutant General

On 6 October 1948, The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, amended previous instructions from his office in regard to the historical (13) program in the European Command. Changes made emphasized the requirement that historical studies of the United States forces of occupation be prepared, immediately following the events they record, by all headquarters and subordinate agencies of EUCOM, including U.S. Forces, Austria and U.S. Forces, Trieste.

b. Inspection of Trieste Historical Program

In compliance with these instructions, the Chief Historian, EUCOM, proceeded to Trieste where he found that no attempt had been made to prepare the history of the occupation forces or of military government according to the requirements of the Department of the Army. Unit histories, however, were being maintained. The TRUST Command requested assistance of the Chief Historian, EUCOM, in obtaining a qualified historian and trained personnel to accomplish the required historical program. (14)

c. Efforts to Organize the Program

In late November, 1948, Maj. Leonard Lerwill of the EUCOM Historical Division, was sent to TRUST to organize the historical program in Trieste, but his trip was largely nonproductive. The Division then referred the matter to the Historical Division, Special Staff, USA, recommending that appropriate instructions be issued to the Commanding General, TRUST. As of 31 December 1948 the EUCOM Historical Division was awaiting a further request for assistance from Trieste. During a conference in Washington the Chief Historian, EUCOM, was advised that the Historical Division, Special Staff USA, would assume responsibility for the history of TRUST and Military Government in Trieste. (15) (16) (17)

Occupational History Branch

6. Plan of Operations. 1 July 1948 - 30 June 1949

At the beginning of the period under review, a new plan of operations was formulated for the Occupational History Branch covering the fourth year of the Occupation. According to the new plan, work to be accomplished by the Branch was as follows: (18) (1) completing the editing, seeking concurrences and producing in final form the current history of the occupation forces for the last quarter of 1947; (2) completing the writing, editing, seeking concurrences and producing in final form the monographic studies covering the period 1 July 46 - 30 June 47; (3) writing and producing in final form the current history of the occupation forces for the period 1 January 48 - 31 March 49; (4) writing and completing in final form the monographic studies to cover the period 1 July 47 - 30 June 48; (5) executing any special projects that may be assigned.

7. Restatement of Principles

In September 1948, the two existing directives governing the historical program in the European Command were rescinded, and a new one was published. (19) (20) The new directive restated the principles governing the EUCOM historical program, redefined the units and agencies required to submit quarterly reports of operations, and instructed these agencies as to the form and content of these reports.

8. Modification of Operational Plans

Acting on recommendations made by the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, the Occupational History Branch prepared a modified Plan of Operations for the period 1 July - 30 June 1949. ⁽²¹⁾ The plan was approved by the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, on 2 November 1948. ⁽²²⁾

a. Principal Changes

The principal change was the imposition of an arbitrary limit of approximately 500 pages upon each quarterly instalment of the current history to insure that it dealt only with main trends and major developments. Each quarterly instalment of the current history was to be prepared in manuscript volumes of about 250 pages each. The new plan prescribed objectives and requirements to be observed in the writing of the histories of the occupation, and presented the outline for "The Fourth Year of the Occupation; The First Quarter, 1 July - 30 September 1948."

b. Revised List of Monographs

The subject and scope of monographic studies designed to supplement the narrative history were also carefully reconsidered in the new plan of operations, and a revised list of ten projects was attached. ⁽²³⁾ The same objectives and requirements established for the history of the occupation were prescribed for monographs, with the exception that no limitation was made as to length.

c. Procedure for Final Approval of Monographs

The Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, accompanied his approval of the new plan of operations with the requirement that thereafter each monograph be submitted to the chief of the appropriate staff division for review and

final approval. Where two or more staff divisions were concerned, or in the event final approval had been refused, the work was to be sent to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, for review. (24)

9. Status of the History of the Occupation Forces

a. Occupation Forces in Europe Series

At the end of the period under review the status of the history of the occupation forces was as follows: (25)

"The Third Year of the Occupation: The First Quarter, 1 July - 30 September 1947."

This project was completed with the transmittal of Volume V to the Department of the Army.

"The Third Year of the Occupation: The Second Quarter, 1 October - 31 December 1947."

The first four volumes of this history were transmitted to the Department of the Army in December 1948. Volume V was being prepared for transmittal as the period ended.

"The Third Year of the Occupation: The Third Quarter, 1 January - 31 March 1948."

The first three volumes of the history for this quarter were in final preparation for transmittal as the period ended. The two remaining volumes were approaching completion.

"The Third Year of the Occupation: The Fourth Quarter, 1 April - 30 June 1948."

Work on this history was suspended while the editorial and production staff concentrated on the history of the preceding quarter. Much of the project was substantially complete; all chapters general in subject matter had received Chief of Staff approval.

"The Fourth Year of the Occupation: The First Quarter, 1 July - 30 September 1948."

This history was in the research and writing stage at the close of the period.

b. Monographs

During the period under review, three monographs, ("Medical Policies and Operations," "The Evolution of the Occupation Forces in Europe" (Top Secret); "A Survey of Soviet Aims, Policies and Tactics") were transmitted to the Department of the Army. Two additional monographs were approaching completion in form for transmittal. Of the remaining projects, six were ready for final editing and eleven were in the re-
(26)
search and writing stage.

10. Release of Histories to the Press

a. Classification Removed

In June 1948 the EUCOM Historical Division proposed the removal of restrictions on large segments of the six volumes comprising "The
(27)
Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1946 - 1947." It recommended that forty-one chapters be released to the press, and of the remainder, two continue unchanged as Restricted, and three as Secret. These recommendations
(28)
were approved on 14 July 1948, and shortly thereafter the histories were made available to the public press.

b. Classification Retained

(29)

The following chapters of this series were not declassified:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Classification</u>
14	Chief, Allied Contact Section	Restricted
35	Chief Signal Officer	Restricted
16	Deputy Director of Intelligence	Secret
17	Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training	Secret
45	U.S. Air Forces, Europe, and U.S. Naval Forces, Germany	Secret

Operational History (German) Branch

11. The Operational History Program

a. Decision to Continue the Program

The intention of the EUCOM Commander in Chief to discontinue the program of the Operational History (German) Branch on 30 June 1948 had prompted a conversation on 7 December 1947 between the Chief of the Historical Division, Special Staff, Department of the Army, and the EUCOM Commander in Chief. The outcome of this conversation was the decision announced on 8 December 1947 by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, to continue
(30)
the Operational History program beyond 30 June 1948.

b. Shift of Emphasis to Special Projects

The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, also accepted the proposals for the reorganization of the Operational History (German) Branch after 30 June 1948, and for the shift of emphasis at that time to special studies desired by agencies of the Department of the Army. The histories submitted by the Occupational History (German) Branch to the Department of the Army had prompted an increasing number of requests by Staff Schools and Army agencies for special studies on various phases of German military operations in World War II. It was in response to these requests that the Historical Division proposed the change in emphasis from the history of German Military Operations in World War II to special studies of the German Army effective
(31)
on 1 July 1948. After that date, the writing of certain phases of German military operations was continued, but the main effort was placed on the
(32)
preparation of requested special studies.

CHART IV

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION
OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) BRANCH

1 JULY 1948

BRANCH CHIEF

THE BRANCH CHIEF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OVERALL DIRECTION OF THE BRANCH AND THE SUPERVISION OF GERMAN OFFICERS (FORMER OFFICERS AND OFFICERS SERVING IN THE BRANCH), BRITISH AND FOREIGN AGENTS OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ORIGIN IN THE PERFORMANCE OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES AS REQUESTED BY THE BRANCH.

SECRETARY (GERMAN)

THE SECRETARY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROGRAMMING, REVISION, AND CHECK OF GERMAN DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS TO STUDIES GROUPS, AND TO THE BRANCH CHIEF. HE IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BRANCH CHIEF'S OFFICE AND FOR THE BRANCH CHIEF'S TRIP LOGS IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

OPERATIONS SECTION

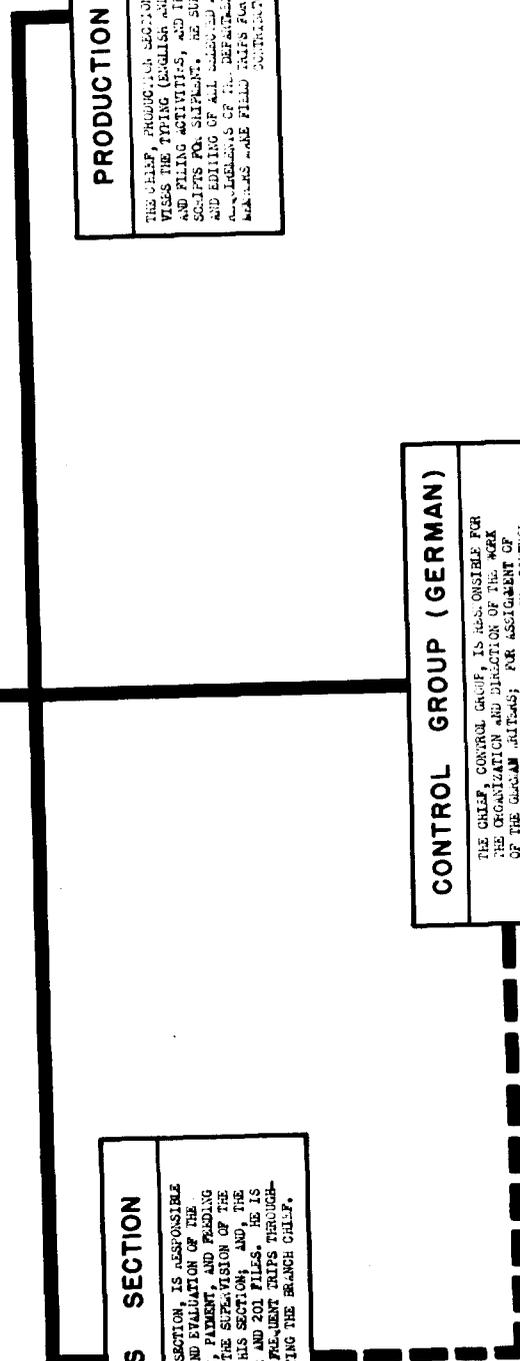
THE CHIEF, OPERATIONS SECTION, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF THE OPERATIONS SECTION, AND FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE OPERATIONS SECTION EMPLOYEES. HE IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LOCATOR AND ZOI FILES. HE IS ALSO REQUIRED TO MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS THROUGHOUT GERMANY, REPRESENTING THE BRANCH CHIEF.

PRODUCTION SECTION

THE CHIEF, PRODUCTION SECTION, DIRECTS AND SUPERVISES THE TYPING (ENGLISH AND GERMAN), TRANSLATING AND FILING ACTIVITIES, AND THE PREPARATION OF WORKING SCRIPTS FOR SHIPMENTS. HE SUPERVISES THE TRANSLATING AND EDITING OF ALL RELEVANT MATERIALS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. SECTION EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ARE REQUIRED TO MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS FOR INTERVIEWING OF CONTACTS.

CONTROL GROUP (GERMAN)

THE CHIEF, CONTROL GROUP, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND DIRECTION OF THE WORK OF THE CONTROL GROUP. HE IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PROJECTS TO HOME-OWNERS AND TO THE CONTROL GROUP, AND FOR THE EVALUATION OF WORK SUBMITTED.



12. Mission

The mission of the reorganized Branch was "to prepare essential reports on German military operations and prepare such studies of military organization and strategy of the German armed forces as requested by the Department of the Army. The plan for the accomplishment of this mission involves preparation of these reports and studies by selected German civilians (former officers and officials) under the direction of the branch chief." (33) It was decided to carry to completion all previously assigned projects as well as to write new unit narratives of German military operations on the Western Front and special studies of German operations on other fronts. The plan for accomplishment of the new mission envisaged the preparation of reports under the direction of a German Control Group to be established for that purpose. (34)

13. Organization and Key Personnel

a. Organization of Branch

The organization and functions of the Operational History (German) Branch, as reorganized on 1 July 1948, are shown on Chart 4. (35)

b. Control Group and Writers

The Control Group, instituted by the reorganization of the Branch, was located at Koenigstein, and was composed of eight top specialists who were former members of the German General Staff, and of two administrative assistants. Under the direction of this control group, various selected German writers worked on assigned projects in their own homes. (36)

c. Branch Chief

On 1 July 1948, the same day that emphasis was officially changed to special projects, Col. H. C. Larter, who had been Acting Chief, (37) was succeeded by Maj. D. T. Murphy as Chief of the Branch.

12. Benefits and Payments for German Civilian Employees

Acting on recommendations made by the Chief, Historical Division, in a staff study submitted on 14 June, EUCOM Headquarters issued a directive (38) on 7 July 1948 clarifying responsibilities for the contracting, housing, protection, payment, and maintenance of German civilians engaged in pre- (39) paring studies for the Department of the Army. Members of the Control Group were to be provided with family housing, rations, amenity supplies, necessary travel, and an average pay of 600 marks per month. Homeworkers were to receive food allowances, transportation, amenity supplies, and an average pay not to exceed 400 marks per month. Provision was made for (40) protection of the property and funds of all German employees.

14. Operational Procedure

In practice each of the special projects undertaken by the Operational History (German) Branch required individual planning. The Branch gave instructions to the Control Group as to the requirements of each project, and the former German officers best qualified for the task were selected as writers. Among the difficulties encountered in the selection of writers were professional jealousies, the clash of personalities, and personal bias. Where misrepresentation, bias, or inaccuracy were suspected in the studies, it was necessary to have two groups of writers work on the same project

without either being aware of the other's work. This was accomplished by assigning the same projects to selected writers who worked under the direction of the Branch without the knowledge of the Control Group. When the best qualified writer was a war crimes prisoner it was necessary to obtain prior clearance from the EUCOM Provost Marshal Division to enable the Branch Chief or Operations Officer to establish direct contact with the individual.
(41)

15. Publicity

The release of information to the press concerning the writing projects in which former German officers were engaged for the Department of the Army was regarded as harmful to the historical program. It was realized that any unfavorable reaction created by the German press toward the writers engaged on the various projects would be reflected in their efficiency and their willingness to collaborate on future projects. The Operational History (German) Branch followed the policy of avoiding publicity and advising its writers against releasing information to the press.
(42)

16. Production Summary

During the period under review writers working under the direction of the Operational History (German) Branch submitted forty-three manuscripts written in German. The subjects fell broadly into the following groups:

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Number of Manuscripts</u>
Operations in various theaters	12
Various aspects of German and German-enemy tactics	8
Organization and administration of the German Forces	8
Commitment of German military units.	8
Technological warfare matters.	2
Other related subjects	5

(43)

Production figures for the six months were approximately:

Copy typed in German	3400 pages
Translated and edited.	1850 pages
Final typing in English.	1100 pages
Miscellaneous translations	450 pages

Documents Branch

17. Operations

a. Chief Activities

Support of the research activities required in the compilation of the History of the United States Occupation Forces in Europe continued to be the principal function of the Documents Branch. Of fundamental importance were the periodic Reports of Operations, required by EUCOM regulations, of the staff divisions of Headquarters, European Command, and (44) of all subordinate organizations above battalion level. Approximately one hundred such agencies reported on a quarterly basis during the period under review. In addition, the Documents Branch received hundreds of reports from smaller units and from elements of the major headquarters which did not

specifically fall within the scope of the historical directive. To further serve the needs of research, the Branch collected and maintained a quantity of noncurrent record files which pertained to discontinued EUCOM agencies and which would otherwise have been retired to the United States, with consequent loss to the Historical Division of much of the documentary material required in the compilation of the occupational history. (45) The Documents Branch archives also included an extensive accumulation of after-action reports and histories pertaining to the operations of United States and Allied forces in World War II which constituted the most authoritative collection of its type in the European Command. (46) During 1948 the Branch received about 200 documents per day, and at the close of the period held approximately twenty-five tons of records in its files. (47)

b. Requests for Information

The Branch assisted in answering numerous requests from various EUCOM offices, from Allied governmental and civilian agencies, and other sources, for information relating to the occupation of Germany and military operations in World War II. Inquiries also originated in the United Nations organization. Since the retirement to the United States of all organizational records of the U.S. Forces in Europe prior to 1947, the Branch has been the sole source in EUCOM for detailed data on U.S. military activities in Europe during the period from 1942 through 1946. (48)

c. Shipments to the United States

In 1948 the Documents Branch dispatched to the Department of the Army a total of 320 boxes of records, amounting to approximately twenty tons.

Of this total, 294 boxes were sent to the Historical Division, Special Staff, D/A, and to the Historical Records Section and German Military Document Section, AGO, Department of the Army. The remainder were forwarded to the Records Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri. These shipments included sixty-two boxes of SHAEF and subordinate headquarters files covering (49) operations in the European Theater during World War II.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 31 Jul 48.
2. Memo, AG EUCOM for Chfs of Gen and Sp Staff Divs, 17 Sep 47, sub: Reduction of the General and Special Staff Divisions, Headquarters, EUCOM.
3. EUCOM Hist Div, Wkly Prog Rpt, 30 Jun 48; 31 Jul 48; 31 Dec 48.
4. Ltr, DA Chf Hist Div, SS USA, to Chf, Hist Div, EUCOM, 13 Aug 48.
5. Ltr, EUCOM Chf Hist Div to CofS EUCOM, 23 Aug 48, sub: Historical Section of OMGUS.
6. Ltr, USA AG to CG USFET, 26 Jul 45, sub: History of the United States Army Forces of Occupation in Europe, AG 314.7.
7. USFET Staff Memo No. 46, 19 Sep 45.
8. Memo, WD Hist Div, SS USA, for CG USFET, 6 Feb 46, sub: Historical Program in European Theater of Operations.
9. Cable SG - 18312, EUCOM to AGWAR for Hist Div, 4 Sep 47.
10. Cable WCL 20289, WAR to EUCOM, 10 Sep 47.
11. Ltr, EUCOM Chf Hist Div to CofS EUCOM, 23 Aug 48, sub: Historical Section of OMGUS, p. 5.
12. 1st Ind, CofS EUCOM to Chf EUCOM Hist Div, 24 Aug 48, to Ltr, Chf Hist Div to CofS, 23 Aug 48, sub: Historical Section of OMGUS.
13. Ltr, USA AG to CinC EUCOM, 6 Oct 48, sub: Historical Program in the European Command, AGAO - I 314.7.
14. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 20 Nov 48.
15. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 27 Nov 48.
16. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 8 Jan 49.
17. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 15 Jan 49; *ibid*, Notes of Washington Conference, Jan 49.
18. EUCOM Hist Div Plan of Oprs of the Occ Hist Br, 1 Jul 48 - 30 Jun 49, Jul 48.

19. Ltr, EUCOM, 16 May 47, sub: Historical Program of the European Command, AG 314.7, HIS - AGO; Ltr, EUCOM, Off of Chf Hist, 1 Nov 47, sub: Outline for Reports of Operations, AG 314.7, HIS.
20. EUCOM Cir No. 92, 16 Sep 48, sub: Historical Program of the European Command.
21. EUCOM Hist Div Plan of Oprs of Occ Hist Br, 1 Jul 48 - 30 Jun 49, Change 1, 25 Oct 48.
22. IRS, DCofS EUCOM to Chf Hist, EUCOM Hist Div, 3 Nov 48, sub: Occupational History.
23. EUCOM Hist Div Plan of Oprs of Occ Hist Br, 1 Jul 48 - 30 Jun 49, Change 1, 25 Oct 48, p. 4.
24. IRS, DCofS EUCOM to Chf Hist, EUCOM Hist Div, 2 Nov 48, sub: Approval of Historical Projects and Monographs.
25. EUCOM Hist Div Semiannual Rpt, sub: Historical Works Relating to Posthostilities Period Transmitted up to 31 Dec 48.
26. Ibid.
27. EUCOM Hist Div Staff Study to CofS EUCOM, 15 Jun 48, sub: Classification of the Official History of the Occupation Forces, 1946 - 47.
28. IRS, SGS EUCOM to Chf Hist, EUCOM Hist Div, 14 Jul 48, sub: Classification of the Official History of the Occupation Forces, 1946 - 1947.
29. EUCOM Hist Div Staff Study to CofS EUCOM, 15 Jun 48, sub: Classification of the Official History of the Occupation Forces, 1946 - 47.
30. Memo, DCofS EUCOM for Chf, EUCOM Hist Div, 8 Dec 47, sub: Continuation of Historical Project.
31. Interv with Maj D. T. Murphy, Opnl Hist (Ger) Br, EUCOM Hist Div, 25 Oct 49.
32. Memo, DCofS EUCOM for Chf Hist, EUCOM Hist Div, 8 Dec 47, sub: Continuation of Historical Project.
33. Memo, EUCOM Hist Div, Opnl Hist (Ger) Br, 6 Jul 48, sub: Operational History (German) Branch.

34. EUCOM Hist Div, Opnl Hist (Ger) Br SOP, 1948 - 49, p. 1.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid.
37. EUCOM Hist Div Wkly Prog Rpt, 6 Jul 48.
38. Ltr, Asst AG to Chf, Hist Div; CG, OMGUS; and CG, Frankfurt Mil Post, 7 Jul 48, sub: German Historical Project, AG - 314.7 HIS - AGO.
39. EUCOM Hist Div, The Third Year of the Occupation: The Fourth Quarter, 1 April - 30 June 1948, p. 181.
40. Ltr, Asst AG to Chf Hist Div, CG OMGUS, CG Frankfurt Mil Post, 7 Jul 48. sub: German Historical Project, AG - 314.7 HIS - AGO.
41. Interv with Maj D. T. Murphy, Opnl Hist (Ger) Br, EUCOM Hist Div, 25 Oct 49.
42. Ibid.
43. EUCOM Hist Div, Opnl Hist (Ger) Br, Monthly Rpt, 30 Dec 48.
44. Ltr, Asst AG to CGs of ASFA, OMGUS, US Constab, First Mil Dist, BPE, Hq Com EUCOM, and AGRC, 16 May 47, sub: Historical Program in the European Command, AG 314.7 HIS - AGO.
45. Information furnished by Chf, Doc Br, EUCOM Hist Div, 24 Oct 49.
46. Memo, EUCOM Hist Div, Doc Br, for Col H. C. Larter, 18 Nov 48, sub: Procedure of the Documents Branch, p. 1.
47. Memo, EUCOM Hist Div, Doc Br, for Chf, Hist Div, 22 Dec 48, p. 3.
48. Ibid., p. 1.
49. Ibid., p. 3.

— 19 Oct 1962

CHAPTER X

Allied Contact Division

— 19 Oct 1962

CHAPTER X

Allied Contact Division

1. Organization

a. Transfer to Civil Affairs Division

The Allied Contact Division was redesignated the Allied Contact Branch of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, on 1 September 1948. On that date all personnel, functions, and responsibilities were transferred to the Civil Affairs Division. (1)

b. Key Personnel

The key officers of the Allied Contact Division, a special staff division of Headquarters, EUCOM, were Col. Anthony J. Biddle, Chief, and Capt. Weaver H. Gaines, Executive Officer. The four branches within the division were the Administrative Branch, the Foreign Liaison Control Branch, the Supply Branch and the U.S.-Soviet Liaison Branch. The latter acted as the liaison agency between Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Soviet Military

Mission and the Soviet Repatriation Missions. Capt. S. Gurs was the
(2)
chief of the Branch.

2. Foreign Liaison

The Belgian Liaison Section accredited to EUCOM Headquarters and
(3)
located in Frankfurt, was closed on 30 July. The issuance of new identification cards to foreign liaison personnel, begun during the preceding quarter, was continued during this period by the Foreign Liaison Control
(4)
Branch. In accordance with the Commander in Chief's policy, the number of Soviet Repatriation personnel in the U.S. Zone was reduced from approximately
(5)
twenty officers to five officers between August 1947 and September 1948.

3. Foreign Consulates and Commercial Representatives

a. Transfer of Responsibility to Office of Political Adviser

In July the following responsibilities in connection with foreign consular and commercial representatives and other foreign governmental groups not sponsored by U.S. military agencies were transferred from the Allied Contact Division to the Office of the U.S. Political Adviser, CINCEUR: (1) consideration of applications from foreign governments for representation in the U.S. Zone of Germany (exclusive of consulates); (2) supervision of screening of foreign representatives assigned to the U.S. Zone and maintenance of identity and assignment records; (3) serving as a channel of communication between foreign representatives and Military Government or U.S. military agencies; (4) designation to U.S. military authorities of all representatives to be furnished logistic support and assistance. The Allied Contact Division retained the above responsibilities

over the foreign Military Missions and other groups or agencies sponsored
(6)
by the U.S. Army.

b. Transfer of Some Functions Delayed

The Political Adviser's office was not prepared to handle these additional functions in July and requested the Allied Contact Division to continue handling them for a short time. On 5 August, the Office of the Political Adviser notified all foreign governmental representatives that thereafter that office would determine the accreditation of all foreign consular and commercial representatives in the zone but that initial logistic support for new arrivals would be obtained through the Frankfurt
(7)
Military Post's Visitor's Bureau.

c. Housing of Foreign Consulates in Frankfurt

The allocation of adequate housing was a major problem in connection with the establishment of foreign consulates in the Frankfurt area. In the spring of 1948, the Frankfurt Military Post made fifteen houses available to foreign consulates with the understanding that all repairs and remodeling would be accomplished at no expense to the U.S. Government. Estimates for repairs on some of the buildings ran as high as 40,000 DM, and inquiries were received by the Allied Contact Division concerning what, if any, guarantee was given the consulates that, after making such expensive repairs, the building would remain assigned to them for a reasonable length of time. The consulates also inquired as to what cleaning and maintenance personnel would be provided with the building, and whether coal would be provided and routine minor repairs be made by the
(8)
United States Army as for other buildings requisitioned by the Army. In

answer to these inquiries passed on by the Allied Contact Division, the Frankfurt Military Post Engineer replied that according to existing EUCOM circulars the building would remain under the control of the consulate, except in the case of dire emergency or other unforeseen events. Furthermore, maid and janitor service, fuel, and maintenance would be provided according to existing regulations. (9) The Commander in Chief, however, retained the right to discontinue any and all services and assistance at (10) any time and without prior notice.

FOOTNOTES

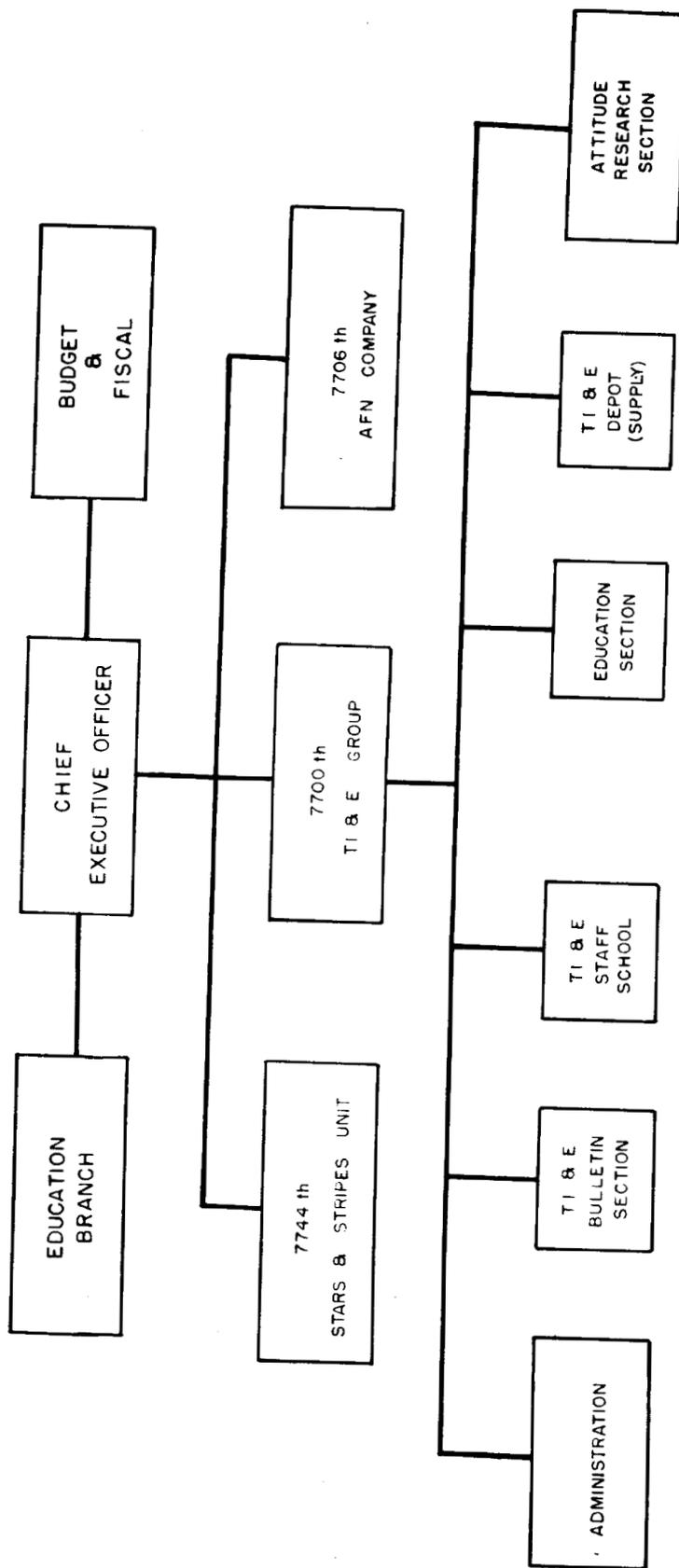
1. EUCOM GO No. 81, 30 Aug 48. (See Chap XVI for history of this unit after 1 Sep 1948).
2. EUCOM Allied Contact Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 1 Sep 48, pp. 1-2.
3. Ltr, Col E. Depasse, Chf Belgian Liaison Sec to Col A. J. Biddle, Chf Allied Contact Div, 27 Jul 48, sub: Departure of Belgian Liaison Sec to Hq, EUCOM, on Friday, 30 Jul 1948.
4. Allied Contact Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 1 Sep 48, p. 3.
5. Interv with Capt S. Gurs, Chf U.S.-Soviet Liaison Br, Allied Contact Div, 10 Nov 48.
6. Ltr, EUCOM, 13 Jul 48, sub: Responsibility and Functions of the U.S. Political Adviser; AG 322.011 SGS - AGO; interv with Capt S. Gurs, 9 Dec 48.
7. EUCOM Allied Contact Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 1 Sep 48, p. 2, Tab D.
8. Ltr, Allied Contact Div to CG, Frankfurt Military Post, attn: Eng Sec, 19 Jul 48, sub: Consular Housing in the Frankfurt Area, sgd Weaver H. Gaines, Exec Off, Allied Contact Div.
9. Ibid., 1st Ind, 28 Jul 48.
10. EUCOM, Cir 6, par 5, 1 Apr 47.

CHAPTER XI

Troop Information and Education Division

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
TROOP INFORMATION & EDUCATION DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND

31 December 1948



CHAPTER XI

Troop Information and Education Division

1. Organization and Key Personnel

The only organizational change within the Troop Information and Education Division (TI&E) during the last half of 1948 was the addition of an Education Branch, necessitated by increased emphasis on the educational program throughout the Command and a correspondingly heavier workload within the TI&E Division. The Office of the Chief, TI&E, had been authorized an education officer in the grade of lieutenant colonel, but with the establishment of the Education Branch in early October, Maj. George H. Cornish was designated head of the Branch as a staff officer to assist the Chief in policy matters and supervision of the educational program. There were no other changes in organization or in key personnel during the period. ⁽¹⁾ Chart 5 shows the organization of the Division on 31 December 1948.

Education Section

2. Army Education Centers

a. Consolidation of Policy

To facilitate guidance of the staff, all applicable policies governing the Army education program were consolidated in a new circular published on 1 October 1948.⁽²⁾

b. Definition of Illiteracy

The circular contained a new definition of illiteracy eliminating as part of the determining criteria the fifth-grade level of schooling. It designated as illiterate one "who does not meet one of the following requisites: (1) AGCT score of 70 or above; (2) satisfactory completion of the requirements of a basic education (literacy school) course; (3) attainment of graduation level scores on literacy training placement tests...."⁽³⁾

c. Administrative Matters

All but six educational advisers were transferred to the appropriated fund payroll, making a total at the end of the year of fifty on appropriated and six on nonappropriated-fund payrolls. To meet the needs of an expanding Army Education Program, thirteen additional spaces for basic education instructors were requested and approved by OPOT. In compliance with new Civilian Personnel regulations,⁽⁴⁾ all civilian personnel except that of USAFE and U.S. Forces, Austria, were transferred to their respective Post Civilian Personnel officers for administration. This meant that promotions and other administrative matters pertaining to education advisers attached to

the posts were no longer controlled by TI&E. The new policy also necessitated liaison with ten personnel officers instead of one, and throughout the period the Division endeavored to secure a more satisfactory arrangement.

d. Expansion

The widespread movement of troops during the period necessitated the transfer of educators and the establishment of new schools in Hammelburg, Oberpfaffenhofen, Straubing, Erding, Fürstenfeldbruck, Hanau, and elsewhere. By the end of the year, 109 Education Centers were functioning in the Command.

e. Curriculum

The courses offered in Army Training Centers for casual students, servicemen with less than five years' schooling, and USAFI students desiring accreditation with schools in the United States, ranged from the "three R's" through a limited number of college subjects, and included academic, trade, and business courses.

f. Enrollment

Enrollment in Army Education Center courses during the period under review varied from a low of 10,700 in July to a peak of 13,281 in October, but the overall enrollment differed little from that of the preceding period. Total enrollment, July through December, was about 67,000.

g. Basic Education

The Basic Education schools at Munich, Nürnberg, and Frankfurt averaged a total of about 2,000 enrollments monthly. These schools were

expected to remain active, since approximately 15 percent of the recruits arriving in the Command were below literacy standards.

h. Educational Advisement

TI&E Officers as well as education advisers continued to advise troops in matters of education. Approximately 10,000 interviews and consultations were held each month. A Post Education Advisers' Conference was held at Berchtesgaden on 26 - 30 July 1948. The conference was particularly helpful in orienting new advisers. A similar conference for all TI&E Officers down to regimental level and all educational advisers was held on 16 - 18 November in Garmisch, for the purpose of discussing the new TI&E Circular (EUCOM Circular 115) and quarterly education reports.

i. Testing Centers

Additional testing centers were established at all military posts and major commands to handle the growing demand for High School and College General Educational Development Tests. These centers were generally authorized to give tests for both Army Education Centers and USAFI. Testing service expanded during the period. Service was begun on the new Educational Qualification Test 2CX given only to Regular Army Officers and Warrant Officers. Education Centers also began the use of Placement Tests designed to assist instructors in placing students at their proper level for further study. The volume of General Educational Development tests taken at testing centers also increased as did End-of-Course Tests. In the last quarter a Form A - 39, was required to be enclosed with each completed test, for the purpose of expediting accreditation when students wished their grades to be made known to their former schools.

3. European Branch, USAFI

a. Enrollments

Interest in courses offered by USAFI continued to grow. Approximately 950 personal letters from active or prospective USAFI students were received and answered. At the close of the period active enrollments in USAFI courses totaled 9,187. Regular correspondence courses, with 3,448 enrollments, continued to be more popular than self-taught courses, for which there were 2,124 enrollments. In the last half of the period, officer enrollments in USAFI courses increased by more than 100 percent.

b. Lesson Service

The number of lessons graded declined slightly in the closing months of the year, although the number of course completions increased moderately. During the period, 3,923 lessons were graded and returned. Course completions numbered 722.

c. Publicity

USAFI facilities available to personnel in the occupation army continued to be advertised through the media of posters, displays, radio, and photography. Publicizing USAFI services was intensified through the newly organized publicity subsection of the Education Section. Three USAFI trailers served as mobile field units. Trailer No. 1, caught by the Berlin blockade, continued to serve that area. Registration centers were also established for the first time at Hammelburg, Marburg, and Headquarters TRUST in the Free Territory of Trieste. Representatives of the European Branch of USAFI were sent to these stations with the educational materials to set up the new centers.

TI&E Bulletin Section

4. Policy

The mission of the Troop I&E Bulletin Section remained unchanged during this period. Publication of the weekly TI&E Bulletin, used as a basis for the weekly information hour required for all military personnel (5) in the European Command, remained the chief task.

a. Troop I&E Bulletin

Due to the newsprint shortage, the inclusion of separate training aids with each Bulletin was discontinued, and small reproductions of suggested aids were printed in each issue. Occasionally posters on current topics were produced, and each week a "Topic Tip," a poster-size pictorial review of the next troop information hour, was printed.

b. Subject Matter of Bulletins

TI&E Bulletins during the period were devoted generally to seven major topics of current interest: the responsibility of the European Command soldier to himself and to his country; the expansion of Communism; America's defenses against aggression; the economic and political life of the United States; efforts toward world peace and stability; Germany's progress since the end of the war; and travel issues concerning foreign countries.

c. Special Projects

Work on two special projects, the new Seven Hour Orientation Program for Newly Arrived Military Personnel and the booklet The Troop Information and Education Officer in the European Command, neared completion.

Two hours of the Orientation Program were printed, and the remainder of the project was in type. The booklet was in final typing stage as the period ended.

d. Personnel and Supply

The editor of the TI&E Bulletin, Russell W. Holt, returned to the United States in the last quarter, and a qualified replacement had not yet been found by the end of the period. The Associate Editor, M/Sgt Philip B. White, also returned to the United States. The supply situation continued to be critical, especially in regard to photographic and art materials. To meet this problem, a proposed Table of Allowances for photographic supplies was prepared and efforts were under way to obtain Department of the Army approval.

TI&E Staff School and Field Liaison Unit

5. TI&E Staff School Operations

a. In compliance with the Commander in Chief's Weekly Directive No. 50, the Staff School was closed indefinitely to enable the instructors to train military personnel in charge of the weekly Troop Information Program (TIP). This directive required that the weekly TIP hour be conducted by the platoon leader assisted by his platoon sergeant. For the purpose of training leaders, teams of instructors from the TI&E Staff were to visit the various posts and U.S. Forces, Austria, beginning 5 January 1949, to give a two-day intensive course in the technique of conducting discussions. (6)

b. Field Liaison

The Field Liaison Unit continued to assist Troop Information and Education personnel through field visits and by conducting demonstration hours. In December all scheduled visits were canceled until the contemplated field training program was completed.

Attitude Research Section

6. Projects Completed

a. Reports

Reports completed during this period were:

- (1) Report No. E-22-93 Special, "What the Air Force Soldier Says About His Mess Facilities," submitted July 1948.
- (2) Report No. E-26-93, "What the EUCOM Soldier Says About His Army Clothing," submitted August 1948.
- (3) Preliminary report on Survey No. 100, "Operation Vittles," submitted December 1948.

b. Surveys

The following surveys were completed:

- (1) Survey 95, a and b. "Men's Attitudes Toward the Armed Forces Recruitment and Reenlistment Program."
- (2) "Quarterly Personnel Survey Report of the Department of the Army and of the Department of the Air Force for 30 June 1948."

c. Work in Progress

Reports and surveys in progress were:

- (1) Final Report on Survey No. 100, "Operation Vittles."
- (2) Quarterly Personnel Survey Report of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force for quarter ending 30 September 1948.
- (3) Survey No. 96 "What Enlisted Men in the European Command Think of the EUCOM VD Control Program."
- (4) Survey No. 93, a and b. "The Attitudes of Officers, Enlisted Men, Civilian Employees, and Dependents in EUCOM Toward the European Exchange Service."

d. Personnel

The position of research director remained vacant, and during the period the enlisted complement shrank to three. The problem of securing capable replacements for losses incurred remained unsolved.

7744th Stars and Stripes Unit

7. Financial Aspects

a. Budgetary Problems

In July the Stars and Stripes was confronted with a prospective operational deficit for the new fiscal year of more than a million dollars, because of the German currency conversion. This problem had been anticipated

when the budget for Fiscal Year 1949 was prepared. At that time, efforts were made to prune operational costs and simultaneously to boost income through an intensive subscription campaign, the establishment of book stores, and the creation of a mail order subscription system. The price of all magazines was increased five cents by order of the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM.

b. Efforts to Reduce Expenses

Operational economics designed to reduce German personnel strength included closing some newsstands and reducing the hours of others; re-vamping the headquarters organization; reducing editorial coverage outside the occupied zones of Germany; and consolidating the Augsburg district with Munich, the Stuttgart district with Heidelberg, and the Würzburg district with Nürnberg. Approval was obtained from EUCOM Headquarters for the discontinuance of Weekend Magazine as of 17 July 1948. The last issue of Weekend as a supplement of the Stars and Stripes appeared on 3 July, and thereafter the publication continued as an independent magazine.

c. Conversion Crisis

Currency conversion came while efforts to cut expenses were in process. It was anticipated that one-third of the increased expenses resulting from currency conversion would be eliminated by the transfer of German personnel to the indigenous budget, retroactive to 1 June 1948. To simplify procedure, funds for German personnel were allocated on the basis of a quarterly budget. Considerable confusion followed the receipt of an OPOT cable placing 280 employees on the German budget, and personnel

involved were not paid for the month of June until late in July. Serious trouble and a possible strike were averted by personal loans and by a (11) EUCOM order to effect immediate payment.

d. Wage Increases for German Employees

Another serious situation arose when several production employees signified their intention of accepting jobs with German publications. Increased income resulting from the currency reform enabled German newspapers to offer more and better-paid jobs. In rapid order a Special Tariff was submitted to the Frankfurt Military Post, EUCOM Headquarters, and the Wiesbaden Military Government. Upon their approval, wage increases were (12) granted, effective 1 September, and averted the threatened resignations.

e. Payroll Transfers

As of 1 July 1948, the responsibility for computing both appropriated and nonappropriated payrolls was transferred to the local occupation cost office. The transfer was in accordance with EUCOM directives governing the computation of German payrolls, and resulted from the authorization of 280 German personnel for the unit, to be paid out of occupation costs.

f. Post Conversion Economies

Subsequent to currency conversion, additional economies were effected by the reduction of American personnel and the establishment of new supply channels outside of the occupied zone of Germany for items on which prices had risen beyond world market prices. (13) Drastic reductions in the editorial staff took place early in the period, with twenty-six persons being dropped from the payroll. Reductions in nonappropriated-fund strength resulted in a reduction in German personnel from 699 on 1 July to 564 on 31 December 1948.

g. Financial Status

The financial statement for the month ending 9 July 1948 indicated that the Stars and Stripes had sustained a loss of about \$33,000 during the period of currency conversion. The statement for the following month showed a profit of \$133.26. These figures reflect, in part, the time lag involved in effecting the economics indicated above. During the balance of the period the condition of the Fund improved gradually.

8. New Location for Plant

a. Inspection of Facilities

An inspection of the 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit made by the EUCOM Director of Military Posts revealed that facilities and equipment were below standard. Other commanders and staff officers conducting inspections concluded that the property utilized by the Stars and Stripes unit was not acceptable by Army standards.

b. Griesheim Location Approved

Joint surveys conducted by EUCOM Headquarters, Frankfurt Military Post, and Darmstadt Military Sub-post Engineers indicated that the cost of rehabilitating existing facilities was prohibitive. Surveys conducted by the same agencies indicated that the former German air base at Griesheim, Germany, near Darmstadt, could be made suitable for occupancy by the Stars and Stripes. This plan was approved and orders were requested for consumating this change.

c. Paper-Cutting Plant

Establishment of an Army paper-cutting plant was approved in principle by the Chief, TI&E Division. The new plant was to be included in the proposed Griesheim project. (17)

9. Features and Special Coverage

Features of the period included 16-page Saturday and Sunday editions containing feature sections, beginning on 10 July; a special Olympic Edition on 19 August; election extras on 3 and 4 November; and detailed coverage of the Air Lift and the Berlin blockade. (18)

10. Distribution of Magazines and Books

The price of all magazines except European publications was increased by five cents early in the period. Book sales-points were operating in Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Munich, and Salzburg. In addition, books could be ordered at district newsstands. At Heidelberg the bookstore was moved to the Post Exchange on 16 October and a marked improvement in sales resulted.

11. Communications

a. Teletype

Teletype operations were hampered by unusually severe atmospheric conditions, resulting in a 125 percent increase in the use of commercial facilities. The Signal Center in Frankfurt was moved to Heidelberg and two military teletype circuits to the new location were installed, making a total of four circuits to Military Headquarters.

b. Relations with the Deutsche Post

Difficulty over correct charges for telephone service characterized relations with the Deutsche Post. Every bill received during the six-month period was incorrect, and verbal and written complaints were of no avail. Since no agreement could be reached on correct charges, no bills were paid after August. (19)

12. Unit Publications

a. Personnel Problems

The chief difficulty of post and unit papers during the period was that of obtaining adequately trained personnel. Editors who built up the papers were being redeployed, and replacements were slow in arriving and were inadequately trained.

b. Changes in Unit Publications

The Garmisch Pass Times resumed publication on 23 July. In August the Erding Air Depot publication was discontinued, and the funds were contributed to the Erding Journal, the name of which was changed to the Depot Digest. The new Heidelberg Post made its appearance on 22 September, and in November, Wing Tips, official publication of the Fürstenfeldbruck Air Force Base, was discontinued.

American Forces Network

13. Physical Facilities and Broadcasting Schedule

a. Network Changes

Two major changes were made in the American Forces Network. AFN-Stuttgart went on the air on 6 July, and a 350-watt transmitter in Heidelberg went into operation on 22 October. The new station was a "repeater," designed to improve reception of programs emanating from the AFN-Frankfurt studios.

b. Program Schedules and Policies

AFN-Berlin adopted a twenty-four-hour broadcasting day on 28 September to accommodate Air Lift personnel. All other AFN studios continued to broadcast on 18-hour-day schedules, with the Armed Forces Radio Services furnishing about fifty hours of broadcast material per week. During the period emphasis was placed on increasing the broadcasting time devoted to informational and educational shows, particularly TI&E programs.

FOOTNOTES

1. Interv with Lt Col Wm. T. Evans, Exec Off TI&E, 10 Nov 49; TI&E Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is derived from these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. EUCOM Cir 115, 1 Oct 48, sub: Troop Information and Education.
3. EUCOM Cir 115, par 31, 1 Oct 48, sub: Definition of Illiteracy.
4. EUCOM Cir 7, 17 Sep 48.
5. EUCOM Cir 115, par 9, 1 Oct 48, sub: Troop Information (TIP) Hour.
6. EUCOM Wkly Dir 34, sec IX, 27 Aug 48, sub: Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School, p. 5.
7. TI&E Rpt of Opr, Hq 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Incl 1, p. 2. (Hereafter referred to as "7744 S&S Rpt.")
8. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, 30 Jun 48, p. 1.
9. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Incl 1, pp. 3-4.
10. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, 4 Jul 48, p. 1.
11. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Jul - 30 Sep, pp. 2-3.
12. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Incl 1, p. 5.
13. Ibid, p. 6.
14. Ibid, p. 8.
15. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 8.
16. Ibid, p. 2.
17. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 12; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 15.
18. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 6.
19. 7744 S&S Rpt, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 7.