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THE FOURTH YEAR



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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1948

1 July - 31 December 1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION EUROPEAN COMMAND

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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

Chapters	
XV.	Elizabeth S. Lay
XVI	Dr. Theodore W. Bauer
XVII.	Harvey L. Horwich, Ph.B., M.A., J.D. (13 Jul 49-)
XVIII	Elizabeth S. Lytle
XIX	Elizabeth S. Lay, Cushing Niles, B.A. (8 Aug 49-)
XX.	Harvey L. Horwich
XXI	Joanne M. Lucas
XXII.	G. D. Hecht, M.A. (4 Oct 49-)
XXIII	Harvey L. Horwich
XXIV.	Margaret L. Geis, M.A. (15 May 47-)
XXV	George J. Gray, Jr., B.A. (17 May 49-)
XXVI.	Dr. O. J. Frederiksen
XXVII	Margaret L. Geis, Elizabeth S. Lay
XXVIII.	Margaret L. Geis
XXIX.	Elizabeth S. Lay
XXX	George J. Gray, Jr.,
XXXI.	Ernest Kreiling
XXXII	Margaret L. Geis
XXXIII.	Elizabeth S. Lytle
XXXIV	Joanne M. Lucas
XXXV.	Dorothy N. S. Russell
XXXVI	Constance Gavares
XXXVII.	George R. Kaplan
XXXVIII	Joanne M. Lucas

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CHAPTER XII

Personnel and Administration Division

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

CHAPTER XII

Personnel and Administration Division

1. Responsibilities and Problems of the P&A Division

a. Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Personnel and Administration (P&A) Division included the promulgation of all policies relative to the following: assignment and reassignment of military personnel within the Command; troop discipline; administration of justice; marriage, fiancées, and dependents; operation of privately owned vehicles; war crimes matters; activities of the American Red Cross and the American Graves Registration Command; military and civilian uniforms; EUCOM Exchange System activities; black market activities; control of venereal disease; all matters affecting WAC personnel; and the administration of civilian personnel, including recruitment, selection, replacement, classification, in-service training, pay, leave, and tours of duty. The P&A Division was also responsible for submitting to the Department of the Army statistics covering all types of

personnel in the European Command; for the analysis of air and water transportation available to the Command; and for policies, quotas, priorities, and regulations for shipping military and civilian personnel to the United States.⁽¹⁾

b. Problems of the Period

Among the outstanding problems facing the P&A Division during the 6-month period were the requirements for transportation to the United States and adjustments in overseas tour assignment developing from the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act on 27 December 1948; the adjustment of personnel necessitated by the separation of Army and Air Force personnel-administration and management; the requirements for additional personnel to support the Berlin air lift; the elimination of the 25 percent overseas salary differential for U.S. civilian employees; and the giving of additional responsibilities to German civilian personnel. Work continued on all levels toward greater efficiency and economy in the utilization of personnel and increased control over the expenditure of funds.

2. Reorganization Within the P&A Division

a. Officers Branch and Enlisted Branch Consolidated

Efforts to achieve greater efficiency resulted in the consolidation of the Officers Branch and the Enlisted Branch of the Division during the fourth quarter of 1948. The two branches combined under the title Military Personnel Branch with Col. J. J. Binns, former chief of the Officers Branch, as chief. Lt. Col. Raymond Pratt, Jr., who had replaced Lt. Col. G. E. Pinard as Chief of the Enlisted Branch at the end of the third

quarter, became Chief of the Plans and Policy Section of the Military Personnel Branch. A Medical Services Section to supervise the assignment of medical services officers and chaplains, was included in the new Branch. (See charts 1 to 3 at end of this chapter).

b. Employee Utilization Section Instituted in Civilian Personnel Branch

By the end of 1948 the results of a Command-wide employee utilization program were evident in the organization of the Civilian Personnel Branch. The functions of the Placement Section and the Employee Relations and Training Section were incorporated into the new Employee Utilization Section and the existing Operations Section, which was primarily concerned with personnel responsibility on an inter-command level. At the time of this reorganization, the Advisor to Indigenous Affairs Section was renamed the Advisor on European Affairs, and the Administrative Section was discontinued. (See charts 4 and 5 at end of this chapter).

c. Transfer of Redeployment Functions

Early in the redeployment program, general staff level decisions were required on daily problems. By the end of 1948, however, redeployment procedures were relatively well established and general staff control had correspondingly diminished. The P&A Division therefore recommended that its operational duties relating to redeployment should be reassigned to the Transportation Division and the Adjutant General Division, EUCOM, and this recommendation, approved by the Chief of Staff on 13 October 1948, became effective 25 October 1948. Basic policy changes, planning, and general staff supervision were to remain functions of the P&A Division. Responsibility

for the issuance of priority numbers, alert notices, and port calls was assumed by the new Redeployment Section of the Operations Branch, Transportation Division, on 1 November 1948.⁽²⁾

d. Changes in Operating Personnel

Economy of manpower achieved by the organizational changes within the P&A Division during the period under review resulted in a reduction in the operating strength of the Division from 36 officers, 41 enlisted persons, and 102 civilians during the third quarter of 1948 to 36 officers, 38 enlisted persons, and 86 civilians by the end of the fourth quarter. Maj. Irene O. Galloway became WAC Staff Director on 1 July 1948, following the departure of Lt. Col. Kathleen T. McClure for the United States upon completion of her foreign service tour.

3. Co-ordination of Policy with OMGUS, JEIA, and BICO

Because of its preeminent responsibility for the status of the individual soldier and civilian of the occupation forces, the P&A Division was concerned with numerous questions which were also of interest to military government. On many of these questions, such as marriage to Germans and adoption of German children, agreement had been reached by the latter part of 1948. In the absence of established channels for co-ordination, various branches and agencies of OMGUS continued from time to time to recommend policies that were not in accord with the official viewpoint of EUCOM.

a. Proposal to Establish Liaison Officers

Instances of unco-ordinated action by OMGUS and JEIA in September

included an effort by JEIA to place an additional charge on American businessmen accommodated in Army facilities; an announcement by JEIA that American businessmen would no longer be authorized post exchange privileges; and a tentative agreement between OMGUS and British Military Government with respect to a bizonal policy of law enforcement by Germans over non-Germans. In view of these steps, EUCOM Headquarters decided that a smoother over-all administration would result if EUCOM took a greater part in the formulation of policies of concern to both the Army and the military government. The Director of P&A and the Director of Logistics therefore were directed to investigate the advisability of maintaining liaison officers on duty with JEIA, OMGUS, and the Bipartite Control Office. At the end of the year, no agreement on this measure had been reached. (3)

b. Tentative Agreement Between OMGUS and British Military Government

In September EUCOM received a report from the US - UK Working Party No. 6, a group established by OMGUS and British Military Government, to reconcile certain differences of policy between the two zones. The report dealt primarily with questions of law enforcement by Germans over non-Germans and included recommendations which indicated modifications by OMGUS of current U.S. policy. Included among the recommendations submitted by OMGUS were suggestions that occupation personnel should be subject to trial by German courts if the penalties involved did not include confinement; that hunting and fishing by occupation personnel be placed completely under German supervision; that the possession and use of firearms by members of the occupation forces be under the same regulations as

those which prevailed for the Germans; and that registration and licensing of vehicles owned by occupation members be carried out by German authorities under German laws and regulations. Because these recommendations were unacceptable to EUCOM, the P&A Division and the Judge Advocate Division were directed to study the questions involved, with a view to formulating specific policy statements to be forwarded to OMCUS as a statement of the EUCOM position.⁽⁴⁾

Military Personnel Procurement

4. Recruiting At Home and Abroad

a. EUCOM Recruiting Teams in the United States

In August 1948 EUCOM dispatched special recruiting teams to the United States to stimulate enlistments for military service in the European Command. One team of four enlisted men was assigned to each Army zone of the interior on temporary duty for ninety days. Recruits procured by the teams between 1 September and 30 November were to be specifically enlisted for initial assignment in the 1st Infantry Division or the U.S. Constabulary, while enlistments before and after that 2-month period were to be for EUCOM unassigned.⁽⁵⁾

b. Recruiting of Americans Abroad

As redeployment increased the need for new enlistments overseas, EUCOM reminded Americans residing abroad of enlistment and Selective Service regulations. United States citizens residing in Europe could apply for

enlistment at any time at the recruiting office of the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) in Paris or, if located within the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, at any major command headquarters. Documentary evidence of United States citizenship and proof of date of birth were required of all applicants, and honorable-discharge certificates and qualification records were required of veterans of military service. Information received by EUCOM indicated that there would be no registration of citizens eligible for draft under Selective Service Regulations in any country except the United States and its possessions. (6)

5. Plans for the Enlistment of Aliens

In June 1948 the possibility that Congress might enact a law permitting the enlistment of 25,000 aliens in the U.S. Army led P&A to explore potential ways of selecting such recruits from among displaced persons residing in Europe.

a. Consideration of Labor-Service Companies

Members and former members of U.S. labor-service companies, who had already proved themselves a practical and deserving source of Army manpower, were regarded as suitable recruits. Data had been kept on this category of occupation personnel with a view to their future possible enlistment in the Army, and a study based on troop housing and the availability of processing personnel showed that they could be recruited, enlisted, and processed by EUCOM at the rate of 2,000 per month. This same study estimated that six weeks would be required after enlistment to process and indoctrinate those selected for shipment to the United States. (7)

b. Objections to the Plan

As planning along these lines progressed, the advisability of retaining such recruits in the European Command was questioned. It was considered that (1) the assignment of former displaced persons to the Constabulary or Military Police, involving control of German nationals, would cause friction and danger; (2) if alien recruits were used, the number of American enlisted men would have to be correspondingly reduced; and (3) the Soviet Union could be expected to criticize the United States for "arming Europeans to fight Russia." The plan proposed by EUCOM Headquarters therefore provided that the number of foreign enlisted men retained in the Command should be not more than 10 percent of the troop basis (about 10,000 men) and that the manning level of the Command should be increased by the same number. No action had been taken on this plan by the end of 1948 because Congress had not passed a law allowing aliens to enlist.

6. Poor Qualifications of Enlisted Replacements

During the third quarter of 1948 an analysis was made of the calibre of enlisted replacements who had reported to the European Command since the beginning of the year, taking into account their Army General Classification Test (AGCT) scores, education, and ages. The analysis showed a steady decline in the percentage of white enlisted men having an AGCT score of 90 or over, a drop from 88 percent in January to 44.5 percent in September. The average level of education fluctuated monthly, but the over-all level remained very low. Since May 1948 there had been a marked increase in the

total in the 17 - 20 age group, the percentage under 20 having risen from
(10)
12.3 percent in May to 52.9 percent in September.

7. New Enlistment Regulations

a. Short-term Enlistments

Early in the third quarter of 1948 the Department of the Army authorized Regular Army enlistments for twenty-one months to allow retention in the Command of qualified persons between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six who had had no prior service in the Regular Army. Previously the minimum enlistment period was twenty-four months. One-year enlistments
(11)
were not authorized.

b. Enlistment Extensions

The Department of the Army informed all major commands early in September that effective immediately, until 31 December, enlistments might be extended for 6-month periods. Up to that time, one year had been the minimum extension period.

c. Reenlistments for Unspecified Time

In connection with a new reenlistment drive starting on 1 October 1948, EUCOM Headquarters announced on this date that the new Army policy provided for enlistments for an unspecified period of time for certain personnel. Until this time reenlistments had been for three, four, five, or six years. Now enlisted personnel who were last discharged in the first three grades might reenlist in the Regular Army or Air Force for an unspecified period of time on a career basis, if they did so within ninety days after discharge. All enlistments would be for the Regular Army
(12)
unassigned or the Air Force unassigned.

8. WAC Recruitment and Officer Integration

At the beginning of August 1948, WACs currently serving in EUCOM or honorably discharged since May 1948 were declared eligible for immediate enlistment in the Regular Army. The enlistment of new members was not authorized, inasmuch as there was no designated WAC training center within the Command. Actual recruiting began on 20 August, when it was estimated that 421 women were eligible for enlistment in the Army and 169 for enlistment in the Air Force. The first WAC was sworn into the Regular Army on 25 August 1948. By the end of September the WAF (Air Force) was leading in enlistment results, with a total of ninety enlistees as compared with thirty-three for the WAC. EUCOM Headquarters allowed enlistments after the 30 September deadline and thereby reached a WAC enlistment total of 113 by 31 December. The screening center for the integration of WAC officers, located in Frankfurt, closed on 30 September, having received 139 applications, rejected 4, and referred 135 to the Department of the Army for final determination. During September an additional five enlisted women from EUCOM were reported to the Department of the Army for consideration for Class I of the WAC Officers Candidate School to open 15 October at Camp Lee, Virginia. At the end of 1948, 21 officers and 122 enlisted women in EUCOM had been selected for WAC Regular Army integration. (13)

9. Commissioning of Specialists in the ORC

In August 1948 the Army published qualifications for technical or professional specialists who might be eligible for commissions in the Officers Reserve Corp in ranks from second lieutenant to colonel. The commissioning

program was undertaken in order to provide a continuing source of officers with special skills in which it was not practical or economical for the Army to supply training. Among the needed specialists listed were all categories of engineers, medical personnel, lawyers, educators, diplomats, (14) scientists, and public information experts.

Military Personnel Administration

10. AUS Officer Activity

a. Extended Active Duty for AUS Officers

EUCOM Headquarters announced early in July that all Army of the United States (AUS) officers under the age of sixty were authorized to remain on active duty, contingent upon their own desires and the approval of the European Command. Officers under the age of fifty-seven were permitted to sign only a Category 3 statement (agreeing to three years' service) for retention, requiring them to remain in active service until 30 June 1951. Other officers were required to sign for the maximum period possible for their age group. Officers who were eligible but did not choose to upgrade their categories by 31 August were not afforded another opportunity to sign a new category statement but were to be separated upon completion of their current commitments. Officers previously committed to a definite period of active duty who did not elect to extend their service were ordinarily to be retained on duty until the completion of their commitments, or of their overseas tours, and then be separated. If it

became necessary to return to the United States an officer who had less than one year of service remaining, he was not to be reassigned but separated. Officers in Category 5 (requesting earliest possible release) not eligible to sign a new statement or not desiring to do so were to be returned to the United States for separation immediately. (15)

b. Oath of Office

All EUCOM officers holding temporary appointments, who were required to execute a new oath of office on 30 June 1948 or as soon thereafter as practicable, had executed the oath by 1 August, except for one officer who was absent from the Command on temporary duty and two officers who declined to take the oath. (16)

c. Appointment of Second Lieutenants, AUS

It was announced early in December that under Department of the Army Circular 330, enlisted men of the lower four grades with two or more years of college were eligible for appointment as second lieutenant, AUS, for immediate active duty. (17)

11. EUCOM Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Program

a. Recommended Program

An informal survey was made by the P&A Division of reserve officers serving in civilian positions and Regular Army Warrant officers and enlisted men, also holding ORC commissions, who were unable to participate in the over-all reserve officer program, while serving in the European Command. On the basis of the survey, a staff study was sent to the Chief of Staff on 25 October 1948 presenting the problem of military utilization of this personnel,

should the need arise. Approximately 1,100 reserve officers and a large number of warrant officers and enlisted men were absent from their legal residences while serving in the Command and thereby ineligible for emergency mobilization and training to enable them to maintain active status and acquire credits for promotion and retirement. P&A recommended: (1) that the Department of the Army delegate authority to make mobilization and training assignments for reserve officers residing in areas under EUCCOM jurisdiction; (2) that funds be provided for the payment of inactive duty and short periods of active duty performed by reserve officers; (3) that the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division (OPOT) establish training requirements and a system of credits for training participation. In order to get the program under way immediately, P&A further recommended that OPOT, assisted by the Adjutant General Division (AG) and P&A, should establish the training program without waiting for authority from the Department of the Army.

b. Inauguration of Program

Action began immediately on the proposed reserve officer program. The Deputy Chief of Staff approved the entire staff study, whereupon P&A requested from the Department of the Army authority to assume responsibility over mobilization assignments and training awards. When this authority was received, the Deputy Chief of Staff directed OPOT and AG to take necessary action to implement the program and assigned basic staff responsibility for it to OPOT. Early in December P&A requested the Budget and Fiscal Division to act with OPOT in obtaining supporting funds from the Department of the Army.

12. Transfer of Officers

a. Transfer of AUS Officers

Before the issuance of AR 605 - 145 on 3 August 1948, transfer to another branch by officers on active duty was restricted to Regular Army Officers. The new regulation stated that a nonregular officer on extended active duty might apply for transfer to another basic branch provided that he was already performing the work of the branch to which he was seeking transfer or that good reasons existed for transfer to a branch in which he was well qualified to perform duty. (19)

b. Transfers Between the Army and the Air Force

In August it was announced that, according to the direction of the Secretary of Defense, until 26 July 1949 Regular Army and non-Regular Army officers could be transferred between the Army and the Air Force. (20)

c. Assignment of Officers in Negro Units

On 9 July 1948 the authority was withdrawn from major commanders to reassign, transfer, or place on detached service or temporary duty, officers assigned to Negro units. Such officers who were already on temporary duty or detached service were ordered to be returned to their home stations, and requests for any future changes in assignment were required to be approved by EUCOM Headquarters. (21)

13. Promotions of Officers and Enlisted Men

a. New Temporary Promotion System

A new temporary promotion system for Regular Army and AUS officers was established by AR 605 - 12, dated 30 September 1948. The new regulation

received by P&A during the third quarter of 1948 delegated promotion authority to the Department of the Army, EUCOM, and general officers, depending on the rank of officer to be promoted. The system provided for two rosters listing Regular and AUS officers with their respective qualifications, to be combined into a single selection list under a "running mate system." If the Regular list contained 1,000 applicants and the non-Regular list contained 2,000, two AUS officers would compete with one Regular officer for the promotion. Second lieutenants might be promoted under the new system regardless of Table of Organization or allotment vacancies, provided they were qualified. Promotions would be based on merit, not automatic advancement. On 11 December 1948 The Adjutant General in Washington authorized EUCOM to promote 178 first lieutenants to captain and to select 89 more for an eligibility list. Recommendations for promotion were to be submitted to The Adjutant General by 15 January 1949. Female officer promotions were not included in the current authorizations but were to be authorized after 1 January 1949. These instructions did not apply to Air Force officers serving with the Army.

b. Air Force Temporary Promotions

Cable WCL - 30157, dated 17 December 1948, announced the Department of the Air Force instructions for temporary promotion of first lieutenants to captain. The Air Force required at the earliest possible date recommendations from among eligible officers serving with the Army on 22 November 1948. Regular and non-Regular officers had to have served $4\frac{1}{2}$ years for promotion purposes prior to 1 July 1948, or non-Regular Air Force

personnel had to be 29½ years of age prior to this date. All Promotions
(23)
were to be made by the Department of the Air Force.

c. Regular Army Promotions

On 13 October 1948, the Department of the Army announced plans
for Regular Army promotions to the permanent grades of lieutenant colonel,
major, and captain. No promotions were to be made before 1 January 1949.
(24)

d. Promotions to the First Grade

At the end of 1948 EUCOM was understrength in first-grade
enlisted personnel and allowed the first promotions to this grade since
early 1947. During November and December seventy-nine promotions were
granted.

14. New Pay-Grade Titles for Enlisted Personnel

On 1 August 1948, the changes with respect to the pay-grade titles
of enlisted personnel, directed by the Department of the Army for all Army
personnel, became effective in the European Command.

15. Returnee Reassignment Processing Section

During the fourth quarter of 1948 the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
was designated to serve as the processing center for enlisted personnel
returning to the United States for reassignment, beginning in January 1949.
Enlisted personnel returning by air in emergency cases were to be processed
at the Air Returnee Center in Frankfurt.

16. Revised Leave Regulations

a. Travel in Duty Status

Late in September the Department of the Army proposed to EUCOM that military personnel be authorized ordinary leave in the United States with travel in duty status. EUCOM concurred in the proposed change and recommended what it considered terms that would be applicable on a world-wide basis to such granting of leave. In addition, EUCOM imposed a local Command restriction requiring that normally no person would be granted leave in the United States until at least one year of foreign service had been completed, and suggested that dependents of enlisted persons be authorized to accompany their sponsors on leave, travel being at Government expense to and from the sponsor's duty station and the port of entry. (25)

b. Reenlistment Leave

Department of the Army cable WCL - 21933, dated 13 November 1948, clarified reenlistment leave policy in force as of that date. Under its provisions, reenlistees who signed for three years or longer immediately upon expiration of their term of service in EUCOM might be returned to the United States for leave and reassignment without return to the overseas command where the reenlistment was accomplished. Enlisted men discharged prior to the expiration of their terms of service for the purpose of reenlisting would not be granted reenlistment leave in the United States, and would be required to serve the new term in the Command. (26)

Civilian Personnel Administration

17. Administration and Management

a. Projected Administration and Management Program

On 12 July 1948 EUCOM Headquarters announced a civilian personnel administration and management program to go into effect on 1 November, when P&A would begin evaluating the civilian personnel activities of the subordinate commands against standards published in Department of the Army and EUCOM directives. It was intended that the program would concentrate upon these elements of civilian personnel administration which surveys, conducted by EUCOM, had shown to need the most emphasis: (1) recurrent evaluation of employees' performance by operating officials; (2) assistance to operating officials in making final decisions in personnel actions and in providing needed training in supervisory techniques and job skills; (3) studying of the causes of lost time and turnover, in order to plan corrective measures; (4) compliance with directives pertaining to payment, processing, (27) and records.

b. Air Force Representation

In connection with this program, the Department of the Air Force was given representation on working committees revising policies and formulating new regulations. The main topics of common concern were the use of German, Allied, and neutral civilian employees. The transfer of German employees between Army and Air Force organizations was a major issue under discussion.

c. Redelegation of Responsibility for Personnel Administration

In September 1948 the authority and responsibility for civilian personnel administration, delegated by the Secretary of the Army to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was redelegated to the Commanding General, USFA, Commanding General, AGRC, and commanders of military posts. This delegation did not affect Department of the Air Force personnel, all of whom were to be administered by USAFE. The Air Force was to administer all United States, Allied, and neutral civilian employees of European Command units of the Department of the Air Force, wherever located, under authority of the Department of the Air Force, and all German personnel utilized by USAFE at Wiesbaden. (28) In accordance with the new separation of Army and Air Force administration, P&A announced in the third quarter of 1948 that the Department of the Air Force was issuing separate regulations governing the administration of U.S., Allied, and neutral civilian personnel under its jurisdiction. German employees of USAFE in Berlin remained under the authority of Berlin Military Post, and Wiesbaden Military Post was to administer Germans employed by the Army.

d. Employee Utilization Program

The Administration and Management program announced in July 1948 began in September and October to take form in specific plans for the training of supervisors and employees both on and off the job, work simplification, and work measurement, all directed toward the goal of saving manpower and improving performance. In this connection it was proposed to establish at EUCOM Headquarters an employee utilization staff to replace specialists in placement, employee relations, and training. Members

of the staff would be skilled in all of these functions, so that a single representative of the personnel office could assist operating officials in solving a variety of personnel problems, bringing his knowledge of broad policies to the supervisor's understanding of the immediate (29) situation. In September, P&A presented its employee utilization plans (30) to members of a conference representing the nine major commands. A conference was held in October for representatives of USFA, AGRC, and Garmisch Military Post, and by 1 November 1948 an Employee Utilization (31) Program was under way within these commands. On 22 November the Deputy Chief of Staff emphasized that P&A must coordinate closely with the Logistics Division (responsible for work simplification) and OPOT (responsible for work measurement at technical service installations) to avoid any overlapping of activities. He pointed out that this program was (32) an expansion of the supervisory training in effect during the past year.

18. Recruitment Policies

a. Recruitment of U.S. Civilians

A shift in emphasis in the employment of EUCOM U.S. civilian personnel characterized the latter half of 1948. Figures for the two quarterly periods reflect a continuing effort to employ fewer U.S. civilians.

<u>U.S. civilian employees</u>	<u>Quarter ending 30 Sep</u>	<u>Quarter ending 31 Dec</u>
New arrivals during quarter (excluding OMGUS)	357	173
Requisitions on hand in office of Secretary of the Army. . .	1,425	208
Replacements being recruited in EUCOM.	428	63
Departures during quarter . .	141	375

b. Employment of Dependents

P&A announced early in July that due to a delay in recruitment of clerical and statistical replacements from the United States, qualified U.S. citizen dependents and other locally available personnel would be recruited to fill vacancies, and that such U.S. citizens would be employed under standard agreements with the possibility of modifying the 2-year contract period or terminating the agreement upon the transfer of the sponsor
(33)
concerned.

c. Ten Years' Citizenship Requirement

At the end of July EUCOM Headquarters announced that certain civilian positions in EUCOM which required an objective viewpoint and unquestioned loyalty would in future be filled only by persons having ten years' U.S. citizenship. The new EUCOM policy followed a long-established State Department precedent. Initially, the new requirement was to apply to intelligence and investigative positions only. Employees presently occupying such positions would not be affected for the duration of their employment agreements. Both appropriated and nonappropriated fund agencies
(34)
were to be guided by the new policy.

19. Surplus Personnel

a. Retention Policies

During the third quarter of 1948 the Department of the Army studied the extent to which reduction-in-force regulations as applied in the United States should govern the European Command. Pending completion of this study, EUCOM Headquarters directed all commanders to comply with the Department of the Army policy of maximum protection of U.S. veteran employees, even requiring that every effort be made to find other positions for veterans serving under extensions of employment agreements, before
(35)
declaring them surplus. In connection with the reduction in force of the American Graves Registration Command, the Commanding General of AGRC was informed on 10 September that the retention of civilian employees would be based on the following order of priority: (1) U.S. personnel with established retention preference under prevailing EUCOM directives; (2) German personnel; (3) Allied and neutral personnel employed under the
(36)
Continental Wage Scale.

b. Surplus of Clerical Skills

During the period from August to October the modification of the policies on employment of neutrals and aliens, wide spread employment of dependents, and intensive recruitment resulted in a temporary surplus of
(37)
skilled clerical personnel, normally a critical category.

20. Allied and Neutral Employment Policy

a. Temporary Relaxation of Restrictions

During the third quarter of 1948 the policy with respect to the

employment of Allied and neutral civilians, requiring termination of services upon expiration of contracts, was amended to permit the extension of employment agreements expiring not later than 31 October 1948 for a period not to exceed one year. Employees whose agreements were to have expired during the period 1 August to 31 October, and who had already been granted extensions for lesser periods, were permitted extensions of a year upon recommendation of the employing agency. The restriction governing the transfer of Allied and neutral employees from one agency to another was also temporarily lifted to allow the reassignment or transfer of qualified and acceptable employees from one EUCOM position to another within the U.S. Zone of Germany. The standing provision that no additional Allied or neutral civilians were to be hired remained in effect. (38)

b. Resumption of Restrictions

Early in December, faced with a sufficient reserve of employees in other categories possessing critical skills, EUCOM Headquarters announced that Allied and neutral employees paid by appropriated funds could no longer renew their employment agreements for one year; that such agreements might be extended for four months, during which time a U.S. civilian or German replacement was to be secured; and that transfers could be effected only within a technical service, a major organization within a military post, or a EUCOM division. These restrictions did not apply to nonappropriated-fund employees. (39)

c. Increase in Subsistence Allowance

Effective 1 October 1948 subsistence allowance payable to Allied and neutral civilians employed by the U.S. Army under the Continental Wage Scale was increased from \$511 to \$612 per annum. (40)

21. Payment of U.S. Civilian Employees

a. Salary Act of 1948

Under the Salary Act of 1948, U.S. civilian employees in EUCOM received a salary increase of \$330 per annum effective 11 July 1948.

b. Bi-weekly Pay Periods

Although Federal employees administered by the Civil Service Commission generally were paid in accordance with a bi-weekly pay period, the Department of the Army had authorized the European Command to employ a quad-weekly pay system from the beginning of the occupation until the middle of 1948, when it appeared that the installation of pay procedures and the training of payroll personnel made practicable a change to bi-weekly (41) payrolls. The change became effective 12 December 1948. AGRC was granted an indefinite exception to the new policy and the Department of the Army nonappropriated-fund activities in EUCOM were authorized to apply the new (42) provisions as they saw fit.

c. Elimination of the 25 Percent Overseas Differential

On 4 October 1948 all major commands were informed that the 25 percent overseas salary differential was to be discontinued. Executive Order 10,000 provided for a post differential of from 0 to 25 percent to replace the 25 percent payment, and it was expected that a cost-of-living and quarters allowance would also be authorized. Provision was made to warn newly recruited personnel of the anticipated salary reduction before they embarked for overseas duty. On 24 December 1948 the State Department issued the new regulations regarding the payment of post differentials and allowances. Effective with the pay period ending 8 January 1949, all

eligible Classification Act employees in the U.S. area of control, Germany, except employees in Berlin, were to receive free quarters allowance and a 10 percent post differential. Employees in Berlin were to receive the quarters allowance and a 15 percent differential. Eligible employees of AGRC and other EUCOM organizations, stationed in unoccupied Europe were scheduled to receive a cost-of-living and quarters allowance.

22. Thirty-Day Interim Leave

Effective 1 July 1948 U.S. civilian employees of the Department of the Army in the European Command, accompanied by their authorized dependents but no household goods, might make 30-day visits to their homes in the United States, at Government expense, upon satisfactory completion of employment agreements. The ruling, established to encourage satisfactory employees to renew their contracts, required the signing of new employment agreements prior to departure from the Command. (43)

Utilization of German and Non-German Resident Personnel

23. Increased Employment of German and Non-German Residents

a. Berlin Airlift

The Berlin Airlift caused a considerable increase in the over-all EUCOM civilian work force during the 6-month period under review. Figures for 1 October and 1 December 1948 give an idea of the extent to which additional Germans had to be employed in support of this mission: (44)

	<u>1 Oct</u>	<u>1 Dec</u>
Total	<u>5,377</u>	<u>7,173</u>
USAFE	2,791	4,491
Frankfurt Military Post	2,586	2,506
Heidelberg Military Post		40
Berlin Military Post		136

Far larger numbers of Germans were supplied by the Berlin Magistrate to assist in the construction of Tegel Air Field.

b. Participation in 1949 Field Training

On 1 November 1948, EUCOM announced that German and non-German resident personnel would be utilized in the extensive field exercises scheduled for 1949, in order to relieve all possible United States personnel for purely military training. All major commands were directed to select physically qualified male employees who would be used in such field operations as messing, maintenance and repair, medical and signal duties, and driving. Existing personnel authorizations were not to be exceeded. EUCOM requested that personnel transfers resulting from this policy be phased over the entire period 1 November 1948 - 1 April 1949. (45)

c. Employment of German and Austrian Dentists and Physicians

EUCOM Headquarters announced in mid-July that because of the shortage of Army dental personnel in the Command, the Army was about to employ forty-seven German and Austrian dentists to work in EUCOM clinics under Army supervision. These dentists would be required to be graduates of authorized dental schools with at least two years' experience, and to undergo probationary periods of one month before undertaking their full

duties. Forty dentists were employed during the period, and by the end of the third quarter of 1948 the Medical Division was considering allowing German dentists to work in isolated stations where they would no longer be under the immediate supervision of American dental officers. (46) During the fourth quarter of 1948, to help ease the shortage of Medical Corps officers, German physicians were authorized to work in all EUCOM hospitals, under the supervision of American medical officers. (47)

24. Classification and Payment of German and Non-German Resident Personnel

a. Post Commanders Assume Responsibility

On 1 October 1948 the post commanders assumed operating responsibility for all functions connected with the classification of German and non-German resident personnel employed by the U.S. Army. Until this time these functions had been duties of German labor offices throughout the Command. The Army employed German classification analysts to do the grading as before in accordance with approved Land tariffs. (48) In August 1948 instructions were issued to all military posts concerning the new system of payment of German employees of the U.S. Forces to be effective 1 October 1948. Post commanders were to assume operating responsibility for the payment of all such employees--formerly a responsibility of the local Burgermeister--and accordingly were directed to provide civilian personnel officers to perform these functions, using German personnel for any necessary staff increases. Persons so employed were to be paid from the nonoccupation cost portion of the EUCOM Deutsche Mark Budget. EUCOM

instructed the German Labor Offices in all of the major commands to pay Germans working for the U.S. Army through, but not after, 30 September. Meanwhile, post civilian personnel officers were to retain the administration of domestic servants paid from occupation cost funds and those paid by individual employers desiring such service. (49)

b. Improvements Resulting from New Payment Procedures

Salaries and wages, in accordance with the applicable Land wage scale based on a calendar month, were paid directly to German employees of the U.S. Army in deutsche marks by post personnel officers. This administrative change resulted in immediate improvement in efficiency of payment. Within five days after the close of the first new pay period, over 99 percent of the 220,740 Germans employed had been paid, whereas prior to the shift in responsibility, payment had averaged between 50 and 80 percent of the employees paid within fifteen days, and between 20 and 50 percent had been delayed from fifteen to fifty days. (50)

c. Payment of Germans Employed in Messes

In order to prevent German currency reform from increasing the cost of German kitchen police utilized in Class "A" messes, previously hired outside the Deutsche Mark Budget, post commanders were authorized on 27 July 1948 to hire such employees at the rate of one for each thirty diners as a charge to the cost of the occupation, to supplement those paid with funds obtained through voluntary contributions of mess members. Another concession, for the month of June only, permitted employers of domestic servants and of German help in Class "A" and "B" messes to pay wages at the

same dollar conversion rate as before the currency reform. This concession (51) did not extend to personnel whose wages were chargeable to occupation costs.

d. Payment of TDY for German and Non-German Resident Personnel

Early in the period under review, EUCOM informed all posts and commands that because of the dual currency system in Berlin, it was necessary to pay all German and non-German resident personnel from Berlin on temporary duty or detached service anywhere in the U.S. Zone for periods exceeding 30 days, through local civilian personnel offices. This policy (52) became effective 15 July 1948.

25. Conditions of Employment

a. Berlin Emergency Tax

All German and non-German personnel normally resident in Germany employed by the United States in the bizonal area of control were subject to the Berlin Emergency Tax during November and December of 1948. A deduction of 60 pfennigs on each 100 DM per month and 1 DM for each 100 DM over 500 DM was effected by German payroll sections and transmitted to the responsible German agency for the relief of Berlin. The law, which was to continue in effect into 1949, provided that these deductions should be handled as a dropage on EUCOM German Budget payrolls.

b. Status of German Civil Servants

At the end of October 1948 it was announced that service with the U.S. Forces would not change a German employee's civil service status or affect adversely the rights and privileges of a German civil servant. EUCOM stated that such employees would be paid and administered by the post

civilian personnel officers according to salary rates and under employment
(53)
conditions prescribed by the prevailing Land civil service tariff.

Civilian and Military Personnel Matters

26. Return of Alien Dependents

a. The Alien Spouse Act

The Alien Spouse Act (War Brides Act), Public Law 271, was passed by the 79th Congress to provide for the entry into the United States, without visas, of aliens married to members of the U.S. Forces or American civilians with World War II service records. The Act expired 27 December 1948, and thereafter sponsors were required to apply to appropriate consulates for nonquota immigration visas for their wives. It was expected that processing for these visas would take three months. Alien adopted children, also authorized entry on a nonvisa basis up to 27 December, could subsequently gain entry only under regular United States immigration laws, ordinarily a three-year process. In order to facilitate the return of the thousands of brides and children seeking entry before the deadline, shipping priorities and transportation at government expense were authorized for all sponsors and their dependents.

b. Return of Sponsors with Alien Dependents

Sponsors were authorized to return to the United States with their alien dependents up to 27 December 1948, under a Department of the Army cable dated 18 October 1948. This authority applied only to sponsors

who currently had acquired alien dependents (wife, children, or both), had obtained authority to acquire such dependents, or were obtaining such authority. No new requests to acquire dependents for the purpose of entering the United States under the 27 December deadline would be granted. (54) Inasmuch as sponsors who had acquired authority to take their alien dependents back to the United States were authorized to terminate their foreign service tours or civilian agreements in order to accompany their spouses, sponsors whose alien dependents had already departed alone from the Command under the Alien Spouse Act were authorized to apply for early redeployment for compassionate reasons.

c. Return of Alien Children

The return of alien children under the Alien Spouse Act became a special issue when the Army differentiated between children who were the issue of marriage with an alien and alien adopted children (children of the alien spouse or orphans). The DA authority to return sponsors and dependents presumably included personnel having alien spouses or adopted alien children. Alien adopted children were to be returned under regular immigration quotas after the expiration of the Act. In view of these two conditions, P&A prepared a staff study for the Chief of Staff urging the early return to the United States of citizens having alien adopted children or alien stepchildren. EUCOM Headquarters apprised the major commands of the situation, suggesting that action be taken to discourage further applications for adoption or marriage incurring the responsibility for alien stepchildren. This action did not directly hasten the early return of children already involved, and early in November the problem became more

complicated when the DA stated that it was not intended that the authority for the return of sponsors with alien dependents should include sponsors with adopted alien children. P&A cabled recommending reconsideration of the exclusion. On 10 November the Department of the Army cabled withdrawal of the exclusion, but with the added provision that if a shortage of transportation should develop, EUCOM must give priority to sponsors with alien wives and children who were the issue of such marriages. The return of adopted alien children was to be considered of secondary importance. (55)
Further adoption of such children was to be discouraged.

d. Provisions for Travel at Government Expense

All alien dependents were authorized travel at government expense up to the expiration date of the Alien Spouse Act. Transportation of alien war brides and their dependents was to be furnished at government expense after the 27 December deadline and up to June 1949, in accordance with Army regulations. These normal provisions were reinstated by the Department of the Army on 19 November to be effective following the expiration of the Act. After 28 December 1948, transportation at government expense was to be limited to dependents of personnel of grades 3 and above and to household goods of personnel of grades 4 and above. Certain exceptions were to be authorized for personnel in lower grades, when transportation had been furnished overseas under earlier regulations and if action for return transportation under the Alien Spouse Act had not been completed at the (56)
time of its expiration. Late in November EUCOM informed all major commands that any enlisted man, including those below grade 3, who married an alien prior to 25 November, when his normal overseas tour rotation date was

subsequent to 31 December 1948, would be authorized government transportation for alien dependents acquired by such marriage under Invitational Travel Orders dated prior to 15 December. These orders were to be used before the normal rotation date of the enlisted man in question. Alien dependents acquired by enlisted men below grade 3 after 25 November would not be returned at government expense. (57)

e. Charges Payable by Alien Dependents

A EUCOM directive of 7 August 1948 required alien dependents traveling aboard Army transports to pay for their subsistence while traveling, such payment to be made at the time of embarkation. Until this date no charge had been made. The daily subsistence charge for adults and children over six years of age was set at the value of the current garrison ration at the home port plus 65 percent; for younger children the charge was halved. For planning purposes \$20 and \$10 were used as approximate costs. In October EUCOM announced that all alien dependents over sixteen years of age would be charged an eight-dollar head tax at the port when departing on Army transports. (58) (59)

27. Transportation Problems Created by Shipping of Alien Dependents

a. Project CROW

In August 1948 the Department of the Army furnished additional passenger shipping facilities to the European Command in the form of commercial air transportation under Project CROW (Commercial Return of Overseas Wives), a program similar to Project COR (Commercial Overseas Return) by which a backlog of 4,300 EUCOM personnel had been given commercial air

and water transport to the United States during May and June. Under Project CROW, American Overseas Airlines, Seaboard and Western Airlines, Alaskan Airlines, and Transocean Airlines carried cargo for the air lift on eastbound flights, and passengers on return-westbound flights under reduced rate agreements, beginning on 26 August. An estimated 4,500 passengers were to be accommodated.

b. Expansion of Project CROW

The main factor leading to the establishment of Project CROW, in August, was the increase in the number of alien war brides and their dependents whose transportation had been officially approved but not yet provided. In mid-July 4,197 alien brides and children were waiting transportation. As the shortage of first class space on government transports became more acute, the Department of the Army arranged with Pan American and American Overseas Airlines to return approximately four thousand first class passengers between 3 October and 18 December, at special rates paid by the Department of the Army. Early in October EUCOM announced that, to conserve first class shipping space, all WAC enlisted personnel would receive Military Air Transport Service (MATS) transportation during the period October - December when returning to the United States on reenlistment leave.

c. Priority on Army Vessels

During November, as the Alien Spouse Act deadline drew nearer, a higher priority for return via Government transportation was given to alien dependents. On 19 November 2,752 alien dependent wives and children in the Command were awaiting transportation, most of whom were to be accompanied by their sponsors, and EUCOM announced that by order of the Department of

the Army all EUCOM alien dependents and sponsors would be given top transportation priority on all Army vessels leaving Europe to arrive in the United States prior to the Act deadline. The Redeployment Section of the Transportation Division stated that sufficient transportation facilities were available to transport such persons before 27 December. (64)

d. Eligibility for Travel Under Project GROW

On 3 December P&A announced that space via Project GROW was available for any individual normally authorized first class accommodations. Up to 27 December all grades of personnel, including enlisted men below grade 3, were authorized travel under this project when traveling with alien dependents. Although the Transportation Division desired to limit the project to aliens and their sponsors until the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act, P&A made it clear that other personnel on competent orders for air travel should also be transported, and that if this policy operated to deny air transportation to eligible aliens, the Transportation Division should submit its further requirements to the Department of the Army. (65)

28. Shortage of Family Quarters

By the middle of 1948 the housing situation for military and civilian personnel with families had reached a critical stage. Early in July recruitment officers were made responsible for telling applicant enlistees that acceptance for enlistment carried no promise regarding the provision of housing or transportation of dependents overseas. Enlisted persons below the first three grades having dependents in EUCOM were not permitted to commence a new overseas tour upon completion of reenlistment leave with- in the Command. (67)

29. Subsistence Charges on Army Transports

In October EUCOM Headquarters announced subsistence charges for dependents which were then in effect at the Dependents' Staging Area in Bremerhaven and on Army transports. Expenses at Bremerhaven were listed at \$1.95 per day for adults and slightly less for infants. On board Army transports, subsistence charges were approximately \$2 per day for adults and one-half this rate for children under six. Subsistence charges were collected prior to embarkation, and any unused balance was refunded on debarkation.

30. Disciplinary Matters

a. Importation of Deutsche Marks

At the end of October 1948 all personnel under EUCOM jurisdiction were prohibited under military government law from importing into the U.S. Zone from outside the three western occupied zones, or exporting from the U.S. Zone beyond the three zones, more than 40 deutsche marks. EUCOM announced that the French authorities had been requested to perform customs checks, when necessary, on personnel passing through the French Zone en route to the U.S. Zone.

b. Elimination of P&A from Disciplinary Channels

Staff Memo 80, issued by EUCOM Headquarters on 18 November 1948, eliminated the Director of the P&A Division from the channel of communications in the processing of complaints and delinquency reports concerning alleged offenses committed by United States officers on duty with EUCOM. Primary responsibility for the handling of officers' reports was placed on

the chief of the division concerned. Following action by the division, a case appearing to warrant trial by court martial would be forwarded to the Judge Advocate. The procedure for handling civilian reports continued to follow the June 1948 regulations requiring processing by the post commander.
(70)

31. Character Guidance Councils

EUCOM Headquarters announced in late September that Character Guidance Councils designed to encourage the development of moral, spiritual, and psychological approaches to self-discipline in the Army were being established in the European Command. Under the leadership of General Bergin of the P&A Division, councils would be formed at command and unit levels for monthly discussions of character guidance problems affecting military personnel. The program was founded on the realization, as expressed by Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall, that the Army has an obligation to continue as far as possible the "wholesome influences of the home, the family, and the community."
(71) The Chaplain Division welcomed the change in title from Venereal Disease Control Councils to Character Guidance Councils as giving the councils a positive rather than a negative mission and emphasizing that the scourge of venereal disease was basically a problem to be solved spiritually.
(72)

32. Travel Authorizations

a. Visits to Military Cemeteries

Prior to July 1948 the transformation of military cemeteries to a permanent status and the repatriation of war dead by AGRC had made it

necessary to exclude visitors from those cemeteries in western Europe. During the summer and fall of 1948, as increasing numbers of tourists visited Europe, there were many requests to visit the cemeteries. EUCOM therefore decided to lift the ban on visitors, and on 16 July 1948 the AGRC was delegated authority to pass upon all applications for visits to
(73)
military cemeteries.

b. Italian Travel Documents

Early in July 1948 the Italian Consul General for Europe withdrew from EUCOM the authority to provide documents and visas authorizing leave travel of United States military personnel in Italy. Effective 13 July EUCOM military personnel were required to present their requests for visas directly to one of the three Italian consulates in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Personnel assigned outside of Germany were advised to place their requests with the Italian consulate nearest their stations. Civilian personnel con-
(74)
tinued to apply directly to the consulates as they had in the past.

c. No Visa Required for Spain

EUCOM Headquarters announced in mid-December that all U.S. citizens attached to EUCOM could travel to Spain without obtaining a visa. Only an "Authority to Travel in Spain," issued by EUCOM Headquarters, was required for travel by a U.S. citizen of the U.S. occupation forces. U.S. military personnel were required to wear civilian clothing while traveling
(75)
in Spain on leave.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM P&A Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents except where otherwise noted.
2. EUCOM Press Release 1500, 1 Nov 48.
3. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 37, par 1a, 14 Sep 48.
4. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 37, par 2, 14 Sep 48.
5. Ltr, DA CSGPA to CG's of all Armies in ZI, 16 Jul 48, sub: Recruiting Teams from EUCOM - 1948, AGSN 341.5.
6. Ltr, OMA Amer Embassy at the Hague to EUCOM, 10 Aug 48, OMA 342.1, and EUCOM 1st ind thereto, 17 Aug 48, AG 340 AGP - F.
7. Memo, Dir of Log to CS, 11 Jun 48.
8. Ibid.
9. Interv with Maj F. B. Gregory, EUCOM P&A, 21 Sep 49.
10. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 43, par 4, 26 Oct 48.
11. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, par 33c, 7 Sep 48.
12. EUCOM Press Release 1422, 1 Oct 48.
13. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 31f, 5 Oct 48; No. 45, par 25d, 9 Nov 48; No. 36, par 33e, 7 Sep 48; EUCOM Press Release 1316, 25 Aug 48; figures on 4th quarter WAC enlistments from Procurement Sec, EUCOM AG Div.
14. EUCOM Press Release 1291, 16 Aug 48.
15. Cable SC - 25577, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 3 Jul 48; Ltr, EUCOM, 18 Aug 48, sub: Extended Active Duty, AG 210.3 GPA - AGO.
16. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 31, par 27f, 3 Aug 48.
17. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 49, par 31a, 7 Dec 48.
18. IRS, P&A to Budget and Fiscal, 6 Dec 48, sub: Inactive Duty Reserve Officers in EUCOM.
19. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 35, par 2, 31 Aug 48.

20. EUCOM Press Release 1318, 26 Aug 48.
21. Cable SX - 1551, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 9 Jul 48.
22. Cable WCL - 28461, TAG to Overseas Comds, 11 Dec 48.
23. Cable SC - 24208, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 21 Dec 48.
24. Cable SC - 19217, EUCOM to all Comds, 14 Oct 48.
25. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 2, 5 Oct 48.
26. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 48, par 3, 30 Nov 48.
27. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 39, sec II, 12 Jul 48.
28. EUCOM Civ Pers Cir 7, sec II, 17 Sep 48.
29. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 44, sec I, 16 Aug 48.
30. EUCOM Press Release 1390, 22 Sep 48; EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 37, par 5, 14 Sep 48.
31. EUCOM Press Release 1501, 1 Nov 48.
32. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 47, par 2, 22 Nov 48.
33. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 27, par 3, 6 Jul 48.
34. EUCOM Press Release 1233, 26 Jul 48.
35. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 39, sec I, 12 Jul 48.
36. Cable SC - 16067, EUCOM to CG AGRC, 10 Sep 48.
37. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 43, par 8b, 26 Oct 48.
38. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 45, sec II, 18 Aug 48.
39. EUCOM Press Release 1585, 2 Dec 48.
40. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 51, 24 Sep 48.
41. Ltr, EUCOM to all Comds, 24 Aug 48, sub: Bi-weekly Pay Periods for U.S. DA Employees Paid from Appropriated Funds, AG 230 GPA.

42. EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 59, 23 Nov 48.
43. DA Civ Pers Reg 150, sec VI, 15 Jun 48; EUCOM Civ Pers Memo 48, 10 Sep 48; EUCOM Press Release 1322, 27 Aug 48.
44. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 43, par 13b, 26 Oct 48; No. 51, par 11, 21 Dec 48.
45. Cable SX - 3712, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 1 Nov 48.
46. EUCOM Press Release 1210, 14 Jul 48.
47. EUCOM Med Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 24.
48. Ibid., 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 2.
49. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 33, par 2, 18 Aug 48.
50. EUCOM Press Release 1368, 15 Sep 48.
51. Cables, SC - 11933, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 27 Jul 48; SC - 25746, EUCOM to Maj Comds; EUCOM Press Release 1279, 11 Aug 48.
52. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 32, par 5, 10 Aug 48.
53. EUCOM Civ Pers Cir 55, sec I, 29 Oct 48.
54. Cable SC - 19638, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 25 Oct 48.
55. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, par 6, 7 Sep 48; No. 46, par 2, 16 Nov 48; cable, WCL - 21513, DA to EUCOM, 10 Nov 48.
56. Cable WCL - 23551, DA to EUCOM and other Comds, 19 Nov 48.
57. Cable SC - 22135, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 24 Nov 48; EUCOM Press Release 1569, 24 Nov 48.
58. EUCOM Cir 61, sec VII, 7 Aug 48; EUCOM Press Release 1283, 12 Aug 48.
59. EUCOM Wkly Dir 42, sec XII, 22 Oct 48.
60. EUCOM Press Release 1323, 27 Aug 48.
61. EUCOM Press Release 1323, 27 Aug 48.

62. EUCOM Press Release 1218, 19 Jul 48.
63. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 42, par 4, 19 Oct 48.
64. EUCOM Press Release 1552, 19 Nov 48.
65. IRS, P&A to Trans Div, 6 Dec 48, sub: Air Transportation to the ZI.
66. EUCOM Wkly Dir 28, sec XIX, 16 Jul 48.
67. IRS, AG Mil Pers Br Proc Sec to Dir P&A, 8 Jun 48, sub: Enlistments Outside the Continental U.S., AG 340 AGP - F.
68. EUCOM Wkly Dir 42, sec XII, 22 Oct 48.
69. Cable SC - 20125, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 29 Oct 48; EUCOM Press Release 1514, 4 Nov 48.
70. EUCOM Staff Memo 80, 18 Nov 48, sub: Disciplinary Action, Officers and Civilians.
71. EUCOM Press Release 1385, 20 Sep 48.
72. EUCOM Ch Div Info Ltr No. 40, 28 Sep 48.
73. EUCOM Wkly Dir 28, sec XVIII, 16 Jul 48.
74. EUCOM Wkly Dir 28, sec XXI, 16 Jul 48; EUCOM Press Release 1211, 15 Jul 48.
75. EUCOM Press Release 1618, 17 Dec 48; EUCOM Wkly Dir 52, sec VIII, 30 Dec 48, sub: Leave Travel to Spain.

CHART I
HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICERS' BRANCH

30 SEPTEMBER 1948

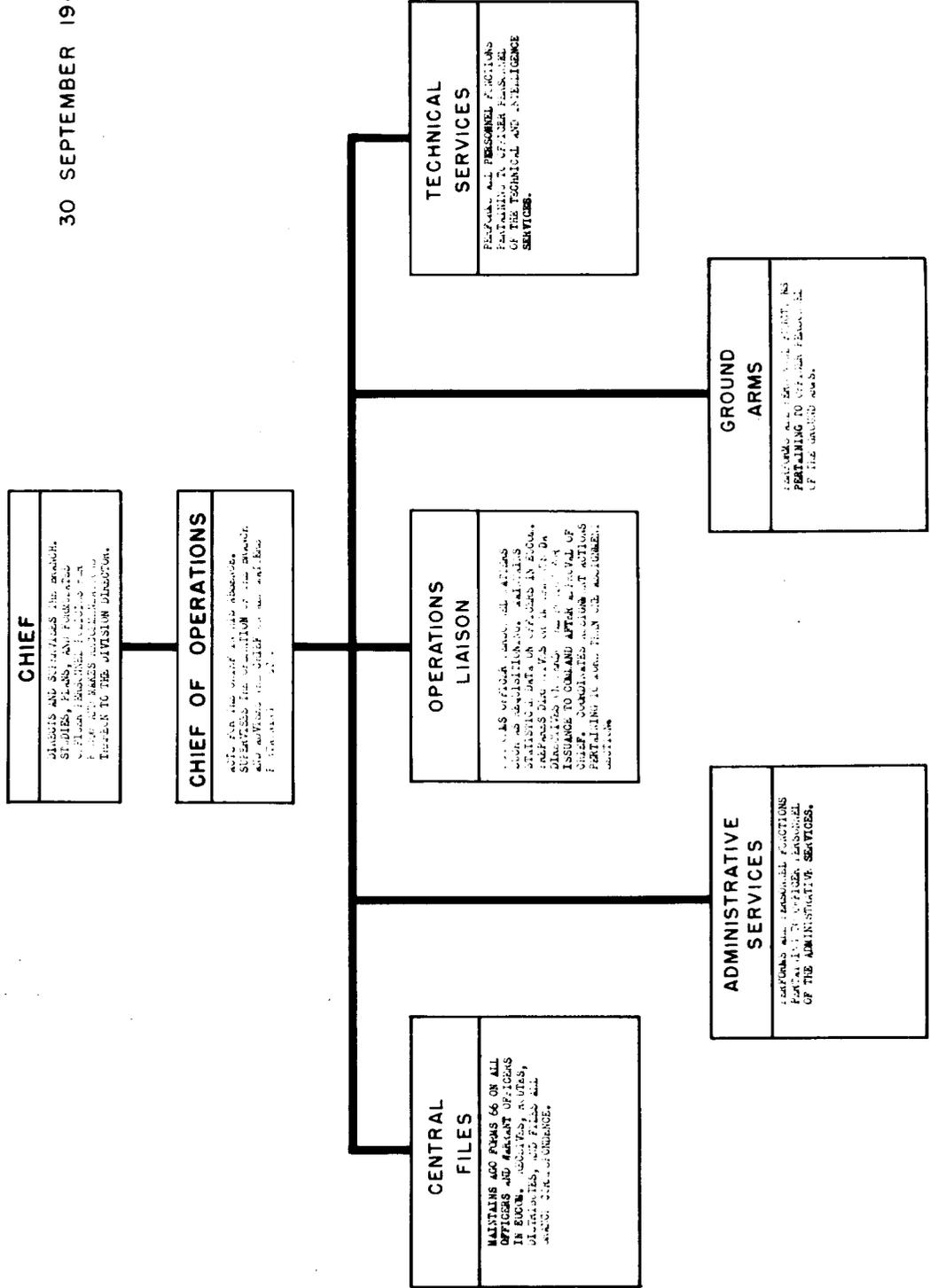


CHART II
HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
ENLISTED BRANCH

30 SEPTEMBER 1948

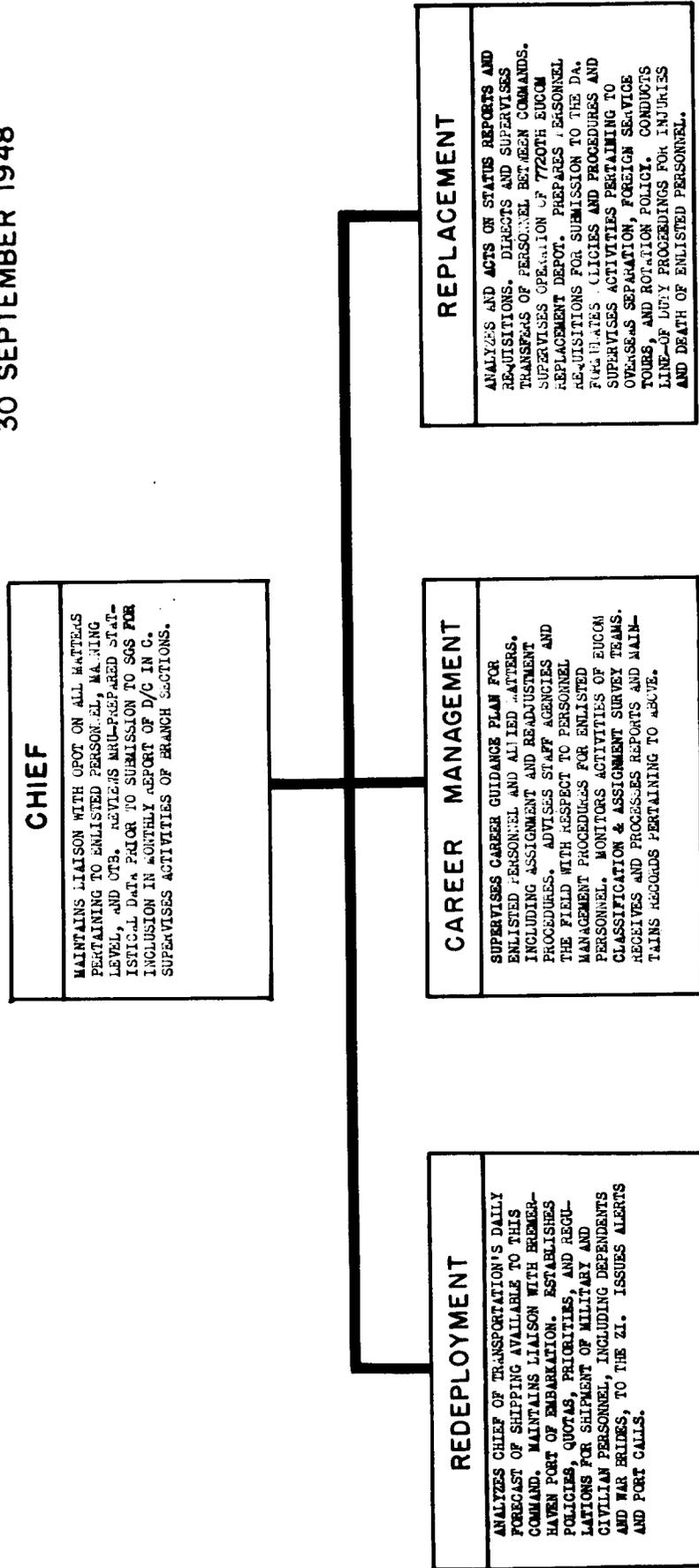


CHART III
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
MILITARY PERSONNEL BRANCH

31 DECEMBER 1948

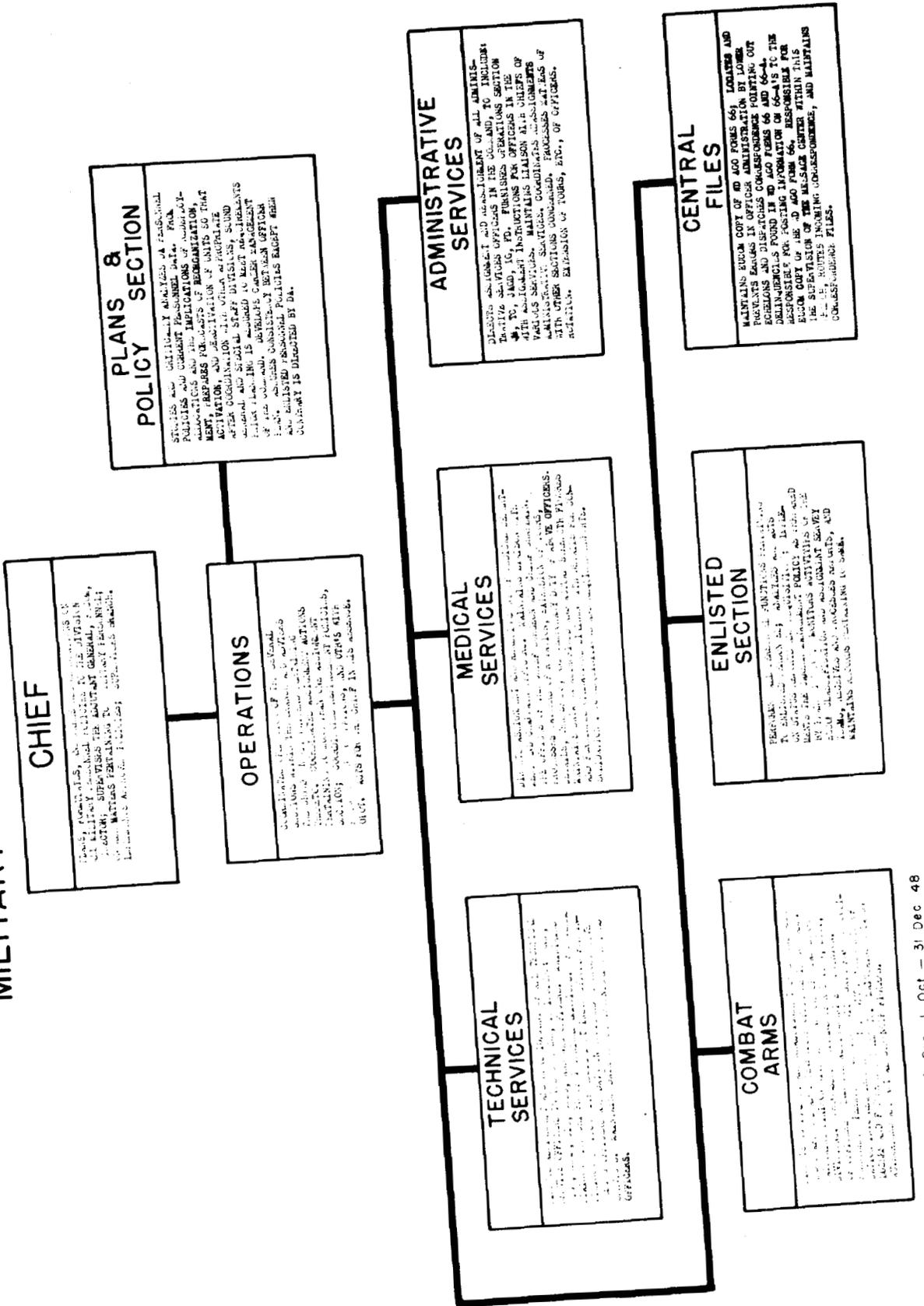
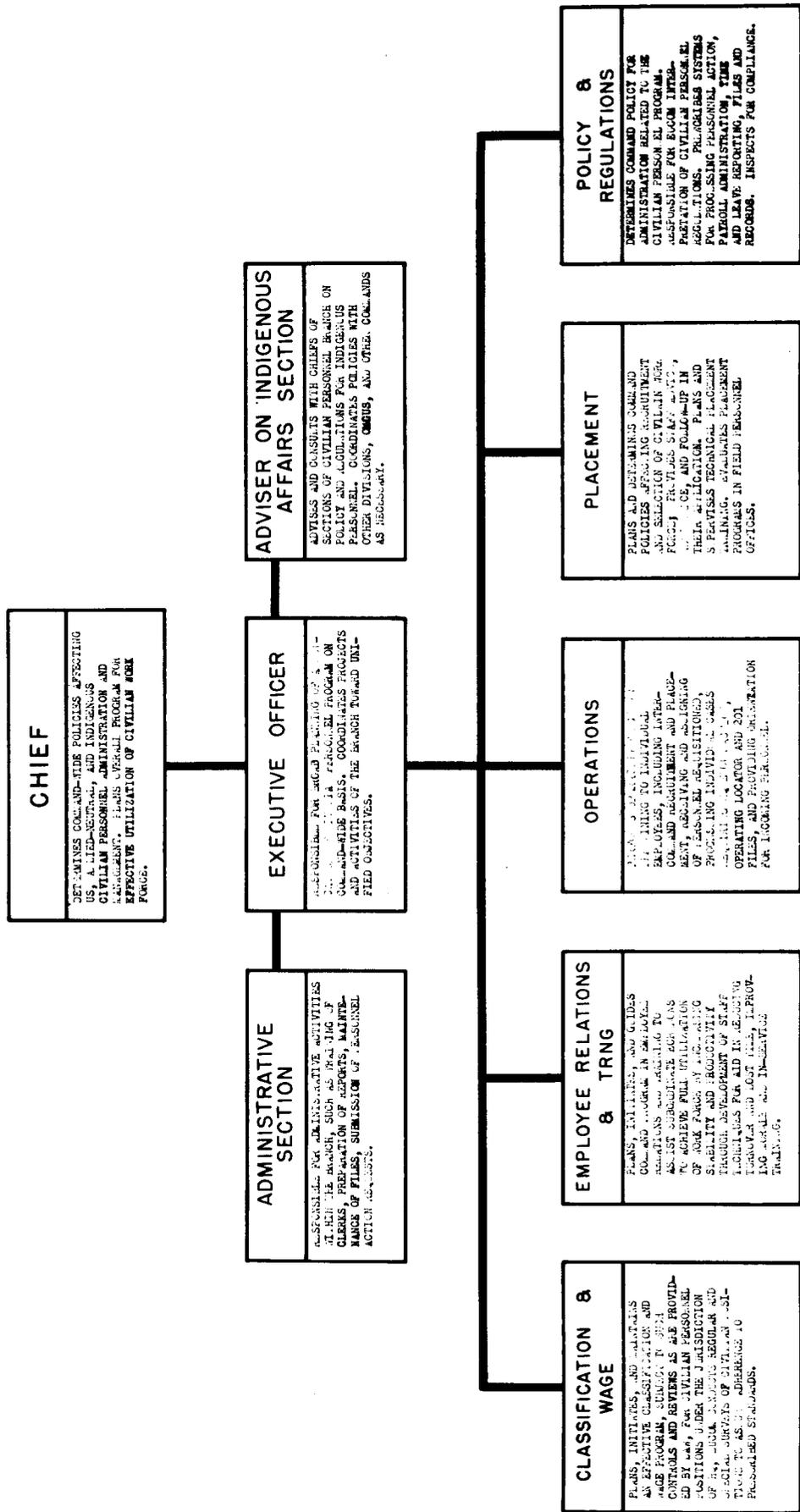


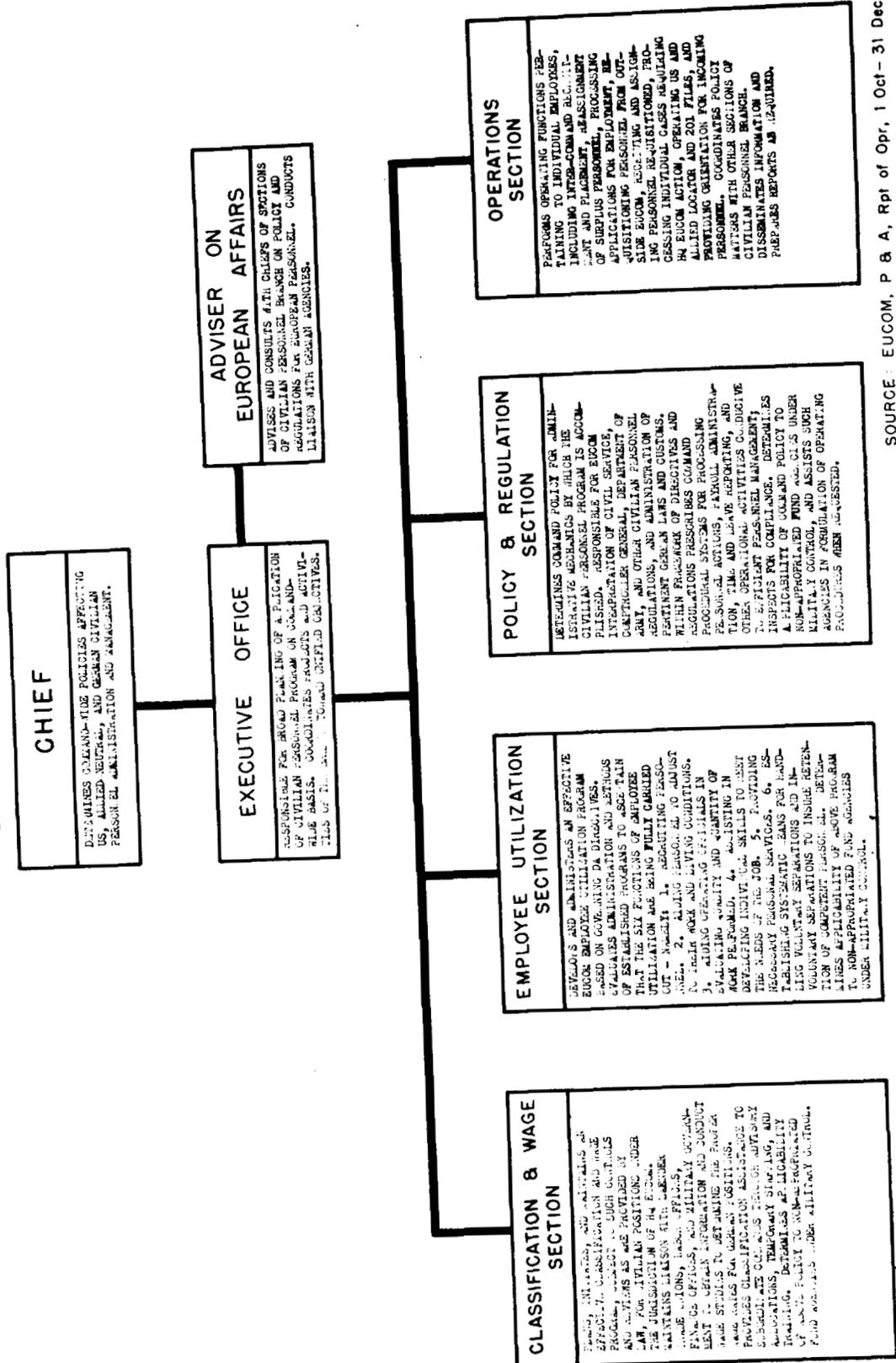
CHART IV
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH

30 SEPTEMBER 1948



**CHART V
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH**

31 DECEMBER 1948



UNCLASSIFIED

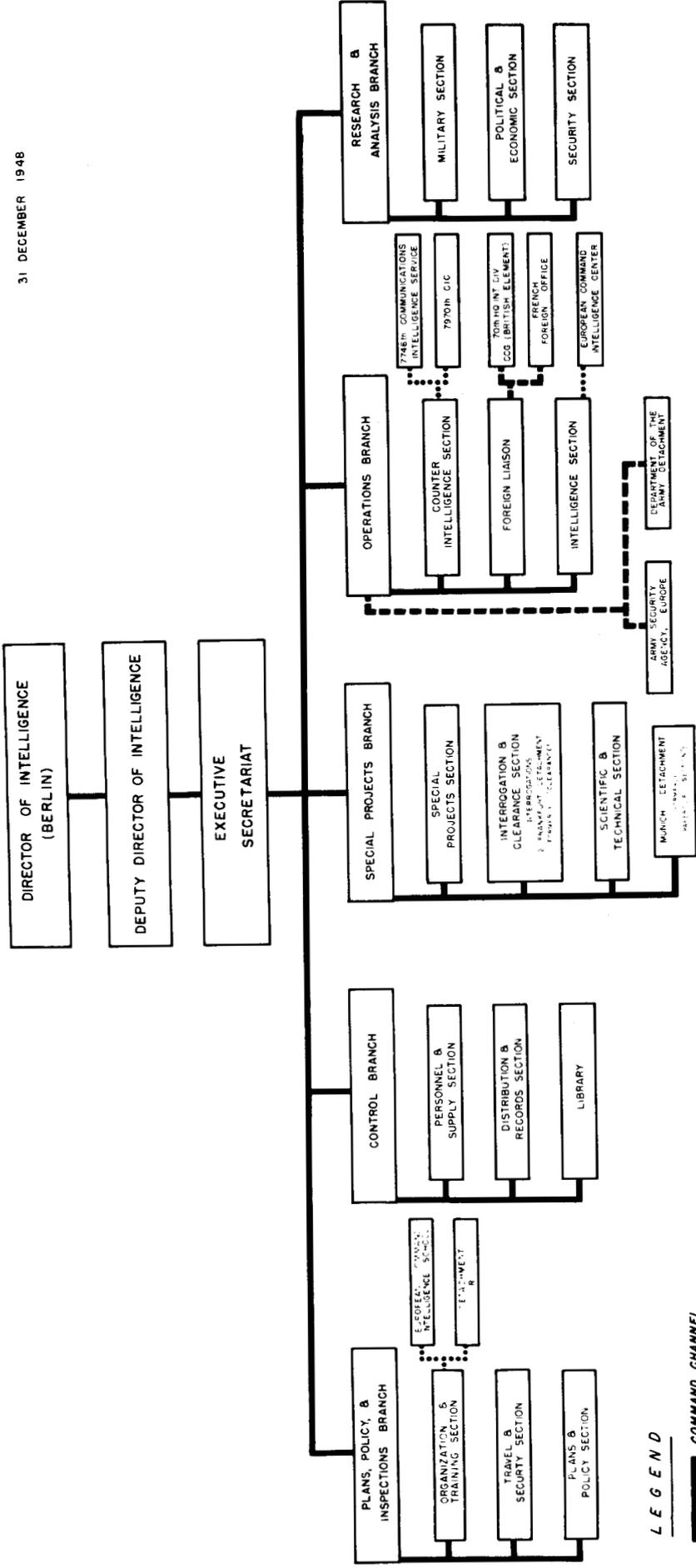
~~Confidential~~

CHAPTER XIII

Intelligence Division

CHART VI
ORGANIZATION, DEPUTY DIRECTOR INTELLIGENCE

31 DECEMBER 1948



LEGEND
 ————— COMMAND CHANNEL
 - - - - - LIAISON CHANNEL
 STAFF SUPERVISION

Source: EUCOM Int Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, Annex I

CHAPTER XIII

Intelligence Division

1. Organization

Certain modifications in the internal organization of the Intelligence Division were effected during the period under review, 1 July to 31 December 1948, for the purpose of increasing efficiency in operations. Chart 6, which incorporates the changes made, as described below, shows the organization of the Division as of 31 December 1948. The mission of the Division, the key personnel, and the number and designation of the branches remained unchanged. The strength of the Division also remained approximately the same.
(1)

a. Changes in Special Projects Branch

Several organizational changes were made within the Special Projects Branch. The Training and Organization Section, including supervision of the 7712th EUCOM Intelligence School and the Russian Language and Area

Training Detachment, commonly known as Detachment "R," was transferred from the Special Projects Branch to the Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch. The Clearance portion of the Interrogation and Clearance Section of the Special Projects Branch was moved to Frankfurt and redesignated the Frankfurt Detachment, Intelligence Division. Likewise, the Paperclip Section of the same Branch was moved from Heidelberg to Munich and redesignated the Munich Detachment, Intelligence Division. In addition, a Scientific and Technical Section was organized and placed under the Special Projects Branch.

b. Other Organizational Changes

Within the Control Branch, the Motors and Supply Section was eliminated, the Motors portion being dissolved and Supply becoming part of the Personnel and Supply Section. Staff supervision over the 7746th Communications Intelligence Service was transferred from the Executive Secretary of the Operations Branch to the Counter-Intelligence Section of that Branch. Finally, the three sections of the Research and Analysis Branch -- the Estimates and Appreciations Section, the Reports Section, and the Information Section -- were dissolved and three new sections organized, the Military Section, the Political and Economic Section, and the Security Section.

Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch

2. Changes in Functions

After the Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch assumed supervision of the Organization and Training Section, its functions were modified to include responsibility for organization and training matters pertaining to personnel of the Intelligence Division and agencies under its staff

(2)
supervision.

3. Activities

a. Basic Activities

The basic activities of the Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch (and of the Plans and Policy Section and the Travel and Security Section of the Branch) continued substantially unchanged. The weekly reports of projects and problems to be presented by the Deputy Director, Intelligence Division, at the Deputy Commander in Chief's weekly staff conference and the charts and descriptive material to be included in the monthly report of the Deputy Commander in Chief to the Commander in Chief were prepared. Periodic inspections of the intelligence agencies under the jurisdiction of the Division were conducted, and the confidential funds of these agencies audited.

b. Security Policy

To aid commanders in determining the type of investigation to request in the security screening of military and civilian personnel in the European Command, the Branch issued a letter directive providing that personnel with access to material classified "Confidential" should receive,

as a minimum, a general agency check. Personnel with access to "Secret" and some "Top-Secret" material were to receive a partial background investigation, and personnel having access to a large volume of "Top-Secret" material or to information which would permit an insight into future policy and planning were subject in advance to a complete background investigation.⁽³⁾

c. Operation of 7970th CIC Group

The Branch also issued a directive setting forth the new basic policies and principles governing the organization, training, administration, supply, and operations of the 7970th Counter-Intelligence Corps Group, to be discussed later in this chapter.⁽⁴⁾

d. Travel Control Policy

A representative of the Branch attended the Tripartite Intelligence Political Conference held at the Combined Travel Board in Berlin. A result of this conference was the issuance of instructions for stricter control over entry into or transit through Western Germany by holders of passports issued by Russia or the Russian satellite countries. A survey of the current regulations governing travel within the European Command was conducted for the purpose of revising SOP 99 of 14 March 1947, the travel control directive of the European Command. The survey revealed that SOP 99 was obsolete in the light of subsequent tripartite agreements, general orders, circulars, and directives. These current regulations were considered adequate, however, and a new SOP unnecessary.

4. Training and Organization Section

a. Changes in Intelligence Courses

With the completion of Occupational Intelligence Course No. 32 at the EUCOM Intelligence School on 17 August, this course was discontinued due to changed training requirements. A four-week course in Combat Intelligence was established, the first class being held on 7 October. With the completion of Military Government Course No. 16 on 26 August, this course was temporarily suspended pending further requirements by the Office of Military Government. The Advanced Agents Course, which had been discontinued in the spring, was reestablished in July for the 430th CIC, Austria, with emphasis on specific problems encountered in that area and Command.

b. Number of Graduates of Intelligence Courses

During the period under review, 411 students enrolled for various courses, in addition to the 117 enrolled at the beginning of the period.

The following classes were graduated during the period:

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Total students	<u>364</u>
Occupational Intelligence No. 31	13
Occupational Intelligence No. 32	18
Occupational Intelligence (Transitional) No.31	3
Advanced Agents No. 10	10
Advanced Agents No. 11	10
Advanced Agents No. 13	10
Advanced Agents No. 14	10
Military Government No. 15	19
Military Government No. 16	20
Military Intelligence and Language No. 1 . . .	50
Military Intelligence and Language No. 2 . . .	29
Russian Language No. 8	67
Combat Intelligence No. 1.	59
Combat Intelligence No. 2.	46

c. Changes in Military Police Courses

Upon completion of the Criminal Investigation Detachment Course No. 16 in July, the course was reorganized into an Investigators Course to train personnel both for special investigation service and criminal investigation detachments. A Post Highway Patrol Course to prepare personnel for the new Post Highway Patrol system instituted in the U.S. Zone of Germany was inaugurated on 18 November.

d. Number of Graduates of Military Police Courses

During this period, 569 students enrolled in Military Police courses in addition to the 136 students already enrolled at the beginning of the period. The following classes were graduated:

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Total students	<u>772</u>
Criminal Investigation Detachment No. 16	9
Military Police Course No. 19.	127
Military Police Course No. 20.	133
Military Police Course No. 21.	138
Military Police Course No. 22.	83
Military Police Course No. 23.	125
Investigators Course No. 17.	27
Investigators Course No. 18.	31
Investigators Course No. 19.	25
Investigators Course No. 20.	26
Post Highway Patrol Course	48

Control Branch

5. Activities

The reorganization in the Control Branch has already been mentioned. The Distribution and Records Section and the Library remained as before, and routine administrative and supply matters were handled as usual.

Special Projects Branch

6. Changes in Functions

The functions of the Special Projects Branch were modified in view of the transfer from the Branch of the Organization and Training Section and the establishment of the new Scientific and Technical Section. Responsibility for organization and training matters was taken out of its hands, but with the addition of the Scientific and Technical Section, the Branch became responsible for the evaluation and processing of scientific or technical inventions, theories, and data, in addition to its other responsibilities.
(5)

7. Documents and Photographs

a. Collection of Documents and Photographs

During the six months under review, the Special Projects Branch shipped 40½ tons of documents and photos to the Department of the Army in

Washington, earmarked various material for the Library of Congress, exchanged certain documents with Allied Nations, discovered numerous new German and Russian documents, and completed the aerial photo coverage, "Waterways of U.S. Zone, Germany."

b. Documents of Value to USAFE

The photo library at the 7714th Engineer Intelligence and Topographical Company was screened by the Director of Intelligence, USAFE, and aerial photographs of value for supplementing the USAFE library were removed. In EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 50, dated 17 December 1948, all units in the European Command were directed to check their files for plots of aerial photography and cover traces, and forward them to Headquarters USAFE.

c. Documents of Strategic Value

The chief of the Foreign Documents Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, and several members of his staff visited EUCOM Headquarters from 14 July to 17 September at the request of the Deputy Director, Intelligence Division, to assist in selecting documents of strategic intelligence value for transmission to Washington. They checked British and French document centers in Europe and England as well as all document repositories in the European Command.

d. Denazification Records

The Deputy Director, Intelligence Division, was charged with the receipt, screening, and storage of denazification records, and a rear element of the 7771st Document Center, Berlin, was established at the

Engineer Supply Point, Darmstadt Military Post, for this purpose. The first denazification records arrived on 17 August. Four hundred tons of such records had been received by 30 September.

8. Interrogations and Clearances

a. General Interrogation Matters

The routine activities connected with locating persons required for interrogation and their actual interrogations were continued, and files on persons of previous interrogation interest were kept current. To expedite the preparation of necessary interrogation reports and to control the disposition of certain interrogation subjects, liaison was maintained with various intelligence agencies, such as the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center, G - 2 Constabulary, the 7854th Military Intelligence Detachment, and the 7827th Military Intelligence Company. Liaison was maintained also with the U.S. Screening Center at Ludwigsburg, until its close on 11 September when the program for repatriation of Germans living in foreign countries was discontinued. All its records were forwarded to the Interrogations Section for future reference. Issues No. 36 and 37 of Rogues Gallery, a list of persons within the European Command wanted for interrogation, were published and distributed. Distribution of 809 United States and 99 British interrogation reports was made to approximately 43 interested agencies.

b. Special Interrogation Requests and Assistance

Briefings for the interrogation of thirty-one persons were received during the period from the Department of the Army, the U.S. Political

Adviser attached to EUCOM Headquarters, various military attaches, and other interested agencies. Large-scale assistance was rendered to the Department of Justice in the treason cases against Mildred Elizabeth Gillars ("Axis Sally") and Martin James Monti. Assistance was also rendered to the Political Adviser in locating fourteen displaced persons wanted as witnesses by the prosecution in the libel suit of Victor Kravchenko against the Paris publication "Les Lettres Francaises."

c. Frankfurt Detachment (Clearances)

The Frankfurt Detachment, formerly the Clearance Section of the Interrogation and Clearance Section, was established in Frankfurt on 22 November. Clearances were processed for 2,728 background investigations of U.S. military and civilian personnel, and of Allied, neutral, enemy and ex-enemy personnel. Clearances were also processed for 2,148 persons connected with the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, the EUCOM Exchange System, and the Special Services units; for 566 employees of the International Refugee Organization; and for 161 Germans to obtain standard press cards. Requests were received for the investigation of 236 U.S. civilian personnel under Executive Order No. 9835, about half of which were completed at the end of the period under review.

9. Scientific and Technical Section

This new section of the Special Projects Branch was organized on 18 November 1948. Its mission was the production of timely, accurate, and complete intelligence on scientific, technical, and technological developments. Previously such intelligence had been produced by the Intelligence

Section of the Operations Branch, incident to its other functions, but the work was considered sufficiently important to merit the full attention of a special section.

10. Munich Detachment

a. Contracts with German Specialists

The Munich Detachment, known as the Paperclip Section until it was moved to Munich on 19 October 1948, continued the project for exploiting German scientists and technicians in the United States. During the six months under review, 32 scientists and technicians, and 275 dependents, were sent to the United States under contract. Ten such specialists were returned to Germany for cancellation of contract. As of 31 December 1948, there were 508 specialists and 1,208 dependents in the United States.

b. Security Reports

During this period, 364 Revised Security Reports, required on all persons over the age of 15 residing in the United States under the "Paperclip" project, were completed and transmitted to the Department of the Army. A Good Conduct Certificate from the Office of Military Government (U.S.) and custodians of German police records was also required on each person; 358 such certificates were obtained and transmitted.

c. Salary Payments

Twenty-two German specialists were still employed in the United States under the original short-term contract providing payment of salary in German currency to a designated individual or institution in Germany. Of these twenty-two, twelve had been contracted prior to the German currency

reform. The Department of the Army authorized that payment be made in deutsche marks in the amount originally contracted for in reichsmarks. However, a maximum ceiling of 16,000 DM plus per diem pay was placed on all future contractual agreements except in special cases where the Department of the Army reserved the right to authorize salaries up to 26,000 DM plus per diem.

Operations Branch

11. Counter-Intelligence Section

During the six months under review, a number of important counter-intelligence activities were undertaken. Some of the outstanding activities are briefly described below.

a. Elimination of Communists in U.S. Installations

Reports containing the location of all key U.S. installations, the number of Germans and displaced persons employed in each, the names of such personnel in key positions, etc., were received from the intelligence agencies of all administrative headquarters in the U.S. Zone. These were turned over to the 7970th CIC Group and a survey for the purpose of eliminating Communists in U.S. installations was begun.

b. Information on Status of German Universities

OMGUS, the 7970th CIC Group, and British and French authorities were requested, in accordance with a request from the Department of the Army, to provide information on the status of German universities in all four zones of Germany, including the socio-economic composition of student bodies, the

political affiliation of students, and the political complexion of faculty members.

c. Surveillance of USSR Personnel

The intelligence offices of the major subordinate commands were furnished new "Essential Elements of Information" for the surveillance of USSR and USSR satellite personnel in the U.S. Zone of Germany and the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Monthly reports, including negative ones, were requested beginning with 1 September.

d. Control of Travel of Soviet Repatriation Mission

Reports indicated that members of the Soviet Repatriation Mission were misusing TDY orders issued for travel to locations not indicated on their application for such orders. To avoid such practices in the future, the issuance of authorization for numerous trips over periods of thirty days was discontinued and orders to the members of this mission were thenceforth limited to one trip only, with the period of time required to complete such trip specifically stated.

e. Investigation of Alleged Underground Movements

Information received from British authorities indicated the possible existence of an organization called the "Nationale Untergrundbewegung" (National Underground Movement), alleged to have groups in various towns in Germany and liaison with certain foreign countries, including Spain and Sweden. The 7970th CIC Group was requested to investigate. Also received was a report from the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, alleging that a Skorzeny movement to fight Communism had been initiated, had spread over Germany, and was especially strong in Bavaria. The Constabulary, the 7970th CIC Group, and British authorities were requested to forward any available information.

Since December 1946, a prime target of the 7970th CIC Group was to penetrate the Communist Party in Germany at all levels and in all phases of activity. With the gradual loss of trained personnel and the lack of adequate replacements, a decrease in coverage of this target was noted. All information in the summer of 1948 indicated that the Communist Party was preparing to go underground, in which eventuality, the CIC was not equipped to fully cover its activities.

b. Effect of Displaced Persons Act

The personnel situation was aggravated by the new task assigned the CIC -- the screening of 205,000 displaced persons for emigration to the United States within the ensuing two years under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. A large percentage of CIC personnel had to be used for this task. By 31 December 1948, the CIC had screened a total of 13,507 cases -- 10,912 priority cases, i.e., members of civilian guard and labor service units, and 2,595 others. Each case was a family head and on the average included (6) two and one-half persons.

c. Resurvey of Mission

In view of the foregoing, a resurvey of the mission of the 7970th CIC Group was made and the letter directive of 23 July 1948, mentioned in (7) paragraph 3b above, was issued by the Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch. Emphasis was to be placed on priority target coverage and penetration rather than on general basic coverage, and agents were to be assigned to specific targets.

d. Reorganization

During the period under review, a complete reorganization of the 7970th CIC Group was begun. The ultimate goal of the reorganization was elimination of the current regions and establishment of fifteen independent subregions directly responsible to the headquarters of the 7970th CIC Group. The reorganization would eliminate duplication of effort at regional level, materially reduce the transmittal time of agent field reports to headquarters, and release a number of qualified personnel for field assignment. Offices were to be maintained temporarily at regional level for the administrative duties of liaison with Military Government at Land level, for coordination among subregions within the regional areas, and for supervision of agent placement. It was contemplated that the reorganization would be completed in the spring of 1949, when the former regional headquarters would phase out administratively as well as operationally. The reorganization began early in the period under review with the elimination of Region III from the operational channel and the placing of its subregions directly under the 7970th Group headquarters. Region I was dissolved in October. Regions V and VI were not ready for elimination at the end of the period under review, but a temporary reorganization was effected when the headquarters of Region VI was moved from Bamberg to Nürnberg on 20 September. On 15 November Region V was fused with Region VI which then included six subregions: Nürnberg, Bayreuth, Würzburg, Regensburg, Passau, and Weider.

13. Surveillance of Dissident Groups by the 7970th CIC Group

After three years of surveillance of the many dissident groups in the U.S. Zone of Germany, it was determined that most of these groups were not engaged in activities inimical to the interests of the United States and, except for Soviet and Soviet-satellite sponsored activities, a low priority was given this coverage.

a. Czechoslovakian Suspects

Refugees from Czechoslovakia continued to come into the U.S. Zone although in greatly diminishing numbers. The positive intelligence obtained from these refugees also diminished. Conversely, some were found to be of counter-intelligence interest. Valuable information was received from penetration of the Czechoslovakian Consulate and military mission in Frankfurt and of the Consulate in Munich. As of 31 December 1948, enough documentary evidence had been obtained to result in the apprehension of twenty out of forty-eight suspects. The interrogation of and the charges against them were in various stages of completion at the end of the period under review.

b. Unauthorized Activities of Yugoslavian Persons

Unauthorized activities of personnel of the Yugoslavian liaison mission in Munich caused the recall of Lieutenants Valencak and Podreka at the request of the United States authorities.

c. Polish Espionage

During the fall, investigation disclosed that both the Polish consulates and Polish Red Cross in the U.S. Zone of Germany were engaged in

espionage activity, and it was recommended that their accreditation be cancelled. The Polish Warsaw Student Groups were also suspected of espionage activity and surveillance revealed that certain students consorted with known Communists and had regular appointments with the Polish Red Cross and consular officials.

d. Dissident Ukrainian Groups

The various Ukrainian dissident groups continued their attempts to unite in a common front. The political trend of these groups was anti-Communist, and the principal reason for their unification was believed to be an attempt to gain favor with the Western Powers.

e. French Activity

The coverage of French intelligence activity in the U.S. Zone was decreased because of closer cooperation between the Intelligence Division and responsible French intelligence authorities. During the summer, however, there appeared to be an increase in the intelligence activities of de Gaullist groups, believed to be a direct result of the renewed political campaign for power by General de Gaulle. These groups were interested primarily in detecting and ousting Communist elements from positions in the various French intelligence agencies. Colonel Billot, chief of the Direction de Recherches Statistiques et Renseignements, a de Gaullist organization at Baden Baden, was reported to be the director of the de Gaullist intelligence service in Germany.

f. Jewish Activity

Official recognition of the State of Israel by the United States

and the granting of consular status to the Jewish Agency for Palestine resulted in a modified CIC coverage of Jewish activity. Emigration to Palestine became legal and coverage of that subject was discontinued. There were numerous reports of illegal arms traffic but no concrete evidence. The presence in the U.S. Zone of a new Palestinian political party led by Menachem Beigin and known as the "Freedom Movement" was uncovered.

14. Cases Closed by the 7970th CIC Group

During July and August, a total of 10,724 cases were completed and closed by the 7970th CIC Group, and during the period October through December, another 20,877 cases. The majority of these cases were espionage, political and other subversion, and visa screenings.

15. The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service

a. Organizational Change

A change in the organization of the 7746th Communications Intelligence Service was made on 1 August. Owing to the Berlin blockade, it was necessary to establish the Berlin unit as a separate detachment. The new organization consisted of a headquarters, a laboratory detachment, and seven field stations grouped under Detachments A, B, C, and D, as follows: (8)

<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Laboratory Detachment</u>	<u>Detachment A</u>	<u>Detachment B</u>	<u>Detachment C</u>	<u>Detachment D</u>
Frankfurt	Höchst	Frankfurt Bremen	Nürnberg Regensburg	Stuttgart Munich	Berlin

b. Extension of Mission

The mission, which was originally that of monitoring telephone, telegraph, and postal communications in support of Command-wide intelligence agencies, and of rendering through the facilities of its laboratory such investigative analyses as were directed by the Intelligence Division, was broadened to include ore analysis, documentation, photographic reproduction, and research analysis and production of secret inks. The activities of monitoring telephone, telegraph, and postal communications were continued in approximately the same volume as before. Requests for laboratory services showed a steady increase during the period under review.

16. General Activities of the Intelligence Section

In addition to its supervision of the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center, the Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch performed a number of other tasks. Some examples of these activities are described below.

a. Study of Interrogation Procedure

In compliance with a request from the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, an extensive study covering interrogation procedures within the European Command was prepared and dispatched.

b. German Prisoners of War from Yugoslavia

Information was received that a large number of German prisoners of war were about to be released from Yugoslavia and preparations were made for the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center to receive and interrogate them.

c. Family of Arnost Heidrich

At the request of the Department of the Army, arrangements were made to transport the family of Arnost Heidrich, former Secretary General of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministry, to the United States.

d. Uranium Ore Samples

An increased number of ore samples suspected of containing uranium were secured from the Erzgebirge region of Germany and the Jachymov and St. Jachimsthal regions of Czechoslovakia. One sample analyzed showed a uranium concentration of approximately 79 percent. Although these ore samples were of some value in estimating the availability of uranium to the Soviets, it was decided that no definite conclusion could be drawn from such isolated samples.

e. Russian Emigre Organizations

An investigation was conducted to determine the extent of the reported penetration of Russian emigre organizations by Soviet intelligence agents. Results of this investigation indicated that a certain number of Soviet agents had undoubtedly penetrated these groups but constituted no serious threat.

17. The 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center

a. Work Load

During the six months under review, this center produced 691 intelligence reports, including reports on industrial installations in Russia and her satellites. A total of 71,472 German prisoners of war from Russia and Yugoslavia were screened. Approximately 9,050 of these were

interrogated for positive information on the economic, political, and military situation of the country of their captivity.

b. Refugees from Czechoslovakia

Several Czechoslovakian refugees of high level intelligence interest were interrogated. Among them were Peter Zenkl, former Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia; General Antonin Hasal, former Military Aide to President Benes; General Alois Liska, former chief of the General Staff College; and Dr. Zdenek Toman, former chief of Department III of the Ministry of Interior, which included espionage among its functions.

c. German Repatriates

Since the phase-out of the U.S. Screening Center at Ludwigsburg, the task of processing repatriates arriving in the U.S. Zone was transferred to the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center. An operating procedure for the interrogation, screening, and disposition of repatriates was prepared, and fifty-one German repatriates were processed in the fall of the period under review.

Research and Analysis Branch

18. Intelligence Publications

The Research and Analysis Branch continued to disseminate information and intelligence through the following publications of the Intelligence Division, some of which were renamed: the Quarterly Military Survey,

formerly known as the Quarterly Estimate of the Situation; the bimonthly Special Intelligence Summary; the biweeklies Intelligence Summary and Supplementary Incident Report; the Weekly Cable; the Weekly Intelligence Review, formerly the Weekly Spot Report, and the daily Items of Intelligence Interest. These publications provided intelligence of a military, political, economic, sociological, psychological, and security nature.

19. Special Reports

During the period under review, special reports to interested agencies on new trends and developments within the area of EUCOM intelligence responsibility included several of outstanding interest.

a. Attempt to Unionize Bremen Police

The branch informed the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, of the decision of the Bremen Police to organize a police union and of the favorable reception of this move by the Communist Party. It suggested that OMGUS be apprised of the adverse security aspects of a unionization of the police force, with the recommendation that it be forbidden.

b. Data on Shipments from Soviet Zone

A CIC report listing carload shipments of machinery, chemicals, mixed cargo, and liquid fuel made by Derutra, Leipzig, in June 1948, and the number of tons of reparations goods transported by Derutra in May and June 1948, including the types of equipment and the names of the German firms supplying them, was forwarded to the German Military Document Section, Washington. Data on the amount and type of goods shipped out of the Soviet Zone by the Soviets through the Rasno Export Company were also forwarded.

c. Soviet Attempts to Obtain Critical Materials

A letter was dispatched to the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, pointing out that the Soviets were trying desperately to obtain critical materials from western zone German firms and that they were utilizing intermediary firms in western European countries to conceal the fact that the products ordered were destined for Soviet-controlled areas. Another letter to the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, recommended that steps be taken to prevent German firms in the U.S. Zone from shipping industrial equipment to Swiss intermediary firms for reshipment to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

d. Miscellaneous

Numerous items of information were received, collated, and disseminated to interested agencies. The Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, was informed of a report disclosing dangerous Communist penetration of the telephone office at Buchloe, the control station for telephone traffic originating in the area of the Kaufbeuren Air Base. The Military Attache, Paris, was informed of the reported invention by a German chemist in Saarbrucken of a radio-active smoke and a device to protect persons from atomic radiation. Information concerning the production in Czechoslovakia of a gas which affects the structure of the blood corpuscles was forwarded to the Chemical Division, EUCOM.

20. Reports to the Department of the Army

A number of studies and reports forwarded to the Department of the Army during the period under review were of special interest.

a. Uranium Mining in Soviet Zone

A report was forwarded on the Soviet exploitation of uranium mines in Hihangeorgenstadt, Germany, including information that approximately 23,000 Germans, working in three eight-hour shifts, were employed in the forty to fifty mines in that area.

b. Information on Soviet Atomic Research

A report was submitted on the German cyclotronic scientists working for the Soviets, which included Doctors Beyer and Manfred von Adrenne, cyclotronic experts, alleged to have worked for the Soviets in the Crimea in 1946 and 1947. Most of the Soviet atomic research projects and installations were located in the Caucasus Mountains and Black Sea areas.

c. Militarization of German Police in Soviet Zone

A report was made on the organization of the German police as a military force in the Soviet Zone, including information that at a meeting on 21 July, the Schutzpolizei announced the formation of a "Kasernierte Polizei" of 10,000 members. Also a report on the organization in Thuringia of a police force known as the "Zonenbereitschaft" (Zone preparedness) which was to be completely motorized and equipped, and trained under Soviet officers.

d. Inter-Zonal Conference of German Trade Unions

A report on the eighth interzonal conference held in Heidelberg from 13 to 15 May by top-level German trade union representatives of the U.S., British, and Soviet Zones was forwarded. The program of this conference covered development of interzonal collaboration, establishment of a central

council for all German trade unions, problems concerning German economic and political questions, and the official attitude of the various trade unions toward ERP.

e. Interrogation of Dr. Toman

The results of the interrogation of Dr. Zedenek Toman, former chief of the Political Intelligence Section, Department III, of the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Interior, covering the coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia, were reported. Dr. Toman had been a member of the Communist Party and revealed its inner workings.

f. Communist Penetrations of U.S. Zone Activities

A report on Communist penetration of the press and radio in Germany was forwarded. Evidence indicated no real threat of Communist influence in U.S. Zone newspapers, but indications of Communist penetration of Radios Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich were apparent. A report on Communist penetration of the German police force in the U.S. Zone, was also submitted, as well as information obtained from the British, the Bipartite Transport Group, and the 7970th CIC Group, concerning Communist infiltration of the transport system in western Germany.

g. KPD Activity among Bavarian Farmers

A report was prepared on the formation of a farmers' action committee in Bavaria by the KPD. This was the first indication of an attempt by the KPD to penetrate the generally conservative farmers' group, perhaps the beginning of a plan to place the entire Bavarian Farmers' Association of 800,000 members under Communist control.

h. Soviet Expansion Plans

A report was submitted on Soviet expansion plans, including border fortification of dominated countries and the conversion of railroads to the Soviet type. Definite plans had been made for the conversion of Czechoslovakian railroads to the standard Russian gauge.

i. Alleged Plans to Annex Soviet Zone to USSR

Information on plans for establishment of the Soviet Zone of Germany as part of the Soviet Socialist Republic was reported. In correspondence between two Saxony officials, one of the writers professed knowledge of a communique issued on 1 June 1948 pertaining to preparations for joining the Soviet Zone to the USSR.

Summary of General Intelligence Situation

21. Principal Concerns of the German Population

The German population was principally concerned about the Berlin situation and the aftermath of the currency reform during the period under review.

a. German Reaction to Blockade of Berlin

Fear that the Western Powers would withdraw from Berlin when the blockade was imposed was prevalent, but when the air lift got into full swing, there was applause from all German elements except the Communists for the efforts of the Allies to sustain the population of Berlin's western sectors by air. German political leaders, editors, and responsible

government officials in the western sectors of Berlin firmly supported western Allied policy. It was reported, however, that certain German elements believed that the Berlin situation had been provoked by the London Conference agreements and the currency reform, and placed the blame on the Western Powers. ⁽⁹⁾ But as the air lift continued, the only reaction that remained seemed to be that of praise.

b. German Reaction to Currency Conversion

In spite of grumbling at the small conversion rate, most Germans seemed to feel that the currency reform was a good thing. The immediate appearance after the reform of once-scarce commodities was a hopeful sign of better conditions for the Germans once they accumulated the new currency. However, the prices of these commodities were beyond the means of the average German and they continued to rise. The principal comment on the situation was that before the reform there was plenty of money and nothing to buy; after the reform there was everything to buy but no money. ⁽¹⁰⁾

22. Labor Unrest

Labor unrest increased during this period largely because of the high cost of living and hardships attendant upon the currency conversion. This unrest was expressed in numerous strikes and threats of strikes throughout the U.S. Zone of occupied Germany and, in some cases, in strikes affecting the Bi-Zonal area. Belief that the strikes were Communist inspired was not upheld in investigations by the Intelligence Division, which found that in almost every instance the strikes were the result of low wages, high prices, and dissatisfaction with the labor policies of local governments at Land

level or Military Government. The Division did take note of the fact that criticism, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, was levelled at Military Government for the labor policies which strikers felt were causing their hardship. It noted, also, that while the strikes were not Communist-inspired, in some instances Communist agitators moved in and took advantage of the situation. This was particularly true at Stuttgart where, on 28 October, a riot occurred during a trade union demonstration protesting the high cost of living. A number of agitators were arrested (11) at that time.

23. Political Activity

a. Effects of Currency Reform

The period under review was characterized by a lull in political activity due to difficulties of the various political parties in obtaining sufficient funds to meet expenses following the currency reform. There were reports that the KPD expected Soviet aid to meet propaganda and other expenses. (12)

b. General Activity of German Communist Party (KPD)

Fund shortages did not stop the KPD, however, from making vicious propaganda assaults upon the currency reform, the Berlin air lift, the ERP, and towards the end of the period, against the western German constitutional deliberations at Bonn. The KPD also exploited the resentment against the high cost of living, strikes, and labor unrest. (13)

c. KPD Movement Under Ground

There were indications that the KPD was effecting significant

changes in its internal party structure and policy in order to improve its position in Western Zone political and economic affairs. In Bavaria, (14) it discontinued the use of the hammer and sickle as the party emblem, and a new directive issued by the SED Central Committee in Berlin to the SED in Berlin and thence to the KPD in Bavaria ordered all KPD members to (15) cease antireligious propaganda and remain within the church.

d. Internal Check on Party Strength and Reorganization by KPD

On 1 October, the KPD began a membership check of all Land organizations and their basic party units. Party books were to be examined and new books issued at a subsequent date. The purpose of the check was to ascertain party strength and the fitness of individuals to hold membership books and to prevent misuse of party books by former members. This (16) membership check was parallel with the SED purge of "undesirable elements." The KPD also began a reorganization, subdividing all local party units into groups of ten with an experienced and trained functionary heading (17) each group despite a dire shortage of such functionaries.

e. Plan for Industrial Sabotage and Espionage by KPD

In November, it was reported that each KPD Kreis secretary received a letter from the Zonenleitung (Zone Head Office) stating that the Kremlin and the Cominform were dissatisfied with KPD progress in western (18) Germany and that increased activity on behalf of Communism was necessary. At the end of the month, it was reported that the KPD Parteivorstand (Party Central Committee) for western Germany decided that strikes intended to disrupt the good effects of the ERP were inadequate and that

sabotage was to be initiated in vital plants, at least in the form of worker slow-downs and poor maintenance of machinery. The KPD Economic Section of Land Württemberg-Baden reportedly directed the various Kreis offices to forward information on production figures of the firms in their Kreis. This seemed to corroborate the information that the KPD was embarking on an extended campaign of industrial espionage and sabotage. (19)

24. Border Security

a. Illegal Crossings

During the first week of the period under review, there was an increase in the number of illegal border crossings from the Soviet Zone, attributed to the currency reform and the Berlin situation. The number of apprehensions was 4,345, almost an all-time high. The apprehension of 1,436 illegal border crossings from Czechoslovakia, of which 1,287 were Sudeten Germans, was also an all-time high. (20) The second week, the number of persons apprehended crossing from the Soviet Zone decreased to the normal rate of about 2,500; whereas the number crossing from Czechoslovakia increased to 1,612. (21) By the fourth week, there was a decrease to 1,500 from the Soviet Zone due to stricter control on the part of the Soviet Zone patrols and to the lack of deutsche marks for black market activities. On the Czech frontiers, there was also a decline, perhaps due to a Military Government order stipulating that Sudeten Germans were not to be treated as refugees, but turned back, and only groups acceptable to the International Refugee Organization were to be admitted. (22) During the first week in August, apprehensions at the Soviet border again increased to

3,679, perhaps on account of the second currency reform in the Soviet
(23)
Zone. The crossings gradually decreased again until the second week
of September when they were down to the normal number of approximately
(24)
2,500, where they remained, with a few fluctuations, to the end of the
period under review. Crossings from Czechoslovakia continued to decline.
In December, it was reported that the Czech SNB Police had taken complete
control of the Czechoslovakian-U.S. Zone border, making illegal crossing
(25)
very difficult.

b. Other Border Events

Several other border restrictions or violations occurred during
the period under review. On 15 and 16 November, the Soviets closed the
border crossing points at Eisenach and Landkreis Heilingstadt owing to the
prevalence of hoof and mouth disease among U.S. Zone cattle in those
vicinities, but reopened these points the first week in December. One
(26)
Soviet Zone border policeman was shot in the leg by a Constabulary trooper
while resisting arrest inside the U.S. Zone. Frontier passes of U.S. Zone
(27)
farmers whose farms extended into the Soviet Zone were not always honored.
Early in December, there were reports that the Soviets had established a
200 to 400 meter "no man's land" adjacent to the border and that illegal
border-crossers in that area were to be shot. There were also reports of
(28)
a dusk-to-daylight curfew in towns adjacent to the border. Towards the
end of December, there was a reduction of Soviet border control personnel
on the Soviet Zone, Austria-U.S. Zone, Germany border. It was surmised
that this was done to permit furloughs for border guards but also possibly
(29)
because of the comparative inactivity along that border.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Int Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. The following account is based on these reports. They will be cited hereafter only where specific reference is deemed desirable.
2. EUCOM Int Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Annex 1.
3. Ltr, EUCOM Asst AG to all Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 13 Aug 48, sub: Security Screening of Military and Civilian Personnel with the US Forces, AG 380.01 GID - AGO.
4. Ltr, EUCOM Asst AG to Maj Comds and Mil Posts, 23 Jul 48, sub: Operation of the 7970th Counter-Intelligence Corps Group, AG 322 GID - AGO.
5. EUCOM Int Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Annex 1.
6. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 46, par 6b, 16 Nov 48.
7. Ltr, EUCOM Asst AG to Maj Comds and Mil Posts, 23 Jul 48, sub: Operation of the 7970th Counter-Intelligence Corps Group, AG 322 GID - AGO.
8. Hq, 7746th CIS, Opnl Order No. 14, 20 Jul 48.
9. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 28, par 8c, 13 Jul 48.
10. Ibid., No. 29, par 11e, 20 Jul 48.
11. Ibid., No. 32, par 7c, 10 Aug 48; No. 33, par 4d, e, f, 18 Aug 48; No. 38, par 6c, 21 Sep 48; No. 41, par 4b, 12 Oct 48; No. 43, par 9b, 26 Oct 48; No. 44, par 6b, 2 Nov 48; No. 43, par 9d, 26 Oct 48; No. 45, par 6b, 9 Nov 48.
12. Ibid., No. 29, par 11c, d, 20 Jul 48.
13. Ibid., No. 45, par 6e, 9 Nov 48; No. 52, par 6c, 27 Dec 48; No. 46 par 5g, 16 Nov 48.
14. Ibid., No. 30, par 5f, 27 Jul 48.
15. Ibid., No. 33, par 4g, 18 Aug 48.
16. Ibid., No. 41, par 4e, 12 Oct 48.
17. Ibid., No. 45, par 6e, 9 Nov 48; No. 47, par 11e, 22 Nov 48; No. 50, par 4d, 14 Dec 48.
18. Ibid., No. 46, par 5g, 16 Nov 48.

19. Ibid., No. 48, par 6e, 30 Nov 48; No. 49, par 9e, 7 Dec 48.
20. Ibid., No. 27, par 8e, 6 Jul 48.
21. Ibid., No. 28, par 8f, 13 Jul 48.
22. Ibid., No. 31, par 5d, 3 Aug 48.
23. Ibid., No. 32, par 7g, 10 Aug 48.
24. Ibid., No. 37, par 9f, 14 Sep 48.
25. Ibid., No. 50, par 4e, 14 Dec 48.
26. Ibid., No. 47, par 11f, 22 Nov 48; No. 49, par 9f, 7 Dec 48.
27. Ibid., No. 48, par 6f, 30 Nov 48.
28. Ibid., No. 49, par 9f, 7 Dec 48.
29. Ibid., No. 52, par 6d, 27 Dec 48.

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CHAPTER XIV

Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division

~~Commander-in-Chief
European Command.~~

CHAPTER XIV

Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division

1. Organization

a. Administrative Changes

No major changes occurred in the structural pattern of the Operation, Plans, Organization and Training (OPOT) Division during the 6-month period. One minor change, which eliminated five enlisted spaces, was the consolidation of all message centers within the Division on 24 November into a division File and Message Center. (1)

b. Key Personnel

From 1 July to 31 December, there were numerous changes in key personnel within OPOT. On 18 July, Col. James W. Curtis, Deputy Director, was relieved and replaced by Col. Samuel G. Conley, former Chief, Training and Education Branch. Col. Hayden A. Sears became Chief of the Training and Education Branch effective 15 August. Late in the period Brig. Gen.

Vernon E. Pritchard, Director of OPOT, returned to the United States. On 8 December Col. Conley, who had been Deputy Director for less than five months, took over as director, and Colonel Sears was transferred from his assignment as Chief, Training and Education Branch to that of Deputy Director, effective 10 December. On the same day, Col. Edward J. F. Glavin was made Chief, Training and Education Branch. In the Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements (ROEM) Branch, Col. Joseph K. Bush, who returned to the United States for reassignment, was replaced by Lt. Col. Frank C. Paul on 1 November. Only the Operations and Plans Branch of OPOT remained under the same commander, Col. Logan C. Berry, for the 6-month period.

(4)

Operations of the Operations and Plans Branch

2. Allocation of Military Personnel

In the first half of the period, the Operations and Plans Branch prepared a guide plan for the allocation of military personnel, based upon the projected EUCOM personnel reduction announced in the preceding period. The plan, which covered the period 1 September to 31 December, envisaged maintaining United States Forces in Austria at 100 percent strength, and the Berlin Military Post, the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, the U.S. Constabulary, two signal units and EUCOM Headquarters at 90 percent strength. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was to be maintained at 85 percent strength. The total number of military personnel allocated for these

specific units and commands was 47,793 to fill a total of 52,195 authorized spaces. Under the plan, it was estimated that the remainder of EUCOM units could be maintained at 80 percent of their authorized strengths, but a list of units which should be given priority in maintaining at least 80 percent strength was also included. The manning level established by the Department of the Army for the period 30 June through 31 December called for a total of 84,322 persons less 9,267 authorized Negro strength, while the projected actual strength of EUCOM and USFA combined amounted to 73,500 less 6,000 Negroes. After deducting personnel needed to man specific high-priority units, 25,707 military personnel were left to man the remaining units, whose total authorized strength was 32,127⁽⁵⁾. Based on these figures, it was possible to keep units for which higher levels were not established, at levels of exactly 80 percent.

3. Maintenance of Authorized Strengths

On 30 December, a plan was formulated to keep all units of the European Command at a minimum of 90 percent of authorized strength. It was directed that replacements be sent to units in groups of sufficient strength to permit efficient training of such personnel. This plan differed from the preceding plan in which certain units were assigned specific strengths over 80 percent. Under the new plan, once all units had reached a level of 90 percent, the allocation of additional strength was to be made on a priority basis. The 1st U.S. Infantry Division, U.S. Constabulary, Berlin Military Post, USFA, and units of the EUCOM Tactical Command and Service Support Chart were to have priority in obtaining full authorized strength.

The major factor in the decision to maintain these units and commands at
(6)
100 percent was the continuation of Operation Vittles. It was expected
that the Command would be at authorized strength by 31 January 1949.

4. Discontinuance of Regensburg Military Post

On 20 August, discontinuance of the Regensburg Military Post and the
assignment to the Nürnberg and Munich Military Posts of the area and
facilities comprising that Post were ordered. (7) This action, in compliance
with an overall plan to consolidate military posts to the greatest
possible extent, became effective 1 November. That part of the Regensburg
Military Post consisting of Landkreise Kelheim, Regensburg, Roding, Cham,
Kötzting, Viechtach, Bogen, Regen, Deggendorf, Grafenau, Wolfstein,
Vegscheid, Passau, Griesbach, Vilshofen, Pfarrkirchen, Eggenfelden, Landau
on the Isar, Straubing, Dingolfing, Vilsbiburg, Landshut, Mellersdorf,
Rottenburg, and Mainberg was incorporated into the Munich Military Post.
The Nürnberg Military Post assumed responsibility for the following Land-
kreise: Riedenburg, Parsberg, Burglengenfeld, Nuenburg, Vormwald,
Waldmünchen, Ober Viechtach, Nabburg, Vohenstrauss, Neustadt on the Wald
Naab, Tirschenreuth, Kemnath, Eschenbach in Ober Pfalz, Amberg, Sulzbach,
(8)
Rosenberg, Neumarkt in Ober Pfalz, and Beilingries.

5. Reduction of Operational Commitments of U.S. Constabulary

Several factors -- reorganization, an increased training program, and
loss of personnel -- caused a reduction in the operational commitments of
the U.S. Constabulary. This reduction, which had been recommended by the
Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, was approved on 26 July. It

included elimination of the monthly show of force in principal cities in the U.S. Zone, speed traps, cordon-type checks, and a decrease of liaison contacts with military government officers and German police. A significant change in functions of the Constabulary pertained to its use as a police-type unit. The nature of the reduction of commitments was outlined in a letter from the Constabulary to the EUCOM Commander in Chief, which stated that the "U.S. Constabulary will not be used for suppression of local disturbances, apprehension of escaped criminals, etc., until the resources available to Military Government and Post Commanders have been fully utilized, and then only in the capacity of reinforcing troops." (9)

6. Border Controls

a. Commitments of U.S. Constabulary

During the first half of the period under review, the Constabulary withdrew guards from static commitments as border patrols in the three border areas between the U.S. Zone of Germany and Austria, the USSR Zone of Germany, and Czechoslovakia respectively. The withdrawal of guards from the designated crossing points into Austria was made on 6 July, although the Constabulary continued to spot check occupation personnel crossing the German-Austrian border. (10) On 5 August, the Constabulary was ordered to withdraw troops from the established border control points on the U.S. - USSR zonal border and the U.S. Zone-Czechoslovakia frontier. The six designated crossing points on these borders remained the only authorized crossing points for personnel not subject to the jurisdiction of German police. However, the Constabulary retained certain border controls in the form of road blocks and patrol activities for security purposes. (11)

b. Removal of Restrictions on German Nationals Traveling between U.S. and French Zones of Germany

Restrictions on travel by German nationals between the U.S. and French Zones of Germany were formally lifted on 22 August. All controls by German police on these borders were removed, thus permitting freedom of movement by Germans through the U.S. British, and French Zones. The agreement between occupying authorities of both the French and U.S. Zones stipulated that the new situation would be identical with that obtaining between the U.S. and British Zones since 1946. It was not believed that mass migrations would take place, and the action was considered a safe one.

(12)

The following reasons were advanced for the removal of controls:

- (a) Such controls as are necessary on the interzonal movement of goods can be exercised without inspection at the border crossings.
- (b) Possession of security items is prohibited in both zones and necessary inspections or searches for such items can be conducted by law enforcement agencies anywhere.
- (c) Notwithstanding a reasonably effective border control, it is still possible for Displaced Persons or infiltrators to evade border inspection to enter the U.S. Zone.

7. EUCOM Security Directive

A revised EUCOM Security Directive became effective 1 November 1948. Thereupon, Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary published a new Operations Directive, directing each post and major command to submit revised security plans through the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary to EUCOM Headquarters for approval. The over-all EUCOM Security Directive was later amended to require commanders of the Heidelberg, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden Military Posts to make necessary plans for the prevention of sabotage to vehicular bridges across the Rhine River during minor disturbances. In

preparing post security plans, protection of these bridges against damage by subversive elements was to be given special consideration. During minor disturbances endangering these bridges, the tactical units listed below came under the operational control of the indicated post commander (13) for the protection of the bridges:

<u>Bridge</u>	<u>Unit Responsible for Protection</u>	<u>Post Commander</u>
Kastel	7122d Air Police Squadron	Wiesbaden
Worms	Co B, 373d Inf Bn (Sep)	Frankfurt
Mannheim	7777th Inf Platoon	Heidelberg
Karlsruhe	Battery A, 48th AAA Bn	Karlsruhe

8. Report on Condition of Units

During the last half of the 6-month period, the Report of Condition of Units (ECGOT - 48), which had originated in the Training Branch of OPOT, was considerably systematized by the Operations and Plans Branch. The revised directive required monthly submission of reports from the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary, by which OPOT would be able to gauge accurately progress being made in the reorganization and progress of the two units. (14) It was planned that upon receipt of such reports from the 1st Infantry Division and Constabulary, copies of listed personnel and equipment shortages would be turned over to the Personnel and Administration Division and Logistics Division, whose comments were to be incorporated into the final report, to be prepared in chart form for submission to the Deputy Chief of Staff.

9. Strategic Position of 1st U.S. Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary

On 6 December, the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary were

ordered to take preliminary steps to facilitate possible concentration of units of regimental size in strategic positions in the event of a tactical alert. The plan implemented by this order contained provisions for concentrating one combat team in each of the following areas: Heidelberg, Wetzlar, Bamberg, Nürnberg, Landshut, and Augsburg. It also provided for transportation and organic service support needed for such action. These concentrations would require the movement of one battalion of the 18th Infantry across the U.S. Zone from Landgraves to Frankfurt, and movement of Constabulary artillery to the respective combat teams. (15) The procedure to be followed in case of such an alert consisted of two phases. In the first, all leaves and passes were to be cancelled and all personnel returned to duty, secondary mission personnel would be readied for performance of their secondary missions, and supporting elements of combat teams or commands would be moved to their tactical positions. The second phase was the actual movement of tactical units to their positions. (16)

10. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition by U.S. Constabulary

Instructions were issued by EUCOM Headquarters to the Constabulary that arms or ammunition seized by that unit were to be turned over to the nearest liaison and security office of military government for disposition and for prosecution of offenders. The Constabulary would then furnish all data concerning the action to EUCOM Headquarters through OPOT Division. Such information would be forwarded to OMGUS to inform owners or shippers of the action being taken. The Adjutant General Division also published a command letter setting forth procedures to be followed in connection with shipments of arms. (17)

Operations of the Training and Education Branch11. Traininga. Field Training Exercises

Emphasis in the training program of the European Command continued to shift toward training an army prepared for any emergency rather than one engaged in routine occupation tasks. The Training and Education Branch accelerated this trend toward developing a strong tactical occupation force prepared to carry out national policy in Europe. In September, as the final phase of the summer training program, Exercise Normal was held at Grafenwohr. This field training exercise involved participation by the 1st Infantry Division, the 2d Constabulary Regiment, and selected units from the British Army of the Rhine. Its three major objectives were: (1) the training of selected EUCOM staff officers as a Corps Staff and Director Headquarters, (2) the testing of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, and (3) the training and testing of an umpire system. The maneuver plan was prepared by the Training Section of OPOT, which also furnished personnel to the Executive Staff, Director Headquarters. During the last half of the period the Training and Education Branch also published plans for a Winter Training Exercise to be held in January 1949. This maneuver, to be divided into three phases, was designed to test the ability of units of the Command to operate under winter conditions.

b. Grafenwohr Reservation

With the emphasis upon training troops in the field, the Training and Education Branch prepared to improve the Grafenwohr area for future use.

A Post Planning Board for the reservation was established in August to plan improvements of buildings, roads, ranges, and training aids; to clear rubble from the Grafenwohr-Weiden Sub-Post area; and to survey the training area for artillery purposes. Members of the board were the Commanding Officer of the Regensburg Military Post; the Assistant Division Commander, 1st Infantry Division; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Constabulary; the Commanding Officer, Grafenwohr-Weiden Sub-Post; and one representative each from the Logistics and OPOT Divisions, EUCOM. (20)

c. Training Areas

The reorientation of EUCOM training from occupational duties to those of a more military nature emphasized an increased need for additional training areas for EUCOM troops. A project was begun early in the period to determine the number of training areas available to U.S. Forces and the number which could be re-requisitioned, together with a survey of their present condition.

d. Army Extension Courses

A total of 482 Army Extension Courses was processed during the period. These were largely in connection with reserve personnel residing in the U.S. Zone of Germany. There was a slight increase in number of courses processed during the period, a situation which probably reflected greater interest in the program.

e. Kitzingen Basic Training Center

Three developments occurred at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center during the period. There was a modification of the rotation program for units training at Kitzingen and an extension of officers' courses at the

Center. In addition, special training in driving was given to 100 selected soldiers prior to continuation of their training at Hammelburg Transportation Corps Unit Training Center.

f. Reserve Personnel

The question of training reserve officers residing in the U.S. Zone was considered during the period. Although the Training and Education Branch was not fully responsible for reserve officer activities, it nevertheless sent cables and letters to the Department of the Army relative to funds for inactive duty training of Reserve Officers currently employed as civilians in the zone. On 30 December, it also prepared a training program for all reserve personnel in the European Command. (21)

g. Other Training Activities

Throughout the period the Training Section engaged in numerous and varied activities in carrying out its mission of formulating and supervising training activities in the Command. It drew up and published a comprehensive Winter Training Program, and conducted inspections and demonstrations covering various phases of training. Inspections of units were conducted to ascertain progress in both primary and secondary missions, and these training programs subjected to constant modification to keep them abreast of current developments. Representatives of the Section visited the British Zone to observe Command Post and Communications Exercises and watched river-crossing operations conducted by units of the French Army of Occupation in its zone of Germany. In addition, the Training Section conducted a special demonstration of river-crossing operations employing combat engineer and tank recovery units, instituted a

special training program for EUCOM garrison prisoners, and made all arrangements for the EUCOM Small Arms Competition.

12. Education

a. Signal and Ordnance Specialists

During the first half of the period under review, the training of signal and ordnance specialists at EUCOM schools was accelerated in order to bring the level of such specialists in the reorganized U.S. Constabulary and 1st U.S. Infantry Division up to requirements.

b. Italian Personnel at Eschwege

On 23 August action was initiated to train seventy-one officers and enlisted men of the Italian Army at the 7715th European Command Ordnance School at Eschwege. Arrangements were made through the Military Advisor to the American Embassy in Rome for Italian personnel to commence (23) training on or about 1 September 1948.

c. Other EUCOM School Activities

A full program of inspections, revisions of school curricula, and visits occupied the staff of the Education Section during the period. Inspections of EUCOM schools were made frequently, often in conjunction with those of secondary training missions made by the Training Section. A monthly conference of school commandants was initiated, instruction in military justice was revised to meet current Department of the Army requirements, the tempo of training was stepped up in the Motor Officers and Tank Maintenance Courses, and the Band Training School was moved from Kafertal to Dachau. The Education Section also arranged the visit to EUCOM schools

of a staff officer of the Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, to inspect, observe, and offer suggestions for the improvement of instruction and teaching methods.

13. German Youth Activities

a. Extent of Participation in Program

During the summer months of 1948, there was a fairly pronounced fluctuation in the number of German youth participating in the program. Seasonal interest, and epidemics in certain parts of the zone, accounted for variations in attendance of as many as 13,000 youths over a 3-month period. The last quarter of 1948 presented an encouraging picture, however, when the number of participating German youth rose sharply in October to 600,635, the peak number for 1948. The low point of the period was in July, when only 517,930 youths took part in German Youth Activities.

b. Volunteers

Part-time participation by U.S. volunteers, mostly dependents, varied from 375 volunteers in August to 750 in October and November. An increase in German volunteer workers was also noted throughout the period, the peak figure of 547 being reached in November.

c. United States Army in Europe

The Commander in Chief continued his active support of the GYA program. During the period, however, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of military personnel assigned permanently to the program. In October 1948, only 188 military personnel were assigned full-time, as contrasted with 416 in January of the same year. This situation concerned

the Commander in Chief to the extent that he directed an extensive staff study to determine whether adequate personnel was assigned to the program.

d. Field Inspections and Visits

Members of the Section visited many major commands to keep abreast of developments in the program. Specific purposes for visiting GYA installations during the period were: to determine the efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of the program; to develop interest in the girls' phase of the Armed Forces Assistance Program among civilian and dependent women; to discuss personnel and supply problems; and to render advice and assistance where possible. One visit by members of the Section consisted of a week's observation of youth activities in the British Zone. During the period, several conferences were also held with military government officials to develop better understanding between the Armed Forces and Military Government.

e. Finances and Supply

After the fluctuation of interest in GYA during the summer months, the program became active again in the fall. With increased activity, the problem of providing for the program was again brought into sharp focus. During the last quarter of 1948, progress was reported in obtaining both financial and logistical support. Two series of benefit football games were held to provide financial assistance. The first series, played by dependent high schools, netted a total of \$1,350.10 and 426 DM. The second, the "Vittles Bowl Game," played in Frankfurt, provided \$2,181.15 and 6,795 DM. These funds were handled by the GYA Section and were distributed to major commands on a troop strength basis. The program also

profited through release by EUCOM Quartermaster of several hundred tons of salvage and scrap material, including shoes, web-equipment, canvas, rubber, cots, etc., which were broken down on an equitable basis and distributed in the field. In addition, quartermaster sections of major commands made available large quantities of scrap. During the fall months, an American woman, Mrs. Shouse, initiated a project known as the "General Clay Appeal for German Children" which obtained contributions in the United States sufficient to purchase 1,200 CARE packages. These packages, consisting of food, textiles, yarn, etc., were distributed to post GYA officers.

f. Public Relations

An active publicity, public relations, and special projects campaign, involving use of all types of mass communications media was conducted during the period. One series of Sunday GYA programs was broadcast over the American Forces Network to acquaint EUCOM personnel with activities of the program, and another series, to enlist the aid of dependents in GYA. Newsreel-type shots of GYA activities were taken for the Department of the Army at GYA centers in Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Berlin, Berchtesgaden, Nürnberg, and Heidelberg. Material was also published about GYA during the period. A brochure entitled "Ambassadors in Khaki" was produced to further interest in GYA and the Army Recruiting Drive in the United States; a feature length story on the program appeared in the October 1948 issue of National Geographic Magazine. By the establishment of relations with DENA, the German news service, progress was made in informing Germans of the progress of GYA.

g. Training of Germans Employed in GYA

In October, a project was begun to develop a comprehensive course of study for Germans employed in GYA. The course was developed by the GYA Section in conjunction with key Army, military government, and German youth officials, and was presented in November to approximately eighty German employees on an experimental basis. As a result of this trial, the course was revised and plans made to present it to all German GYA employees in operational or supervisory positions.

h. Redefinition of Program

Following a comprehensive study conducted during the first three quarters of the year, a new directive was published on 2 November rescinding virtually all previous directives relating to GYA and establishing a new official basis for the program. (24) The changing nature of the occupation had necessitated a change from the much-used but somewhat outdated provisions of the basic GYA directive of 5 October 1946. (25) By the end of the period there had not been sufficient experience under provisions of the new directive for an accurate evaluation of its effect on the program.

i. Provisions of New Directive on GYA

The new directive restated the mission and objectives of GYA, presented a comprehensive SOP for its implementation, and provided for a realistic minimum personnel structure necessary for the continuation of the program. It placed greater responsibility on post commanders for the establishment and continuation of programs in assigned and lodger units, thus providing for stability and continuity despite frequent moves, reorganizations, and maneuvers of tactical units. The official name was

changed to "The Armed Forces' Assistance Program to German Youth Activities," since USAFE had a vital role in the program and it was hoped that Navy personnel would also participate. Another major change concerned the types of youth to be assisted. Whereas priority had hitherto been given to organized, approved groups, such preferences were abolished and all German youth treated equally. In the over-all organizational structure of United States-sponsored youth activities, the role of GYA was redefined as a separate program operating within military government structure and not as an integral part of the military government program (26) for youth reorientation and reeducation.

(27)

Operations of the ROEM Branch

14. Occupational Troop Basis

On 6 August the Requirements, Organization, Equipment, and Movements Branch of OPOT received a cable from the Department of the Army which stated the current and planned personnel authorization for EUCOM for the periods 31 December 1948, 30 June 1949, and 31 December 1949. This transmittal contained a single set of figures for the three dates, thus eliminating the manning level and making it identical with the OTB. Authorizations were (29) as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>FMDC</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Aggregate</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Current	9,161	408	850	83,170	93,589	(9,267)
31 Dec 48	9,161	408	850	83,170	93,589	(9,267)
30 Jun 49	8,561	408	928	83,170	93,067	(9,267)
31 Dec 49	8,561	408	970	83,170	93,109	(9,267)

The OTB for this period, completed during the summer, was hand-carried to the Department of the Army in September by two officers of ROEM Branch. On 28 September, the Branch was notified that the OTB for 31 December 1948 had been approved, but that the bulk grade spread was too high, especially in the grade of colonel. Accordingly, a general reduction in the grade spreads of Table of Distribution units was made by reducing the spread in EUCOM Headquarters and Station Complement units.

15. Action Subsequent to Issuance of OTB on 31 December 1948

In conformance with the OTB of 31 December 1948, orders were issued to the appropriate major commands directing the activation, inactivation, reorganization, and redesignation of certain units in the European Command, effective 1 November 1948. All military police units were reorganized except colored units. All Labor Supervision Companies, except two in Berlin, were also reorganized. The 7932d MP Platoon was inactivated, and the 512th MP Service Company was activated in F^urth. Other units reorganized were three station hospitals, six Quartermaster units, ten Ordnance units, two Field Artillery battalions, the 427th CIC Detachment, and the 25th Base Post Office (Type A). In addition, the following units were inactivated: 61st Army Band, 385th and 388th MP Service Battalions, 11th and 12th Tank Companies (Med), and 206th Ordnance Maintenance Platoon.

16. Reorganization of Tactical Units

a. Reorganization of U.S. Constabulary

Although actual reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary into a

tactical armored force closely resembling an armored division was in process throughout the period, orders authorizing the change were not issued until 20 December. On 24 June a conference was held among Generals L. D. Clay, C. R. Huebner, and I. D. White at which several aspects of the reorganization and redesignation were considered. This meeting resolved the issues involved in revising the mission of the Constabulary, yielding of spaces by the Constabulary to permit reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division under provisions of the new Department of the Army TO&E, and (31) reorganization of the Constabulary to better adapt it to current conditions. On 12 July Maj. Gen. I. D. White announced that the provisional reorganization as planned at the conference cited above had received approval of the Department of the Army, but that formal reorganization could not be completed before September. Throughout the period the Constabulary operated without equipment required under terms of the reorganization, since there was no established TO&E for such an organization and formal approval had (32) to be received from the Department of the Army in this special case.

b. Status of 1st U.S. Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary

Authorization was received from the Department of the Army on 17 September to accomplish the projected reorganization of the 1st Infantry (33) Division. Orders were issued by EUCOM to the 1st Division on 29 September directing that this action be accomplished. On 8 June 1948, the Department of the Army had agreed in principle with the plan of reorganization of the Constabulary, but the over-all plan was not carried out completely during the period. The following major changes comprised the reorganization of the Constabulary:

- (1) Reduction of Constabulary Hq and Hq Troop 102 spaces;
- (2) Reduction of Constabulary Special Troops 42 spaces;
- (3) Reduction of 1st Constabulary Brigade 51 spaces;
- (4) Reduction of 2d Constabulary Brigade 50 spaces;
- (5) Reorganization and redesignation of the 2d, 6th, and 14th Constabulary Regiments as Armored Cavalry Regiments (U.S. Constabulary);
- (6) Inactivation of the 15th Constabulary Regiment;
- (7) Activation of two 105 MM Field Artillery Battalions, the 70th and the 74th;
- (8) Change in status of the 22d and 55d Constabulary Squadrons from elements of the 6th and 14th Constabulary Regiments respectively, to new roles as separate squadrons;
- (9) Redesignation of 2d Regimental Recoilless Rifle Troop as the 2d Recoilless Rifle Troop.

c. Allocation of Spaces

Closely allied to the problem of preparing the OTB was the task of carrying out the actual reorganizations of the 1st Infantry Division, the Constabulary, and the Negro infantry units within the Command. The major problem in the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary was that of finding sufficient available spaces within the European Command to permit the reorganization of these units. To carry out the plan, it was necessary to find a total of 3,297 spaces from within the authorized theater troop basis. After consultation with all staff divisions, it was decided that personnel would be drawn from the following sources: technical services, 306 spaces; service units assigned to posts, 386; technical service sections of station complement units, 524; military police, 144; Frankfurt Station Complement Unit, 100; Munich Station Complement Unit, 68; Headquarters, European Command, 233; 25th Base Post Office, 41; American Graves Registration Command, 45; 7736th Swiss Leave Center, 10; 7825th Station Complement Unit, 75 (later rescinded); 7704th WAC Detachment, 17; 7793d Augmentation Detachment, 1st U.S. Infantry

Division, 23; and the 7871st Kitzingen Basic Training Center, 25 spaces. At the completion of this action, OPOT Division was left with a reserve, mostly officers, of 190 persons.

d. Negro Infantry Units

In line with plans for reorganizing tactical units within EUCOM, ROEM requested and received authorization from the Department of the Army to reorganize the 370th Infantry Battalion, Negro, and to activate the 373d Infantry Battalion, Negro, under TO&E 7 - 15N, less Heavy Weapons Company. (34) This action also resulted in the inactivation of the 556th and 557th Infantry Companies, Negro, and left the Command with three separate Negro Infantry battalions, the 370th, 371st and 373d.

17. Activation of 552d AAA Gun Battalion and 4th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit

Instructions were received on 15 November from the Department of the Army for EUCOM to activate the 552d AAA Gun Battalion and the 4th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit, the former under TO&E 44 - 15 and the latter under Column 5 of TO&E 11 - 617. Authorized strength of the 552d was set at 800 persons, of whom 31 were officers, 2 warrant officers, 767 enlisted men. The 4th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit was authorized a strength of one officer and three enlisted men. (35)

18. Equipment

a. Tables of Allowances and Equipment Modification Lists

At the beginning of the period, there were in effect a total of 151 Tables of Allowances for non-T/O units and installations and 124 Equipment Modification Lists for T/O units in EUCOM. On 31 December 138 Tables

of Allowances and 155 Equipment Modification Lists were in effect.

b. Card Index System of Inventorying EUCOM Table of Allowances

Development of the card index system of inventorying EUCOM Table of Allowances 20 - 120 - ED continued during the first half of the period. The purpose of this index was to maintain a running list of all current Tables of Allowances and Equipment Modification Lists so that exact knowledge would be available at all times on authorizations for units and the dates on which revisions of authorizations were due. At the same time, EUCOM Circular No. 58 was issued to bring up to date all pertinent instructions for the submission to EUCOM of requests for authorizations of equipment. The receipt of Department of the Army T/A 20 - 5, prescribing the basis of issue of engineer equipment for post, camp, and station-type installations, gave rise to the possibility that EUCOM would have to justify in greater detail its requirements for such engineer equipment in excess of that authorized in the T/A but considered essential under conditions existing in the European Command.

c. Operation VITTLES

The development of Operation VITTLES was reflected in increased and continuing requests for equipment from USAFE. As the project continued into the winter months, requests for supplies for Operation VITTLES reflected a trend toward heavier, more permanent-type equipment. To avoid duplication of requests from subordinate units engaged in the operation, it was directed that all requirements for material for VITTLES be channeled through USAFE headquarters. On 25 October, a request was approved for engineer snow-removal apparatus aggregating 1,986 shovels and 51 snow plows. During the month of December other requests were received for sand spreaders,

wheeled tractors, rotary sweepers, and electric generators. The volume and frequency of these requests necessitated creation of a survey team to determine the most effective utilization of equipment. It was decided to tabulate and keep a running inventory of all EUCOM equipment authorized for Operation VITTLES against the possibility of a future consolidation of authorizations. On 28 December, it was learned informally that plans were being studied for the long-term continuance of Operation Vittles. This information supported the soundness of the tabulation project.

d. Equipment for 1st U.S. Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary Supplies

Because of the length of time required to receive supplies requisitioned from the United States, action was started on procuring major items of equipment for the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary prior to their reorganization. In connection with the Constabulary, whose reorganization was not definite at the beginning of the period, there was some difficulty in requisitioning signal equipment, before the Department of the Army finally approved. On 21 September, when approval of the plan to reorganize the 1st Infantry Division was received, the Equipment Modification Lists in use by the Division were invalidated, since all such lists were automatically rescinded. It was felt by ROEM that conversion of these units to approved T/O&Es of the Department of the Army automatically furnished them with substantially all equipment needed to operate and that future requests should be submitted to much closer examination by EUCOM prior to approval.

e. Highway Patrol

Late in the period the EUCOM Provost Marshal initiated a plan to establish a Vehicle Highway Patrol to reduce traffic violations on major highways of the U.S. Zone. Implementation of this project was slow because of lack of effective coordination with the technical services. On 1 December a conference was arranged by Logistics Division, EUCOM, at which the Provost Marshal, the technical services, and OPOT Division were represented. Problems of procurement and authorization were solved and procedures upon which to base issuance of the coordinated authorizations were determined. After this conference, authorization of desired equipment progressed normally.

19. Civilian Personnel Requirements

The trend of civilian personnel strength for the period 1 June - 30 November was as follows:

<u>Class of Employee</u>	<u>1 Jun</u>	<u>1 Sep</u>	<u>1 Dec</u>	<u>% changes from 1 Jun - 1 Dec</u>
Total employees	229,757	223,912	207,007	-9.9
United States . . .	8,886	8,762	8,673	-2.4
Allied, Neutral (under contract) . .	1,235	1,020	835	-32.4
Allied, Neutral (Local wage rate) .	5,901	5,412	3,944	-33.2
Austrian	9,542	9,420	8,311	-13.0
German	204,193	199,298	185,244	-9.3

The number of German employees working on Operation VITLES, not included in the figures above, increased markedly in the period from 1 September to 30 November. By 1 December there were 7,173 Germans employed in the operation. These employees were paid from the German economy as a nonoccupation cost.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM OPOT Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.
2. EUCOM GO No. 99, 7 Dec 48, sub: Announcement of Assignment.
3. EUCOM OPOT Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 31 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.
4. EUCOM OPOT Oprs and Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
5. IRS, OPOT to Dirs of OPOT T&E and ROEM, Dirs of P&A, Log, ODDI, Posts, 3 Sep 48, sub: Priorities for Allocation of Personnel.
6. IRS, Dir OPOT to Dir P&A, 30 Dec 48, sub: Priority for Allocation of Personnel.
7. Cable SX - 2404, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Nürnberg, Munich, and Regensburg Mil Posts, 20 Aug 48.
8. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48.
9. Ltr, Maj Gen I. D. White, Comdg, U.S. Constabulary to CinC EUCOM, 12 Jul 48, sub: Reduction of Operational Commitments, AG 371.2GC.
10. 1st Ind, 29 Jun 48, to Ltr fr U.S. Constabulary to EUCOM, 9 Jun 48, sub: Elimination of U.S. Constabulary Border Control Points on US Zone Germany-Austria Border, AG 092.GB.
11. Cable S - 2058, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG U.S. Constabulary, 4 Aug 48.
12. Cable CC - 5689, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 25 Aug 48; Cable SX - 2411, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, OMGUS and CG, US Constabulary, 21 Aug 48; Cable V - 34983, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 18 Aug 48; Cable V - 34984, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG Bavaria, OMG Hesse, OMG Wurttemberg-Baden, 18 Aug 48.
13. Ltr, EUCOM to All Comdrs Directly under EUCOM and COMNAVFORGER, 6 Dec 48, sub: Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria, AG 371.2 GOT - AGO.
14. Ltr, EUCOM to CGs, 1st U.S. Inf Div and U.S. Constabulary, 29 Oct 48, sub: Report of Condition of Units (RCU) - Reports Control Symbol ECGOT - 48, AG 353 GOT - AGO.
15. Ltr, EUCOM to Maj Comds, 6 Dec 48, sub: Tactical Alert, AG 371.2 GOT - AGO.

16. Ibid.
17. Ltr, EUCOM to CG, U.S. Constabulary, 17 Nov 48, sub: Transit Shipments of Arms through U.S. Zone of Occupation, AG 471 GOT; Ltr, OMGUS to Dir OMG Bavaria, 3 Nov 48, sub: Arms Shipments, AG 474 (FA); Cable CC - 4978, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG Bavaria, 2 Jul 48.
18. EUCOM OPOT Tng and Ed Br Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 31 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based on these documents unless otherwise indicated.
19. Ltr, CofS EUCOM to CGs, USAFE, U.S. Constabulary, 1st Inf Div, 14 Dec 48, sub: Winter Training Exercise - (WTX - 49), AG 354.2 GOT - AGO.
20. EUCOM GO No. 70, 2 Aug 48, sub: Post Planning Board for the Grafenwohr Reservation.
21. EUCOM Cir 174, 30 Dec 48, sub: Reserve Officer Training.
22. EUCOM, Tng Memo No. 6, 1 Oct 48, sub: Winter Training Program.
23. Cable SX - 2439, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Mil Attache Rome, 21 Aug 48.
24. EUCOM Cir 149, 2 Nov 48, sub: The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities.
25. Ltr, USFET, 5 Oct 46, sub: Army Assistance to GYA, US Zone, AG 353.8 CGT - AGO.
26. MG Info Bul No. 149, 30 Nov 48, sub: Armed Forces Assistance to German Youth Activities, pp. 19-22.
27. EUCOM OPOT ROEM Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This section is based upon these documents except when otherwise indicated.
28. Cable W - 87173, DA Dir Org and Tng to EUCOM, 6 Aug 48.
29. Ibid.
30. Cable W - 89914, DA Dir Org and Tng to EUCOM, 28 Sep 48.
31. U.S. Constabulary, Fragmentary Instructions of the Commanding General Issued to G - 1, G - 2, G - 3 and G - 4 at 250930 June 1948, 26 Jun 48.
32. U.S. Constabulary Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48.

33. Cable W - 89332, DA Dir Org and Tng to EUCOM, 17 Sep 48.
34. Cable W - 89170, DA Dir Plans and Oprs to EUCOM, 14 Sep 48.
35. Cable W - 92559, CofS USA from Dir Org and Tng to EUCOM, 15 Nov 48.
36. EUCOM Cir 58, 4 Aug 48, sub: Instructions for the Use and Preparation of Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances.
37. DA T/A 20 - 5, 29 Apr 48.

UNCLASSIFIED

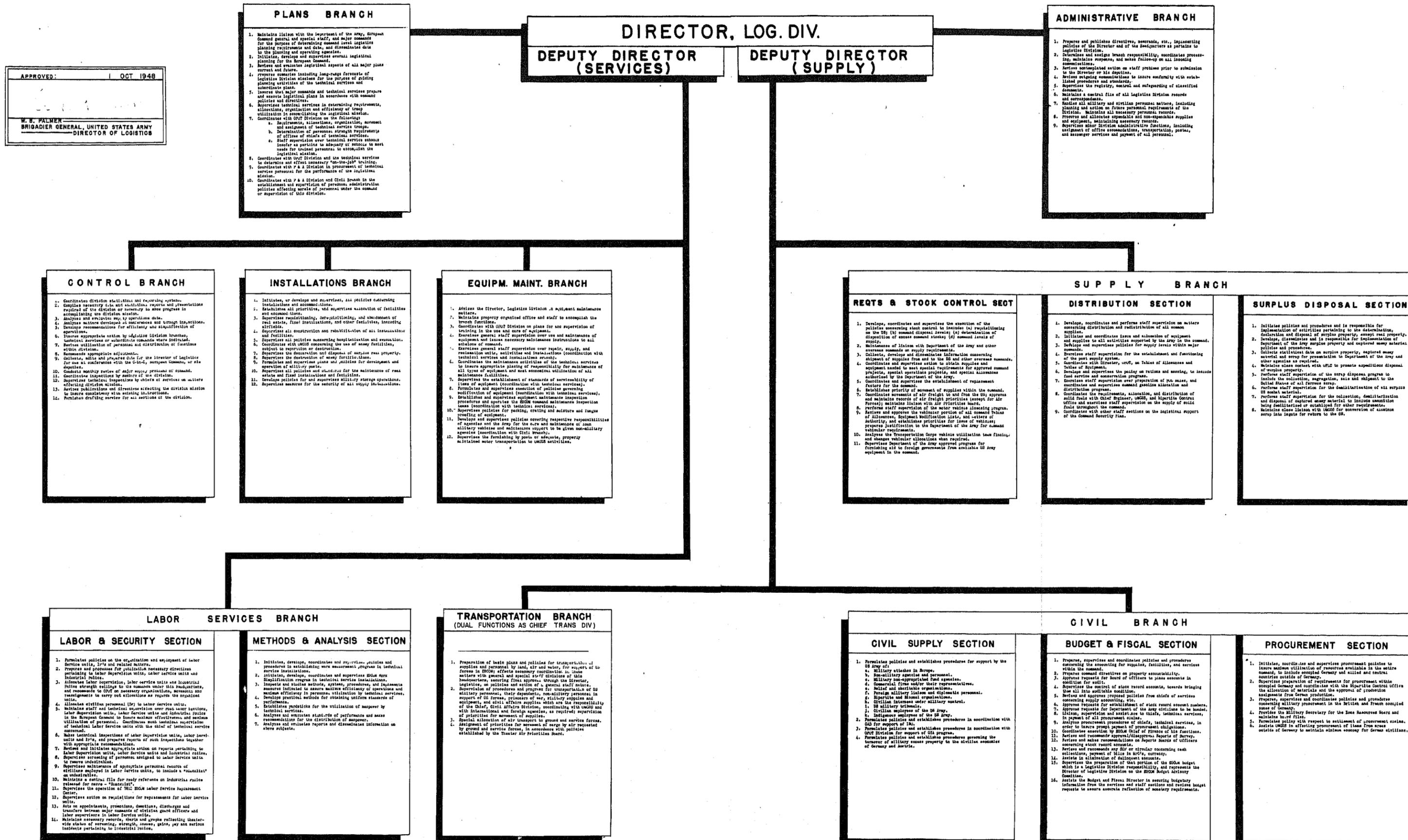
CHAPTER XV

Logistics Division

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

LOGISTICS DIVISION - FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

CHART VII



CHAPTER XV

Logistics Division

1. Mission and Organization

The Logistics Division was concerned in this period with the provision of logistical support for the occupation forces, including the maintenance of equipment, disposition of surplus, control of military installations and construction, supervision of labor service units, the efficient utilization of manpower and the preparation of logistical plans to support possible emergencies. Within the Division the Troops and Labor Branch was replaced by a Labor Services Branch responsible for supervising work simplification and measurement programs as well as controlling the organization and utilization of labor service units and industrial police. The functional organization of the Division is pictured in Chart 7.

2. Key Personnel

Key officers of the Division at the end of the year were as follows: (1)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer	Director
Col. Arthur V. Winton	Deputy Director
Col. Eugene McGinley	Deputy Director
Lt. Col. Harry R. Hale	Chief, Control Branch
Col. Andrew P. O'Meara	Chief, Plans Branch
Lt. Col. Thomas I. Edgar	Chief, Equip Maint Br
Lt. Col. William H. Connerat	Chief, Civil Branch
Lt. Col. David Friessel	Chief, Installations Br
Lt. Col. Irving L. Allen	Chief, Supply Branch
Lt. Col. John H. Adams	Chief, Labor Sv Branch
Maj. Aubrey P. Nathan	Administrative Officer

Developments in Supply and Procurement

3. Disposition of Excess Supplies and Special Items

a. Bulk Transfer to STEG

Completion on 30 September of the bulk transfer to the German agency Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut (STEG) ended one phase of the surplus disposal program of the U.S. Army in Europe. Surplus amounting to 423,000 tons was transferred under the bulk sale agreement of 23 January 1948.

(2)

b. Plan for Future Disposal of Surplus

Any surplus generated subsequent to 30 September 1948 was to be disposed of directly, if the items had an original cost of less than \$50,000, or were classifiable as scrap or salvage. In other cases, the question of disposition was to be referred to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC), during its period of existence.

(3)

c. Return of Excess Items to the United States

Excess items amounting to 4,737 long tons were returned to the United States during July, and 4,815 long tons were shipped during August, 2,949 during September, 2,165 during October, and 4,256 during November, leaving approximately 5,790 on hand as of 25 November. This amount included 3,150 long tons of ordnance supplies, 100 tons of Transportation Corps equipment, 10 tons chemical, 590 tons signal, and 1,940 tons of quartermaster supplies, taking account of various amounts of excess (4) generated during the fall.

d. OFLC Sales and Deliveries

On 25 July 1948, documented OFLC sales totaled approximately 600,000 tons, of which only 37,000 tons remained to be delivered to purchasers. This balance consisted of 15,000 tons of Air Force ammunition (5) sold to the ULMER corporation in Italy and 22,000 tons of ordnance vehicles. Army deliveries of surplus which had been sold by OFLC prior to 31 January 1948 amounted to 24,000 long tons during June and 47,000 long tons during July 1948. Shipment of OFLC-sold surplus was completed during August, except for some 8,000 long tons of U.S. ammunition. The program for disposal of surplus property in Austria through OFLC sales was terminated when OFLC notified EUCOM Headquarters on 1 November 1948 that 3,413 long tons of ordnance surplus in Austria was not salable and had been withdrawn from declaration. This tonnage was to be salvaged, the residue being sold in Austria as scrap. Between 1 June 1946 and 31 October 1948, OFLC sales in Austria disposed of 13,880 tons of surplus property valued at \$7,340,000.

e. Disposal of Scrap

During this period the Army continued to supply scrap to meet its contracts with the Canterbury Corporation and the Purdy Company. At the end of the year, 44,369 long tons for the Canterbury Corporation and 38,198 for the Purdy Company remained to be shipped by EUCOM, while 76,372 tons against the Canterbury contract and 14,800 tons against the Purdy contract remained to be outshipped to the United States by the contractor. Aluminum ingots amounting to 2,485 long tons were delivered to Bremen against the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) contract, and the balance to complete the required 5,000 tons was delivered during July and August. By 20 September the full amount had been shipped by ALCOA to the United States.
(6)

f. Demilitarization of Captured Enemy Ammunition (CEA)

By arrangement with OMGUS, EUCOM ceased on 31 December 1948 to supervise demilitarization by STEG of captured enemy ammunition. By that date, all CEA within the Command had been disposed of by outshipment, demilitarization, or scuttling, except for 3,022 long tons. This amount was unserviceable and was not considered a threat to the security of the occupation forces.

g. Return of Excess AGRC Stocks

Plans were made in this period to return 7,600 tons of AGRC stocks to the supply services, including 4,100 tons to the Ordnance Division and 3,000 tons to the Engineer Corps.

4. Critical Shortages in the Technical Services

Throughout this period the technical services experienced critical shortages in certain kinds of firefighting equipment and clothing, in special purpose vehicles, electrical power equipment, construction and maintenance supplies, and vehicle parts. Engineer items in short supply included electric motors (1/3 hp.), underground cable, nails, solder, welding rods, and plywood. Ordnance shortages included sedan and trucks parts. The principal quartermaster shortages were in office and household (7) furniture and paper products.

5. Consolidation of Command Reserves

Although it had been estimated on 30 June 1946 that 163,450 long tons would require shipment to central depots under the program for consolidation of EUCOM reserve levels, 474,890 tons were actually shipped between that date and 25 August 1948. The disparity between these amounts was the result of inaccurate estimates of the tonnages involved, changes in Command requirements, shipments to depots from surplus installations for screening and shipment to the United States, and changes made during the program in the number and location of permanent depots. Except in the case of ordnance stocks, consolidation of reserve levels took place before 30 June 1948. Consolidation of Ordnance stocks was completed by the shipment of 5,402 long tons in August.

6. Special Supply Problems

a. Support of Tactical Units

The provisional reorganization of the U.S. Constabulary and the

1st Infantry Division entailed requisitioning of more equipment for both units, and preparation of new plans to provide them with ordnance maintenance support. Most of the basic items requisitioned from the United States, upon reorganization of the units, were received by 1 August. A total of 6,420 line items were requisitioned from the United States to provide a year's supply of spare parts for base and field maintenance of M-24 and M-26 tanks. As of 15 December, 20 percent of these parts were not on hand and were not available in the United States. Authorized numbers of recoilless rifles, comprising ninety-six 57-mm. and forty-nine 75-mm. rifles, were in the hands of troop units by 17 August, with the exception of four 75-mm. rifles authorized the 371st Infantry Battalion. Ammunition requisitions were based on a maximum of 137 57-mm. and 91 75-mm. rifles. Throughout the period August to December, EUCOM Headquarters was concerned with expediting the installation of antiaircraft machine gun ring mounts on authorized vehicles of the Constabulary and the 1st Division. Delays were accounted for by the replacement of vehicles, slow procurement of U-bolts and other parts, a shortage of personnel, and the reorganization of units. By 31 December, 1st Division units had installed 399 out of an authorized 415 ring mounts, and Constabulary units had installed 403 out of an authorized 542.

b. Military Solid Fuel Supply

The total EUCOM on-hand supply of solid fuel, on 1 October 1948, was 290,554 metric tons, a 60-day supply at the estimated January 1949 consumption rate. Military posts held 225,836 tons and 64,718 tons were stored

at the EUCOM supply point at Rheinau. Stocks at Berlin totaled 10,017 tons, an estimated 32-day supply. Adequate amounts for Army installations in Berlin were to be assured by the airlifting of 250 metric tons per day between 1 October 1948 and 1 April 1949. By 4 December the total on-hand supply had reached 317,287 metric tons, approximately sixty-four days' supply. It was planned to reach a 60-day level by 1 January 1949 and a 15-day level by 1 April.

c. Supplies for Berlin

To meet the essential requirements of Berlin Military Post, 399,939.1 tons were airlifted to Berlin by USAFE between 21 June and 1
(9)
December 1948.

d. Accuracy of Stock Records

The technical services continued their endeavors to maintain complete and accurate records of depot stocks. Ordnance stock records were reported to be 90 percent accurate, early in the period. The accuracy of engineer records rose from 40 percent in January to 65 percent in the third quarter of 1948. Accuracy at Hanau Signal Depot rose from 80 percent in April to 85 percent in July and 85.62 percent in September. A Command inspection of Giessen Quartermaster Depot, on 25 - 27 August, rated stock records 92 percent accurate for Class I items and 88 percent accurate for
(10)
Classes II and IV.

e. Supply of Mechanical Refrigerators

EUCOM requirements of 18,500 household refrigerators were 65 percent filled in January 1948 and 82 percent filled on 20 August. It was expected that requirements would be entirely filled by the end of February

1949, through the production of 500 refrigerators per month. On 15 August the Quartermaster Division, EUCOM, assumed responsibility for technical supervision of field maintenance, repair of unserviceable mechanical refrigerators, and the issue of spare parts to military posts for use by local-contract repair shops. The status of unserviceable refrigerators at posts showed continual improvement.

7. Division of Army-Air Force Supplies

Pursuant to a directive of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, dated 29 September 1948, representatives of Headquarters, USAREUR (United States Army, Europe), and Headquarters, USAFE (United States Air Forces in Europe), signed a formal agreement on 26 November with regard to the allocation between the Army and the Air Force of approximately 900,000 (11) tons of supplies on hand in the European Command. Depot stocks and equipment authorizations existing on 1 November 1948 were to be used as the basis for allocation, which was to take place only when requested by either USAFE or USAREUR. Of approximately 220,000 common items in EUCOM depots, it was estimated that only some 10,000 would be allocated, while non-allocated items would continue to be issued as in the past. Allocated items were not to be separately stored, but each service would draw against its own separate credit. Under the basic directive, the allocation was to be completed by 1 April 1949.

8. Conditions Affecting Procurement

The currency reform of June 1948 and the removal of price controls by the German Bizonal Economic Council appeared, on the surface, to put the

Army in an improved position as a purchaser of German products. Higher prices and increased labor costs, however, combined with a reduced budget, seriously reduced the amounts which the Army was able to procure.

a. Cost Increases

Immediately upon assuming responsibility for the control of prices, the German Bizonal Economic Council removed many end items, as well as some component parts and some partially processed items, from price control, and authorized wage increases in practically all fields. Labor costs on items manufactured for the Army increased, on an average, 20 percent. Prices of materials increased up to 85 percent. High percentage increases in prices of iron, steel, coal and nonferrous metals were authorized. These price increases created serious problems for procurement staffs. Although an ordinance was passed by German authorities to provide punishment for Germans resorting to extortionate prices, it was not clear in this period that the measure would lead to any improvement.

b. Payment in Marks

Since Germans were generally willing to accept payment in deutsche marks, following the currency reform, the Army was in a better position than formerly, with regard to black market competitors.

c. Trends in Industrial Conditions

Industrial conditions were marked by an improved labor market, improved availability of goods, and improved competition in industry. Although the Army continued to subsidize various firms, such as the Opel factory, where an order had been placed in 1947 for 2,000 Opels, by the middle of this period it was possible to look forward to the placing of

Army procurement on a competitive rather than a mandatory basis.

d. Change in Procedure

A directive of 1 September 1948 pointed out that due to drastic reductions in military government staffs at Land level the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) would assume responsibility for the reviewing of requisitioning documents formerly delegated to Land offices. A central agency within the Bizonal Economics Office was made directly responsible for processing Army orders, insuring the allocation of raw materials needed, and performing other responsibilities delegated by BICO. In the case of certain critical items, procurement was to be authorized only by the BICO
(13)
Commerce and Industry Group.

9. Procurement of Subsistence Supplies

Conditions affecting the procurement of perishable subsistence items on the European Continent, outside Germany, gradually improved between the end of the war and the fall of 1948. This period saw a definite change from the seller's market of earlier months when vendors had refused to sign contracts carrying penalties for nonfulfilment. By this time vendors were actively seeking Army trade. As a result, quartermaster procurement contracts for Fiscal Year 1949 were to carry clauses insuring fulfilment. During Fiscal Year 1948, Army contracts for 23,896,375 kilograms of vegetables grown in Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Lichtenstein, and Switzerland were 77 percent filled. Contracts with producers in Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland for 3,432,768 kilograms of fruit were 79 percent filled.

Installations and Construction

10. Facilities and Installations Held by EUCOM

Between 30 June and 31 December 1948 the number of buildings and installations held by EUCOM continued to decrease. Family quarters-type buildings were reduced from 11,904 to 11,092, bachelor quarters from 2,581 to 2,238, barracks from 162 to 154, and clubs from 283 to 271. Administration buildings and shops remained static at 203 and 52, respectively.

a. Reports on Installations

A directive of 9 August called for the submission of new reports to Logistics Division, on 10 October and on the tenth of every second month thereafter, concerning Command-type installations. (14)

b. Consolidation and Reduction of Facilities

Maximum reduction of installations held by the Army continued to be the policy applied within the European Command. A directive of 30 July called for consolidation of facilities and the closing out, where possible, of installations in Germany, the liberated countries, and the United Kingdom. A quarterly facilities and installations report, covering installations held on the 25th of March, June, September, and December, was to be submitted. On 24 September a directive cited the high rentals paid on industrial plants, held in support of rebuilding programs or Army procurement, and called for a reduction of the amounts involved. (15)

11. The 1948 Construction Program

The 1948 construction program faced demands for expansion to meet

unforeseen requirements and demands for retrenchment in line with the curtailment of construction funds. The major construction program for 1948 was originally estimated at 23,400,000 man hours, including 5,527,800 man hours carried over from 1947. In August, due to the needs of Operation VITTLLES, expansion of Grafenwohr, and other projects, the estimate was revised to 25,500,000 man hours. By the end of December an estimated 21,500,000 man hours had been completed, including 2,700,000 man hours for Operation VITTLLES, and an estimated 6,800,000 remained to be completed in 1949. Minor construction, consisting of projects requiring less than 5,000 man hours, accounted for 3,400,000 man hours during 1948, with no carryover into 1949. A directive of 27 October restricted major construction projects to those involving minimum essential requirements. The Chief, Engineer Division, was authorized to enforce this policy with regard to projects costing in excess of 25,000 DM, while post commanders were to enforce it with regard to minor construction. (16)

12. Enemy Fortifications

By a directive of 15 July, provision was made for quarterly instead of monthly reports concerning progress in the destruction and disposal of German fortifications and former military installations. The program of surveying such installations was to continue. (17)

Military Labor

13. Organized Units and Industrial Police

Labor service companies, comprising approximately 16,000 displaced persons in technical labor and civilian guard units, made a very satisfactory record during the third quarter of 1948. By the middle of this period, however, the Labor Services Branch of Logistics Division was preparing to replace with German labor large numbers of displaced persons who were expected to qualify for entry into the United States or other countries. In addition to 7,902 civilian guards, members of labor service companies, non-U.S. security personnel included 15,040 industrial policemen, mainly German, making a total of 22,942 at the beginning of the fourth quarter. By 31 December this total had been reduced to 21,167 as the result of increased efficiency and better utilization. Industrial police were expected to be reduced to a strength of about 8,250 by 30 June 1949, due to (18) the imposition of reductions in security personnel.

a. Instruction of Displaced Persons in English

The English instruction program for labor service company personnel, announced earlier in the year, was given further impetus on 21 July, when supervisors were directed to conduct not fewer than four 50-minute periods of English instruction per week. By the end of September such classes were being conducted for all labor service companies, with the full attendance of those (19) present for duty.

b. Processing of Immigration Applications

As soon as the immigration of large numbers of displaced persons into the United States was assured, steps were taken by Logistics Division to expedite the processing of immigration applications submitted by members of labor service companies. Arrangements were made to have forms filled in by applicants and forwarded by commanding officers of supervising units to the appropriate post or major command, which would forward the applications for security clearance and eventual submission to local CIC regional headquarters. By 30 September, 13,938 out of 16,518 persons employed in labor service companies had indicated their intention to apply and 11,021 had submitted immigration applications for entry into the United States. Up to the end of September there was no appreciable loss of labor service personnel due to immigration. By 31 December preliminary processing had been completed on 11,101 out of 13,708 applications. During the fourth quarter, 76 displaced persons were released for emigration to the United States, and 366 were released for emigration to other countries. (20)

c. Plans for Replacement of Displaced Persons

During this period the Division prepared to reduce organized civilian guard units and labor companies to a bare minimum of displaced persons, replacing labor companies with German labor, both organized and static, and guard companies beyond a maximum of 7,750 displaced persons with unorganized civilians (industrial police). Two German labor service companies organized experimentally in the third quarter of 1948 and used along with displaced persons in support of Operation VITTTLES, proved satisfactory, and the Division planned to organize additional companies as the

available number of DP's gradually diminished. The 7812th Labor Service Replacement Center ceased operating on 31 December, prior to its complete phasing-out, and it was planned to have civilian personnel offices of the subordinate major commands handle the recruitment and processing of German labor personnel, under the supervision of the Logistics Division. (21)

14. Progress in Management Programs

During the second half of 1948, work measurement and cost accounting programs were initiated. These programs were in addition to the work simplification program already in effect. (22)

a. Work Measurement

Beginning in October, responsibility for a more effective work measurement program in technical service installations was definitely placed with the chiefs of the technical services. The aim of this program was to make available to commanders and their staffs a method of analyzing work performed. New instructions were issued to installation commanders, full-time personnel were assigned to the program, and reporting techniques were improved, during the closing months of 1948. As the year ended, chiefs of technical services were preparing new standards for use in evaluating work performance.

b. Work Simplification

The work simplification program for technical service depots made good headway throughout this period. In the third quarter of 1948, 575 supervisors were trained in work simplification techniques, 319 suggestions to improve working methods were submitted, and over half of these suggestions

were put into practice. It was estimated that these suggestions would bring savings of 595,000 man hours per year, \$44,178 worth of equipment and material, and considerable amounts of transportation and storage space. During the fourth quarter 513 supervisors completed their training, and 195 out of 311 suggestions were accepted and utilized.

c. Cost Accounting

Initial plans to implement a cost-accounting program were developed during December, in coordination with the Secretary, General Staff, and the Chief of Finance. The initial program was to cover only a few of the activities of each technical service. On the basis of the initial program, in which each technical service appointed a cost accounting officer and selected the activities to be costed, the advisability of establishing a complete and detailed program for the Command was to be determined.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, 5 Oct 48, p. 9.
3. Interv with Lt Col Harry R. Hale, Log Div Control Br, 26 Oct 48.
4. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 39, 28 Sep 48, p. 9.
5. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, 24 Aug 48, p. 7. See also Chap XXX, Transportation Division and Chap XXVII, Ordnance Division, this series, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48.
6. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, 24 Aug 48, pp. 10-11.
7. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, 7 Sep 48, pp. 6-14.
8. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 33, 18 Aug 48, p. 11; No. 35, 31 Aug 48, pp. 6-7; No. 38, 21 Sep 48, pp. 10-11.
9. See monograph, The Berlin Air Lift 1948, this series.
10. EUCOM Sig Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 3.
11. Ltr, EUCOM, 13 Dec 48, sub: Agreement on the Allocation of Army-Air Force Stocks in Europe, AG 400 GSP - AGO.
12. Interv with Maj R. W. Bristol, Log Div Civil Br Proc Sec, 9 Nov 48.
13. Ltrs, EUCOM, 1 Sep 48, 22 Sep 48, sub: Local Procurement in Germany by Appropriated and Nonappropriated Fund Agencies of the U.S. Occupation Forces, AG 400.12 GSP - AGO.
14. Ltr, EUCOM, 9 Aug 48, sub: Command Type Installations Forecast, AG 680 GSP - AGO.
15. Ltr, EUCOM, 30 Jul 48, sub: Reduction of Installations and Facilities in the European Command, AG 680 GSP - AGO; ltr, EUCOM, 24 Sep 48, sub: Derequisitioning of Industrial Plants, AG 602 GSP - AGO.
16. Ltr, EUCOM, 27 Oct 48, sub: Policy on Construction and Maintenance Projects, AG 600.1 GSP - AGO. For construction in support of Operation VITLES, see monograph, The Berlin Air Lift 1948, pp. 53-56, this series.

17. Ltr, EUCOM, 15 Jul 48, sub: Progress Report on the Survey, Destruction and Disposal of German Fortifications, Defensive Works and Armed Forces ZI Type of Installations in Germany (Reports Control Symbol ECGSP- 3), AG 388.3 GSP - AGO.
18. Ltr, EUCOM, 10 Dec 48, sub: Reduction of German and DP Security Personnel.
19. Ltr, EUCOM, 21 Jul 48, sub: English Language Instruction for Labor Service Company Personnel, AG 350 GSP - AGO.
20. Ltr, EUCOM, 12 Aug 48, sub: Displaced Persons Immigration Act of 1948, AGA 383.7 GSP - AGO; ltr, EUCOM, 14 Jul 48, sub: Displaced Persons Immigration Act 1948, AGA 383.7 GSP - AGO.
21. Interv with M Sgt C. A. Carleson, Log Div Labor Services Br, 19 Oct 48.
22. See Chapter XV, Logistics Division, par 22, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48, this series.

UNCLASSIFIED

CHAPTER XVI

Civil Affairs Division

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

CHAPTER XVI

Civil Affairs Division

Organization and Key Personnel

1. Principal Developments

a. Organization

The major organizational change during the period under review was the official transfer on 1 September 1948 of the Allied Contact Division to the Civil Affairs Division (CAD) under the new designation of Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM Headquarters. (1)

b. Chief Activities

The Civil Affairs Division assisted in implementing U.S. Army responsibilities defined by the new International Refugee Organization (IRO) Agreement with the Commander in Chief, Europe (CINCEUR), signed on 28 July (2) 1948. Additional functions were acquired under the operations set in

motion by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. During the period, the Civil Affairs Division assisted in the resumption of Jewish emigration from the U.S. Zone of Germany to Palestine. This emigration had been halted during the Arab-Palestine truce by the British Government and IRO. (3) Meanwhile the work of assisting in the repatriation and resettlement of United Nations displaced persons was continued, and Czech political refugees were admitted to IRO care. (4)

2. Personnel

a. Changes in Key Personnel

Three new branch chiefs were named during the period. Lt. Col. John D. Burke was appointed Chief of the Operations Branch on 9 October 1948. (5) He succeeded Mr. Alex E. Squadrilli. On 10 November 1948 Lt. Col. Carroll H. Prunty became Chief, Field Contact Branch as successor to Lt. Col. Jerry M. Sage. (6) Two days later Capt. Weaver H. Gaines was named Chief of the Allied Contact Branch, relieving Col. A. J. D. Biddle, who had directed the Allied Contact Division previously. (7)

b. Personnel Strength

Total personnel assigned to the Civil Affairs Division was decreased by fourteen during the second half of 1948. Personnel strength figures for 30 June 1948 and 31 December 1948 were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>30 Jun 48</u>	<u>31 Dec 48</u>
Totals.	145	131
Officers (assigned)	30	31
Officers (attached)	3	0
Enlisted personnel (assigned)	52	41
U.S. civilians (assigned)	25	29
Allied and neutral civilians (assigned).	13	6
German personnel (assigned)	16	17
German personnel (attached)	5	0
American Red Cross (attached)	1	2
IRO (attached).	0	5

Operations Branch

3. The IRO - CINCEUR Agreement

a. Signing of the Agreement

The responsibilities of the U.S. Army and the functions of the IRO in the displaced-persons program were clarified in the revised Agreement between the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) and CINCEUR signed on 28 July 1948. This agreement replaced the Interim Agreement of July 1947 and was made retroactive to 1 January 1948. It was to remain in force until superseded by a new agreement between CINCEUR and IRO or until terminated after sixty days' written notice from either party to the other.

b. U.S. Army Responsibilities

By the terms of the agreement, the U.S. Army retained supreme authority over displaced persons and was responsible for their protection,

safety, health, and good conduct. Basic supplies for displaced persons were to be provided from the German economy. Supplementary supplies imported for displaced persons were to be furnished by the U.S. Army but had to be requested and paid for by IRO. The U.S. Army authorized and controlled the repatriation and resettlement missions of foreign governments.
(11)

c. IRO Responsibilities

Responsibilities of IRO included: administration of displaced-persons assembly centers; payment for supplementary supplies furnished by the U.S. Army; repatriation of displaced persons who volunteered to return to their homelands; resettlement of displaced persons in new countries;
(12)
coordination of the work of volunteer societies.

4. Ratification of the IRO Constitution

With the ratification of the IRO constitution by Denmark and Luxemburg in August 1948, the required fifteen signatories had been obtained and the constitution attained official validity. The International Refugee Organization, consequently, was officially established on 13 September 1948, and continued the work of its predecessor, the Preparatory Commission.

5. The IRO Conference at Geneva

a. The Work of the Geneva Conference

A representative of the Civil Affairs Division attended the Conference of the General Council of IRO held at Geneva from 10 - 25 September 1948 as an adviser to the United States delegation. This conference planned the policies and financial future for the two years of existence that remained

for IRO. Headquarters for IRO were established at Geneva and Mr. William Hammal Tuck was elected Director General of the organization.

b. Repatriation and Resettlement

The conference studied ways and means for solving the displaced persons problem by 30 June 1950, at which time IRO planned to dissolve itself. The Council agreed that refugees should continue to exercise complete freedom of decision regarding their own repatriation. In a unanimous resolution the Council requested that refugees be resettled in family groups, and that persons unable to support themselves be taken along with those who were considered "good risks." To complete the resettlement of all refugees by the June 1950 goal, the Director General was instructed to discuss with the various governments willing to cooperate, the maximum number of refugees and displaced persons they were "able and prepared to admit" to their respective countries. In particular, governments were asked to cooperate in accepting professional people and intellectuals, who in the past had found little welcome from countries whose resettlement schemes were primarily open to manual laborers.

(13)

c. The "Hard Core"

The Council was especially concerned over the "hard core" of refugees and displaced persons that would be left behind as unsuited or unacceptable for either resettlement or repatriation unless nations adopted more liberal standards for the admission of immigrants. In the name of those refugees, a strong appeal was made to the nations involved.

d. Limitations on IRO Assistance

The Council decided to continue the policy of restricting new admissions to IRO displaced persons centers to those applicants who would suffer "hardship" if denied care, at the same time giving the term "hardship" the most liberal interpretation feasible. The criteria for determining eligibility for IRO care continued to be entrance into the U.S. Zone of Germany prior to 21 April 1947, and assistance to all other persons except hardship cases was denied. ⁽¹⁴⁾ The Council, however, favored eventual modification or removal of the "hardship" restriction. Decision was deferred on the question of whether the so-called Volksdeutsch of Austria should be given IRO care.

6. Displaced Persons Population

The number of United Nations displaced persons living in assembly centers in the U.S. area of control as of 31 December 1948 was 248,039 as compared with 288,625 on 1 July 1948. The reduction in population was 40,586 for the period under review, and 74,435 for the entire year, constituting a 23 percent decline during 1948. Although the number of Czechs in assembly centers increased from 131 to 5,179 persons during the year as a result of political events in Czechoslovakia, all other categories showed a decline. The greatest decrease was in the Jewish category which numbered 91,391 persons on 30 June 1948 and 64,269 on 31 December 1948. During 1948 the Jewish population declined 41 percent. Living outside of the assembly centers at the end of the period were 128,686 United Nations displaced persons and 26,767 former-enemy displaced persons.

7. Repatriation

The IRO General Council, in its September meeting, recognized that repatriation offered no solution to the displaced-persons problem. However, the Council was resolved to continue the policy of giving refugees full freedom to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. The Civil Affairs Division and IRO continued their supervision over repatriation. During the period under review 3, 128 United Nations displaced persons were repatriated as compared to 4,039 during the previous six months.

8. Resettlement

a. Progress Made

Since it was recognized that resettlement offered the best means of reducing the number of displaced persons, increased emphasis was placed on exploring, developing, and expanding all possible resettlement opportunities. From the start of resettlement in March 1946 to 31 December 1948, a total of 159,369 persons found new homes in fifty different countries. Starting in October 1948 the first immigrants moved to the United States under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. During the period under review 50,147 United Nations displaced persons from the U.S. Area of Control in Germany were resettled in new homes.

b. Displaced Persons Act of 1948

The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (Public Law 774) approved by the President on 25 June 1948 provided for admission to the United States during the period 1 July 1948 - 30 June 1950 of 205,000 eligible displaced persons resident in the western zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy. In

addition to compliance with U.S. immigration laws, the act required that at least 40 percent of 200,000 admissions be granted to persons whose native countries had been annexed de facto by a foreign power. The act also provided for the resumption of normal immigration under the German and Austrian quotas administered by the Department of State through its consular offices in Germany. This renewal of normal immigration was distinct and separate from the plan to admit 205,000 displaced persons.

c. The Displaced Persons Commission

The immigration program was directed by a presidentially appointed three-man commission which was empowered to engage staff personnel as required. On 2 August 1948, the President nominated as members of the Displaced Persons Commission (DP Commission), Mr. Ugo Carusi, Mr. Edward M. O'Conner, and Mr. Harry N. Rosenfeld. On 17 August the Department of the Army informed EUCOM Headquarters that the Special Session of the Eightieth Congress had taken no action on the presidential nominations to the Displaced Persons Commission. The President appointed Mr. Carusi to serve as chairman, and Mr. O'Conner and Mr. Rosenfeld to serve as commissioners until Congressional ratification of the appointments was made.

d. U.S. Army Assistance to the DP Commission

In an executive order dated 4 October 1948, the President directed the DP Commission to arrange with the Department of the Army for such assistance as the Commission required to enable it to perform its obligations. In anticipation of a formal request for assistance, and for the purpose of expediting the immigration program, the Department of the Army responded to a verbal request from Mr. Carusi by issuing instructions on 2 September to

(18)

the U.S. Army Commands in Germany and Austria. The U.S. Army was instructed to conduct the loyalty and integrity investigations in the U.S. occupied areas of Germany and Austria required by the Displaced Persons Act. The Army mission was confined to gathering data, and the Commission had sole responsibility for determining eligibility for immigration. The instructions also required the U.S. Army to provide logistics assistance to the DP Commission and cooperating agencies on a reimbursable basis, and to arrange with German authorities for essential staging and transportation facilities. The formal request for assistance submitted by the DP Commission to the Secretary of the Army on 6 October reiterated the previous informal requests. In his reply, the Secretary of the Army confirmed previous instructions and offered the DP Commission "every practicable assistance that is consistent with present policies and existing facilities of our commands."⁽¹⁹⁾

e. Assignment of U.S. Army Functions

A EUCOM Circular dated 26 November 1948 outlined the allocation of responsibilities and functions under the Displaced Persons Act, especially as they concerned the U.S. Army.⁽²⁰⁾ The DP Commission established a coordinator for Germany with offices at Frankfurt and the Coordinator assigned representatives of the DP Commission, the State Department, and the United States Public Health Service to IRO Resettlement Centers in the U.S. Zone. Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel were stationed at Bremen and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The DP Commission received logistics support from post commanders and the 7970th CIC Group checked the loyalty and investigated the integrity of prospective immigrants for the

DP Commission. Clearance reports were furnished by the Berlin Document Center, and reports on fingerprint analysis supplied to the Commission by the Provost Marshal Division. The DP Commission was authorized to employ German personnel required for processing prospective immigrants with all allocations of personnel and funds subject to prior approval by the appropriate staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. The Civil Affairs Division was designated as the planning and coordinating agency for the European Command.

f. Emigration to Palestine Suspended

Before the de facto recognition of the Provisional Government of Israel by the United States and other governments, Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone of Germany were assisted by the Jewish Agency for Palestine (JAFP) in acquiring Palestine Immigration Certificates from the British passport-control officials. With the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Israel and its de facto recognition by certain governments in May 1948, the British authorities discontinued the issuance of certificates. On 18 May 1948, PCIRO headquarters suspended refugee emigration to Israel pending clarification of the procedure to be followed under the new status of Israel.

g. Resettlement of Displaced Persons in Israel

On receipt of information by EUCOM Headquarters that the Israel Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized certain JAFP officials in the U.S. Zone of Germany to issue entry permits to immigrants and tourists on behalf of the Provisional Government for Israel, plans were formulated for resuming the resettlement of Jewish displaced persons. To accomplish this

purpose, EUCOM Headquarters proposed to the Department of the Army on 26 May 1948 that: (1) JAFP personnel be recognized as official representatives of the State of Israel; (2) all entry permits issued by accredited JAFP personnel be recognized as valid; (3) all persons possessing entry permits and travel visas be authorized to leave the U.S. Zone; (4) direct support be given to JAFP in the processing and moving of such persons from the U.S. Zone during the time that IRO refrained from assisting emigrants to Israel. (22)

h. Emigration to Israel Approved

In reply to the EUCOM proposals the Department of the Army referred to the portion of the United Nations Truce, effective 11 June 1948 between the Arab States and the Provisional Government of Israel, that pertained to the immigration of Jews to Israel. As interpreted by the Secretary General of the United Nations, the truce prohibited the immigration into Israel or the Arab States of "fighting personnel" and men of military age (ages eighteen to forty-five inclusive) as defined by the mediator. The Department of the Army authorized EUCOM Headquarters to institute a program of emigration to Israel in accordance with the previously submitted proposals and consistent with the terms of the truce. (23) Acting on this authorization, Civil Affairs Division on 8 July 1948 recognized Dr. Chaim Hoffman as official representative of the Provisional Government of Israel, (24) with power to issue visas to immigrants and tourists from the U.S. Zone to Israel. (25) To insure orderly procedure, post commanders were authorized to deal directly with JAFP in order to provide necessary assistance in processing and movements in the same fashion as normally provided to PCIRO. Instructions were also given for securing individual Combined Travel Board (26) documentation.

i. Resettlement in Israel of Men of Military Age

To insure conformance with the terms of the United Nations Truce prevailing in Israel, no "fighting personnel" or men of military age were allowed to depart from the U.S. Zone until clarifying instructions were obtained from the United Nations mediator. During the temporary expiration of the truce, the restrictions as to military personnel and men of military age were cancelled, only to be reimposed on 23 July 1948 when the truce was resumed. (27) Meanwhile a formula was established by the United Nations mediator for the immigration to Israel of men of military age who were not "fighting personnel." Advance clearance was required from the mediator of lists of names of prospective immigrants submitted by the Provisional Government of Israel. Upon receipt of this approval, organized exit movements of men of military age were authorized. (28) This formula was put into effect in the U.S. Zone by representatives of the Provisional Government of Israel and by all military posts. (29)

9. The Czech Refugee Problem

a. The Proposal to Exchange Refugees with Italy

The change in the political control of Czechoslovakia in February 1948 was followed by the migration of many anti-Communist Czechs into the U.S. Zone of Germany as refugees. A related problem arose in June 1948 when the Soviet Embassy in Rome submitted to the Italian Government extensive lists of displaced persons, alleged to be "Soviet citizens," who were accused of being war criminals or collaborators, and requested their return under Article 45 of the Italian Peace Treaty. The Italian Government was anxious

to remove from Italy all refugees ineligible for IRO care and subject to Soviet demands for extradition. Since housing accommodations were available in Italy, the Chief of the Italian IRO Mission proposed to the U.S. State Department a plan whereby 900 refugees in Italy, ineligible for IRO care, would be exchanged for 2,000 Czech refugees in the U.S. Zone of Germany.

b. Acceptance of Proposed Exchange

The State Department, through the Department of the Army, expressed strong approval of the proposed exchange providing OMGUS could ascertain that the required number of Czech refugees would be willing to go to Italy and that the 900 refugees to be received from Italy could be absorbed in the German economy or maintained in German operated camps. The State Department favored the plan as a means of achieving two desired ends. Soviet pressure on Italy for the return of alleged "Soviet citizens" would be relieved, and at the same time, the number of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany would be reduced. (30)

c. Measures Taken for Care of Czech Refugees

On 1 July 1948 all military posts were advised that primary responsibility for Czech refugees in the U.S. Zone of Germany rested with OMGUS, and that IRO was implementing a plan for supplementary assistance. (31)
On 21 July 1948, CINCEUR issued instructions to EUCOM for CAD to take the following action: (1) arrange for transfer of responsibility for Czech camps to IRO; (2) place each Czech camp under self-government and permit it to do its own screening; (3) expedite the transfer of 900 IRO ineligibles from Italy; (4) select a top committee of Czechs to be entrusted with

executing these instructions. On 28 July, CAD Headquarters was instructed to communicate directly with IRO in Italy to accomplish as soon as possible the exchange of 900 IRO ineligible⁽³²⁾ from Italy for 2,000 Czech refugees from the U.S. Zone of Germany. Early in August a decision was made to admit to IRO care eligible Czech refugees in German camps as an exception⁽³³⁾ to existing policies.

d. The Exchange Accomplished

On 28 July it was decided that the 900 IRO ineligible⁽³⁴⁾ from Italy would be distributed in Land Württemberg-Baden and Land Hesse, and OMGUS officials in those areas were ordered to prepare for their reception. The trains bringing the refugees from Italy were to be reloaded and returned to Italy with Czech refugees from the U.S. Zone. In conformity with a high level decision, EUCOM Headquarters instructed IRO on 2 August 1948 to take over immediately from German authorities administrative and supply responsibilities for Czech refugee assembly centers containing approximately 4,000 persons. This step was to be completed by 4 August. Meanwhile IRO was requested to take prompt action to assemble eligible Czech refugees for resettlement in Italy and to extend IRO care to those who remained in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany.⁽³⁵⁾ At the same time, Land Military Governments in Hesse, Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden were instructed by IRO, U.S. Zone Headquarters, to assume administrative responsibilities for Czech refugee camps effective 4 August.⁽³⁶⁾ Following its assumption of responsibility for Czech refugees, IRO instructed the military posts to expedite the transfer⁽³⁷⁾ of 2,000 eligible Czech refugees to Italy. The actual exchange began with⁽³⁸⁾ the departure of IRO ineligible⁽³⁸⁾ by train from Naples on 17 August 1948.

When the transfer from Italy was completed on 1 September 1948, a total
(39)
of 966 refugees had been brought into the U.S. Zone of Germany. To complete the exchange, 2,006 Czech refugees from the U.S. Zone of Germany
(40)
departed for Italy between 23 August and 20 September 1948.

e. Future Czech Refugees

At the time the decision was made to admit the initial group of approximately 4,000 Czechs to IRO assembly centers, IRO requested an amendment to the IRO - CINCEUR agreement that would delete the 21 April
(41)
1947 dateline for all classes of refugees. In reply, EUCOM Headquarters stated that the acceptance of the Czech refugees was an exception and that the 21 April 1947 dateline would also apply to Czech refugees arriving
(42)
after 4 August 1948. The issue was settled when OMGUS stated that the EUCOM interpretation was in error and that the Commander in Chief, Europe, had ruled that all Czech refugees would be admitted to IRO assembly centers without a time limit, and that he would not agree to abrogate the 21 April
(43)
1947 deadline for all other refugees.

10. Employment of Displaced Persons

The IRO Employment Division continued its efforts to find work opportunities for displaced persons. Slightly more than half of the total displaced-persons population was considered to be employable. Within this group of employables, approximately 40 percent were in gainful occupations during September 1948, with IRO itself utilizing the majority of those employed for administrative and maintenance duties within the assembly centers. In September, out of a total of 275,653 displaced persons, 156,435

were classed as employable and 63,152 were gainfully occupied. In December the number of employed had declined to 52,823 persons. However, this number represented nearly one-half of the total number of employable persons, which had decreased 10 percent since September.

11. Displaced Persons Publications

a. Policy

The policy governing publications by and for United Nations displaced persons was established on 23 September 1948. Publishing activities (44) by displaced persons, or in their behalf, were prohibited unless authorized by the Civil Affairs Division. Applications for authorization were to be submitted via IRO to EUCOM Headquarters and were to include the statement that necessary paper procured in accordance with pertinent directives would be furnished by IRO or a voluntary agency working under an agreement with IRO. Prior to 24 September 1948, interzonal exchange of printed matter prepared by displaced persons was authorized among the United States, British, French and Soviet Zones of Germany. On that date an amendment of (45) this policy was made, prohibiting the exchange with the Soviet Zone. The new policy prohibited the importation, sale, and distribution in the U.S. Zone of all Soviet-authorized publications. However, interzonal exchange (46) of printed matter with the British and French Zones was permitted as before.

b. Authorized Publications

By the end of 1948 thirty-two newspapers and forty-two magazines in thirteen different languages were authorized to be published. In addition, 133 books in nine languages were authorized.

c. Forwarding of Publications to the Department of the Army

In October 1948, the Department of the Army requested copies of all displaced-persons publications in the U.S. Zone as well as those obtainable from the British and French Zones. In compliance with this request the Civil Affairs Division made arrangements to forward to the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington copies of all authorized displaced-persons publications from the United States and British Zones of Germany. The French authorities stated that there were no displaced-persons publications of any type in their zone, nor were any authorized.

Field Contact Branch

12. Provisions for Inspection of Displaced Persons Camps

a. Inspection Policies

In September new policies to be followed in the inspection of displaced-persons installations were issued, rescinding previous instructions on this subject. Post commanders were made responsible for the inspection of displaced-persons installations. Inspections were to be made monthly and, on a more thorough basis, semi-annually in January and June. Minor deficiencies were the concern of the local IRO representatives, while major deficiencies were to be reported to the post commander, who determined corrective action in conjunction with the IRO area director. All monthly and semi-annual reports were forwarded to the Civil Affairs Division.

b. Action by the Civil Affairs Division

The monthly inspection reports were due at the Civil Affairs Division by the tenth day of each month. Here they were studied by the Field Contact Branch, and the IRO Liaison Office was notified when deficiencies requiring corrective action were discovered. Complete files of all deficiencies were maintained and used for reference by officers in the Field Contact Branch prior to reinspection tours to determine whether desired corrective measures had been instituted. A different procedure was followed in reviewing the semi-annual inspection reports. A complete written analysis of these reports was made for each military post. This was followed by consolidating the various post analysis to present a summarized picture of conditions for the entire U.S. Zone. These summaries and analyses were used in determining progress made.

c. Inspections by the Field Contact Branch

In addition to the inspections made by the military posts, each displaced-persons installation was inspected once every six months by a Civil Affairs Division officer. Each installation rated as unsatisfactory was reinspected after sufficient time had elapsed for corrective action.

13. Inspection Results

a. The Semi-Annual Inspections

The semi-annual inspections made in July by post commanders revealed that in general the housing situation in the U.S. Zone was good, although thirteen installations were overcrowded. Hospital facilities were adequate without exception. The greatest number of deficiencies were

in the sanitary and fire prevention programs. In some installations sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory due primarily to the living habits of the residents, since facilities were usually adequate.

b. The Civil Affairs Division Inspections

The Field Contact Branch completed its semi-annual inspections in August. Approximately three hundred centers were inspected, with only thirty-two rated as unsatisfactory. Most of the unsatisfactory ratings resulted from poor sanitary conditions. In the last three months of the period, 168 inspections revealed only 8 as unsatisfactory, with most deficiencies being in fire prevention and sanitation. The policy of re-inspecting camps rated as unsatisfactory was an effective means for correcting deficiencies and maintaining desired standards.

Governmental Affairs Branch

14. Coordination of United States and United Kingdom Military Government Legislation and Policy

a. Participation of EUCOM

The military governors of the U.S. and U.K. Zones of Occupation agreed early in 1948 that it was desirable to reconcile their respective military government legislation, regulations, and administrative policies. Since certain policies of EUCOM Headquarters would be affected by this reconciliation project, it was considered advisable for OMGUS to ascertain the views of EUCOM Headquarters, whenever policies affecting the latter were

under discussion. The Civil Affairs Division was designated to represent EUCOM Headquarters when such subjects were under discussion. Within the Civil Affairs Division, the responsibility was delegated to the Governmental Affairs Branch.

b. Liaison by Civil Affairs Division

The Governmental Affairs Branch maintained liaison with OMGUS and obtained from that headquarters the agenda and other pertinent information for all scheduled meetings in which matters of interest to EUCOM would be discussed. This information was given to the appropriate European Command staff division, and the Civil Affairs Division made certain that representatives of the staff divisions concerned were present at the meetings. Plans for changes in existing legislation or policy and proposals for new legislative policies were likewise forwarded to interested EUCOM staff divisions. Thirteen drafts of legislation in the form of staff studies were prepared by OMGUS in cooperation with the British. After reference of these drafts to appropriate staff divisions by the Governmental Affairs Branch, comments received were consolidated and sent to OMGUS. Some of the drafts contained provisions that were not acceptable to EUCOM. In consequence, plans were made for a meeting of EUCOM and OMGUS representatives at Heidelberg for the purpose of reconciling conflicting opinions, but at the end of the year the project to coordinate United States and British Military Government policies was still incomplete.

Logistics Branch

15. Budget for Fiscal Year 1949

The revised estimate for that part of the German nonoccupation cost budget for Fiscal Year 1949 which dealt with the care and maintenance of United Nations displaced persons was submitted to OMGUS in July 1948 for approval. The budget estimate of 342,224,672 deutsche marks (DM) was reduced by OMGUS to 247,043,098 DM, and was approved in that amount on 28 July. At the same time, the period to be covered by the budget was changed to conform with the German fiscal year ending 31 March. To accomplish this change, funds were required for only nine months (1 July 1948 - 31 March 1949), thus reducing the budget figure by 25 percent to 185,282,324 DM. However, an increase of 600,000 DM in Project G-413, Pay of Civilian Personnel, was approved by OMGUS and the Budget and Fiscal Division to cover personnel requirements of the Displaced Persons Commission and the 7970th CIC Group utilized in the implementation of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Total authorized budget was 185,882,324 DM.

16. Deduction from Wages of Displaced Persons

a. Decision to Deduct 70 DM from Wages

In July 1948 representatives of IRO, OMGUS, and EUCOM conferred with CINCEUR regarding budgetary and supply matters pertaining to the displaced-persons program. At the conference a proposal was made that a deduction of 70 DM per month, representing partial payment for care and maintenance, be made from wages paid to employed displaced persons residing

in IRO camps and/or assembly centers and receiving care and maintenance from the German budget appropriation "Care and Maintenance of Displaced Persons -- Refugees." This deduction was designed to reduce costs to the German economy under the German budget appropriation, to equalize the purchasing power of displaced persons provided care and maintenance with the purchasing power of a German worker having similar earning power, and to accrue deutsche marks credits within the German finance office by inclusion of a deduction for that portion of displaced-persons care and maintenance derived from IRO-dollar-paid supplements. Of this 70 DM deducted monthly, 50 DM represented partial payment for care and maintenance and was considered a "droppage" on the payroll, inasmuch as no provision had been made for it in the budget and payment of personnel had been calculated and computed on a "net" basis. The remaining 20 DM represented a partial payment for IRO-dollar-backed contributions and was to be placed in a blocked account for IRO, established on 1 July 1948.

b. Establishment of a Blocked Account

The blocked account was the outcome of an IRO request to the Civil Affairs Division during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1949 to make formal application to OMGUS for setting up such an account in deutsche marks. This German budget blocked account for IRO was established on 1 July 1948 to enable payment of necessary deutsche mark costs incurred by IRO in discharging its responsibilities under the IRO - CINCEUR Agreement of 28 July 1948, which could not be charged to the regular German budget. The funds for the account were obtained from the 20 DM portion of the 70 DM deduction from salaries of employed displaced persons residing in IRO centers.

One blocked account for IRO was established by OMGUS in a Land central bank in each of the Laender in the U.S. Zone and in Land Bremen. The balance in the blocked account as of 31 December 1948 was 3,358,689 DM.

c. Retroactive Provisions of the 70 DM Deductions

On 9 August 1948 OMGUS notified the Land Military Government offices of the decision to deduct 70 DM from the wages paid by German authorities to displaced persons employed by IRO and living in IRO assembly centers. This deduction was retroactive to 1 July 1948. Enforcement of the retroactive provision caused confusion and evoked expressions of dissatisfaction from displaced persons. In consequence, IRO U.S. Zone Headquarters cabled OMGUS that it considered the decision to make the deductions retroactive a breach of contract with displaced persons, and requested reconsideration of the effective date for these deductions. EUCOM Headquarters recommended to OMGUS that the IRO request be approved. In reply OMGUS made no change in the effective date of the deductions but temporarily waived July deductions for displaced persons who were not employed by IRO.

d. Policy for Payment of Deductions

The percentage of the retroactive deductions collected each month was left to the discretion of the post commanders in coordination with local German finance officers. To avoid hardship, OMGUS, in October, made the provision that the monthly deduction of 70 DM could be reduced whenever monthly income fell below 90 DM by reason of involuntary absence from work. This reduction did not void the obligation, but had to be paid from future income at a rate elected by the debtor. A further modification in policy

resulted from difficulty experienced in getting workers to continue their employment after the first of the month because of the financial hardship resulting from the new arrangement. In consequence, OMGUS on 6 January 1949 canceled the debt portion of any obligation incurred because of the (55) 70 DM deduction during the first month of employment.

17. DP Commission Personnel Requirements

The DP Commission was authorized, within the limits of the funds appropriated for its use, to employ necessary personnel and procure the supplies, facilities, and services required to accomplish the purposes of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. It was determined that payment of personnel employed by the DP Commission was a proper charge against the nonoccupation cost (Care and Maintenance of Displaced Persons -- Refugees) budget. The Civil Affairs Division was given the responsibility of allotting funds for salaries of German and non-German resident employees of the DP Commission and of the 7970th CIC group, which screened and investigated displaced persons for emigration. Personnel requirements were established and procedure was formulated for such payment.

18. Reduction of IRO Displaced-Persons Employees

Budgetary limitations resulted in the reduction of the number of displaced persons employed by IRO during the period. Although IRO was authorized to employ 48,000 persons in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1949, employment was limited to approximately 41,000 persons because available funds had been diminished by the requirements of the DP Commission, by wage increases, and other factors. This reduction in employment

did not become effective until December because of the time required to make necessary administrative adjustments.

19. Consolidation of Displaced Persons Installations

a. Policy

The policy of consolidating the displaced-persons population was intensified during the last six months of 1948, for the purpose of reducing administrative overhead and upkeep costs. Between 30 September 1948 and 1 April 1950, emphasis was to be placed on releasing rented property and property acquired for military reasons. It was estimated that the total number of spaces required to house displaced persons after 1 April 1950 would be 131,436, of which 126,034 would be confiscated spaces and 5,402 rented.

b. Progress of Consolidation

In July and August 1948, the release of all religious property occupied by displaced persons was completed, with a total of 1,818 spaces released. The establishment of a children's center with a capacity of 1,000 at Bad Aibling made possible the closing of four children's centers with a combined capacity of 875. Forty-two displaced-persons installations totaling 22,231 spaces were vacated and released to the proper military posts during the period under review. Noteworthy was the phasing out of assembly centers at Berlin and the distribution of 5,711 displaced persons from that city to various centers in the U.S. Zone. A project completed during this period was the return of a number of farms to the German economy. These farms had been used by voluntary agencies as agricultural schools.

c. Closing of Town Groups

During this period, a program was initiated to close out all displaced persons assembly centers classified as "Town Groups." These centers were difficult to control and their security involved complex problems. By the end of December 1948, twenty-two town groups totaling approximately 6,652 persons were closed. There still remained eight town groups housing approximately 2,155 persons.

20. Interpretation of the IRO - CINCEUR Agreement

Efforts were continued by the Civil Affairs Division during this period to obtain an authoritative interpretation of paragraph 9c (1) of the IRO - CINCEUR Agreement, which provided that the occupation authorities would make available to IRO without charge basic items of supply up to the level of distribution to the German population. To enforce this agreement, it was necessary to have an official statement establishing the German level of distribution. The result of two conferences held by the Civil Affairs Division with representatives of IRO and the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) was that BICO established the German level of distribution at 500 DM per year for all items except food and taxes. It was then assumed that IRO could procure supplies from the German economy, without charge, up to the level of 500 DM per displaced person. However, OMGUS restated its former policy preventing IRO from obtaining supplies manufactured partly or wholly from imported materials unless payment in dollars of the full export value was made. At the end of the period the OMGUS decision was under discussion by OMGUS, BICO, and the Civil Affairs Division.

Allied Contact Branch

21. Transfer of Allied Contact Division

Effective 1 September 1948, the Allied Contact Division, EUCOM Headquarters, was redesignated the Allied Contact Branch, Civil Affairs (56) Division, EUCOM Headquarters. This transfer included the personnel, functions, and responsibilities of the former Allied Contact Division, and was motivated in part to effect economy in operation and combine in one agency the accreditation and administrative control of foreign personnel attached to EUCOM.

22. Mission

The mission of the Allied Contact Branch was to channelize liaison between EUCOM Headquarters and foreign personnel and agencies in the U.S. Zone of Germany, and to insure that adequate logistics support was provided for foreign personnel accredited to the European Command. The responsibilities of the Allied Contact Branch were greatly reduced by the transfer in November and December of all liaison personnel whose duties were of a civilian nature to the Office of the Political Adviser (POLAD).

23. Transfer of Liaison Personnel to POLAD

A Command letter of 13 July 1948 which outlined the responsibilities (57) of the Office of the Political Adviser prepared the way for the transfer of responsibility for certain Allied liaison personnel in the U.S. Zone of Germany from the Allied Contact Branch to POLAD during November and December

1948. The details of the transfer were revealed in a meeting of representatives of the Allied Contact Branch and the Office of the Political Adviser on 1 November 1948. 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, that is, accredited to OMGUS (consular, diplomatic, or commercial), were transferred to the Office of the Political Adviser. Approximately three hundred and eighty liaison personnel had been transferred to POLAD as of 3 January 1949, leaving 274 military liaison personnel attached to the Allied Contact Branch.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM GO No. 81, 30 Aug 48, sub: Redesignation of Allied Contact Division, Headquarters, European Command.
2. Agreement between IRO and EUCOM, CinC as to IRO's Operations in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany, 28 Jul 48.
3. EUCOM CAD Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
4. Cable SX - 2028, EUCOM to PCIRO, U.S. Zone, 2 Aug 48.
5. Ltr, EUCOM CAD to all Personnel, CAD, 9 Oct 48, sub: Announcement of Assignment.
6. Ibid., 10 Nov 48.
7. Ibid., 12 Nov 48.
8. Agreement between IRO and EUCOM CinC, as to IRO's Operations in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany, 28 Jul 48.
9. EUCOM Hist Div, the Third Year of the Occupation, The Fourth Quarter: 1 April - 30 June 1948, p. 114a.
10. Agreement between IRO and EUCOM CinC as to IRO's Operations in the U.S. Area of Control in Germany, 28 Jul 48.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Cable SX - 4301, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Maj Cnds and Mil Posts, sub: Denial of United Nations Care and Treatment to New Applicants after 21 April 47, 21 Apr 47.
15. Cable WX - 87056, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM and USFA, 5 Aug 48.
16. Cable WX - 87675, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM and USFA, 17 Aug 48.
17. Cable WX - 87662, DA from Bradley (relayed by U F H Dtg 181030Z) to CINCEUR for Clay, 17 Aug 48.
18. Cable WX - 88636, DA from Chf CAD to CINCEUR and EUCOM, 2 Sep 48.

19. Cable WX - 91474, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM, USFA, CINCAL, 26 Oct 48.
20. EUCOM Cir 157, 26 Nov 48, sub: Displaced Persons Act of 1948.
21. Ibid.
22. Cable SX - 3844, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USA CofS for Chf CAD, 26 May 48.
23. Cable WX - 84742, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM and USFA, 26 Jun 48.
24. Ltr, Brig Gen Thomas L. Harrold, Dir CAD to Dr Chaim Hoffman, JAFP, 8 Jul 48.
25. Cable SX - 1560, EUCOM sgd Huebner USA to CofS for Chf CAD, 9 Jul 48.
26. Cable SC - 11115, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Mil Posts, OMGUS, and Dr Chaim Hoffman, 19 Jul 48.
27. Cable SX - 1885, CAD to Munich Mil Post for Dr Chaim Hoffman, 19 Jul 48.
28. Cable WX - 88272, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM and USAFE, 27 Aug 48.
29. Cable SX - 2626, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Mil Posts, OMGUS, and Frankfurt Comm Center, 2 Sep 48.
30. Cable W - 84728, DA from Chf CAD to OMGUS, 26 Jun 48.
31. Cable SX - 1417, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Mil Posts and BPE, 1 Jul 48.
32. Cable CC - 5335, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM for Dir CAD, 28 Jul 48.
33. Cable, no ref no., PCIRO Geneva sgd Tuck to EUCOM for Dir CAD, 5 Aug 48.
34. Cable CC - 5334, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG, Württemberg/Baden and OMG Hesse, 28 Jul 48.
35. Cable SX - 2028, EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO US Zone, 2 Aug 48.
36. Cable 47, PCIRO Bad Kissingen to OMG Hesse, OMG Bavaria, OMG Württemberg-Baden, 2 Aug 48.
37. Cable 51, PCIRO Bad Kissingen to EUCOM for Dir CAD and all Mil Posts, 4 Aug 48.

38. Cable CC - 5555, OMGUS from Combined Reparations Exec sgd Hays to PCIRO Rome and USMA Rome, 16 Aug 48.
39. Cable CC - 5799, OMGUS sgd Hays to PCIRO Rome, 3 Sep 48.
40. Cables, IV - 35615, OMGUS sgd Hays to Stuttgart Mil Post and PCIRO Rome, 17 Sep 48; SX - 2997, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USA CofS for Chf CAD, 22 Sep 48.
41. Cable, no ref no., PCIRO sgd Tuck to EUCOM for Dir CAD, 5 Aug 48.
42. Cable SC - 14350, EUCOM sgd Huebner to PCIRO Geneva for W. H. Tuck, 21 Aug 48.
43. Cable V - 35191, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 27 Aug 48.
44. EUCOM Cir 100, Pt I, 22 Sep 48, sub: Publications by and for United Nations Displaced Persons and those Assimilated to them in Status.
45. Cable V - 35779, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 24 Sep 48.
46. Cables, SC - 17373, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Mil Posts, 25 Sep 48; SC - 17425, EUCOM sgd Huebner to all Mil Posts, 27 Sep 48.
47. Cable WX - 90568, DA from Chf CAD to EUCOM, 9 Oct 48.
48. Cables, SC - 18635, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USA CofS for Chf CAD, 13 Oct 48; SC - 19588, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USA for Chf CAD, 23 Oct 48.
49. EUCOM Cir 86, Pt IV, 3 Sep 48, sub: Inspection of Dispaced-Persons Installations.
50. Cable V - 34788, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG Bavaria, OMG Württemberg-Baden, OMG Hesse, Bremen, EUCOM, 9 Aug 48.
51. Cable SC - 15872, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS, 9 Sep 48.
52. Cable V - 3558, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 14 Sep 48.
53. Cables, SC - 16170, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USAFE, OMGUS, all Mil Posts, BPE, PCIRO US Zone, 13 Sep 48; SC - 17400, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USAFE, OMGUS, all Mil Posts, BPE, PCIRO US Zone, 27 Sep 48.

54. Cables, V -36069, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM, 8 Oct 48; SC - 18821, EUCOM sgd Huebner to BPE, Frankfurt, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich, Stuttgart, Wetzlar, Nürnberg Mil Posts, USAFE, 14 Oct 48; SC - 19288, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Augsburg, Garmisch, Regensburg, Würzburg Mil Posts, 20 Oct 48.
55. Cables, SC - 10345, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USAFE, BPE, Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich, Wetzlar Mil Posts; 6 Jan 49, SC - 10349, EUCOM sgd Huebner to Augsburg, Würzburg, Garmisch Mil Posts, 6 Jan 49.
56. EUCOM GO No. 81, 30 Aug 48, sub: Redesignation of Allied Contact Division, Headquarters European Command.
57. Ltr, Asst AG to all Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 13 Jul 48, sub: Responsibility and Functions of the U.S. Political Adviser.
58. Minutes of Meeting, POLAD - ACB, 1 Nov 48.