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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

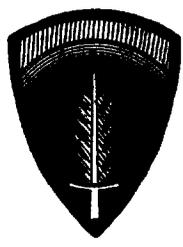
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The Fourth Year of the Occupation

1 July - 31 December 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1948

CLASSIFICATION GRANTED TO:

*Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
KARLSRUHE, GERMANY
1949

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Chapters	
IV.	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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Statement of Lower Classification

The contents of Chapter XXIII, Dependents School Division,
are UNCLASSIFIED

CHAPTER XVII

Judge Advocate Division

CHAPTER XVII

Judge Advocate Division

Organization, Personnel and Administration

1. Change of Location

The Judge Advocate Division moved its headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, Germany, on 8 July 1948. However, the War Crimes Branch re-
(1)
mained at the Munich Military Post.

2. Organization

On 1 July 1948 the Judge Advocate Division consisted of the following branches: Military Justice, Military Affairs, War Crimes, Claims, International Affairs, and Control. Lt. Col. Wade M. Fleischer was appointed Special Assistant to the Judge Advocate for War Crimes, 11 October 1948, due to the increased load handled by the Judge Advocate Division subsequent to the phase-out of the 7708th War Crimes Group. The International

Affairs Branch, previously headed by Colonel Fleischer, was redesignated International Affairs Section of Military Affairs Branch, effective 2 November 1948, leaving only five branches throughout the remainder of the (2) period.

3. Personnel

Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., continued as Judge Advocate, and Col. I. Schindler, as Deputy Judge Advocate. The position of Deputy Judge Advocate, War Crimes Group (Munich), was discontinued.

a. Civilian Personnel

The move to Heidelberg resulted in a considerable number of civilian vacancies, since many preferred remaining in Frankfurt at other employment, but replacements were soon found in the Heidelberg area. Effective 1 October 1948, civilian strength was fifty-two (exclusive of German nationals), a reduction of eighteen spaces from the authorized strength of seventy in July. Civilian strength rose to seventy again in November, when the eighteen spaces for U.S. or Allied Civilians authorized the War Crimes Branch, Munich, were transferred from the Munich Military Post to the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM.

b. Military

The authorized enlisted strength of the Division was reduced from thirty-three to twenty-nine. Fifteen Judge Advocate officers, including eight replacements, were received from the United States. Eight were assigned to the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, four to various military posts, two to the Zone Command, Austria, and one to the American

(3)

Graves Registration Command in Paris.

4. Volume of Cases Handled

During the period 1 July through 31 December 1948, a total of 8,185 cases was handled by the Judge Advocate Division, as follows: July, 836; August, 2,665; September, 1,605; October, 1,211; November, 1,023; and December, 845. The total showed an increase of 6,314 cases from the number handled in the preceding six months. This increase was due mainly to the discontinuance of the EUCOM Claims Division and the transfer of its functions, on 1 July 1948, to a newly created Claims Branch in the Judge Advocate Division.

(4)

Military Justice

5. General Courts-Martial Jurisdiction

On 6 August 1948 the U.S. Military Mission with the Iranian Army and the U.S. Military Mission with the Imperial Iranian Gendarmerie were attached to the U.S. Army, Europe, for purposes of general courts-martial jurisdiction. The Regensburg Military Post was discontinued on 1 November 1948. Thus within Germany, the courts-martial jurisdiction of the Commanding General, United States Army, Europe, was reduced to the five posts of Augsburg, Heidelberg, Garmisch, Stuttgart, and Würzburg. In addition to the United States Army, Europe, the following commands continued to exercise general courts-martial jurisdiction within the European Command:

U.S. Constabulary; 1st Infantry Division; American Graves Registration Command; United States Forces, Austria; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; Berlin Military Post; Frankfurt Military Post; Nürnberg-Fürth Military Post; Wetzlar Military Post; U.S. Air Forces in Europe; and Zone Command, Austria.

6. Changes in Jurisdiction Over Air Force Personnel

Pursuant to direction of the Department of the Army, all subordinate commands were advised that Army authorities were to take no disciplinary action against Air Force personnel for offenses committed on or after 25 June 1948. As to offenses committed during the period designated for transferring Army units to the Air Force, 25 June 1948 - 25 July 1949, the Air Force was given jurisdiction over Army personnel serving under its command, unless in the interest of justice, action by the Army was deemed necessary. The directive provided, further, that Air Force officers were no longer to be appointed as members of Army courts-martial in cases involving offenses committed on or after 25 June 1948. To supplement these jurisdictional changes, Air Force personnel located on Army installations but not assigned to Air Force units at such installations were attached to the nearest Air Force base for purposes of military discipline and courts-martial jurisdiction.

7. Manual for Courts-Martial, 1949

The amended Articles of War--to become effective 1 Feb 49--were studied, so that questions, suggestions, and general comments could be forwarded to The Judge Advocate General for use in preparing a revised

Manual for Courts-Martial. When advance copies of the new Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army, 1949, arrived, they were made the subject of intensive study by the Division. Since the new manual not only implemented the 1948 amendment of the Articles of War but also contained many and far reaching changes in military law and procedure, a comprehensive listing and analysis of all the new and amended provisions was prepared (9) for use by the Division. Study was also begun on revision of the EUCOM Circular on military justice with a view to implementing these provisions in the European Command.

8. Training for Courts-Martial Service

a. Enlisted Men

To better qualify enlisted personnel for serving on courts-martial, two courses in Military Justice were given on a Command-wide basis. One course for noncommissioned officers of the first three grades was given from 1 October to 30 November, and another for all other non-commissioned officers was scheduled for the period 1 December to 31 January 1949. The courses comprised twenty hours of classroom instruction (10) and included lectures, tests, training films, and "mock courts."

b. Officers

A similar course, consisting of fifteen classroom hours, was scheduled for officers and warrant officers in January 1949. In addition, the Division planned a 2-day Military Justice Conference, based upon the 1949 Manual for Courts-Martial, for all available officer and civilian attorney personnel of staff judge advocate sections in the Command. The (11) conference was to be held in Heidelberg the first week of January 1949.

9. Shortage of Legally Trained Personnel

There was an acute shortage of legally trained personnel during the latter part of 1948, making it difficult to provide courts-martial with law members, trial judge advocates, and defense counsel who had had legal training. Substantial delays in trials were avoided only by close supervision, by loan to subordinate commands of officers on duty with the Division, and by arranging for temporary interchanges of qualified personnel among staff judge advocate sections. Commanders were enjoined to make maximum use of legally trained personnel outside of such sections. (12)

10. Civilian Defense Counsel

The Judge Advocate Division studied and approved a Command policy making civilian attorneys employed by the Army available during duty hours and on duty time as defense counsel, upon the request of an accused and at no expense to him, provided such work did not materially interfere with the employee's regular duties. (13)

11. Court-Martial Rate for Period

The monthly court-martial rate per 1,000 for the European Command was 18.2 for the quarterly period July through September 1948, and 14.3 for the period October through December 1948. The rates for the corresponding periods of 1947 were 23.3 and 21.4, respectively. This significant decrease in the frequency of courts-martial was attributed to the Command policy of minimizing the use of courts-martial and emphasizing the desirability of obtaining better conduct through good leadership, rather than through the threat of court-martial. (14) For the six months July through

December of 1948 a total of 11,661 accused were tried by courts-martial in the European Command, distributed as follows: summary court-martial, 7,456; special court-martial, 3,694; and general court-martial, 511. (See Table 1.) Other statistics on the administration of military justice for the period under review appear in Tables 1-8, appended to this chapter.

12. Pretrial Confinement

Pretrial confinement cases declined considerably in the critical categories, that is, individuals held eight days or more without preferment of charges, or twenty days or more without trial. (See Table 3.) A circular prepared by the Division authorized post commanders to release any military government prisoners confined in military guardhouses for more than three days without a commitment or other order signed by a military government judge. (15) It was decided to suspend the daily reporting of pre-trial confinement cases to EUCOM Headquarters by subordinate commands, and (16) to require instead a weekly summary. The Confinement Section, established on 20 September 1946 to help eliminate unnecessary and unwarranted confinement, was discontinued on 1 October 1948, its mission having been accomplished, and its remaining duties were assumed by the Clearance Section.

13. Confinement of Civilian Prisoners

In view of the revision of Article of War 16, prohibiting confinement of persons subject to military law with enemy prisoners or other foreign nationals outside continental United States, EUCOM Headquarters was instructed by the Department of the Army that neutral civilians must be

segregated from U.S. nationals within confinement facilities. On the basis of recommendations by this Division, the Office of Military Government, United States (OMGUS), promulgated a letter setting forth provisions governing the confinement of male and female offenders sentenced by military government courts, in penal institutions in the United States, in EUCOM Military Prison, or elsewhere as directed by EUCOM Headquarters, depending upon the sex and nationality of the convicted person and term of the sentence.

14. Transfer of General Prisoners to EUCOM Military Prison

Cooperating with Personnel and Administration Division, the Judge Advocate Division revised the confinement procedure so as to require immediate transfer to EUCOM Military Prison for all general prisoners sentenced either to dishonorable discharge or dismissal and confinement. One exception was allowed, namely, retention of a prisoner within his command for a reasonable length of time when needed as witness in another trial. The revised procedure provided, further, that the confinement of such prisoners be through letter of commitment from the President or Trial Judge Advocate of the general court-martial.

15. Review of Suspended Sentences

A Department of the Army letter of 3 August 1948 required a review of suspended sentences of dismissal or dishonorable discharge with a view to remission after the individual concerned had been on duty for six months from the date of the order suspending the sentence. In keeping with this requirement all commanders were requested to submit to The Adjutant General

a list of all officers who had been under suspended sentence to dismissal for a period of six months or more, together with a conduct and efficiency report on each and a recommendation as to advisability of remitting the suspended sentence. Commanders were further requested to furnish The Adjutant General with a list of all officers tried at any time in the European Command and sentenced to dismissal, whose sentences were still outstanding.

16. Reduction in General Courts-Martial Processing Time

During the third quarter of 1948 the average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or preferment of charges, whichever was earlier, to date of sentence, was 25.9 days. An average of 41.3 days elapsed from date of restraint or preferment of charges to date of action by the reviewing authority. During the fourth quarter, October through December 1948, the elapsed times were 19.6 and 29.2 days respectively. These latter averages were the lowest in the history of the command and represented a decrease for the third successive quarterly period. This downward trend in general court-martial processing time was continuous following the discontinuance of the area jurisdiction of U.S. Constabulary and 1st Infantry Division in March 1948. It was further encouraged by continuous efforts on the part of EUCOM and subordinate commands, as well as by a EUCOM directive requiring that military justice matters be given high administrative priority. ⁽²⁰⁾ The extent of the reduction in processing time from January through December 1948 is illustrated on the following page.

	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Apr-Jun</u>	<u>Jul-Sep</u>	<u>Oct-Dec</u>
Restraint or charges to sentence . . .	42.0	30.0	25.9	19.6
Restraint or charges to review	81.8	57.7	41.3	29.2

The number of general court-martial cases on hand awaiting trial at the close of the year was fifty-one, the lowest for EUCOM since June 1947. (See Table 5.)

Military Affairs

17. Organization

During the period, the Military Affairs Branch was modified by the merging of the General Military Affairs Section and the Personal Legal Affairs Section into a Personal Affairs Section and by the addition, on 2 November, of an International Affairs Section. These two Sections continued to the close of the period. At the beginning of the period, the Branch included a chief (civilian attorney), an executive officer, three other civilian attorneys, a technical sergeant and one secretary. This number was increased by three civilian attorneys and four clerk-stenographers when the International Affairs Section was created. Following the reorganization of 2 November, Lt. Col. Noah L. Lord was named chief of the Military Affairs Branch in the place of Warren M. Briggs, DA civilian, who returned to the United States upon termination of his contract.

18. Scope of Advice and Opinions

During the period under review, legal opinions were rendered in 265 cases, as compared with 317 cases for the preceding six months. These figures include only formal requests for opinions, and do not take into account a substantial number of informal requests. Legal advice and opinions were given during this period on such diverse questions as the following: relaxation of marriage directives to eliminate discrimination against German wives and other German dependents of American personnel; extension of authority to German police to detain occupation personnel observed in act of committing major crimes or suspected of operating stolen vehicles; legality of a proposed policy requiring German owners of requisitioned property to provide normal maintenance and upkeep on the premises; and Department of the Army policy on informing parents when an enlisted man contracted a venereal disease.

19. Special Problems

The following topics called for special study during this period.

a. Income Tax

In view of the applicability of the withholding tax statute to all military personnel beginning with January 1949, many questions involving interpretation of its provisions were considered. Among these were the legality of withholding the tax from salaries of army chaplains; eligibility of Department of Army employee to claim exemption for an alien spouse who was a nonresident of the United States; inclusion of lump-sum accrued leave pay and reenlistment allowances in military personnel pay

subject to withholding tax; and the question of collecting withholding tax in cases involving forfeitures of all pay and allowances, or in cases involving fines and final accounts when the indebtedness exceeded the pay due.

b. Retired and Reserve Officers

The Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Act of 1948 raised the following questions: whether retirement granted to reserve officers under the act was in the nature of "retirement pay" or a "pension"; whether reserve officers were eligible for active duty after placement on retired list; and whether reserve officers eligible for retirement under the 1948 Retirement Act could be employed by the U.S. Government without contravening dual compensation laws.

c. Prohibited Transactions and Black Market Activities

Problems in the field of prohibited transactions and black market activities included interpretation of directives forbidding possession of U.S. currency; the action to be taken when post exchange privileges were misused by persons not subject to military law; the question whether Army Post Office (APO) personnel had authority to open sealed communications in the case of unauthorized use of Army Postal facilities; the effectiveness of proposed legislation prohibiting sale of intoxicating beverages by Germans to persons subject to military law; European Command policy in regard to overnight occupancy of a room in a German hotel; and revocation of a vehicle's registration upon determination that it had been purchased in violation of EUCOM directives.

d. Military and Civilian Personnel

Typical problems involving military and civilian personnel included questions as to whether a member of the Armed Forces was entitled to custody of his illegitimate child; whether a member of the armed forces or a Department of the Army civilian could be forced to support his presumed illegitimate child by a German national; whether a WAC officer was entitled to government quarters to include her spouse, a Department of the Army employee; whether a master sergeant reduced to grade of recruit could retain quarters for his dependents already in the Command; whether an enlisted man could discontinue family allowance for support of wife and child when parties were separated but not divorced; whether a civilian employee could terminate his employment contract if placed on a job other than that originally contracted for; and whether a civilian employee could marry again if his divorce decree forbade remarriage.

e. Alien Nationals

The expiration on 27 December 1948 of Public Law 271 facilitating entry of alien nationals of certain categories into the United States gave rise to numerous problems. Among these were the admissibility as nonquota immigrants of alien wives, husbands and adopted children of U.S. citizens; interpretation of laws governing acquisition of U.S. citizenship by alien war brides; and the proposed revision of the European Command marriage policy, extending the period during which occupation personnel were to be permitted to remain in the zone following marriage to a German national. Other problems concerning dependents involved entitlement of an alien spouse to transportation to the United States when her husband refused to

sign the application; legality of adoption of German children by decree of Texas court; eligibility for admission to the United States of an American soldier's wife whose criminal record was not discovered until after the marriage; the right of a surviving spouse to admission to the United States under the Alien Spouse Act; and the action to be taken in a case of bigamous marriage on the part of a Czech national to an American soldier when both have returned to the United States. Other matters on which opinions were sought included the pension rights of parents of a French national killed in action as a volunteer with the U.S. Army during World War II; authority of the U.S. Army to perform an autopsy on a displaced person; and the method and rate of payment of witness fees and allowances to Allied and neutral personnel appearing before military government courts.

(21)

International Affairs

20. Volume of Work

A total of 222 cases in the field of international affairs were handled during the period July through December, compared with 285 cases for the preceding six months. Further reduction in international affairs work was anticipated in view of gradually improving conditions in the US-UK Zones of Germany, increasing immigration of displaced persons to the United States, and the transfer of additional authority to the German Bizonal Economic Council and the German Land Governments.

(22)

21. US-UK Legislation

In commenting upon the proposals of the US-UK Legislative Co-ordination Committee, a body set up to bring about uniformity in the ordinances, laws, and regulations governing the operations of the British and U.S. Zones of Occupation, the Judge Advocate Division opposed the granting of authority over occupation personnel to German police or custom officials. It agreed that occupation personnel should not be amenable to trial in German courts for traffic violations, and urged that the proposed statute of limitations in military government courts be not applied to war crimes. The impropriety of the presumption of guilt in thefts of allied property was pointed out, and the opinion was expressed that military government legislation in regard to foreign exchange control did not apply to occupation personnel.

22. Opinions and Decisions

The Judge Advocate Division assisted in preparation of a EUCOM Circular authorizing U.S. attorneys to practice law in Germany, but limiting their services exclusively to occupation personnel. The advice was given that there would be no objection to trial by military government court of a former civilian employee for serious offenses committed while living on the German economy after he had voluntarily terminated his employment, and that no attempt would be made to try him by court-martial. Regarding the acquisition of deutsche marks in Switzerland by occupation personnel and their importation into Germany, the opinion was expressed that as of 4 October 1948 there were no directives warranting court-marital charges

for this practice. Another opinion held that Allied Liaison Officers could not be court-martialed by the U.S. Army. The Division also gave opinions on the following topics in the field of international relations: the proposed transfer of trial jurisdiction over U.S. civilians to military government courts; return of convicted military government prisoners to the United States; expulsion or deportation from U.S. area of control in Germany; illegal arrest as defined by the Allied Control Authority; extension of authority to issue search warrants; misuse of diplomatic pouch by a member of the U.S. Army; termination of the Visiting Forces (U.S.) Act in the United Kingdom; the disposition of Hitler's yacht, the City of Cologne; the charging of search fees by German authorities for birth and marriage certificates; reporting of thefts and stolen vehicles by the German police; traffic accidents involving U.S. military personnel and Germans; the confinement of a German national fraudulently enlisted in the U.S. Army; the proposed revision of "Paper Clip" contracts for German scientists working in the United States and the applicability of the Military Government Currency Reform Law No. 36 to such contracts; a claim by the Netherlands Government concerning material used in the construction of the Hodges Bridge in 1944; claims of ex-Polish Army officers for contraband property seized by the Constabulary; EUCOM Standing Operating Procedure No. 54 on the execution of condemned displaced persons, Germans, and war criminals; the revision of EUCOM Circular No. 81 on the maintenance of law and order among displaced persons.

23. War Crimes Matters

a. Clemency Petitions

A considerable amount of international affairs work was concerned with petitions filed by or in behalf of convicted war criminals. These had to be forwarded to Munich for consideration by the War Crimes Boards of Review, and subsequently returned to the Judge Advocate for final action or reference to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. Approximately one thousand such petitions were processed during the period under review.

b. Special Investigations

Much additional work, often involving preparation of statistics and other exhibits, was undertaken by way of assisting in the special investigation of certain war crimes cases. In this connection, information was supplied to the Simpson Board, appointed by the Secretary of the Army to investigate the Dachau War Crimes Trials; to the Administration of Justice Review Board, EUCOM, engaged in checking allegations concerning the pretrial investigations of the Malmedy War Crimes Case; and to Congress, the Department of the Army, and the press, with regard to the reasons for reducing the life sentence of Ilse Koch, wife of the former commandant of the notorious Buchenwald Concentration Camp, to a 4-year term. (24)

War Crimes Branch

24. Personnel and Jurisdiction

a. Personnel

The personnel authorized to staff the War Crimes Branch comprised three officers, one warrant officer, eighteen U.S. Civilians, and ten German employees.

b. Responsibilities

On 21 July 1948 the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, was made responsible for effective staff coordination of war crimes operations and for investigation of, preparation for trial, and trial of war crimes involving American nationals as victims, mass atrocities committed in the U.S. area of control in Germany, unless such cases could be handled more readily by OMGUS courts, and such other war crimes as might be assigned by the Commander in Chief to the Judge Advocate for action. The Judge Advocate was further directed to screen reports on war crimes and to take appropriate action in each
(25)
case.

25. Principal Activities

The principal activities of the War Crimes Branch for the months July through December 1948, consisted of examining approximately nine hundred clemency petitions and formulating recommendations for action by the Judge Advocate in each case. Because of this large number of petitions, it was necessary to utilize two War Crimes Boards of Review. Branch attorneys attended executions at War Criminal Prison No. 1, Landsberg, Germany, to

appraise any petitions filed immediately preceding executions. The Branch also handled approximately four hundred and fifty requests for information on cases or individuals tried or yet to be tried, and translated from German into English over three thousand pages of petitions and other pertinent documents. In addition, the Branch reproduced a large number of its records for forwarding to the Judge Advocate and to the War Crimes Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, Department of the Army. Over eight thousand items were photographed during October through December. A complete list of war crimes trials, covering 56 pages and more than four hundred and fifty individual cases, and giving the action taken in each, was released by the Judge Advocate Division, EUCCOM, during the period under review.

26. Transfer of Records

Upon deactivation of the 7708th War Crimes Group, its records of war crimes and other special files, including 489 records of tried cases, 65,000 suspect and witness index cards, 20,000 annotated identification-of-prisoner sheets, 3,344 index cards of convicts in war-criminal prisons, and nearly two thousand files of war crimes reports to other nations, were transferred to the Judge Advocate Division.

Claims Branch

27. Organization

The Claims Branch, established on 1 July 1948 following discontinuance of the Claims Division, EUCOM, controlled the operations of the Command Claims Service, comprising five teams situated, respectively, at Salzburg (U.S. Forces in Austria), Wiesbaden, Bremen, Karlsruhe, and Munich. These teams processed claims arising within the jurisdiction of the Judge Advocate, European Command, except in the Berlin area which was covered by the Claims Section of the Staff Judge Advocate, Berlin Military Post, operating independently.

28. Personnel

The key personnel at the commencement of the period included: Lt. Col. Claude E. Fernandez, Acting Chief of Branch prior to the appointment of Lt. Col. F. W. Coleman III, in August 1948; Maj. Philip M. Wilson, Deputy Chief and Claims Commission Director; William N. Byers, Director of Claims Investigating Service; Capt. John R. Vaughn, Chief of Personnel Claims; Maj. George M. Urban, Administrative Officer; and B. L. Gooch, Fiscal Officer. The positions of Deputy Chief and Administrative Officer were discontinued before the end of the year, and Maj. Alexander C. Granzin was appointed to fill the new position of Executive Officer.

29. New Policy

The final draft of a circular planned to supersede a directive on claims issued in 1946, was submitted in October 1948 to OMGUS for final

concurrence prior to publication. The Claims Manual for Unit Claims Officers in Germany, dated 20 February 1947, was under study for revision in line with the aforementioned circular. A plan was prepared for the prompt and equitable disposition of claims resulting from Winter Exercise WTX - 49.

30. Operations

a. Claims Arising in United Kingdom

In view of the increased numbers of U.S. Air Force personnel in the United Kingdom, the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, was requested by the Judge Advocate, USAFE, and the Judge Advocate, Third Air Division, to assist them in establishing a procedure for the disposition of claims arising from acts or omissions of Air Force personnel in the United Kingdom. Provision was made to have such claims investigated by squadron or unit claims officers of the Third Air Division. Line-of-duty claims were to be referred to the British Claims Commission for disposition under the US - UK Agreement of 26 March 1946, and commission support for the allowance or disallowance of non-line-of-duty claims was to be furnished by Foreign Claims Commission No. 16 of EUCOM Claims Service.

b. Statistics

Statistics illustrating the work of processing, adjudication, and payment of claims, appear in Tables 9 through 13, appended to this chapter.

Table 1--Accused Tried by Courts-Martial in the European Command,
1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Type of court martial</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total tried	<u>2,260</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>1,909</u>	<u>1,899</u>	<u>1,582</u>	<u>2,005</u>	<u>11,661</u>
Summary	1,418	1,300	1,204	1,212	1,055	1,267	7,456
Special	733	613	636	604	443	665	3,694
General	109	93	69	83	84	73	511

Source: EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 31 Dec 48, p. 20

Table 2--Court-Martials Tried under Jurisdiction of Commanding General,
USAREUR, 1 July - 31 December 1948

	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Total tried . .	<u>725</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,252</u>
Jul	163	117	10	290
Aug	123	89	15	227
Sep	115	95	11	221
Oct	129	64	3	196
Nov	108	47	15	170
Dec	87	55	6	148

Source: EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 15; 1 Oct - 31
Dec 48, p. 13.

Table 3--Pretrial Confinement in the European Command,
30 June and 31 December 1948

Unit	Persons confined as of 30 Jun 48		Persons confined as of 31 Dec 48	
	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial
Total persons confined	2	28	3	7
U.S. Army Europe	0	3	0	3
U.S. Constabulary	0	4	3	0
1st Infantry Division	0	5	0	0
American Graves Regis- tration Command	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forces, Austria	0	0	0	0
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	0	1	0	1
Berlin Military Post	0	0	0	0
Frankfurt Military Post	0	2	0	0
Munich Military Post	1	2	0	0
Nürnberg-Firth Mil Post	1	7	0	0
Wetzlar Military Post	0	0	0	0
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	0	4	0	3
Zone Command, Austria	*0	*0	0	0

* See EUCOM JAD Wkly Pretrial Confinement Rpts, Jul - Sep 48.

Source: EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 5; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 5; Memo, Richard A. Schneider, Attorney, Analysis Section JA Mil Justice Br for Lt Col John H. Awtry, JA Historian, 2 Nov 49, sub: Historical Manuscript, Judge Advocate Division.

Table 4--General Court-Martial Cases in the European Command,
1 July - 31 December 1948

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total for record</u>
General court-martial cases tried in all jurisdictions	98	86	65	75	69	68	461
Accused tried by general court-martial in all jurisdictions	109	93	69	83	84	73	511
Number of accused for whom records of trial were forwarded to TJAG	119	123	73	73	80	69	537
Accused acquitted in all jurisdictions	20	12	9	16	8	8	73
Average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or charges to sentence	28.2	27.5	22.1	20.9	18.9	19.2	22.8
Average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or charges to action by re- viewing authority	46.2	44.7	33.2	28.9	28.9	30.0	35.3

Source: EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 5-6; 1 Oct - 31
Dec 48, p. 5. Memo, EUCOM, JA for SAJs, Jul - Sep 48, sub:
Monthly Statistical Reports on Administration of Military
Justice.

Table 5--General Court-Martial Cases Awaiting Trial in the European Command,
1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Units</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Total cases	<u>80</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>51</u>
American Graves Regis- tration Command	3	5	4	2	4	7
Berlin Military Post.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	1	4	0	1	5	3
1st Infantry Division	5	3	2	7	9	1
Frankfurt Military Post	3	7	5	6	3	3
Munich Military Post.	4	2	4	6	2	2
Nürnberg Military Post.	9	9	10	0	0	0
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	9	8	11	24	28	24
U.S. Army, Europe	19	8	3	10	3	4
U.S. Constabulary	7	0	2	4	1	4
U.S. Forces, Austria.	8	8	8	5	1	1
Wetzlar Military Post	3	5	4	6	2	1
Zone Command, Austria	5	0	1	1	1	1

Source: EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 3 Dec 48, p. 20.

Table 6--General Court-Martial Processing Time in the European Command,
1 July - 31 December 1948

	Elapsed days from restraint or charges to sentence						Elapsed days from restraint or charges to action by the reviewing authority					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
American Graves Registration Command	28	33	21	21	21	22	54	51	35	32	37	40
Berlin Military Post	0	17	18	0	22	17	0	25	22	0	31	22
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	21.1	17.2	21.8	17.3	19.5	18.6	29.6	23.7	31.1	26.9	32.5	27.6
1st Infantry Division	16	6	15	18	24.1	25	28	11	20	25	30.8	33
Frankfurt Military Post	23	18	15	23	16	21	31	22	26	30	30	30
Munich Military Post	20.3	13	13.4	14	12.4	12.1	56	28	23.2	21.6	23.3	19.2
Wuhrnberg Military Post	38	32	44	21	5	0	67	56	69	27	13	0
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	48	36.4	26.4	33	22.9	21.6	68.5	58.4	31.8	41.3	32.4	35.1
U.S. Army Europe	27	31	27.3	24.5	27.9	19.2	39	38	35.8	36	40.2	31.4
U.S. Constabulary	21.5	14.6	8	10.6	8.4	9.7	40.5	31.4	9	15.6	17.9	16.5
U.S. Forces, Austria	11	12	19.5	19.3	28	22.8	19	28	36	32.8	42.5	39.1
Wetzlar Military Post	51	49	15.5	16.3	14.7	14.3	70.5	76.8	24.7	22.1	25.1	22.5
Zone Command, Austria	48	32	22	0	15	19	53	55	43	0	22	26

Source: EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 30 Sep 48, p. 23; 31 Dec 48, p. 21; Memo, Richard A. Schneider, Attorney, Analysis Section JA Military Justice Br for Lt Col John H. Awtry, JA Historian, 2 Nov 49, sub: Historical Manuscript, Judge Advocate Division.

Table 7--Causes of Delay in Handling General Courts-Martial Cases,
July - September 1948

Reason	Jul 48			Aug 48			Sep 48		
	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case
Request for records	435	7	62	393	9	43.4	82	2	41
Obtaining witnesses	129	3	43	86	3	29	48	2	24
Hospitalization	141	5	28	99	3	33	114	4	28.5
Continuance, crowded docket	67	4	16	72	3	24	45	2	27.5
Slow guard detail	104	6	18	71	4	17.7	0	0	0
Lengthy investigation	335	15	22	406	9	45	188	7	27
Preparation, transmittal or redraft of charges	291	17	17	195	8	24.4	152	6	25.3
Request special DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: EUCCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 31 Jul, p. 22; 31 Aug, p. 23; 30 Sep, p. 23.

Table 8--Causes of Delay in Handling General Courts-Martial Cases,
October - December 1948

Reason	Oct 48			Nov 48			Dec 48		
	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case	Total days delay	Number of cases	Average days per case
Request for records	41	2	20	37	4	9	22	1	22
Obtaining witnesses	0	0	0	12	2	6	26	1	26
Hospitalization . . .	100	3	33	49	4	24	44	1	44
Continuance, crowded docket	12	2	6	0	0	0	43	4	10.7
Slow guard detail . . .	0	0	0	14	1	14	0	0	0
Lengthy investigation	54	5	11	99	8	12	140	8	17.5
Preparation, transmittal or redraft of charges	41	1	40	15	2	7.5	38	3	12.7
Request Special DC . . .	0	0	0	43	3	14	20	2	10

Source: EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 31 Oct, p. 23; 30 Nov, p. 21; 31 Dec, p. 21.

Table 9--Cases Handled by the Claims Service in Germany,
1 July - 31 December 1948

Reports of Claims

On hand and received

Total claims	4,761
On hand 1 Jul 48	1,070
Received 1 Jul - 31 Dec (new cases).	3,108
Received by transfer or other methods.	583

Disposed of and on hand at end of period

Total claims	4,110
Forwarded to Claims Commissions.	3,270
Transferred or otherwise closed.	840
Cases on hand 31 Dec	651

Report of Incidents

On hand and received

Total incidents.	2,931
On hand 1 Jul 48	1,135
Received 1 Jul - 31 Dec (new cases).	1,637
Received by transfer or other methods.	159

Disposed of and on hand at end of period

Total incidents.	1,774
Closed through nonreceipt of claims.	1,358
Closed through filing of claims.	392
Transferred or otherwise closed.	24
Cases on hand 31 Dec	1,157

Source: EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Exhibit C; 1 Oct -
31 Dec 48, Exhibit C.

Table 10--Action by Claims Commission in Germany,
1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Type of claim</u>	<u>Number^a allowed</u>	<u>Number^b disal- lowed</u>	<u>Percentage^c</u>	<u>Amount allowed dollar value</u>	<u>Amount disal- lowed dollar value</u>
Total claims . . .	<u>3,628</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$645,158.00</u>	<u>\$1,663,873.00</u>
Traffic	2,292	807	61.42	454,470.00	1,236,655.00
Aircraft	32	1	.84	25,079.00	1,290.00
Operation of the Army	652	63	20.20	45,111.00	79,386.00
Depredation	516	168	13.53	94,188.00	260,067.00
Miscellaneous . . .	136	92	4.01	26,310.00	86,475.00

- a Includes those claims partially allowed
- b Only those claims fully disallowed
- c Represents the portion of the total number of claims allowed and disallowed which fall into the various types

Source: EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 16, Exhibit B; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 14, Exhibit B.

Table 11--Cases Handled by the Claims Service in Allied, Neutral and Liberated Areas, 1 July - 31 December 1948

Report of Claims

On hand and received

Total claims	765
On hand 1 Jul 48	416
Received 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48 (new cases)	259
Received by transfer or other methods.	90

Disposed of and on hand at end of period

Total claims	608
Forwarded to Claims Commissions.	488
Transferred or otherwise closed.	120
Cases on hand 31 Dec 48.	157

Report of Incidents

On hand and received

Total incidents.	1,952
On hand, 1 Jul 48.	1,162
Received 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48 (new cases)	703
Received by transfer or other methods.	87

Disposed of and on hand at end of period

Total incidents.	728
Forwarded with accompanying claim to Claims Commissions	484
Transferred to Allied Governments.	12
Withdrawn or otherwise closed.	232
Cases on hand 31 Dec 48.	1,224

Source: IRS, JA Claims Br to Hist Div, 3 Jan 49, sub: Statistics for Reports of Operations, Table 2; EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Exhibit C, supplement I.

Table 12--Action by Foreign Claims Commissions (Allied, Neutral and Liberated Areas), 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Type of claim</u>	<u>Number^a allowed</u>	<u>Number^b disal- lowed</u>	<u>Number forwarded^c to theater com- manders or JAG, Washington</u>	<u>Amount^a allowed</u>	<u>Amount^b disallowed</u>
Total claims	588	152	32	\$174,225.00	\$145,251.63
Traffic	512	120	24	154,772.00	119,113.63
Aircraft. . . .	0	0	0	0	0
Operations of the Army. . . .	0	2	1	0	1,582.00
Depredation . .	64	22	4	15,216.00	19,840.00
Miscellaneous .	12	8	3	4,237.00	4,716.00

a Includes those claims partially allowed

b Includes only those claims fully disallowed

c Claims from \$2,500 to Theater Commander; claims above \$5,000 to Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army.

Source: IRS, JA Claims Br to Hist Div, 3 Jan 49, sub: Statistics for Rpt of Oprs, Table I, EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Exhibit B, supplement I.

Table 13--Action by the Personnel Claims Commission, 1 July - 31 December 1948

Month	AR 25 - 25 ^b		AR 25 - 100 ^c		AR 25 - 25 and AR 25 - 100		
	Number approved	Number disap- proved	Amount allowed	Amount disallowed	Number transferred to JAG	Number transferred to JAG	Number received
Total claims..	195	5	\$53,675.25	\$13,596.12	184	384	464
Jul ^a	0	0	0	0	80	175	112
Aug	24	0	6,413.55	1,493.19	35	40	73
Sep	72	2	20,396.75	3,721.59	23	61	93
Oct	38	0	9,272.14	2,358.36	18	20	46
Nov	28	0	8,725.43	2,373.61	16	55	77
Dec	33	3	8,867.38	3,649.37	12	33	63

a During the month of July no report was compiled due to the fact that the Claims Branch was informed by cable, JAG, Washington, to forward all claims to that office. However, at a later date, Commission No. 256 was granted permission to approve and pay AR 25 - 25 claims.

b Dependents' claims

c Claims of civilian and military personnel

Source: IRS, JA Claims Br to Hist Div, 3 Jan 49, sub: Statistics for Report of Operations, Table 3; EUCCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Exhibit B, supplement I.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. Memo, Capt Dwight D. Bonham, Br Historian, JA Control Br for Lt Col John H. Awtry, JA Historian, 2 Nov 49, sub: Review of 1948 Historical Report.
3. DA Sp O No. 99, pp. 1-2, par 65, 17 May 48.
4. EUCOM JA Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 48, p. 1; 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48, p. 1; EUCOM GO No. 56, 10 Jun 48.
5. DA Cable WX-8718006, Aug 48, cite AGAO-C; SMC in 157277, Aug 48.
6. Memo, Richard A. Schneider, Br Historian, JA Mil Justice Br for Lt Col John H. Awtry, JA Historian, 2 Nov 49, sub: Historical Manuscript, Judge Advocate Division.
7. Cable WCL - 41516, DA to EUCOM, 21 Jul 48.
8. P.L. 759, Title II, 80th Congress, (Amending the Articles of War).
9. EUCOM Cir 74, 27 Aug 47, sub: Military Justice.
10. Ltr, EUCOM to All Subordinate Comdrs, 13 Sep 48, sub: Military Justice Course for Enlisted Personnel (EGGOT-OT-49), AGO 250.4 - JAG - AGO.
11. Ltr, EUCOM to All Subordinate Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 15 Dec 48, sub: Military Justice Conference, AG 337 JAG - AGO.
12. EUCOM Wkly Dir No. 48, sec II, 3 Dec 48, sub: Utilization of Officers with Legal Experience, p. 1; EUCOM Cir 75, sec II, 25 Aug 48, sub: Legally Trained Officers as Members and Personnel of Courts-Martial.
13. EUCOM Cir 78, sec I, 27 Aug 48, sub: Special Defense Counsel.
14. Interv with Lt Col E. T. Johnson, Chf JA Mil Jus Br, 13 Sep 49.
15. EUCOM Cir 69, sec V, par 3, 19 Aug 48, sub: Pretrial Confinement of Military Government Prisoners Authorized to be Confined in Military Guardhouses.
16. EUCOM Cir 122, sec II, 10 Oct 48, sub: Reports, p. 5.
17. Ltr, OMGUS, 16 Dec 48, sub: Commitment of US and Allied Occupation Personnel Sentenced by MG Courts.

18. Cable SC - 1245, EUCOM sgd Huebner to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 2 Aug 48.
19. Ltr, DA to All Comdrs, 3 Aug 48, sub: Officers or Enlisted Men on Duty Having Suspended Sentences for Dismissal or Dishonorable Discharge, AGO - S 250.471.
20. EUCOM Wkly Dir 28, sec XXII, 16 Jul 48, sub: Court-Martial Delays, p. 19.
21. EUCOM Wkly Dir 31, sec III, p. 10; 3 Aug 48, sub: AG War Brides Activities; EUCOM Press Release, 1218, 18 Jul 48; 1444, 12 Oct 48.
22. EUCOM JA Rpts of Opr, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 48, p. 5; 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48, p. 6.
23. ETOUSA - SCP 54, 14 Dec 44, sub: Execution of Death Sentences imposed by Courts-Martial.
24. Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, September 17, 1948, p. 12.
25. Ltr, Asst AG to all Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 21 Jul 48, sub: War Crimes, AG 000.5 JAG - AGO.
26. EUCOM Press Release 1418, 1 Oct 48.
27. EUCOM GO No. 56, 10 Jun 48, sub: Discontinuance of the Office of Chief of Claims.
28. Interv with 1st Lt L. L. Thewlis, JA, EUCOM, 10 Oct 49; memo, Lt Col T. L. Borom, Chf JA Claims Br, for Lt Col J. H. Awtry, JA Historian, 3 Nov 49, sub: Claims Branch Historical Report.
29. Ltr, USFET, 18 Apr 46, sub: Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany and Austria, AG 150 GAP - AGO.
30. Interv with 1st Lt L. L. Thewlis, JA, EUCOM, 10 Oct 49.

CHAPTER XVIII
Adjutant General Division

CHAPTER XVIII

Adjutant General Division

1. Functions of the Division

The Adjutant General Division, EUCOM, continued to serve as the official voice of the Commanding General, European Command, publishing information and directives pertaining to the conduct and service of all members of the occupation forces, channeling the procurement of military personnel, co-ordinating the movement of all occupation personnel and dependents, maintaining records on all personnel, supervising the keeping of records within lower echelons, and arranging for the disposition of inactive records. In addition, it maintained the Security Courier Service for the distribution of classified mail and supervised operation of the Army Postal Service throughout the Command.

2. Changes Within the Division

There were no major changes within the Adjutant General Division during the last six months of 1948. The various branches and sections (1) continued to function with only minor modifications in assigned duties. The transfer of redeployment functions from the Personnel and Administration Division to the Adjutant General Division and the Transportation Division in October affected the workload of the Transportation Division primarily, and the Adjutant General Division received no additional personnel to carry out the minor duties newly assigned to it. During the last quarter of 1948, the Machine Records Branch received from the Personnel and Administration Division responsibility for the issuance of certificates of commendation to organizations having no record of venereal disease over (2) periods of three or six months. No major personnel changes occurred, and (3) total strength remained constant at about the June 1948 figure of 591.

3. Main Projects and Problems

A number of events influenced the work of the Division, although there were no basic changes in personnel policies to alter the workloads of the (4) various branches. The Division carried a large share of the work involved in helping alien dependents from the European Command to reach the United States before the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act on 27 December 1948, and, in co-operation with the Personnel and Administration Division and the Transportation Division, accomplished this work successfully. The transportation of mail to and from Berlin via the air lift was an added project for the

Postal Branch during the period. Work to consolidate EUCOM publications and to reduce the number of recurring reports required by EUCOM Headquarters, as directed by the Chief of Staff in March 1948, continued. (5)

The currency reform of June 1948 created a problem for the Publications Branch, inasmuch as German printers subsequently tended to cancel their contracts in order to concentrate on German business. (6)

4. Changes in Location of Branches

The Machine Records Branch and the Postal Branch changed their locations during the latter part of 1948. The Machine Records Branch, which had remained in Frankfurt following the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg, joined the rest of the Division at Heidelberg on 20 September. Stables were converted into new office space which afforded the Machine Records Unit an exceptionally fine physical plant, with soundproof machine and keypunch rooms and fluorescent lighting. Because of the shortage of office space and living quarters in Heidelberg, the Postal Branch was moved from Heidelberg to Munich on 14 October. The Branch remained assigned to the Adjutant General Division, with no change in mission or supervising authority. (7)

5. Executive Activities

a. Security Check

The Adjutant General Division conducted a security check of all staff divisions in EUCOM Headquarters during July 1948. A follow-up inspection conducted after a lapse of six weeks indicated that all major discrepancies discovered during the first inspection had been corrected.

b. Post Personnel Records Schools

During July and August, three Personnel Records Audit Teams, organized and trained at the 7718th EUCOM Signal School at Ansbach, conducted a six-weeks series of inspections, under the supervision of the Adjutant General, which disclosed unsatisfactory conditions in personnel and unit records at all units visited. On 9 August 1948, therefore, post commanders were directed to establish personnel records schools at which attendance would be required of all personnel adjutants, personnel sergeants-major, company and personnel clerks, and their assistants, substitutes, and understudies. As the schools were formed, the personnel of the audit teams, consisting of three officers and fifteen noncommissioned officers, were dispersed among eleven military posts to help organize the training program and to supervise the instruction given. These men assisted post commanders by furnishing instructional outlines, lesson plans, problems, and uniform check lists for the instruction. They also conducted lectures and kept attendance records. By the end of September personnel records schools were in operation at every post in the U.S. Zone of Germany, and some posts were conducting additional schools at isolated or distant sub-posts.

c. Regimental and Battalion Officers' Training

Under the personal direction of the Deputy Commander in Chief, the Adjutant General Division sponsored a one-week course for regimental and battalion executive officers at the EUCOM Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt. Beginning on 15 November 1948, the course offered training in administrative procedures and placed special emphasis on command responsibility

for the correctness of personnel records. Fifty-three officers, mainly field grade, attended and received instruction in some forty courses under twenty-five instructors. Although little improvement was noticed following this initial course, the Division expected that presentation of the course every quarter would result in improved administration within the coming year.

(8)

6. Procurement of Military Personnel

a. Enlistments, Re-enlistments, and Extensions

There were 18,162 enlistments and re-enlistments in the United States for initial assignment in the European Command between 1 August 1947, the date on which the EUCOM procurement program opened in the United States, and the end of June 1948. By the end of December the number of enlistments for Europe had risen to 44,791. Within the Command, total enlistments and extensions showed a marked increase from the third to the fourth quarter of 1948, as follows:

(9)

(10)

	<u>Enlistments</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
Totals	5,823	10,555
Jul.	59	1,147
Aug.	152	1,506
Sep.	351	1,974
Oct.	725	2,495
Nov.	1,553	2,128
Dec.	2,983	1,305

b. WAC Recruitment and Officer Integration

At the beginning of August 1948, members of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) 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 because there was no WAC training center in the Command. (11) By the end of December, 113 women had enlisted for EUCOM and 90 had enlisted for USAFE. (12) The screening center for the integration of WAC officers at Frankfurt closed on 30 September, having received 139 applications, of which four were rejected, and 135 referred to the Department of the Army. Early in January the Department of the Army announced the names of twenty-eight individuals in the Command given recess appointments in the WAC, Regular Army. (13)

c. Warrant Officer Appointments

The program for the appointment of Regular Army warrant officers, begun in February 1948, closed during the fourth quarter of 1948 after 5,420 applications had been received. By the end of September, 5,216 applications had been received, and all but 41 had undergone final screening. After final screening had been completed early in the fourth quarter, integration lists announced the appointment or selection of 704 new Regular Army warrant officers in the European Command. (14)

d. Officers' Reserve Corps

The status of the Officers' Reserve Corps (ORC) procurement program, dating from 19 April 1947, was as follows on 30 September 1948: (15)

Total applications received	231
Appointed	51
Approved and forwarded to The Adjutant General (TAG)	81
Undergoing processing	51
Applications withdrawn	5
Reassigned to US prior to processing and cases sent to one of US armies	16
Applicants not meeting requirements	27

Statistics on applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps for the fourth quarter of 1948 were listed separately under DA Circular 210, dated 14 July 1948, governing the appointment of professional and technical experts or specialists, and DA Circular 306, dated 5 October 1948, which permitted the appointment of enlisted men not meeting the education and experience requirements of Circular 210.

Applications for Officers' Reserve Corps
(1 October - 31 December 1948)

	<u>Under DA Cir 210</u>	<u>Under DA Cir 306</u>
Total applications received	56	41
Approved by TAG	0	11
Rejected.	4	13
Being processed	52	17

e. Competitive Tours

A new program to stimulate applications for competitive tours of officers desiring commissions in the Regular Army began in July 1948. Applications were received and processed during the last two quarters of 1948 as shown below:

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>
Total applications received	161	42
Placed on tour in EUCOM	79	2
Placed on tour in US.	7	0
Applicants returned to US prior final action by TAG	10	0
Withdrawals	1	0
Action suspended by TAG until 1 Jul 49.	4	0
Action pending by TAG	8	35
Over-age*	19	
Failed GEDT*	8	
Physically disqualified*	25	
Ineligible.	0	5

* Grouped under "Ineligible" beginning with fourth quarter.

f. United States Military Academy

New appointments to the United States Military Academy, for the term beginning in July 1949, were authorized in May 1948, and applications were due on 30 June. The status of applications received and processed following the examination held in July was as follows on 31 December: (18)

Applications received	75
Forwarded to TAG.	67
Withdrawals	3
Referred to US Army owing to transfer .	2
Ineligible.	3
Selected and returned to USMA	4

g. Officer Candidates

The Procurement Section of the Adjutant General Division, EUCOM, reported the status of applications received during the period under review from men and women desiring admittance to officer candidate schools in the United States as follows:

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>		<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Total applications received	34	12	44	1
Selected and sent to US	19	5	21	0
Rejected.	10	1	13	0
Reassigned in US before selection; applications forwarded to TAG for proper routing.	0	1	7	0
Being examined.	5	5	3	1

7. Military Personnel Matters

a. Temporary Promotions, AUS

The freeze on temporary promotions in the Army of the United States was lifted during the period under review by the resumption of

promotions to major, in the case of promotion-list officers, and the resumption of promotions to captain through colonel, among non-promotion-list officers. First promotions were expected to be effective 1 March 1949.

b. Emergency Returns

During the 6-month period under review, 1,085 military persons returned to the United States for emergency reasons. The Department of the Army classed the cases as follows, by quarterly periods: (19)

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>
Total returned	<u>570</u>	<u>515</u>
Urgent	311	286
Special.	98	109
Important.	161	120

c. Awards and Decorations

The authority to approve acceptance of foreign awards and decorations to U.S. military and former military personnel expired on 24 July 1948. Bronze Star medals were received to meet the backlog of awards. Application forms for the Gold Star Lapel Button were made available at Headquarters, EUCOM. A number of participants in the Berlin air lift were given appropriate awards. (20)

8. Casualties

Deaths occurred within the Command during this period as follows: (21)

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>163</u>
Drowning	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Traffic.	6	9	10	15	4	14	58
Motorcycle and bicycle	2	3	2	2	0	0	9
Gunshot wounds	1	1	2	3	1	1	9
Aircraft accidents	7	5	3	3	6	3	27
Falls.	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Electrocution.	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Explosions	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Assault.	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Strangulation.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gas inhalation	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Suffocation.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Alcoholism	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Natural causes	4	4	4	4	5	9	30
Undetermined causes.	1	0	1	4	0	1	7
Classified causes.	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

9. Travel Regulations

a. Travel into the U.S. Zone of Germany

During the third quarter of 1948 authority was obtained from the Combined Travel Board, OMGUS, to document U.S. civilian employees and dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel of the American Graves Registration Command, the Trieste Theater, and the Joint U.S. Military Advisory and Planning Group in Greece for entry into the U.S. Zone of Germany in the same manner as personnel stationed in Germany. The policy governing visits to U.S. occupation personnel was broadened in August to include friends as well as relatives, and the authorized 15-day period was extended to a 30-day period.

(22)

b. Visa Requirements Lifted

New regulations announced during the fourth quarter of 1948

modified visa requirements for American citizens visiting Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Visitors to Belgium required no visa unless the proposed visit exceeded two months. For Italy, a visa was required only for a visit exceeding three months. An "Authority to Travel in Spain," obtainable from the Adjutant General Division, replaced the visa for travelers to Spain.

10. War Brides

a. Heightened Activity in Transportation Program

Activity during the third quarter of 1948 with respect to the shipping of war brides exceeded that of any previous quarter in the history of the war-bride transportation program. Personnel who had married or were eligible to marry aliens were endeavoring to have them transported to the United States prior to the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act on 27 December 1948. The overseas return of alien and U.S. dependents by commercial aircraft was re-established under Project CROW on 20 August, a corresponding program, Project COR, having been discontinued at the end of the previous quarter. The Military Air Transport Service (MATS) was also used for shipping foreign dependents. By the end of September, a cumulative total of 20,993 alien dependents had been shipped by surface and by air since the start of the program in March 1946, and a balance of 8,261 for whom applications had been approved remained to be shipped.

b. Expiration of Alien Spouse Act

War bride activity reached a peak as 27 December approached, bringing the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act, the reinstatement of normal

immigration regulations for alien spouses, stepchildren, and adopted children, and the renewal of restrictions on travel at government expense by this group. Most activity concerned applicants whose marriages were not approved until December and those whose applications had been approved previously but who had delayed in requesting transportation. The Transportation Division utilized four embarkation points: Bremerhaven, for surface travel, and Rhein-Main (Frankfurt), the Munich Air Field, and Orly Air Field (Paris) for air transportation. All war brides who requested government transportation received it in time to enter the United States before the deadline.

c. Statistics

The Adjutant General Division reported war bride statistics for the two quarters under review as follows:

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>
Totals	<u>16,339</u>	<u>18,443</u>
Applications received and processed	5,735	4,603
Persons for whom government transportation requested . .	7,524	6,159
Total dependents shipped . . .	<u>3,080</u>	<u>7,681</u>
Surface	2,036	3,531
Project CROW	690	3,306
MATS	354	844

The total number of alien dependents shipped from the European Command to the United States under the Alien Spouse Act was 36,601, this figure (23) including 11 bridegrooms.

11. Dependents

a. Shipping

Activities connected with the transportation of dependents and household goods to the European Command remained fairly constant during the two quarters under review. Statistics on approved applications were as follows:

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>
Applications for transportation of dependents with household goods and privately owned automobiles from the U.S.	336	1,014
Applications for travel of dependents from foreign countries.	119	106
Applications covering unaccompanied shipments of automobiles.	180	147
Applications covering unaccompanied shipments of pets	2	2

b. Population

The total EUCOM dependent population decreased slightly from the (24) third to the fourth quarter, as follows:

	<u>As of 15 Aug</u>	<u>As of 31 Dec</u>
Total dependents	<u>33,997</u>	<u>32,167</u>
Women.	17,997	16,365
Men.	186	199
Children	15,814	15,603

12. Security Courier Service

a. Security Courier Transfer Substation

Pursuant to a directive from The Adjutant General in Washington, a Security Courier Transfer Substation was established during the third

quarter of 1948 at Rhein-Main Air Base to handle State Department material dispatched from the United States. Air Force officers were on duty twenty-four hours daily to receive and forward such material. The L - 5 airplane was used for courier trips to the Munich area. Beyond Munich, couriers continued their journeys by rail, since flying conditions were too poor for safe navigation.

b. Courier Activities

During the two quarters under review the courier section processed the following material:

	<u>1 Jul - 30 Sep</u>	<u>1 Oct - 31 Dec</u>
Courier items (top secret, cryptographic material).	2,297	2,180
Courier pouches (for major commands and to U.S.)	597	687
Trip dispatches to U.S.	66	74
Total pounds to U.S.	8,821	9,420
Trip dispatches from U.S.	85	89
Total pounds from U.S.	7,148	8,340

13. Consolidation of EUCOM Directives

The Adjutant General Division continued to work toward the consolidation, rescission, and revision of Command publications and the incorporation of current material of Command-wide interest into circulars. During the fourth quarter the Division limited its publication of directives to circulars, weekly directives, and Command letters.

14. Records Administration Program

a. Measures Adopted During Third Quarter

The records administration program throughout EUCOM, established

to encourage correct procedures and security in the maintenance of current files and disposition of out-dated files, was furthered during the third quarter of 1948 by the adoption of the following measures: (1) Staff divisions and major commands were required to maintain records disposition schedules; (2) Staff divisions and major command headquarters were to be inspected on a regular basis to insure proper maintenance of current files and disposition of non-current files; (3) TOP SECRET holdings of each staff division were to be inventoried quarterly and screened for destruction or other disposition. (25)

b. Retirement of Records

The Division maintained a suspense and follow-up system during 1948 on records retired by units inactivated or redesignated during the year. During the last three months of the year the Operations and Records Branch made a study of the results to establish norms for periods of retention of such records by successor units or by higher echelons. A proposed directive to standardize procedures and retention periods was being drafted at the end of the period under review.

c. Retirement of Files

Tentative plans for the early retirement of the 1946 series of files for Headquarters, USFET, were abandoned when the Department of the Army directed that these files be retired in the same shipment as the 1947 and 1948 series, at a date to be determined later. Early in the period under review the 1946 files of Headquarters, Theater Service Forces, European Theater (TSFET), were retired to the European Records Depot, Headquarters, European Command, or destroyed. Only the files of Headquarters, USFET, and Headquarters, EUCOM, filed in one series, remained in the Division.

d. Missing Records

During the fourth quarter of 1948, the number of letters from the Records Administration Center in St. Louis, Missouri, seeking information regarding missing records of units inactivated during 1945 and 1946, increased approximately 300 percent. Since the Adjutant General Division had not taken action during those years to insure prompt retirement of such records, efforts to determine how such records had been disposed of continued to be time-consuming and only partially successful. Controls established by the Records Section in 1947 gave a ready picture of the status of records of units inactivated after that time.

15. Machine Records Branch

a. Personnel Shortages

Operations within the Machine Records Branch during the period under review suffered from shortages of officer and enlisted personnel. Losses arising from the transfer of Air Force officers made the branch understrength, and satisfactory enlisted substitutes were not forthcoming. The reassignment or separation of enlisted men with long service in machine-records work necessitated the hasty training of men with little or no experience in strength-accounting procedures.

b. Field Reports

The quality of reports and records received from field units continued to be below standard throughout the latter half of 1948, and major commanders were reminded of the necessity for greater accuracy in the preparation of enlistment and separation forms. Over 3,000 telephone calls were

made to major commands on morning reports and related subjects during the second half of 1948, and over 2,500 letters were dispatched to field commanders calling attention to reporting deficiencies.

c. EUCOM Central Locator File

Important changes pertaining to civilian employees within EUCOM were made in the EUCOM Central Locator File during the fourth quarter of 1948. United States, Allied, and neutral civilians were required by Circular 160, EUCOM Headquarters, 2 December 1948, as amended, to complete in triplicate and forward to the Machine Records Branch new cards, EC Form 12 - 27, giving information required by the Department of the Army. One copy was for Machine Records files, one for the Base Post Office servicing EUCOM, and one for The Adjutant General in Washington. As the cards began to come in, a new circular was prepared to effect better control over the submission of the cards, placing more responsibility upon post commanders and stating more exactly what procedures would be followed in maintaining the file. New controls were also instituted in the Machine Records Branch insuring coverage of births, deaths, marriages, and arrivals and departures.

16. Publications Branch

a. Contract Printing Curtailed

At the end of September, the Publications Branch was faced with a sharp decline in contract printing as an aftermath of the German currency reform. Since German printers were turning to German business and increasing their charges, staff divisions, technical services, and administrative services were required to justify all printing requests, and the

Adjutant General found it necessary to refuse large orders of pamphlets, brochures, and miscellaneous printing or to stipulate that they be paid for by funds furnished by the requesting agencies.

b. Planned Expansion of the Base Plant

An increase in the printing workload made necessary an expansion of organic reproduction facilities at the base plant. Plans were made to expand in such a way that by January 1949 the organic printing capacity of the plant would be increased by 200 percent. German contract printing would be correspondingly decreased, and the cost of contractual printing could be reduced by about 250,000 DM per year.

c. Branch Activities

Activities of the Publications Branch were normal for the six months under review, and similar workloads were carried during the two quarters. The depot made initial distribution of 2,061 items involving 5,300,133 copies. Items received numbered 21,354 and weighed 858 tons. During the period 170,562 requisition line items were processed. The Graphics Section performed a total of 270 art, drafting, and display jobs, 687 photostat and microfilm jobs, and 43 silk screen jobs involving 40,470 color runs. Printing activities included the completion of 1,915 jobs, totaling 33,084,020 pieces of printed matter and requiring 25,943,570 press impressions. These operations utilized 490 tons of paper, 715,000 ems of (26) linetype composition, and 159 engravings.

17. Army Postal Service

a. Shortages in Postal Personnel

The shortage of trained postal personnel remained critical in the

(27)

European Command throughout the period under review. A total of six officers arrived as replacements direct from a four weeks' refresher course at the New York Port of Embarkation, and one officer was acquired by recall to active duty. Although these officers were immediately assigned to positions in the field to fill critical vacancies, several APOs continued to operate without supervising officers. During the third quarter of 1948, eight officers were lost by reassignment, making a total shortage of fourteen postal officers in the Command. The supply of enlisted personnel continued to be critical, with a shortage of approximately one hundred out of an authorized strength of 726.

(28)

b. APO Activities

U.S. Army postal service was re-established in the United Kingdom on 20 September, when APO 124 opened at Burtonwood to serve miscellaneous U.S. air installations, and APO 125 opened at Bushey Park in Middlesex to serve Third Air Division Headquarters. The Department of the Army placed responsibility on the Army Postal Service of EUCOM Headquarters for the technical supervision, including quarterly inspections and surprise audits, of APO 206, located at Athens, Greece. Within Germany, APO 61 was moved from Landsberg to Kaufbeuren, accompanying the movement of a large portion of the personnel served, and APO 178 - A was established at Landsberg to serve personnel remaining in that area. During the latter part of the period under review, APO 147 was established at Celle, in the British Zone, to serve Air Force personnel operating the air lift stationed in that area.

(29)

c. New Rail Transportation Facilities

When the daily commuter train between Heidelberg and Frankfurt was discontinued on 14 July 1948, arrangements were made to place the Army mail

car on a German passenger train without any change in service. A new rail service for mail transportation, originating in Augsburg and serving Landsberg, Kaufbeuren, Füssen, and Sonthofen, was established on 19 July.

d. Air Mail Service to Berlin

No interruption occurred in the mail service for the Berlin area as a result of the blockade imposed in June 1948. All mail was transported by the air lift from Rhein-Main Air Field near Frankfurt to Tempelhof, and mail posted in Berlin was brought out on the return flight. During July an average of 5,000 pounds was sent from Frankfurt daily. Loads increased during the third quarter of 1948, and in September 243,012 pounds were flown from Frankfurt to Berlin and 67,449 pounds were brought back. Statistics for the month of December showed 384,428 pounds going into Berlin and 84,589 pounds coming out via the lift.

e. Transit Time Between the United States and Germany

Surveys conducted during September indicated that the average transit time of airmail from the United States to Frankfurt was 6 days, while parcel post to Bremerhaven averaged 16.7 days. During October and November, air mail receipts from the United States were very irregular as a result of bad weather and operational difficulties at Westover Field, Massachusetts. Fog and storm conditions almost stopped the flow of air mail to the European Command between 26 November and 3 December, but 34,861 pounds were received within the following three days. By the second week of December, transit time of air mail was back to 6 days and that of insured mail to 18 - 21 days. No backlog of mail occurred during the holiday season. The Postal Concentration Center in New York used commercial shipping facilities to keep mail

flowing evenly to Bremerhaven, and all training, except on-the-job and Troop Information and Education training, was suspended to give postal personnel extra time for processing mail.

f. Mail Statistics

Mail statistics for the European Command for the six months under
(33)
review were as follows:

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
<u>Received. Air</u>						
Airmail, official, registered, courier, Navy (lbs)	59,109	62,475	70,547	76,467	68,392	142,938
1st Class (lbs)	255	0	126	336	156	311
Parcel Post (lbs)	0	0	1,973	4,200	0	367
<u>Received. Surface</u>						
Parcel Post (sacks)	29,532	23,862	32,257	36,220	42,367	66,725
1st Class (pouches)	805	674	738	833	585	825
<u>Dispatched. Air</u>						
Airmail, official, re- gistered, courier, Navy (lbs)	51,123	64,125	58,056	70,634	61,253	130,657
1st Class (lbs)	3,249	4,151	3,618	4,750	6,868	13,573
Parcel Post (lbs)	103,094	82,021	8,776	89,835	104,771	56,490
<u>Dispatched. Surface</u>						
Parcel Post (sacks)	7,415	10,511	10,048	10,873	15,951	13,317
1st Class (pouches)	42	28	60	118	6	25

FOOTNOTES

1. Interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, AG, EUCOM, 30 Sep 49.
2. EUCOM AG Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents except where otherwise indicated.
3. Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-1948, III, 28, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48.
4. Interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, 30 Sep 49.
5. Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-1948, III, 41-42, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48.
6. Interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, 30 Sep 49.
7. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, par 32c, 7 Sep 48.
8. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 49, par 33, 7 Dec 48; interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, 30 Sep 49.
9. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 27, par 35a, 6 Jul 48; No. 6, par 33a, 8 Feb 49.
10. Third quarter figures furnished by Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM; EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 45, par 25a, 9 Nov 48; No. 49, par 31c, 7 Dec 48, No. 2, par 35f, 11 Jan 49.
11. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 31f, 5 Oct 48; EUCOM P&A Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, WAC Staff Dir.
12. Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM; Lt R. P. Boehmer, USAFE Historian, 14 Oct 49.
13. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 45, par 25d, 9 Nov 48; No. 2, par 35c, 11 Jan 49. These appointments were made while Congress was in recess and required subsequent Congressional approval.
14. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 31b, 5 Oct 48; final figures from Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM.
15. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 31f, 5 Oct 48.
16. Figures from Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM.
17. Figures from Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM.
18. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 31c, 5 Oct 48; Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM.

19. Figures from Proc Sec, AG, EUCOM.
20. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, par 35, 7 Sep 48.
21. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 31, par 29, 3 Aug 48; No. 36, par 34, 7 Sep 48; No. 40, par 30, 5 Oct 48; No. 45, par 23, 9 Nov 48; No. 49, par 30, 7 Dec 48, No. 2, par 33, 11 Jan 49.
22. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 34, par 9, 24 Aug 48.
23. Interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, AG, EUCOM, 30 Sep 49.
24. EUCOM Press Release 1392, 22 Sep 48; December figures from War Brides and Dependents Sec, AG, EUCOM.
25. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 36, par 31, 7 Sep 48.
26. Printing activities for fourth quarter from EUCOM AG Pub Br.
27. Interv with CWO C. R. Hendry, AG, EUCOM, 30 Sep 49.
28. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 31, par 26, 3 Aug 48.
29. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 32, 5 Oct 48.
30. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 31, par 26, 3 Aug 48.
31. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 32, 5 Oct 48; No. 2, par 34, 11 Jan 49.
32. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, par 32, 5 Oct 48.
33. Figures from Postal Br, AG, EUCOM.

CHAPTER XIX

Chaplain Division

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Chaplain Division

1. Mission and Organization

The Chaplain Division continued to supervise the provision of religious services for the occupation forces and to coordinate the religious activities of chaplains throughout the European Command. As of 31 December, Chaplain (Colonel) Paul J. Maddox, Chief Chaplain, was assisted by Chaplain (Major) Thomas F. Corcoran, Deputy Chief Chaplain in charge of the Personnel and Administration Branch, and Chaplain (Major) Richard B. Cheatham, Plans, Training, and Supply Officer. Chaplain (Captain) Jerome Robbins acted as adviser on Jewish affairs from 1 August to 15 November. (1)

2. Personnel Strength

Between 1 July and 31 December the number of chaplains in the European Command, including those assigned to the Air Force, fell from 153 to 144. Of these, 61.9 percent were Protestant, 33.6 percent were Catholic, and 4.5

percent were Jewish. On 15 November OPOT informed the Division that the authorization of chaplains for the Command would be 120, effective 30 June 1949. This represented an increase of 30 chaplains over the authorization of 96, which had become effective on 30 June 1948. The OPOT Division, in recommending chaplain requirements to the Department of the Army, planned to request a ration of one chaplain for every 777 officers and enlisted men, beginning 30 June 1949. The following tabulations show the distribution of chaplains by major commands and by denomination, at the end of 1948:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total (Army)	68	37	5	110
USAFE	18	15	1	34
Total	86	52	6	144
Hq EUCOM.	2	1	1 b	4
USFA.	7	5	1	13
1st Inf Div	10	6	0	16
AGRC.	4	2	0	6
US Constab.	9	6	0	15
BPOE.	3	2	0	5
Augsburg.	1	0	0	1
Berlin.	3	2	0	5
Frankfurt	6 a	4	0	10
Garmisch.	1	1	0	2
Heidelberg.	3	2	1	6
Munich.	4 a	1	2 b	7
Nürnberg.	5 a	2	0	7
Stuttgart	3	1	0	4
Wetzlar	5 a	1	0	6
Würzburg.	2 a	1	0	3

a Including one Negro chaplain

b One Jewish chaplain assigned to DP's

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Chaplains</u>
Total (including USAFE)	144
Assembly of God	1
Baptist	19
Catholic.	52
Christian Missionary Alliance	1
Church of God	1
Church of the Nazarene.	1
Congregational.	6
Disciples of Christ	6
Episcopalian.	4
Evangelical and Reform.	1
Evangelical United Brethren	3
Independent Fundamentalist Church of America	1
Jewish.	6
Lutheran.	10
Methodist	25
Presbyterian.	6
Reformed Church of America.	1

3. Religious Activities Throughout the Command

Under the general supervision of the Chaplain Division, chaplains in the field conducted the following religious activities during the period 1 July-31 December 1948:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Attendance</u>	
	1 Jul- 30 Sep	1 Oct- 31 Dec	1 Jul- 30 Sep	1 Oct- 31 Dec
Religious services	8,227	8,511	261,747	333,180
Sunday schools (classes).	623	393	15,475	18,962
Citizenship and morality lectures	840	1,115	94,351	146,437
Hospital visits.	1,605	1,515	26,987	28,324
Guardhouse visits.	147	287	847	1,475
Marriage interviews	5,531	4,106	10,185	9,932
Personal conferences	21,410	21,565	22,187	22,106

In addition, chaplains officiated at 573 baptisms, 188 funerals, and 29,056 AGRC reburials. Marriages were performed as follows: Americans, 145; Americans with Displaced Persons, 129; Americans with Allied or neutral citizens, 93; Americans with Germans, 2,639; and Americans with citizens of liberated countries, 236.

4. Guidance and Training Functions

The Chief Chaplain and his assistants aided the work of chaplains throughout the Command by means of visits, informal inspections, and conferences. Members of the Division visited Nürnberg, Regensburg, Coburg, the Munich Area, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Giessen, Fritzlar, Berlin, and (4) Austria. The following retreats and conferences were held during this time:

- a. Annual retreat for Roman Catholic chaplains at Rottmanshöhe am Walchensee, 30 August to 4 September, attended by 24 chaplains.
- b. Conference for Disciples of Christ chaplains at Berchtesgaden, 7-9 September, attended by eight chaplains.
- c. Conference of Presbyterian chaplains at Berchtesgaden, 14-16 September, attended by seven chaplains.
- d. Meeting of Methodist chaplains at Garmisch, 13-15 September, attended by twenty-five chaplains.
- e. Conference of supervisory chaplains at Frankfurt, 27 October, attended by nineteen chaplains.
- f. Roman Catholic retreats at Paris, Frankfurt, Munich, and Vienna, (5) 8 November, attended by forty chaplains.

5. Visits by Religious Leaders

Many religious leaders visited the Command to study religious conditions within Germany and Austria and the religious program of the Army. Visitors welcomed by the Chaplain Division during this period included Bishop Oliver J. Hart, Dr. Frederick C. Reynolds, Dr. Ernest A. Lack, and Dr. David De Sola Pool of the Jewish Welfare Board, who visited the European Command upon invitational orders from the Department of the Army; the Reverend Richard C. Rains, representing the Methodist Commission on Overseas Relief; the Reverend Delmar L. Dyreson, editor of "The Link" and "The Chaplain"; Dr. Harold E. Fey, managing editor of the "The Christian Century"; Dr. Hampton Adams; Dr. D. Stewart Patterson; the Reverend Arthur J. Moore; Dr. Harold B. Pugh; Dr. Oswald Smith of Canada; Dr. William O. H. Gorman, President of the American Council of Christian Churches; Dr. Daniel J. Poling, editor of the "Christian Herald"; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane; Dr. George Harkness; Reverend Martin H. Kretzschmar; Reverend Lucian Dozois; Reverend Frank Montalbano; and Reverend Bernard Doyoh. Many of these churchmen served as guest speakers at military services, conferred with members of the occupation forces, and met with chaplains of their own denominations. (6)

6. Other Activities

A variety of miscellaneous tasks accounted for the remaining activities of the Chaplain Division in this period. The 173d anniversary of the Corps of Chaplains on 29 July was observed by a special broadcast over AFN. Week-day vesper services and Sunday morning church services were broadcast

regularly over the four stations of the American Forces Network (AFN). The Plans and Training Branch continued to publish information letters for chaplains throughout the Command and to prepare press releases. Some 350 pieces of miscellaneous correspondence, including inquiries from parents and wives regarding soldiers in the Command, were given careful (7) and sympathetic attention.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Ch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 1; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 1; EUCOM T/D No. 303-1413-C, 20 Feb 48; EUCOM T/D No. 303-1413-D, 5 Nov 48; EUCOM Ch Div Organizational and Functional Chart, 31 Dec 48.
2. EUCOM Ch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 8.
3. Ibid., pp. 5, 7.
4. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 2-3; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 2-3.
5. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep, p. 13; 1 Oct-31 Dec, pp. 11-12.
6. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 4-7; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 3-4.
7. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 13-14; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 12-13.

CHAPTER XX

Provost Marshal Division

CHAPTER XX

Provost Marshal Division

Reorganization

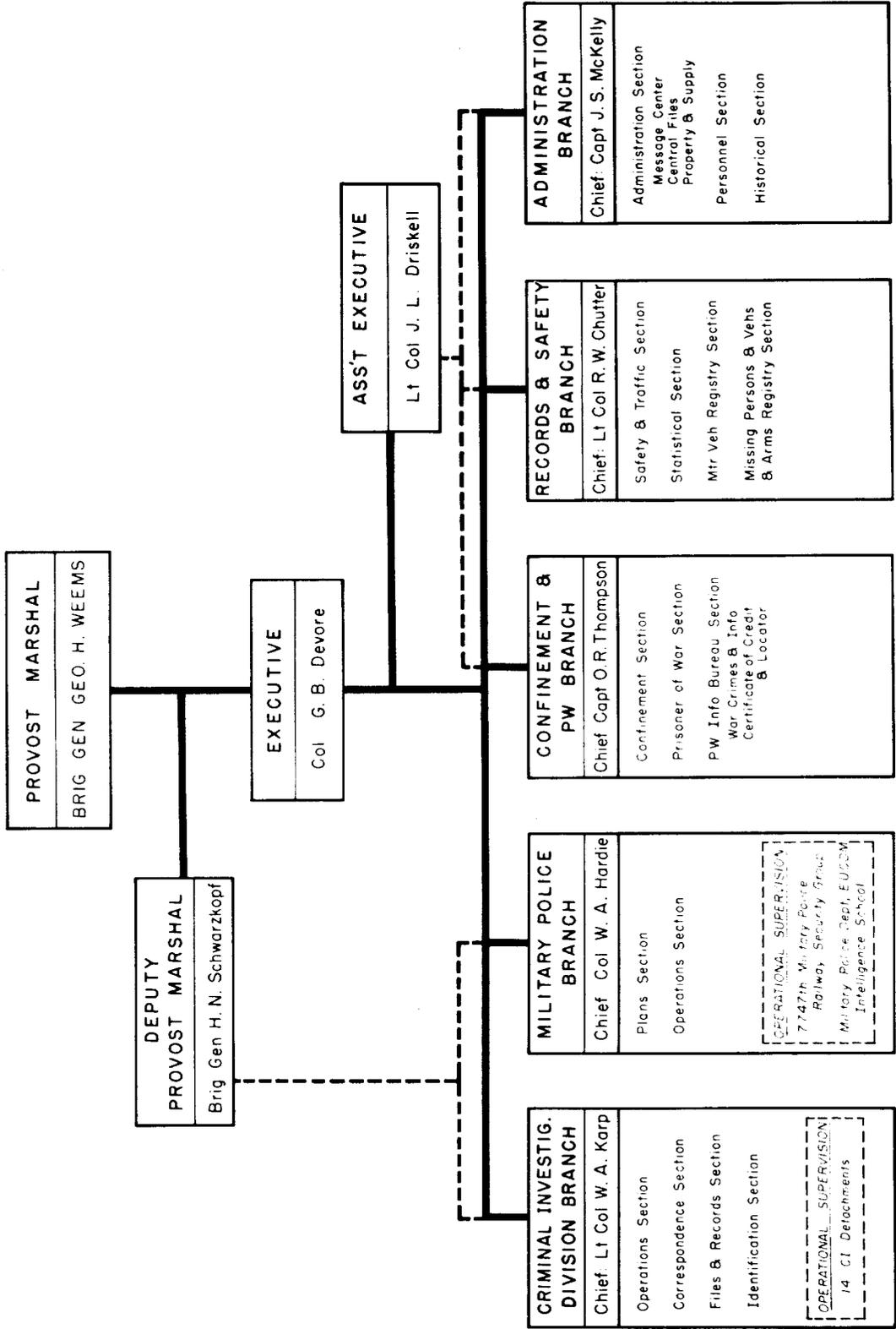
1. New Structure

On 18 September the Provost Marshal Division underwent an extensive reorganization. The outstanding change effected by this reorganization was the creation of a Records and Safety Branch. As a result, the Division contained five branches, designated as follows: Administration, Criminal Investigation Division, Military Police, Confinement and Prisoner of War, and Records and Safety. The Safety and Traffic, Statistical, Vehicle Registry, and

ORGANIZATION
PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

31 DECEMBER 1948

CHART I



Approved by M. J. Patten, Historian, PM Div, 1 Nov 49

Missing Persons and Vehicles Sections of the Military Police Branch were transferred to the new Branch. The latter two sections were redesignated, respectively, the Motor Vehicle Registry Section, and the Missing Persons, Vehicles, and Arms Registry Section. Of the three other sections in the Military Police Branch, the Identification Section became part of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Branch, and the functions and responsibilities of the Communications Section were absorbed by the Operations and Training Section, renamed the Operations Section. The only other section in the reorganized Military Police Branch was a newly created Plans Section. The Personnel and Administration Branch was redesignated Administration Branch, and continued with its former three sections: Administration, Historical, and Personnel. The only branch not changed was the Confinement and Prisoner of War Branch. The purpose of the reorganization was to prevent duplication of effort, and to facilitate unified supervision of sections closely related in activities. ⁽¹⁾ Chart 1 shows the new organization of the Division.

2. Mission

The mission of the Provost Marshal Division continued as before, save for changes in policies, functions, and responsibilities noted in the following discussions of branch operations. Individual functional charts accompany the discussions of the various branches.

**PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION
FUNCTIONS, ADMINISTRATION BRANCH**

CHART II

CHIEF, ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

PERSONNEL SECTION

MAINTENANCE OF LIAISON WITH CUSTODIANS OF THE RECORDS OF ALL OFFICERS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, U.S. AND ALLIED CIVILIANS, AND RESERVE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE DIVISION.

PREPARATION OF PARROLS AND PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR DIVISION PERSONNEL.

PROCESSING OF REQUESTS AFFECTING ASSIGNMENT OF STATUS OF DIVISION PERSONNEL.

STUDY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF OFFICERS, EN, AND CIVILIANS.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AND MAINTENANCE OF JOB DESCRIPTION RECORDS FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

ADMINISTRATION OF PROCEDURES CONCERNING LIAISON WITH OTHER STAFF DIVISIONS, PREPARATION OF CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS, AND COMPLIANCE WITH DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND FORWARD MILITARY POST.

APPROVAL OF REQUESTS AND FURNISHING OF REQUISITIONS FOR ALL PRINTING.

MAINTENANCE OF CENTRAL FILES AND SUPERVISION OVER DECENTRALIZED FILES.

REPLACING AND ISSUING OF STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES; MAINTAINING OF MEMORANDUM RECEIPT ACCOUNT FOR OFFICE EQUIPMENT; FURNISHING OF REPORTS OF SURVEY ON EQUIPMENT INVENTORY AND DESTRUCTION.

MAINTENANCE OF THE SECRET CONTROL RECORDS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEASURES TO PROMOTE SAFETY.

RECEIPT, DISPATCH, AND LOGGING OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE; CABLE CONTROL; MAINTENANCE OF COURIER SERVICE TO DESIGNATED STAFF OFFICES AND STAFF MESSAGE CENTER.

RECEIPT, DISTRIBUTION AND DISPATCH OF ALL OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL MAIL AND PARCELS.

MAINTENANCE OF BUDGET REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECT AID.

PROCESSING OF ALL REQUESTS FOR LEAVE, TEMPORARY DUTY AND TRAVEL ORDERS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

MAINTENANCE OF TELEPHONE INSTALLATION RECORDS.

HISTORICAL SECTION

PREPARES QUARTERLY REPORTS OF OPERATIONS.

PROCESSES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARDS AND COMMODATIONS.

MAINTAINS REQUIRED RECORDS AND POLICY FILE.

Source: EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 72-73, 76, 79.

Administration Branch

3. Changes in Functions

Functions added in this period included the counseling of Division personnel on savings and life insurance. In accordance with a EUCOM directive, the motor pool was closed and thereafter the Branch was responsible (2) for obtaining transportation from local motor pools. A complete list of Branch functions is shown in Chart 2.

4. Personnel

a. Key Officers

Key positions were filled by the following officers: Brig. Gen. G. H. Weems, Provost Marshal; Brig. Gen. H. N. Schwarzkopf, who became Deputy Provost Marshal on 9 August; Col. G. B. Devore, Executive Officer; and (3) Lt. Col. J. L. Driskell, Assistant Executive Officer.

b. Strength

(4) Authorized and actual strength as of 1 July and 31 December, was as follows:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>1 Jul 48</u>		<u>31 Dec 48</u>	
	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>
<u>Totals</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>354</u>
Officers and warrant officers	20	19	14	14
Enlisted Personnel	33	32	26	26
US Allied-Neutral	61	56	57	50
German-Non-German residents	268	255	263	264

c. Civilian Personnel as Duty Officers

A request for permission to appoint civilian personnel with a rating of CAF - 7 and higher as duty officers, was granted by the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, on 13 September, with the provision that employees detailed as night duty officers be given compensatory time within fifteen days after such tour of duty for actual hours served.

d. Officers on Special Duty

The frequency with which officer personnel were called upon for duties other than those pertaining to Provost Marshal functions tended to hamper the Division in the performance of its own work. A total of 135 days was lost during the period, through services rendered on maneuvers, with the EUCOM Post Survey Team, on detail with the Inspector General Division, EUCOM, and as officer couriers.

5. Fiscal

The funds allocated to the Provost Marshal Division for Fiscal Year 1949 totaled \$64,400, comprising \$28,000 for operational expenses and \$36,400 for clothing. The operational allowance was \$7,000 less than for the preceding year. The clothing allowance was the first of its kind in this Command.

Criminal Investigation Division Branch

6. Unit Inactivation

The 478th MP Criminal Investigation Detachment, whose chief work was to

Table 14-- Stolen and Recovered Property, 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Item</u>	<u>Property Reported Stolen</u>	<u>Property Recovered</u>
Totals	\$380,969.39	\$757,774.42
Ammunition	63.75	125.00
Army equipment	82,448.45	54,712.96
Cigarettes	-	64,790.60
Clothing	11,893.43	23,307.75
Currency	34,459.65	259,792.12
Enemy and foreign material	18,721.00	62,994.10
Food	12,502.86	4,217.39
Gasoline	5,373.10	1,215.10
Motor oil	-	50.00
Motor vehicles	119,856.00	146,801.00
Narcotics	-	2,956.00
Personal property	73,078.43	73,616.22
Post Exchange supplies	19,283.50	19,394.05
Tires	2,679.07	4,557.45
United States mail	120.00	120.00
Weapons	222.00	1,164.00
Whiskey	268.15	-
Miscellaneous	-	37,960.68

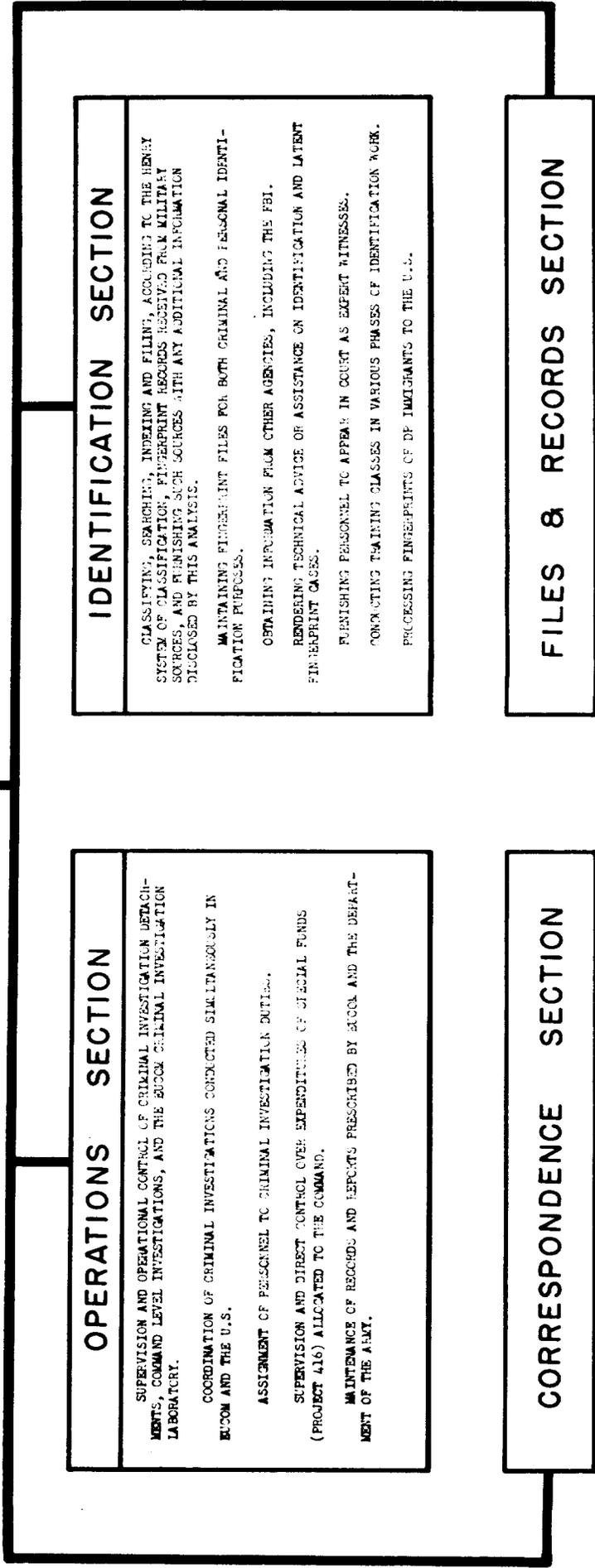
Source: EUCOM PW Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Appendix "B", p. 13 ff;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Appendix "E", p. 5 ff.

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

CHART III

FUNCTIONS, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION BRANCH

CHIEF, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION BRANCH



Source: EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 7, 14; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 6.

investigate pilferage of United States property in transit within the Command, was inactivated on 15 December and its work was assumed by the 7747th MP Railway Security Group. This unit was to be assisted, when necessary, by the Criminal Investigation Detachment located in the area where the crime had
(5)
occurred.

7. The 27th CID Laboratory

The 27th CID Laboratory processed 416 cases, as follows: Chemistry Laboratory, 104; Ballistics Laboratory, 39; Photographic Laboratory, 122; Fingerprint Section, 74; Questioned Documents Section, 36; and Polygraph (lie detector) Examinations, 41. The polygraph had been in operation only since September. The unit's mobile laboratory, equipped for rendering emergency services in remote areas, toured the various military posts to create public interest in scientific law enforcement. A demonstration given at Esslingen for sixty German police chiefs was highly commended by the
(6)
Land Director of Württemberg-Baden.

8. Operations

The Criminal Investigation Division Branch investigated 3,389 offenses, made 1,943 arrests and recovered stolen property valued at \$757,774.42. Property reported stolen during the period was valued at \$380,970.39. An itemized list giving the value of property stolen and recovered, appears in Table 14. The functions of the Branch are summarized in Chart 3. Among the cases investigated were the following:

a. Black Market in Cigarettes

Five United States civilian employees of the Stuttgart Post Exchange were arrested for cigarette black market activities involving the purchase of approximately twenty thousand cartons of cigarettes, through the use of counterfeit cigarette coupons and used ration coupons withheld from the required destruction after audit. Another black market operation was followed by the arrest of an 11-man ring of United States civilians, all but one employed by the EUCOM Exchange System (EES). By failing to destroy tens of thousands of cigarette ration coupons, although certifying to their destruction, members of the ring had been able to engage in cigarette black market activities netting them approximately \$100,000 during a 6-month period.

b. Pilferage of U.S. Army Supplies

Twenty-four persons were apprehended for large scale pilferage of supplies in the Mannheim-Waldhof freight yards. They were mostly German railway policemen, who had been opening freight car seals, removing the cargo, and then replacing the seals and allowing the cars to proceed to their destination.

c. Smuggling

A U.S. Army corporal, working in collusion with a motor transportation officer, had been engaged in smuggling merchandise from Germany into France in U.S. Government vehicles. Investigation established the mode of procurement, storage, and eventual transportation of the stocks. The particular haul with which he was apprehended contained twenty-eight cases of

crayons and lead pencils. Another such activity by other persons involved the smuggling of large quantities of silver, German marks, and United States currency from Berlin to the U.S. Occupation Zone of Germany. Search of the forwarding agency's premises in Berlin revealed seven cases of silver coins, \$29.00 in Federal Reserve Notes, 34,490 in deutsche marks, 250 grams of gold bullion, 132 sacks of coffee, 102 cases of chocolate, and \$63.45 in military payment certificates. /

d. Counterfeit Money

Investigation of a U.S. Army corporal disclosed possession of \$11,590.00 in counterfeit U.S. Federal Reserve Notes which he had brought from Paris. The investigation followed complaints by military personnel who had received counterfeit money.

9. Enlisted Agents

A EUCOM directive issued in December ordered the billeting of enlisted agents with other troops, and prohibited their wearing civilian clothes except when required by an investigation. This produced a low morale among the men, who felt that revealing their identity interfered with their efficiency as agents. The Branch was also concerned with the loss of many experienced investigators, through termination of their 3-year enlistment period, and the expiration of the Alien Spouse Act on 27 December resulting in the return to the United States of many men married to aliens.

10. Identification Section

a. Summary of Work Accomplished

The Identification Section received 55,189 fingerprint records, classified 22,243, indexed 17,848, and filed 18,631. Record jackets were made for 838. Criminal inquiries received from various Command agencies totaled 7,491, and identifications were established or verified in 631 cases. Fingerprint records yet to be classified totaled 46,456, including those remaining from previous periods.

b. Plane Crash Victims

Assistance was rendered USAFE with the evacuation and identification of the twenty persons killed in the U.S. Army plane crash on Mt. Carbone, Italy, 28 November 1947. The remains were found during the week of 12 August 1948 and positive identification was established in each case.

c. Displaced Persons (DP) Immigration

Upon being notified that the Division would be responsible for processing the fingerprints of DP immigrants, a special system of fingerprinting was evolved in order to guarantee the identity of the person processed with that of the one appearing at the port of embarkation. Classes in taking and submitting fingerprint records were conducted at the Ludwigsburg resettlement center for the International Refugee Organization (IRO) personnel. The work of fingerprinting DP's increased so rapidly that a backlog soon developed. an announcement by the DP Coordinator for Germany that immigration would not be delayed to await fingerprint checks made it appear that undesirable persons might be given admission to the United States. By 31 December,

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION
FUNCTIONS, MILITARY POLICE BRANCH

CHART IV

CHIEF, MILITARY POLICE BRANCH

OPERATIONS SECTION

STAFF SUPERVISION OVER MILITARY POLICE POLICIES AND PRACTICES.
TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OVER THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF MP RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, ISSUANCE OF FREQUENCIES AND CALL SIGNS TO MP UNITS, AND ASSISTANCE WITH TRAINING OF RADIO OPERATORS AND REPAIRMEN.
FIELD LIAISON WITH GERMAN AND ALLIED POLICE.
OPERATIONAL SUPERVISION OF THE 7747th MP RAILWAY SECURITY GROUP.
TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF POST HIGHWAY PATROLS.

PLANS SECTION

PLANNING FOR FUTURE TROOP NEEDS.
COORDINATION AND SUPERVISION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAINING MILITARY POLICE UNITS.
ALLOCATION OF QUOTAS PCR, AND TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF, THE MILITARY POLICE DEPARTMENT, EUCOM INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL.

7747th MP RAILWAY SECURITY GROUP

INSURING THE SECURITY OF THE FOLLOWING U.S. SUPPLIES IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE U.S. ZONE OF OCCUPATION:

1. U.S. MAIL (INCLUDING PARCEL POST).
2. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
3. CERTAIN MEDICAL SHIPMENTS (PARTICULARLY DRUGS).
4. QM CLASS VI SUPPLIES.
5. EUROPEAN EXCHANGE SYSTEM SUPPLIES.
6. U.S. SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.
7. SHIPMENTS THROUGH THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPIED GERMANY.
8. OTHER SHIPMENTS OUTSIDE THE COMBINED AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES OF OCCUPATION.
9. SPECIAL SHIPMENTS OF A CLASSIFIED NATURE.

INVESTIGATING MAJOR CRIMES INVOLVING U.S. PROPERTY LOST OR FILTERED WHILE IN TRANSIT BY RAIL WITHIN THE COMMAND.

Source: EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr,
1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 18-19, 23;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 1, 8.

676 cases had been processed and derogatory information had been disclosed regarding 2 percent of this number. The Personnel and Administration Division requisitioned six additional fingerprint analysts from the United States, but none had arrived by the end of December.

Military Police Branch

11. New Functions

A new function assumed in October by the Military Police Branch was that of inspecting the EUCOM Military Prison, Post Guardhouses, Criminal Investigation Detachments, and Military Police Highway Patrol Units. The functions of its newly created Plans Section included planning for future troop needs; the coordination and supervision of recommendations for training military police units; and the allotment of quotas for, and technical supervision of, the Military Police Department, EUCOM Intelligence School. The Branch functions are shown in Chart 4.

12. Personnel

a. Qualifications

A new set of qualifications for assignment to military police units was published in July. Intended to improve the calibre of military police, the new qualifications set higher physical and mental requirements. (10)

b. Instructions

The Military Police Department, EUCOM Intelligence School,

graduated 725 students, including 608 in the basic course and 117 in the investigators' course. The investigators' course was expanded to include instruction for selected special investigation personnel of military police organizations. (11)

c. Reductions

Pursuant to directions from the Department of the Army and EUCOM Headquarters, twenty-one military police units were reorganized, three were inactivated, another was activated, and one was redesignated. Two reductions in personnel were ordered during the period. The first required an over-all reduction of approximately 25 percent from the 30 June 1948 manning level. The second primarily affected enlisted strength, officer personnel remaining practically the same. Eleven units were reduced from 131 to 90 men each, and six were reduced from 60 to 54. Police units were decreased from 607 to 460 in Bremerhaven and from 512 to 343 in Munich. Garmisch alone showed an increase, unit strength rising from 54 to 60. Reductions were made throughout the Command in order to fill spaces for new tactical units. Despite curtailment of all but essential commitments, the reductions still made necessary longer working hours. Morale among the military police units was low, and few men desired to reenlist in the Corps. (13)

13. Post Highway Patrols

A significant change in highway traffic control was the establishment of a highway patrol at each of the military posts, except Berlin and Garmisch. The objective was not only to assure safety on highways and law enforcement in

rural areas, but also to provide assistance to motorists. Units were provided with white motor vehicles prominently displaying the organization's insignia, and with radio equipment for intercommunication between stations and cars. The Frankfurt and Wetzlar units were given special instructions at the Oberammergau Military Police Training School. (14)

14. Radio Communications

The military police units were in constant need of radio communication equipment. Their T/O&E sets, SCR - 608, SCR - 610, and SCR - 619, proved entirely unsatisfactory. At the special request of the Division, the Department of the Army procured the following equipment for the Command: Motorola vehicular sets (AN/VRC - 2), 250-watt base stations (AN/FRC - 9), and 50-watt base stations (AN/TRC - 13). An emergency need for SCR - 298 sets by the Berlin unit, to prevent incidents between United States and Russian troops, was met by having other units turn in their sets and receive SCR - 610 sets as temporary replacements. The position of Communications Officer, whose functions included technical assistance to military police units, and liaison with the Signal Division, EUCOM, and post Signal officers, was discontinued in (15) September.

15. PM Information Bulletin

The Branch publication, EUCOM PM Information Bulletin, which contained official information, training suggestions, and items of general interest to military police units and provost marshals of major and subordinate commands, proved in this period to be of sufficient merit to warrant publication every two weeks instead of only intermittently.

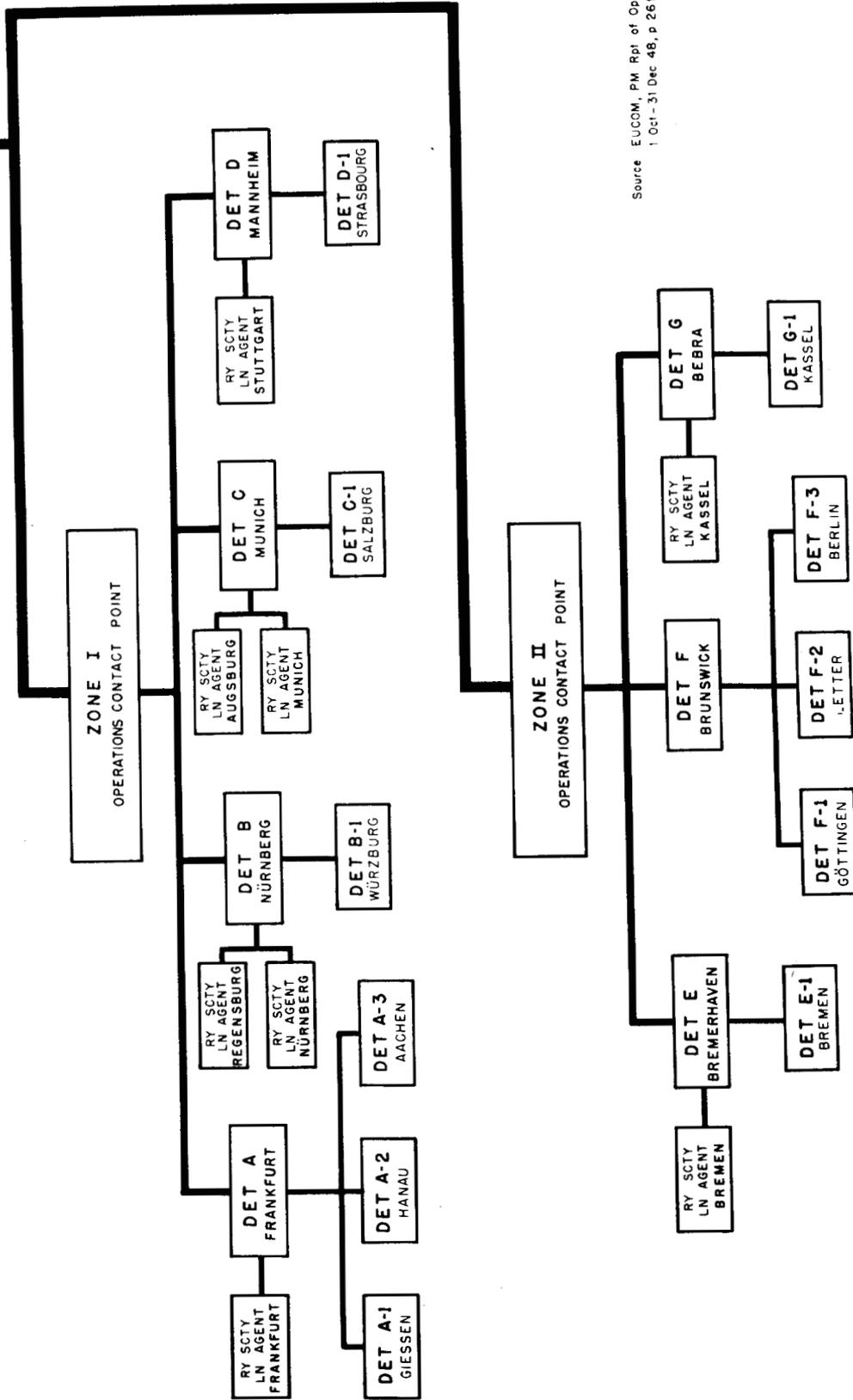
7747th MP
RY SCTY GROUP

CHART V

ORGANIZATION CHART, OPERATIONAL CONTROL,

7747 MP RAILWAY SECURITY GROUP

31 DECEMBER 1948



Source EUCOM, PM Rpt of Opr,
1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p 261

7747th MP Railway Security Group

16. Organization

a. Organization 1 July 1948

As of 1 July, railway security work was carried on through the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Detachment, and the 381st, 385th, and 388th Military Police Service Battalions. The 7747th Military Police Railway Security Detachment was redesignated on 10 July the 7747th Military Police Service Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, and on 1 September the name was changed to the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group. The 381st Military Police Service Battalion was inactivated at the beginning of the period, and the 385th and 388th Military Police Service Battalions were rendered inoperational on 1 September.

b. Organization on 31 December 1948

After 1 September, the railway security work was performed exclusively through the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group, under the operational supervision of the Military Police Branch. The Group, whose headquarters was in Frankfurt, was divided into two sections, called Zone I and Zone 2, and their respective headquarters, known as Zonal Operational Contact Points, were located in Nürnberg and Göttingen. The territory supervised through these zonal headquarters was subdivided into operational areas served by railway security detachments, designated letters "A" through "G," as shown on the organizational chart of the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group. (See Chart 5.) These detachments were subdivided into eighteen active security detachments, reduced in October to eleven.

17. Personnel

a. Key Personnel

On 17 November, Capt. John Sopka was appointed Director of Zone I, (21) replacing Lt. Col. Herman H. Spoede, who assumed command of the 7747th Military Railway Security Group on 4 December, in the place of Col. Carl F. (22) Duffner.

b. Strength

The authorized strength on 1 July was 93 officers and 1,842 enlisted men. The actual strength was 75 and 1,065, respectively. On 1 September, the authorized strength was reduced to 42 officers and 495 enlisted (23) men, while actual strength fell to 39 officers and 429 enlisted men. The understrength resulted from the inactivation of the 381st MP Service Battalion and the action taken on 1 September to render inoperational the 385th and 388th MP Service Battalions. This understrength was considered less serious, however, because of the fact that more security work was being undertaken by the German railway police and consequently fewer military railway police (24) were required.

c. Administration

The wide dispersal of railway security detachments created several administrative problems. Court-martial jurisdiction over the enlisted personnel of a detachment was made a responsibility of the nearest military post. The question of eliminating undesirable personnel continued to be a headquarters responsibility, and provision was made for the convening of a Board of Officers wherever the individual concerned was located. Individual pay rolls

were submitted to the various military posts, the system of a consolidated payroll and payment by check having proved unsatisfactory.

d. Training

In view of the loss of personnel by redeployment and reorganization in railway security work, the two battalion military training schools were consolidated during August into one Group Training School, located at first in Nurnberg, and later, upon the arrival of the 16th Infantry, in Frankfurt. Directed by one Group officer, the school conducted a series of 3-week training classes of forty men each. In November it was decided to give more training in weapons and range firing and the training period was extended three days. A total of 160 men completed the course during the period.

18. Shipments Guarded

During the period, military railway security personnel guarded 6,664 trains comprising 46,021 cars, and traveled 769,065 miles. Among the shipments were a consignment of paintings from the United States valued at \$25,000,000; a reparation shipment of 59,000,000 Italian lire (approximately \$100,000) from Frankfurt to Brennero, Italy; 269 cars of fuel to Furstenfeldbruck Air Base; 223 cars of relief supplies from Munich for the survivors of the Ludwigshaven fire disaster; and 3,029 cars of classified shipments consigned to various places in Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and France. Twenty enlisted personnel were regularly assigned to guard classified shipments and the Group commanding officer was authorized to call upon the U.S. Constabulary, or the installation or activity making the shipment, for additional guard personnel.

Guards escorted all shipments through the Berlin corridor. Three officers and twenty-one enlisted men were specially detailed for this work.

19. Pilferages

The number and dollar value of pilferages decreased. Coal pilferages by railway employees dropped 28 percent, and there were fewer pilferages of household goods, but more of post exchange supplies. The over-all improvement was attributable to several factors: old gangs of large-scale pilferers had been ferreted out and broken up; currency reform had proved an incentive to legitimate employment; and there was a marked improvement in the German railway police as the result of increasing efficiency and better employment practices.

20. Investigations

When the Reichsbahn became a liability carrier, on 16 November, it was decided to transfer the responsibility for investigating pilferages of United States supplies from the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) of the German Railway Police to its U.S. Army counterpart, the Special Investigation Section (SIS) of the 7747th MP Railway Security Group. Accordingly, plans were formulated for the assignment of areas to SIS personnel, and providing for assistance by members of the CIS. These plans were to become effective 1 January 1949.

Table 15-- German Railway Police Activities, 1 July - 31 December 1948

Trains guarded	133,394
Cars guarded	3,032,060
United States cars in trains	
guarded	557,079
Trains unguarded	21,528
Cars unguarded	359,947
United States cars in trains	
unguarded	104,373
Guarded mileage	7,182,724
Guarded cars pilfered	311
Unguarded cars pilfered	1,478
Cars set out because of mechanical	
difficulties	1,694

Source: EUCOM FM Rpt of Opr 1 July - 30 September 48, p. 34;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 26.

21. German Railway Police

Arrests made by the German Railway Police during the period totaled 2,495, covering 645 railway employees, 1,663 Germans, and 191 other nationals. In September the German Railway Police assumed responsibility for the security of shipments of United States household goods, European Exchange Service supplies, and United States small arms, ammunition, and medical supplies. A new training course for police dog leaders was instituted at the German Railway Police School in Munich-Freimann and plans to expand this work were discussed in Hasperde on 30 August by representatives of the three zonal German Railway Police control authorities. Table 15 gives statistics on the activities of the German Railway Police.

22. Inter-Zonal German Railway Police Control

During August a meeting of German railroad officials and representatives of the United States, British, and French authorities controlling the German Railway Police was held at Mattenheim, U.S. Zone, to discuss the question of a uniform German Railway Police train-escort service through the combined zones of occupation. Another meeting was held on 20 October at Badenweiler, in the French Zone, by representatives of the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Group, the Chief of the German Railway Police, British Zone, and Bipartite officials, to consider a merger of the German Railway Police in the American and British Zones of Occupation. The British authorities objected on the ground that placing so large a force, approximately twelve thousand, under the control of a German national was contrary to the quadripartite agreement

prohibiting control of any large force by one of German nationality. No decision was reached at either conference.

23. Withdrawal of U.S. Supplies

In keeping with the Department of the Army decision not to transfer to the German economy the weapons and ammunition on loan to the German Railway Police, and to require their return to Army stocks not later than 10 January (25) 1949, these items were gradually withdrawn, and it was expected that the deadline would be met. Withdrawal of other property on loan, including 1,000 flashlights, 500 lamps, 16 portable huts, and articles of clothing, was completed on 27 September. At the end of the year, vehicles were in the process of being returned with the exception of three jeeps to be retained in each district. Replacement weapons and ammunition for the German Railway Police, consisting of 5,000 automatic calibre 7.65 model 1922 pistols, and 480,000 rounds of the same calibre ammunition, were procured by this headquarters through the Joint-Export-Import Agency from the firm Fabrique Nationale, Heretal, Liege, Belgium.

Confinement and Prisoner of War Branch

24. Confinement Section

a. New Functions

On 20 December the Division was charged with the responsibility of conducting periodic training inspections in connection with the special

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

CHART VI

FUNCTIONS, CONFINEMENT & PRISONER-OF-WAR BRANCH

CHIEF, CONFINEMENT & PRISONER-OF-WAR BRANCH

CONFINEMENT SECTION

TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OVER AMERICAN MILITARY PRISON AND WAR CRIMINAL PRISON NO. 1.

TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OVER THE EVACUATION OF SENTENCED GENERAL PRISONERS TO THE U.S., AND THE EVACUATION OF CERTAIN OTHER UNSENTENCED PRISONERS.

COORDINATING WITH THE BLOCK JUDGE ADVOCATE CONCERNING THE CONFINEMENT, EVACUATION, AND RESTORATION TO DUTY OF GENERAL PRISONERS.

MAINTAINING LIAISON WITH MAJOR COMMANDS REGARDING THE CONFINEMENT AND TRANSFER OF PRISONERS AND APOC PERSONNEL.

COORDINATING WITH REGARD TO THE EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCES.

COMPILING STATISTICS AND INFORMATION ON PRISONERS AND ON CONFINEMENT INSTALLATIONS, FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND GENERAL STAFF DIVISION, BLOCK.

INSPECTING SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SELECTED CAUTION PRISONERS.

PW INFORMATION BUREAU

COLLECTING AND RECORDING PERTINENT DATA RELATIVE TO PRISONERS OF WAR IN U.S. CUSTODY.

TRANSMITTING INFORMATION ON STATUS OF PRISONERS OF WAR TO VARIOUS COMMAND AND ALLIED AGENCIES.

TRANSFERRING TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL ALL RECORDS OF PRISONERS OF WAR NO LONGER IN THE THEATRE.

PROCESSING, RECORDING, AND APPROVING PRISONER-OF-WAR CLAIMS FOR LABOR AND PROPERTY, AND RECORDING ALL PAYMENTS OF MILITARY PAYMENT ORDERS.

CHECKING, APPROVING, AND RECORDING ALL CLAIMS FOR BARRAGE AND ALLOWANCES ON CERTIFICATES OF CREDIT FILED WITH DEBENT BANK PRIOR TO SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

RECOVERING AND FORWARDED PROPERTY AND MONIES SEIZED FROM PRISONERS OF WAR.

MAINTAINING A TRAINING MANUAL FOR WAR CRIMINALS.

FORWARDING MAIL ADDRESSED TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

PRISONER-OF-WAR SECTION

TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OVER THE DISTRIBUTION, PROCESSING, EVACUATION, AND REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND OVER PROCEDURES RELATING TO PAYMENT AND PROPERTY OF DEPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR.

COORDINATING WITH THE DETACHMENT OF THE ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ON MATTERS RELATING TO GENERAL PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE CUSTODY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND RETURN TO U.S. CAPTURED PRISONERS HELD BY FOREIGN AGENCIES.

RECOMMENDING AND INTERESTING POLICIES FOR THE HANDLING OF DEPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES.

SUPERVISING SPECIAL DOCUMENTATION AND SUBSCRIPTION OF WAR CRIMINALS SECURITY SUSPECTS, AND WITNESSES, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION, WAR CRIMINALS SECTION, AND WITH THE CHIEF OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SECURITY SUSPECTS (CROSSCASS).

COMPILING INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS ON PRISONERS OF WAR, FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR, AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES, FOR THE BLOCK GENERAL STAFF DIVISION.

Source: EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 35, 41, 45-46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 27.

(26)
training program for selected military garrison prisoners. Chart 6
gives the functions of the various sections in the Branch.

b. New Regulations

A new Command ruling required that all persons tried by a general court-martial be transferred immediately after sentence adjudgement to the EUCOM Military Prison to await final action. This ended the discretionary authority of commanders to determine whether to transfer such prisoners or keep them at the post guardhouses. (27) Another new ruling, intended to prevent escapes, prohibited the working of general prisoners outside the confinement facility compound. (28) A Department of the Army reply to a Division inquiry concerning a recent regulation prohibiting confinement of United States military prisoners with foreign nationals, advised that physical separation from United States nationals in the same confinement facility, even under the same roof, was permissible providing the physical separation existed at all times. (29) In order to centralize personnel reporting, another regulation required the Division to submit reports on prisoner evacuations to the Adjutant General, EUCOM, instead of to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, as was the former practice. (30) Detailed instructions for executing death sentences by hanging or musketry were published in a circular on 11 August and a new way of disposing of the original negatives of condemned persons' photographs was included in a circular published on 6 December. (31) The final draft for a new circular, "European Command Confinement Facilities and Administration of Prisoners," was submitted by the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM. In concurring on 28 December, the Provost Marshal

Table 16—European Command Prisoner Population 31 December 1948

EUCOM Military Prison

Total	126
Prisoners awaiting final approval of sentences	95
Sentenced general prisoners	31
Included in the above total:	
White prisoners	112
Colored prisoners	14 (12½ %)
Condemned prisoners	2
Detained officers	2
Prisoners evacuated to the United States during period	430
Prisoners released from confinement by remission of sentences during period	7
Prisoners committed during period	370

Guardhouses and Stockades

Total	612
Garrison prisoners whose sentences did not include dishonorable discharge	570
Prisoners awaiting final approval of sentence involving dishonorable discharge	21
Sentenced general prisoners	1
U.S. civilian prisoners	12
Persecutee garrison prisoners	8

SOURCE: EUCOM FM Rpt of Opr 1 July - 30 Sep 48, p. 39;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 30.

Table 17—Garrison Prisoner Rate, 31 December 1948

Post	Number of prisoners* prisoners*	Number of first offenders	Number previously convicted	Percent of previous convictions being boarded under AR-615 (Sections 368 and 369)
Totals	570	154	416	56.5
ACRC	66	27	39	61.5
Augsburg	10	6	4	25.0
Berlin	37	1	36	25.0
BPE	55	11	44	54.5
Frankfurt	14	3	11	54.5
Garmisch	60	18	42	45.2
Heidelberg	--	--	--	--
Munich	37	2	35	88.6
Nürnberg	24	2	22	13.6
Stuttgart	91	31	60	91.7
USFA	11	2	9	66.7
Wetzlar	96	28	68	44.1
Wiesbaden	17	4	13	30.8
Würzburg	14	7	7	71.4
	38	12	26	69.2

* Only those prisoners confined from the geographical areas listed whose sentences did not include dishonorable discharge are shown. The troop strength used in computation was as of 30 November 1948.

Source: EUCOM DCOM's Monthly Rpt, 31 Dec 48, p. 22.

Division proffered drafts for an additional section, "Visits of Press Representatives," and an Appendix, "Confinement and Administration of Female Prisoners." Tables 16 and 17 give statistical data on the prisoner population of the Command.

c. War Criminal Prison No. 1

Statistics on prisoners in War Criminal Prison No. 1, Landsberg, as of 31 December 1948, disclosed a population of 756, comprising 752 war criminals and four nonwar criminals. Reviews were pending in only ninety-three war crimes cases; cases of the others had already been tried and reviewed. Ninety-one war criminals and two nonwar criminals were executed during the period, bringing total executions to 232 war criminals and 30 nonwar criminals. At the close of the period thirty-one war criminals were still in the prison under general stays of execution. The question of responsibility for hospitalization and guardship during hospitalization of war criminal prisoners requiring hospitalization away from War Criminal Prison No. 1, Landsberg, was referred to the War Criminal Prison Board for consideration at its next meeting, scheduled for early 1949.

25. Prisoner of War Section

a. Locating Transferred Prisoners

Efforts were continued to complete the records accounting for the disposition of U.S. captured prisoners of war transferred to the custody of other countries for labor purposes. The master roster of the Belgian Government covering such prisoners was checked, and all were accounted for. Information was needed from the Netherlands Government on some eight hundred

prisoners. The French authorities advised that all prisoners of war would be repatriated to Germany by 31 December 1948, excepting those choosing to remain in France and some four hundred under judicial investigation. The United Kingdom agreed to furnish a roster indicating disposition of approximately 175,000 such persons. At the close of the period, the Division was awaiting receipt of this information.

b. Processing Certificates of Credit

The number of prisoner-of-war "certificates of credit" processed during the period totaled 1,543,010. Of these, 1,299,638 were approved, and 243,372 disapproved. Those approved amounted to \$241,632,216.01, and those disapproved, to \$9,400,063.89.

c. Paying Prisoner-of-War Claims

By agreement of the military governments of the United States, British, and French Zones of Occupation responsibility for settling and paying the claims for labor, allowances, and unreturned property, due former prisoners of war residing in the three western zones was placed upon the eleven German Laender authorities, and 76,000,000 deutsche marks were disbursed to them for this purpose. Details for executing this accord were agreed upon at a conference in Stuttgart, on 20 October, by representatives of the three military governments and the various Laender in the western zones. In December the Department of the Army and the State Department placed responsibility for settling the labor claims of former U.S.-held prisoners of war residing in certain other European countries upon the military attaches assigned to the United States Embassies of the designated countries.

26. Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau (PWIB)

Accomplishments of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau included the following: The Comparison of Records Section compared 1,185,151 records of deactivated units with the permanent file; the Locator Section posted 398,331 items on individual permanent locator cards; the 201 File Section assembled 279,919 records into individual files; the Information Section answered 78,194 inquiries; the Military Payment Order Section recorded 42,773 payments on individual records; the War Crimes Section checked 35,203 names, furnishing inquiring agencies with information on 7,852 wanted war criminals, suspects, or witnesses; and the Certificate of Credit Section recorded 32,848 case-review decisions on individual records. With the inactivation of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects (CROWCASS) upon publication of final lists dated June 1948, agencies seeking information about such persons had to make direct contact with the Allied Governments concerned. The PWIB performed this function for the European Command and supplied information on request from other agencies.

Records and Safety Branch

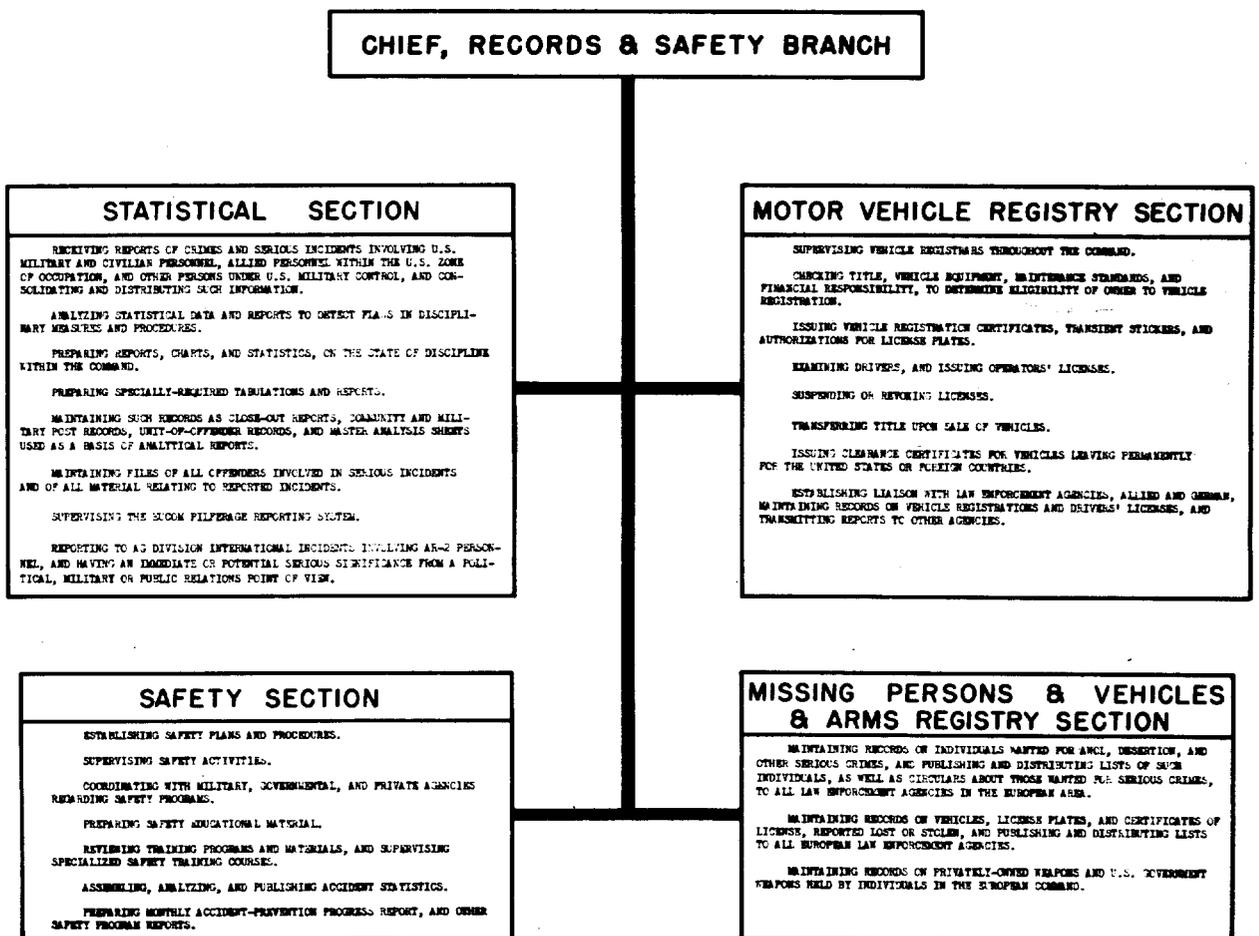
27. Branch Sections

As already noted, the Records and Safety Branch was created on 18 September 1948 to consist of four sections transferred from the Military Police Branch. The respective functions and responsibilities of the sections

CHART VII

PROVOST MARSHAL DIVISION

FUNCTIONS, RECORDS & SAFETY BRANCH



Source: EUCOM, PM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 49, 50, 57, 62-63, 66-67; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 48-49.

are shown in Chart 7.

28. Safety and Traffic Section

a. New Directives

Military post commanders were directed in December to prepare adequate safety programs, effective 1 January 1949, for all military and civilian personnel working with military government within the area of their posts. The commanders were held responsible for reporting accidental (36) injuries to such persons. In July a revised procedure outlined the channels through which heads of general and special staff divisions were to report (37) accidents. Various publications received by the Division from the Department of the Army dealt with safety programs, training courses, and accident (38) reporting. A revised accident-reporting form received Command approval and was awaiting approval from the Bureau of the Budget, Office of the President, (39) prior to publication. The Division was also engaged in preparing a directive intended to help standardize traffic signalling, a service the German authorities appeared unable to perform. The Division considered the possibility of revising a directive to hold drivers at least partially liable, regardless of legal aspects, if there was anything they reasonably could or (40) should have done to have prevented an accident in which they were involved.

b. Safety Literature

Various posters, calendars, charts, and check lists were published and distributed during the period, including 3,500 copies each of seven different safety posters received from the United States. EUCOM had

authorized a group of six German language posters; three were being prepared for use in the No-Accident Campaign scheduled for March, 1949. Monthly safety releases were prepared for the Public Information Division. A staff study on the feasibility of providing information on highway conditions and preferential routes, through POL stations, found that there was no central clearing house for such data, and the project was dropped.

c. Safety Instructions

Safety lectures were given by Division representatives at the EUCOM Intelligence School and the Transportation Training School, at classes for safety officers of the Frankfurt Military Post, and at a conference for provost marshals of the major commands. The outline of a 40-hour drivers' course was made available to the American Red Cross for their safety program, and a conference was planned on the establishment of safety seminars in major Bavarian cities for German motorists and transportation officers. Films exhibited included the following: "Mark the Spot," "Highway Mania," "It's Wanton Murder," and "Screwdrivers and Screwjays."

d. Safety Recommendations

The Division's safety recommendations included the employment of more full-time civilian safety officers, urging a higher rating for the position in order to attract qualified candidates; mechanical inspection of privately owned vehicles; award of commendation certificates to individuals and units for accident-free driving records; and intensive safety education and enforcement campaigns among the local population. The latter was an OMCUS

responsibility, since the Division's mission was confined to occupation personnel. The Personnel and Administration Division (P&A) rejected the recommendation to upgrade the position of Safety Officer, but had not taken final action upon the question of awarding commendation certificates. The semiannual inspection of privately owned vehicles was discontinued in August because the EUCOM Exchange Service (EES) did not have adequate inspection facilities. (41) In emphasizing the need for such inspections, the Division stressed the fact that in approximately 15 percent of all fatal accidents, defective equipment and substandard maintenance were contributing factors. Lights, brakes, and tires were the defective elements in 50 percent of these cases. Two plans for assuring that privately owned vehicles met required standards for safe operation were submitted to EUCOM for consideration by post commanders at their meeting on 28 January 1949.

e. Statistics

EUCOM frequency accident rates compared favorably with those of the United States, except that its military injuries were slightly higher. Severity as measured by deaths and relative vehicle miles operated, or man days or man hours worked, was much higher than in military operations in the United States. This was explained, in part, by the careless traffic habits of the local population, the war-damaged roads and hazardous conditions of work, the fact that field operations were normally more hazardous than stabilized operations in the United States, and the unsafe characteristics of the jeep, operated so extensively in the Command. EUCOM injury rates for the period were as follows: (42)

Military injury rate	^a	8.62
Civilian occupation injury rate	^b	3.48
Motor vehicle accident rate	^c	1.99

- a Disabling injuries per 100,000 man days exposed
- b Disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man hours exposed
- c Accidents per 100,000 miles driven

29. Motor Vehicle Registry Section

a. New Regulations

A new regulation permitted the purchase of private motor vehicles from Germans and Austrians, and their subsequent registration by eligible purchasers, if obtained through the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA). This agency also assumed the responsibility formerly belonging to the Provost Marshal Division, for the procurement and registration of license plates for JEIA-controlled taxicabs serving occupation forces. ⁽⁴³⁾ Another policy change did away with the 6-month waiting period previously required before selling a motor vehicle imported into or acquired within the Command. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ Another directive authorized post commanders to administratively suspend, for a period not exceeding thirty days, the driving privileges of motorists violating traffic regulations. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ In December the issuing of EUCCOM registration cards, licenses, or transit stickers, for motor vehicles of business men, compassionate visitors, and tourists entering the U.S. Zone of Germany, with the exception of representatives of firms directly serving personnel or activities of the U.S. occupation forces, was prohibited. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Insurance companies were notified in October that they could sell wrecked cars to Germans for deutsche marks, and use the marks in payment of settlements with German claimants.

b. Operations

International motoring regulations were compiled by the Division for

publication in the FM Information Bulletin, and for release to the press. Also, a list of insurance policies understood to have lapsed was supplied to insurance companies for checking against their records. A new ruling by the Division required companies to make daily reports on policy renewals. On receipt of information from EUCOM Headquarters that motorists were not clearing with Belgium customs and returning the "Acquit de Transit" upon leaving that country, names of motorists in question were sent to the appropriate registrars for checking. To check on compliance of EUCOM Personnel with directives pertaining to the purchase and sale of automobiles, the Division compiled a list of persons owning three or more cars. Investigation disclosed that two individuals had violated existing directives.

c. Statistics

During this period, 8,190 vehicles were registered, 10,605 were transferred, and 3,837 were shipped to the United States; 10,531 driving licenses were issued; and 13 opinions were rendered by the Judge Advocate Division with regard to title.

30. Missing Persons and Vehicles and Arms Registry Section

a. Abandoned or Lost Private Property

During the period the Division assumed responsibility for the custody and disposition of abandoned or lost private property. Soon after taking over this assignment, the Division prepared a directive covering the policies and procedures to be followed in handling work of this nature. Authority was delegated to provost marshals in major commands to deal with such matters within their respective areas.

(47)

b. Vehicle Thefts and Recoveries

All pertinent data of the many directives issued over a 2-year period, dealing with procedures for reporting thefts and recoveries of military and privately owned vehicles, were consolidated into a new circular (48) published on 7 October. The need of a central point for the prompt broadcast of stolen vehicle information throughout the Command was discussed at the 15 July Provost Marshals Conference in Stuttgart. It was conceded that technical difficulties prevented such a plan, and that the German police teletype was the best method then available. However, since German police were not empowered to detain United States military or Allied personnel, its use was impractical. The establishment of a U.S. Army network of radio, telephone, and teletype facilities for the reporting of stolen vehicles, escaped prisoners, etc., had to a certain degree circumvented this lack of a central broadcasting system.

c. Master Absentee and Missing-Vehicle Lists

Master lists of EUCOM absentees and missing government vehicles, as on record in this Section on 1 August 1948, were printed and distributed to all law enforcement agencies in the European area, and to unit commanders down to and including company level, with a request for a check of their personnel and vehicle records against these lists.

d. Apprehended Absentees

A procedure for disposition of absentees apprehended in Italy or the Mediterranean Zone, published on 12 July, provided that they were to be

delivered to the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, for return to their respective organizations. If the unit had been inactivated, the Commanding General of the Stuttgart Military Post was to take custody within forty-eight hours after notice, and thereafter responsibility for final action was to rest with him. A procedure for reporting apprehended British Army personnel was also published during the period. (49)

e. Control of Firearms

Under the provisions of EUCOM Circular 20, 1948, and EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 15, 16 April 1948, all privately owned firearms in the European Command, other than in Austria, were required to be registered prior to 1 June 1948. On 16 July 1948, Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, directed that registrations of questionable legality be investigated. Since the Provost Marshal Division considered that this requirement would work counter to the purpose of the original directives, which had aimed to bring all privately owned weapons into the open as an aid to law enforcement, P&A advised that primary emphasis should be placed upon obtaining the registration of all weapons rather than upon investigating the legality of their ownership. In a letter of 8 September to provost marshals of all the major commands the Provost Marshal asked that they screen all registrations and investigate those of doubtful legality. The letter listed by military post the number of weapons, purchased from Ordnance, which were still unregistered. A listing by name, rank, serial number, organization of owner, and description of weapon was to be forwarded later. (50) By the end of September, 21,875

weapons had been registered. An additional 16,290 were registered during the fourth quarter.

f. Statistics

Totals reported for this period were as follows:

AWOL's	1,520
AWOL's returned to military control	1,323
Military vehicles lost or stolen	182
Military vehicles recovered	306
Privately owned vehicles lost or stolen	535
Privately owned vehicles recovered	396
License plates lost	420
License plates recovered	0
Certificates of license lost or stolen	1,106
Certificates of license recovered	0

31. Statistical Section

a. Pilferage Reports

The responsibility for supervising the EUCOM pilferage reporting system and the preparation of supply pilferage charts for the Deputy Commander in Chief's monthly reports was transferred in August from the Logistics Division to the Provost Marshal Division. Shortly afterward, it became apparent that the current pilferage-reporting system was inadequate. A new procedure was prescribed in November, to provide a more accurate picture of the EUCOM pilferage situation.

(51)

b. Reporting International Incidents

In August, the Division was directed to furnish to the Adjutant General Division, for forwarding to Washington, information on all international incidents involving personnel subject to Article of War 2 and having immediate or potential serious significance from a political, military, or

Table 18-Serious Incident Reports, 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of reports received ^a</u>	<u>Percentage of total cases reported</u>
Totals	<u>3,360</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Crimes against persons	607	17.9
Crimes against property	1,468	43.7
Other serious incidents ^b	75	2.3
Vehicle accidents ^c	1,210	36.1

a Cases originally reported as serious incidents might upon investigation turn out to be minor offenses; accordingly this table which includes all cases, contains allegations and accusations in addition to actual crimes.

b Includes escapes, accidental falls, and all other incidents not classified as crimes against persons, crimes against property, or vehicle accidents.

c Does not include vehicle accidents resulting from hit-and-run driving, which are reported as crimes, or some few vehicle accidents occurring in conjunction with other crimes.

Source: EUCCOM FM Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Appendix "E", p. 61 ff;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Appendix "E", p. 47 ff.

public relations point of view.

c. Serious Incidents

Monthly summaries of serious incidents, prepared by the PM Division since April 1946, were discontinued with the summary issued for the month of August. In lieu thereof, major commanders were to be sent extracts on the subject from the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief. The serious incident rate per 1,000 troops, covering alleged crimes against persons and property, reached an all-time low of 0.71 for the month of November. The Negro rate of 0.51 per 1,000 Negro troops for November was also the lowest Negro rate on record, although in December the Negro rate rose to 1.86 as compared to an all-time low rate of 0.66 for white troops, established in that month. The rate for the entire period, including white and Negro troops, was 0.86. The totals of the serious incidents reports for the period were as follows: of the 607 alleged crimes against persons, 159 were aggravated assault, 153 assault with weapon, 92 hit-and-run driving, 62 rape, 31 armed robbery, 27 robberies, 26 suicide attempts, 18 suicides, 24 shootings, and 15 murders; of the 1,468 crimes against property, 671 were larceny, 469 theft of U.S. property, 232 burglary, 28 housebreaking, 20 unauthorized possession of weapons, and the remaining 48 comprised embezzlement, smuggling, wilful property damage, forgery, counterfeiting, and black marketing; of the 75 other serious incidents, 45 were accidental shootings, 10 shootings in the performance of duty, 8 deaths (causes unknown), 7 accidental falls, 2 drownings, and 1 each poisoning, drug smuggling, and escape of general prisoner; of the 1,210 vehicle accidents, 218 were fatal, 584 involved serious injuries, and in 408 damages of over \$100 were sustained. Other statistical data appear in Table 18.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM PM Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 28 Apr 48, sub: Personal Use of Army Vehicles. AG 451 - GSP - AGO.
3. Ibid, p. 3; EUCOM Hq Orgn Chart, Appendix A.
4. T/D No. 303 - 1422 - E, 5 Dec 48.
5. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 30 Nov 48, sub: Inactivation of Certain Units; AG 322 GOT - AGO.
6. 27th CID Lab Monthly Rpts, Jul - Aug 48.
7. EUCOM Wkly Dir 49, sec XVII, 10 Dec 48; sub: Operation of the Criminal Investigation Division, p. 14.
8. PL 271, 80th Cong., Alien Spouse Act of 1948.
9. Cable SX - 3727, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 2 Nov 48, sub: Immigration to the United States.
10. EUCOM Wkly Dir 29, sec XII, 23 July 48, sub: Standards for Personnel in Military Police Units.
11. EUCOM Wkly Dir 28, sec XIII, 16 Jul 48, sub: Investigators' Course Military Police Department, European Command Intelligence School.
12. Cable W - 89914, DA to EUCOM, 28 Sep 48; ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 20 Oct 48, sub: Activation, Inactivation, Reorganization and Re-designation of Certain Units in the European Command, AG 322 GOT - AGO; NMP GO, No. 33, 31 Oct 48, sub: Inactivation of the 7932d Military Police Platoon.
13. Interv with Mrs. M. J. Patten, PM Div Historian, 27 Oct 49.
14. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 13 Dec 48, sub: Establishment of the Post Highway Patrol, AG 010 - PMG - AGO.
15. Interv with Maj. H. S. McCutcheon, PM Div, Chf Plans and Oprs Br, 27 Oct 49.

16. Frankfurt Mil Post (FMP) GO No. 11, 9 Jul 48, sub: Redesignation of the 7747th Military Police Railway Security Detachment, as amended by FMP GO No. 12, 14 Jul 48, retroactively effective to 10 Jul 48.
17. FMP GO No. 18, 31 Aug 48, sub: Redesignation and Reorganization of the 7747th Military Police Service Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.
18. Cable SX - 2511, EUCOM Dir OPOT, sgd Huebner to CG FMP, 26 August 48.
19. 7747th MP RR Scty Gp GO No. 2, 8 Sep 48, sub: Designation and Location of Sub-Units.
20. 7747th MP RR Scty Gp GO No. 3, 11 Oct 48, sub: Designation and Location of Sub-Units.
21. 7747th MP RR Scty Gp SO No. 50, 17 Nov 48.
22. 7747th MP RR Scty Gp GO No. 9, 4 Dec 48, sub: Assumption of Command.
23. Cable SX - 2511, EUCOM Dir OPOT to CG FMP, 26 Aug 48.
24. Interv with Mrs. M. J. Patter, PM Div Historian, 28 Oct 49.
25. Cable SC - 10009, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CMGUS, 9 Jul 48.
26. EUCOM Cir 169, sec II, 20 Dec 48, sub: Special Training Directive for Military Garrison Prisoners.
27. Cable SC - 1245, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 2 Aug 48.
28. Cable FMP - 2958, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 2 Aug 48.
29. Cable SC - 17198, EUCOM to PMG, 23 Sep 48; A&AF Bul 22, 29 Jun 48, sub: Public Law 79, 80th Cong, Art 16, as amended; cable WCL - 28925, PMG to EUCOM, 28 Sep 48.
30. DA Cir 214, 15 Jul 48, sub: General Court-Martial.
31. EUCOM Cir 63, 11 Aug 48, sec IV, sub: Execution by Musketry, and sec V sub: Execution by Hanging; EUCOM Cir 162, sec II, 6 Dec 48, sub: Procedure for Executions.
32. Interv with Mrs. M. J. Patten, PM Div Historian, 28 Oct 49.

33. Ltr, MG to EUCOM CinC, 30 Sep 48, sub: Prisoner of War Payment Program.
34. Ltr, MG to PWIB, 22 Nov 48, sub: Criteria for the Review of Certificates of Credit.
35. Cable SX - 81067, DA and State Dept to Mil Attaches, 11 Dec 48.
36. Cable FMP - 7450, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 23 Dec 48.
37. EUCOM SOP 72-C2, 31 Jul 48, sub: European Command Safety Program.
38. DA Cir 326, Oct 48, sec I, sub: Army Safety Program, and sec II, sub: Army Safety Program Accident Reporting Procedure; ltr, DA TAG to EUCOM, CinC, 11 Oct 48, sub: Motor Vehicle Traffic Regulation Course; ltr DA TAG to EUCOM CinC, 13 Dec 48, sub: Army Safety Program, Courses in Safety Engineering and Motor Traffic Safety; AR 385 - 10, Nov 48, sub: Army Safety Program; SR 385 - 10 - 20, Nov 48, sub: Army Safety Program, Administration; SR 385 - 10 - 60, Nov 48, sub: Army Safety Program, Procurement of Safety Publications and Promotional Material.
39. Cable SCL - 26729, AG to EUCOM, 3 Dec 48.
40. USFET SOP 65 - C6, sec VII, 15 Nov 47, sub: Operation of U.S. Army Motor Vehicles.
41. EUCOM Wkly Dir 33, sec XIII, 20 Aug 48, sub: Recission Resc'g ltr, USFET, 8 Oct 46, sub: Semiannual Inspection of Privately Owned Vehicles.
42. EUCOM Safety Program Progress Rpt, Aug 48, Exhibits F and G.
43. Cables SC - 14132, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 19 Aug 48; SC - 14623, EUCOM sgd Huebner to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 24 Aug 48.
44. Cable SC - 12060, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 28 Jul 48.
45. EUCOM Cir 162, sec I, 6 Dec 48, sub: Vehicle and Traffic Code.
46. Cable SC - 2937, EUCOM to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 18 Dec 48.
47. EUCOM Wkly Dir 29, sec XI, 23 Jul 48, sub: Disposition of Abandoned or Lost Private Property; ltr, PM to all PMs under EUCOM Hq, 30 Aug 48, sub: Procedure for Disposition of Abandoned or Lost Private Property.

48. EUCOM Cir 123, 7 Oct 48, sub: Safeguarding of Motor Vehicles, as corrected by EUCOM Cir 155, sec II, 19 Nov 48, same sub.

49. EUCOM Cir 50, sec IV (c), 12 Jul 48, sub: Absence Without Leave; EUCOM Cir 170, sec II, 21 Dec 48, sub: Procedure for Reporting Apprehension of British Army Personnel.

50. Ltr, PM EUCOM, to Pms of Maj Comds, 8 Sep 48, sub: Control of Firearms.

51. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 10 Aug 48, sub: Monthly Pilferage Report; ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 12 Nov 48, sub: Reporting of Thefts of U.S. Government and Personal Property.

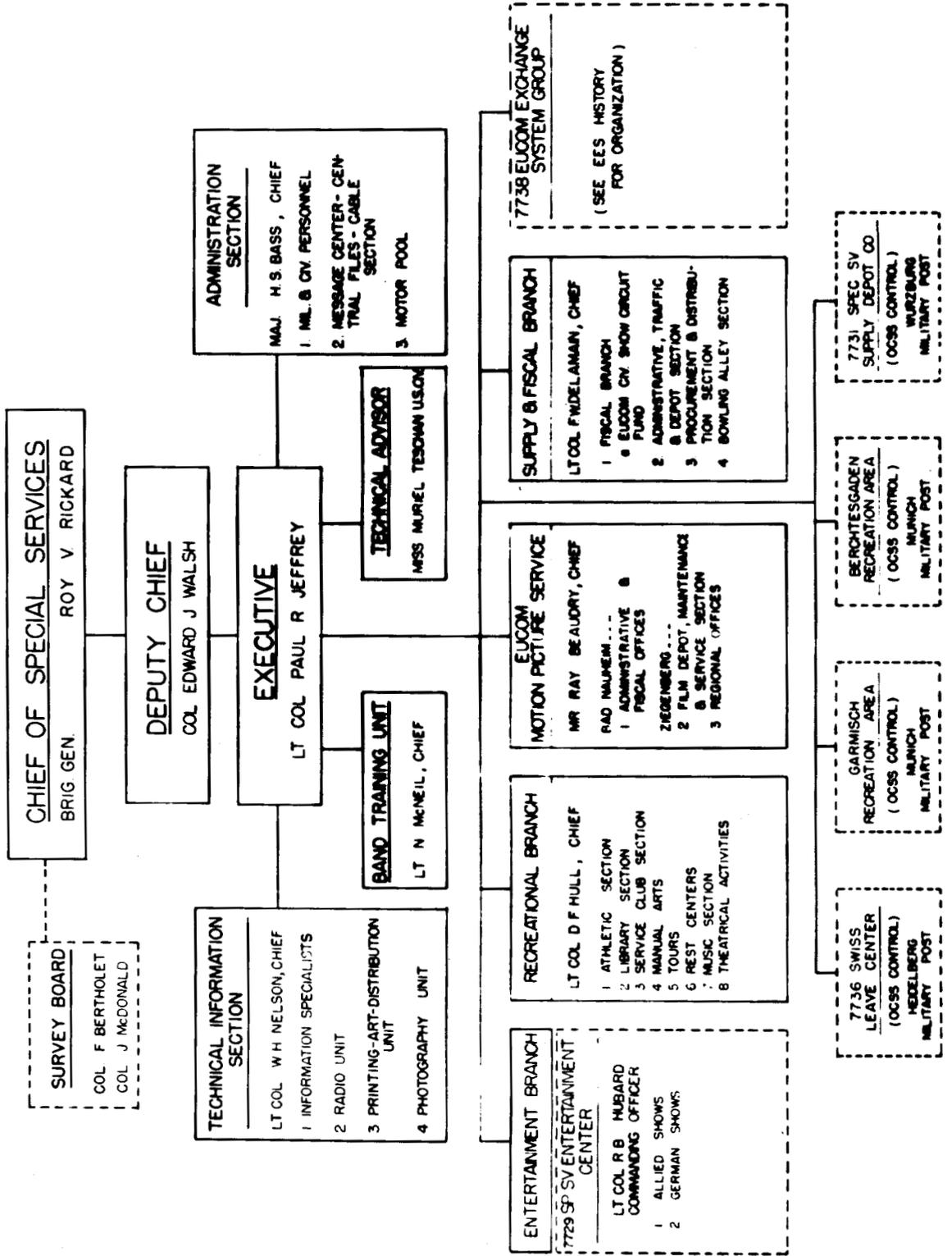
52. Memo, CofSA for Maj Comds, sub: Report of International Incidents.

CHAPTER XXI

Special Services Division

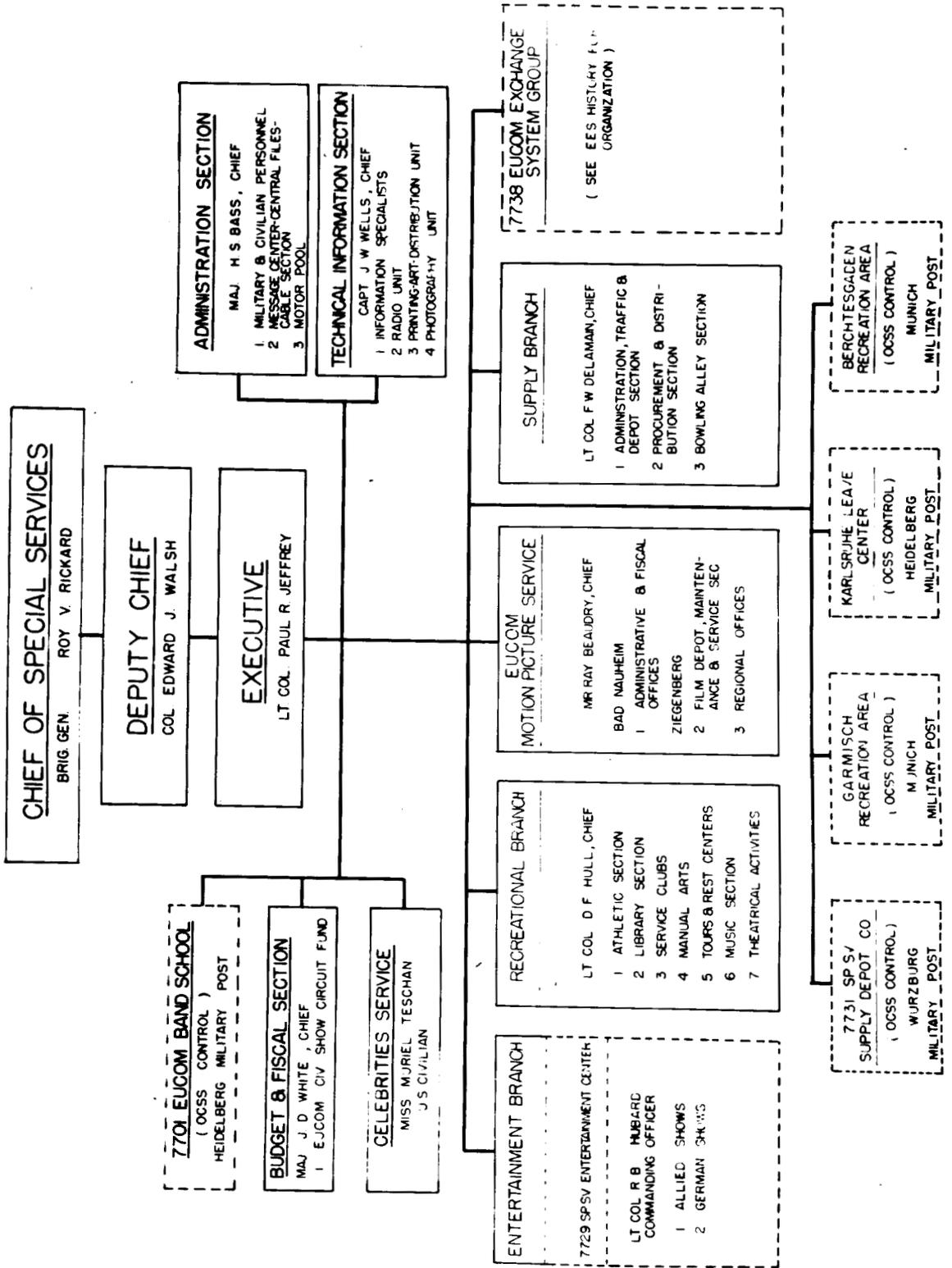
EUCOM SPECIAL SERVICES ----- ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

BEGINNING THIRD QUARTER - JULY 1, 1948



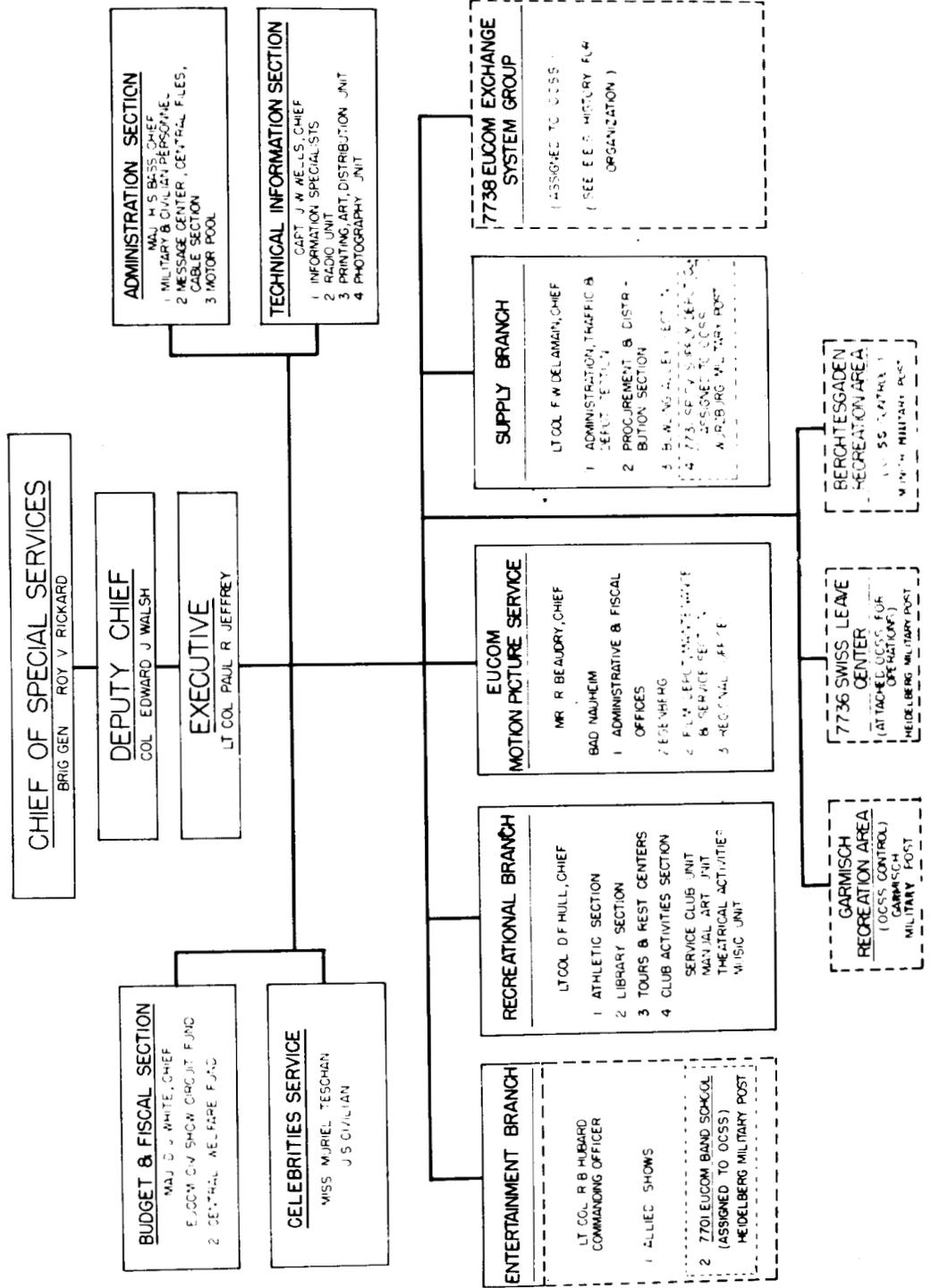
EUCOM SPECIAL SERVICES-----ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ENDING THIRD QUARTER-SEPTEMBER 30, 1948



EUCOM SPECIAL SERVICES-----ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ENDING FOURTH QUARTER--DECEMBER 31, 1948



CHAPTER XXI

Special Services Division

Organization and Administration

1. Mission and Organization

During the last half of 1948, the Special Services Division continued to be responsible for the establishment of recreational and entertainment facilities for occupation personnel, and the supervision and control of the European Exchange System. The Division, however, was partially reorganized. On 31 December 1948, the Special Services Division consisted of six branches, four assigned units, and three units attached for operations. Organization of the Division on 1 July, 30 September, and 31 December 1948 is shown in Charts 8, 9, and 10.

a. Executive, Supply and Fiscal

A new Budget and Fiscal Section was created within the Executive Branch, replacing the fiscal section of the Supply and Fiscal Branch which

was redesignated the Supply Branch and given technical supervision of the 7731st Special Services Depot Company. The Office of the Technical Advisor, Executive Branch, became the Celebrities Service. (1) The Executive Office was also relieved of responsibility for the Band Section which was (2) redesignated the Music Section and transferred to the Recreational Branch.

b. Recreation Branch

Various sections of this branch were consolidated, reducing the number of sections from seven to four. On 1 October the Service Club, Manual Arts, Theatrical, and Music Sections were grouped under the Club Activities Section. The Rest Centers Section was combined with the Tours Section. At the end of 1948 this Branch consisted of an Athletic Section, a Tours and Rest Centers Section, a Library Section, and a Club Activities Section. The 7736th Swiss Leave Center, attached to Special Services for (3) operations in November, was redesignated the Karlsruhe Leave Center and assigned the additional duties of distributing publicity and booking reservations for all tours.

c. Redesignation of 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center

On 5 November 1948, the personnel administration of the Special Services Division was reorganized, and all military personnel except the Chief, Deputy Chief, Executive, and Inspector were transferred to the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center (7729th SSEC) at Bad Nauheim. The entertainment functions of the branch were placed under a separate Entertainments Branch, and the Center was redesignated the 7729th Headquarters (4) and Headquarters Company Special Services Group, and assigned the mission of performing the administrative functions of the Special Services Division.

d. Entertainment Branch

The Entertainment Branch, reconstituted from the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center consisted of an Allied Show Section and the 7701st EUCOM Band Training School. The German Show Section previously operating under the 7729th SSEC had been discontinued on 1 November 1948.

2. Personnel

Names of key officials are shown on the attached organization charts. Numerous personnel changes resulted from reorganizations in the Division. Fifty-five persons were reassigned within the Division, two officers and twelve enlisted men were newly assigned, twelve persons transferred, and twenty-eight were redeployed to the United States. The actual and authorized strengths of the Office of the Chief of Special Services and the 7729th Special Services Group for September and December are compared below:

	<u>30 Sep 48</u>		<u>7729 Sp Sv Entertain- ment Center</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>
Officers	19	21	3	3	22	24
Warrant officers	1	1	0	0	1	1
Enlisted men . . .	38	48	12	10	50	58
US Civ, approp . .	32)	61	0	0	32)	61
Allied, approp . .	1)		0	0	1)	
Hostess, approp	3	3	0	0	3	3
Librarian, approp	3	3	0	0	3	3
German, approp . .	48	58	35	39	83	97
US Civ, nonapprop	38		0		38	
Allied, nonapprop	13		0		13	
German, nonapprop	4		0		4	

<u>31 Dec 48</u>	<u>OCSS</u>		<u>7729 Sp. Sv Group</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth</u>
Officers	4	4	18	18	22	22
Warrant Officers	0	0	1	2	1	2
Enlisted Men . .	0	0	37	43	37	43
US Civ, Approp .	22	58	0	0	22	58
Allied, Approp .	1		0	0	1	
Hostess, Approp	1	3	0	0	1	3
Librarian, Approp	3	3	0	0	3	3
German, Approp .	52	53	13	32	65	85
US Civ, Non- approp	41		0		41	
Allied, Non- approp	13		0		13	
German, Non- approp	4		0		4	

On 15 July the authorized strength of German employees was increased by five, making a total of fifty-eight. In accordance with orders from the OPOT Division, the authorized strength of the Special Services Division was reduced, as of 1 October, to eighteen officers, one warrant officer, thirty-four enlisted men, and fifty-eight U.S. and Allied civilians. In December a new Table of Distribution for Special Services Division based on the combined T/Ds of the Office of the Chief of Special Services and 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center was published.

(5)

Executive Branch

3. Budget and Fiscal Section

a. Reduction in German Funds

A decision by EUCOM to cut the Special Services German budget from approximately 7,000,000 to 3,000,000 DM for the first nine months of FY 1949 necessitated a review by posts and major commands to effect reductions in their estimated expenditures. A request for an increase in German funds submitted by the Budget and Fiscal Section on 8 July was rejected by General Magruder, Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, who agreed, however, to reconsider the request if Special Services could show how funds over the estimated ceiling would be expended and what activities would have to be eliminated if the increase were denied. During the fourth quarter an additional 566,041 DM was approved by EUCOM Headquarters, over and above the regular appropriated funds of 2,663,291 DM, and the sum was distributed to Special Services by the EUCOM Budget Division. (6)

b. Appropriated Funds

Appropriated funds received by the Special Services Division for payment of personnel during the quarter July-September 1948 amounted to \$66,825, of which \$30,951 were expended. The Central Welfare Fund allotted the Division \$776,467.90 for the first quarter of FY 1949, of which \$313,544.42 were expended. Appropriated funds received for the fourth quarter totaled \$54,495.71 of which \$54,241.70 were expended, exclusive of \$166 spent on athletic and recreational equipment for which allotments were

made on a yearly rather than a quarterly basis. Nonappropriated funds (7)
for the quarter totaled \$608,629.17 of which \$437,293.85 were expended.

c. Issuance of Supplies on Reimbursable Basis

In the third quarter a policy was implemented whereby manual (8)
arts, bowling alley, and pool supplies were placed on a reimbursable basis.
The Board of Directors, EUCOM Special Services Welfare Fund, agreed in
December to suspend credit to posts purchasing such reimbursable supplies
when they failed to pay their bills within thirty days from date of invoice.

4. Celebrities Service Section

a. Special Problems

During the last half of 1948 this section was concerned with
spacing the appearances of celebrities on tour in the zone and obtaining
expert musicians to assist performers. It was determined that no celebrity
who could not be available for at least five performances would be invited
into the zone.

b. Celebrity Appearances

A number of celebrities, including Martha Raye, Edgar Bergen,
Jack Benny, Phil Harris, Mary Livingstone, Alice Faye, Wallace Beery, and
Ed Gardner, performed before audiences of approximately 110,000 EUCOM
personnel during the second half of 1948, appearing at ninety-two cities
and posts. A tour of American stars from the United States was arranged in
cooperation with the P&A Division and USAFE, to entertain Operation VITLES
personnel with a "Christmas Caravan." The section also obtained the con-
currence of the P&A Division for an AFN-Sponsored visit by Maurice Chevalier

and other entertainers in January, to broadcast a program opening the 1949 March of Dimes Campaign.

5. Technical Information Section

a. Special Services Publicity

Beginning 1 August, selected releases prepared by the section were airmailed to ten major news agencies in the United States. Photos of Special Services installations and activities were collected for use in news releases, special articles, and Special Services Division historical records.

b. Operations

A total of 1,198 press releases were written or edited for Special Services and EES (which was under the supervision of Special Services), and special material was furnished to the Stars and Stripes and TI&E Bulletin. Twenty-six issues of Spotlight, the technical bulletin for Special Services in the European area, with an average weekly circulation of 6,000, were published and distributed. The Photographic and Administration Unit produced 683 photographs of Special Services Activities, in addition to numerous other negatives and prints, and administration personnel made preliminary plans for a projected move of Special Services Headquarters to Nürnberg.

c. Radio Unit

New Programs presented and sponsored by the Radio Unit were "Variety Jive," "Bandstand," "Your Hollywood Reporter," "Lum 'n' Abner," "The Lone Ranger," "Fairy Story Lady," presented jointly with AFN, and

"V-Disc Parade," with announcer John Vrotsos plugging EUCOM Special Services. Programs previously sponsored by the Technical Information Section remained unchanged.

Entertainment Branch

6. German Show Section

In August the German Show Section moved from Frankfurt to Bad Nauheim where the 7729th Special Services Entertainment Center (SSEC) was located. Effective 1 November the German Show Section was disbanded and thereafter German entertainment was procured at post level. During this period there were fifty-three German shows, with an average of ten entertainers each, playing the major cities of the zone, and eleven individual acts on circuit. The average price of German shows was \$86.19 per performance. German bands under contract numbered 173 in the third quarter of 1948 and 57 in the fourth.

7. 7701st EUCOM Band Training School

On 1 July 1948 the 7701st EUCOM Band Training School at Mannheim, supervised by Special Services Division, was attached to the Heidelberg Military Post and given charge of all bands in the European Command. Operational control of the 7701st EUCOM Band Training School was assumed by the Entertainment Branch in October. On 13 December the school was moved from Kafertal to Dachau. The Band School curriculum during the fourth and fifth

terms, 4 July - 1 October and 4 October - 11 December, included instruction on musical instruments, musical theory, training in drill formation, and participation in parades and ceremonies. Two advance courses were instituted during the last quarter to overcome a shortage of skilled musicians in EUCOM bands and to provide advanced schooling under the career guidance plan.

8. Allied Shows

Major problems encountered during the period were the steady decrease in Post and Club Welfare Funds available for troop entertainment and the decline of attendance at EUCOM clubs. There were thirty-one Allied Shows from France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Great Britain touring the zone in the third quarter, and seventeen in the fourth. Performances for the entire period totaled 1,676 before audiences of approximately 500,310, at an average cost of \$102 per show. In addition, twenty-two Allied bands during the third quarter, and sixteen during the fourth, entertained approximately 722,460 persons.

Recreational Branch

9. Athletic Section

During the third quarter a EUCOM Officials' Association was organized for the purpose of developing a corps of competent sports officials. EUCOM Athletic Council meetings were held in July and November to organize the

fall and winter recreational athletic programs. The athletic program for the final six months of 1948 consisted of the following sports: track and field, golf, swimming, tennis, softball, baseball, football (Class "A" and "B" Leagues and touch football), basketball, bowling, boxing, fencing, (9) skiing, table tennis, and ice hockey.

a. EUCOM Track and Field Championships

During the fall quarter play-offs leading to championship games were held at nineteen separate track and field meets with an estimated 6,000 persons competing before approximately 25,000 spectators. On 17 July the 1948 Track and Field Championships were held at Murnberg. On 10 August, twelve track stars from the London Olympic Games presented a handicap exhibition match in Frankfurt with outstanding EUCOM track champions.

b. Boxing

On 22 July the eighteen EUCOM victors of the All Army-Air Force Championship boxing bouts held in Chicago in June returned to the European Command with the All Army-Air Force Team Title and Trophy, which was placed on permanent display at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg. The EUCOM GI Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament was held 1 - 4 December at Würzburg, with elimination (10) bouts for eight weight classes. The 1949 EUCOM Boxing program began on 1 December, with each military post and command organizing team competition at the lowest practicable level, the winners to progress through the military post and command championships to the Regional EUCOM Championships scheduled (11) for 23-26 March 1949. A boxing officials' "clinic" was held 16-18 November to instruct officials on boxing rules.

c. Golf

From 28 to 31 July the EUCOM Invitational Golf Tournament was held in Frankfurt. The tournament consisted of amateur and professional individual medal play, and amateur and professional team play.

d. Football

On 6 August plans were made for the 1948 football season. Twenty-four Class "A" and 17 Class "B" teams were organized in seven conferences of six teams each. The football season was scheduled from eighteen September to 30 October. (12) The Athletic Section also inaugurated a new Command-wide program of touch football. Seven-man touch football teams were organized on company level for the benefit of small units having too few players to compete with eleven-man teams. (13) During August a football "clinic" was held in Frankfurt for the purpose of developing a corps of officials qualified to interpret rules and call plays for football competitions in the European Command.

e. Swimming and Diving

Seven teams were entered in the Swimming and Diving Tournament held in Nurnberg, 21-22 August. Approximately 600 persons participated in the program and 1,200 attended as spectators. On 10 - 14 August, nineteen stars from the U.S. Olympic Team presented swimming exhibitions at ten posts. The American Red Cross conducted a "Lieutenant Lee Aquatic Exhibition Tour" of the same posts, with a squad consisting of Lt. Samuel Lee, Olympic star, Raul Papich of the ARC, and five EUCOM swimming and diving champions.

f. Tennis Tournament

The EUCOM Invitational Tennis Tournament held at Garmisch, 26-29 August, drew 51 singles entries, 24 doubles teams, and approximately 5,000 spectators.

g. Softball

The EUCOM Softball Tournament regional play-offs were held 1 - 5 September. Winners from the Northern Division at Bremerhaven and the Southern Division at Vienna advanced to finals played at Fürstenfeldbruck (14) 9 - 11 September. During the season 600 teams were organized to participate in post, regional, and final championships.

h. Baseball

The Baseball Tournament was played during September. Play was established on battalion level with two divisions in each of two leagues, the GI American League, consisting of the Northern and Western Divisions, (15) and the GI National League, consisting of the Southern and Eastern Divisions. A five-game series was played between the two league champions to determine the EUCOM championship.

i. Basketball

The EUCOM Battalion and Company Level Basketball Championship programs began on 1 December 1948, and were to end on 13 March 1949, in (16) accordance with a EUCOM directive of 1 December. The programs consisted of Northern Regional Championships, Southern Regional Championships, and EUCOM Final Championships, under the technical supervision of the Chief of Special Services. A basketball "clinic" was held in Würzburg 16 - 18 November, attended by fifty-five students.

j. Ski Safety School

A 60-hour course in the skills and techniques of ski accident prevention and first aid was conducted by the Safety Director of the American Red Cross and the American Red Cross and the Recreation Director of the Garmisch Recreation Center. Each military post and major command was authorized to send a specified number of representatives.

k. WAC Athletics

On 16 - 19 July the WAC Softball Tournament was held in Frankfurt with only four teams participating. No entries were made for golf and tennis competitions, probably because of the deactivation of units and the transitional stage of WAC organizations. Ways of promoting the WAC Athletic program were discussed at a WAC Athletic Conference attended by fourteen WAC unit athletic officers. Capt. Arlene Scheidenhelm was designated WAC Athletic Director.

10. Tours and Rest Centers

During the months of July, August, and September, ten special and sixteen regular tours were operated for EUCOM personnel. Changes were made in prices and itineraries of tours to Italy, France, Switzerland, England, and the Scandinavian countries. During the following three months the United Kingdom tour was suspended and tours to Strassburg and Luxemburg were discontinued. The Scandinavian tour was temporarily discontinued in October, to be resumed in the spring. Five-day tours to Paris and Amsterdam were initiated by the American Express Company in November and December respectively. The Swiss National Tourist Office was licensed to open offices in the

U.S. Zone, and was expected to assume the responsibilities of the Committee for U.S. Army Leave Action, located in Berne.

a. Tour Participation

A total of 5,515 persons participated in tours sponsored by the Special Services Division from July through December. Figures on participation in individual tours are shown below:

Tour Participation from 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3,171
Denmark	49
Holland	6
France.	338
Italy	529
London & Olympics	924
Luxemburg	84
Riviera	178
Scandinavia	76
Strassburg.	9
Switzerland	978

Tour Participation from 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1,651
Holland	1
Italy	494
France.	309
London.	2
Luxemburg	41
Scandinavia	3
Switzerland	801

b. Army Rest Centers

Quotas for Army Rest Centers were established on a percentage basis of officers, civilians, and enlisted men in the Command and on each post. From 11 to 24 July, the 1st Division, on maneuvers at Grafenwohr, took over the Garmisch Rest Center, and accommodations were not available to other personnel during this period. Total attendance at the Army Rest Centers for the months of July and August was 58,363. Recreation centers reported an attendance of 77,967 from October through December.

c. Field Trips

The Chief of the Tours Section made a field trip to Italy during the last quarter to inspect the operation of the Mediterranean Cruise, which was being handled by the Pier Busseti Travel Agency. On his return he inspected facilities at Genoa, San Remo, Monte Carlo, and Nice, preparatory to arranging an Italian-French Riviera tour which began on 19 November 1948.

11. Library Section

As of 31 December the Special Services library organization consisted of 22 permanent libraries, 170 field libraries, 2 bookmobiles, 145 deposit collections, and 19 library supply depots - a total of 358 installations in fifteen military posts and commands.

a. Personnel

There were seventy-four librarians serving the Command on 31 December. Library support of Operation VITTLES and MATS necessitated a temporary reallocation of supplies and personnel. An Army librarian was attached to MATS on 18 October, and budget and supply plans were revised to

allow for the assignment of additional personnel to serve Air Force units in England and the British Zone. Due to the German mark conversion, funds to pay German personnel employed by Special Services were reduced approximately 47 percent. The P&A Division, however, interpreted the EUCOM (18) circular on nonappropriated funds as authorizing the expenditure of unit funds to employ German personnel in libraries, thus avoiding a serious reduction in personnel.

b. Library Budget

During the third quarter nonappropriated funds for an estimated salary expenditure of \$57,231.82 for fifty-six librarians for the second quarter of FY 1949 were approved by the Central Welfare Board. Appropriated funds totaling \$68,620 were received for the payment of librarians' salaries, making possible an increase in the number of librarians on appropriated funds from six to sixteen.

c. Library Support of Air Forces

A particular effort was made to provide book collections for personnel of Operation VITTLES and the new B - 29 air bases in Britain. Twenty-one popular magazines were procured for the 525th Air Transport Wing in Wiesbaden. Funds were procured for additional subscriptions to Stars and Stripes, Herald Tribune, and Air Force Times. Over 5,000 pocket-size books and surplus periodicals were supplied to air lift personnel in the third quarter, and in the fourth quarter \$1,575 were set aside for subscriptions to 208 magazines and 400 newspapers. The Air Forces were provided with 10 percent of the libraries in the Command, and these libraries handled 15

percent of the total book circulation. From July to September library facilities provided for USAFE included a staff of nine librarians who operated 34 libraries circulating 115,002 books.

d. Supply of EUCOM Libraries

The 7731st Special Services Supply Depot at Aschaffenburg was placed under the supervision of the Supply Branch, and during the last quarter approximately 36,000 books were received at the depot. A revised policy provided that all library supplies except cloth-bound books were to be secured from Special Services supply depots rather than library depots. By December the establishment of a book redistribution center at the Aschaffenburg depot was completed, and approximately 40,000 books were unpacked and shelved. With the inactivation of the Regensburg Military Post the book stock of the Regensburg library depot was transferred to Aschaffenburg. The Fürstenfeldbruck Airbase Library depot was closed during the last quarter and all book stock was transferred to the Erding Airbase depot.

12. Club Activities Section

The Club Activities Section, established on 1 October under the direction of Maj. John D. Duffie, was responsible for Service Clubs, Manual Arts, Theatrical, and Musical Activities. These activities had previously constituted four separate sections within the Recreational Branch.

13. Service Clubs

During the period July - December 1948, seventeen service clubs were closed - among them four temporary clubs established for troops maneuvering

at Grafenwohr - and twelve new clubs were opened. At the end of the year there were 101 service clubs in operation, including four in France and one in Belgium for American Graves Registration Command personnel, six in Austria, and ninety in Germany. Eighteen of the clubs in Germany and one in Austria were maintained for the Air Forces, and twelve clubs in Germany were operated for colored troops. Effective 15 August the Army Service Club, serving the EUCOM Engineer School at Murnau, was transferred from the Garmisch Military Post to the Munich Military Post. Incident to the phase-out of the Regensburg Military Post two service clubs were transferred from the Regensburg area to Nürnberg and three to Munich. The quarterly attendance at service clubs throughout the European Command from 1 July through 31 December 1948 is shown below:

Attendance at EUCOM Service Clubs, 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Command or Post</u>	<u>Jul-Sep</u>	<u>Oct-Dec</u>
Totals	6,032,790	4,456,472
Berlin Military Post	247,490	91,386
Frankfurt Military Post.	502,201	368,132
Heidelberg Military Post	251,267	215,615
Stuttgart Military Post.	223,994	198,475
Wetzlar Military Post.	345,997	310,852
Munich Military Post	417,870	444,704
Garmisch Military Post	137,150	114,948
Augsburg Military Post	77,500	109,675
Nürnberg Military Post	451,718	452,361
Regensburg Military Post	656,215	51,150
Würzburg Military Post	153,320	127,806
Headquarters, USFA	718,435	288,935
Headquarters, USAFE.	1,493,589	1,387,020
Headquarters, AGRC	47,880	24,311
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	308,164	271,102

a. Shortage of Hostesses

The establishment of clubs for operation VITTLES personnel created a temporary shortage of hostesses at clubs for the ground forces since no additional hostess personnel strength was authorized. This situation was improved by the arrival of forty-three hostesses from the United States as replacements, and the elimination of a number of ground forces clubs. To avoid understaffing and to attain the authorized hostess strength of 400, a requisition for 75 Army hostesses was dispatched to the Department of the Army on 1 September. Sixteen of these arrived before the end of the year and an additional 140 hostesses were requisitioned. On 31 December there were 331 hostesses in the Command.

b. Reclassification of Positions

On 30 November, directors' positions for the fifteen largest service clubs in the Command were reclassified from Civil Service Grades SP - 7 (sub-professional) to SP - 8. Positions of post service club directors were transferred from the subprofessional to the clerical-administrative-fiscal service, and graded CAF - 7, CAF - 8, or CAF - 9 according to the number of clubs directed.

14. Manual Arts

With the incorporation of the Manual Arts Section into the Club Activities Section, the operation of arts and crafts activities changed from an individual club basis to a post level basis, resulting in a more integrated manual arts program. A training school for military post craft supervisors was conducted in November, from which eleven hostesses were

selected to assume the planning and administration of craft programs for their respective posts. A chief, three consultants, a supply specialist, and a secretarial assistant were assigned to the headquarters of the manual arts unit. During the third quarter of 1948 approximately 100 craft shops and 75 photo laboratories were patronized by 41,000 individuals, and in the fourth quarter 150,000 persons participated in craft projects. Nonappropriated funds totaling \$100,000 were allotted for use in the art program during the fiscal year 1948-49.

a. Reimbursement Plan for Manual Arts Supplies

Because of a reduction in funds available for manual arts supplies a new policy was inaugurated on 1 October, requiring individuals to pay for (19) craft and photographic supplies used. Special Services obtained an allowance of \$100,000 for a revolving fund to put the program into effect.

b. Displaced Persons Craft Exhibits

On 2 August a policy was approved by the Chief of the Manual Arts Section, Special Services, and the Civil Affairs Division, permitting displaced persons to exhibit their handicraft products in Special Services clubs and sell them for German marks. The policy was primarily designed to encourage displaced persons to engage profitably in constructive activities.

c. Photo Contest

Prizes were awarded for the twelve best pictures selected from 305 entries in the EUCOM Photo Contest held in November. Ten sets of the winning pictures were prepared for exhibit in all clubs in the Command during the ensuing three months.

15. Theatrical Activities

During the third quarter of 1948 the Theatrical Activities Section was organized into a Central Costume Shop, a Script Library, and an Advisory Service. In the following quarter, two production teams, of two civilian actress technicians each, produced six soldier shows in Austria and Germany. Two "little theater" groups were organized in Marburg and Giessen. A manual entitled "There's no Business Like Show Business," on methods of organizing soldier shows, was sent to all Special Services officers and club directors, and two columns, "Cue Lines" and "On Stage this Week," were prepared for publication in Spotlight.

16. Music Section

(20)

The Music Section, made a part of the Recreational Branch on 1 July, issued large quantities of expendable musical supplies, such as music sheets, records, strings, and reeds. Violins, violin cases, and guitars were purchased with 6,786 DM which were left over from the budget for FY 1948. Thirty copies each of thirty-seven classical compositions, costing \$2,654.65, were requisitioned in November 1948 for distribution among libraries in the Command.

a. Audit of Musical Equipment

On 24 August 1948 an audit was made of the musical instruments repaired, and supplies used, for Fiscal Year 1948. The survey, which was to be used as a basis for purchases of musical instrument repair material, and as a guide in the preparation of future budgets, showed that 939 instruments had been repaired and 225 repair supply items furnished. The total value of musical instruments in the Command was assessed at \$812,628.

b. Song Writing Contest

A European Command Song Writing Contest was conducted in co-operation with the Department of the Army world-wide contest for the purpose of selecting a song for the Army. United States Savings Bonds were awarded to four of the twenty-one contestants and the winning songs were forwarded to Washington.

c. Bandleader Examinations

During the third quarter of 1948, twenty-two officers and warrant officers took the written examination for bandleaders as Regular Army Warrant Officers. Out of this number, five officers were sent to Washington for a practical examination.

Motion Picture Service

17. Motion Pictures. European Command

The Motion Picture Service of the Special Services Division was charged with the responsibility of furnishing motion picture entertainment for troops in the European Command. On 1 July the net worth of the EUCOM Motion Picture Fund (nonappropriated) was \$426,963.22, and on 1 October it was \$390,990.04. Sums of \$100,000 were transferred to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund in August and again in December. A total of 295 prints (35mm.) and 460 prints (16mm.) were received during the period, representing 111 titles (35mm.) and 92 titles (16mm.). During the same period 536 prints (35mm.) and 612 prints (16mm.) were returned to the United States or disposed

of in accordance with instructions from film distributors. Ten 35mm. theaters were closed and nineteen 35mm. theaters were opened between July and December 1948. Motion Picture attendance and the number of films shown during the period are given below:

Motion Picture Attendance and Film Showings

<u>Film</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Showings</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
16mm.	July	3,126	180,939
	August	2,691	172,691
	September.	*1,385	* 71,402
	October.	2,474	129,315
	November	2,772	126,168
	December	*2,672	*103,340
	35mm.	July	4,506
August		3,539	586,802
September.		*2,745	*401,749
October.		3,590	579,993
November		3,684	640,052
December		*3,513	*559,773

* Figures incomplete

Supply Branch

18. Organization

The Supply Branch, located at Bad Nauheim, Germany, consisted of the Administrative, Traffic and Depot Section, Procurement and Distribution Section, Bowling Alley Section, and the 7731st Special Services Depot Company, located at Aschaffenburg.

a. Procurement for the Air Force

In August a procedure was established for the distribution of surplus Special Services supplies and equipment to the Military Air Transport Service upon receipt of requisitions from an accountable officer. In the last quarter of 1948 a shipment of 2,072 pounds of supplies was flown to Orly Field, Paris. The Supply Branch was authorized to issue dayroom furnishings to the U.S. Third Air Division in Britain, and a shipment was sent to Wiesbaden for air transport to England. Arrangements were made for delivery by air lift of 4,000 yards of drapery materials from London, for the VITTTLES furniture program, and 3,000 yards of upholstery material were secured from a firm in Belgium. Also, plans were made and submitted to Washington for the establishment of a Special Services Recreation Center at Wheelus Field, for the use of Military Air Transport Service (Atlantic Division) personnel at Tripoli.

b. General Procurement Activities

In the last quarter of 1948 the Supply Branch was designated the procurement agency for all Special Services type items, and was authorized to accept funds from individual units, clubs, and certain officers for the purchase of items not available through regular Special Services supply channels. (21) A sample library was established in the Supply Branch to aid Special Services officers in selecting furniture and other items. Approximately 125 items were displayed, along with a reference library containing illustrated literature on athletic and recreational equipment. During the period under review, \$581,111.53 worth of supplies and equipment were procured for Special Services activities from the United States and Allied and

neutral countries. Large quantities of miscellaneous supplies, including dayroom furnishings, sporting goods, electrical equipment, manual arts materials, and musical instruments, were procured from German firms and charged to the cost of the occupation.

c. Traffic and Depot Section

During this period approximately 17 tons of Special Services supplies and equipment were sent by air lift to the Berlin Military Post and 808 tons of supplies were shipped to military posts and air installations from the 7731st Special Services Supply Depot. Shipments received at the depot during the same period totaled 770 tons of equipment. Five tons of surplus supplies were shipped to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation for transshipment to the United States. As of 31 December supplies on hand at Aschaffenburg totaled 2,127 tons.

d. Bowling Alley Section

The Bowling Alley Section assisted in the purchase of bowling alleys for various posts and gave technical advice on the installation of bowling alleys, including the renovation and construction of suitable buildings. During the period, 64 bowling alleys were purchased and installed, making a total of 376 in the European Command. Technicians were dispatched to the field to instruct local personnel on first and second echelon maintenance, a responsibility of military post and air installation commanders. Third and fourth echelon maintenance was performed on 286 bowling alleys by crews working out of the Aschaffenburg Depot. Bowling alleys were also regularly inspected by section representatives. On 20 October, lists of bowling alley supply items to be furnished on a reimbursable basis, were distributed.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM OCSS Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 11-13; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 8. This chapter is based primarily on these reports, to which further reference is made only in special instances.
2. EUCOM OCSS Off O No. 34, 1 Aug 48.
3. EUCOM Troop Assignment 27, 21 Sep 48.
4. EUCOM GO 2, 5 Nov 48.
5. EUCOM OCSS Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 14.
6. Telephone conversation with Mr. D. E. Boussie, Bud Analyst, EUCOM Bud Div, 20 Sep 48.
7. Telephone conversation with Mr. Jack Casey, Asst Tech Inf Off, EUCOM OCSS, 20 Sep 48.
8. EUCOM OCSS Sup Br Tech Memo 3, 1 Sep 48; 4, 3 Sep 48; 5, 29 Sep 48; 8, 4 Nov 48.
9. EUCOM Minutes of Athletic Council Meeting, 15 - 16 Jul 48; 2 Nov 48.
10. EUCOM Wkly Dir 44, sec II, 5 Nov 48.
11. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs Under EUCOM Hq, 29 Nov 48; sub: 1949 EUCOM Boxing Championships, AG 353.8 SSP - AGO.
12. EUCOM Wkly Dir 31, 6 Aug 48.
13. EUCOM Wkly Dir 30, 30 Jul 48.
14. EUCOM Wkly Dir, 24 Mar 48.
15. Ibid.
16. Ltr, Asst AG to All Comdrs Under EUCOM Hq, 1 Dec 48, sub: 1949 EUCOM Battalion Level Basketball Championships, AG 353.8 SSP - AGO.
17. EUCOM OCSS Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, p. 45.
18. EUCOM Cir 101, 15 Dec 47.
19. EUCOM OCSS Sup Br Tech Memo 4, 3 Sep 48; 5, 29 Sep 48.

20. EUCOM OCSS Off O No. 34, 1 Aug 48.
21. EUCOM Cir 59, sec V, 2 Aug 48.

CHAPTER XXII

EUCOM Exchange System

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EUCOM Exchange System

Organization

1. Changes in Organization

During the period under review, the organizational structure of the EUCOM Exchange System (EES), as set up on 1 April 1948, underwent a number of modifications aimed primarily at the reduction of expenses and the decentralization of responsibility. On 15 July the buying offices at Berne, Switzerland, and Paris, France, were closed. On 16 September the Regional Exchange Offices were abolished and complete responsibility for field operations was placed upon the exchange systems of the various military posts. The functions of inspection, auditing, and control, previously carried out by the regional offices, were assigned to a newly established Inspection and Audit Office at the headquarters in Bad Nauheim. The Management Counsel for Plans

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

CHART XI

MISSION & AUTHORITY:

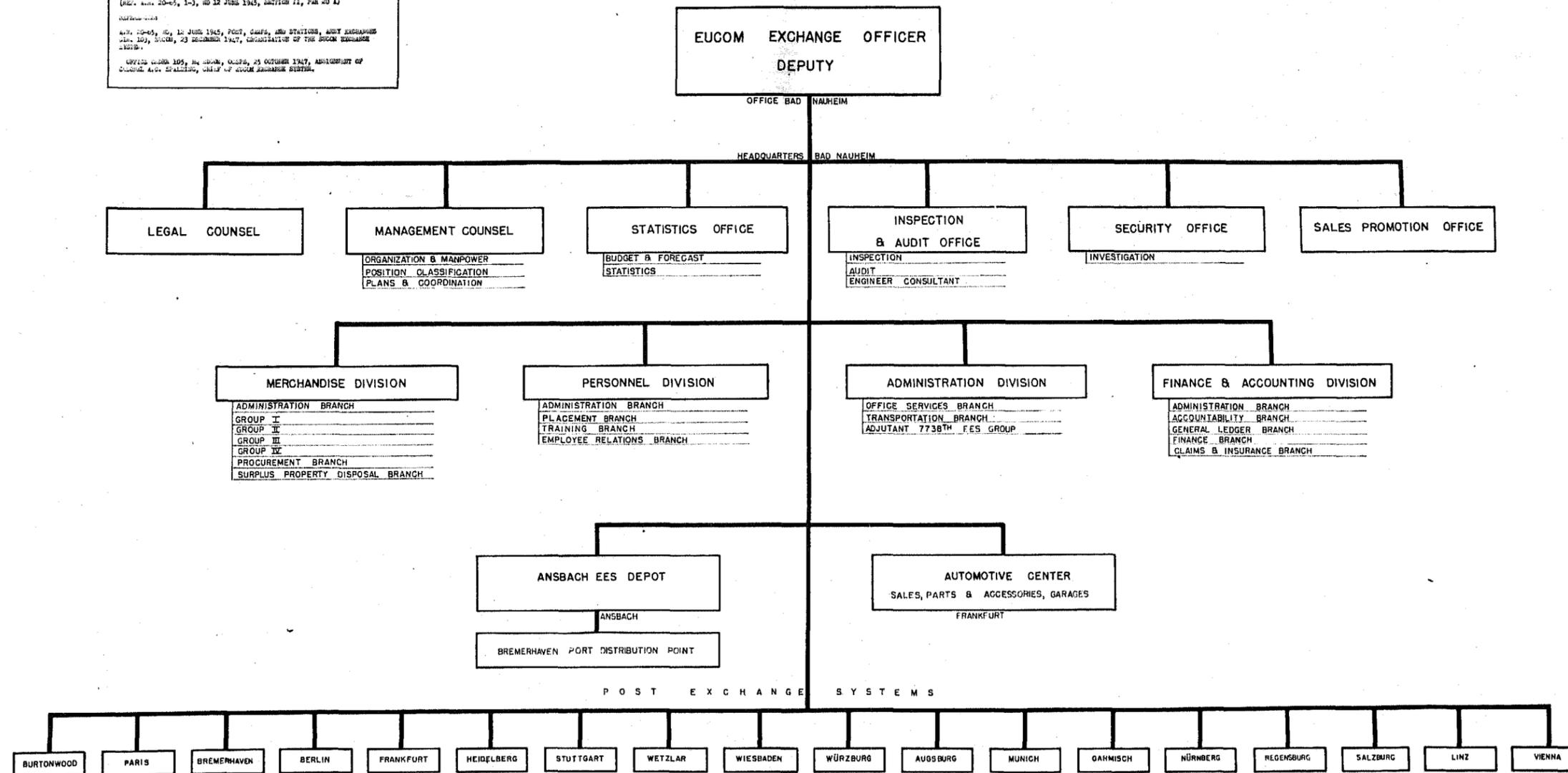
"THE EXCHANGE OFFICER IS IN EXECUTIVE CONTROL OF THE EXCHANGE. HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING, THE FORMATION OF LISTS AND OTHER LISTS OF ASSISTANTS AND EMPLOYEES, AND IS THE CONTROLLER OF ITS PROPERTY AND FUNDS"

(REF: AR 20-65, 1-3, 10 12 JUNE 1945, SECTION 11, PAR 20 A)

AR 20-65, 10, 12 JUNE 1945, FOOT, CAPS, AND STATUSES, ARMY EXCHANGES

AR 109, 1000, 23 DECEMBER 1947, ORGANIZATION OF THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGE SYSTEM

OFFICE ORDER 105, 14 APRIL, 1948, 25 OCTOBER 1947, ASSIGNMENT OF DUTY AND TRAINING, CHIEF OF EUROPEAN EXCHANGE SYSTEM



Source: EUROM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48.

APPROVED 10 MARCH 1948; AS AMENDED, 16 SEPTEMBER 1948.

and Coordination and the Management Counsel for Organization and Manpower were consolidated into one office, and the Management Counsel for Statistics was renamed the Statistics Office. Upon the transfer of its training functions to the Personnel Division, the Sales Promotion and Training Office was redesignated the Sales Promotion Office. (3) The Regensburg Post Exchange was discontinued on 25 October and its responsibilities were transferred to the post exchanges of the Nürnberg and Munich areas, as follows: Grafenwohr, Vilseck and Weiden exchange outlets to Nürnberg; Regensburg, Landshut, Straubing and Passau exchange outlets to Munich. (4) On 26 October the England Post Exchange, with Headquarters at Burtonwood, England, was transferred from the administrative control of the Wiesbaden Post Exchange and activated as an autonomous post exchange. (5) The organization of the EUCOM Exchange System as of 31 December 1948 is shown in Chart 11.

2. Key Personnel

During the second half of 1948 a number of changes took place in key personnel. (6) Key personnel at the end of the period were as follows:

Col. A.C. Spalding	LUCOM Exchange Officer
Lt. Col. Paul E. Benn	Deputy Exchange Officer
Maj. William B. Cook	Executive Officer
Mr. H.L. Baswitz	Legal Counsel
Mr. R.D. MacTavish	Chief, Management Office
Mr. C.P. Gard	Chief, Statistics Office
Maj. Charles N. Tharp	Chief, Inspection Branch
Lt. Col. Frank Dupree Jr.	Chief, Audits Branch
Lt. Col. S.E. Minikes	Chief, Security Office
Maj. William B. Cook	Chief, Administration Division
Lt. Col. George C. Long	Chief, Personnel Division
Maj. Bertram Baker	Chief, Merchandise Division
Mr. Gerrit Vandeth	Chief, Finance & Accounting Division
Lt. Col. Lewis S. Parody	Commanding Officer, Ansbach ELS Depot
Mr. A.T. Cousins	Director, Automotive Activities Center
Maj. William B. Cook	Adjutant, 7738th ELS Group

Major Problems and Policies

3. Effects of Mark Revaluation

The currency reform of June 1948 was felt sharply during the early part of this period. Wages and salaries of German employees were withheld temporarily pending a decision as to the method and rate of payment to be allowed. Subsequently, the Deputy Chief of Staff advised EES that approximately one-third of these costs would be charged to the German economy. This subsidy was necessary to permit EES to meet increased operating expenses and to keep labor costs from running too high. It was granted with the understanding that EES would endeavor to effect a 20 percent reduction in labor costs by January 1949, including a 10 percent reduction to be effected by 1 September (7) 1948. At the same time, EES was directed by the Deputy Chief of Staff to determine the earliest possible time at which EES would be able to absorb the full cost of its German labor into its own operating expenses without increasing the price structure or jeopardizing its financial position, or both. At the end of December, EES had agreed to do this by 1 February and to maintain its solvent position without increasing the price structure.

4. Annual Inspection

The annual general inspection of EES was made during the period 22 September - 27 October 1948. Although no major irregularities were noted, emphasis was placed upon inadequate equipment and service in garages and in laundry

and dry cleaning establishments. The inspection found that ELS was accomplishing its mission, but had not attained the high standard of efficiency set by the Commander in Chief. From the viewpoint of ELS, the requirement that it reach a financially liquid position by 30 November 1948 had made it necessary to curtail expenditures of funds for garage, laundry, and dry cleaning plants to the minimum necessary to keep them in operation. At the end of 1948, ELS was awaiting approval for the expenditure of \$250,000 during the next four months to equip garages and laundry and dry cleaning establishments.

5. Activities of LUCOM Exchange Council and IGO Committee

Meetings of the LUCOM Exchange Council were held on 19 July, 23 August, 29 September, 27 October, and 1 December 1948. Quarterly meetings of the LUCOM Noncommissioned Officers Committee were held during July and October 1948.

a. Meetings of Exchange Council

At the monthly meeting of 19 July 1948, the Exchange Council recommended the following plan for a simplified merchandise structure: Merchandise listed as "must" and "essential" was to be considered in one category, designated "must"; and merchandise listed as "desirable" and "lux-
(S)
ury" was to be listed as "other." This plan was approved by the Commander in Chief. The meeting of 1 December recommended that ELS be granted authority to place orders for German manufactured goods with JLIA, thus obtaining the same dollar prices as those granted to United States importers. This recom-
(C)
mendation was approved by the Commander in Chief.

b. Meetings of NCO Council

At its July meeting , the NCO Committee recommended, among other things, that responsible authorities insure that garments be dry cleaned with proper fluids in order to eliminate serious fire hazards and to render better service. This recommendation was referred by the Exchange Council to the Exchange Officer who advised that he was taking appropriate action. (10) At the October meeting it was suggested that indoor games such as darts, ping pong, chess, and backgammon be made available at post exchanges; that food items for snack bars and post exchanges in Berlin receive high priority; that ice cream cones be made available on a Command-wide basis; that the IES Monthly News Letter be distributed to post exchange committees at post level; and that training of snack bar personnel be improved. These recommendations were presented to the EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting of 27 October 1948 and referred to the EUCOM Exchange Officer for action. (11)

Personnel

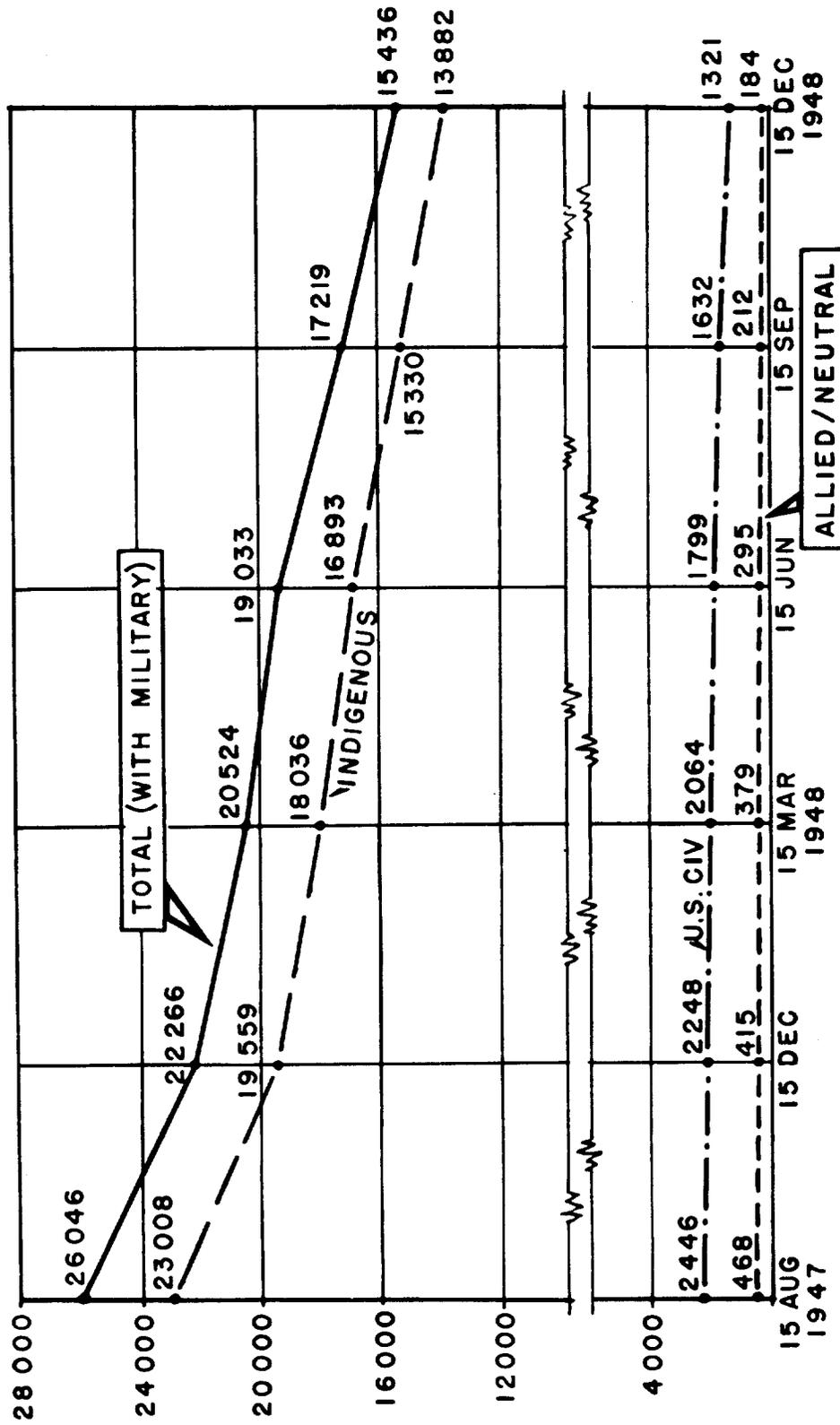
6. Strength

The Exchange System continued to reduce its personnel during this period. (12)
Employees throughout the Command totaled 19,033 on 15 June 1948, 17,219 on 15 September, and 15,436 on 15 December. At the end of 1948, military personnel totaled 49; United States civilians, 1,321; Allied and neutral civilians, 184; Germans and other nationalities, 13,882. Comparative figures

EES PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY CATEGORY

CHART XII

15 AUG 47 - 15 DEC 48



Military Strength (not plotted)

124	44	45	46	45	49
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Source: EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Supplement.

on the strength of these categories, at the beginning and end of the period, are shown below:

	<u>Military</u>		<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Civilians</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>		<u>Allied & neutral</u>	<u>German & DP's</u>	
15 Jun 48.	39	7	1,799	295	16,893	19,033
15 Dec 48.	42	7	1,321	184	13,882	15,436
Loss or gain	3	0	-478	-111	-3,011	-3,597

Chart 12 shows personnel strength by category from 15 August 1947 through 15 December 1948. Headquarters personnel, included in the foregoing tabulation, totaled 884 on 15 July, 789 on 15 September, and 654 on 15 December. On 15 December, the EES Staff was distributed as shown below.

<u>Place of Employment</u>	<u>Military</u>		<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Civilians</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>		<u>Allied & neutral</u>	<u>German & DP's</u>	
Totals.	42	7	1,321	184	13,882	15,436
EES Headquarters	13	5	337	89	210	654
Depots	6	0	158	41	1,290	1,495
Automotive activities-center	0	0	33	6	176	215
Post exchanges	23	2	793	48	12,206	13,072

7. Position Classification Board

A major development in personnel during this period was the establishment of a Position Classification Board to evaluate, on or before 1 December 1948, all civilian positions within the EUCOM Exchange System. This board

defined and allocated approximately seven-hundred positions, at post exchange level, for United States and Allied personnel. To insure equal pay for equal work, post exchange installations were divided into four groups: Category 1 comprised exchanges having monthly sales in excess of \$500,000; Category 2, exchanges having sales from \$300,000 to \$500,000; Category 3, from \$200,000 to \$300,000; and Category 4, exchanges having sales of less than \$200,000. Recommendations of the board were presented to post exchange officers and general managers at a two-day conference held in Bad Nauheim in December. At the close of the period under review, a classification survey of the Ansbach Depot was in progress. Upon completion of this project, it was planned to establish standard descriptions for positions at the Automotive Activities Center and the EES headquarters.

8. Training Program

Training activities during this period included extensive on-the-job training of selected new employees (college graduates) at Nürnberg before their assignment elsewhere in the field; job instruction training (JIT) courses for German personnel in supervisory positions; and job relations training (JRT) courses for United States and Allied personnel. JIT courses covered approximately 585 German supervisory personnel from fifteen exchanges. A master JRT course for representatives of the Personnel Division, EES, was given from 13 - 17 December 1948.

9. Employee Orientation Program

An Employee Orientation Program was inaugurated during this period providing for the thorough orientation of employees from the time of their departure from the United States until the expiration of their contracts. Supervisors were made responsible for conducting initial orientation sessions and subsequent discussion periods. Discussions were to cover the basic mission of the EES; the organizational structure and its principal parts; the importance of good working relationships among employees of different nationalities; the responsibility of the individual on the job, in the community, and in the Command; and general services and facilities available to civilian personnel.

(13)

10. Civilian Personnel Council

A Civilian Personnel Council, responsible to the Exchange Officer, EUCOM, and acting under the guidance of the Chief, Personnel Division, EES, was organized during this period, primarily to help maintain the efficiency and high morale of employees throughout the organization. The Council was composed of the personnel managers of all post exchange installations, the Automotive Activities Center, and the Ansbach Depot.

11. Employees' Association

The EES Employees' Association, advisory to the Exchange Officer in matters affecting morale and welfare, was reorganized during this period to consist of fourteen members elected for six months by popular vote of the United States staff.

(14)

12. Civilian Award Program

The civilian award program of the EUCOM Exchange System received new momentum during this period as it was realized that many instances of meritorious civilian service were not being properly recognized. On 11 August responsible officials in each installation were directed to review periodically the personal files of United States, Allied and neutral employees, with a view to recommending not less than 5 percent of qualifying employees for one of the following awards: European-African-Middle Eastern (EAME) Theater Ribbon for Civilian Service; Meritorious Civilian Service Award; Exceptional Civilian Service Award; Certificate of Appreciation; Letter of Commendation. (15) Recommendations for civilian awards totaled 207. By the end of 1948, 100 employees (61 in the field, 39 at headquarters) had been authorized to receive the EAME Theater Ribbon; 25 recommendations had been returned for resubmission, and 7 recommendations for Meritorious Civilian Service Awards had been forwarded to EUCOM. Periodic reviews for future awards were to be made on 31 March and 30 September of each year.

13. Separation Analysis

Analysis of separations between 1 July and 31 December indicated that 85 percent of EES employees were generally satisfied. Primary reasons for employee separations during the period 1 October - 31 December 1948, are given below, with the percentage of separations accounted for by each reason.

Table 19--Procurement of Merchandise, 1 July - 31 December 1948

Country	Jul 48	Aug 48	Sep 48	Oct 48	Nov 48	Dec 48	Totals
Grand Totals	5,295,356.80	5,500,124.16	4,139,069.68	5,570,828.27	4,404,529.22	3,170,636.05	28,080,544.18
United States	3,409,310.06	3,711,304.40	2,066,027.23	3,500,473.46	2,816,607.92	1,901,941.52	17,405,664.59
Totals	1,886,046.74	1,788,819.76	2,073,042.45	2,070,354.81	1,587,921.30	1,268,694.53	10,674,879.59
Belgium	792,603.12	811,675.07	671,409.79	1,088,407.01	719,382.05	825,451.32	4,908,928.36
Italy	5,350.00	7,273.58	10,074.31	53,206.80	7,800.00	18,138.04	38,561.62
France	68,548.20	26,174.26	408,622.14	355,711.38	29,859.74	14,419.40	202,282.71
England	580,217.20	343,003.02	79,067.88	21,780.08	137,176.72	138,617.96	1,963,348.42
Sweden	50,218.10	96,279.90	546,273.92	49,535.12	127,693.30	22,605.60	375,039.26
Denmark	119,220.04	300,295.36	206,170.33	253,268.54	38,884.83	213,806.88	1,076,814.87
Switzerland	294,110.61	160,867.57	105,001.60	100,268.36	54,578.48	16,495.41	1,345,316.95
Germany	* 24,220.53	35,251.00	46,225.80	148,177.52	255,453.16	4,550.00	287,374.32
Austria		8,000.00	196.68				4,550.00
Holland							14,609.92
Czechoslovakia							472,466.40
							196.68

* July procurement from Germany totaled \$ 36,570.45. Credit for returned merchandise immediately following the currency reform totaled \$ 60,790.98, leaving credit balance shown in the amount of \$ 24,220.53.

Source: Figures from EMS Fisc and Accting Div, Accountability Br, for period 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48.

<u>Reason for Separation</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Marriage to German nationals	30
Alien wife	8
Salary received	8
Declared surplus	6
Compelling personal reasons	6
General dissatisfaction with EES	5
Inefficiency	5

Merchandising

14. Merchandising Policy

By the close of 1948, the EUCOM Exchange System had reached its goal of bringing stocks of "must" items to a four-months' stock level. The Procurement and handling of merchandise involved a cycle of eight months, including four months on order and in-transit and four months on hand in the Command.

15. Procurement

The consolidation of "must" and "essential" categories of merchandise under the designation "must," and "desirable" and "luxury" categories under the designation "other," served to promote efficiency in procurement operations. (16) In the six months, July through December 1948, cost value of merchandise received and paid for in dollars amounted to \$28,080,544. Procurement from United States sources amounted to \$17,405,664 and from European sources \$10,674,480 as shown in Table 19.

Table 20—Comparison of Department Inventories, 20 June - 27 December 1948

Department	20 Jun 48	27 Sep 48	Decrease or increase	Percent of decrease or increase
A. Tobacco	3,936,998.37	3,878,855.25	58,143.12	1.48
B. Candy, chewing gum	2,023,538.58	2,541,832.00	a 518,293.42	a 25.61
C. Toilet goods, perfume	6,839,635.70	5,570,674.63	1,268,961.07	18.55
D. Notions	730,376.07	602,809.20	127,566.87	17.47
E. Giftware	1,776,132.30	1,566,123.76	210,008.54	11.82
F. Stationery	954,691.05	833,508.88	121,182.17	12.69
G. Clothing	4,644,284.58	4,346,691.55	297,593.03	6.41
H. Household supplies	1,497,108.07	1,140,130.97	356,977.10	23.84
K. Photographic optical	1,719,421.08	964,025.04	755,396.04	43.93
L. Drygoods	428,775.88	416,524.60	12,251.28	2.86
M. Toys, games	8,644.76	7,599.41	1,045.35	12.09
N. Furnishings	154,823.44	126,984.78	27,838.66	17.98
O. Auto parts	664,383.37	1,214,685.65	a 550,302.28	a 82.83
P. Groceries	3,152,235.68	3,334,774.60	a 182,538.92	a 5.79
Y. All Pol Books	313,543.79	535,558.88	a 222,015.09	a 70.81

Table 20--Comparison of Department Inventories, 20 June - 27 December 1948 (cont.)

Department	27 Sep 48	27 Dec 48	Decrease or increase	Percent of decrease or increase
A. Tobacco	3,878,855.25	4,253,213.54	a 374,358.29	a 9.65
B. Candy, chewing gum	2,541,832.00	2,289,493.06	252,338.94	9.93
C. Toilet goods, perfume	5,570,674.63	3,359,231.64	2,211,442.99	39.70
D. Notions	602,809.20	672,987.24	a 70,178.04	a 11.64
E. Giftware	1,566,123.76	1,341,569.73	224,554.03	14.34
F. Stationery	833,508.88	1,064,142.11	a 230,633.23	a 27.67
G. Clothing	4,346,691.55	3,791,865.08	554,826.47	12.67
H. Household supplies	1,140,130.97	b 1,389,856.43	a 249,725.46	a 21.88
K. Photographic optical	964,023.04	733,700.05	230,322.99	23.89
L. Drygoods	416,524.60	288,283.95	128,240.65	30.79
M. Toys, games	7,599.41	2,522.92	5,076.49	66.80
O. Auto parts	1,214,685.65	1,636,352.30	a 421,666.65	a 34.71
P. Groceries	3,334,774.60	5,776,893.66	a 2,442,119.06	a 73.23
Q. Beer, beverages		35,088.21		
Y. FM P01 Books	535,558.88	309,259.03	226,299.85	42.25

a Represents increases.
 b Dept "H" Furnishings, is included in Dept "H," Household, departmental inventory.

Source: EUCOM EMS Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 57.
 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Supplement, pp. 5, 56.

16. Reduction of Inventories

The balancing within each merchandise department of inventories of individual items which had been in very long or very short supply during past operations was corrected by basing new purchases on consumption factors and reducing stocks through special sales, notably of clothing--Department G-- and of cosmetics--Department C. At the close of 1948, Department P (Groceries) was the only remaining department containing items in long supply. On 20 June the merchandise inventory totaled \$34,724,972.43 and on 27 September, \$34,036,733.05, representing a decrease of \$688,239.38, compared with a decrease of \$836,252.50 during the previous 3-month period. On 27 December the merchandise inventory totaled \$31,936,139.92, a decrease of \$2,100,593.13 during the quarter. Departmental inventories for 20 June, 27 September, and 27 December 1948 are shown in Table 20.

17. Classification of Retail Stores

During the second half of 1948 all post exchange retail merchandise outlets were designated as Class "A," Class "B," Class "C," or Class "D," according to the type of merchandise carried in stock. Each post exchange system was authorized one centrally located Class "A" store carrying a complete line and selection of all ELS retail merchandise, including all available "must" and "other" items; one Class "B" store per commissary within post boundaries, carrying retail merchandise as in Class "A" stores, with the exception of outer clothing, yard goods, Leica cameras and accessories, microscopes, and projectors; as many self-supporting Class "C" stores as were

required to serve small scattered groups, carrying all "must" items and such "other" items as EES headquarters should designate; and finally, as many Class "D" stores, consisting of small retail departments within snack bars, bowling alleys, and other installations as were warranted and desirable. (17)

18. Rationing

Changes were made during this period with regard to the rationing of tobacco products, candy, and nylon hose. In addition to the basic ration of ten packages of cigarettes per week, ration card holders were authorized to purchase five packages of cigarettes instead of the previous ration of two. A new policy authorized the unrationed sale of all cigars selling at 15¢ or over; of five brands of cigars selling at 10¢; and of all brands of Dutch cigars. The weekly candy ration was increased from ten to twenty-four bars. (18)

The open sale of nylon stockings, previously available only to female personnel, was authorized on condition that post exchange officers maintain sufficient stocks to meet the requirements of authorized women customers. (19)

19. European Manufacturing Program

The European manufacturing program, primarily a program for procurement within Germany was completely phased out during this period as a result of the prohibitive costs brought about by the currency reform of 1948. This program had been in operation for approximately two years and had made a considerable contribution to the rebuilding of the German economy.

20. Disposal of Surplus Property

Sales of surplus property to other countries declined considerably during this period due mainly to the disposal of large amounts of surplus merchandise through post exchange retail stores at bargain prices. Property sold in bulk lots as surplus during this period included ink, cigarettes, clotheslines, refrigeration cabinets, and motor vehicles. In addition, EES bartered \$900,000 worth of clothing items, including officers' field coats, officers' short overcoats and nurses' seersucker uniforms, for \$1,300,000 worth of food items (jams, cheese, and rye crisp) from Denmark, and \$314,000 worth of surplus nuts, lucite brushes, and film, for food items and cigars from Holland. Additional surplus property disposal was anticipated as a result of the publication on 15 November of a new surplus property catalog listing items in Departments X and Y, consisting of soda fountain and snack bar supplies and ice cream manufacturing equipment.

Selected Aspects of EES Operations

21. Nature and Number of Activities

At the close of 1948, EES-operated installations numbered 656, including 168 retail stores, 332 food and beverage production or sales points, 93 valet services stores, 40 auto service facilities, 2 barber and beauty shops, and 21 other post exchange installations (merchandise repair shops, portrait

Table 21—EES Activities, 31 December 1948

Type	Number	
	Operated by EES	Operated by concessionaires
Totals	<u>656</u>	<u>516</u>
Post exchange stores:		
Class "A"	29	
Class "B"	67	
Class "C"	72	
Food and Beverage points:		
Snack bars	241	
Beer bars	8	
Bakeries	32	
Ice Cream plants	38	
Breweries	13	
Valet service activities:		
Laundry & dry cleaning plants	10	41
Shoe repair plants	1	18
Tailor shops	6	104
Pick-up points	76	
Barber shops	2	206
Beauty shops	—	68
Garages	40	25
Merchandise repair shops . . .	8	28
Portrait studios	7	18
Photo-finishing plants	6	8

Source: EUCOM EES Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, p. 5.

studios, and photo-finishing plants). Concessionaire-operated installations numbered 516, including 41 laundry and dry cleaning plants, 18 shoe repair plants, 104 tailor shops, 25 garages, 206 barber shops, 68 beauty shops, 28 merchandise repair shops, 18 portrait studios, and 8 photo-finishing plants. The number and type of activities in operation in December is shown in Table 21.

22. Automotive Activities

a. Consolidation of Activities Center

The consolidation of the various branches of the Automotive Activities Center into a central headquarters, located in the former Adler Plant at Frankfurt, was effected on 18 August following extensive renovation of the building. This consolidation made possible direct supervision over all administrative and operational functions of the Center and resulted in a marked improvement in efficiency.

b. Sales

Sales of new passenger and rebuilt jeeps during July, August and September totaled 1,988 vehicles, compared with 2,207 during the previous quarter. Sales increased from 429 in July to 885 in September. On 28 September the Jeep Sales Exchange at Kitzingen completed its mission of selling 1,000 jeeps procured from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFIC) and rebuilt by Ordnance. During the period under review, the priority system of automobile sales to occupation personnel was discontinued. All 1948 model automobiles, a total of 2,113 new cars representing a total value of \$4,158,986.71, were sold before the 31 December deadline. Sales in the

last three months of 1948 totaled \$960,520.35 in October; \$442,568.20 in November; and \$44,678.00 in December.

c. Repair Service

The blanket garage concession contract with the Adam Opel Company was canceled on 27 July 48 under the provisions of the German law governing the currency reform. On 30 September 1948, garage installations totaled fifty-two, of which twenty-two were operated by concessionaires and thirty were operated by the EUCOM Exchange System.

d. Close-out of Auto Maintenance Unit, Butzbach

(20)
The EES Auto Maintenance Unit at Butzbach was closed out effective 1 November and certain responsibilities for the repair of EES vehicles were transferred to the EES Depot at Ansbach. Post exchange installations were made responsible for the maintenance and repair of their own vehicles within the limits of available equipment and facilities. Following this move by EES the over-all figure in the EES Budget for maintenance repair of all EES vehicles, formerly set at \$52,000 monthly, was reduced to approximately \$10,000. Personnel at Ansbach were reduced from 110 to 46 and the vehicles in the motor pool at Ansbach were reduced from 165 to 36.

e. Automobile Special Order Plan for 1949

A plan for the sale of new automobiles of United States manufacture on special order was prepared. Eligible purchasers comprised the following: (1) U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy personnel; (2) United States citizens employed by the armed forces; (3) United States citizens employed by and paid from nonappropriated funds authorized under the provisions of EUCOM

Circular No. 101, 1947, as amended or superseded; (4) officials of the State Department and United States citizens employed by the State Department in the United States area of control, Germany and Austria; (5) United States citizens employed by the American Red Cross. Under the plan (as approved) purchasers were required to accompany their orders with a deposit of \$500 and to be personally present to accept delivery. Final payment was to be made upon delivery of the automobile. Automobiles available under the plan included: General Motors products (Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Chevrolet); Chrysler products (Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth); and Ford products (Ford and Mercury). A total of seventy-seven EES installations in Germany, Austria, England, and Paris were authorized to accept special orders to be forwarded to the Automotive Activities Center at Frankfurt. (21)

23. Exchange Activities in England

During this period, EES endeavored to provide adequate post exchange facilities, through the England Post Exchange System, for U.S. Air Force personnel stationed in England.

a. Organizational Developments

Established in June 1948 under the administrative control of the Wiesbaden Exchange Officer, the England Post Exchange System was made an autonomous unit of EES during this period. The branch exchange located at Cambridge, England, serving the small detachment of AGRC personnel in that area and formerly operated under the Paris Post Exchange Officer, was transferred to the England Post Exchange. Major J. Leslie Spellman was appointed Exchange Officer of the England operation. (22)

b. Problems

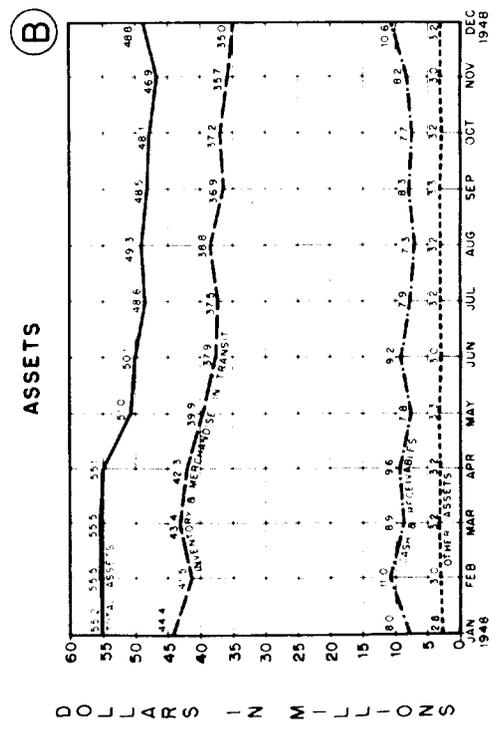
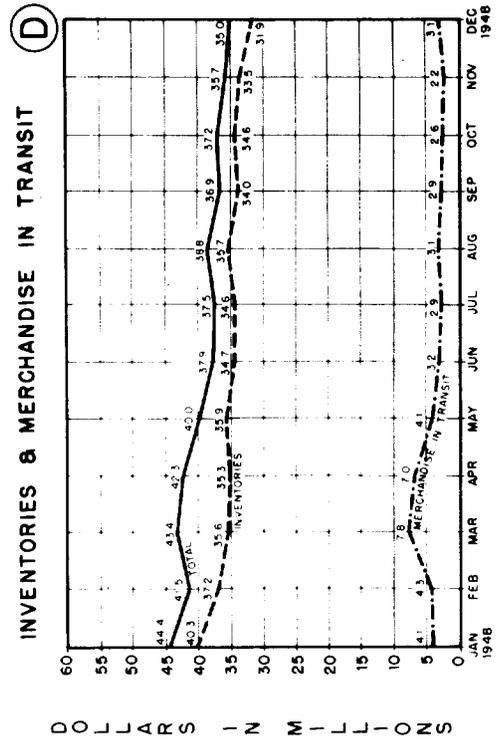
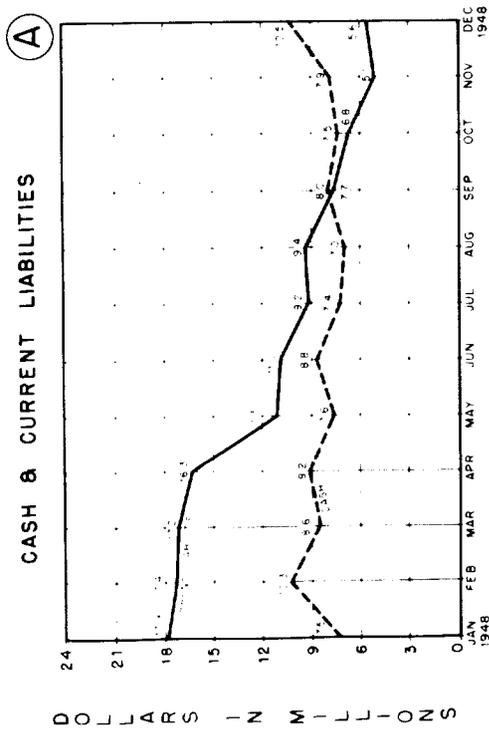
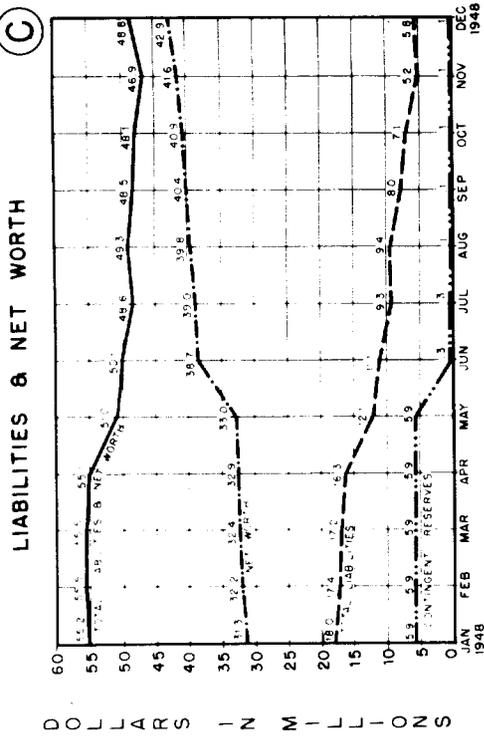
Initially, the post exchange system for England faced a number of problems. Storage space was hard to find. Air transportation was limited by the expanding operations of the Berlin Airlift. Personnel was difficult to obtain, and the payment of United States troops in English pounds created additional difficulties. The problems of storage space, transportation, and personnel were overcome within a reasonably short time, with no serious interruption to the flow of merchandise, and a changeover to payment in dollars solved the currency problem. Restrictions applied by the British Board of Trade, the impending levy of a purchase tax, and the high cost of transporting merchandise shipments from the Continent made the future provision of PX services at reasonable prices to American forces in England highly problematical.

Fiscal Matters

24. Financial Status

During the period under review, considerable progress was made in improving the financial structure of EES. At the close of the year 1948, the amount of profits distributable was shown to be \$2,646,270.69⁽²³⁾. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, indicated that he disapproved the declaration of a dividend to the Central Welfare Fund and directed that the price structure be reduced

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM
SELECTED ELEMENTS, BALANCE SHEET
 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1948



sufficiently so that the organization would maintain an operating profit of not more than \$200,000 monthly. Action was taken to reduce the percentage of net profit by reducing prices on snack bar and retail department items, and additional price reductions in consumer retail merchandise were planned to follow the next inventory. Chart 13 shows developments in the financial status of EES during the year 1948. The net worth of EES increased from \$38,708,217.18 on 20 June to \$42,902,847.85 on 27 December. Total assets decreased from approximately \$50,107,000 to \$48,779,400, while total liabilities decreased from approximately \$11,123,000 to approximately \$5,589,000. At the close of the accounting period ending 27 December 1948, cash on hand was \$10,453,289.26.

25. Sales

Total sales for the quarter ending 30 September 1948 were \$28,005,020, an increase of \$1,061,630 over the preceding three months. For the quarter ending 31 December 1948, total sales were \$26,315,407, a decrease of \$1,689,613 from the previous quarter. This decrease in total sales was due mainly to a drop in automobile sales in December, resulting from an attempt to dispose of remaining 1948-model cars before putting into effect the new special-order plan for 1949-model automobiles.

26. Profit

a. Gross Profits

Gross profit was 23.71 percent of sales in July, 25.84 percent in August, and 23.61 percent in September. Gross profit amounted to 26.38 per-

cent of sales in October, 28.17 percent in November and 31.45 percent in December, an average of 28.67 percent for the period.

b. Net Profit

Net profit for the period ending 31 December 1948 was:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Net Profit</u>	<u>Percent of Sales</u>
Total net profit	<u>3,435,730.44</u>	<u>6.32</u>
Jul. (net loss) . . .	(\$49,848.36)	.51
Aug.	294,657.70	3.51
Sep.	544,650.41	5.51
Oct.	583,129.69	6.66
Nov.	858,226.85	9.86
Dec.	1,204,914.15	13.60

The net loss shown in the month of July was attributable to currency reform with its resultant increase in direct departmental expenses (including wages and salaries and other direct expenses). The net profit percentage for November and December was abnormally high as a result of excessive gross profit in retail operations. Price reductions were effected to correct this condition.

27. Wages, Salaries, and Expenses

The amount charged to wages and salaries for the 3-month period ending 30 September 1948 was \$4,449,833.86, an increase of \$908,538.31 over the amount expended for the previous 3-month period. This increase, despite continued reductions in personnel, was the result of increased wages for German personnel after the establishment of the deutsche mark in June. Other expenses totaled \$1,858,487.78, as compared with \$2,076,713.65 for the

Table 22--Losses

Category	Jul 48	Aug 48	Sep 48	Totals
Total losses	\$ 73,503.02	109,885.88	124,928.21	308,317.11
Short shipments	* 506.35	856.04	1,936.45	2,286.14
Hidden shortages	10,431.27	5,536.09	6,831.67	22,799.03
Damaged merchandise	17,361.25	27,145.65	55,708.90	100,215.80
Burglary, theft, pilferage, fire	1,393.49	13,878.26	5,188.23	20,459.98
Spoilage and loss	23,052.61	35,357.78	34,776.95	93,187.34
Acct. short	21,770.75	27,112.06	20,486.01	69,368.82
Category	Oct 48	Nov 48	Dec 48	Totals
Total losses	\$ 45,995.34	128,085.83	73,925.65	248,006.82
Short shipments	*2,197.25	3,527.21	*2,221.84	* 891.88
Hidden shortages	*8,819.29	6,856.62	4,390.60	2,427.93
Damaged merchandise	36,639.22	46,240.25	20,016.70	102,896.17
Burglary, theft, pilferage, fire	*5,192.89	1,935.70	3,809.34	552.15
Spoilage and loss	25,565.55	43,814.39	15,249.69	84,629.63
Obsolete mdse		104.55		104.55
Acct. short		23,167.45	14,675.01	37,842.46
Price corrections		2,681.93	18,006.15	20,688.08
Miscellaneous		* 242.27		* 242.27

* Represents gains.

Source: EUCOM EES Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 59; Supplement to Rpt of Opr,

1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 6.

preceding quarter, a decrease of \$218,225.87. Total expenses were \$6,308,321.64, or \$690,312.44 more than for the preceding three months. Wages and salaries for the three months ending 31 December 1948 totaled \$3,829,995.55, a decrease of \$619,838.21. This cut was made possible by a staff reduction affecting 1,783 employees. Other expenses totaled \$1,366,068.66, a decrease of \$492,419.12 from the previous quarter. Total expenses for the fourth quarter of 1948 amounted to \$5,196,064.21, or \$1,112,237.43 less than in the preceding quarter.

28. Losses

Figures on losses for the six months covering 1 July through 31 December 1948 are shown in Table 22.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM 7738th EES Gp GO No. 21, 16 Sep 48.
2. Ibid., No. 26, 6 Oct 48.
3. Ibid., No. 21, 16 Sep 48.
4. Ibid., No. 29, 25 Oct 48.
5. Ibid., No. 30, 25 Oct 48.
6. EUCOM 7738th Group SO No. 112, 24 Aug 48; No. 97, 23 Aug 48; No. 132, 11 Oct 48; No. 133, 12 Oct 48; No. 155, 16 Nov 48; No. 121, 10 Sep 48; No. 163, 16 Dec 48; No. 157, 19 Nov 48.
7. EUCOM EES Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This Chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
8. Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 19 Jul 48.
9. Ibid., 1 Dec 48; IRS, DCofS to Chf Sp Sv, 20 Dec 48.
10. Minutes of NCO Committee Meeting, 9 Jul 48; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 19 Jul 48.
11. Minutes of NCO Committee Meeting, 7 Oct 48; Minutes of EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 27 Oct 48.
12. EES Pers Str Rpts, 15 Jul - 15 Sep, 15 Oct, 15 Nov, 15 Dec 48.
13. EES TM No. 142, 30 Nov 48.
14. EES Employees' Assn Bul No. 1, 24 Nov 48; No. 11, 25 Nov 48; No. 12, 8 Dec 48; Briefs for DCinC Wkly Conf from EES Chf Pers Div, 30 Nov 48.
15. EES TM No. 106, 11 Aug 48; EES Staff Memo Ltr No. 54, 29 Sep 48.
16. EES TM No. 95, 19 Jul 48.
17. Ibid., and No. 115, 27 Aug 48.
18. EES Ration Bul No. 18, 6 Oct 48.
19. Ibid., No. 19, 27 Oct 48; No. 21, 28 Dec 48.

20. Cable 1638, EES, 22 Oct 48.

21. EES TM No. 147, 16 Dec 48.

22. EUCOM 7738th EES Gp GO No. 30, 25 Oct 48; SO No. 121, 10 Sep 48; SO No. 157, 19 Nov 48.

23. EUCOM EES Financial Statement and Supporting Schedules, Fiscal Period 27 Nov - 27 Dec 48, Exhibit E, p. 52.

CHAPTER XXIII

Dependents School Division

CHAPTER XXIII

Dependents School Division

1. Change of Location

The Dependents School Division moved its headquarters from Heidelberg to Karlsruhe, Germany, on 6 July 1948. (1)

2. Policies Restated

Policies governing dependents schools, charged with providing dependent children of occupation personnel in Germany with educational advantages comparable to those in the United States, were redefined and restated by European Command Headquarters on 3 August 1948. (2)

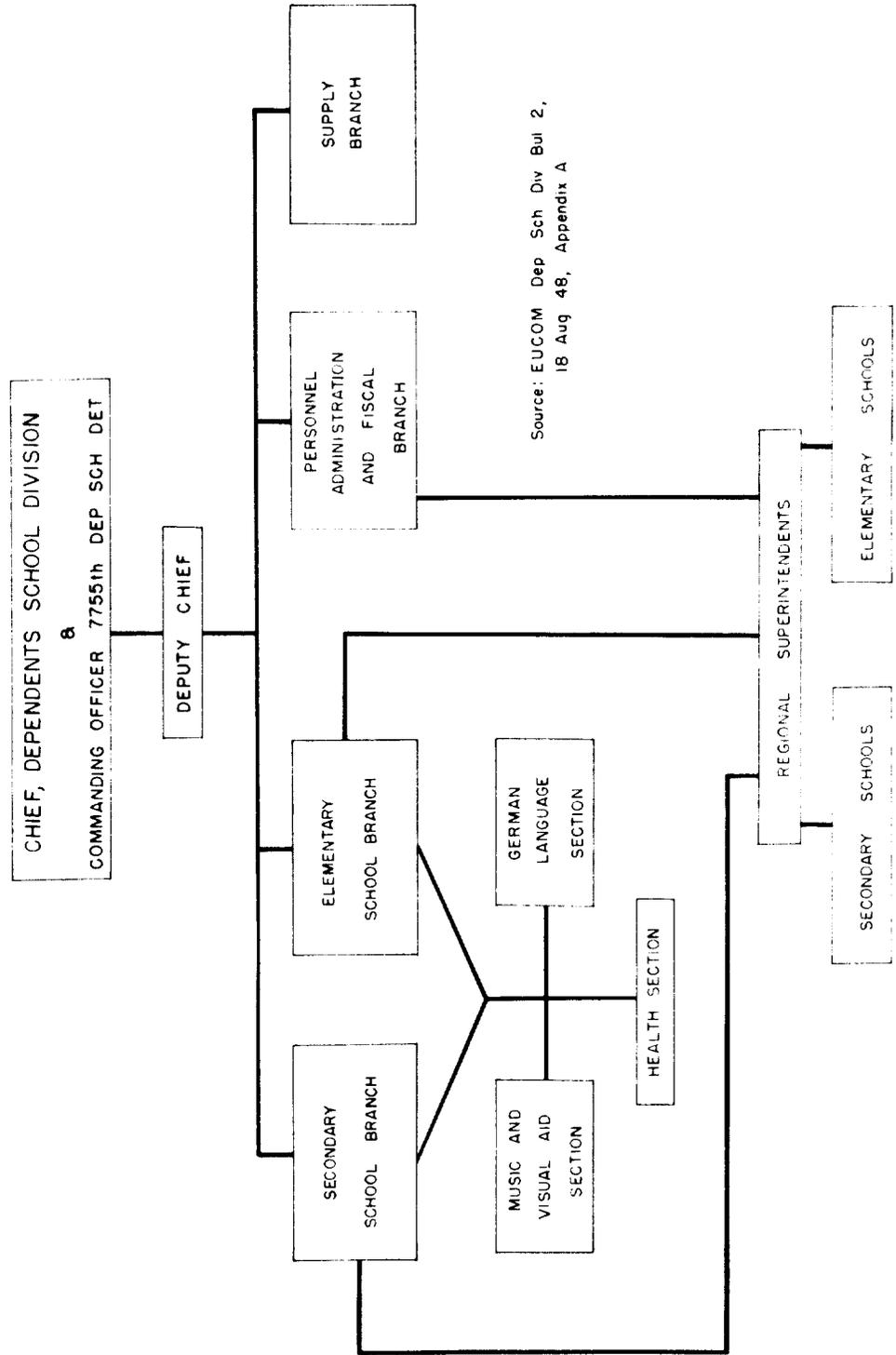
3. Organization Changes

Also in August, a new set of regulations for dependents schools was published by the Division. (3) The new regulations provided for five "regional superintendents" to supervise the schools in the Frankfurt, Heidelberg,

CHART XIV

ORGANIZATION
DEPENDENTS SCHOOL DIVISION

3. December 1948



Source: EUCOM Dep Sch Div Bul 2,
18 Aug 48, Appendix A

(4)
Nürnberg, Munich, and Würzburg areas. The health program was transferred from the office of Director of Nurses to the Supervisor of Elementary (5) Education during this period. In November, procurement activities were transferred from the Supply Section to the Fiscal Section. (6) Chart 14 shows the organization of the Dependents Schools Division on 31 December 1948.

4. Personnel

a. Staff Appointments

Mr. Lauren S. Buel was appointed Chief, Personnel-Administration-Fiscal, on 21 July. Three additional staff appointments, made during August, included Mr. Jack B. Boyer, Assistant Deputy Chief, Regional Superintendent for the Würzburg area, and liaison officer between the Education and Supply Branches; Miss Mary E. Teeter, first full-time librarian since the summer of 1947; and Mr. Clinton C. Nichols, Assistant Chief, Elementary Education, in charge of the Calvert Home Instruction Courses and the Music and Audio-Visual (7) Aids programs.

b. Military Personnel

Authorized military personnel included a colonel, a captain, a warrant officer, a staff sergeant, and a technician Grade V. (8)

c. Civilian Personnel

The Division was authorized 228 U.S. or Allied civilians and 32 (9) Germans. On 30 November, the number of Germans was reduced to thirty. (10) United States and Allied civilians employed at headquarters numbered 13, while field employees consisted of 8 principals, 195 teachers, 8 dormitory

supervisors, and 4 nurses. No report on a classification survey of the (11)
Division by Heidelberg Military Post had been received when the year ended.

d. Teacher Procurement

In response to a request from The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., the Division submitted a plan for recruiting teachers in the United States. Briefly, the plan provided for direct recruitment from teacher training institutions by a two-member team representing the Dependents School (12) Division and the Civilian Personnel Division, Department of the Army. The plan was intended to go into effect in the coming spring.

5. Memorial to Staff Member

The Dependents Schools at Heidelberg were named the George W. Orford Schools of Heidelberg in memory of a staff member who had served from 10 July 1946 until his sudden death on 20 July 1948. Mr. Orford had been active as Supervisor of Elementary Schools, and Personnel and Administration Officer, (13) at the headquarters of the Dependents School Division.

6. Finance and Supply

a. Available Funds

The funds available for the school year 1948 - 49 were as follows:

Appropriated Funds

Total	\$1,050,000.00
Personal Services	960,000.00
Supplies and Equipment.	90,000.00

Nonappropriated Funds

Total \$65,300.00
Personal Services 49,140.00
Supplies and Equipment. 16,160.00

The nonappropriated funds were mainly for kindergartens, substitute teachers, and items not within the scope of appropriated funds, although plans were under consideration to have substitute teachers paid from appropriated funds. An additional \$26,000 was allotted for employing additional substitute teachers to meet an unexpected increase in enrollment. Deutsche mark funds were available for paying German personnel and purchasing supplies from
(14)
German sources.

b. Dependents School Division Fund

The Dependents School Service Fund, consisting of moneys derived from tuition fees and donations, and from the EUCOM Officers' and Noncommissioned Officers' Club Fund to meet needs not covered by appropriated funds, was redesignated the Dependents School Division Fund on 16 July. Control of the fund was vested in a council comprising three members from the Division, one from the EUCOM Personnel and Administration Division, and an Army civilian employee appointed by the Heidelberg Military Post. A new constitution and new by-laws for the Dependents School Division Fund were
(15)
approved by EUCOM Headquarters on 29 October.

7. Supplies

When the Fiscal Section took over procurement activities, several innovations were made to increase efficiency and to keep purchases within



DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS U.S. ZONE

31 DECEMBER 1948



budget limitations. Vehicles assigned to the Division were reduced from two sedans, nine Volkswagens, three jeeps, and two weapons carriers, to one sedan, two Volkswagens, and one weapons carrier. (16)

8. Opening of Schools

All the Schools of the preceding year except those at Erding and Rothwesten (near Frittlar), reopened on 7 September 1948. The high school for the Bremen Enclave was moved from Bremen to Bremerhaven, and new schools were opened at Bad Mergentheim, Bad Würishofen, Coburg, Freising, Grafenwohr, Hersfeld, Illesheim, Kassel, Kempten, Kitzingen, and Rhein-Main. In all, there were fifty-three elementary schools, twenty-five kindergartens, and seven high schools. (17) Locations of dependents schools at the end of 1948 are shown on Map 1.

9. Increase in Enrollment

Although a drop in enrollment had been expected on the basis of Command personnel forecasts, in fact an increase of over 1,000 pupils, mainly in the kindergartens and elementary schools, took place during the second half of 1948. The increase was due in part to an increase in occupation personnel, and in part to an increase in the number of children of school age per family. Attendance figures for 4 June and 31 December 1948 were as follows: (18)

	<u>4 Jun 1948</u>	<u>31 Dec 1948</u>
Totals	<u>3,825</u>	<u>4,844</u>
Elementary Schools . .	2,868	3,519
Secondary Schools . .	671	642
Kindergartens	286	683

Table 23--Kindergartens

(Comparative Attendance Records)*

	1947 - 48 (4 Jun)	1948 - 49 (31 Dec)
Totals	286	683
Bad Manheim.	-	21
Bad Tolz	-	21
Bamberg.	8	23
Berlin	48	23
Bremen	-	10
Bremerhaven.	26	31
Darmstadt.	13	17
Erlangen	17	17
Frankfurt.	30	40
Freising	-	21
Fritzlar: Bad Wied	-	13
Furstenfeldbruck	-	14
Garmisch	-	8
Giessen.	9	-
Heddernheim.	23	19
Heidelberg	-	52
Höchst	14	20
Landsberg.	-	11
Mannheim	17	27
Munich	37	87
Nürnberg	-	44
Regensburg	14	11
Rhein-Main	-	44
Straubing.	-	17
Wiesbaden.	30	81
Wurzburg	-	11

* EUCOM Dep Sch Div Sch Population Rpt, 4 Jun 48;
7 Jan 49.

Table 24--Elementary Schools (Comparative Attendance Records)^a

	1947 - 48 (4 Jun)	1948 - 49 (31 Dec)
Totals	<u>2,868</u>	<u>3,519</u>
Ansbach	13	10
Augsburg	70	105
Bad Kissingen	14	21
Bad Mergentheim	-	14
Bad Nauheim	73	69
Bad Wörishofen	-	18
Bad Tolz	62	73
Bamberg	40	43
Berlin	210	105
Bremen	53	48
Bremerhaven	104	115
Büdingen	11	13
Coburg	-	15
Darmstadt	76	50
Degerndorf	12	14
Erding	27	-
Erlangen	42	51
Eschwege	11	21
Frankfurt	321	282
Freising	-	54
Fritzlar: Bad Wildungen	38	58
Fritzlar: Roth- westen	19	-
Fürstenfeldbruck	25	29
Füssen	13	15
Garmisch	30	38
Giessen	59	61
Grafenwohr	-	13
Hanau	57	72
Heidelberg	223	322
Hersfeld	-	11
Höchst	63	70
Illesheim	-	12
Karlsruhe	27	49
Kassel	-	16
Kaufbeuren	3	17
Kempten	-	23
Kitzingen	-	30
Landsberg	13	19
Landshut	17	19

Table 24--Elementary Schools (Comparative Attendance Records)--continued

	<u>1947 - 48</u> <u>(4 Jun)</u>	<u>1948 - 49</u> <u>(31 Dec)</u>
Mannheim	58	100
Marburg.	17	20
Munich	268	325
Nürnberg	144	215
Oberpfaffenhofen	40	40
Regensburg	57	39
Rhein-Main	-	92
Schwaebisch Hall	11	12
Schweinfurt.	36	16
Sonthofen.	31	31
Straubing.	19	35
Stuttgart ^b	181	260
Wetzlar.	25	27
Weiden	16	19
Wiesbaden.	168	252
Wurzburg	71	41

a. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Sch Population Rpt, 4 Jun 48;
7 Jan 49.

b. Included a 9th grade.

Table 25--High Schools (Comparative Attendance Records)*

	<u>1947 - 48</u> <u>(4 Jun)</u>	<u>1948 - 49</u> <u>(31 Dec)</u>
Totals	<u>671</u>	<u>642</u>
Berlin	70	19
Bremen	37	-
Bremerhaven.	-	36
Frankfurt.	203	175
Heidelberg	109	121
Munich	137	153
Nürnberg	62	82
Wiesbaden.	53	56

* EUCOM Dep Sch Div Sch Population Rpt, 4 Jun 48;
7 Jan 49.

Attendance at kindergartens, elementary schools, and high schools is shown in Tables 23, 24 and 25. In addition to hiring substitute teachers to meet the teacher shortage created by the unexpected enrollment increase, the Division canceled requisitions for four nurses and a director of nurses (19) and instead hired five more regular elementary school teachers.

10. Special Sections

a. Library

Bibliographies were prepared as reading guides for teachers and pupils, and preparation of a library manual to help in supervising librarians and teachers, especially the German library assistants, was (20) begun.

b. Audio-Visual Aids

Schools were provided with 16-mm. projectors and film strip machines, and with catalogs of films and filmstrips available through the Dependents School Division Film Library and the various film libraries of the Signal Corps. Radio victrolas were issued, with 525 new recordings, funds were allocated for charts, maps, models, globes, stereoscopes and slides, and the American Forces Network (AFN) was contacted for programs (21) that might be useful in connection with the school curriculum.

c. Calvert Courses

Twenty children, too distantly located to attend dependents schools, registered for Calvert Home Instruction courses provided by the (22) Division.

d. Handbook for German Teachers

In this period the Division prepared a special handbook for
(23)
German teachers hired to teach the German language to elementary pupils.

11. Inter-High School Activities

a. Athletics

For the first time in the history of dependents schools, an inter-high school football league was formed, the team from Heidelberg High School winning the championship. Three post-season games played at Bremerhaven, Heidelberg, and Munich netted \$1,350.10 plus 426 deutsche marks for
(24)
the benefit of the GYA (German Youth Activities) program. Basketball
(25)
practise began at the close of the football season.

b. Composite School Annual

Another "first" in dependents schools activities was the planning of a composite "annual" to include all the high schools. Faculty members served as an editorial board for the project.

12. Summer Workshops for Teachers

a. Attendance

Summer workshops of three-weeks duration were held in each of the three summer months, all teachers attending one of the first two workshops and taking leave during the other. The third workshop was attended by all
(26)
teachers in preparation for the new school term.

b. Objectives

The first workshop undertook to prepare, for teacher use, studies

on the general problems facing the Division in its activities in Germany. A Handbook for Parents was also prepared. The second workshop was devoted to solving individual teaching problems, and the third to the development of curriculum materials, including study programs and teaching units for all subject-matter fields. The third workshop was extended to include a week of orientation program for teachers newly recruited from the United States. The workshops had their main results in the new guides and courses of study developed to assist teachers and achieve basic uniformity in all schools of the Command.

13. Fall Conference

Another project in teacher development was the fall conference at Bad Kissingen, 11 - 12 November, attended by all teachers and staff members. Stimulating talks were given by Mr. John Trevelyan, Director of the British Family Education Service; Dr. Alonzo Grace, Chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, who explained the objectives and accomplishments of his division; Dr. Marian Edmans, of the same Division, (OMGB) who spoke on the public schools of Germany; and Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, Commanding General of the Wurzburg Military Post, who outlined the Army's on-duty educational program to eliminate illiteracy among Negro soldiers.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Heidelberg Mil Post (HMP) to Co 7775 Dep Sch Det, 1 Jul 48, sub: Movement Order No. 28, 370.5 HMPBA.
2. EUCOM Cir No. 57, sec II, 3 Aug 48, sub: Dependents Schools.
3. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Bul, 18 Aug 48, sub: Regulations for the Dependents School Division of the European Command.
4. Ibid, sec III; EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 2.
5. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 15.
6. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 5.
7. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 3-4.
8. T/D No. 303 - 1200 - A 7775 Dep Sch Det, 5 Jul 48.
9. Ltr, HMP to Co 7775 Dep Sch Det, 17 Sep 48, sub: Civilian Personnel Authorization.
10. Ltr, HMP -- Nov 48, sub: Civilian Personnel Authorization, DJ 230 - HMPSC.
11. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Sch Population Rpt, 7 Jan 49, p. 4; Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 5-6.
12. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 3-4; DA Cir 95, par 6, 6 Apr 48, sub: Education of Dependents.
13. HMP GO No. 28, 1 Oct 48, sub: Designation of Heidelberg Dependents School.
14. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 10; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 4-5.
15. IRS, Dir P&A, to Chf Dep Sch Div, 2 Nov 48, sub: Constitution and By-laws, Dependents School Div Fund.
16. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 6.
17. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 6-7; Sch Population Rpt, 4 Jun 48; 7 Jan 49.
18. EUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, Jun 48, p. 12; Nov 48, p. 32; EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 7; EUCOM Dep Sch Div Sch Population Rpt, 4 Jun 48, p. 2; 7 Jan 49, p. 4.

19. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 7.
20. Ibid., p. 15; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 10-11.
21. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 16-17; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 11.
22. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 17; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 11-12.
23. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 15-16.
24. Memo, Col Hall, GYA Br, to Dir OPOT Div, 19 Nov 48, sub: Distribution of funds available from Dependents High Schools Football Games, Incl I.
25. EUCOM Dep Sch Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 10.
26. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 11.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid., 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, pp. 8-9.
29. Ibid., pp. 7-8, Appendix I.

