

~~RESTRICTED~~

817/1-3

The SECOND YEAR

VOLUME III



3 0453 1000 5971 1

<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>8-3.1 CB 1 V 3 C 1</p>
<p>TITLE</p> <p><u>The Second Year of the Occupation - Occupation Forces in Europe</u> Series, 1946-1947</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: <i>Unclassified</i></p>	
<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN: <i>U.S.E.C. 22 July 48</i></p> <p>Office of the Chief Historian, European Command Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany</p>	
<p>RETURN TO ROOM</p>	

OCS FORM 340
1 SEP 50

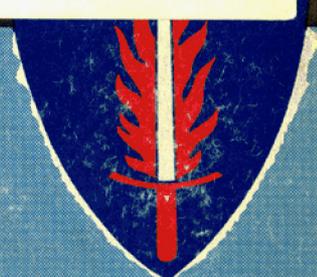
815217

OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1946 - 1947

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

~~RESTRICTED~~



HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

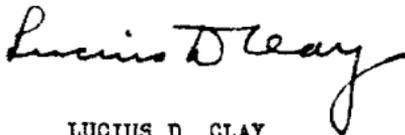
TO : All concerned

1. The War Department has directed that the history of the military occupation of Germany and Austria in World War II be recorded and interpreted as the events transpire. The agency which is responsible for preparing this history is the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

3. Each publication in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series is based upon a thorough study of the correspondence, directives, and other documents relating to the subject. It serves also as a digest and summary of the pertinent passages of the reports of operations which are made periodically to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Each publication in the Series, before being issued, is reviewed by the staff divisions or subordinate command whose responsibilities indicate a primary interest in the subject matter.

4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.



LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, USA
Commander-in-Chief

Staff

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN

Chief Historian Col. Harold E. Potter, Inf. (17 Dec 45-)

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

Chiefs Col. Wilbur S. Nye, FA (7 Nov 46-4 Jul 47)
Col. A.C.M. Azoy, CAC (19 May-6 Oct 47)
Col. Harry C. Larter, Jr., FA (25 Sep 47-)

EDITORIAL GROUP

Chief Lt. Col. John R. Ulmer, Inf. (11 Nov 46-)
Chief Historical Consultant Joseph R. Starr, Ph.D. (1 Feb 46-)
Editor Laura Towne, M.A. (20 May 47-31 Dec 47)
Production Manager Madeline E. Lannelle, B.S. (9 Jun 47-)

CONTRIBUTORS

Chapters
I-V Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill Inf. (2 May 46-),
and Dr. Joseph R. Starr
VI Jean E. Malcolm, M.A. (Cantab.)
(8 Jul 46-13 Jan 48)
VII Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
VIII and IX Jean E. Malcolm
X Arthur R. Burnet, A.B. (10 Jan 47-)
XI Frederic W. Ganzert, Ph.D. (5 Aug 46-
28 Oct 47), and Ernest Kreiling, B.S.
(3 Nov 47-)
XII and XIII Jean E. Malcolm
XIV Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert
XV T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable, WAC (30 Dec 46-),
and John C.E. Smith, B.A. (Cantab.)
(5 Aug 46-19 Sep 47)
XVI George J. Olszewski (19 Sep 46-6 Nov 47)
XVII Francis Chase, M.S. (13 Jun 47-)
XVIII Drusilla J. Norris, B.S. (3 Dec 46-)
XIX Marcus W. Floyd, A.B. (18 Dec 46-31 Dec 47)
XX Muriel Young, B.A. (London) (25 Aug 47-)
XXI T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable
XXII Lt. Col. George L. Pitre, Inf (3 May 47-)

Chapters	
XXIII	Bernard V. Hall, M.A. (23 Oct 46-)
XXIV	Lt. Col. George L. Pitre
XXV	Bernard V. Hall and John C.E. Smith
XXVI	Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert and Ernest Kreiling
XXVII	Muriel Young and Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXVIII	T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable
XXIX	Francis Chase and Arthur R. Burnet
XXX and XXXI	Drusilla J. Norris
XXXII	Albert Norman, B.S.S. (24 Dec 46-)
XXXIII and XXXIV	Margaret L. Geis, M.A. (15 May 47-)
XXXV and XXXVI	Elizabeth S. Lay, M.A. (25 Nov 46-)
XXXVII	Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert
XXXVIII and XXXIX	Elizabeth S. Lay
XL	Margaret L. Davis, A.B. (17 Sep 46-)
XLI, XLII, and XLIII	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
XLIV	Margaret L. Davis and Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XLV	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill and Joseph P. Tustin (27 Oct 47-)
XLVI	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
XLVII	Dr. Joseph R. Starr

CLERICAL STAFF

<u>Military Staff</u>	<u>Civilian Staff</u>
S.Sgt. Charles E. Simons (31 Jan 47-)	Edith M. Abbott (3 Jul 46-25 Nov 47)
Tec.4 Herman E. Walker (26 May 47-)	Mary M. Abraham (15 Jan 46-)
Cpl. Michael E. Forgen (12 Jun 47-)	Maria E. Anker (23 Sep 46-)
Col. William Goodrich (12 Jun 47-)	Irene M. Halliday (27 Dec 46-)
Tec.5 Thomas H. Burton (10 Jun 47-)	Ann F. Hughes (16 Oct 46-29 Nov 47)
Tec.5 Hiram A. Deck (21 Feb 47- 20 Aug 47)	Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46-)
Pfc. Allen Ardoin (16 Sep 47-)	Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46- 31 Dec 47)

DOCUMENTS BRANCH

Chief Archivist Gillett Griswold (8 Nov 45-)

Military Staff

T.Sgt. William Marshall
(5 Oct 46-)
Tec.3 Edgar J. Matson (6 Jan 47-
1 Jan 48)
Tec.3 Walter L. Smith (7 Jan 47-
21 Nov 47)
Tec.3 Arnold Hill (17 Oct 46-
5 Aug 47)
Sgt. Stanley L. Lawrence
(19 Mar 47-)
Tec.4 Frederick C. Talbot
(10 Jan 47-)
Cpl. Richard T. Loeffler
(19 Mar 47-26 Jan 48)
Pfc. Sidney J. Jones (17 Nov 47-)

Civilian Staff

Sarah Cnudda (1 Sep 47-)
Virginia C. Curtis (18 Sep 47-)
Joan L. Gross (8 Jan 48-)
Hector S. McDonald (10 May 46-
11 Dec 47)
Hannalore Weise (3 Nov 47-15 Jan 48)
Eveleen Wilkinson (6 Oct 47-
16 Jan 48)

CARTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Chief Stanley E. Hughes (13 Oct 45-)

Cartographers and Draftsmen

Mary E. Harwood (12 Jul 46-)
Heinz E. Jans (24 Dec 46-)
Martin Krick (7 May 46-)
Harry D. Parrish (14 Oct 46-)
Johannes Schueren (18 Mar 46-)
Susan Verbeke (11 Jun 46-)

Table of Contents

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE OCCUPATION, Volume III

Part Five

	Page
Chapter: XX: JUDGE ADVOCATE.	1
Organization and Functions.	1
Executive Branch.	5
Military Affairs Branch	6
Military Justice Branch	12
International Affairs Branch.	21
War Crimes Group.	26
CHARTS: I. Dachau Detachment of 7708 War Crimes Group following	31
II. Headquarters 7708 War Crimes Group. . . following	31
III. Statistics of Unduly Long Confinement before Trial. following	31
IV. Headquarters European Command, Office of the Judge Advocate, 15 July 1946. following	31
V. Headquarters European Command, Office of the Judge Advocate, 1 April 1947. . . following	31
Chapter: XXI: ADJUTANT GENERAL.	36
Organization and Administration	36
Military Personnel Operations	48
Civilian Personnel Operations	52
Other Operations.	53
Chapter: XXII: CHIEF CHAPLAIN.	66

	Page
Chapter: XXIII: PROVOST MARSHAL.	83
Military Police.	88
Prisoner of War Division	107
Confinement and Rehabilitation Division. . .	112
Criminal Investigation Division.	117
CHARTS: I: Organizational Chart, 1 July 1946. . . . following	123
II: Organizational Chart, 1 July 1947. . . . following	123
Chapter: XXIV: CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES.	127
CHARTS: A: Organizational Chart, Theater Chief of Special Services, 1 July 1946. following	146
B: Organizational Chart, Theater Chief of Special Services, 20 August 1946 following	146
C: Organizational Chart, Theater Chief of Special Services, 7 November 1946. following	146
D: Organizational Chart, Special Services Division following	146
Chapter: XXV: EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM.	151
Administration	158
Organization in the Field.	166
Merchandising.	172
Security and Control	177
CHARTS: I: Table of Organization, Army Exchange Service. following	179
II: Table of Organization, Headquarters EUCOM Exchange System. following	179
III. IV, V following	179

TABLE OF CONTENTS--(continued)

	Page
Chapter: XXVI: CHIEF OF CLAIMS	183
Chapter: XXVII: CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE	198
Education Branch	203
Changes in Organization and Staff.	209
Fiscal Branch.	213
Educational Problems and Programs.	216
CHART: Dependents School Service. following	222
Chapter: XXVIII: WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS	227

PART FIVE

The Special Staff

Chapter XX

JUDGE ADVOCATE

Chapter XI
JUDGE ADVOCATE

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. Organization.

In July 1946, at the beginning of the second year of the occupation, the Theater Judge Advocate's Division was an administrative service under the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Headquarters, USFET, who, under the Theater Basic Administrative Plan was responsible for coordinating the functions of the Theater Chiefs of administrative Services. (1)
The organizational chart of the Division, dated 15 July 1946, shows that at that time it consisted of two main groups, functioning separately, one headed by the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for Operations and the other by the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes. The Operations Group was divided into four main branches, dealing respectively with executive and administrative matters, military affairs, international affairs, and military justice. The War Crimes Group, then an integral part

of the Theater Judge Advocate's Division, was subdivided into four branches: the Administrative, Evidence, and Trial Branches, and the Dachau Detachment. The last was charged with organizing the administrative details of war crimes trials and was divided into four sections: Administrative, Tribunal, Counsel, and Screening. The strength of the Division was twenty-five officers and forty-four enlisted men in November 1946, while on 30 June 1947 the strength was twenty-six officers and thirty-two enlisted men. In addition to the military staff, the Judge Advocate Division employed five civilian attorneys on 1 July 1946, and ten on 30 June 1947. (2)

2. Personnel.

At the beginning of the period dealt with, Col. Claude B. Mickelwait was Theater Judge Advocate. Col. Charles L. Decker was Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for Operations and Col. C. E. Straight was Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes. In common with almost all divisions of Theater Headquarters, the Judge Advocate Division experienced a rapid turnover of all classes of personnel. As the second year of occupation ended, the position of Judge Advocate, EUCOM, was held by Col. J. L. Harbaugh, Jr., who had arrived on 5 April 1947, while Col. Irvin Schindler became Deputy Judge Advocate on 10 June 1947. (3)

3. Movement of Offices.

In July 1946, the Operations Group was situated in Frankfurt-am-Main, while the War Crimes Group had its offices in Wiesbaden, where it remained until November 1946. Following the organization of the 7708th

War Crimes Group, the latter moved to Augsburg, with Col. C. E. Straight
(4)
as Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes.

4. Subordinate Commands.

The policies of the Theater Judge Advocate were carried out in the field by Staff Judge Advocates of all major commands. These subordinate offices were inspected by the Theater Judge Advocate.

5. Main Functions and Duties.

The functions of the Theater Judge Advocate remained substantially unchanged throughout the second year of the occupation. The customary duties of the Judge Advocate, those of advising the Army on all legal affairs, of interpreting Army Regulations, and handling all the civil law business of the Army, were performed. It was, in addition, the Theater Judge Advocate's duty to counsel and advise the Theater Commander and his staff on matters concerning international law, laws of war, military government, and international and intergovernmental affairs. He established and maintained relations on behalf of the Army with other departments or agencies of the U.S. Government, and supervised the administration of military justice in the Theater. In cases involving death sentences, the Judge Advocate's recommendations were forwarded to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, for final approval.
(5)
(6)

6. Changes in Organization.

In March 1947, concurrently with the change in command and the redesignation of Headquarters, USFET, as Headquarters, EUCOM, the name

of the Theater Judge Advocate's Division was changed to Office of the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, EUCOM. One officer was placed on temporary duty in Berlin as Judge Advocate Liaison Officer. Organizational changes during the year included the redesignation of the War Crimes Branch as the 7708th War Crimes Group on 1 November 1946, and its removal from Wiesbaden to Augsburg; the activation late in September 1946, of the Confinement Section of the Military Justice Branch to supervise the application of directives, policies, and regulations pertaining to pretrial confinement; the reestablishment of an international law section on 12 November 1946 designated as the International Affairs Branch and the establishment within it on 25 April 1946 of a War Crimes Section to assume the functions of War Crimes Liaison Detachment F of 7708th War Crimes Group; and the shifting of the Statistical and Analytical Section from the control of the Executive Branch to that of the Military Justice Branch in January 1947. No other important changes occurred during the year.

7. Special Assignments Officer.

The Special Assignments Officer was directly responsible to the Judge Advocate, EUCOM. In addition to being charged with the preparation of the quarterly reports of operations, he was entrusted with cases of a confidential or complicated nature, which often required long and detailed research. Such questions as the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians subject to military law in the U.S. Zone, the privileges of alien war brides, and the revision of vehicle and traffic codes were assigned to this officer for research and drafting of policy.

8. Functions.

In addition to being charged with the responsibility for all routine administrative and personnel matters, the Executive Branch submitted all technical and legal reports of a routine or periodic nature, maintained the library, and compiled complete statistical and analytical data on military justice and related subjects. (9)

9. Personnel Problems.

a. In September 1946, the Theater Judge Advocate stated that of the 103 officers authorized in Judge Advocate positions, only 47 were of the Judge Advocate General's Department, while many positions were filled by officer lawyers of other arms and services. (10) During the last quarter of 1946, the inactivation of units and commands within the Theater made available some officer lawyers, but the relief was only temporary since in many instances these officers left the Theater within a short time for separation from the service. (11) The employment as civilians of some officer lawyers only partially alleviated the shortage. Efforts to minimize the damaging effect of the loss of trained officers by securing replacements in sufficient time to be oriented by departing key officers did not always meet with success. (12) In addition, there were unexpected losses of officers who had indicated their intention to remain in the service indefinitely, but who subsequently applied for release in order to accept positions as civilians at considerable increases in pay with Military Government. (13)

b. There was also a shortage of trained court reporters throughout the year. Qualified persons could be obtained only by employing civilians. The position was classified at CAF-9 as an inducement to reporters to remain overseas.
(14)

c. During the second quarter of 1947, the Judge Advocate held conferences with the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training for the purpose of obtaining increase in the Table of Organization for the various Staff Judge Advocate Sections of the European Command. The serious accumulation of cases in the Staff Judge Advocate Sections of the U.S. Constabulary, First Military District, and Headquarters Command, EUCOM, had made it apparent that the sections were understaffed.
(15)

Two requests for additional officers, submitted to the War Department in May 1947, were subsequently rejected. It was therefore necessary to continue the requisitioning of replacements on an emergency basis, and the procurement of officers remained a serious problem at the end of the second year of occupation.
(16)

MILITARY AFFAIRS BRANCH

10. Functions.

The main functions of the Military Affairs Branch were to furnish opinions and advice on the application and interpretation of laws, regulations, and directives affecting Army administration or personnel,

and to advise on the legal effect of orders, circulars, and other directives pertaining to administration within the Theater. This Branch was also called upon to render advice on contracts and to supervise legal assistance in the Theater. (17)

11. Types of Problems.

The volume of business of the Military Affairs Branch increased gradually throughout the year and there was a gradual, but ultimately considerable, change of emphasis on the type of problems that arose. The emphasis changed from problems concerned chiefly with the conduct of the war to those arising out of occupation conditions. A decrease was noted in cases involving line of duty investigations and requests for battle participation credits and citations. Board proceedings, concerned with reductions and resignations for the good of the service, and other disciplinary cases involving officers had, by June 1947, disappeared almost entirely. New problems concerned marriage of Americans with Germans, currency control, black-market operations, registration of private automobiles, and attempts to eliminate profiteering in the sale of automobiles. The form of procurement contracts and the legality of the method of payment of German employees also demanded considerable attention. Problems arising from the arrival of dependents included transportation of dependents at government expense under certain circumstances, and the jurisdiction of courts martial over dependents. (18)

12. Marriage and Adoption.

a. Conferences were held concerning marriage to Germans and the status of German dependents, and new marriage regulations were issued at the end of 1946. (19) These regulations specified that applications were to be submitted not earlier than six months and not later than three months prior to the departure from the Theater of the applicant or to his discharge in the Theater. Civilian employees of the occupation forces could apply under the same circumstances with reference to the expected date upon which they would cease to be employed by, accompany, or serve with the U.S. forces. Approval was not to be given until three months after the application. The date for which the marriage was approved could not be more than one month prior to the date that the applicant was scheduled to leave the Theater. The Judge Advocate decided that American female members of the occupation forces were to have equal privileges with males, and were to be allowed to take their German husbands to the United States under the same conditions as German brides of servicemen and ex-servicemen. It was declared illegal to evade the marriage laws by renunciation of citizenship. United States citizens residing in the U.S. Zone of Germany, but not subject to military law, were not under the jurisdiction of Headquarters, EUCOM, and were therefore not required to obtain approval for marriage with Germans.

b. The application of Public Law 471, dealing with the entrance into the United States of alien fiancées and fiancés, to alien spouses and children of members of the armed forces who married after 31 December

1946 was considered and it was decided that there should be no discrimination against German brides in the matter of transportation to the United States, since the brides were legally dependents.

c. Many United States citizens requested advice informally from this branch as to the procedure for the adoption of German children. In the absence of special legislation by Military Government, adoption of such children was not feasible in view of the fact that it must be effected through German civil courts whose jurisdiction could not be invoked by United States citizens under existing military government law. (20)

13. Privately Owned Automobiles.

There was considerable study of the acquisition and registration of privately owned motor vehicles. Staff studies were made with a view to the revision of the vehicle and traffic code to prevent the resale at exorbitant prices of automobiles purchased from the Army Exchange Service, as well as those imported from the United States or acquired locally from displaced or stateless persons. The problem was reviewed, not only as governed by pertinent regulations within the European Command, but also by international sales laws. Conferences were held with other staff sections and with OMGUS. The revised vehicle and traffic code specified that a private car imported into or acquired within the U.S. Zone of Germany could not be sold within a period of six months after its importation or acquisition, except when the owner was under orders for departure from the European Command or in case of an emergency as determined by the

registrar of vehicles. It was further stated that cars owned by United States citizens within the U.S. Zone could not be sold outside the Zone nor to persons other than fellow citizens. The purchase of motor vehicles from German or Austrian owners had been prohibited since 12 April 1946. (21)

Due to the shortage of vehicles available to the German population, any future purchases by members of the occupation forces of motor vehicles belonging to displaced or stateless persons was prohibited, as was the lease or renting of motor vehicles from these categories of people and from German nationals. (22)

14. Currency Control and Black-Market Activities.

a. Questions arising from War Department policies on currency control were handled by the Judge Advocate, among them being claims of persons who had for various reasons been unable to produce their Allied marks for exchange into Military Payment Certificates at the correct time, and losses of currency by Finance Officers. The Judge Advocate advised that persons could be brought to trial for violations of currency control circulars which were in effect at the time of the alleged offense, although subsequently rescinded. (23)

The transfer of postal money order to German nationals in making authorized purchases of property for gifts and souvenirs was held to be illegal. (24)

b. Theater policy governing prohibited and permitted business transactions was reviewed, consolidated, and published in September 1946 in circular form. (25)

With a view to eliminating any unnecessary

disturbance of the economy in occupied territory, the purchases of real property, stocks, and bonds from German or Austrian sources was prohibited, and United States and Allied nationals in the U.S. Zone of Germany were forbidden to engage in professions, trade, or industry or to deal in foreign currencies. The purchase of tangible property at legal rates from local sources was permitted, providing the property was not resold for gain. No personal property was to be sold to Germans, but small gifts for charitable purposes were authorized. Apart from minor revisions, one of which concerned the purchase and sale of locally acquired motor vehicles, and the other the establishment of officially recognized barter markets, this policy remained in effect throughout the rest of the second year of the occupation. (26) The new policy conformed to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, upon which previous policy had been based. A consolidation and clarification, rather than any extensive changes in former policy, was thus effected.

15. Effects of Legislation.

The Judge Advocate ruled that post exchange goods, destined for gifts and under fifty dollars in value, could be sent to the United States free of customs duties by military personnel only. The Judge Advocate advised that the withholding of federal income taxes from wages was authorized only within the territorial confines of the United States. Many questions concerning promotions, leaves, and changes from enlisted to officer status, involving the interpretation of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1 September 1946, were submitted. (27)

MILITARY JUSTICE BRANCH

16. Functions.

The main functions of the Military Justice Branch were: (1) the supervision of the confinement of alleged offenders prior to trial throughout the European Command, so as to avoid protracted confinement prior to trial; (2) the preparation of legal opinions and memorandums involving determination of whether reported acts of civilians or groups of civilians constituted offenses punishable as violations of federal statutes, Articles of War, Army Regulations, and EUCOM directives, with recommendations as to appropriate action to be taken for violations thereof; (3) the preparation of staff studies concerning the amendment of EUCOM circulars and directives relating to the administration of military justice; (4) the determination of the amenability to trial of United States, Allied and neutral civilians and dependents for offenses committed; (5) the recommendation of the granting of jurisdiction to various commanders on the activation or inactivation of major commands; and, (6) the handling and disposition under the provisions of AW 104 of delinquency reports and proceedings involving officers. (28) It was the duty of this Branch to advise on the formulation of military justice policies for the Theater, to observe military justice practice in subordinate commands, and to propose remedial action or aid for the staff Judge Advocate as needed. (29)

17. Military Law Applied to Civilians.

U.S. Army courts martial were held by the Judge Advocate to have jurisdiction over all civilians who were accompanying or serving with the U.S. Army in Germany. During this period the opinion of the Judge Advocate General was received upholding the views of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, that former members of the armed forces discharged within the theater to accept civilian employment were also subject to trial by court martial for offenses committed by them during their term of military service, if they had been continuously subject to military law. The Judge Advocate General suggested, however, that the power to try such an individual should be sparingly exercised. Dependents of United States military and civilian personnel in the European Command were also held to be liable to trial by general court martial for non-military offenses. The Judge Advocate recommended, however, that such cases be generally referred to Military Government for trial or other disposition and not tried by court martial without the express authorization of Headquarters, EUCOM. Subordinate commands were advised, however, that merchant seamen, who had objected to being tried by courts martial, should be tried by military government courts. (30)

18. General Prisoners.

The publication of General Court Martial Orders of suspension and remission was stopped during the third quarter of 1946, due to the withdrawal of authority to restore general prisoners to duty, pending the revision of War Department policy on this subject. At the end of

1946, the War Department revised its policy and the Theater commander was again given authority to restore general prisoners to duty or condition that they reenlist after execution of the dishonorable discharge in their cases. The program of restoration of general prisoners to duty after confinement in rehabilitation centers was concluded during the last part of 1946, and provisions were made for the return of all general prisoners for confinement in the United States. In consequence, during the last quarter of 1946, the Military Justice Branch dealt with only a few cases involving the remission of the sentences of general prisoners (31) to enable them to be returned to duty. There was, on the other hand, a substantial increase in the number of petitions for clemency and requests for special investigations and reports to the War Department in (32) connection with court-martial trials.

19. The Litchfield Trials.

a. The so-called Litchfield Trials, ending on 7 September 1946, aroused a considerable amount of public interest. These were trials of six officers and ten enlisted men accused of cruelty and the use of unauthorized punishment in the treatment of certain prisoners in the 10th Reinforcement Depot, then situated at Litchfield, England. Two enlisted men were tried at Headquarters, London Area Office, and the remaining accused were tried at Headquarters, Continental Base Section, Bad Nauheim, Germany. Of the sixteen accused, all but two officers and one enlisted man were found guilty, the sentences ranging from dishonorable discharge with total forfeitures of pay and hard labor for three years

to fines or forfeiture of \$500 to \$100. The two sentences of confinement were later suspended by the Under Secretary of War. (33)

b. The Judge Advocate exercised daily supervision over certain administrative matters related to the Litchfield Trials. The supervisory work of the Military Justice Branch of the Judge Advocate Division greatly increased when, in April 1946, the trials were transferred from the jurisdiction of the London Area Office to that of Continental Base Section in Germany. The services of the Judge Advocate were enlisted in the procurement of officers to constitute the several courts and in the production of witnesses and records requested by the accused. The weekly reports of the Staff Judge Advocate, Continental Base Section, on the progress of trials, were examined and transmitted regularly to the War Department by the Judge Advocate Division, USFET.

20. Kronberg Jewel Cases.

a. The services of the Judge Advocate were also enlisted in the preparation of charges and the procurement of officers to constitute the courts trying the Kronberg jewel cases. In these cases, Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant, WAC, Col. Jack W. Durant (her husband), and Maj. David F. Watson were charged principally with the theft of the Hesse crown jewels from Kronberg Castle, then being run as an officers' club under the management of Captain Durant, not then married to Colonel Durant. The Judge Advocate was consulted on Captain Durant's application for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus from the U.S. Supreme Court. This petition, alleging irregularities and lack of jurisdiction and asking

the immediate release of Captain Durant, was denied on 7 September 1946.

Since the trials were held under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Headquarters, Command, USFET, the Judge Advocate Division, Headquarters, USFET, was not concerned directly with the Kronberg jewel cases after charges were filed.

21. Problems of Jurisdiction.

The Military Justice Branch was called upon from time to time to render opinions as to whether trials should be held in the United States or the European Command, in cases in which the accused had been returned to the United States. (35) Occasionally, civil authorities in the United States requested the return of soldiers to stand trial for crimes committed prior to entry into military service. The Judge Advocate was also called upon to consider the legal aspects of extradition proceedings to procure the return for trial before a military government court of ex-servicemen who had committed nonmilitary offenses in Europe while in the Army. (36) The Judge Advocate expressed the opinion that the provisions of title 18 Section 652 might be applied in such cases, but that such proceedings should be instituted only in a strong case.

22. Examination of Directives.

Many proposed directives were examined and recommendations were made from the standpoint of the proper administration of military justice. Furthermore, the entire field of military justice administration was surveyed, beginning at the end of 1946, with a view to preparing a complete revision of the ETOUSA circular on military justice, (37)

and incorporating all prior and subsequent publications relevant to every phase of the problem into one directive. This comprehensive circular was published early in the third quarter of 1947. (38)

23. Training.

The legality of court proceedings was constantly being questioned because of administrative irregularities. Consequently, an outline was prepared to give effect to War Department Training Circular No. 109, relative to the supplemental education of officers with respect to military courts and boards. A comprehensive set of lesson plans for the proposed course on this subject was prepared by the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training and studied and edited by the Judge Advocate Division. The course was put into operation during the last quarter of the period under review. (39) A study of military law with appropriate training aids was prepared for publication in the T I & E Bulletin in January 1947. (40)

24. Confinement.

a. A statistical analysis of the administration of military justice indicated that the average number of days between the date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to the date of action by the reviewing authority was being steadily reduced through the first three quarters of the second year of the occupation. (41) A Confinement Section was established in the Military Justice Branch on 20 September 1946. (42) It was charged with maintaining surveillance of all cases

of pretrial confinement wherein the individuals concerned were confined for more than eight days without charges having been preferred against them, or for more than twenty days without trial. (43) Under the procedures devised, each major command exercising general court-martial jurisdiction was required to report, by the most expeditious means, any person in pretrial confinement in excess of these limits. (44) Each case was considered on its merits and an analysis was made of the circumstances involved. Where continued pretrial confinement was not considered advisable, arrangements were made for the release of the prisoner concerned. For the most part, informal request made to the Staff Judge Advocate of the major command concerned was sufficient to accomplish release of an accused. In the event of nonconcurrence between the Chief, Confinement Section, and the respective Staff Judge Advocate, however, the Judge Advocate could make a formal recommendation to the G-1 Division, (45) USFET, for the release of the prisoner.

b. On 28 September 1946, 73 persons were in confinement for over eight days without charges, and 270 for over twenty days without trial, while on 26 October 1946, four weeks after this plan was put into operation, only one person was in confinement for over eight days without charges having been preferred and 126 for over twenty days without being brought to trial. A reduction of 72 in the first group and 144 (46) in the second had therefore been effected. Relatively few cases of unduly long confinement were reported through the first quarter of 1947, but this situation was unfortunately not maintained during the second

quarter of the year. Delays at that time in filing charges and instituting trials were mainly unavoidable and due to reorganization in the Theater. Some delays were attributed to such factors as the necessity of procuring records and witnesses, reporter shortages, and lack of legally qualified counsel in the field. (47)

25. Planning for Changes in Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

Changes in the structure of the European Command necessitated considerable study of the administration of military justice, especially during the second quarter of 1947. In conjunction with the reorganization of U.S. Forces, European Theater, and the establishment of military districts and posts, grants of general court-martial jurisdiction were obtained from the War Department for the Commanding Generals of the First and Second Military Districts, and the Commanding General, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe. The Judge Advocate devoted considerable time and study to the problem of administering military justice in the liberated areas outside the U.S. Zone of Germany in conjunction with the inactivation of Western Base Section and the initial planning for the evacuation of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. Upon discontinuance of Western Base Section, the task of handling court-martial matters arising in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom was given to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, who acted as successor in command to the Commanding General, Western Base Section, for all cases pending on the date of inactivation of the latter command. (48) The Staff Judge Advocate of the U.S. Constabulary established

a branch office in Paris. Practical considerations involving communications and personnel ultimately made it advisable, however, to request the War Department to grant authority to appoint general courts martial to a command more geographically suited to administering the area in question. Based upon studies made by the Judge Advocate, the War Department granted the request of Headquarters, EUCOM, that the Commanding General, American Graves Registration Command, be given general court-martial jurisdiction. American Graves Registration Command thereupon assumed responsibility for the liberated areas and the United Kingdom, relieving the U.S. Constabulary. (49)

The scheduled inactivation of Continental Base Section was studied with a view to designating an appropriate successor to complete the trial of any pending cases. It was decided that the Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, should take over jurisdiction of such cases. At the same time, the bulk of the court-martial workload originally borne by Continental Base Section was redistributed between the Commanding Generals of the First and Second Military Districts, as the units formerly assigned to Continental Base Section were reassigned upon the discontinuance of that command. (50)

26. Number of Cases Considered.

Throughout the second year of the occupation the Judge Advocate Division considered a total of 5,939 cases--1,423 during the first quarter, 1,354 during the second quarter, 1,693 during the third quarter, and 1,469 during the last. (51)

The marked increase in the third quarter was due to the number of questions concerning Boards of Officers convened

to consider the liability for the loss of public funds, and the discharge of enlisted personnel under AR 615-369, as well as to matters relating to the support of legal dependents, the acquisition and registration of privately owned motor vehicles, and the reorganization of the European Command.

(52)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

27. Organization and Key Personnel.

At the beginning of the second year of occupation the International Law Section, as it was then called, of the Operational Branch of the Judge Advocate Division, USFET, dealt with virtually all matters of an international nature except those entrusted to the War Crimes Branch.

(53)

Without change of function, the Section later became part of the Military Affairs Branch. On 12 November 1946, it was constituted as a separate Branch and designated the International Affairs Branch. On 25 April 1947, it absorbed War Crimes Liaison Detachment F, located in the Office of the Judge Advocate, whose function was to maintain liaison with the 7708th War Crimes Group at Augsburg, Germany.

28. Responsibilities.

a. The International Affairs Branch was responsible for all matters pertaining to international relations; the application and interpretation of treaties and foreign laws affecting military operations,

service, and personnel; questions of jurisdiction where the problem was based on a conflict between military jurisdiction and some other jurisdiction; matters related to the application of military government law; jurisdictional problems based on laws of war, or other law outside the scope of the Articles of War; and problems concerning public and private conflicts of law. When authorized, the Branch negotiated with foreign governmental representatives concerning the applicability to the military service and personnel of laws and procedures of the country in which U.S. forces and other personnel were serving.

b. On 26 December 1946, the Branch was charged with the responsibility for administrative processing the records of trial of all war crimes cases for submission to the Judge Advocate or to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, for appropriate action with respect to the approval of the sentences. This function was transferred to the War Crimes Board of Review on 2 September 1947.

c. The War Crimes Section coordinated activities connected with the obtaining of witnesses required in the prosecution of war crimes. It coordinated requests made by other nations for the extradition of suspects and the appearance of witnesses required by the War Crimes Tribunals of those nations. It collected and disseminated requests, statistics, and information concerning war crimes trials and the population of war crimes enclosures. It handled requests for the issuance of orders appointing military government courts for war crimes

cases, and other matters pertaining to the operation of the War Crimes
(54)
Group.

29. Opinions and Related Services.

The Branch kept no complete or formal record of its services in coordinating matters involving international law and in giving professional advice to other staff divisions. In the third quarter of 1946, the Branch gave legal advice and opinions on 112 cases in the field of international law, as compared with 91 during the preceding quarter. (55)
(56)
In the last quarter of 1946, opinions were furnished in seventy-four. In addition to similar contributions during the first quarter of 1947, the Branch handled thirty-four records of trial in war crimes cases prior to their submission to the Judge Advocate or to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. The defense counsel in the Malmedy Massacre case having indicated his intention to file an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Branch took action to provide for a 60-day stay of execution in order to provide the counsel with sufficient time to prepare and present the appeal. (57)
In the second quarter of 1947, the Branch prepared eighty-eight formal opinions and thirteen staff studies and contributed to (58)
twelve opinions prepared by other branches.

30. Major Problems.

a. One of the principal problems during the year arose as a result of attempts by the U.S. Government to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over members of the U.S. forces stationed in or passing through

Great Britain, France, Italy, and the French Zone of Germany. The British Government agreed to a continuation of its Visiting Forces Act of 1942, which granted the United States exclusive jurisdiction, and an agreement was concluded with the Commander in Chief of the French Zone which accorded the same privileges.

b. In 1944, SHAEF secured an agreement with the Provisional French Government which granted exclusive jurisdiction. The French Government, having declared its emergency at an end on 1 June 1946, requested that a new agreement be negotiated. Negotiations to secure the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the U.S. forces remaining in France, and to reach an understanding on claims and other Civil Affairs, were inaugurated at the beginning of the period under review; but due to the unsettled international situation, as well as to the confusion in French domestic politics, little progress was made by July 1947. Meanwhile the French conceded the principle of exclusive jurisdiction to the United States and continued to adhere to the spirit of the 1944 SHAEF agreement in that respect. All of the agreements with the French Government relating to this subject were reviewed by the International Affairs Branch, and a representative of the Branch attended the United States-French Civil Affairs Conference in Paris for four weeks.

(59)

c. The conflicting or concurrent jurisdiction of military government courts and courts martial over the numerous classes of persons of various nationalities serving with or accompanying the U.S. forces

in occupied territory presented a number of problems to the Branch. Opinions were given in cases involving Allied, neutral, and displaced persons, and their dependents; merchant seamen; employees of American and European commercial concerns; and visiting businessmen.

d. The subject of the nationality and citizenship of certain civilian employees as well as that of fiancées of members of the military forces gave rise to many other problems which required close coordination on the part of the Branch with Military Government and the Political Advisor, as well as the governments of several European countries. (60)

31. War Crimes.

The absorption by the Branch of the War Crimes Liaison Detachment and the increase in the number of war crimes records of trial received during the second quarter of 1947 necessitated the making of several special studies concerning stays of execution and clemency in the cases of certain condemned war criminals. Studies were made of the jurisdiction of war crimes tribunals over non-German nationals; German decrees concerning the killing of parachuted Allied flyers; and the defense of "superior orders," used so frequently by German Army Officers accused of war crimes. Consideration was also given to be subject of a war crimes tribunal composed of Air Corps officers to hear cases involving the killing of flyers. The Branch also prepared a standing operating procedure on the handling of war crimes records of trial to overcome the administrative difficulties occasioned by the reorganization of Theater Headquarters. (61)

32. Operational Activities of War Crimes Section.

During the second quarter of 1947, the War Crimes Section confined its operations largely to the handling of war crimes administrative matters in coordination with the various general and special staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM. The Section coordinated with the Deputy Director of Intelligence and the Adjutant General on the clearance and transportation of foreign witnesses required to appear before war crimes tribunals, and administrative procedures incident to the appointment of special military government courts for the trial of war criminals. It gave help to the war crimes liaison officers of the several United Nations in obtaining the extradition of war criminals, and collected and disseminated statistical reports concerning war crimes activities under the operational control of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM. During the quarter, 107 such matters were referred to the Section for action. (62)

WAR CRIMES GROUP

33. Mission.

The mission of the War Crimes Group, Office of the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, USFET, was the preparation and trial of war crimes cases involving American nationals as victims, and cases involving mass atrocities committed in the areas occupied by U.S. forces in both Germany and Austria, irrespective of nationality. (63)

34. Organization.

Up to 30 September 1946, the War Crimes Group of the Office of the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate was organized into four units for the purpose of carrying out the war crimes program; the Evidence Branch, the Administrative Branch, the Trial Branch, and the Dachau Detachment. All functions of the group relative to investigation, apprehension, prosecution, screening, and trial of war crimes suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes were carried out by these branches. Seventeen War Crimes Investigation Teams carried out all investigations throughout the U.S. Zone relative to war crimes activity. Foreign liaison detachments carried out investigations and extradition of war crimes suspects and witnesses to war crimes in their respective Zones. The Counter Intelligence Corps assisted the War Crimes Group in screening and investigating suspects. The Criminal Investigation Division of the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal apprehended war crimes suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes. The War Crimes Group constantly reviewed its organization and activities with a view to incorporating all war crimes activities into a single, centrally directed and efficiently operating unit and to the expeditious trial of all war crimes cases. (64)

35. Organization of the 7708th War Crimes Group.

a. On 1 November 1946, the 7708th War Crimes Group was activated with its headquarters at Augsburg, Germany. All functions of the former War Crimes Group, Office of the Theater Judge Advocate, USFET, were vested in the new organization. All members of the War Crimes

Group with the exception of Col. Clio E. Straight, the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes, were reassigned to the 7708th War Crimes Group. Colonel Straight was attached to the Group and appointed commanding officer thereof.

b. The seventeen War Crimes Investigating Teams were transferred to the Group and redesignated War Crimes Investigating Detachments. Prosecution and defense counsel, war crimes tribunals, and special agencies engaged in apprehending and interrogating war crimes suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes were brought under the immediate operational control of the Group. Detachments at Dachau, Germany; Bad Oeynhausen (BAOR); Baden-Baden, Germany (FOG) (including a subdetachment at Kaiserlautern, Germany); Berlin, Nürnberg, and Frankfurt, Germany; and Versailles, France, were redesignated the Dachau Detachment, and War Crimes Liaison Detachments B, C, D, E, F, and G, 7708th War Crimes Group, respectively.

c. In the winter of 1946-47, five of the seventeen War Crimes Investigating Detachments became inoperative and all their members were assigned either to Headquarters, 7708th War Crimes Group, or to the Dachau Detachment. At the same time, consideration was given to the inactivation of War Crimes Liaison Detachment E at the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nürnberg. At the request of the Chief Counsel, however, this detachment was continued in existence. In the spring of 1947, the headquarters of the 7708th War Crimes Group was

moved from Augsburg to Freising. By the end of June 1947, ten more War Crimes Investigating Detachments and two War Crimes Liaison Detachments were discontinued with all their members being concentrated at the Central War Crimes Enclosure. (67)

36. Central War Crimes Enclosure.

In the fall of 1945, Third Army's prisoner of war enclosure No. 29 Dachau, Germany, was officially designated the Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure for the detention of all war criminals, war crimes suspects, and witnesses of interest to the United States and to other members of the United Nations, prior to their extradition. Five thousand war criminals, suspects, and witnesses in the Seventh Army's prisoner of war enclosure at Zuffenhausen, Germany, known as War Crimes Group No. 78, were transferred to the central enclosure. (68)

37. Landsberg Prison.

The former prison of Adolph Hitler at Landsberg, Germany, was designated the War Criminal Prison in the last quarter of 1946, to provide a central prison for the incarceration of all convicted war criminals. All war criminals sentenced to death were executed there. (69)

38. Trials in American Military Tribunals.

All war crimes tribunals were moved to Dachau, Germany, in the summer of 1946 to provide centralized control over the conduct of trials. In the fall of 1946, the court facilities at Dachau were increased to six tribunals holding daily sessions. At the same time, 703 cases were

closed, either because they were not of major importance or because
(70)
their development for trial was impossible.

a. Up to 31 December 1946, 716 individuals accused of war crimes had been brought before the Dachau tribunals. Of these, 620 perpetrators were convicted, 89 were acquitted, and 7 were nolle prossed. Of the foregoing accused, 269 were tried for murder, 336 for cruelty and torture, 83 for assault and mistreatment, and one for misuse of the Red Cross emblem. An outstanding trial in this period was the infamous Malmedy Massacre case, completed on 16 July 1946, in which seventy-three accused were tried, Forty-three of the individuals received death sentences, twenty-two were sentenced to prison for life, and eight received sentences ranging from ten to twenty years. (71)

b. During the first half of 1947, 152 cases were tried, involving 462 accused. Of these, 369 were convicted, 89 were acquitted, and 4 were nolle prossed. Of the convictions, 106 received sentences of death by hanging, and 34 life imprisonment. Notorious cases completed during this period included the Flossenberg Concentration Camp case completed in January 1947, the Superior Orders Case, and the case begun on 11 April 1947, was still in process at the end of the period under consideration. (73)

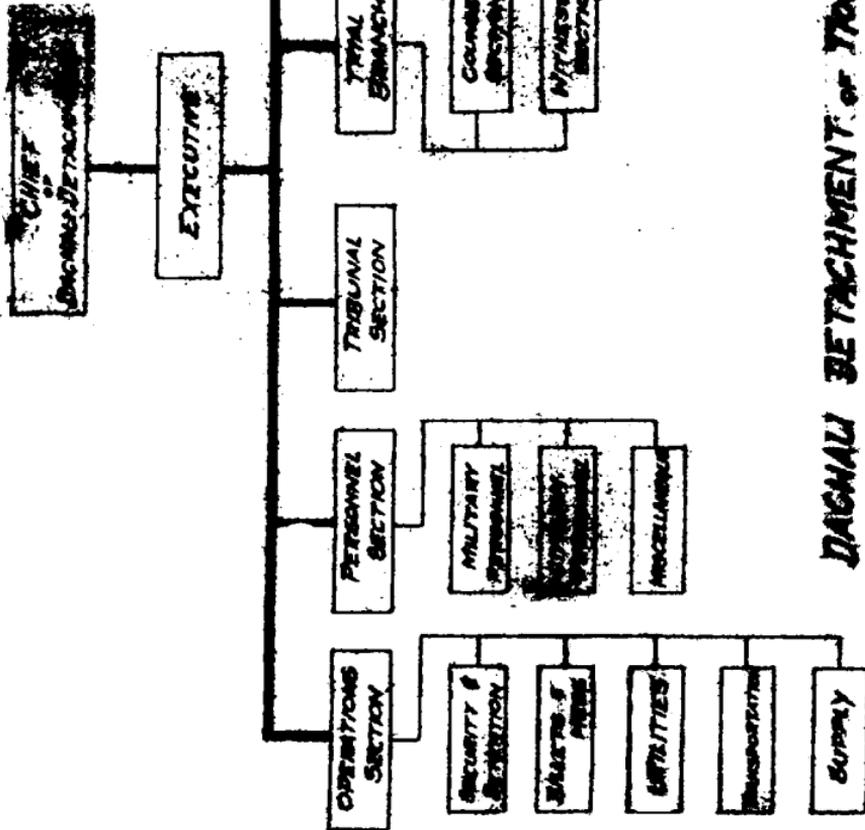
c. Early in March 1947 it was anticipated that the termination of the war crimes program would involve the completion of 205 additional cases, including 98 isolated atrocity cases, 4 mass atrocity cases, and

103 mass atrocity subsequent proceeding cases.

39. Extradition.

During the screening of war criminal suspects detained in the War Crimes Enclosures, the War Crimes Group determined which individuals were of probable war crimes interest to the governments represented. Appropriate data was forwarded to the governments concerned; this formed the basis for many of the extradition requests. A total of 1,582 requests for extradition were received during the year under review. This involved a total of 7,596 individuals and resulted in the delivery
(75)
of 3,320 suspects.

Chart I



DACHAU DETACHMENT of THE WAR CRIMES GROUP

APO - 407

APO - 178

DACHAU

GERMANY

AUGSBURG - GERMANY

Dist. V

APO - 178

ADVISORS & OFFICERS

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE
MARINE CRIMES
GROUP COMMANDER

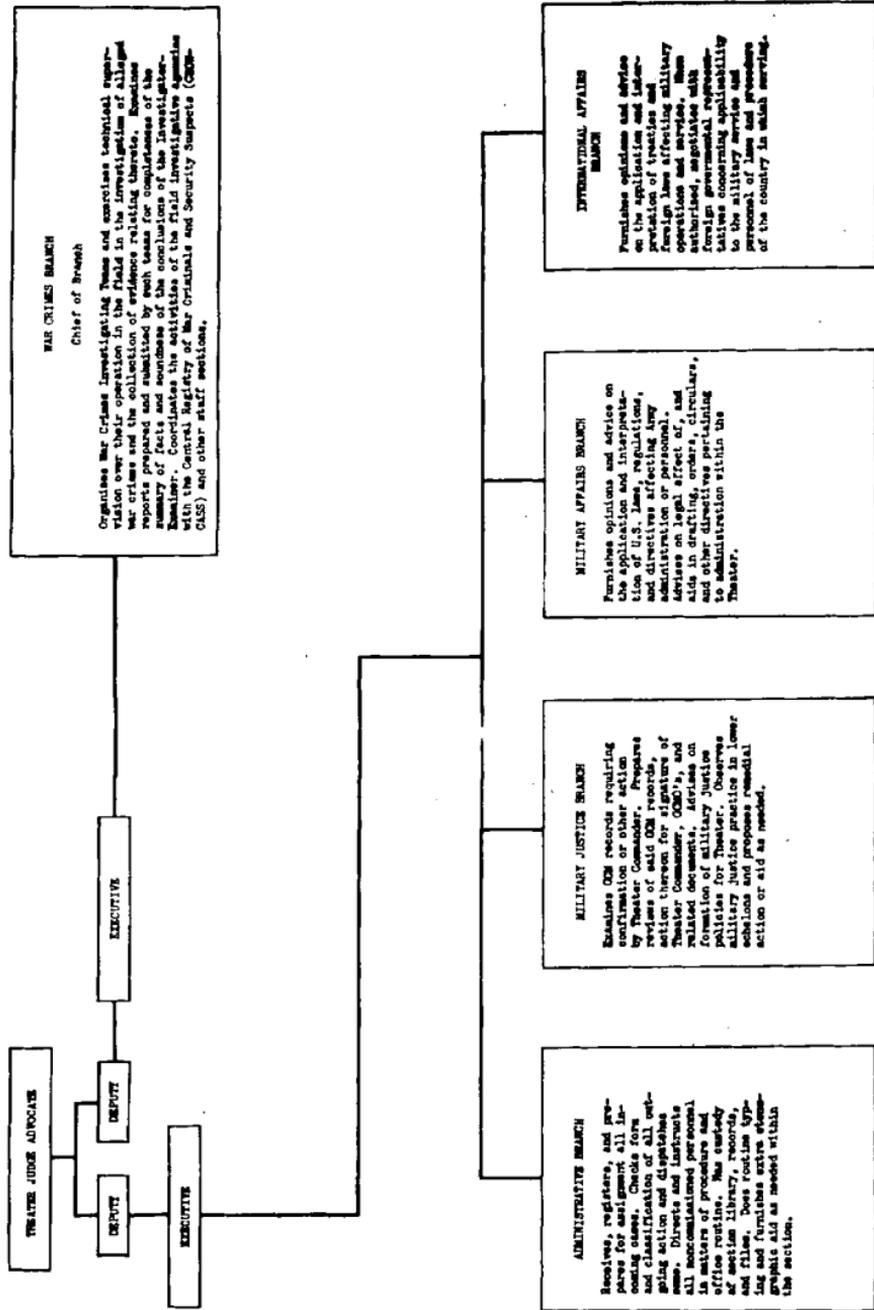
DEPUTY
GROUP COMMANDER

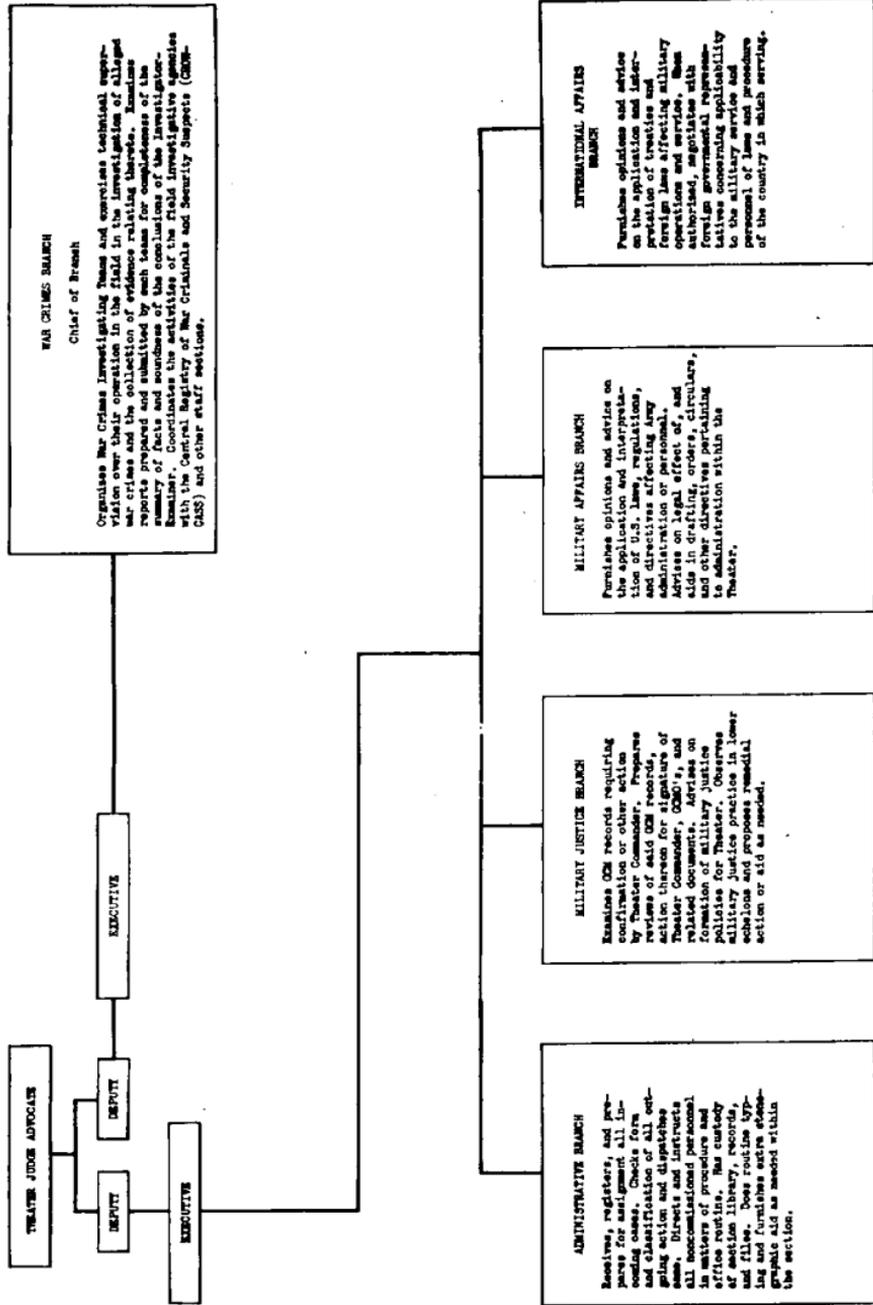
EXECUTIVE

UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS

7708 MAR CRIMES GROUP





Chapter XX

FOOTNOTES

1. USFET Basic Administrative Plan, 31 Jan 46.
2. Interview with Lt. Col. J. M. Scott, Office of the JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt Germany; memo to C Hist, 14 Jan 48, sgd J. M. Scott, Lt Col, JAGD, Asst Exec, Office of the JA, EUCOM.
3. Ibid.
4. GO 304, USFET, 26 Oct 46, subj: "Organization of a Numbered Unit for War Crimes Personnel."
5. T I & E Bulletin, vol 2 No 3, 19 Jan 47, "The Judge Advocate" in the "Know Your Army Series."
6. Interview with Lt Col W. M. Fleischer, Office of JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt, Germany.
7. Interview with Lt. H. B. Grigsby, Office of JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt, Germany.
8. Interview with Lt Col J. M. Scott, Office of JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt, Germany.
9. Functional Chart, TJA, USFET, 15 Jul 46.
10. Hq, USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 7.
11. Ibid. 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 9.
12. Ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 8.
13. Interview with Lt. Col J. M. Scott, Office of JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt, Germany.
14. Ibid.
15. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 2.
16. Ibid., p 1.
17. Functional Chart, TJA, USFET, 15 Jul 46.
18. Interview with W. M. Briggs, Office of JA, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Frankfurt, Germany.

19. Cir 181, USFET, 19 Dec 46, subj: "Marriage."
20. Ibid.
21. Cir 49, USFET, 12 Apr 46, sec III, subj: "Ownership and Operation of Motor Vehicles Acquired from Civilian Sources in Germany and Austria."
22. Cir 31, EUCOM, 22 May 47, subj: "Sale of Motor Vehicles."
23. Interview with Maj W. A. Williams, Office of JA, EUCOM, Sep 47, and IRS, 14 Oct 46, JA to G-1, transmitting suggested reply to CG, CBS.
24. Hq. EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-Jun 47.
25. Cir 140, USFET, 26 Sep 46, subj: "Prohibited and Permitted Transactions in the European Theater."
26. Cir 153, USFET, 15 Oct 46, subj: same; Cir 51, EUCOM, 28 Jun 47, subj: same.
27. Hq. USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 8; Hq. EUCOM JA, ibid. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 8.
28. Memo to C Hist, 14 Jan 48, sgd J. M. Scott, Lt Col, JAGD, Asst Exec, Office of the JA, EUCOM.
29. Functional Chart, TJA, USFET, 15 Jul 46.
30. Hq. EUCOM, JA Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 2.
31. Ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 3.
32. Ibid. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 3.
33. Hq. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference No 38, 1946, p 30.
34. Ibid., No 39, 1946, p 32.
35. Hq. USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 2.
36. Hq. EUCOM, JA, ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 2.

37. Cir 76, ETOUSA, 4 Jun 45, subj: "Military Justice."
38. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 3.
39. Ibid.
40. See T I & E Bulletin, vol 2, No 3, 19 Jun 47.
41. See chart VI.
42. Hq, USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 7.
43. Cir 74, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47, subj: "Military Justice."
44. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 13 Sep 46, file AG 250.3PMG-AGO, subj: "Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial."
45. Hq, USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 3.
46. Ibid.
47. Hq, EUCOM, JA, ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 3.
48. GO 6, EUCOM, 20 Mar 47, subj: "Discontinuance of Western Base Section."
49. Memo to C Hist, 14 Jan 48, sgd J. M. Scott, Lt Col, JAGD, Asst Exec, Office of the JA, EUCOM.
50. GO 56, EUCOM, 9 Jun 47, subj: "Discontinuance of Continental Base Section."
51. See Rpts of Opr, passim.
52. Hq, EUCOM, JA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 1.
53. Hq, USFET, Theater Organization Plan, 25 Feb 46, p 38 and chart XXI, being inclosure to ltr, Hq, USFET, 25 Feb 46, file AG 322 GCT-AGED, subj: "Organization of US Forces, European theater."
54. Interview with Colonel Fleischer, Frankfurt a/M, 17 Oct 47.
55. Hq, USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Dec 46, p 4.
56. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 6.

57. Hq, EUCOM, JA, ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 5.
58. Ibid. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 5.
59. Memo, Office of the JA, EUCOM, 7 Oct 46, subj: "Notes on Operations of the International Affairs Branch," sgd Wade M. Fleischer, Lt Col, AC, Chief.
60. Ibid.
61. Hq, EUCOM JA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 6.
62. Ibid, p 6f.
63. Ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 8.
64. Hq, USFET, TJA, ibid. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46.
65. Ibid.
66. Hq, EUCOM, JA, ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 10.
67. Ibid. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 10.
68. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 11 Jul 46, file AG 383.6 JAG/AGO, subj: "Designation of Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure;" USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
69. Hq, USFET, TJA, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 9.
70. Ibid. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46.
71. Ibid.
72. Hq, EUCOM, JA, ibid. 1 Jan-30 Jun 47.
73. Ibid.
74. Ibid, p 9.
75. See Rpts of Opr. passim.

Chapter XXI

ADJUTANT GENERAL

ADJUTANT GENERAL

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Geographical Consolidation.

a. Integration of the rear echelon office of the Adjutant General in Paris with that of the main echelon in Frankfurt, which had posed numerous administrative difficulties, was virtually completed by 1 July 1946. On that date, practically all Adjutant General activities were carried on within the occupied area, except that civilian recruiting offices were maintained in London, Copenhagen, Berne, and Brussels; and the functions of battle-casualty clearance were left at Versailles to facilitate liaison with the American Graves Registration Command. (1)

b. On 9 September 1946, action was taken to transfer the casualty-clearance program to Frankfurt, and thus to close the only office of the division remaining in France. This transfer was completed by 1 November 1946. During the first months of 1947, close liaison was maintained with the Adjutant General, Western Base Section, and inspec-

tions were conducted with particular emphasis on the closing of Western Base Section. (2) The recruitment of Allied nationals for employment by the U.S. forces ceased in November 1946, and a month later the civilian recruiting offices operated by the Adjutant General in Copenhagen, Berne, and Brussels were closed. The London office was maintained with a strength of two persons, to maintain liaison between the 2000 British nationals employed under contract in the U.S. Zone and their relatives in the United Kingdom. On 1 March 1947, it, too, was closed, thus limiting the Theater Adjutant General's geographical jurisdiction to the occupied area. (3)

c. The trend toward physical consolidation was furthered as continued reductions in Headquarters agencies created sufficient space in the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt to accommodate the Postal Branch, the Civilian Personnel Branch, and the Reproduction and Distribution Section of the Publications Branch, all of which were moved from the Allianz Building in Frankfurt during March 1947. (4)

2. The Table of Organization.

a. With the elimination of the Paris office, the division had expected to adjust itself easily to the reduced personnel authorization prescribed for it under the revised occupational troop basis of 1 July 1946. Meanwhile, however, new and unanticipated responsibilities--the movement of dependents, travel clearance to the Theater and within it, officer courier service, and printing for the technical and supply

services--were added to the Adjutant General's mission and impeded the consolidation of activities upon which the forecast of personnel requirements had been based. (5)

b. On 1 July 1946, a simplification of administrative processes was effected which offered the division a means for early assimilation of its increased operational burden, without the necessity for overstrength. (6) Following the resultant reorganization, surveys and work studies were conducted in the various branches to determine where personnel could be spared and the work simplified. The net effect of these studies was to increase the amount of production per individual employed and to bring the division within its authorized allotment by 1 August 1946. (7)

3. Functions.

The Office of the Theater Adjutant General operated as a special staff agency under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. Its functions verged closely upon those of its supervising agency, particularly in the handling of personnel matters, although nominally policies were established and their adoption directed by the G-1 Division, to be carried into effect by the Adjutant General. Broadly considered, the functions of the Theater Adjutant General coincided with the duties of the Adjutant General's office as set forth in Field Manual No. 101-5. These duties, and the extent of their performance by the Adjutant General of Headquarters,

United States Forces, European Theater, at the beginning of the second
(8)
year of the occupation, are shown in the following page.

4. The Executive Office.

The Executive Office was charged with coordinating the activities of the division and administering its personnel pool. Within the Personnel Section, an informal position-control system was instituted, and detailed records were kept concerning the employment of military personnel within the division. Rosters of personnel scheduled for separation were prepared periodically and a schedule of expected vacancies or surpluses was maintained to guide branch chiefs in determining requirements. Close liaison with civilian procurement agencies was maintained to insure that the division received its share of available personnel. The AG Clerical School was a responsibility of the Executive Office from July 1946 until the time of its consolidation with the Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt toward the end of the period under review. At this school, which had a capacity of 120 students each four weeks, typing, office procedure, and basic English composition were taught to students recruited from the replacement stream and from units which lacked adequate facilities for training needed clerks. In addition to administering its personnel functions, the executive office formulated policies, methods and changes in organization to increase the effectiveness of the Adjutant General's mission; supervised internal administration; operated the Theater Headquarters'

FUNCTIONS OF THE THEATER ADJUTANT GENERALWD Field Manual 101-5Performance by Theater AG

- (1) "Handling all official correspondence, except that pertaining to combat orders and instructions, in accordance with regulations and approved policies"
- (1) Handled all correspondence issued in the name of the Commanding General, except that handled by the Secretary of the General Staff and cables dispatched by the technical services and staff divisions, which normally were not issued in the name of the Commanding General.
- (2) "Authentication and distribution of all orders and instruction except those pertaining to combat operations."
- (2) Met this responsibility in its entirety, after authority for the authentication of orders, which formerly was delegated to the technical services, was centralized in AG by par 9, Cir 41, USFET, 29 March 1946.
- (3) "Maintenance of the office of record for the headquarters."
- (3) Instructions and procedures relevant to this function brought up to date and consolidated in Staff Memo 27, 8 April 1946.
- (4) "Operations of the Army Postal Service."
- (4) The postal service of the European Theater operated wholly as an AG activity.
- (5) "Operation of office procedures as regards administrative matter, including recommendations as to similar arrangements in headquarters of subordinate units."
- (5) Conducted office procedures relating to top secret control, reports control, records management review of correspondence and proposed publications, and advising staff divisions as to procedures. Formal recommendations not usually made to subordinate headquarters, but close liaison maintained with the AG's of the major commands, several of whom were recent assignees with direct experience in the office of the Theater AG.

Functions of the Theater Adjutant General (cont'd)

WD Field Manual 101-5

(6) "Operation, in accordance with approved policies, of activities at the headquarters pertaining to classification . . . , assignment, reclassification, promotion, transfer . . . , procurement and replacement of personnel; decorations, citations, honors, and awards; leaves of absence and furloughs; education (exclusive of tactical and technical)."

(7) "Custody of the records of all personnel belonging to the command which are not kept in some subordinate unit."

(8) "Preparation and distribution of the station list."

(9) "Preparation and submission of reports on strength, casualties, captured materiel, prisoners of war, and incidental returns."

(10) "Supplying of blank forms, publications, and instructional matter furnished by the Adjutant General's Department."

Performance by Theater AG

(6) Operated activities for all of the listed duties except the last, which, although not formally rescinded, had generally been made the responsibility of the Information and Education Division throughout the Army.

(7) Exercised such custody in full, including the custody of records of commissioned personnel on duty at Theater Headquarters. Personnel records pertaining to civilians and enlisted personnel, and for officers assigned to Headquarters Command, were maintained by the Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command.

(8) Exclusively prepared and distributed the Theater station list.

(9) Prepared and submitted reports on these and applicable subjects requiring returns.

(10) Procured, printed, stored, and distributed WO and Theater publications, as indicated in Staff Memo 25, 26 March 1946. On 1 July 1946, was in process of assuming the storage and distribution of all service publications within the Theater.

report control system; furnished office supplies and maintenance facilities to the division; and performed the duties of the Adjutant General's historian.

(10)

5. The Branches Engaged in Personnel Administration.

The Military Personnel Branch administered military personnel as individuals in matters pertaining to promotion, discipline, separation, recruitment, and emergency returns to the Zone of the Interior; and supervised the classification, assignment, and requisitioning of replacements. The Civilian Personnel Branch procured and assigned civilian employees, acted as Theater clearance office on personnel matters involving Allied nationals, and classified and allocated civilian positions for the major commands. The Personnel Service Branch issued special orders relating to military and civilian personnel; controlled travel and air priorities between the Headquarters and other sectors of the Theater and to the United States; reported and resolved casualties; and administered the procurement, recording, and awarding of decorations and citations.

(11)

6. The Machine Records Branch.

The Machine Records Branch provided machine-record services for all persons and units assigned to the Theater; developed procedures and policies based upon the requirements of the War Department; consolidated and rendered machine-record reports to the War Department; allocated Machine Record Units to subordinate commands; and maintained

the Theater's locator file.

7. The Publications Branch.

The Publications Branch operated the Publications Depot at Höchst, which procured, stored, and distributed War Department and Theater Headquarters publications and blank forms; supplied British service publications; maintained an official file #, a publications index, and a reference library; handled printing and duplicating requests; and operated lithograph offset plants and photostat dye-line facilities.

(13)

8. The Operations and Records Branch.

The Operations and Records Branch handled correspondence not specifically a function of other branches, including that pertaining to reorganization and redesignation, activation and disbandment of units, Tables of Organization and Equipment, and non-Table of Organization allotments. This branch also maintained unit locator files, arranged for the movement of dependents, and translated foreign-language correspondence. Under its records-administration program, it indexed and filed correspondence and cables; maintained active and permanent Adjutant General files; operated the Inactive Records Depot at Höchst; and formulated Theater policies for the preservation and disposal of records.

(14)

9. The Army Postal Service.

The Army Postal Service had for its mission the assurance of adequate postal service for military personnel and War Department civilians assigned to the Theater, their dependents, and other personnel and agencies under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forces. The Postal Operations Branch formulated the policies under which the postal service operated, including the transportation and distribution of mail and the disposition of postal units; published the Mail Distribution Scheme and supervised the Central Postal Directory; procured and distributed special postal equipment, stamp stocks, and money orders; and operated the postal fiscal office. The Postal Miscellaneous Branch received and investigated complaints and claims relative to irregularities in the mail service; handled correspondence concerning payment for irregular, lost, or overage money orders; and supervised the administration of postal personnel and related records.

(15)

10. Reorganization.

a. Under the reorganization of 1 July 1946, all Adjutant General functions were grouped under three main heads--a Director of Personnel, a Director of Administration, and a Theater Postal Officer. Concurrently, the branches handling military procurement, replacement, and classification and the emergency personnel locator system were abolished and their functions were assigned to the Director of Personnel, appropriate sections of the Military Personnel Branch being

established. At the same time, the branches handling travel clearance, awards and decorations, and the European Theater Casualty Clearance Plan, were abolished and their functions were assigned to the Director of Personnel, appropriate sections of the Personnel Miscellaneous Branch being established. (16) Postal branches were reduced from three to two through the consolidation of the Plans and Operations Branch and the Transportation Branch to form a Postal Operations Branch. The Postal Miscellaneous Branch continued in operation, substantially unchanged in organization and functions. Planning for the reduction of military strength and the control of personnel distribution were delegated to the Executive Office, to be administered in conjunction with the responsibility of that office for all planning and policy-making function internal to the division. (17)

b. On 1 December 1946, the division was again reorganized to accommodate it to a further reduction of 25 percent in its personnel allotment called for under the occupational troop basis for 1 January 1947. The positions of Director of Personnel and Director of Administration were abolished, and the functions of coordination and control formerly exercised by them were transferred to the Executive Officer. The Personnel Services Branch was absorbed by the Military Personnel Branch, and the Communications and Records Branch was combined with the Operations Branch to form the Operations and Records Branch. With the discontinuance of the Army Courier Service and the simultaneous

inauguration of the Security Courier Service, the functions and personnel of the Courier Transfer Unit were absorbed by the Operations and Records Branch. The organization of the Civilian Personnel Branch, except for the discontinuance of all subsidiary recruiting offices, remained unchanged. On 19 December 1946, the maintenance of assignment data of field-grade officers was moved to the G-1 Division, as a function of the newly established Central Officers' Assignment Group. The functions and personnel of the Replacement and Classification Section of the Military Personnel Branch were also reallocated to the G-1 Division on 26 December 1946. (18)

11. Aftermath of the Theater Reorganization of March 1947.

The Theater reorganization of 15 March 1947, whereby U.S. Forces, European Theater, became the European Command, did not immediately affect the internal administrative structure of the Adjutant General's Division, except that its nomenclature was changed from that of a division, to the Office of the Adjutant General. Indirectly, the realignment of command functions led to a restudy of Adjutant General functions, responsibilities, and manpower needs, which resulted in turn in a reorganization of the Military Personnel Branch early in April 1947 to effect the handling of administrative and operational matters according to the subject concerned. As reorganized, this Branch comprised five sections and an Executive Office, and observed no differentiation between officer and enlisted

personnel matters. This merging of parallel functions entailed the consolidation of several subsections which formerly handled identical administrative and operational matters, and in a reduction of the staff by thirty-four persons (one officer; five enlisted personnel; sixteen United States, three Allied, and nine German civilian employees). (19)

12. Staff Changes.

Col. George F. Herbert assumed the duties of Theater Adjutant General upon his arrival from the United States on 6 July 1946, replacing Brig. Gen. Lester S. Ostrander, who was returned to the United States for hospitalization. On 18 February 1947, Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin became the Adjutant General, with Colonel Herbert as Assistant Adjutant General. (20) Throughout the year under review, Lt. Col. S. J. Codner served as Executive Officer of the Division, and Col. G. V. Pope was the Theater Postal Officer. Prior to the reorganization of 1 December 1946, the positions of Director of Personnel and Director of Administration were held by Lt. Col. Hahn and Lt. Col. Peter Peters, respectively. After the reorganization, the following branch chiefs were directly responsible to the Adjutant General for their respective activities: Lt. Col. George Seleno, Military Personnel; Lt. Col. G. M. Weir, Civilian Personnel; Lt. Col. C. T. Campbell, Machine Records; Maj. R. F. Shearer, Publications; Lt. Col. Peter Calza, Operations and Records, and Col. G. V. Pope, Postal. (21)

MILITARY PERSONNEL OPERATIONS

13. Procurement of Officers.

The return of officers to the United States under normal rules relating to overseas duty, as well as on account of mediocre and unsatisfactory efficiency ratings, reduced the officer strength of the Theater to approximately 22,000 at the end of 1946. Congressional authorization to double the officer strength of the Regular Army re-
(22)
opened the Army integration program in December 1946. A total of 5,895 applications were received, investigated, and forwarded to the War Department by 30 April 1947, the final date for the receipt of
(23)
applications. By War Department authorization of 15 April 1947, the Theater was permitted to offer appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Applications received by 30 June 1947 numbered 1,815, of which 420 had been tendered letters of appointment and 133 had
(24)
taken the oath of office. Applications were also received from individuals to enter upon a one-year competitive tour of appointment to commissions in the Regular Army, but up to the end of June 1947
(25)
assignment instructions had not been received from the War Department.

14. Recruitment.

At the end of 1946, the Theater experienced a sharp increase in the number of Regular Army enlistments. This trend was accounted for largely by the return to the United States of inductees with eighteen

(26)

months service. Beginning in 1947, the trend of reenlistments took a sharp decline. Monthly recruiting results in the Theater during the period under review were as follows:

(27)

1946						1947					
Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
756	421	*	601	904	1,354	302	276	106	105	63	121

*Figure not available

15. Replacements.

Distributing the dwindling flow of replacement posed an intricate problem to the Replacement and Classification Section, prior to the Table of Organization reductions of 1 January 1947. It was necessary to classify personnel with great care in order to insure the maximum use of skills, and to follow closely a system of priorities in filling requisitions. Close liaison was maintained between the Section and the replacement depots by telephone and personal contact, to insure that shipments moved promptly and that classification policy was accurately and quickly disseminated. This activity was removed from the

(28)

Adjutant General's Division to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, in December 1946.

(29)

16. Emergency Returnees.

On 12 November 1946, the return of all military personnel to the United States for emergency reasons was placed under the Enlisted Section. At that time, approximately fourteen new cases a day were

being received from the War Department. From 1 October to 31 December 1946, these returnees totaled 1,700—a number far in excess of expectation. During the first six months of 1947, 2,038 persons were located and returned on emergency leave for reasons categorized as urgent, special, or important. (30)

17. Awards and Decorations.

Awards and decorations remained inexplicably heavy in volume until the end of 1946, (31) although it had been a basic assumption in the Adjutant General's plans that they would dwindle rapidly as the combat period receded and accumulated applications were disposed of. (32) This reduction did not come until January 1947, when a downward trend in the workload was brought about by the War Department's withdrawal from the Theater of the authority to make certain awards. Another factor was the continued reduction in Theater strength. A slight rise in the number of cases occurred during the quarter preceding 1 July 1947, but was regarded as a temporary reflection of the following factors: first, an influx of recommendations for the Army Commendation Ribbon and other awards following the inactivation of Continental Base Section and other units; and, secondly, the arrival at irregular intervals of certificates, medals, and decrees from foreign governments for Americans. (34)

18. Battle Casualties.

The task of resolving battle casualties which had occurred in the European Theater prior to January 1946 became more difficult as the list was reduced to the hard core of unresolvable cases. On 1 July 1946, there were 8,869 unresolved cases in the files of the Casualty Section. On 21 October 1946, when the Casualty Clearance Liaison Office with Headquarters, American Graves Registration Command, at Versailles, France, moved to Frankfurt, there were 7,978 unresolved cases. Files of the liaison office on approximately 22,000 battle-casualty cases that were of possible use to the American Graves Registration Command were duplicated and furnished that Command prior to the move. On 30 June 1947, a total of 6,097 cases remained unresolved. (35)

19. Increase of Administrative Work.

Following the Theater reorganization in March 1947, there was an upsurge in the volume of administrative work of the types initiated by personal applications. This was perhaps chiefly explainable by the several policy changes which took place at the time of or shortly after the reorganization. Partly responsible, also, was the fact that a growing number of soldiers in the European Command were seeking separation from the service. Requests for informal leaves mounted, and as the period ended applications were accumulating for the newly authorized 15-day visits of relatives from the United States or other parts of Europe. (36)

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OPERATIONS

20. Placement of Employees Already in the Theater.

Throughout the second year of the occupation, a substantial part of the work of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Adjutant General's office consisted of finding new jobs for civilian employees declared surplus, or returning them to their native countries. During the latter part of 1946, large numbers of employees in the lower salary brackets, previously in great demand, were declared surplus. In some cases the major commands canceled requisitions of unshipped personnel after they had been hired in the United States, owing to the increased number of qualified Germans or displaced persons who were available; the discontinuance of surplus headquarters and units; and, after March 1947, the reduction of strength entailed in the Theater reorganization. During the second quarter of 1947, personnel cuts in the Civil Censorship Division produced a surplus of translators, who were difficult to place in other jobs because of the lack of demand in any other agency for employees whose main qualification was a knowledge of the German language.

(37)

21. Settlement of Claims of Civilian Employees.

Another main problem of the Civilian Personnel Branch was the disposition of various individual claims which could not be

settled owing to the inaccessibility of relevant records, which had often been destroyed, lost, or returned to the United States. By the end of July 1947, however, a fixed procedure had been adopted which made it possible to examine most of these claims and make recommendations to the correct authorities for their settlement. (38)

22. Travel of Civilian Employees into and out of the Theater.

The third of the major problems which faced the branch was transportation into and out of the U.S. Zone. Civilian employees often arrived at the Port of Bremerhaven long before any warning of their departure from the United States had been received. Similarly, outgoing civilians were likely to arrive at that port many days before any transportation was available for them. Both of these conditions led to impaired morale, and to heavy and unnecessary costs in unproductive salaries. By the end of June 1947, these conditions had been materially improved, as the result of a new port-call system instituted (39) by the Director of Personnel and Administration.

OTHER OPERATIONS

23. Army Postal Service.

a. Despite a continuous rise in the amount of international mail handled by the Army Postal Service, six postal units and two postal regulating sections were inactivated during the second half of 1946, and

numercus postal organizations throughout the Theater were reorganized to meet the changing conditions arising from reductions in Theater strength. Twenty-two postal units were discontinued between January and April 1947. By 15 April 1947, Army Postal Service in liberated areas was reduced to the serving of four agencies--the American Graves Registration Command, the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, the 7701st EUCOM Detachment, and the Army Air Forces Residual Detachment at Orly Airport near Paris--and was completely discontinued in the United Kingdom. (40) A system of exchange of international mail, which Theater postal authorities had first requested of the War Department in July 1946, was established at Frankfurt in March 1947.

b. The first dispatch of air mail by commercial aircraft from the European Theater to the United States was made on 19 July 1946, and on 20 September 1946 the Theater began receiving West African air mail from the United States for onward dispatch. An increase in capacity for air freight made it possible to transport all first-class mail and a considerable amount of parcel post to the United States by air during most of May and all of June 1947.

c. A system of charting reported losses was instituted, whereby postal units filed a report of each complaint received. These were posted on a master chart to show excessive losses at any point, so that investigation could be directed to the installation indicated. In a further effort to detect and eradicate depredations, arrangements

were made with the Criminal Investigation Division to place undercover men in key postal installations to report unusual or suspicious activities in the vicinity of mail cargoes. Baggage cars used for transporting mail were reinforced by covering all windows and doors, except loading doors, with steel matting. Cars were painted with distinctive red, white, and blue stripes to identify them as mail cars and eliminate their use for other purposes. All open vehicles carrying mail were replaced by closed vehicles which could be locked. Following the adoption of these precautions no further mail depredations were reported on trains. (41)

d. The cessation of currency control and the introduction of military payment certificates on 13 September 1946 greatly curtailed the operations necessary for the writing of money orders, and resulted in an improvement in service. (42) Although the Christmas season caused an increase of more than 100 percent in the volume handled during December 1946, the well-planned use of available transportation made it possible to clear the port of entry completely by 21 December and to deliver all mail to the most distant postal units by 24 December. In February 1947, a railway mail service for the improvement of deliveries was established, whereby six former Reichspost mail cars were set in operation between Frankfurt and Bremerhaven, Frankfurt and Munich, and Munich and Vienna. (43) The scheduled expiration of the \$50.00 customs exemption allowed military personnel on bona fide gifts was publicized

a month in advance, in order to give all persons entitled to the exemption a 30-day margin in which to send their gifts home. As the period under review ended, instructions had just been issued to postal officers on control methods to apply the new War Department ban on the importation of tobacco products into the occupied area, and through Army postal facilities in France. (44)

24. Publications.

a. Between July and October 1946, the Publications Branch concentrated on the development of its network of German printing plants, ten of which were requisitioned to execute the large volume of printing and reproduction orders received. Despite reductions in Theater activities and strength, the overload of printing persisted during the first six months of 1947, owing to diversification of the mission of Theater Headquarters; the discontinuance of subordinate units; the more rigid control being placed on all activities because of personnel and budget limitations; and, toward the end of the period under review, the sweeping revision of directives occasioned by the Theater reorganization of March 1947. (45)

b. In view of the Army-wide shortage of paper, steps were taken to eliminate or regularize printing for nonappropriated-fund and quasi-military activities such as the Army Exchange Service, the Red Cross, the motion picture service, and service clubs. The number of printed copies was reduced and mimeographing was substituted wherever

possible. By the end of the period under review, arrangements had been made with the Chief Quartermaster to salvage paper to German paper mills, to be reprocessed for Quartermaster procurement. (46)

25. Records.

During the entire second year of the occupation, a records-management program was aggressively propagated, to effect a smooth flow of inactive records from the Theater to the United States. Approximately 11,500 drawers of files were handled. Of these 10,500 were shipped to the War Department's Records Administration Center at St. Louis Missouri; 700 were destroyed or salvaged; and 350 remained to be disposed of. At the close of June 1947, a survey of noncurrent files of Communications Zone and European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army, was being conducted to determine the feasibility of retiring them to depositories in the United States, and all noncurrent 201 files were being screened and destroyed. (47)

26. Cables.

Beginning on 1 July 1947, the Adjutant General was authorized to destroy all cables after six months' retention, in order to relieve the filing congestion produced by a sustained cable traffic of 400 messages daily. A daily average of approximately fifty foreign communications concerning claims against the U.S. Government, release of war prisoners, interzonal travel, and other occupation matters, were translated into English from German, French, and Dutch.

27. Official Correspondence.

On 15 March 1947, staff divisions were directed thenceforth to prepare outgoing correspondence in final form before submitting it for dispatch. This system so accelerated the handling and dispatch of communications that it was possible to dissolve the Adjutant General's typing pool which formerly copied indorsements and letters submitted by staff divisions in draft form. (48)

28. Courier Service.

Upon discontinuance of the Air Transport Command's flights on 15 March 1947, the Security Courier Office was discontinued at Orly Field, Paris, and opened at the Rhine-Main airport. The latter received all security courier mail from the United States for the European Command and served as the transfer office for mail going to London, Paris, Casablanca, and Rome. The transfer office also received diplomatic pouches for transmittal to the Office of the Political Advisor for delivery by State Department couriers. A procedure was established whereby officers assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, could be used as official couriers by the Security Courier Service. (49)

29. Applications for Transportation.

During the year, 17,571 applications for the transportation of dependents from the United States were received, approved, and reported to the War Department. In addition, 3,084 applications for

the travel of dependents from foreign countries were received, approved, and orders issued authorizing entry into the occupied area. Applications covering the unaccompanied shipment of 375 pets and 1,118 automobiles (50) were received.

30. War Brides.

With the close of Western and Continental Base Sections, the shipment of war brides became a responsibility of the Adjutant General, EUCOM. During the quarter ending 30 June 1947, 988 alien dependents were cleared from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, making a total of 10,764 shipped from Europe. The balance remaining to be shipped whose applications had been received and approved was 1,824, of which 1,579 were adults and 245 were infants. (51)

31. Machine Records.

a. Personnel Survey of the Army No. 12 was made on 30 September 1946 pursuant to War Department instructions. In this survey a sample was taken and certain questions were submitted to enable the War Department to predict policy with respect to induction, promotion, pay, retirement, and leave. On 15 November 1946, a muster of all troops in the Army was conducted. Experience with the personnel inventory of 14 June 1946 enabled the Machine Records Branch to establish schedules and procedures sufficiently in advance to expedite the handling of rosters and strength reports. (52)

b. Continuing effort was made to improve the quality of personnel accounting in the Theater. In addition to making field inspections, personal visits, and special surveys, the Branch dispatched numerous command letters to units calling attention to the nonobservance of the provisions of AR 345-400, AR 345-900, AR 345-60, and pertinent Theater directives. As a result, moderate improvement was noted in accounting results and in the emergency-locator service provided by the Branch. The Theater reorganization of March 1947 made it easier to coordinate personnel accounting at the level of military posts. Special couriers were dispatched by each post to carry rosters and morning reports for three days preceding the middle and end of each month, permitting the rapid computation of strength data. (53)

c. Lack of qualified replacements kept the Machine Records Branch constantly under authorized strength. To offset this condition, which otherwise would have seriously impaired the Branch's efficiency a program of on-the-job training was instituted in which supervisors trained their staffs in both the general and technical phases of machine-record personnel accounting. (54)

FOOTNOTES

1. AG, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 46, secs I and V; Jul-Sep 46, p 1.
2. Ibid, Jan-Mar 47, sec I.
3. IRS, Hq USFET, SGS to AG, G-1, and G-3, 14 Dec 46, and succeeding minutes, in AG 322.
4. Ibid.
5. AG, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 46, secs I and V; Jul-Sep 46, p 1.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. AG Organizational Charts, 1 Jul 46 and 1 Dec 46; EUCOM Organizational Chart, 1 May 47.
9. Memo, Hqs USFET, 24 Apr 46, AG to Dep C of S, subj: "Report of Liquidation and Manpower Board on the Office of the Adjutant General." in AG 322.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. AG Organizational Charts, 1 Jul 46 and 1 Dec 46; EUCOM Organizational Chart, 1 May 47.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Hq, USFET, AG, Office Memo No 47, 25 Jun 46.
17. AG, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 46, sec I, p 1.
18. IRS, Hq, USFET, 14 Dec 46, SGS to AG, G-1, and G-3, and

succeeding minutes, in AG 322; AG, Rpt of Opr, Oct-Dec 46, sec I; AG Office Memo No 77, 29 Nov 46.

19. "United States Forces, European Theater, Basic Administrative Plan, " 1 Feb 47, in SGS 322; AG, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 47, sec VI.
20. AG, Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47, p 1.
21. AG Organizational Chart, 1 Jul 46; AG Telephone Directory, 1 Oct 46; EUCCOM Organizational Chart, 1 May 47.
22. AG, Rpt of Opr, Oct-Dec 46, sec VI, par 35.
23. Ibid, Apr-Jun 47, sec VI, par 33.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid, par 34.
26. Ibid, Oct-Dec 46, sec VI, par 23; Jan-Mar 47, sec VI, par 34.
27. Ibid, Jul-Sep 46, sec IV; Oct-Dec 46, sec VI; Jan-Mar 47, sec VI; Apr-Jun 47, sec VI.
28. Ibid, Jul-Sep 46, sec IV; Oct-Dec 46, sec VI.
29. Ibid, Oct-Dec 46, sec VI, par 29.
30. Ibid, Oct-Dec 46, sec VI; Jan-Mar 47, sec VI; Apr-Jun 47, sec VI.
31. Ibid, Jul-Sep 46, sec VI; Oct-Dec 46, sec VI.
32. Ibid, Apr-Jun 46, par 23.
33. Ibid, Oct-Dec 46, sec VI, par 28, Jan-Mar 47, sec VI, par 40.
34. Ibid, Apr-Jun 47, sec VI, par 49.
35. Ibid, Jul-Sep 46, sec I; Oct-Dec 46, sec V; Jan-Mar 47, sec V; Apr-Jun 47, sec V.
36. Ibid, Apr-Jun 47, sec VI.

37. Ibid., Jul-Sep 46, sec I, Oct-Dec 46, sec V; Jan-Mar 47, sec V, Apr-Jun 47, sec V.

38. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid.

41. Ibid.

42. Ibid., Jul-Sep 46, sec VII; Oct-Dec 46, sec III; Jan-Mar 47, sec III; Apr-Jun 47, sec III.

43. Ibid.

44. Ibid.

45. Ibid., Jul-Sep 46, sec VIII; Oct-Dec 46, sec IV; Jan-Mar 47, sec IV; Apr-Jun 47, sec IV.

46. Ibid.

47. Ibid., Jul-Sep 46, secs II & V; Oct-Dec 46, sec VII; Jan-Mar 47, sec VII; Apr-Jun 47, sec VII.

48. Ibid.

49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

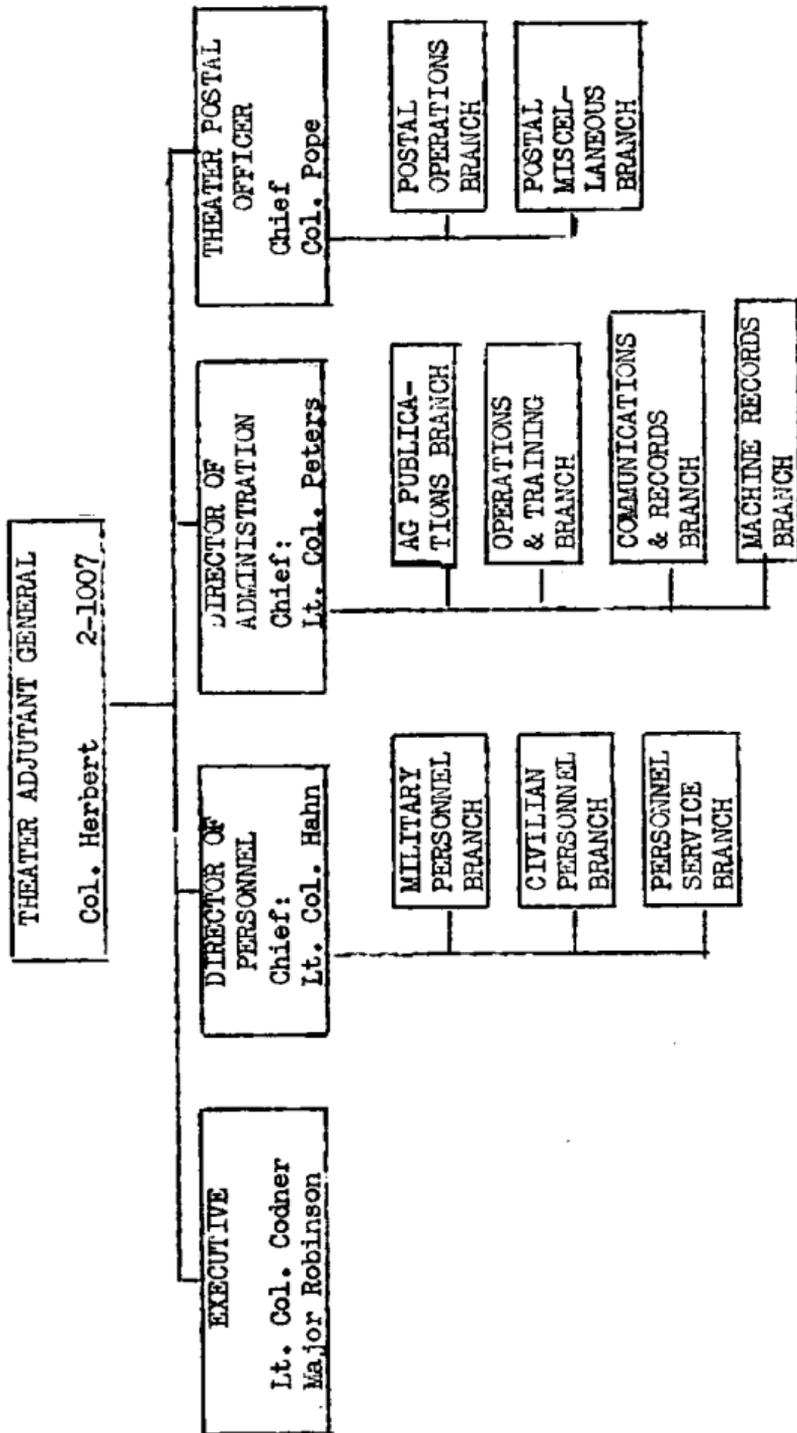
51. Ibid.

52. Ibid., Jul-Sep 46, sec III; Oct-Dec 46, sec VIII; Jan-Mar 47, sec VIII; Apr-Jun 47, sec VIII.

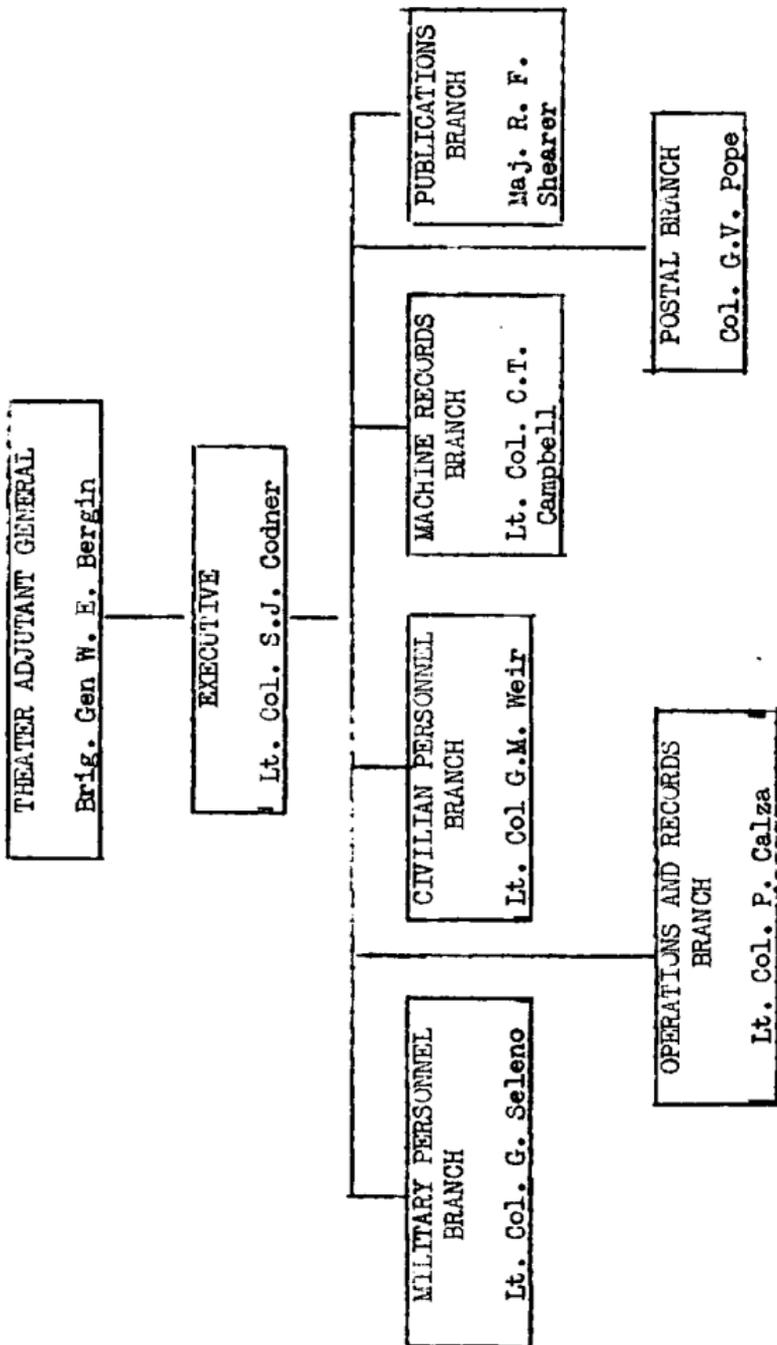
53. Ibid.

54. Ibid.

ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
1 July 1946



ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
1 July 1947



Chapter XII

CHIEF CHAPLAIN

CHIEF CHAPLAIN

1. Development of the Office of the Chief Chaplain.

a. On V-E Day the Office of the Theater Chaplain was a special staff division of the headquarters of both the Communications Zone and the European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, and was headed by Chaplain (Col.) Curtis Tiernan. (1) It consisted at that time of a chief, a deputy chief, a deputy for Jewish affairs, and five sections - Historical, Office Management, Personnel, Records, and Supply - and had a total strength of six officers, one warrant officer, and eleven enlisted men. (2) Chart I indicates the organization of the Office of the Chief Chaplain at the time of the German collapse. (3)

b. Except for an absence of about forty-five days, Chaplain Tiernan continued as chief chaplain until his departure from the Theater in May 1946. (4) At that time, Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John I. Rhea became acting Theater chaplain and served until Chaplain (Col.) Paul J. Maddox was named chief chaplain in July. (5) Chaplain Maddox served

continuously, except for about two months when he was on leave in the United States in the winter of 1946-47. (6)

c. Soon after V-E Day the subdivisions of the Office of the Chief Chaplain were designated divisions and the office of Deputy for Jewish Affairs was abolished as such, the incumbent becoming a division chief with the additional responsibility of advising the chief chaplain on Jewish matters. The functions of the Historical Division were absorbed into a newly created Miscellaneous Division. The chain of command was altered to require that divisions, instead of approaching the chief chaplain through the Office Management Section, should report to him through the deputy chief. Chart II shows the organization of the Office of the Chief Chaplain after these changes. (7) By the end of June 1946, the functions of the Records Division had been absorbed into the Miscellaneous Division, (8) and in the spring of 1947 the divisions were redesignated branches and a Plans and Training Branch was established. Chart III indicates the organization of the Office of the Chief Chaplain in June 1947. (9)

d. In May 1945 the Office of the Chief Chaplain was located in Headquarters, Communications Zone, in Paris. (10) When this headquarters was redesignated Headquarters, Theater Service Forces, European Theater (TSFET), in August of the same year, (11) the Office of the Chief Chaplain remained with the new headquarters in Paris. In December 1945 the Office of the Chief Chaplain was moved to Frankfurt, leaving behind a rear echelon headed by Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Edwin R.

Carter, the deputy chief chaplain. (12) Subsequently, when TSFET was discontinued in February 1946, (13) the rear echelon moved to Frankfurt, transferring its responsibilities to Headquarters, Western Base Section, (14) in Paris.

2. The Manpower Problem.

In May 1945 there were approximately 2,400 chaplains in the Theater, about 150 fewer than the authorized strength. Nevertheless, combat units redeploying to the Pacific after V-E Day carried their full complement of chaplains. Consequently, the shortage of chaplains became greater and it was difficult to provide adequately for the religious needs of the forces. (15) After V-J Day, however, the criteria governing eligibility for separation from the service resulted in return to the United States of a larger proportion of troops than of chaplains and by the end of the year there was, for the first time, (16) a surplus of chaplains in the European Theater. It was then announced that chaplains with eighteen months overseas duty would be redeployed unless they belonged to a volunteer category calling for longer service. Two months later the War Department directed that chaplains over forty-five years of age or having an efficiency index of less than 3.5 be returned immediately to the United States. Shortly thereafter it was ruled that chaplains who would have two years of overseas duty by 31 August 1946 and did not belong to a volunteer category calling for longer service were immediately eligible for redeployment. The situation was reversed again. It was

foreseen that instead of a surplus as reported just three months previously, there would soon be a shortage of chaplains amounting to more than 50 percent. A request for 137 chaplains was therefore submitted. (17)

By the end of June 1946, however, many chaplains, by changing their volunteer status, had indicated their willingness to remain in the Theater. Thus, replacements were found within the Theater for 103 (18) of the chaplains requested. Redeployment continued to take its toll of chaplains, causing sometimes a shortage, but replacements (19) generally arrived in sufficient numbers to fill all requirements.

Enlisted men well trained in their duties in the Office of the Chief Chaplain were redeployed like others. The loss of these men was particularly felt in the Supply Branch, and much time was spent in training (20) their replacements.

3. Problems of Supply.

It was discovered that chaplains redeploying directly to the Pacific after V-E Day needed a greater quantity of religious supplies than those going by way of the United States. A Standing Operating Procedure was published directing that scriptures and prayer books be issued to American troops in assembly and staging areas; that chaplains going directly to the Pacific should carry enough supplies to last four months; and that those going via the United States should carry supplies for one month for the Atlantic trip and procure additional (21) supplies on the West coast for the Pacific voyage. Other problems arose from the arrival of large quantities of religious items that had

been ordered during combat. Also, supplies which had been lost and later found began arriving in large quantities. These were distributed to major subordinate commands, although some surplus prayerbooks were shipped by air to U.S. Army Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan. Other than these, supply problems were normal and were solved without serious difficulty.

4. The Mission of the Office of the Chief Chaplain.

The Chief Chaplain was charged with advising the Theater Commander and staff on the religious and moral activities of the Command; supervising the spiritual welfare of the troops; conducting religious services, including funerals; administering to the sick and wounded; corresponding with relatives of deceased persons; coordinating the religious work of the various welfare societies; supervising and coordinating, within limits prescribed by the Theater Commander, the training and work of the chaplains of subordinate units; recommending assignment and transfer of chaplains; providing the services of chaplains for units requiring them; preparing estimates and allotments of funds for religious activities not specifically charged to other agencies; and preparing reports relative to the religious and moral activities of the Command.

5. The Office Management Branch.

The Office Management was responsible for the over-all functioning of the various offices in this special staff division. It also supervised and coordinated the duties of clerical personnel,

operated a message center, assisted in compiling routine reports such as monthly time and attendance reports, and prepared organizational and functional charts. (24) Another duty was to assist in the reception of visiting clergymen. Outstanding visitors were Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Luther D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains, U.S. Army, who visited the Command early in 1947, and the group of clergymen who later toured the United States Zones of Germany and Austria under the sponsorship of the War Department. This Branch was the agency which obtained clearance for chaplains and other individuals to attend the 7th Congress of the Baptist World Alliance held in Copenhagen during July and August 1947. (25)

6. The Personnel and Administration Branch.

The procurement, assignment, and transfer of chaplains, except those in the Air Forces, were responsibilities of the Personnel and Administration Branch. Records which it maintained made it possible to forecast the duration of service of all chaplains in the Command and to requisition their replacements in time. Toward the end of 1946, for example, it was obvious that there would be a shortage of Catholic chaplains. Theater Headquarters, at the request of the Office of the Chief Chaplain, issued an order which extended by approximately three months the overseas tour of duty of twenty Catholic chaplains. The Personnel and Administration Branch sponsored an Anglo-American chaplain's conference in Alfeld, Germany, in October 1946, and a Catholic-Protestant mission which toured all major commands

(26)

the following year. It also made arrangements for all Jewish chaplains to maintain liaison between the G-5 Division of Theater Headquarters and camps housing Jewish displaced persons. Records (27) of the Branch indicated that chaplains participated in thirty-six services on Memorial Day 1947 at United States cemeteries in the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Belgium; that there were ninety-three Protestant, forty-four Catholic, and twelve Jewish chaplains in the ground forces and thirty-two chaplains in the Air Forces in the European Command as the second year of occupation ended; and that a hundred and one chaplains had been requisitioned to supply the needs of the Command (28) through November 1947.

7. The Supply Branch.

Chaplains' supplies were requisitioned, stored, and distributed by the Supply Branch, which notified the chaplains that supplies were available and explained how to requisition them. Supplies were always adequate and no major difficulties developed. (29) As the occupation progressed, however, the desire to equip chapels more fully and to supply German churches with printed religious material could not always be satisfied immediately. For example, Hammond electric organs were not available for permanent-type chapels until July 1946, and Bibles and other religious literature in German, Lithuanian, and Polish were not available until October of the same year, when they were furnished by the American Bible Society. (30)

After Theater Headquarters was reorganized in March 1947, all requests for chaplains' supplies began to be channeled through supply offices located in Berlin, Frankfurt, Bremen, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Munich, and Vienna, instead of directly to the Supply Branch. (31) By the end of June 1947, chaplains were required to establish funds from voluntary contributions in order to purchase items no longer issued by the Army. (32)

8. The Miscellaneous Branch.

Probably the most active of the various branches of the Office of the Chief Chaplain was the Miscellaneous Branch. Established after V-E Day, it took over the responsibilities of the Historical Section and, at a later date, the duties of the Records Division. (33) It was charged with the responsibility of compiling the Chaplain's Report of Operations; maintaining records and files; receiving, inspecting, and forwarding the chaplains' monthly reports to the Adjutant General; and answering miscellaneous correspondence. (34) It assisted deserving persons in obtaining furloughs; obtained photographs of the graves of soldiers who had fallen in battle; assisted in giving advice on divorce and marriage; assisted in German and displaced persons' welfare activities; and assisted in the German Youth Program. It received many requests to assist in tracing members of the forces in Europe who were completely out of touch with their families or friends in the United States. Most persons reported as lost were located unless they had been transferred to the United States or were absent

without leave. The majority of them responded to the moral reasoning of the interviewing chaplains and promised to better themselves and also their relations with folks back home. (35) Records compiled by the Miscellaneous Branch during the period from July 1946 through June 1947 indicate that there was a total attendance of 1,031,519 at 17,204 religious services held on Sundays; 331,006 at 21,121 religious services held on week days; 66,114 at 1,125 joint religious services; 236,024 at 46,420 interviews held by chaplains at hospitals and guardhouses; and 1,849,583 at 371,511 other chaplains' activities, which included personal problem interviews and visits made to units, clubs, and homes. The records further indicate that chaplains had officiated at 1,117 American-Allied marriages, 232 American-German marriages, 490 baptisms, and 8,447 funerals.

9. The Plans and Training Branch.

a. Established in April 1947, the Plans and Training Branch grew out of the need for an agency to control church announcements and other publicity of a religious nature; to edit information letters sent to chaplains of subordinate units; and to confer with these chaplains on policies of the Office of the Chief Chaplain; to establish a professional library for the use of all chaplains in the Command; to emphasize the importance of delivering lectures to troops during the week; to arouse interest in decorating chapels and constructing new ones where needed; and to establish liaison between the Office of the Chief Chaplain and the school for chaplains in the

United States and other schools in the European Theater.

b. Soon after its establishment, the Plans and Training Branch arranged for several conferences with chaplains on the subject of week-day lectures. The interest aroused on this subject was indicated by the 273 lectures that were given on citizenship and morality, attended by 24,595 persons, during the month of May alone. A professional library with mailing facilities was started. Three letters of information were mailed, extending an invitation to chaplains to visit, telephone to, or correspond with the Office of the Chief Chaplain and explaining that this existed to help them. The instructions drafted in this Branch called attention to the establishment of a chaplain's fund, encouraged attendance at chaplains' retreats and civilian religious conferences, and emphasized the importance of lectures on citizenship and morality. The Plans and Training Branch prepared and circulated information to all the chaplains of the Command on the following subjects: schools, the chaplains' library, the itinerary of a group of clergymen touring Europe, the decoration and construction of new chapels, the organization and training of church choirs, a personnel questionnaire, church announcements, chaplains' supplies, memorial and burial services, letters of condolence, and the First General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (38) in Amsterdam, scheduled for August 1948.

10. Situation in June 1947 and Outlook for the Future.

At the end of June 1947, chaplains in Germany were concerned

over the fact that a disproportionate share of their time was consumed by interviews with German fiancées whose marriages to Americans had become a possibility under revised policy. Some chaplains reported that such interviews claimed the major portion of their time, and the continuing tide of German-American marriage applications offered no hope that this problem would diminish in the immediate future. Nevertheless, the over-all outlook for chaplain's activities was on the whole encouraging. The supply problem was somewhat alleviated by the chaplain's fund, which provided a means of procuring needed items not obtainable from the War Department. At the same time, the number of chaplains assigned to the Command was only three below the number authorized, and early attainment of the maximum allowed strength appeared likely, especially in view of the pending closure of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and the release of its quota of chaplains to the European Command.

(39)

FOOTNOTES

Chapter

1. Interview with Ch (Lt Col) Silas E. Decker, Off of Chief Chaplain EUCOM, 28 Jul 47.
2. ETOUSA, Organization Chart of Off of Theater Chaplain prepared in Off of ACofS, G-3, 12 Feb 45.
3. Ltr, ETOUSA, 20 Mar 45, file AG 320.3 OPGA, subj: "Allotment of Non-Table of Organization Grades (No 30-A)," as amended by ltr, ETOUSA, 15 May 45, file same, subject same.
4. TSFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, p 1; GO 127, USFET, 3 May 46.
5. GO 127, USFET, 3 May 46; GO 221, USFET, 30 Jul 46.
6. USFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 2.
7. Cf n. 2; ltr, ETOUSA, 26 May 45, file GCT/322.01 (Theater), subj: "US Theater Organization Plan."
8. USFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, Annex "B."
9. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Annex "B."
10. Cf n. 1.
11. GO 167, USFET, 21 Jul 46.
12. TSFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, p 1.
13. GO 36, USFET, 13 Feb 46.
14. TSFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, p 1.
15. Ibid, 8 May-30 Sep 45, p 1; 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, p 1.
16. TSFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, pp 2-3.
17. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, pp 2 & 3.
18. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, p 3.

19. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, *passim*.
20. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, p 7; 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, p 7.
21. Ibid, 8 May-30 Sep 45, p 1.
22. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, p 1; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, p 4.
23. See functional charts of Off of Chief Ch.
24. Ibid.
25. EUCOM, Off of Chief Ch, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 3, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 14.
26. USFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, section relating to Personnel and Administration Branch.
27. EUCOM, Off of Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 5.
28. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, section relating to Personnel and Administration Branch; cf n. 1 above, 1 Oct 47.
29. See Rpt of Opr, sections relating to supply.
30. USFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 4, and EUCOM, Off of Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 8.
31. TSFET, Theater Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, p 8; cf n. 1, above.
32. EUCOM, Off of Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 9.
33. Cf n. 2, 7, & 8, above.
34. Cf n. 8 above, Annex "C".
35. See Rpts of Opr, sections relating to the Miscellaneous Branch.
36. Ibid, sections relating to Consolidated Chaplains' Reports; cf n. 1 above, 27 Sep 47.
37. EUCOM, Off of Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Annex "A".

38. Ibid, pp 7-8, and Annex "D."
39. Cf n. 1 above, 2 Oct 47.

OFFICE OF THE THEATER CHAPLAIN
ETOUSA

12 FEBRUARY 1945

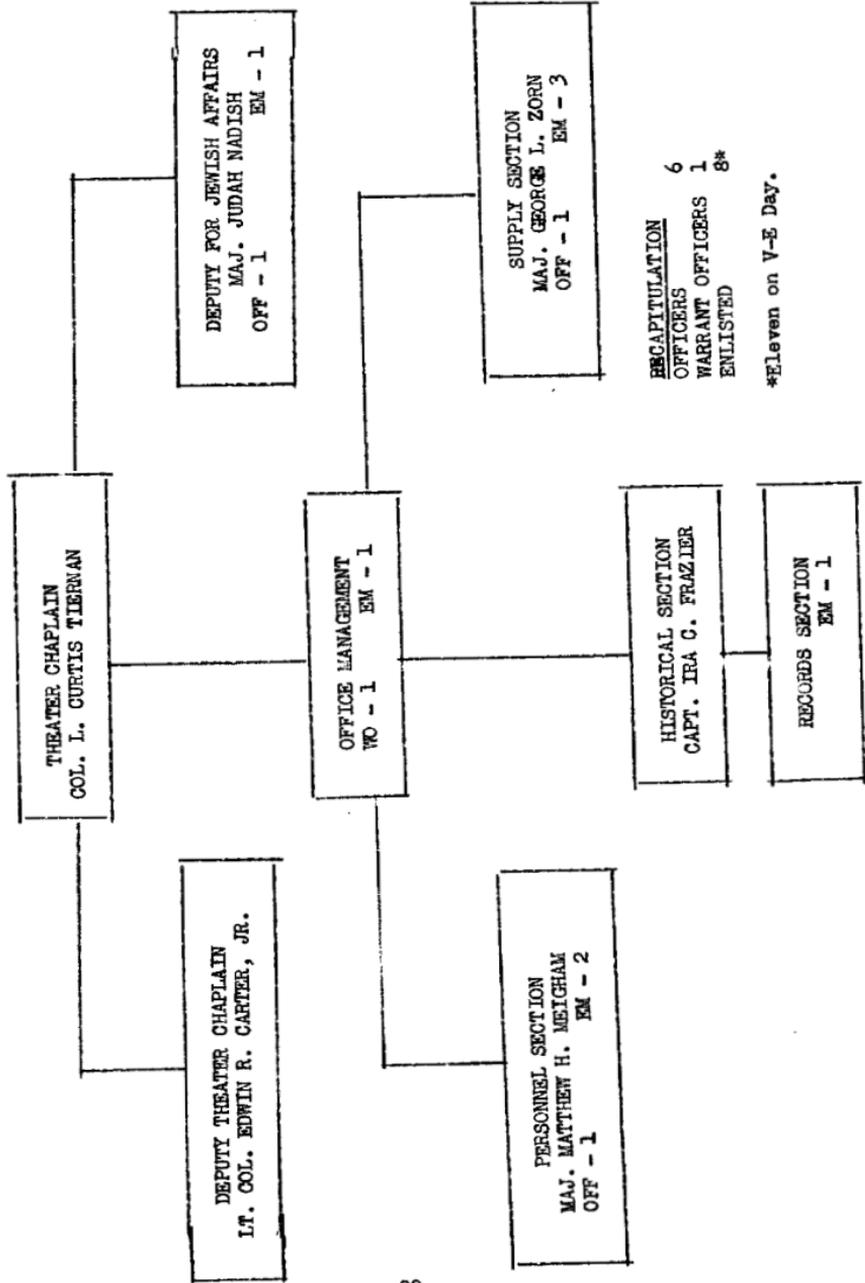


Chart I

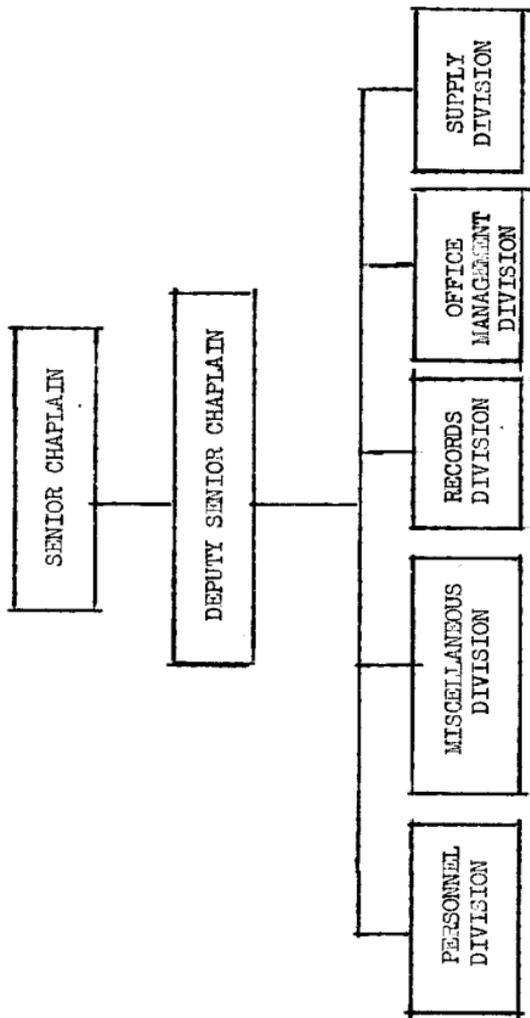


Chart II

CHIEF CHAPLAIN
EUCOM

JUNE 1947

CHIEF CHAPLAIN
Colonel

DEPUTY CHIEF CHAPLAIN
Lt. Colonel

<p><u>PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION</u> BRANCH</p> <p>1 Lieutenant Colonel 1 Am. Civ. Steno 1 Pers Clerk 1 Ger Typist/Interpr</p>	<p><u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> BRANCH</p> <p>1 Major 1 Steno 1 file Clerk</p>	<p><u>SUPPLY BRANCH</u></p> <p>1 Major 1 US Civ-Asst Mgr. Supply Sect & Supervisor of Motor Pool 1 NCO 1 Ger Driver 2 Ger Laborers 1 Mechanic</p>	<p><u>OFFICE MANAGEMENT</u> BRANCH</p> <p>1 US Civ Off Manager & Chief Clerk 1 Ger Typist/Interpreter 1 Allied Civ Receptionist/Typist 1 Courier</p>	<p><u>PLANS & TRAINING</u> BRANCH</p> <p>(No personnel provided) This branch needed: 1 Lt. Colonel 1 T/3 Asst</p>
--	--	---	--	---

Chart III

Chapter XIII

PROVOST MARSHAL

Chapter XXIII
PROVOST MARSHAL

1. Organization.

On 1 July 1946 the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal (OTPM) was a special staff division of Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, under the general staff supervision of the G-1 Division. It comprised seven principal divisions as follows: Administration, Liaison and Personnel, Historical, Confinement and Rehabilitation, Criminal Investigation, Military Police, and Prisoner of War. (See Chart I.)

2. Personnel.

Col. Theodore F. Wessels was Theater Provost Marshal, Col. Frederick B. Lafferty Deputy Theater Provost Marshal, and Col. James J. Hea Executive Officer. On 1 August Brig. Gen. Roy V. Richard became Theater Provost Marshal and retained that position the remainder of the
(1)
period under consideration.

3. Units Under Provost Marshal Control.

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau, the Würzburg Rehabilitation Center, the Military Police Training School, the 27th Criminal Investigation Detachment (Laboratory), and the Railway Security units were under the direct operational control of the Theater Provost Marshal. All other units in the field were assigned to headquarters of the major subordinate commands and were under the complete operational control of the provost marshal of the command to which they were attached for duty. The Theater Provost Marshal was responsible for technical supervision of all these groups, which included thirty-two units performing standard Military Police patrol and guard duties and sixteen criminal investigation detachments. Of the total of sixty Theater Provost Marshal troop units, thirty-four were in occupied Germany, twenty in the liberated areas (including four criminal investigation detachments and three railway security units), and six were in the U. S. Zone of Austria. Three prisoner-of-war enclosures in France and twelve in Germany, as well as fifteen civilian internment camps, were also under the technical supervision of the Theater Provost Marshal.

(2)

4. Responsibilities and Functions on 1 July 1946.

The functions and responsibilities of the Theater Provost Marshal on 1 July 1946 included technical supervision of Military Police, confinement and rehabilitation of general prisoners, custody and repatriation of prisoners of war, handling of enemy civilian internees, prisoner-of-war information, criminal investigation and detection,

cataloging of missing persons and vehicles, the Theater safety program,⁽³⁾
the registration of privately owned vehicles, and railway security.
The last three were functions normally assigned to civilian agencies,
but were the responsibility of the Theater Provost Marshal in view of⁽⁴⁾
special Theater conditions.

5. Changes in Organization and Function During the Period.

a. On 1 August the Identification Section was added to the Military Police Division. This section maintained a central fingerprint file of persons apprehended in the European Theater on criminal charges, and a civilian identification file. The fingerprint file of the Theater Criminal Investigation Laboratory was transferred to the new section.⁽⁵⁾

b. Late in March 1947 the Field Contact Division was formed, with the mission of improving the behavior and conduct of Negro soldiers by means of a series of lecture-discussion tours.⁽⁶⁾

c. In September 1946 Brig. Gen. Roy V. Rickard, Theater Provost Marshal, was appointed United States representative on the Allied Commission for the Control of Major War Criminals. His duties on this committee included making arrangements for officially witnessing the executions and making secret disposition of the bodies of major war criminals.⁽⁷⁾

d. On 15 August 1946 the Würzburg Rehabilitation Center was placed fully under the command of the Commanding General, CBS, and under technical supervision of the Theater Provost Marshal. The Provost

Marshal was relieved of responsibility for rehabilitation of general prisoners when the War Department granted authority in October 1946 to evacuate all such prisoners to the Zone of the Interior. Consequently, the Würzburg Rehabilitation Center was closed on 31 January 1947 and the Theater Military Prison for in-transit general prisoners was established on 5 February at Mannheim, under operational control of the
(8)
Commanding General, CBS.

e. In December the War Department transferred the responsibility for staff supervision over post, camp, and station guardhouses and stockades from the Adjutant General to the Provost Marshal General, and responsibility for the inspection of all places of confinement fell
(9)
to the Confinement and Rehabilitation Section.

f. On 15 March, when USFET was redesignated EUCOM, the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal, USFET, became the Office of the Provost Marshal, European Command. At the same time criminal investigation detachments and military police units were assigned to operate within specific military post boundaries which were then established. Except for name changes, no other functional or organization changes took place because of this change-over. By the time Western Base Section was discontinued at the end of March, all Provost Marshal units, except a small Military Police detachment in Paris, had also moved to Germany. In line with consolidation of all Military Police units in the U. S. Zone, the five-man Military Police unit in London and the three-man unit in Luxemburg were withdrawn in February and April, respectively. When

Continental Base Section became inoperative on 13 May, all Provost Marshal responsibilities of the Section were transferred to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation with the exception of the EUCOM Military Prison, which was transferred to the Second Military District. (10)

g. During the year, none of the sixteen criminal investigation detachments was inactivated, but all had moved to Germany by January 1947. As of 30 June 1947, four of the original railway security battalions were still in existence, pending the turning over of more responsibility for railway security to German railway police; and thirty-nine Military Police units, in addition to the Military Police Training School, which had moved in March 1947 from the Bremen Enclave to Nellingen, near Stuttgart, were operating in the European Command. Organization of the OPM, EUCOM, at the end of the second year of occupation is shown in Chart II. (11)

6. Administration Section.

The Administration Section carried on normal administrative duties and assisted in the planning and establishing of the various Theater Provost Marshal programs. During the third quarter of 1946 it absorbed the functions of the former Personnel, Liaison and Planning Division, which had performed liaison with the Adjutant General for all Provost Marshal publications and had planned for Provost Marshal personnel needs. One of the chief problems of the division during the year was the securing of properly qualified personnel, such as fingerprint experts, personnel for the rehabilitation program, military police,

and criminal investigation detachments. This problem was met largely by means of on-the-job training, operation of the Military Police Training School, and consolidation of duties, which resulted in heavier individual loads.

7. Historical Section.

This section prepared a quarterly report of operations and assisted in the preparation of special reports from time to time as required by various staff sections of Theater Headquarters. It also wrote all indorsements pertaining to awards and decorations for personnel in the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal.

(12)

MILITARY POLICE

8. Organization and Responsibilities of Division.

a. Because of the multifold phases of Military Police activities, the Military Police Division, OTPM, was divided into seven sections, namely: Operations and Training, Intelligence, Identification, Communications, Vehicle Registry, Missing Persons and Vehicles, Railway Security, and Safety. Col. W. A. Hardie was Chief of the Division during the entire period under consideration.

b. The Division had the following responsibilities: staff supervision of Military Police policies and practices throughout the theater; supervision of maintenance of law and order; traffic control;

railway police and safety; recommendations concerning training policies for Military Police units; recommendations covering the Military Police occupational troop basis for the theater; establishment of policy covering redeployment of Military Police units; maintenance of field liaison with indigenous and Allied police; supervision of the various subsections' activities. (13)

9. Operations and Training Section.

Specific functions of the Operations and Training Section included planning for troop requirements; recommendations for redeployment, reorganization, activation, and inactivation of units; direction of operation of the Military Police Training School. (14) On 1 July 1946 there were forty-nine Military Police units assigned to operate in strategic areas in the theater. Assignments were on a more or less permanent basis, but as the situation changed in several areas it was found necessary to move or reorganize certain units. Military Police units in liberated areas of Europe were gradually moved into Germany or inactivated. Effective 30 September all railway security battalions were deployed in Germany, with detachments in strategic locations in the French and British Zones. Between 1 January and early April 1947 all Military Police troops were moved from the liberated areas with the exception of one company (two officers and forty-four enlisted men), which was left in Paris attached to the residual force of the European Command in Paris. This detachment acted as a liaison unit with the French, Netherland, and Belgian police, picking up AWOL's apprehended

within the liberated areas. Four of the original seven railway security battalions were still active on 1 July 1947, but plans were made to replace these by wider use of indigenous railway police. During the last quarter of the period, all Military Police units were reassigned to operate within the newly established military posts, but were permitted, as heretofore, to cross boundaries of their areas of operations in the (15) pursuit of lawbreakers.

10. Military Police Training School.

To meet its personnel requirements for Military Police units, the Operations and Training Section supervised the operation of the Theater Military Police Training School at Brake in the Bremen Enclave. On 8 February the school was moved to Nellingen, near Stuttgart, and in March it was redesignated European Command Military Police School. Since replacements from the Zone of the Interior were few and were generally under twenty years of age, scarcely a unit was able to remain at Table of Organization strength. This constituted a recurrent problem throughout the year. In June 1947, upon transfer of seventy undesirables, the 508th Military Police Battalion had a shortage of 170 men. Since many enlisted men failed to meet the requirements of the minimum standards for Military Police and the turn-over of personnel was rapid, operation of the school was essential. From 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, 2,739 enlisted students graduated from the four-weeks course of training for Military Police; 101 additional students graduated from the criminal investigation course. Provost marshals, or their representatives,

from all military posts attended a Provost Marshal's Refresher Course
(16)
held at the Military Police School in May 1947.

11. Military Police Statistical Section.

a. The Statistical Section in the Military Police Division was established by direction of the Theater Commander in April 1946. Originally known as the Serious Incident and Statistical Section, it was redesignated in June as the Military Police Intelligence Section and on 28 January 1947 as the MP Statistical Section. Under the direction of Lt. Col. C. L. Curtis, the section was intended as an agency through which the Theater Commander and various sections of Theater Headquarters would be kept abreast of serious incidents occurring throughout the Command. Serious incidents included all crimes against persons and property, incidents involving death or danger to life, and escapes. Original serious-incident reports were received from major command provost marshals by radio, telephone, teletype, or letter. These were screened, classified, analyzed, recorded, and submitted daily to the Chief of Staff and other interested sections of Theater Headquarters. Supplemental reports, enlarging on data in original reports, weekly follow-up reports, and close-out reports furnished the data from which charts, maps, and tables were prepared to show the general trend of discipline, crime, and vehicle accident rates. The section prepared special charts or reports for staff sections of theater headquarters when required. It also scrutinized all reports for flaws in disciplinary measures and procedures and initiated remedies.

Variance in incident rates of large commands during the second half of 1946 was often due to a variance in the standard of reporting rather than in the standard of discipline. In October a Theater circular defined the responsibility for reporting and following up serious-incident cases and specified that all cases would eventually be closed. Shortly afterward a conference was held for the purpose of discussing the follow-up reporting within the U. S. Zone of Germany. The apparent upward trend in serious incidents noted during the first half of 1947 was attributed in a large measure not to an increase in the number of incidents but to the increased efficiency in reporting as the strength of the commands became more stable and somewhat smaller, and as police agencies improved in efficiency. (17)

12. Identification Section.

a. The Fingerprint Identification Section was established as a part of the Military Police Division in August 1946 and became a functioning unit when it received the complete fingerprint files of the 27th Criminal Investigation Laboratory. It had no counterpart on either major-command or lower-schelon level. The purpose of the section was to compile and maintain fingerprint record files and identification data, and to furnish such information, upon request, to all policing agencies of U. S. forces. The work of the section was performed by six War Department civilian employees, headed by Mr. R. L. Baker on loan from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b. Fingerprint analysts were difficult to obtain in the Theater and those hired were trained for their duties by on-the-job instruction. Training in the correct methods of fingerprinting was given through classes, lectures, and written material to various agencies contributing prints to the section and brought results in the form of improved legibility of fingerprints. A Theater Directive of 24 December called for the fingerprinting of civilian employees of the War Department in the Theater and of dependents of U. S. personnel, and designated the Office of the Provost Marshal as the recipient of these records. To insure legible prints the Identification Section, in cooperation with the provost marshals of major commands, trained 182 individuals primarily for the execution of the program.

c. For about nine months the section was handicapped by a shortage of fingerprinting supplies and equipment. These were finally received during the last quarter of the fiscal year and were distributed to various police agencies, enabling them to utilize the services of the Identification Section and also to contribute to its files. When the section was activated on 1 August 1946, it had 316 fingerprint records. This number increased to approximately 11,000 by 31 December, 12,118 by 31 March, and 16,489 by 30 June 1947. On this last date an additional 56,216 prints were on hand awaiting processing. (18)

d. Expeditions identification of fingerprints was often impossible because it involved addressing inquiries to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Answers to identification inquiries forwarded

to Washington through regular channels consistently required a minimum of forty-five days. Permission was therefore obtained from the Public Relations Division and the Army Signal Corps to utilize radio-photo transmission. Two tests of this method on 31 March proved failures. Another test on 4 June brought an answer in seventeen days. As of 30 June it was felt this lapse of time would be shortened.

13. Military Police Communications Section.

a. The Communications Section of the Military Police Division, which was under Capt W. C. Curry during the entire year, maintained a Theater-wide military police radio net, aided in the training of radio dispatchers and repairmen, gave technical assistance to all Military Police units in the installation and operation of radio equipment, and made recommendations on new equipment and methods. It maintained close liaison with the Office of the Chief Signal Officer regarding technical matters.

b. The number of stations fluctuated, but averaged about forty, exclusive of approximately twenty Air Corps stations. Approximately 400 Military Police patrol cars were equipped with two-way radio. Frankfurt, the center of the net, maintained radio communication with all major cities in the U. S. Zone and with Berlin and the Bremen area. The facilities of the section were made available from time to time to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, U. S. Navy, and other Governmental agencies. The section also operated one station to supervise and correct operation of other Military Police radio stations and to handle emergency

traffic when occasion arose. During the second quarter of 1947, special emphasis was laid on consolidation of facilities in order to improve the radio system covering the U.S. Zone. Most of the fourteen large base stations were eliminated in favor of a relay system, but the average number of stations remained the same. In May 1947 authority was received from the French Ministry of Communications to operate a Military Police radio station at Strasbourg, France, one of the main points at which a Military Police railway security detachment accepted responsibility for guarding supplies being shipped into
(19)
Germany.

14. Missing Persons and Vehicles Section.

a. On 1 July 1946 the Missing Persons and Vehicle Section was responsible for maintaining accurate records of all personnel absent without leave (AWOL) and of missing vehicles in the Theater, disseminating such information as required in the apprehension of such persons and vehicles, and assisting in formulation of policies and procedures to accomplish these tasks. The section also kept active and inactive records on numbers of lost or stolen registration plates of military and of privately owned vehicles. Provost marshals of all major commands in the theater were required to publish provost marshal bulletins, listing all AWOL's, missing vehicles, and lost or stolen license plates or certificates of license. On 1 July 1946 Chief Warrant Officer K. R. Claycomb was chief of the section. He was followed by Capt. R. C. Mitchell on 10 September, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. M. H. Selman

on 27 October.

b. Various changes in policies and procedures were made during the last quarter of 1946, with the following aims: to minimize the excessive periods of pretrial confinement of apprehended personnel absent from inactivated, disbanded, or redeployed units; to cut down the time of two or three weeks elapsing before interested agencies received notification of AWOL's; to eliminate delay in reporting loss of license plates, licenses, and motor vehicle dispatcher's stamps. The new procedures required prompt and direct contact with the nearest Military Police or the provost marshal of the major command concerned and thus eliminated delay which was unavailable when reports were made through channels to the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal. Early in January 1947 a new policy required that all AWOL's and missing vehicles be reported to the nearest Military Police immediately, not within five days as previously. At the same time, Theater Provost Marshal Bulletins of major commands were discontinued and replaced by a consolidated weekly bulletin published by the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal, containing information received from all major commands. Early in 1947 the section began the publication of two additional bulletins: a weekly "Wanted Circular," to broadcast information on personnel wanted for commission of serious crimes and offenses other than AWOL, and a weekly "Circular Letter" to Criminal Investigation Detachments, giving information on personnel apprehended who had been in AWOL status in excess of thirty days. A directive of 22 May brought

procedures for reporting AWOL's into line with army regulations of 17 March 1947. Personnel were no longer to be carried in AWOL status by their units for a period of one year, as previously, but were to be dropped from the rolls (as AWOL) until they returned to military control, or until expiration of three calendar months from the initial date of absence. The directive also required that a complete file of absentees and documentary evidence of AWOL be forwarded to the Theater Adjutant General, Military Personnel Branch. (22)

c. On 6 August 1946 the War Department requested information on the status of over 10,000 absentees listed in the files of the Provost Marshal. The Missing Persons and Vehicles Section was unable to begin the report until late October because of a shortage of personnel and pressure of other work. By the end of the year the total for the Theater had reached 14,000. It was felt that this figure, compiled from records going back as far as 1942, was grossly exaggerated and that most of the 14,000 had either returned to military control or had been discharged from the service, inaccuracy of records being attributed to the rapidity of the redeployment program and to the failure on the part of unit commanders to report the AWOL's return to military control. In an effort to close out the thousands of old records on file, information on 9,800 cases was forwarded to the Adjutant General in Washington between 22 October 1946 and 30 June 1947. At the end of this period, replies to 6,016 cases had been received, indicating that of that number 5,491 had been discharged from the service, re-assigned to other units, or killed in action on dates subsequent to the

indicated dates of AWOL. During the same period, 4,000 names of AWOL's were submitted to the Theater Adjutant General, Machine Records Branch. Of the 4,000, it was ascertained that 1,771 had been returned to the Zone of the Interior on dates subsequent to dates of AWOL. Consequently, as of 30 June, the total number of AWOL's in the Theater file had been reduced to 8,070. It was expected that, when the check of Theater AWOL records with those of The Adjutant General, War Department, had been completed, the figure would be substantially lower and present a (23) truer picture.

d. The following is a tabulation of reports received by the Theater Provost Marshal's Office on missing persons and vehicles during (24) the fiscal year 1946-47:

Period	AWOL's Reported Missing	AWOL's Reported Returned or Apprehended	Military Vehicles Reported Missing	Military Vehicles Reported Recovered	Private Vehicles Reported Missing	Private Vehicles Reported Recovered
1 Jul to 30 Sep 46	1,864	85	386	128	8	2
1 Oct to 31 Dec 46	2,301	739	564	56	61	1
1 Jan to 31 Mar 47	1,633	2,655*	602	83	104	14
1 Apr to 30 Jun 47	1,197	5,861*	319	66	117	7
TOTALS	6,995	9,340	1,871	333	290	24

*Figures include AWOL's reported by the War Department and Theater Machine Records Unit as having been accounted for on dates subsequent to dates of AWOL.

15. Vehicle Registry and Regulations.

a. The Vehicle Registry Section of the Military Police Division, as it existed on 1 July 1946, had been operating for about two months. On 27 April, under the Vehicle and Traffic Code, it had been established in the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal for registration and control of all vehicles, motorcycles, and trailers owned and operated by United States military and civilian personnel and visiting nationals of Allied nations. Personnel in the last category were required to have temporary registration of privately owned vehicles. Requests for such registration had to be initialed by the Public Relations Division for approval by the Provost Marshal. Beginning in the first quarter of 1947, German-owned and operated taxis used exclusively in the service of United States and Allied personnel were also registered and issued "E" license plates.

b. At the time the section was organized, an officer was appointed to serve as registrar of motor vehicles and chief of the section. Capt. T. J. Donovan served in this capacity throughout the period under consideration. The Vehicle Registry Section had no counterpart at any level with the exception of assistant registrars located throughout the U. S.-occupied areas of Germany and Austria. These numbered at first eleven, thirteen by the end of the year, and fourteen by May 1947. The registrar and assistant registrars kept all necessary records, issued license plates and certificates upon receipt of applications, and performed all acts in the registration and control of vehicles as required under the Vehicle and Traffic Law. During the

year under consideration, the EC Judge Advocate's Office made approximately 1,600 decisions on titles for the purpose of registration, 19,000 vehicles were registered, and 25,800 private operator's licenses (25) were issued.

c. The Vehicle and Traffic Code called for semiannual inspection of all privately owned vehicles. Forty-two official vehicle condition test stations were established in the U. S.-occupied areas of Germany and Austria. These stations were German or Austrian garages under contract with Army Exchange Service. The original plan was to have all privately owned vehicles inspected by September 1946, but the dead line was indefinitely suspended because the Army Exchange Service (26) failed to procure replacement parts. The provisions of the Code as rewritten on 4 September applied to the operation of all vehicles within the United States-occupied territories of Germany and Austria with the following exceptions: U. S. military vehicles; vehicles of nationals, displaced persons, and other residents of Germany and Austria; vehicles of transients remaining in U. S.-occupied territories less than sixty days. At the expiration of sixty days, or sooner if the transient became a resident, the Vehicle and Traffic Code applied. Transient personnel properly registered in another country or zone were issued stickers authorizing motor travel in the U. S. Zones. The major provisions of the Vehicle and Traffic Code remained substantially the same throughout the second year of the occupation. For registry of vehicles, applicants were required to present documentary proof of ownership and safe condition of vehicle, and proof of financial responsibility

(insurance) for injury, death, or property damage resulting from operation of the vehicle. Vehicle operators were required to possess driver's licenses, certificates of registration and title, and registration plates. Causes for the revocation or suspension or registry or driving privileges were specified.

d. Under the Vehicle and Traffic Code as it existed on 1 July 1946, no private vehicle owned by U. S., Allied, or neutral personnel could be sold or transferred in the U. S.-occupied areas except to U. S., Allied or neutral personnel eligible to purchase and operate private vehicles in such territory. Vehicles belonging to U. S. citizens and transported into Europe at U. S. Government expense could be sold or transferred only to other U. S. citizens, except when other transfer was licensed by the U. S. Department of Commerce. ⁽²⁷⁾ This policy continued in effect until 31 March 1947, when a Theater directive forbade any person in the Command subject to military law to transfer any used motor vehicle in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Personnel assigned to U.S. Forces, Austria, were exempt from these provisions insofar as transactions conducted in Austria were concerned. These restrictions were temporary, being lifted in the early part of May. On 22 May a new directive prohibited in effect the purchasing of a motor vehicle which at any time had been owned by a German individual, a German commercial or governmental agency, a stateless person or person assimilated to stateless persons in status, or an alien resident of Germany. The directive also placed restrictions on the sale of all vehicles, both German and non-German. U.S. citizens were permitted to transfer used

vehicles only to U.S. citizens, while Allied and neutral personnel could transfer vehicles to U.S., Allied, or neutral persons. No transactions were allowed outside the U. S. area of control. Vehicles imported into or acquired in the U.S. area of control could not be sold within six months after date of importation or acquisition, except when the owner was under orders for permanent departure from the European Command or in case of emergency as determined by the Office of the Registrar. (28)

e. Other amendments to the Code were made from time to time during the year. In November, changes were made in specific speed limits on open roads where lower speeds were not indicated by appropriate signs. During March a directive revised conditions for securing an operator's license, the most important of which was that a satisfactory knowledge of international road signs be demonstrated. In the same month another amendment directed the transfer of registration plates with the vehicle, the transfer to be effected through the Office of the Registrar. (29)

16. The Safety Section.

a. The mission of the Safety Section of the Office of the Provost Marshal was to reduce the frequency and severity of accidental injury to military personnel, prisoners of war, and civilian employees under the supervision of the Commander in Chief, European Command, as well as accidental damage to military motor vehicles, aircraft, and other equipment and property in the European Command.

b. The Safety Section had the following responsibilities:

establishment of Theater-wide plans and procedures for safety; supervision of safety activities in all forces and commands; coordination with appropriate commands and other governmental and private agencies with reference to interchange of information, promotion of the program, general cooperation and public relations; assembly, analysis, and publication of accident statistics; preparation and dissemination of safety educational material such as posters, publications, films, and other mediums of safety information and creation of safety consciousness; review and consideration of training program, training and field manuals, and other training and technical publications for such revision as tends to make these mediums of greater value in the control of unnecessary hazards; supervision of safety training for key personnel, military and civilian, of the major forces; and preparation of a monthly report for the Commanding General, European Command, on the progress of accident prevention within the Command. (30)

17. Policy.

Basic policies adopted during the first year of the occupation remained substantially unchanged and the theater safety program was carried out along the general lines of the USFET SOP No. 72 of 26 May 1945. Under this directive, each military commander had general responsibility for the safety program; specialists in the field of accident prevention assigned to staffs of superior echelons were to supervise the program, advise the commanding officer on the safety

situation, and recommend policies and procedures for improving it within the command. In subordinate units the safety responsibility of the commanding officer was delegated to an officer of the command on a part-time or additional-duty basis. Reorganization of the European Command and establishment of chiefs of technical services as commanders of troops did not alter the basic policies and administration of the safety program. A monthly Safety Bulletin was published by the Safety Section, Office of the Provost Marshal, and sent to all major commands and headquarters having safety responsibilities. The Office of Military Government (US) was responsible for conducting the safety program directed at improvement of the highway habits of the domestic (31) population.

18. Problems and Defects.

The major problem in the implementation of the program was the lack of sufficient qualified personnel in the field to accomplish the directed safety mission. Consequently, the European Command safety program consisted, in a large measure, of reporting past accidents. There was insufficient technical planning and reduction of accidents through analysis and correction of accident causes, physical inspection of areas, operations, and application of engineering, education, and enforcement technique to the accident problem. A significant weakness in the safety program was the lack of provision in Tables of Organization for safety personnel. As of 30 June there was indication that the War Department had taken cognizance of the situation

and was planning corrective action.

19. Accident Statistics.

a. Accident incidence in the European Command for the
(33)

fiscal year 1946-47 was as follows:

	Average for 1st Quarter	Average for 2d Quarter	Average for 3d Quarter	Average for 4th Quarter
*US Military	9.15	9.06	6.26	7.76
*Prisoners of War	2.84	1.64	0.33	0.98
**Civilian	5.88	5.49	6.10	4.34
***Motor Vehicle	2.22	2.74	2.66	1.76

* Disabling injuries per 100,000 man-days exposure.

**Disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours exposure.

***Accidents per 100,000 miles driven.

b. Total of non-battle fatalities during each quarter as reported by Adjutant General Casualty Branch covering all military and
(34)
civilian personnel subject to the 2d Article of War is shown below:

<u>Causative Agency</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2d Quarter</u>	<u>3d Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
Motor Vehicles	135	74	37	43
Gun Shot or Stabbing	36	44	18	20
Drowning	40	1	3	22
Airplane Crash	12	12	15	4
Other	68	47	25	21
Totals	291	178	98	110

20. Railway Security.

a. The First Military Police Service Group was responsible

for the security of all United States mail and supplies in transit by rail in occupied Germany, including loaded cars which were set out in rail yards on discovery of mechanical defects. It was also responsible for the security of shipments for Allied nations and UNRRA, and of others not strictly military in nature. From time to time, the guarding of various special shipments was assigned to the Group. The Group was not responsible for the security of passenger trains, railway lines, or railway installations except as incidental to their assigned duties. The security of passenger trains was the responsibility of train commanders, who operated under the Transportation Corps, OMGUS; that of railway lines and installations was the responsibility of senior commanders in the areas where railway lines or installations were located.

(35)

b. Original plans called for eight security battalions to be located strategically throughout Europe, exclusive of Austria, near ports, dumps, and supply installations, to provide guards for supply trains at points of origin. As of 1 July 1946, units were located at Versailles and at the following points in Germany: Karlsruhe, Klein-Anheim, Bietigheim, Bremen, Kassel, and Fürth. By the end of September, the 383d MP Service Battalion at Versailles was moving to its new station at Mannheim, Germany. On 31 August the 6869th MP Headquarters Detachment was allotted to Group headquarters for the purpose of staffing the German Railway Police Section, composed at that time of approximately 2,800 German policemen, who performed most static guard

(36)

(37)

duty in railway yards. In the last quarter of the period under review, the 478th Criminal Investigation Detachment was assigned to the Group to assist in investigation of pilfered goods. As of 30 June 1947, railway security was being carried out by four military police service battalions under the administration of the First Military Police Service Group, in coordination with the 478th Criminal Investigation Detachment and the German Railway Police force, which by this time numbered 3,790 policemen.

(38)

PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

21. Functions.

As of 1 July 1946, the Prisoner of War Division, under Col. Thomas H. Dameron, Chief, performed the following functions: supervised through technical channels the distribution, processing, custody, evacuation, and repatriation of enemy prisoners of war; prepared and recommended plans for future prisoner-of-war operations; supervised the transfer of civilian internees; assisted in establishing policies for handling of civilian internees; coordinated the handling and release of prisoners of war being repatriated by Allied governments to the U.S. Zone of Germany; supervised the operation of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

(39)

22. Prisoner-of-War Enclosures.

As of 1 July 1946, there were three prisoner-of-war enclosures in France, and twelve in Germany. Two of the properties were returned to French control by 31 August, the prisoners being transferred to Germany for discharge, after which they were either released or interned as civilians. The enclosure at Croutoy, France, the last prisoner-of-war enclosure in liberated territory, continued to be operated under the control of the Commanding General, Western Base Section and the technical supervision of the Theater Provost Marshal until 6 January 1947, when the number of prisoners of war in France was reduced to such an extent that continued operation of the enclosure was unjustifiable. By 30 September 1946 the number of prisoner-of-war enclosures in operation in Germany had been reduced to five. These were located at Garmisch, Heilbronn, Marburg, Allendorf, and Dachau. By 1 January 1947, the enclosure at Marburg was closed, leaving only four in the U.S. Zone. The enclosures at Heilbronn and Dachau were used as discharge centers and those at Garmisch and Allendorf for holding German generals and General Staff Corps officers of interest primarily to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command. (40)

23. Close-Out of Prisoners of War.

It was Theater policy to discharge all prisoners of war not required for labor or held for other reasons. Of approximately 205,000 PW's on hand as of 1 July 1946, only 90,000 remained on 30 September and 31,000 on 31 December. The G-1 Division of Theater Headquarters directed

that all nonworking PW's be discharged by 28 February 1947, except for those employed by the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) and those being used as operational personnel for PW enclosures. In the liberated areas, the only prisoners of war under United States control as of 31 March were 714 who were being used by AGRC. As these became surplus, they were returned to Germany for repatriation, the final shipment arriving at Dachau on 30 May 1947. The dead line for Headquarters Command, USFET, was changed to 31 March, but by 15 March all PW's in the Command had been discharged. As a result of this program, there remained only 14,510 PW's in U.S. custody as of 31 March 1947, all held in the four PW enclosures mentioned above. In line with EUCOM policy of having all prisoners of war discharged by 30 June 1947, the last American-held prisoner of war was discharged in a special ceremony at the prisoner-of-war enclosure at Dachau 30 June 1947. The enclosure at Heilbronn was closed on 20 May and the one at Garmsch on 30 June. The Historical Division enclosure at Allendorf ceased to be a prisoner-of-war enclosure as of that date, but it was to continue as a camp for civilian-internees being used by the Theater Chief Historian. An additional fifty-two prisoners, loaned to the Historical Division by the British and French Governments, were in temporary custody of the United States. Although the enclosure at Dachau released all of its prisoners of war as of 30 June, it was to continue as a PW discharge center and civilian internment camp having to do with repatriation of prisoners of war received from other governments.

(41)

24. Civilian Internees.

Early in July 1946 Theater Headquarters directed that the fifteen U.S.-operated civilian internment camps be turned over to German authorities after all civilian internees had been screened to determine which should be retained for the G-2 Division of USFET and for the War Crimes Board of the Theater Judge Advocate. The first camp was turned over on 10 October with 7,017 internees, and the first week in November ten camps had been transferred to German control. The camps at Ludwigsburg, Darmstadt, and Hammelburg were turned over during the early part of 1947. During the second quarter of 1947, the combined prisoner-of-war-civilian-internee camp at Dachau was the only one remaining in operation under U.S. control. A portion of the camp at Ludwigsburg continued to be operated as a repatriation center for miscellaneous German nationals returned to the U.S. Zone from other countries, but it was not considered to be a civilian internment camp. Individuals were held at the center merely for screening purposes, pending release or other disposition. Civilian internees in the U.S. Zone as of 30 June totaled 3,265.

(42)

25. Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

a. The Prisoner of War Information Bureau which had been established at Versailles continued during the second year of the occupation its mission of compiling up-to-date information on the status of prisoners of war and civilian internees and of furnishing prisoner-of-war information to individuals, requesting agencies, and Allied

governments. It received reports and maintained records concerning enemy prisoners and Americans held as prisoners of war by the enemy. It collected and maintained information respecting capture, internment, transfer, release, exchange, escape, hospitalization, death, and burial of prisoners of war, and replied to inquiries concerning PW's. It transmitted periodically to the protecting powers and the central agencies of the International Red Cross Committee information to facilitate the identification of each prisoner, and kept the wills of prisoners and the personal effects of deceased PW's.

b. For the purpose of carrying out the above functions, over four million records of all kinds were maintained by the Bureau, which was divided into the following sections: Publication, Italian, American, Locator, War Crimes, Mail, Notification, Property and Orientation. The Notification Section, corresponding to the Machine Records Unit, was further subdivided into Death, Escape, and Information Sections. By 30 September the American and Italian Sections had been deactivated and all records sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau in Washington. Consolidation of the sections and reduction of personnel kept pace with the reduction in work resulting from the prisoner-of-war discharge program. The Bureau was originally staffed by one officer and forty-two civilians, six U.S. and thirty-six French, assisted by approximately 600 prisoner-of-war clerks. After the Bureau moved to Nieder Roden, near Darmstadt, early in December 1946, the number of prisoners of war employed as clerks was reduced to 350 and civilians

to 13. By 30 September there were only six sections; on 30 June five were functioning, with an understrength in the authorized 255 clerks and 41 overhead personnel.

26. Prisoner of War Certificates of Credit.

In December 1946 the Bureau was charged with the responsibility of authenticating certificates of credit, or vouchers given to PW's upon discharge, showing the amount of money earned for labor while in the custody of the U.S. Army. As of 30 June, the Bureau had received 291,000 certificates, processed 102,000, and approved payments in the amount of \$16,184,048. During the year a considerable amount of property had been mailed directly to next of kin and discharged PW's by registered mail through the German Reichspost. During the last quarter of the period under review, about 50,000 property envelopes still remaining were sent to the Bavarian Red Cross for further disposition. The War Crimes Section continued to answer about 1,000 inquiries and (43) the Locator Section about 6,000 weekly.

CONFINEMENT AND REHABILITATION DIVISION

27. Functions and Responsibility.

This division exercised staff supervision of all places of confinement for American military prisoners and particularly the Würzburg

Rehabilitation Center. It supervised clemency, remission, or mitigation of sentence on general prisoners; supervised disposition of general prisoners suitable for restoration to duty in the Theater; and coordinated shipments of general prisoners ordered to the United States. Two officers, including one lieutenant colonel as chief, two enlisted men, and two Allied civilians formed the staff of this division. Col. E. B. Hempstead was chief from 1 July to 20 January 1947, on which date he was succeeded by Lt. Col. F. W. Maxwell.

28. Würzburg Rehabilitation Center.

Shortly before the beginning of the second year of occupation the Würzburg Rehabilitation Center was established as the only place of confinement of general prisoners in the Theater. On 1 July it was under operational control of the Theater Provost Marshal and the administrative control of Continental Base Section. The function of the Center was to rehabilitate and restore to duty as many of the general prisoners as possible. In the interest of more efficient functioning of the Center, it was placed on 15 August 1946 under complete command of the Commanding General, Continental Base Section, only technical supervision being reserved to the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal. General-court-martial jurisdiction, insofar as it related to modification of sentences and restoration to duty, was reserved to the Theater Commander. During the first five months of its existence, the Center encountered considerable difficulty in finding experienced personnel in sufficient numbers to accomplish its mission.

In October, War Department authority was received to return to the Zone of the Interior all sentenced general prisoners, including those considered restorable. The Würzburg Rehabilitation Center was closed on 31 January 1947, all the prisoners being transferred to the Third Army Stockade at Mannheim, which housed general prisoners awaiting evacuation. On 20 March the Mannheim prison was redesignated European Command Military Prison. It was under the technical supervision of the Office of the Provost Marshal and operational control of Continental Base Section until 12 April, when Continental Base Section was phased out. Operational control then passed to Second Military District. (46)

29. Theater Clemency Board and Restoration of Prisoners.

To facilitate the restoration of soldier prisoners to duty or their evacuation to the United States, authority had been granted on 18 April 1946 for establishing a Theater Clemency Board under supervision of the Theater Provost Marshal. The board, which was to be composed of three members, one representing the Provost Marshal, one the Judge Advocate, and the third a psychiatrist of the Theater Surgeon's Office, it did not come into existence because of the shortage of qualified judge advocates and psychiatrists. The War Department refused the Theater's request for a judge advocate for the purpose, and the Theater Surgeon declared that he could not spare one of the three qualified psychiatrists then in the Theater. In May 1946 plans for establishing the board were suspended by the Theater Provost Marshal's Office pending a possible improvement in the personnel situation. In November

recommendations for the rescission of the General Order establishing the board were made, since it was considered that the board had died a natural death in the light of War Department policy changes regarding restoration of general prisoners. Meanwhile, final decision for the Theater Commander on all clemency and evacuation matters continued to be made by the Theater Provost Marshal, who also was Theater Clemency Officer.
(47)

30. Restoration to Duty.

The Theater Clemency Officer received and reviewed all recommendations for restoration received from the commanding officer of the Rehabilitation Center. Approved recommendations were sent to the Theater Judge Advocate for confirmation of the legal propriety of the action. From 26 June 1946 to 6 August, 215 general prisoners were restored to duty, through either suspension or remission of sentence. Owing to constant changes in War Department clemency policy between August and October 1946, no general prisoners were restored during that period, although more than 200 were approved for restoration. Final action awaited War Department announcement of policy. On 24 October the War Department authorized the return of all general prisoners to the Zone of the Interior as soon as their general-court-martial sentences had been published. Those that had been already approved for restoration to duty were restored in the Theater. By the end of January 1947 the mission of rehabilitating general prisoners had practically ended, as the policy was to evacuate all general prisoners considered restorable to

the United States. Only under exceptional circumstances were general prisoners restored to duty in the European Command. As a consequence of this policy, 2,072 were evacuated to the Zone of the Interior during the period under review. By the end of the period, they were being shipped in packets of seventy-two prisoners twice monthly. On 30 June 1947 there were 285 general prisoners in the Theater Military Prison (48) awaiting evacuation to the Zone of the Interior.

31. Confinement of Garrison Prisoners.

On 1 July 1946 the confinement and rehabilitation of garrison prisoners was the responsibility of commanding officers within each general-court-martial jurisdiction. In conformity with a policy of keeping unit guardhouses to a minimum consistent with efficient administration, the Theater Commander directed on 8 October 1946 that no unit guardhouses should be operated by units smaller than regiments without authority from Theater Headquarters. Major commands were instructed to establish and maintain at least one guardhouse for the confinement of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the command. As exceptions, the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) and the American Graves Registration Command were authorized to confine prisoners in guardhouses operated by other major commands. On 26 December 1946 the major-command guardhouses were ordered closed and military community commanders were made responsible for the administration, security, and employment of garrison prisoners within their own communities, in accordance with the policy of least practicable confinement and maximum

utilization. Garrison prisoners who were members of units in the occupied zone were returned to the military community in which their unit was stationed. Where their units no longer existed in the Theater, the prisoners were distributed to the military communities by the major commands concerned.

(49)

32. Provost Marshal Responsibility for Inspection of Guardhouses.

On 11 December 1946 the War Department transferred from the Adjutant General's Office to the Provost Marshal General's Office the responsibility for staff supervision over stockades and guardhouses at posts, camps, and stations within the continental limits of the United States and in overseas. On 12 March 1947 the Theater received a communication from the Provost Marshal General outlining the responsibility of the European Command Provost Marshal entailed by this transfer. The inspection and improvement of confinement facilities in the European Command became a function of the Confinement and Rehabilitation Division. The first inspection of all places of confinement, including forty-three military community stockades, had been completed by 30 June.

(50)

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

33. Functions and Changes.

All criminal investigation activities concerning the United

States forces in the Theater were the responsibility of the Criminal Investigation Division. On 1 July 1946 Maj. Philip P. Boas was chief of the Division. On 19 May 1947 he was succeeded by Maj. Robert R. Duddy, who became assistant chief on 16 June upon assignment of Col. William A. Karp as chief. The basic functions of the Division underwent no changes during the second year of occupation. Specific functions and responsibilities were as follows: staff and technical operational supervision of criminal investigation detachments assigned to subordinate commands; supervision of personnel appointments to, or release from, criminal investigation detachments throughout the Theater; operational control of the Theater criminal investigation laboratory; operational control of Theater-level investigations ordered by the Theater Commander; maintenance of consolidated report of investigations; coordination and liaison with criminal investigation agencies of other nations in the Theater; coordination of criminal investigation conducted simultaneously in the Theater and in the United States. (51) To expedite the receipt of reports on cases handled, an Operations Section was established in the Division, the function of which was to exercise close follow-up of serious incident bulletins and preliminary case reports in order to insure speedy close-out of cases. (52)

34. Detachments.

Throughout the period under consideration, sixteen criminal investigation detachments were assigned to the headquarters of major subordinate commands. On 1 July 1946 eleven operated in Germany, three

in France, and one each in Belgium and Austria. These units were under the operational control of the provost marshal of the command to which they were attached for duty. The one exception was the crime laboratory, which was under the operational control of the Theater Provost Marshal. On 21 September 1946 all detachments except the 12th CID in Austria were attached to the Theater Provost Marshal for operational control. In line with the Theater policy of concentrating all units in the occupied zone, the last of the criminal investigation detachments in liberated territory moved from Paris to Germany in the latter part of January 1947. Three other units, one from Antwerp, Belgium, and two from France, had already moved to Germany in October and December, respectively. (53) On 1 February Theater Headquarters granted authority to reorganize criminal investigation detachments so as to increase the personnel of each unit to two officers and eighteen enlisted personnel agents. By 20 February 1947 this reorganization was accomplished. After the establishment of military posts in the Theater late in March, criminal investigation detachment areas were redesignated to conform to post boundaries. This change did not restrict the movement of agents when investigation necessitated travel outside post perimeters.

35. Personnel Problem.

The lack of sufficient well-trained, experienced personnel hampered criminal investigation activities during the entire second year of the occupation. To meet the situation, constant efforts were made to find new qualified personnel among officers and enlisted men in the

Theater, and to improve the efficiency of the personnel already assigned to criminal investigation detachments. In July authority was received to employ four civilian criminal investigation agents per detachment. On 30 September a four-weeks criminal investigation course was inaugurated at the Military Police school in order to provide additional training to members of the detachments. Replacements from the Zone of the Interior were slow in coming and were not up to the standards required. Although replacements had school training, most of them had no investigation or other law-enforcement experience. In the middle of March, out of eleven interviewed only three were found acceptable for criminal-investigation work. Generally, only about 50 percent of the replacements could be utilized, largely on account of their extreme youth and inexperience. During the second quarter of 1947, two replacements were under eighteen years of age. The situation was met by teaming of one skilled investigator with one in need of more
(54)
experience.

36. Accomplishments and Further Problems.

a. During the second year of occupation the criminal investigation detachments in the Theater investigated a total of 7,929 criminal offenses, made 4,074 arrests, and recovered property valued at \$1,322,023. The following table shows figures for each quarter:

<u>Quarter Ending</u>	<u>Offenses Investigated</u>	<u>Arrests Made</u>	<u>Value of Property Recovered</u>
30 Sep 46	2,268	1,072	\$338,218
31 Dec 46	2,327	911	306,708
31 Mar 47	1,749	1,022	314,210
30 Jun 47	<u>1,585</u>	<u>1,069</u>	<u>362,887</u>
Totals	7,929	4,074	\$ 1,322,023

The majority of those apprehended were youths. It was the opinion of officials in the Criminal Investigation Division that they were victims of disrupted family life caused by the war. About 30 percent of the crimes investigated involved displaced persons, Germans, or unknown persons. The remainder were attributed to United States and Allied persons.
(55)

b. Among outstanding missions and cases during the summer were: the apprehension of the slayers of Dr. Edward Y. Harthshorne, Military Government Chief of Higher Education, who was shot while driving on the Munich-Nürnberg autobahn; the round-up in the Bremen Enclave of a gang of seventeen German civilians responsible for a series of ninety-three burglaries in American Army installations and homes of American Army personnel; numerous incidents, including hold-ups, assault and battery, and rape, involving U.S. Negro soldiers in the vicinity of Giessen and Mannheim.

c. During the winter months an increase in crimes was noted, attributable to the long and dark nights, providing cover for criminals, and the severity of the cold. Thefts in homes and billets of military

personnel increased, particularly in Frankfurt and Berlin. These subsided after the erection of a new and better fence around the Frankfurt compound and a program urging personnel billeted in the compounds to lock up valuables. During the spring and early summer of 1947 there was a gradual decrease in the number of crimes.

d. Early in February counterfeit Military Payment Certificates appeared, in ten-dollar, and shortly afterwards in five-dollar, denominations. The sudden conversion of scrip on 10 March did not solve the problem. In less than four weeks counterfeits reappeared. The source of bogus currency was not learned. From the time of its initial appearance to 30 June 1947, 131 persons were investigated and the amount confiscated reached 10,440 dollars. Toward the end of the period under review, criminal investigators in Berlin arrested a ring of counterfeiters who allegedly had printed and were ready to circulate 2,000,000 counterfeit Allied Military Marks. (56)

37. Field Contact Division.

The Field Contact Division was established on 24 March 1947 with the assignment of Lt. Col. Hyman Y. Chase, Field Contact Officer, to the Office of the Provost Marshal. Colonel Chase, senior Negro officer in the Theater, comprised the entire division and also acted as general liaison officer with Negro troops in the field for Headquarters, European Command. It was the mission of the Field Contact Division to promote improvement in the behavior of the European Command Negro soldier by means of visits of the Field Contact Officer to each Negro organization

in the Command. A characteristic visit included inspection of messing, educational, recreational, and entertainment facilities, as well as of unit housekeeping, and a lecture-discussion period with the enlisted men on "Behavior and Conduct of Negro Troops in the European Command." The lecture-discussions had a three-fold purpose, namely: to familiarize enlisted men with the behavior of Negro troops throughout the Command; to learn the causes of recent misconduct; and to inculcate in each individual the desire to improve his own conduct and to help keep his buddy under control. Unit officers were encouraged to supervise evening activities in and about billets and prevent loitering. As of 30 June, the Field Contact Officer had visited forty-eight organizations, to which were assigned 5,631 enlisted men. A total of 4,098 enlisted men, or 72.8 percent of the total assigned personnel, had attended and participated in lecture-discussion periods.

(57)

CHART I
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 1 JUL 1946

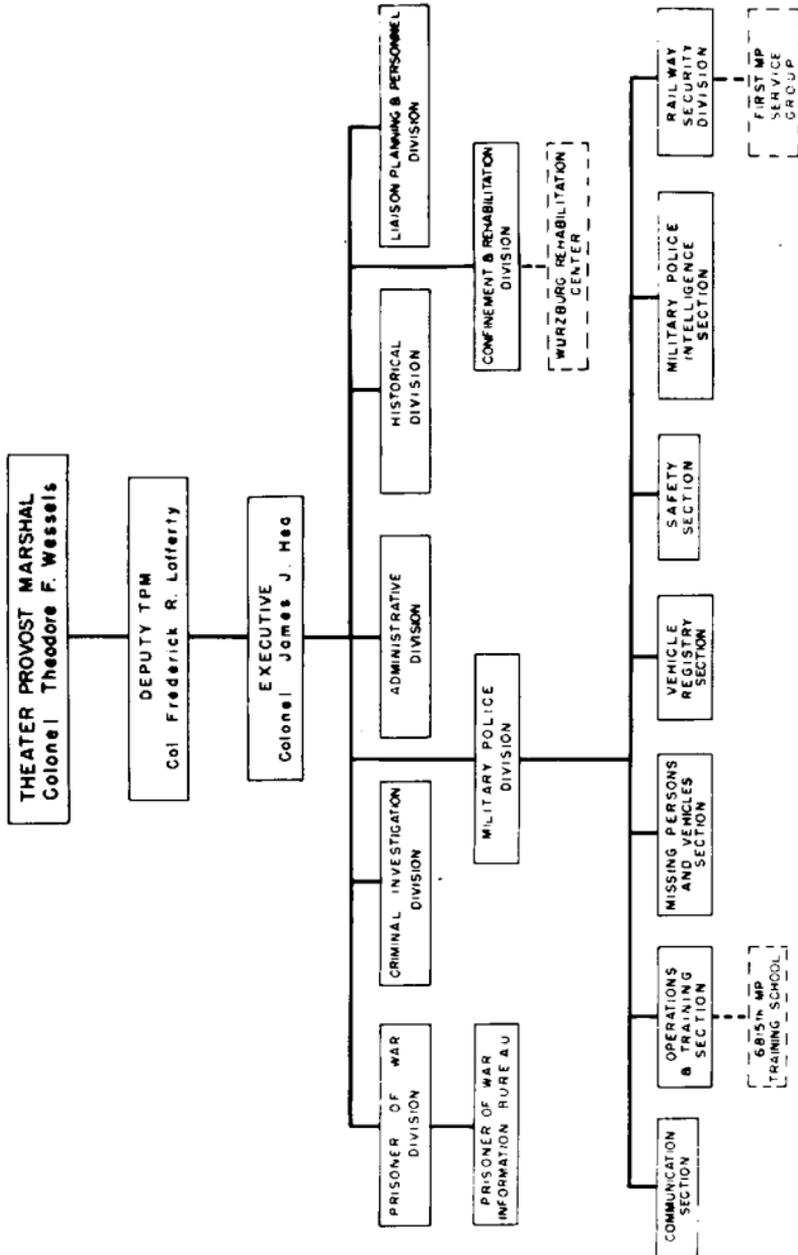
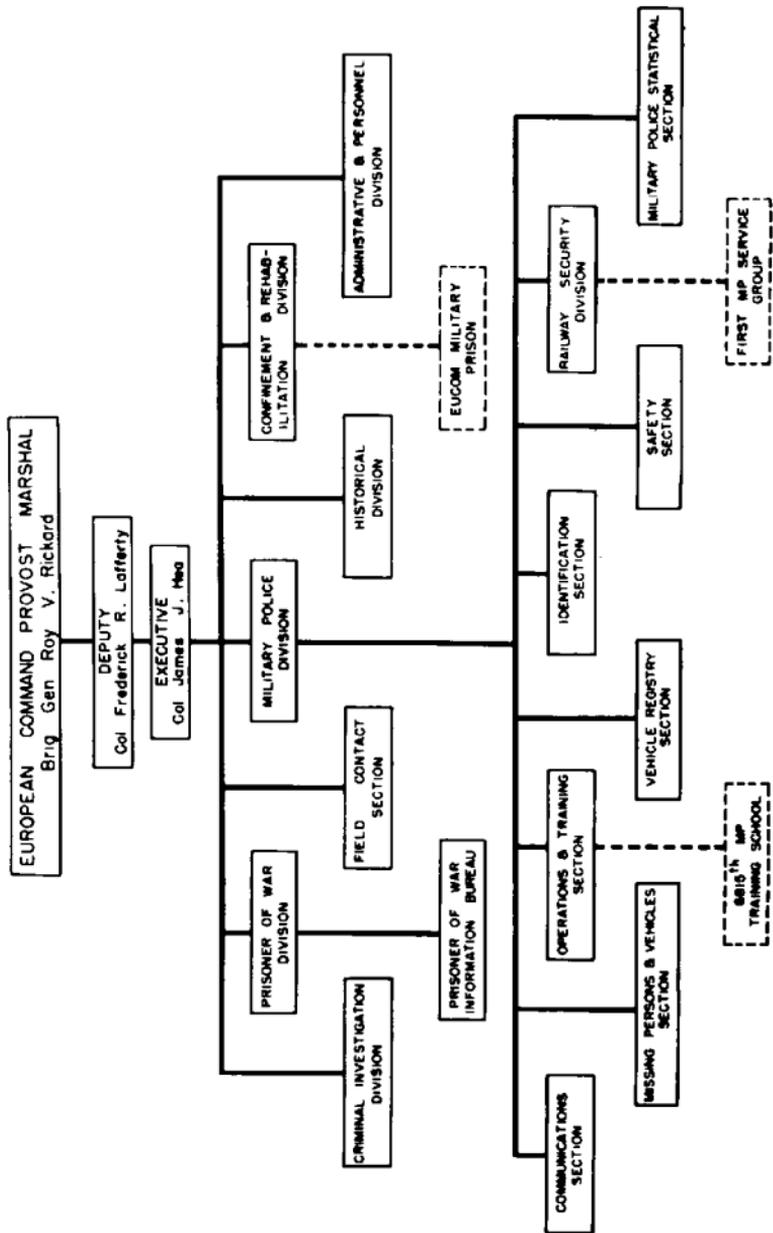


CHART II
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1 JUL 1947



FOOTNOTES

(All references to Reports of Operations, Office of the Theater Provost Marshal, USFET (later redesignated, OPM, EUCOM) are to volume and page number only, covering the following periods: vol IV, 1 Apr 46 to 30 Jun 46; vol V, 1 Jul 46 to 30 Sep 46; vol VI, 1 Oct 46 to 31 Dec 46; vol VII, 1 Jan 47 to 31 Mar 47; vol VIII, 1 Apr 47 to 30 Jun 47. Generally, footnotes at end of paragraphs cover material in entire paragraph.)

1. Interview with Col. Frederick R. Lafferty, Deputy PM, EUCOM, 15 Sep 47, Frankfurt, a/M; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 11.
2. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol IV, pp 1, 8, 30; vol V, pp 1, 11, 29.
3. Functional Chart, OPM, EUCOM (copy on file Hist Div, OPM, EUCOM).
4. Interview with Col. F. R. Lafferty, Deputy PM, EUCOM and Col. Walter A. Hardie, Chief, MP Div, OPM, 25 Aug 47, Frankfurt.
5. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 1.
6. Ibid., vol VIII, p 123.
7. Ibid., vol VI, pp 2, 24.
8. GO 234, USFET, 15 Aug 46; cable WLC 26055, 31 Oct 46, AGWAR to USFET.
9. Cir 365, WD, 11 Dec 46, subj: "Stockades and Guardhouses."
10. Ltr, 13 Mar 46, subj: "Organization Order No. 14"; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol VII, pp 2-4, 39; vol VIII, p 1.
11. Functional Chart, OPM, EUCOM (copy in file Historical Div, OPM, EUCOM); Rpt of Opr. vol VIII, p 5.
12. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 7; vol VI, pp 21-23; vol VII, p 16; vol VIII, p 15.
13. Ibid., vols V-VIII, chap V, sec I.
14. Ibid., vol VII, p 39.

15. Ibid., vol V, p 41; vol VI, p 50; vol VII, pp 39, 40; vol VIII, p 39, chap V, sec I, app "A."
16. GO 27, CBS, 20 Mar 47; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol VIII, chap V, sec I.
17. Cir 41, USFET, 29 Mar 46; Cir 152, USFET, 11 Oct 46; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 44; vol VI, p 55; vol VII, p 47; vol VIII, p 50.
18. Ltr, USFET, 24 Dec 46, file AG 230 GAP-AGE, subj: "Fingerprinting of Dependents of US Personnel and War Department Civilian Employees"; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, pp 55-58; vol VI, p 62; vol VIII, pp 53, 54.
19. Interview with Capt C. W. Curry, Chief, Comm Sec, MP Div, OPM, EUCOM, 15 Sep 46, Frankfurt a/M; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 62; vol VIII, pp 58-61.
20. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 80; vol VI, p 87.
21. Cir 113, USFET, 4 Dec 46; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 84.
22. Ltr, OTPM, 7 Jan 46, file AG 250.1, subj: "TPM Bulletins"; Cir 32, EUCOM, 22 May 47, subj: "Absence Without Leave"; AR 615-300, 17 Mar 47; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol VII, p 84.
23. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 82; vol VI, p 89; vol VIII, p 32.
24. Ibid., vol V-VIII, chap V, sec VI.
25. Ltr, USFET, 27 Apr 46, file AG 451 GAP-AGO, subj: "Vehicle and Traffic Code"; interview with Capt T. J. Donovan, Chief, Vehicle Registry Sec, OPM, EUCOM, 15 Sep 47, Frankfurt a/M; Rpt of Opr. vol V, pp 70-71; vol VI, pp 77, vol VIII, p 63.
26. Ltr, USFET, 8 Oct 46, file AG 451 PMG-AGO; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 71; vol VI, pp 82, 86; vol VIII, p 64.
27. Cir 124, USFET, 4 Sep 46, subj: "Vehicle and Traffic Code"; ltr, USFET, 27 Apr 46, file AG 451 GAP-AGO, subj: "Vehicle and Traffic Code."
28. Ltr, EUCOM, 31 Mar 47, file AG 451 GAP-AGO, subj: "Sale of Used Motor Vehicles"; Cir 31, EUCOM, 22 May 47, subj: "Sale of Motor Vehicles."
29. Cir 160, USFET, 2 Nov 46, sec I; Cir 20, USFET, 14 Mar 47, sec I; Cir 4, EUCOM, 26 Mar 47, sec VII, subj: "Vehicle and Traffic Code."

30. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, pp 84-86.
31. SOP 72, USFET, 26 May 45; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol VI, p 101; vol VII, pp 90, 96; vol VIII, pp 75, 82.
32. Ltr, WD, DCofS, 2 Apr 47, subj: "Army Safety Program," to USFET, par 5; Rpt of Opr. OPM, vol VIII, p 79.
33. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V-VIII, chap V, sec VII, as corrected by OPM, 3 Nov 47.
34. Ibid.
35. Hq USFET/EUCOM, OPM/OPM, Rpt of Opr. vol V-VIII, 1 Jul-30 Jun 47, chap VI.
36. Hq USFET, OTPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, vol V, p 8.
37. Ltr, Hq USFET, 31 Aug 46, file AG 320.3 GCT/AGO, subj: "Allotment of Non-Table of Organization Grades"; Hq USFET, OTPM, Rpt of Opr. vol V, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 102.
38. Hq EUCOM, OTPM, Rpt of Opr. vol VIII, p 94, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
39. Functional chart, OPM, EUCOM (copy in file Hist Div OPM, EUCOM).
40. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol IV, p 8; vol V, p 117; vol VII, p 119; vol VIII, p 108.
41. Cable SC-30276, EUCOM, 5 Jun 47; ltr, USFET, 9 Dec 46, file AG 383.6 GAP-AGO, subj: "Parole of Cooperative Prisoners of War"; memo, USFET, OPM, 15 Jan 47, subj: "Status of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees"; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 113; vol VII, p 120; vol VIII, pp 109, 111.
42. Ltr, USFET, 13 Jul 46, file AG 013.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Disposition of Internees held in Civilian Internment Enclosures"; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol VI, p 119; vol VII, p 119; vol VIII, p 109.
43. Cir 186, USFET, 31 Dec 46; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, pp 125-129; vol VI, p 129; vol VII, p 135; vol VIII, pp 118-120.
44. Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol V, p 16; vol VII, p 31.
45. GO 79, USFET, 8 Jun 46; GO 234, USFET, 15 Aug 46; Rpt of Opr. OTPM, vol IV, p 3; vol V, p 15.

46. Cable WLG 26055, 31 Oct 46, AGWAR to USFET, GO 21, USFET, 5 Feb 46; GO 27, CBS, 20 Mar 47.
47. GO 112, USFET, 18 Apr 46; memo C&R Br, OPM, 18 May 46, subj: "Theater Clemency Board," sgd Lt Col. C. B. Hempstead, Chief, for Col. T. F. Wessels, TPM; IRS, Chief Surgeon, to OCoS, G-1, USFET, 23 Apr 46, subj: "Theater Clemency Board"; IRS, TPM to AG through JA, G-1, 22 Nov 46, subj: "Theater Clemency Board."
48. Cir 301, WD, 5 Oct 46; memo, WD, 600-46, 12 Jan 46; cable WCL 32789, 27 Nov 46, AGWAR to USFET; cable WCL 35767, 11 Dec 46, AGWAR to USFET; Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol VI, pp 27-29; vol VII, pp 20, 21; vol VIII, p 22.
49. Cir 123, USFET, 17 Sep 45; Cir 34, Com Z, 15 Apr 45; Cir 149, USFET, 8 Oct 46; cable SX 7324, USFET, 26 Dec 46.
50. Cir 365, WD, 11 Dec 46, subj: "Stockades and Guardhouses"; ltr, FMG, 12 Mar 46, file 250.3, subj: "Guardhouses and Stockades" to CG, USFET, attn: TPM; Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol VIII, p 26.
51. Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol VIII, pp 31-32, and chap 4, app "C"; vol V, p 28; vol VI, p 40.
52. Ltr, USFET, 1 Feb 46, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization of Certain Units"; Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol VII, p 34; vol VIII, p 32.
53. Ltr, USFET, 21 Sep 46, file AG 370.5 GOT-AGO, subj: "Troop Assignment (No. 38)"; Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol V, pp 29, 34; vol VI, pp 4, 40, 41.
54. Rpt of Opr. OTCM, vol V, p 26-28, vol VII, p 32; vol VIII, p 31.
55. Ibid, vol V-VIII, chap IV, app, "Serious Incident Charts and Tables."
56. Ibid, vol V, p 31; vol VI, p 41, vol VII, p 34; vol VIII, p 34.
57. Ibid, vol VIII, pp 123-126.

Chapter XXIV

CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

Chapter XXIV
CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

1. Organization of the Office of the Theater Chief of Special Service on 1 July 1946.

Special Services, a special staff division of Headquarters, USFET, was headed by Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling. The division, consisting of a chief, a deputy, an executive officer, five branches, and the Army Exchange Service, operated with a strength of 53 officers, 108 enlisted men, 420 U.S. and Allied civilians, and 49 indigenous employes, exclusive of AES personnel. Of the U.S. and Allied civilians all but 60 were employed as hostesses, librarians, and Civilian Actress Technicians (CAT) in the field. The branches were: Administration, Athletics, Entertainment and Recreation, Supply and Technical Information. Chart I shows the complete organization.

2. Changes in the Organization of the Office of the Theater Chief of Special Services.

An Operations Branch was established in August and assumed

control of the library service, musical programs, service club activities, the soldier show center at Assmannshausen, Germany, and the operations of the Special Services companies, all formerly responsibilities of the Entertainment and Recreation Branch. The resultant organization is shown in Chart II. In November this new branch was dissolved and its responsibilities were taken over by the Entertainment Branch and the Recreation Branch, which became separate at that time. These changes are shown in Chart III. Three months later, the Bands and Music Section, the Radio Section, and the Special Services Units Section of the Entertainment Branch were dissolved and an Operations Section was established to take over their duties. At this time a Technical Supervisor, who advised the branch chief on show matters, was employed. These changes are shown in Chart IV. In May the Office of the Chief of Special Services moved to Bad Nauheim. On 30 June its actual strength was 25 percent less than a year before. Its military strength was ninety-nine officers and men, which represented a decrease of over one-third from the number engaged at the beginning of the second year of the occupation. There were forty-three indigenous employes, only six less than the preceding year. Four hundred and twenty U.S. and Allied civilians were authorized.

3. Functions and Responsibilities of the Office of the Chief of Special Services.

a. The Office of the Chief of Special Services advised the

Theater Commander and the general staff on matters pertaining to athletics, entertainment, recreation, welfare, and the Army Exchange Service, later known as the European Exchange Service. It was responsible for planning, initiating, and supervising all Special Services programs in the Command. It supervised and coordinated Special Services activities of subordinate units. Lastly, it promoted and coordinated inter-Theater and inter-Allied cultural, entertainment, recreational, and athletic programs. (12)

b. Consisting of a Military Personnel Section, a Civilian Personnel Section, a Transportation and Office Supplies Section, and a Miscellaneous Section, the Administrative Branch was responsible for all matters of an administrative nature within the office of the Chief of Special Services. It governed the assignment of all personnel, controlled office facilities and correspondence, maintained files, operated a message center, and directed all transportation. (13)

c. The Technical Information Branch was responsible for publicity. It also kept statistical data which were used by other branches for organization and planning purposes, and for general dissemination. In addition, it was the agency which maintained publicity coordination between the various branches of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, including the European Exchange Service. (14)

d. Composed of a Competitive Athletics Section, an Inter-Allied Sports Section, and a Women's Army Corps and Army Nurse Corps

Athletics Section, the Athletics Branch planned, coordinated, and supervised athletic activities in the Command. It was also the instrument for carrying out the policies of the Inter-Allied Sports Council (15) in inter-Allied contests in which American troops participated.

e. The Entertainment Branch was established as a separate branch in November 1946. Its responsibilities included soldier shows, civilian shows, both Allied and German, cultural activities and special events, Special Services radio programs, Army bands, Special Service companies, and a band training unit to fill vacancies in Army bands (16) caused by redeployment.

f. Established as a separate branch in November, the Recreation Branch directed the operation of rest centers, the tours sponsored by Special Services, the manual arts program, the library, and service club activities. (17)

g. The Supply Branch consisted of three sections: Procurement and Distribution, Traffic and Depot, and Fiscal. It procured supplies from United States and Continental sources, stored them in Special Services depots, and was responsible for their equitable distribution and transportation to major subordinate commands. In addition, it was charged with the custody and expenditure of all nonappropriated funds under supervision of the Chief of Special Services. (18)

4. Sports.

A variety of seasonal athletic activities was promoted in order to aid military personnel to maintain physical fitness and to

provide interest for both participants and spectators. There was competition at Theater, inter-Theater, and inter-Allied levels in archery, badminton, baseball, basketball, bobsledding, boxing, cross country running, diving, fencing, football, golf, handball, horseshoes, ice hockey, skating, skiing, shooting, soccer, softball, swimming, table tennis, track and field events, tennis, volley ball, water polo, and wrestling. (19)

Probably the most important athletic event was the international track and field meet held at the Olympic Stadium, Berlin, in September 1946. This meet was sponsored by the United States under the auspices of the Allied Forces Sports Council. There were approximately 90,000 spectators in attendance. Competing were teams representing Great Britain, Denmark, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, and the United States. (20)

Names of individual winners are listed in Chart V. (21) When the year ended, it was estimated that approximately five million had participated in the various forms of athletics during the twelve-month period. (22)

5. Entertainment Programs.

a. Motion Pictures. The most popular form of entertainment was motion pictures. Released by the Army Motion Picture Service, 16 mm. and 35 mm. films were distributed through the Motion Picture Section of Special Services and a number of film exchanges and subexchanges. In July 1946 there were 657 16 mm. and 101 35 mm. units operating. (23) The inactivation of many organizations and the concentration of others in

fewer localities, caused many theaters to close during the year, with the result that the number of 16 mm. units had dropped to 198 by the end of June 1947. On the other hand, the number of theater exhibiting 35 mm. film increased to 110 during the same period. Two important changes occurred in the motion picture program. First, in July exhibition of 35 mm. films was placed on a paid-admission basis. Military personnel and their dependents, including children over six years of age, were required to pay an admission price of fifteen cents; all other persons whose admission was authorized were charged thirty cents. (24) Beginning in March, military personnel and their dependents were charged an entrance fee of twenty cents, and all children under fourteen years of age were charged fifteen cents. (25) Secondly, early in 1947 16 mm. films were made available to relief organizations for free exhibition to displaced persons in the U.S. Zone. (26) Although attendance at 35 mm. motion picture performances dropped 55 percent immediately following the inauguration of admission charges, no financial loss was incurred. As patrons became familiar with the new procedure, attendance again became normal. (27) Records indicate that there were approximately 7,500,000 paid admissions at 35 mm. theaters and that total attendance at 16 mm. exhibitions was about 7,700,000 during the second year of occupation. (28) (29)

b. Live Entertainment. The seventeen United Services Organization shows and eight soldier shows operating at the beginning of the second year of the occupation continued to form an important part of

the entertainment program, drawing a combined weekly attendance of approximately 48,000. (30) Early in 1947, however, the United Services Organization discontinued operations and it then became necessary for Special Services to employ Allied and German entertainers in order to provide adequate entertainment. The cost of this undertaking was born (32) by admission charges based on the amount paid to the entertainers. Civilian Actress Technicians worked with soldier shows. By the end of June eleven such shows, composed of forty-two Civilian Actress Technicians and ninety-seven enlisted men, were operating. (33) As of June 1947 there were 15 Allied shows, 48 German shows, and 11 Allied bands performing before an average of 28,000 persons a week. Also contributing to the entertainment program were exhibitions by outstanding personalities, official bands, soldier orchestras, hired Allied and German bands, and group and individual musical activities. (34) Necessary supplies were procured and distributed by the Bands and Music Section of Special Services. Programs broadcast over American Forces Network had one of the largest audiences in the Theater. (35) Band replacements continued to be screened at the band replacement depot in Schwelbach, Germany, (36) and by July 1947 there were twenty Table of Organization bands in the European Command. (37)

6. Recreational Facilities.

a. Service Clubs. Army Service Clubs were staffed with Army civilian hostesses and operated by Special Services. In July 1946 there

were 49 Service Clubs and 10 Rest Centers staffed with 144 Army Hostesses. Clubs and centers offered such facilities as lounge rooms, game rooms, music studios, photographic dark rooms, manual arts shops, ballrooms, snack bars, mending services, shoe shine parlors, barber shops, and parcel wrapping centers. Such revenue-producing activities as the sale of food in snack bars were under the supervision of the Army Exchange Service, subsequently known as the European Exchange Service. (38) Additional services and facilities included two hostesses at the Excelsior Hotel in Frankfurt to welcome dependents flying from the States (39) and lounge rooms at the Rail Transportation Offices in Frankfurt, Munich, and Karlsruhe. (40) As certain military units were inactivated, clubs no longer needed were closed, while new clubs were opened or existing facilities were expanded in order to provide adequate recreational facilities in areas where troops were concentrated. (41) Two important announcements affecting the operation of Service Clubs were made by the War Department. First, it was announced early in 1946 that, beginning on 1 July 1947, all Special Service activities would be financed by nonappropriated funds. Desiring to retain the excellent services of the Army civilian hostesses operating the Service Clubs, and also in preparation for the change, European Command offered the hostesses a contract which embodied all of the benefits of the civil service contract with the exception of civil service rating and retirement. With this offer, the majority of the hostesses elected to stay with the program. (42) Secondly, in April the War

Department announced that on 1 July the American Red Cross would begin to close out its clubs in the European Theater. Plans were then initiated for Special Services to begin taking over Red Cross clubs at that time. Special Services Command hostesses and Red Cross area supervisors were sent out to survey the need for clubs. Contracts as Army civilian hostesses were offered Red Cross club personnel who indicated a wish to transfer to Special Services. As the commanding general had directed that there be a 50 percent reduction of Class "A" and Class "B" clubs, the surveying committee recommended that enough Red Cross clubs be absorbed by Special Services to bring the total number of clubs in the Command to ninety-five and that there be a staff of 298 hostesses (43) to operate them.

b. Rest Centers. Rest centers grew out of smaller rest camps established by units for the recreation of their own troops. (44) Operated by Special Services companies and supervised by the Tour Section and later by the Rest Centers Section of Special Services, these centers offered, among their many facilities, hotels, clubs, snack bars, post exchanges, and motion pictures. (45) On 30 June 1947 there were three rest centers operating for the convenience of European Command personnel and their dependents. These were located at Garmisch, Berchtesgaden, and Chiemsee, all in southern Germany and all former rest areas of the Third U.S. Army. (46)

c. Tours. On 1 July 1946 Special Services started a Holland tour. This, with the Switzerland, Switzerland-Rome, and Denmark tours

already in effect, made four tours conducted by Special Services. In addition, the American Express Company operated tours to Paris, the Riviera, the United Kingdom, and, beginning in October, to Czechoslovakia. The various tours, paid for by postal money orders until military payment certificates were issued in September 1946, were priced as indicated in the following table:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Prices of Tours</u>	
	<u>Military Personnel</u>	<u>Civilians</u>
Denmark ¹	\$40.00	\$40.00
Switzerland ²	40.50	47.25
Switzerland-Rome ²	23.50	33.00
Holland ³	80.00	80.00
Paris ¹	35.00	40.00
Riviera ⁴	58.50	113.00
United Kingdom ¹	83.50	93.75
Czechoslovakia ⁵	43.00	43.00
Belgium-Luxemburg ⁶	80.50	80.50

1. As reported in August 1946
2. Fare for enlisted men and adult female civilians as reported in December 1946
3. First class fare as reported in December 1946
4. First class fare as reported in August 1946
5. Fare for Tour No 1 as reported in December 1946
6. As reported in June 1947

In December the Denmark tour was closed pending its transfer to the American Express Company a month later, (51) and in February the Switzerland-Rome tour was discontinued because of close-out activities of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. (52) The American Express Company began a Belgium-Luxemburg tour in May. A special tulip-tour to Holland instituted in April was discontinued two months later because of unsatisfactory operation. (53) It was reported that, during the year ending 30 June 1947, the number of fares sold to persons participating in the various tours totaled approximately 64,500. (54)

d. Manual Arts. This Special Services activity, once known as handicrafts, acquired its new name in November 1946. (55) Its popularity was indicated by the large number of installations and individuals engaged in the program. In July 1946 there were fifty-nine shops with 33,890 separate acts of participation in the many activities each week. (56) Three months later, the number of shops and the number of participations in the program had more than doubled. When all Manual Arts' facilities were made available to the German Youth Activities program at a later date, the number of separate acts of participation in the program reached the record high of approximately 150,000 weekly. Among the articles constructed were about 200,000 Christmas toys for German children. (57) In order to provide skilled and supervisory personnel, training schools were established. Field teams visited the various installations, and guides and manuals were widely distributed. Craft materials were obtained from the United States, from surplus

and from captured enemy material. As supplies from these sources dwindled because of cuts in the budget, arrangements were made for the sale of certain materials by the European Exchange Service. (58)

e. Library Service. Recreational reading material was provided by libraries under the direction of the Library Section of Special Services. In July 1946 a total of 564,000 volumes was distributed among thirty-six bookmobiles and 296 permanent libraries located in schools, clubs, day rooms, hotels, and hospitals. (59)

Later library books from military camps inactivated in the United States were transferred to the European Command, increasing considerably the size of the larger libraries. (60) The cost of the library programs was estimated to be \$4.00 per capita per year, which was an excellent record according to the standard of the American Library Association. In January alone, for example, over \$117,000.00 was spent in the purchase of books, newspapers, and magazines and the budget submitted for the following year amounted to \$695,884.50. (61)

As the second year of the occupation ended, plans were being made for the transfer of surplus reading material to the German Youth Activities program and also for the employment of librarians by non-appropriated funds. (62)

7. Supply.

The Supply Branch was the agency that bought, and distributed all Special Services supplies and consequently was one of the busiest

branches. Two of its sections, the Fiscal and the Traffic and Depot Sections, were concerned as their names imply, with fiscal matters and with the transportation and storage of supplies, respectively.

The Procurement and Distribution Section bought and distributed supplies. (63)

Among the goods which it procured during the period under consideration was day room furniture that cost \$200,000.00; 50,000 meters of Spanish canvas; 10,000 radio tubes; 5,000 phonograph records; 1,500 clamping ice skates; and 75 sewing machines. Large quantities of material were ordered through various business establishments, including German manufacturers recommended by the Office of (64)

Military Government for Bavaria.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
THEATER CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

1 July 1946

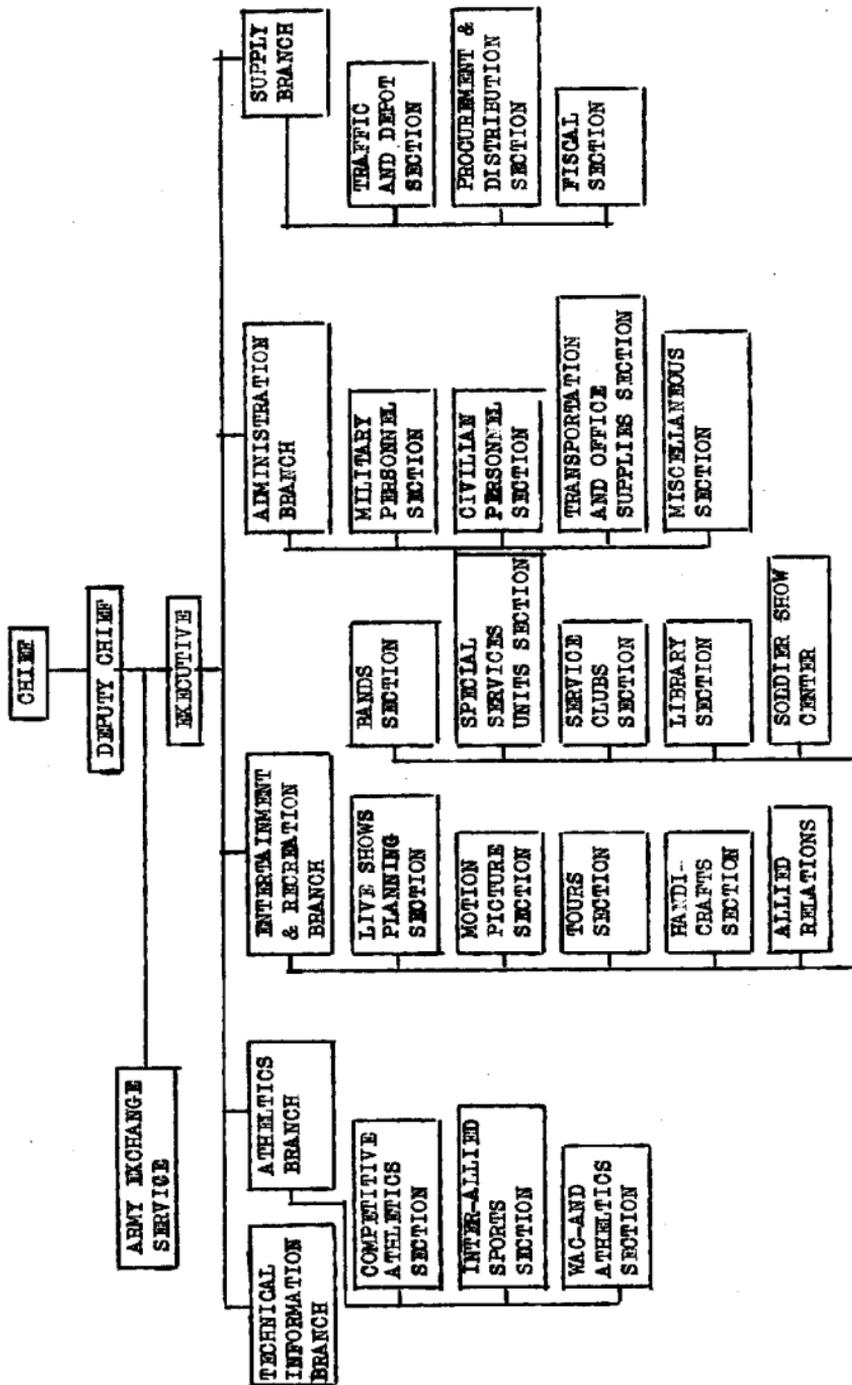


Chart I

THEATER CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

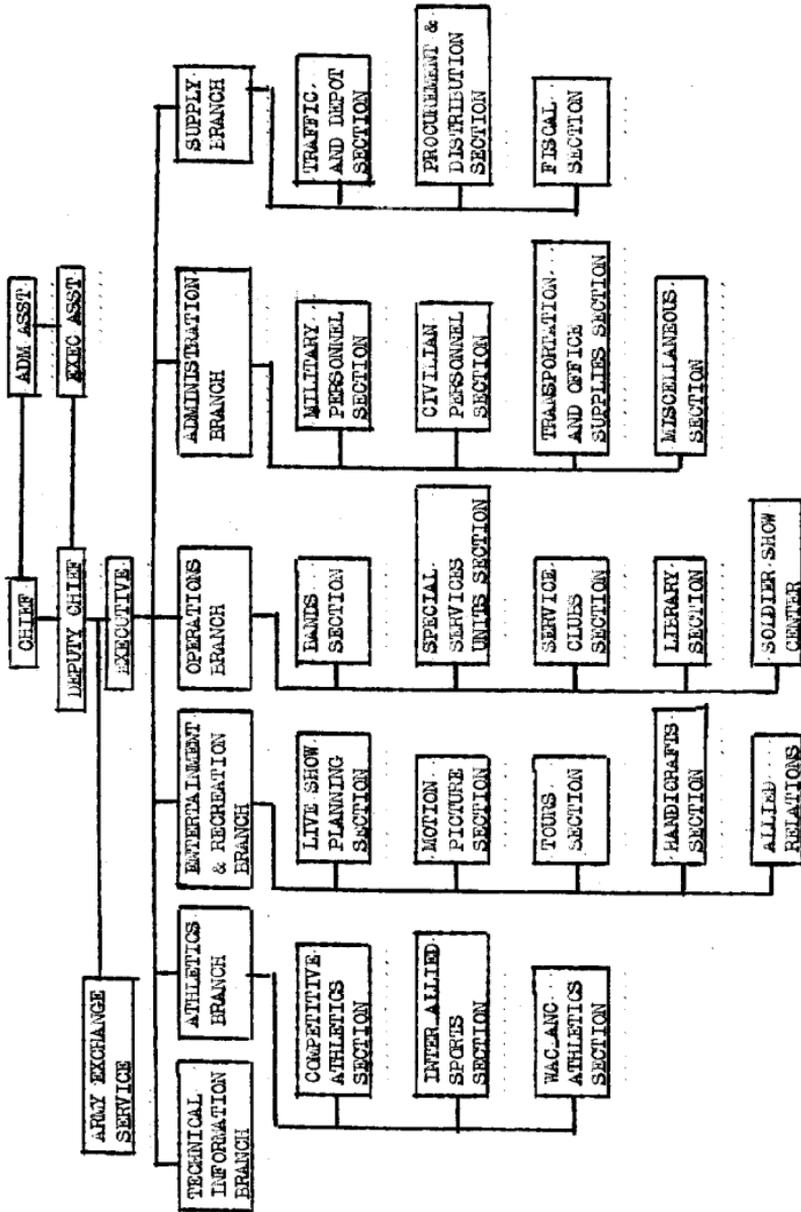


Chart II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
THEATER CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

7 November 1946

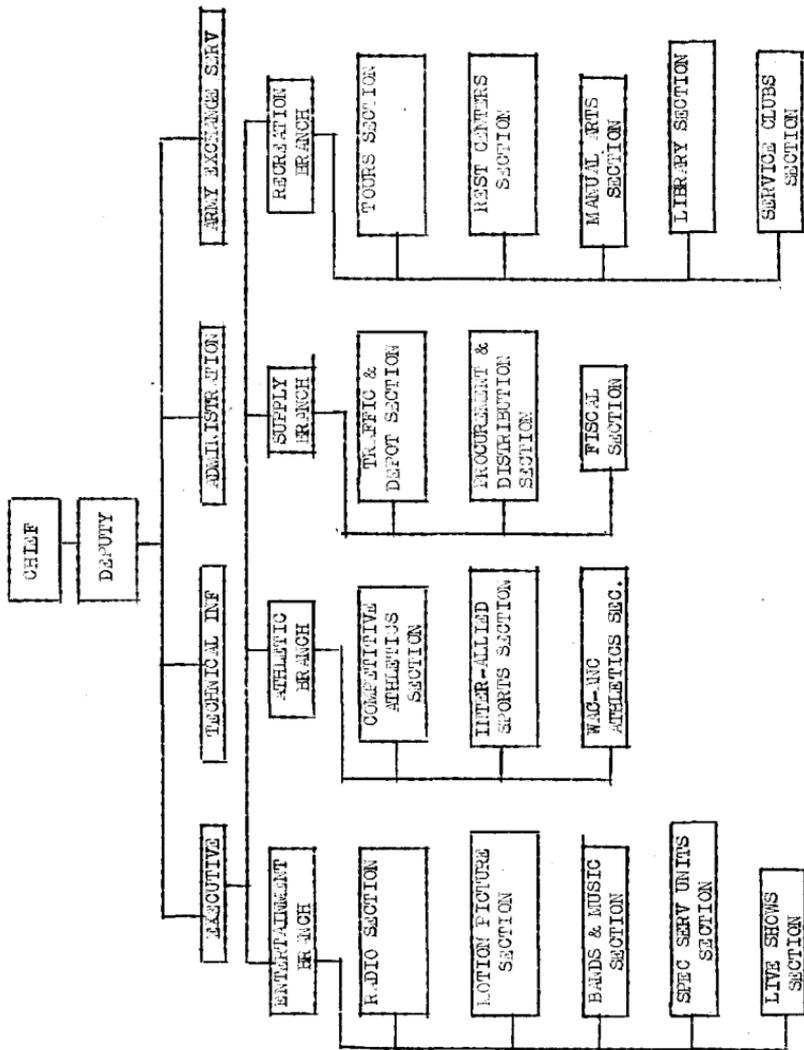


Chart III

ORGANIZATION CHART
SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

17 February 1947

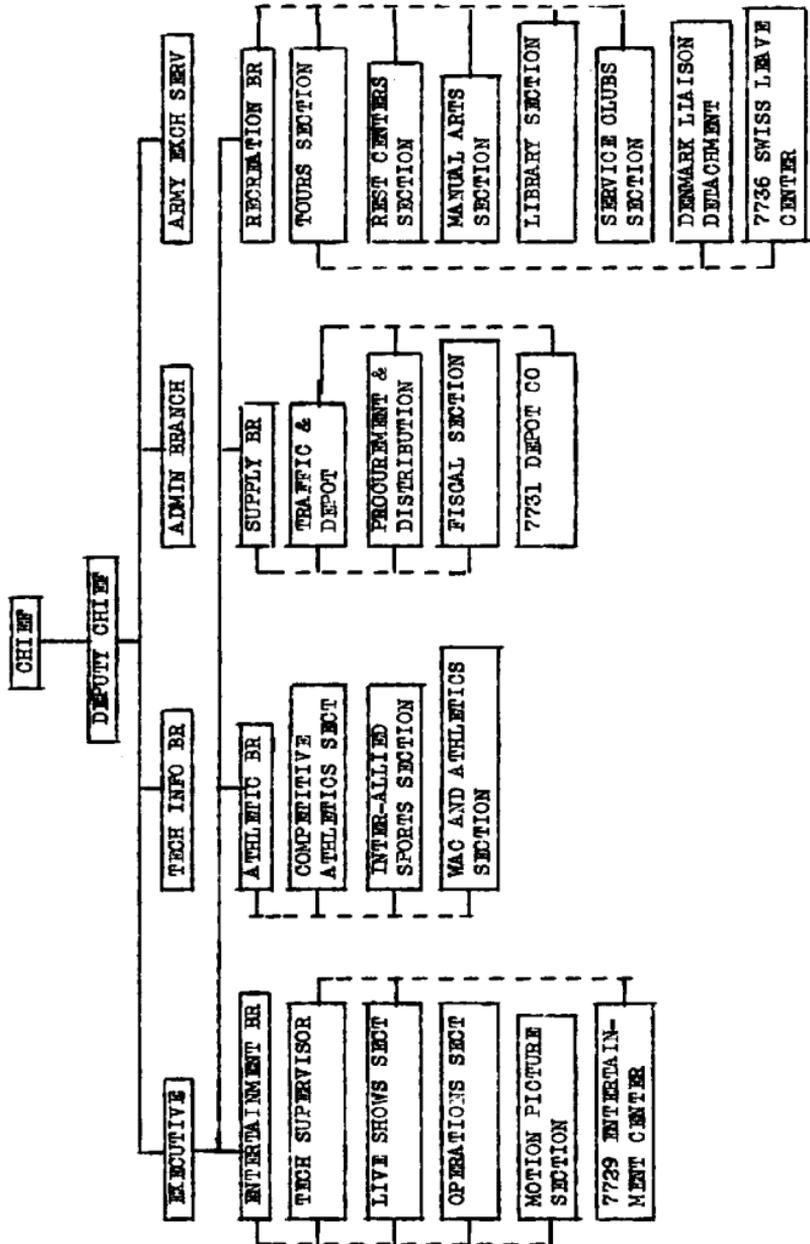


Chart IV

FINAL RESULTS
ALLIED FORCES EUROPEAN
TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATION</u>	<u>TIME</u>
110 m. Hurdles			
1	Russells	USA	15.3
2	Cassidy	USA	
3	Koesgaard-Keldsen	Denmark	
1500 m. Run			
1	Nankerville	G.B.	4.15
2	Bouchonnet	France	
3	Van Haubermeiren	Belgium	
100 m. Dash			
1	Glein	Netherlands	10.9
2	Hart	G.B.	
3	Loschatter	Luxemburg	
400 m. Dash			
1	Berger	USA	47.8
2	Avis	G.B.	
3	Kunnen	Belgium	
400 m. Relay		USA	43.3
1		Belgium	43.5
2		Luxemburg	44.0
3			
5000 m. Run			
1	Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	14.31
2	Enlinger	France	
3	Strumm	Belgium	
400 m. Hurdles			
1	Goosens	Belgium	56.1
2	Cassidy	USA	
3	McCormick	USA	
200 m. Dash			
1	Klein	Netherlands	22.2
2	Morgan	USA	
3	Clasuse	France	

Chart V (1)

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATION</u>	<u>TIME</u>
800 m. Run			
1	Holst-Sorenson	Denmark	1.53.6
2	Barthel	Luxemburg	
3	Dacheu	France	
1600 m. Relay			
1		USA	3.22
2		Denmark	
3		France	
Pole Vault Finals			<u>HEIGHT or DISTANCE</u>
1	La Vergne	France	3.70 m.
2	Pogodginski	USA	3.60 m.
3	Barron	USA	3.60 m.
4	Degens	Belgium	3.60 m.
Running High Jump Finals			
1	Wade	USA	1.85 m.
2	Wahl	Denmark	1.85 m.
3	Rowe	USA	1.75 m.
Shot Put			
1	Quirk	USA	15.365 m.
2	Tootell	USA	13.490 m.
3	Johannisse	Netherlands	13.110 m.
Discus			
1	Kitzinger	Belgium	41.556 m.
2	Rainearson	USA	40.505 m.
3	Chapman	G.B.	39.73 m.
Running Broad Jump			
1	Libert	Belgium	6.82 m.
2	Diallo	France	6.79 m.
3	Kremer	Luxemburg	6.78 m.
Hammer Throw			
1	Dumbroski	USA	43.92 m.
2	Hanson	Denmark	35.45 m.
3	Poulsen	Denmark	34.14 m.
Running, Hop, Step & Jump			
1	Deucker	Denmark	13.65 m.
2	Diallo	France	13.26 m.
3	Cox	USA	13.06 m.

Chart V (2)

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATION</u>	<u>HEIGHT or DISTANCE</u>
Javelin			
1	Anderson	Denmark	57.17 m.
2	Kremer	Luxemburg	55.41 m.
3	Maesgaard-Keldsen	Denmark	54.925 m.

CHART B
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 THEATER CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES
 20 Aug 1946

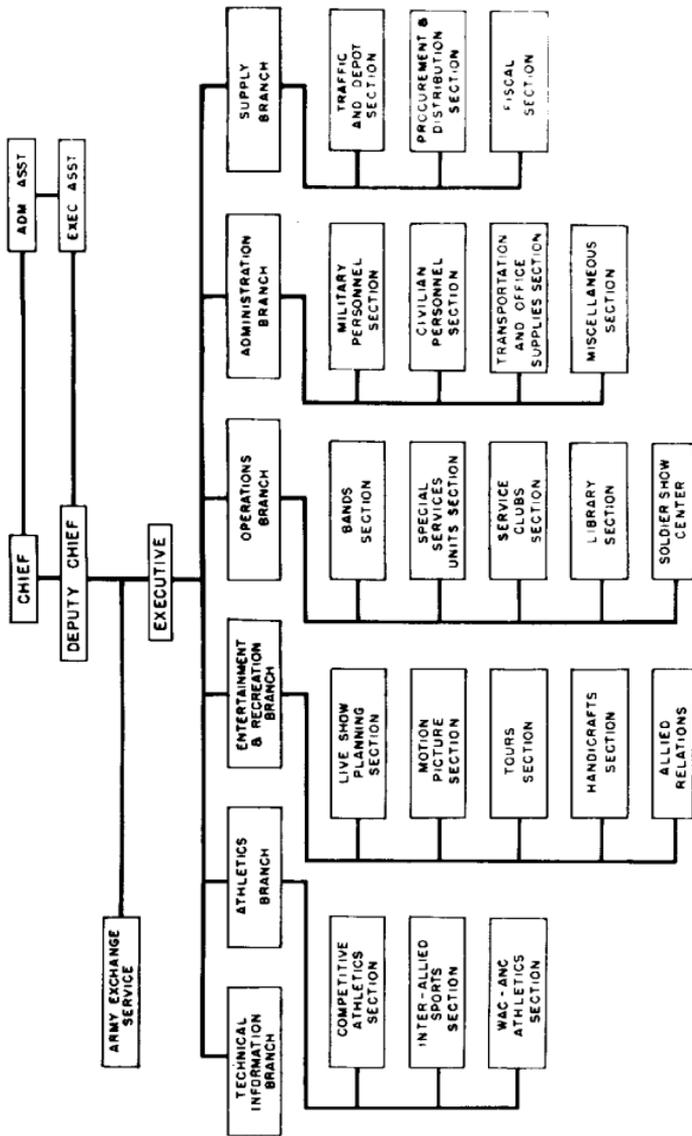


CHART C
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 THEATER CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES
 7 NOV 1946

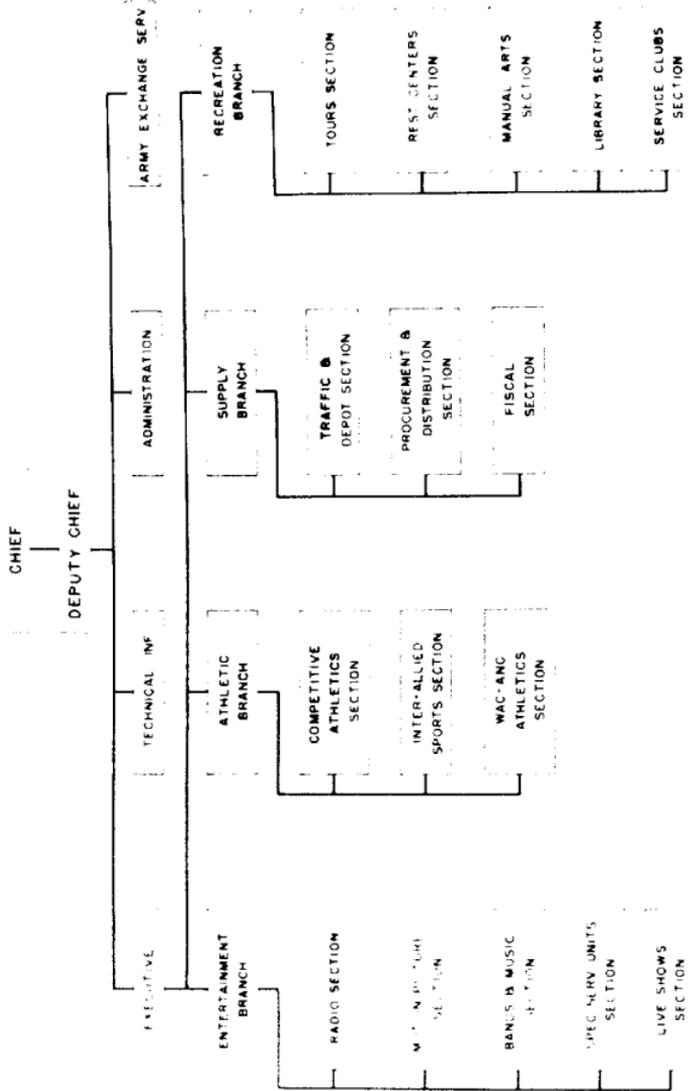
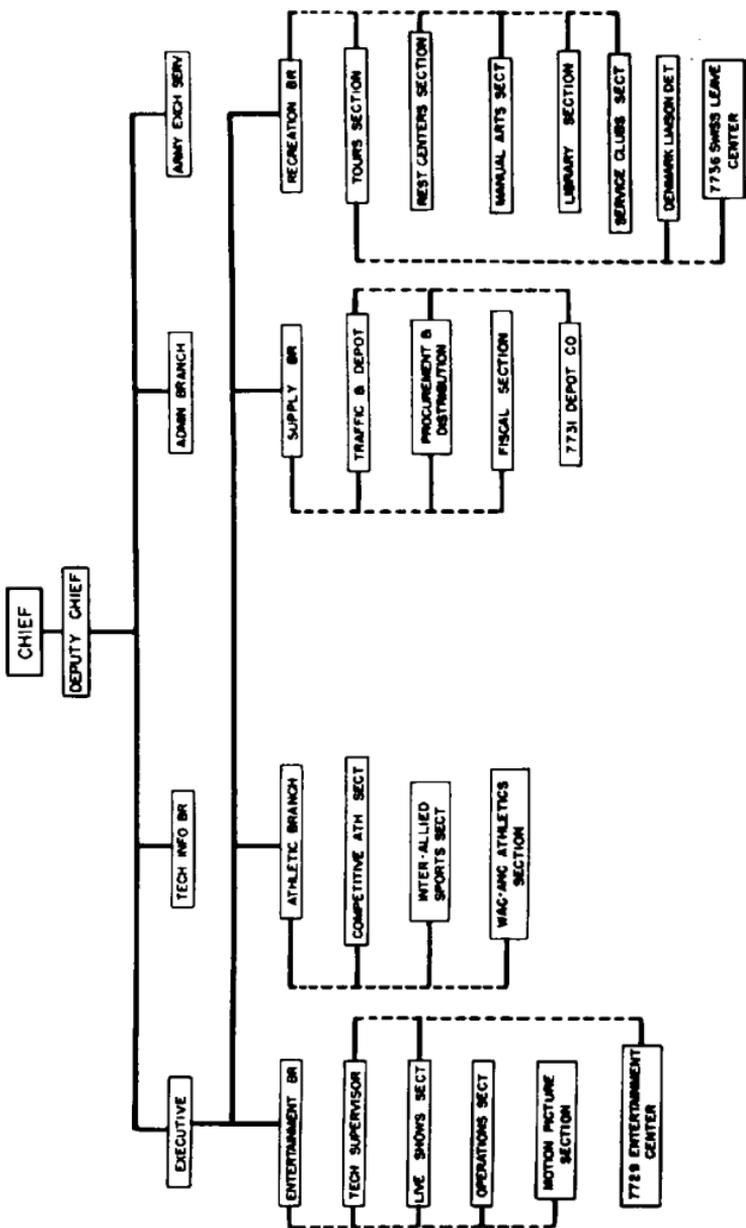


CHART D
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

17 FEB 1947



FOOTNOTES

Chapter XXIV

1. USFET, Roster of Key Officers, 1 Jul 46, p 1.
2. Interview with Capt. C. W. Drye, Adm Off, O of Chief of Sp Sv, EUCOM, 11 Sep 47.
3. Ibid.
4. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, sec 1.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec 1.
7. Ibid.
8. USFET, Theater Sp Sv, Office Order N. 8, 17 Feb 47.
9. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Organization Chart, 17 Feb 47.
10. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 1.
11. Cf ns. 2 and 10.
12. Cf n. 4 incl 2.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Cf n. 4, incl 1, and ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 1.
17. Ibid.
18. Cf n. 4, incl 1.
19. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.

20. Cf n. 4, sec II.
21. Cf n. 4, exhibit 3.
22. Cf n. 19.
23. Cf n. 4, sec V.
24. EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec VIII.
25. SOP 84, USFET, Army Theater Operations, 1 Jul 46.
26. EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, sec V.
27. Cf n. 24.
28. USFET, G-1, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
29. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Motion Pictures.
30. Cf n. 4, sec III.
31. EUCOM, Chief of Sp Sv, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 12.
32. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 11.
33. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 11.
34. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 10; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec VI.
35. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 11.
36. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 39.
37. Cf n. 2.
38. USFET, Chief of Sp Sv, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 45, sec IX.
39. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.

40. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
41. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Service Clubs.
42. Cf n. 40.
43. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec XII.
44. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec XI.
45. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, sec IV.
46. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec XIII; cf n. 44.
47. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, sec X.
48. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec X.
49. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, sec X.
50. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Tours.
51. USFET, Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec X.
52. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, sec X.
53. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec III.
54. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec X.
55. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec VII.
56. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, sec VII.
57. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, sec VII.
58. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec VII.
59. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, sec VI.
60. Ibid, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.

61. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, sec VI.
62. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, sec IV.
63. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, incl 2.
64. USFET, Theater Chief of Sp Sv, Reports of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Supply.

Chapter XIV

EUCCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Chapter XIV

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

1. Organization.

a. At the beginning of the second year of the occupation, Army Exchange Service was operating under control of Special Services, having been transferred to that division on 13 March 1946. Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling was Chief of Special Services. Operation of Army Exchange Service was under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Chief, Col. P. S. Lauben, and all matters of particular interest to the Service were channeled through him. After he was relieved by Col. E. J. Walsh on 11 June 1947, however, all Army Exchange Service matters passed to the Chief, Special Services, through Lt. Col. J. M. Coleman, Executive Officer, Special Services. Although maintaining a keen interest in and adequate control over Army Exchange Service, the Chief, Special Services, left the administration of the headquarters of Army Exchange Service and the execution of policy in the field in the hands of the

Chief, Army Exchange Service.

b. On 1 July 1946 the Chief of Army Exchange Service was Col. T. R. Phillips. He was relieved on 20 November 1946 by Col. A. C. Morgan, who previously had been Exchange Officer at Berlin. The Deputy Chief of the Army Exchange Service was at that time Lt. Col. R. L. Stevenson. He was succeeded on 12 February 1947 by Mr. D. K. Griffith, and he in turn on 29 May 1947 by Mr. Harris Gray, Jr. (3)

c. For the major part of the second year of occupation, Army Exchange Headquarters remained at H6chst, where it had been since January 1946. The urgent need of billets in H6chst for personnel of the Bizonal Economic Council finally brought about the long-anticipated move of Army Exchange Service to Bad Nauheim. Begun in May 1947, the move was completed by the end of June. As it had been preceded by that of Special Services, both groups were installed by the end of the period under review in offices and billets formerly used by Continental Base Section. (4)

2. Function.

The function of the Army Exchange Service in the European Theater continued to provide, at minimum expense, merchandise and services of necessity, convenience, and comfort not provided from appropriated funds for military forces in the Theater and for the U.S., Allied, and neutral civilians who accompanied the U.S. forces to countries other than their own. This was no different from the basic function of the Army Exchange Service in other overseas theaters, or

even in the United States; but there was a great difference in the scope of operations required to fulfill this function. Apart from the Quartermaster commissary stores for dependents, the Exchange-operated stores in the European Theater were the only establishments from which necessities and conveniences of life, over and above the normal messing facilities, could be obtained. The great majority of the troops served were in Germany, where the standard of living was so low that, even had it been practicable to allow the troops to deal extensively in the German economy, they would still have been short of many of the benefits which they had been used to in their routine existence in the United States. It became necessary for the Army Exchange Service to provide the military population of the U.S. Zone with many goods and services which they normally would have bought in neighborhood stores, as well as those which are the normal stock in trade of a post exchange in the United States. Included were articles of clothing for civilians and dependents, drugs and drug sundries, a limited variety of groceries suitable for snacks, automobiles and accessories, dry goods, household appliances, luggage and sporting goods, as well as gift items. Many of these items, furthermore, had to be brought from the United States and other distant countries. Services rendered were for the most part essential, and were provided mainly by such installations as barber shops, beauty parlors, shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning service, and automobile service stations. As a result, Army Exchange Service became an extensive and complicated business and an important factor in

the life of the forces of the European Theater.

3. Establishment of Board of Directors.

a. The vast scope of AES activities and the tremendous attendant problems led to the establishment, effective 1 April 1947, of the European Command Board of Directors, Army Exchange Service. (6) This board included permanent general officer members representing each of the following: Director of Personnel and Administration (Chairman); Director of Services, Supply and Procurement; Commanding General, OMGUS; Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe; Commanding General, First Military District; Commanding General, Second Military District; Commanding General, Headquarters Command, European Command. In addition, the following served as technical advisors: Chief of Special Services; Chief of Army Exchange Service; Chief of Finance; Deputy Inspector General. An additional officer was designated by the chairman as recorder.

b. The Board was charged with the responsibility for consideration of Army Exchange Service matters of primary importance, especially those involving future over-all planning, proposed large-scale projects or expenditures, and operations involving radical changes in current policies. The Board was to keep the Commander in Chief informed of current and future AES planning and to advise him, when required, on questions of Exchange operation necessitating his decision. Meetings were to be held monthly, at the call of the

chairman, or as directed by the Commander in Chief. The Chief, Special Services, was to be responsible for the preparation of the agenda for each meeting. The Board had no financial responsibility and was established in addition to, and distinct from, the European Command Post Exchange Council. The Chief, Army Exchange Service, was not authorized to put into effect any major changes in policy, rationing, or prices nor to add any major activity to the Exchange Service without submitting such changes or additions through the Chief, Special Services, to the Board of Directors for approval. In other words, the Board of Directors became the actual governing body of Army Exchange Service.

4. Centralization.

A few weeks after the appointment of the Board of Directors, the most radical change in organization in the history of Army Exchange Service took place--the entire system was centralized.

a. Centralization had been advocated first of all, in a general way, in 1944 as a result of the success of AES No 1, operated in the 29th Division prior to invasion of the Continent. More specifically, it had had the support of all senior officer members of the Army Exchange System and of most of the inspecting bodies and qualified observers in the latter part of 1946. Primarily, centralization would have the effect of placing all employees throughout the theater under the direct control of the Chief, Army Exchange Service, and this would give much more complete control than had been possible before. In

reports dated 3 July and 28 August 1946, the Inspector General's Department recommended this course, and on the strength of this recommendation the Chief of Staff directed the Chief, Special Services, to prepare a study of its advantages and disadvantages. This study was presented in October 1946 and received the concurrence of the G-1 Division. On the other hand, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, dissented strongly. In spite of this non-concurrence, the Theater Commander approved the general plan and gave instructions that the appropriate directives be prepared and published.

b. On 27 June 1947 Hq EUCOM Circular 48, subject: "Establishment of the EUCOM Exchange System," was published, its effective date being 26 June. Briefly, publication of this directive meant that all exchange activities within the occupied zones of Germany and Austria and in liberated countries were combined into a single, centralized exchange organization, known as the European Command Exchange System. Besides designating the component parts of the System, this directive contained the following main provisions: A European Command Exchange Council, consisting of the Director of Personnel and Administration, representatives of major commands, and certain staff officers of European Command Headquarters, was established to replace the former EUCOM Board of Directors, AES. The Chief of Special Services still retained control of the Exchange System and appointed the European Command Exchange Officer, who remained a member of his staff. The Exchange Officer was directed to appoint a Commanding Officer, European

Command Exchange Depot System, in order to centralize control of the depots and distribution points in the Command. This directive authorized the establishment of District Exchange Offices and the appointment of District Exchange Officers, action already taken at the time of acceptance at EUCOM (then USFET) level of the principle of centralization. The powers of those officers were not laid down by the directive, but were to be set forth in technical directives to be published later. The Exchange Officer was also authorized to appoint the commanding officers of Exchange supply points and post exchanges, and the latter were charged with the responsibility of recruiting their staffs within the limits of directives issued by the War Department, the European Command, and the European Command Exchange Officer. Thus the functions of the major commanders and post commanders, in so far as post exchange operation was concerned, were reduced to assisting the EES-appointed Post Exchange Officer in the conduct of his exchange. All control and supervision were removed from Army commanders, except that they were authorized to appoint a post exchange board to report and advise on Exchange matters. On both European Command and community levels, non-commissioned officers' committees were authorized to look after the interests of enlisted men. (See Charts A and B)

c. Under previous organization, the Personnel Branch of the Executive Division had been responsible only for the personnel of the headquarters. Upon adoption of centralization, a Personnel Division was set up, with authority to hire for the entire Command key personnel

suitable for AES work, both in field and headquarters. The Operations Division absorbed the Warehousing Division, the Motor Transport Service, and the Automotive Branch. It had the additional responsibility of control of the five District Offices which had already been set up in anticipation of centralization and of the four "exempted" stations of Berlin, Bremerhaven, Paris and Liege. It retained its original supervision over warehouse distribution and the Societe Generale de Surveillance. The functions of the Control Division were divided. The Fiscal Division was renamed the Office of the Comptroller and assumed control of the Audits Branch and the Budget Branch from the Control Division. The Investigations Division was renamed Management Division and took over the remaining functions of the Control Division, namely the Planning and Legal Branches. The Merchandising Division handed over some of its functions to the District Officers; its Quartermaster Liaison was inactivated, and the Automotive Division was turned over to the Operations Division. Because the function of the Automobile Parts and Accessories Department was primarily that of procurement, that department remained under the control of the Merchandising Division. (11)

(See Charts I and II.)

ADMINISTRATION

5. Fiscal.

a. Charts III, IV, and V show the progress of the AES-EES

during the fiscal year 1947. Chart III indicates the increase in net worth of the organization to May 1947, when a change in method of reflecting both liabilities and assets caused a more conservative statement of net worth. Chart IV shows total assets, broken down into "inventories on hand" and "inventories in transit," and liquid assets, which comprise "cash on hand," "accounts receivable," and other assets. Chart V shows the relative proportion of current and deferred liabilities and reserves for contingencies. Current liabilities include, among others, accounts payable and notes payable. Deferred liabilities include notes payable to Fiscal Officer, AES, in New York, and unadjusted and other deferred items.

b. Total sales monthly were generally in direct proportion to the strength of the occupying force and their dependents. In September, with the introduction of scrip, and after the Christmas sales, slight recessions were noted, but on the whole they kept up well, maintaining a fairly steady ratio for the first nine months of the year. The rise in sales per man per month during the last quarter was attributed to the increased availability of such higher-priced items as china, civilian clothing, and some furniture, as well as the
(12)
introduction of more food items.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Sales (Merchandise and Services)</u>	<u>Sales per man per month</u>	<u>Percentage of net profit in relation to total sales</u>
Jul 1946	\$15,400,000	\$43.70	25.89
Aug	14,581,630	42.90	28.24
Sep	11,851,011	37.40	26.71
Oct	12,350,973	41.91	17.36
Nov	11,483,726	42.00	14.72
Dec	11,236,573	43.80	7.45
Jan 1947	9,261,361	41.37	7.60
Feb	8,816,145	40.96	6.65
Mar	8,890,839	42.60	2.16
Apr	9,373,000	46.44	5.51
May	10,500,000	53.78	4.52
Jun	8,947,000*	48.52	5.70

*First 25 days of June. Beginning in June the fiscal month ended on the 25th to coincide with the new inventory date.

Despite its low mark-up on items, AES made a steady profit, averaging about 20 percent during the first half of the period and slightly more than 5 percent during the second. The drop in percentage of profit was due to the fact that most retail prices remained unchanged and cuts were made in prices of slow-moving items in spite of increasing costs, including payment for indigenous personnel salaries, transportation, and stevedoring, and tax assessments by the War Department on all overseas exchanges. Such essential items as cigarettes and soap were sold practically at cost. Luxury items provided the major profits but were still priced well below United States levels. Because of the need to increase its liquid assets to a point where the system would be economically sound by all business standards, Army Exchange Service was not expected to turn over more than a negligible amount of its profits into the Central Welfare Fund for the fiscal year 1948.

(13)

6. Personnel.

The number of employees showed a continuous upward trend during the year commensurate with increased activities, details of which are given in paragraphs 9 and 10.

a. The first comprehensive personnel survey was conducted in February 1947, the second in May. Somewhat haphazard attempts had been made previously to determine the number of persons employed. The survey conducted by the Statistical Branch of Management Division resulted in the showing of employees by category, grade, nationality, and military or civilian status. The large majority were civilians. The number of military personnel remained fairly static until May, when the total dropped sharply to 222. Comparative studies for February and May, covering all fields with the exception of Austria, (14), (15) revealed the following figures:

		<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>
Military Personnel		1,233	222
Civilian Personnel			
	US.....	1,959	
(Feb)	Allied & Neutral....	481	
	Indigenous.....	<u>19,492</u>	21,932
	US.....	2,285	
(May)	Allied & Neutral....	503	
	Indigenous.....	<u>20,387</u>	<u>23,175</u>
	TOTALS	23,165	23,397*

*Net increase of 232

The increase in personnel was necessary to take care of the increasing activities in the field, but pursuant to the recommendations of the Liquidation and Manpower Board Report to reduce personnel, particularly in Headquarters, recruiting was stopped temporarily on 25 March 1947. Many civilians declared surplus as a result of cuts in Headquarters were transferred to the field, where there was a shortage of approximately 200 specialists, occasioned mainly by the drastic cuts in military personnel during the second quarter of 1947. (16)

b. During this year there was instituted a badly-needed system of job classification. Each job was established according to a predetermined classification chart. Grading of all positions in headquarters and in field installations simplified requisitioning and replacement of personnel. The total payroll was reduced by gradual elimination, upon expiration of contract, of those workers who had been impulsively offered wages greatly in excess of those appropriate to their work or qualifications at a time when workers of any sort were scarce. (17) As a result of the job analysis, many jobs were up-graded, so that persons doing similar work or possessing the same qualifications received more nearly the same pay. Of 840 jobs surveyed, it was found that 197 were over-classified and 102 under-classified. Civilian personnel management was all the time growing more systematic during the twelve months. Job allocation surveys were instituted, and placement follow-up surveys were projected. For the first time, too, minimum qualification requirements for jobs were written, and not left

to the judgment of the personnel officer.

c. On the whole, personnel procurement improved during the year. On 30 September 1946 requisitions placed in the United States in January of that year were 66 percent completed. A later requisition made in September was 90 percent filled by December. On the other hand, the quality of personnel procured in the United States showed no such marked improvement, largely owing to insufficient screening by employment agencies in New York despite submission of comprehensive qualification requirements.

(19)

To fill the need for exchange managers and assistant managers, an Army Exchange Service School was opened at Bad Homburg on 8 March 1947. By the end of the period under review five classes, with an average of twenty-five employees each, had completed the three-weeks course. Also, training kits for the instruction of indigenous personnel in the field were in the process of development. (20)

d. Civilian morale, including that of German employees, had been rather low. At headquarters in Höchst, this had been due partly to poor working conditions and partly to living conditions. Overcrowded offices and lack of supplies and equipment had been discouraging. As increased numbers of personnel arrived from the United States, there was a consequent lack of sufficient comfortable billets. Following the move to Bad Nauheim, overcrowding of billets and poor messing arrangements continued to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of the major reasons for low morale was the suspension of many raises while the job classification surveys were going on. The surveys had continued

throughout the year. Increases, though retroactive, often came too late to prevent the loss of valuable employees, who either resigned or failed to renew their contracts. Of the total of U.S., Allied, and neutral civilians released during the final quarter of the period under consideration, sixty were dismissed for cause, 68 were declared surplus, 44 failed to renew their contracts, and 162 were released at their own request prior to the termination of their contracts. German morale suffered when employees compared their low wage scales with those of U.S. and Allied nationals working alongside them. The official view was that a right-thinking German would compare his lot with that of workers in the German economy, who did not have the privilege of a daily extra meal. This privilege and the opportunity to work in heated offices during the winter tended to keep employees on their jobs. The provision of surplus quartermaster clothes at a nominal fee (21) for German employees also had a good effect on their morale.

7. Transportation.

a. At the beginning of the second year of occupation, the policy was well established that Army Exchange Service should own and operate its own fleet of vehicles. The number of vehicles secured, however, was not as high a proportion of the total fleet as had been anticipated. Almost all the load-carrying trucks were still on loan from the Army, and the number of sedans was inadequate, owing to deadlining and to the large number of field trips that had to be made. (22)

By the end of 1946, the situation was easier. There were more cars, including some new Volkswagens. The proportion of vehicles owned by the Army Exchange Service was growing. These vehicles were newer and in better condition than the Army vehicles, and consequently were in use all the time. It was reckoned, however, that the total number of vehicles required was 1,200, of which only 155 were actually owned by the Army Exchange Service at that time. A survey revealed that at the end of June 1947 EES required the use of 712 cargo-type vehicles, but owned and controlled only 437. This serious transportation shortage was aggravated by the fact that only 28 were civilian-type vehicles, and the Army types were expensive to operate and, in the main, no longer very roadworthy. Furthermore, the 337 of these which were still owned by the Army might be recalled. At the close of the period under consideration no decision as to the proper remedy had (23) been reached.

b. Not only was there a shortage of vehicles, but also of freight cars. This, coupled with lack of trained longshoremen at the port and lack of any priority for Army Exchange Service merchandise, made movement of merchandise from the port a chronic problem during the year. During the first quarter of 1947 only about 25 percent of the required rail transportation was available, resulting in a backlog in the Bremerhaven area of merchandise valued at nearly five million dollars. (24) The rail transportation problem remained critical throughout the year.

c. Beginning 1 June 1947, Army Exchange Service was required to pay freight charges to the German railroads for all merchandise moved by rail within Germany and Austria. Charges were established at the rate of twenty-five pfennig per axle-kilometer, regardless of the type of merchandise or the tonnage within the rail car. This was considered an extremely low rate, but estimates were made that the yearly freight bill would run to \$500,000. Supplies continued to be moved on U.S. Army bills of lading, with the European Command providing security. Pilferage or other losses sustained because of proved railway operating negligence, such as improper handling of a freight car, were, however, deductible from the monthly freight charges.

(25)

ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD

8. District Offices.

During the first half of the second year of occupation while the actual operation of the exchanges was still under the control of the Army commanders in the field, area offices undertook the work later accomplished for AES Headquarters by the District Exchange Offices. After February 1947 control of the operational activities in the field was accomplished through the medium of five District Exchange Offices located at Bad Nauheim, Heidelberg, Erlangen, Munich, and Vienna. To these district offices were delegated a large number of operational

duties formerly undertaken by Headquarters, Army Exchange Service.

9. Retail Installations.

At the beginning of July 1946 there were fifty-two major retail installations with their various branches and smaller unit-type exchanges located throughout all the areas where U.S. troops were stationed. There were thirty-three beverage bottling plants, including fourteen breweries and nineteen soft drink plants, and forty-eight garages and service installations for supplying and maintaining privately owned vehicles. Numerous other installations provided services such as snack bars, tailor and pressing shops, barber and beauty shops. Many of these were connected with major exchanges as branches and units. As of 1 July 1946 surveys were under way to determine the extent of these activities. The first survey, completed by 1 February 1947, showed 1,450 AES installations in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria:

260 PX's and PX Offices
14 Breweries
52 Ice Cream Plants
47 Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plants
8 Photo Finishing Laboratories
16 Shoe Repair Centers
257 Snack Bars
192 Soda Fountains
52 Watch, Radio and Fountain Pen Repair Shops
16 Photography Studios
19 Beer Halls
3 Auto Sales Stores
49 Garages
60 Service Stations
203 Barber Shops
55 Beauty Shops
2 Bowling Alleys
173 Tailor Shops
43 Bulk Stores

10. Community Exchanges.

a. During this period the tendency was for smaller unit exchanges to be replaced by large community-type exchanges. On 30 September 1946 seven such exchanges were already in operation, and in the following six months the number rose to twenty-four. Satellite installations in these community exchanges were numerous. The following figures are taken from a survey completed as of 31 May 1947: (27)

Overhead Installations and Stores

PX Offices	24
PX Warehouses	24
PX Display Shops	16
PX Stores	259
News Stands	159*
Magazine Circulation Points	11*

*Transferred to Stars and Stripes, 1 June 1947.

Manufacturing and Processing Plants

Breweries	17
Bakery and/or Donut Plants	24
Ice Cream Plants	55
Laundry and/or Dry Cleaning Plants	44
Shoe Repair Plants	18
Soft Drink Bottling Plants	12

Service Activities

Barber Shops	269
Beauty Shops	67
Bowling Alleys	9
Juke Boxes	69
Garages	53
Service Stations	69
Shoe Shine Stands	107
Tailor Shops	171
Valet Service Pick-up Points	95

Cost Department Activities

Beer Bars	7
Flower Shops	1
Merchandise Repair Shops	47
Portrait Studios	21
Snack Bars	279
Soda Fountains	290
Taxi Services	3
Photo Finishing Plants	15

b. The second year of the Occupation showed, as indicated by the preceding tables, a marked increase in number and types of service installations. The snack bar, for which authority had been granted in June 1946, ⁽²⁸⁾ was a new enterprise for Army Exchange Service in Europe. Although an ultimate goal of 200 well-equipped snack bars was set, 248 were in operation before the end of 1946. Plans were made to close out those which might prove superfluous, but by 1 February 1947 the number had risen to 257 and by 31 May ⁽²⁹⁾ to 279. Production of beer, Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola was limited chiefly by shortages of bottles. However, arrangements were made during the year for bottles to be blown in Germany. Food supplies and equipment needed for food distribution had been extremely short during the first year of the occupation, but during the second year more supplies were available and service was materially better. A major difficulty in the operation of snack bars and similar installations was the recruitment of competent civilians to manage them. Properly qualified personnel ⁽³⁰⁾ was not available at the price AES was willing to pay. Such services as barber and beauty shops, jewelry and watch repairs, and

film development were normally a part of the community exchange, and were put into operation as the various community exchanges were opened. Automobile service stations were comparatively few in July 1946, but became very numerous during the second year of the occupation. (31) The sale of automobile insurance policies was another service for which AES had become responsible. This service was inaugurated in the latter part of the first year of the occupation and by the end of 1946 AES, (32) on behalf of the two insurance companies with concessions to operate in the Theater, had done a considerable amount of business. Before the end of the year, however, the companies had their own representative in the Theater.

11. Depots.

Depot installations at the beginning of the second year of the occupation consisted of the following:

a. Three bulk warehouses, one at Bremerhaven for receiving merchandise from the United States and Scandinavian countries for shipping to occupied zones; one at Schierstein for receiving merchandise procured on the Continent and certain types of U.S. merchandise; and one at Aschaffenburg for receiving goods of a bulk nature from Bremen, such as manufacturing equipment, soda fountains, barber shop equipment, and all other heavy equipment.

b. Seven other bulk warehouses or collection points--three in Germany, two in Switzerland, and one each in France and Austria--for the collection and inspection of goods to insure conformity with purchase-order specifications.

c. Eight distribution points for receiving shipments from all three types of warehouses, and distributing to retail stores. By October 1946 a clothing depot had been set up at Mannheim, Germany, but it ceased operation in April 1947. In accordance with the Theater plan for reducing installations, all supply points except the depots at Aschaffenburg, Bremerhaven, and Schierstein, Germany, and Linz, Austria, were phased out of the depot system by the end of the first quarter of 1947. The warehouses occupied by these supply points became the warehouses for the respective post exchange installations. At the end of the period under review, a central EUCOM Exchange Service depot at Ansbach, Germany, was in the process of development, and a phasing-out of the three depots at Bremerhaven, Schierstein, and Aschaffenburg was anticipated before the end of 1947.

12. Distribution Methods and Problems.

Distribution problems during the year under review were many. The major ones remained the lack of adequate transportation, already discussed, and the scarcity of trained and competent labor. Shortages of material, both in the United States and in Europe, hindered delivery of supplies on schedule, as did also the numerous Stateside strikes during the year. In many cases, stock of critically short items were allocated, instead of being distributed by the normal requisitioning method. During this period air lift was used to some extent in transporting urgently required merchandise, distribution time being shortened thereby. In May 1947 the cargo discharge functions of the

Bremerhaven Depot were assigned to a new organization known as the Bremerhaven Port Distribution Point. Because this was not required to maintain a monetary accountability, but rather a case accountability, it was able to decrease appreciably the time lag in distribution of merchandise to depots. (36) Establishment of the centralized depot at Ansbach was expected to alleviate, to some extent, a condition which had prevailed in many cases, that of a plentiful supply of a needed article at one place, and a complete shortage at others.

MERCHANDISING

13. Procurement.

In the first year of the occupation the Quartermaster had been responsible for the resale of many items, including all articles of uniform. At the beginning of the second year, by order of the War Department, the Quartermaster Corps ceased to function as a selling agency and Army Exchange Service assumed all responsibility for resale items. (37) European procurement reached a high peak during the last half of 1946, averaging \$3,000,000 per month in the last quarter. Leading sources were England, France, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Switzerland, the last being the most important on the Continent. Procurement in Germany was exceedingly complicated, but Germany continued to be a favorite source of supply since German goods were far cheaper

than any others. Early in the second year of the occupation Military Government proposed that German goods sold to AES should earn dollar credits for Germany. (38) German Volkswagens proved fairly popular during 1946, but were not purchased by AES during the first half of 1947. Preliminary arrangements had been made for their procurement, but the Volkswagen Corporation would not repeat its 1946 price and insisted on canceling the wholesale rebate which had been allowed the previous year. The Army Exchange Service, therefore, canceled all orders. (39) Stateside procurement at the beginning of July 1946 was still handled through AES, New York, and this arrangement continued. By the beginning of 1947 the production and transportation situation in the United States had improved considerably and procurement in the States approximately doubled. Procurement from the Quartermaster had now ceased, and European procurement dropped to less than \$2,000,000 per month. Several Continental procurement offices were closed early in the year. (40)

14. Inventory and Stock Control.

The reduction in Continental procurement was due in part to extremely high inventories. (41) During the last quarter of the fiscal year, inventories had risen from about \$60,600,000 to over \$78,000,000. War Department and Theater instructions to reduce inventories resulted in a temporary "stop procurement" policy on all except essential items, but the results of this policy were still not felt as of the end of June. Sales approximated \$9,000,000 monthly, but nearly \$16,000,000

of procured goods were in transit as of 30 June 1947. At this time, five of the fifteen departments of merchandise accounted for 61 percent of the total inventory, as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Inventory</u>
G	Clothing, suit yardage	\$13,488,220.05
C	Toilet goods, cosmetics and perfume	11,913,589.77
F	Groceries, juices, beer	9,228,048.61
A	Tobacco, smoking accessories	7,058,032.47
B	Candy, chewing gum	<u>5,915,711.67</u>
		\$47,603,602.57

With a view to reducing inventories to a six-months supply and eventually a four-months stock level, various projects were initiated, such as redistribution of stock, curtailment of procurement, clearance sales, sales promotion, surplus property sales, and bulk sales of unsalable items. One of the major difficulties in rectifying the inventory situation was the variation in stock levels, since procurement for certain items had to continue while consumption on other basic items could not be materially increased.

Stock Levels* of Basic Items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>On hand 30 June 47.</u>	<u>No. of weeks Supply</u>
Cigarettes	pkt.	65,941,189	25
Candy Bars	ea.	41,250,901	19
Chewing Gum	pkt.	25,705,949	30
Fruit Juice	can	4,200,000	18
Peanuts	can	4,243,499	21
Toothpaste	ea.	2,247,600	30
Razor Blades	pkt (5)	11,280,700	55
Tooth Brushes	ea.	668,300	20
Coffee, soluble	can	724,350	4
Soap, toilet	ea.	16,291,700	25
Cookies	pkt.	1,800,500	4
Shoe Polish	can	2,427,378	55
Shoe Laces	pr.	378,300	18
Smoking Tobacco	pkt.	4,701,400	14
Boxed Candy	box	1,486,791	15

*Based on 30 April inventory plus receipts after that date less May and June estimated consumption.

15. Rationing and Lotteries.

In spite of a large inventory total and surpluses in many lines, some items remained in such short supply throughout the year that a method of controlled sale was essential. Among these items were the first automobiles from the States and the German Volkswagens. The demand for cars was so great and the supply so small that it was decided the most feasible method of sale would be lottery. Before the end of the year, 3,357 sedans, including 800 Volkswagens, had been sold through the AES lottery program. Even so, there were still over 14,000 applications entered in the sedan lottery. To alleviate the dirth of vehicle, a plan was initiated for the sale of surplus jeeps

purchased by AES from the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and rebuilt by indigenous firms on a contract basis. These jeeps were to be sold for \$430 each on a first-come first-served basis, but the plan did not succeed because of failure to secure sufficient parts for rebuilding of the vehicles. By May 1947 only 1,560 jeeps had been sold, and there were unfilled orders for 5,860. At that time 2,530 were on hand awaiting reconditioning, which proceeded at about 50 per month. (45) Other articles sold under the lottery plan were high-grade cameras and accessories. Throughout the year all tobacco items were rationed, as were candy bars. Various kinds of food began for the first time to appear on the shelves of Post Exchanges in April and May 1947, and proved popular. Except for sugar, the policy was established that all food should be sold unrationed. Effective 18 April 1947, rationing restrictions on clothing were also removed except for nylon stockings and shade 33 uniforms. Cloth, however, remained rationed. The general policy was established at the same time that all post exchange items should normally be unrationed, and that rationing on certain items, while recognized to be necessary, should be regarded as an exception and held to a minimum. (46) In the last days of June, stocks of tobacco and candy had risen so high that rations of both were increased.

16. Methods of Control.

Army Exchange Service property and merchandise were safeguarded and controlled by both external and internal means. Internal control methods included audits, investigations, and legal action. Outside agencies included the Societe Generale de Surveillance and insurance companies employed for the purpose. The Societe Generale de Surveillance, an international organization with headquarters in Geneva, guarded in-transit merchandise procured on the Continent, inspected merchandise, and rejected goods not up to specifications. (47)

At the beginning of the year under review, security measures were tightened and the use of guards of the Societe Generale de Surveillance on all freight shipments was instituted. This was in addition to railway security provided by the Theater Provost Marshal units and German Railway Police. The guards eliminated to a large extent the pilferage of merchandise in transit between warehouse installations, and also reduced the possibility of cars being misdirected to depots of other services. (48)

17. Pilferage.

During the last quarter of 1946 the dollar value of pilfered goods was reduced by about half. (49) In spite of increased vigilance, pilferage continued at a high rate during the first half of 1947. Further safety and security precautions included installation of better

fences and flood lights, more frequent shake-downs of personnel, and fingerprinting of all AES employees, both at headquarters and in the field. The elimination of intermediate supply points during the first quarter of 1947 was expected to result in a reduction of pilferage, but the situation showed no marked improvement as of 30 June 1947. (50)

Pilferage Totals*

Quarter ending <u>30 Sep 46</u>	Quarter ending <u>31 Dec 46</u>	Quarter ending <u>31 Mar 47</u>	Quarter ending <u>30 Jun 47</u>	Total for year <u>1946-47</u>
\$43,478	\$23,401	\$63,249	\$53,625	\$183,753

*Figures from General Ledger, office of the comptroller, EUCOM Exchange Service.

Although there was much evidence of pilferage by security troops, most cases were attributed to indigenous personnel, including German railway employees. The temptation to procure large sums of money or basic necessities of life, easily obtainable by disposing illegally of exchange merchandise, contributed largely to the high pilferage rate in the Theater. (51)

18. PX Goods and the Black Market.

Although pilfered merchandise was a large source of black-market activity, considerable amounts of PX goods found their way into the black market by way of illegal trade or payment for desirable items or services provided by the German economy, such as cameras, accordians, fur coats, porcelain ware, silverware, jewelry, precious and semi-precious stones, automobile services, tailoring of civilian clothes,

and other personal services. During the year no means had been devised which would permit purchases of sufficient goods for legitimate personal consumption, and yet not contribute to the black market. The black market in PX goods flourished despite the conversion of Allied marks to military payment certificates in September 1946. This move made only a slight and temporary recession in the amount of sales per man per month, which averaged higher than in any other command in the world. The integrity of a large percentage of the occupying force was undermined by the opportunity for personal gain at a dollar cost considerably below prices for equivalent items in the United States. (52)

ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

Chart I
1 July 1946

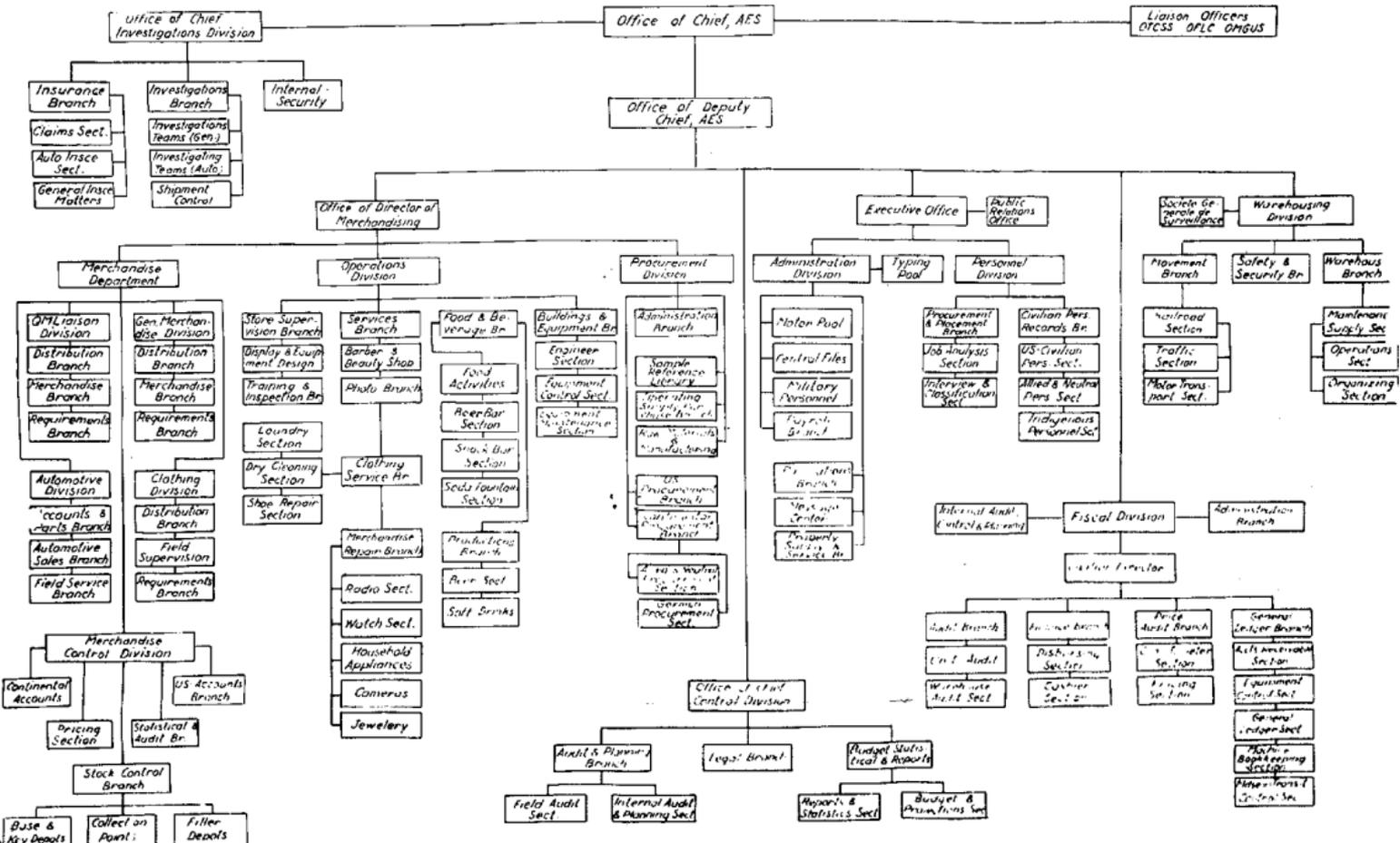


Chart II
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
HQ. EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM
 30 JUNE 1947

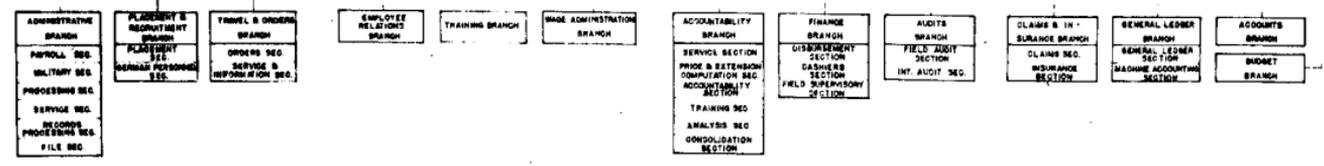
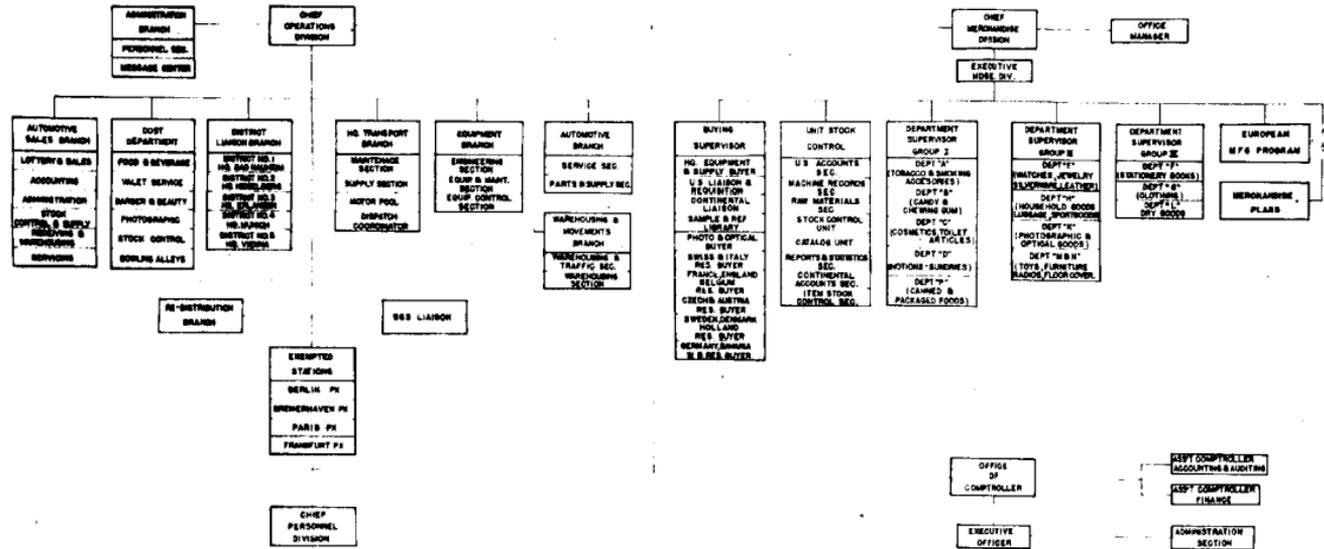
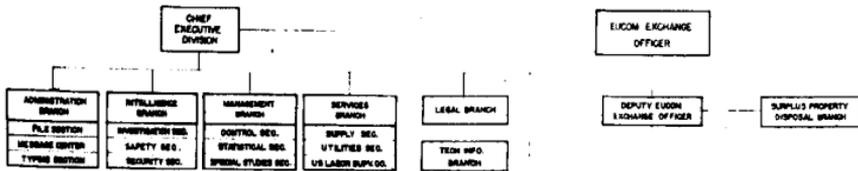


CHART III

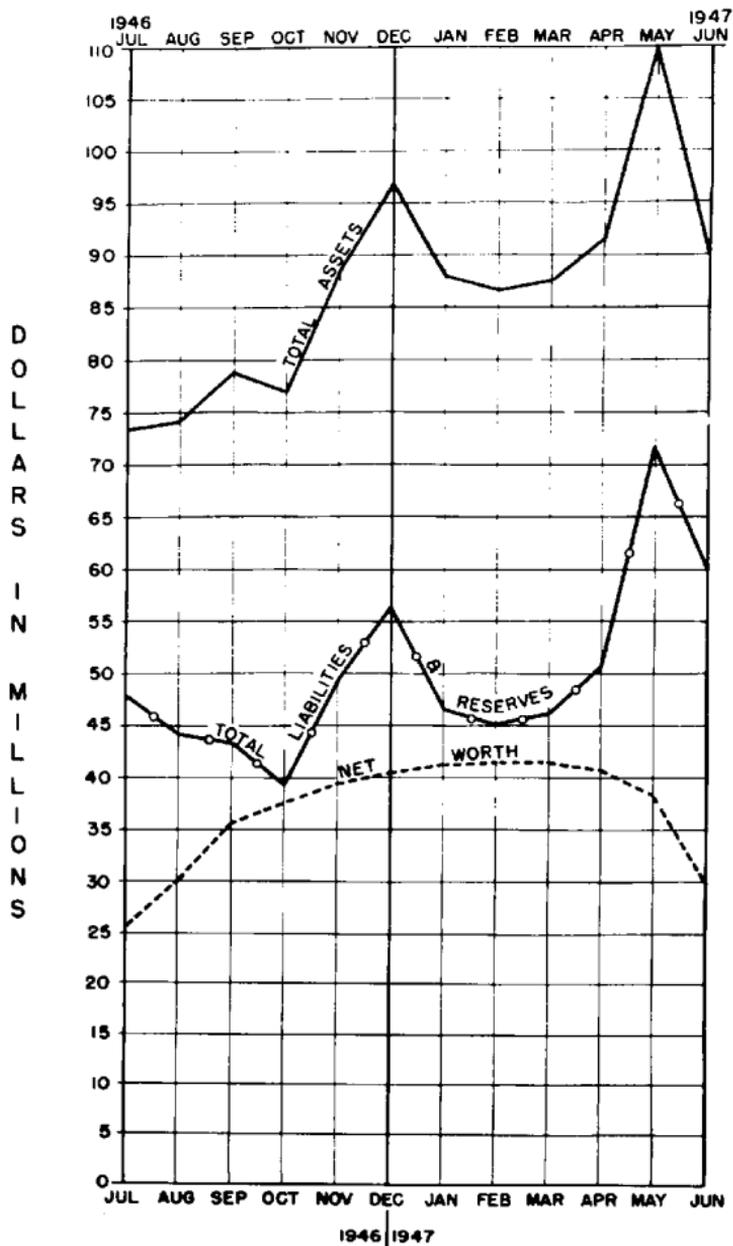


CHART IV

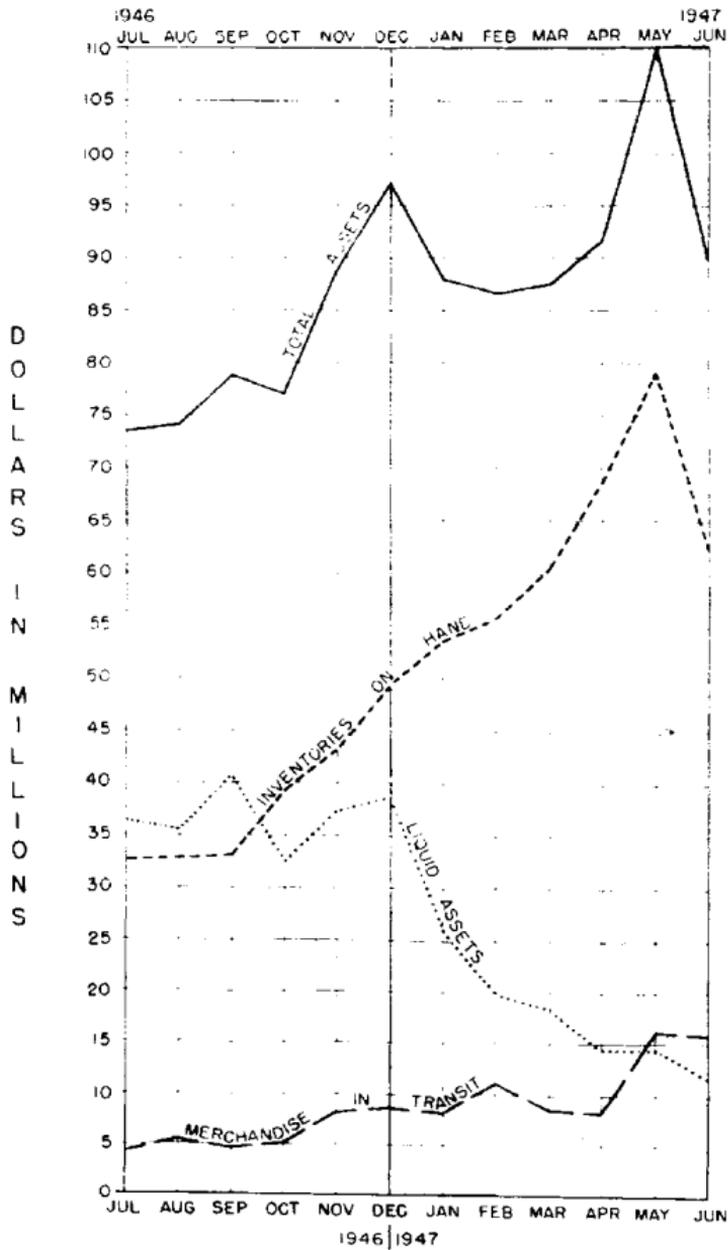
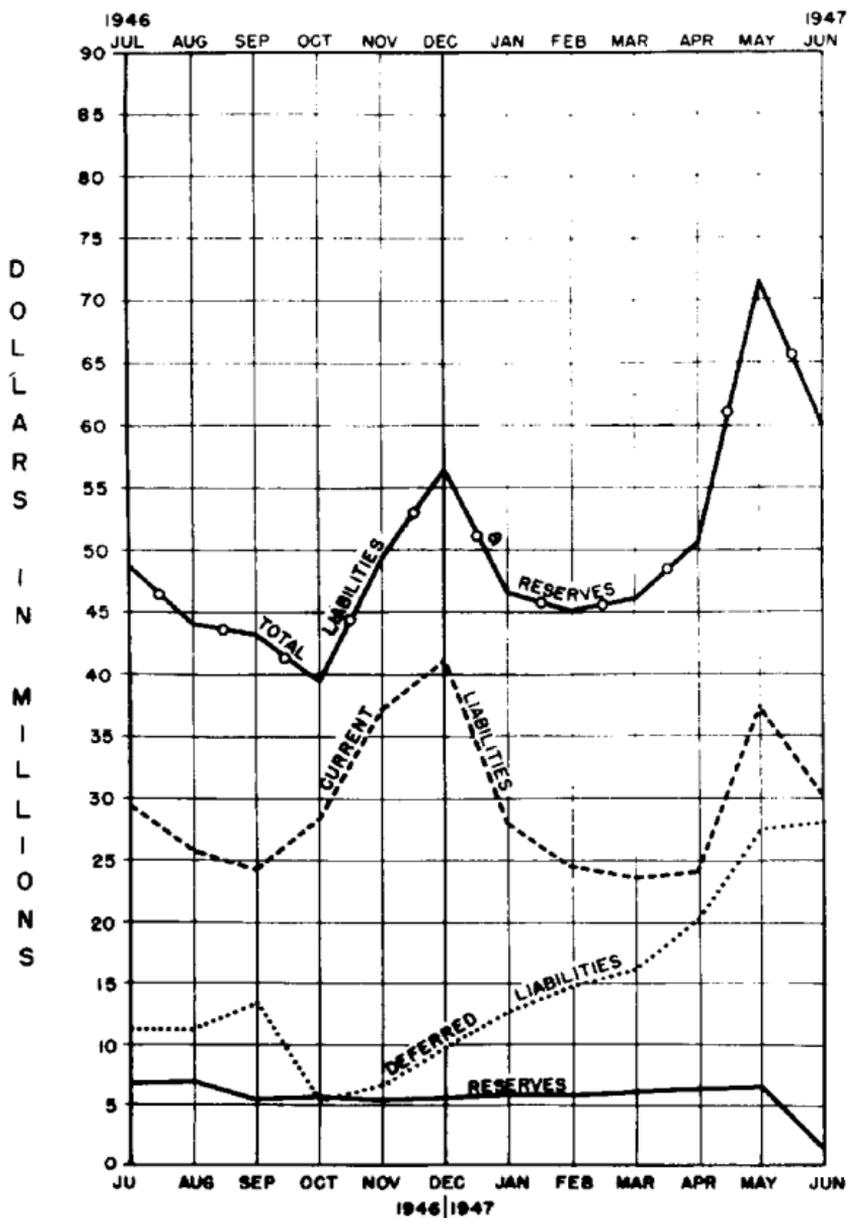


CHART V



PREPARED BY OFFICE C/HIST GRAPHIC SEC

35. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 9.
36. Ibid., 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 34.
37. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 16.
38. Memo undated, file ED 331.3X091.31, subj: "Treatment of PX Procurement in Germany as Exports," sgd W. H. Draper, Brig Gen, GSC, Dir Economics Div, OMGUS, for Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay.
39. Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, 17 Jun 47, par 9.
40. AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 10.
41. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 32.
42. Cable WLC-36850, WD, 10 Apr 47; IRS, from DCofS to Dir P and A, EUCOM, to C/Sp Sv, 9 Jun 47; AES Balance Sheet, 25 Jun 47; AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 25-27.
43. Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, 1 Jul 47, par 4; AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 29-30.
44. AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 31.
45. Interview with Mr. Cheyney, Salcs Br, Automotive Div, EES, Bad Nauheim; EUCOM Release 157, 31 May 47, "Belgium Shops to Repair AES Jeeps"; AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 14.
46. Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, 6 May 47, par 8.
47. AES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 78.
48. Ibid., 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 34.
49. Ibid., 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, pp 82-83.
50. Ibid., pp 29, 30; 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 33.
51. Ibid., 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, p 13; 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 36.
52. Ibid., 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, p 3; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 18.

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF OF CLAIMS

Chapter XXVI
CHIEF OF CLAIMS

1. Mission.

The Theater Chief of Claims was a special staff officer at Headquarters, European Theater, during the second year of the occupation. He was responsible for the investigation, adjudication, and payment of all claims arising in the Theater within the scope of AR's 25-20, 25-25, 25-90, 25-100, 25-220, and 55-500, and also for claims arising in Germany and Austria within the scope of the letter Headquarters, USFET, dated 18 April 1946, subject: "Claims against and in favor of the United States arising in Germany and Austria." He also conducted negotiations with various governments in the Theater for the purpose of implementing the reciprocal aid agreements insofar as they applied to tort claims. ⁽¹⁾

2. Administrative Organization.

a. On 1 July 1946 Lt. Col Elbert M. Frichard, JAGD, was the Chief of Claims and Maj. Francis X. Daly was deputy. Lt. Col. A.B. Jaynes, who served as Director of Claims, Western Base Section, from 15

January 1946 until 25 February 1947, succeeded Colonel Prichard on 1 March 1947. On 18 September 1946 Maj. Darrel L. Hodson became the Deputy Chief of Claims, and on 7 October Maj. Philip L. Wilson was appointed executive officer, succeeding Capt. James E. Dille.

b. A Director of Claims Commissions was responsible for the supervision of all claims commissions in the Theater and coordinated all adjudications. The Director of Claims Investigating Service was responsible for all claims investigations in the Theater. On 26 July 1946 Maj. Darrel L. Hodson was appointed Director of Claims Commissions and Mr. Flavius B. Martin Director of Claims Investigating Service. Mr. F. B. Martin was succeeded as Director of Claims Investigating Service on 17 February 1947 by Maj. William H. Byers, who had served as Claims Liaison and Reviewing Officer for the Netherlands and Belgium from 15 July 1946. (2)

c. The Personnel Claims Commission, which had been transferred to Western Base Section on 1 April 1946, was returned to Frankfurt from Paris on 4 September 1946, when Maj. Henry F. Coupe was succeeded by Maj. Oscar M. Fair, Jr. as head of this commission.

d. The primary administrative subdivisions of the Office of the Chief of Claims at the close of the second year of the occupation were headed by the Director of Claims Commissions, the Director of Claims Investigating Service, the Administrative Officer, and the Fiscal and Control Officer.

3. Claims in Allied and Liberated Areas.

a. The Commanding General, Western Base Section, administered all claims activities in Allied and liberated areas through the Claims Section of his staff and the Claims Office Teams in the field. His mission, as established by the U.S. Foreign Claims Act of 1943 and published in AR 25-90, was the promotion of friendly relations with the inhabitants of foreign countries by the prompt settlement of meritorious claims by claims commissions appointed to adjudicate and award payment in final settlement. Claims considered by the commissions were those resulting from loss or destruction of real or personal property, from personal injury or death caused by the U.S. armed forces or individual members, or from accidents otherwise incident to noncombat activities. (3)

b. There were claims pending in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Claims arising in all these countries, except Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Norway, were processed through a Director of Claims who was a special staff officer on the staff of the Commanding General, Western Base Section. Claims in Norway were processed directly by the Theater Chief of Claims, USFET, assisted by the military attaché of the U.S. Embassy in Norway. Claims in Czechoslovakia were handled by Claims Office Team 6813, Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, and those in Denmark by Claims Office Team 6833 in Bremerhaven, Germany. Attached to Western Base Section for administrative purposes were three groups which operated directly the Theater Chief of Claims. One of these was Foreign Claims

Commission 16, composed of three members, which made final adjudication of claims up to \$2,500 and made recommendations to the Theater Commander and the War Department on claims above that amount. Another group was the Maritime Claims Commission, which investigated and adjudicated all claims arising in the Theater from the operation of Army vessels upon the high seas or in harbors and inland waterways. The other group was the Personnel Claims Commission, which processed all claims of U.S. personnel against the United States.

(4)

c. Claims Office Teams charged with the responsibility of receiving, investigating, and processing claims and incidents which were potential claims were COT 6801, Antwerp, Belgium; COT 6804, Strasbourg, France; COT 6809, Liege, Belgium; COT 6813, Caen, France; COT 6820, Brussels, Belgium; COT 6821, Nancy, France; COT 6822, Marseille, France; COT 6824, Paris, France; COT 6825, Charleroi, Belgium; COT 6828, Luxembourg; COT 6829, Reims, France; COT 6830, Metz, France; and COT 6832, Bern, Switzerland.

(5)

d. By 27 July 1946 all but Claims Office Teams 6820 and 6824 were inactivated. The inactivation of the other eleven units was in effect a merger into the two remaining teams, for the geographical area covered by the former teams were served by sub-offices of Claims Office Teams 6820 and 6824. On 1 November 1946 Claims Office Teams 6820 and 6824 were redesignated 7725 and 7726 respectively, and on 1 January 1947 Claims Office Team 7725 in Brussels was transferred to Paris, pending an

(6)

eventual merger with Team 7726. Then on 15 March Team 7726 was relieved of assignment to Western Base Section and was assigned to Headquarters, USFET. The Claims Section of Western Base Section and Claims Office Team 7725 were discontinued on 24 March, and the personnel was assigned to Claims Team 7726, still located in Paris.

4. Claims in Occupied Countries.

a. The Foreign Claims Act of 1943, under which claims in Allied and Liberated Areas were processed, excluded as claimants the nationals of any country at war with the United States or of any ally of an enemy country. That a belligerent country was responsible for negligent or wrongful acts of its armed forces in violating the rights of private persons or in damaging or confiscating private property in enemy territory was established by the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention no. IV of 1907 (TM 27-251). The original policy for the handling of claims in Europe was set forth in SHAEF Memorandum No. 33, dated 15 September 1944 as amended by Change No. 1, dated 16 October 1944. This memo stated that the facts regarding claims by enemy nationals would be recorded and, if required by appropriate authority, assessed, but that no payments would be made. The authority under which claims were processed in Germany and Austria during the second year of the occupation was Letter AG 150, 18 April 1946, GAP-AGO, subject: "Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany." Claims of German and Austrian nationals were considered only if they did not result from incidents arising from combat activities, if the property involved was not owned by the German

or Austrian state or by firms, organizations, or other legal entities owned by these states, and if the property was not owned by any Nazi organization. When claims were adjudged meritorious, payments were authorized only from military occupation currency or other funds chargeable to the German or Austrian economy as part of the cost of the occupation. All claims had to be presented in writing within four months after the accident or incident giving rise to them.

b. It was the responsibility of the unit claims officer to report promptly to the Theater Chief of Claims all service-connected accident and incidents arising in Germany and Austria that might be potential claims against the United States. The reports submitted included a description of the accident, detailed information pertaining to the time, place, and persons involved, the name and address of possible claimants, the extent of the damage or injury, a statement from military personnel concerned, and statements of any known material witnesses. (7)

c. The immediate responsibility of investigating claims was originally placed with the commanding officer of the military units most directly concerned, but after 1 May 1946 the responsibility of accepting claims, supplying statements of witnesses, estimates of the extent of the damage, and other information to be secured from civilian sources was placed with local German and Austrian officials. (8) The new system was not actually put into operation until July after negotiations with German authorities were complete. On 6 August 1946 COMGUS published instructions

for local authorities.

5. Organization in Occupied Countries.

Claims arising in the U.S. Zone of Germany were administered through a Director of Claims who was a special staff officer of the Third U.S. Army, Heidelberg. The Director of Claims had under his supervision Claims Office Team 7728, Munich, which processed all claims arising in Bavaria, and Claims Office Team 7727, Stuttgart, which processed all claims arising in Grosshessen and Württemberg-Baden. He also maintained administrative control over Claims Office Team 7722, Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. Claims arising in Austria were administered through a Director of Claims, a special staff officer at Headquarters, USFA, and Claims Office Team 7721, Salzburg, Austria. Claims in Berlin and Bremerhaven were administered directly by the Theater Chief of Claims through Claims Office Team 7723, Berlin, and Claims Office Team 7724, Bremerhaven. (10)

6. Arrangements for the Transfer of Responsibility for Claims.

As a result of agreements reached between the United States Government and the Belgian, French, and Luxemburg Governments, the U.S. Claims Service handled only claims arising subsequent to 1 July 1946, the other Governments assuming all administrative responsibilities arising from claims originating in their respective countries prior to that date. (11)

Similar agreements were later reached with the British and Netherlands Governments. Negotiations for an arrangement by which the French Government would handle claims subsequent to 1 July 1946 continued until the

close-out of Western Base Section. An agreement was not concluded, however, since the French proposals failed to meet with the approval of United States authorities. Such an agreement would have relieved the United States Claims Service of the responsibility of processing a large backlog of claims. (12)

At the end of June 1947, it was hoped that an agreement with France, still being negotiated at governmental level, would provide for the acceptance by French authorities of responsibility for the administration of all claims arising prior to 1 July 1947. (13)

In the spring of 1947 the French Government did accept responsibility for the investigation and payment of claims of nonresidents of France resulting from acts or omissions for which the U.S. Claims Service was otherwise responsible, and occurring before 1 July 1946. (14)

7. Issuance of Technical Instructions.

a. By the close of 1946, most of the major policies in the administration of claims in Germany and Austria had crystallized and claims were being handled in an orderly and efficient manner with the help of local authorities. A Manual for the Unit Claims Officer in Germany was published on 20 February 1947 in the hope that it would raise the standard of performance of unit claims officers. (15)

b. Additional instructions issued to claims staffs in Germany and Austria toward the end of the second quarter of 1947 included the procedure to be followed in the reconsideration or reopening of claims that had previously been acted upon by a commission, (16) and the policy

to be followed in handling claims of foreign nationals who volunteered their services to the U.S. forces during hostilities and were wounded in action against the enemy.
(17)

8. Personnel Claims.

Claims of military and civilian personnel against the United States were processed under the provisions of AR 25-100, and the claims of dependents were processed according to AR 25-25. The Personnel Claims Commission was authorized to adjudicate all claims up to \$1,000, and all claims over that amount were referred to the Judge Advocate General, War Department, for decision. The following tables indicate the activities of the Personnel Claims Commission during the second year of the occupation.
(18)

TABLE I
Personnel Claims Commission

Month 1946	Claims Under <u>AR 25-100</u>	Claims Under <u>AR 25-25</u>	Claims <u>Disapproved</u>	Returned for Further <u>Investigation</u>	Forwarded to JAG with- <u>out Action</u>
Jul	6	10	2	14	11
Aug	6	12	0	8	1
Sep	25	6	2	33	2
Oct	41	8	2	33	8
Nov	22	10	3	22	3
Dec	14	6	4	17	1
<u>1947</u>					
Jan	22	11	4	35	6
Feb	15	8	24	9	2
Mar	17	18	5	17	6
Apr	23	15	5	19	5
May	12	9	0	22	2
Jun	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	216	122	55	232	50

TABLE II
Personnel Claims Commission

Month 1946	Dollar Value of Claims Approved or Partially Ap proved Under <u>AR 25-100</u>	Dollar Value of Claims Approved or Partially Approved Under <u>AR 25-25</u>	Dollar Value of Claims Disapproved
Jul	1,190.13	309.00	727.25
Aug	655.98	526.50	411.47
Sep	4,502.61	435.68	1,294.98
Oct	7,078.25	781.77	2,311.26
Nov	3,611.14	2,015.94	2,763.78
Dec	4,619.33	1,433.75	1,788.50
1947			
Jan	4,470.76	2,333.17	4,269.97
Feb	3,283.60	4,801.58	5,780.94
Mar	3,139.10	4,712.57	1,773.03
Apr	4,789.62	4,258.05	1,751.55
May	2,956.45	2,557.60	1,282.36
Jun	<u>2,623.45</u>	<u>3,758.85</u>	<u>2,218.66</u>
TOTAL	42,980.42	27,924.46	26,373.74

9. Claims Activities in Allied and Liberated Areas.

On 1 September 1947 the Claims Service had 256 claims arising in Allied and liberated areas on hand, totaling \$375,149.10. Of this number and amount, 118 claims amounting to \$159,208.48 came from Belgium, 124 claims totaling \$147,843.56 from France, one claim amounting to \$704.46 from Denmark, and six totaling \$67,356.60 from the United Kingdom. From 1 July 1946 to 1 September 1947 eleven claims representing \$190,336.07 were forwarded to the Theater Judge Advocate General with recommendations. The following table shows the number of claims adjudicated and approved for the period 1 July 1946 to 1 September 1947 in each Allied, liberated, or neutral country served by the Claims Service.

(19)

TABLE III
**Claims Commissions Actions in Allied,
 Liberated and Neutral Countries**

Country	No. of Claims	Amount Claimed	Claims Approved	Amount Allowed	Claims Disapproved	Amount Disallowed
France	1261	\$342,051.92	1039	\$145,918.59	222	\$196,133.33
Belgium	755	162,409.64	644	67,577.39	111	94,832.25
Denmark	48	7,704.16	42	5,093.38	6	2,610.78
Switzerland	61	6,368.52	55	3,169.34	6	3,199.18
Germany*	6	4,894.08	3	972.40	3	3,921.68
U.K.	104	169,806.00	85	51,432.19	19	118,373.81
Norway	6	7,979.46	3	1,064.43	3	6,915.03
Monaco	2	439.41	1	19.10	1	420.31
Others	11	34,486.02	10	8,124.22	1	26,291.79
	<u>2254</u>	<u>\$736,139.21</u>	<u>1882</u>	<u>\$283,441.05</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>\$452,698.16</u>

* Claims of U.S., Allied, or neutral persons.

10. Claims Activities in Occupied Countries.

a. There were 706 claims on hand 1 July 1946, and 9,634 new claims were received by the Claims Service by 30 June 1947. The disposal (20) of these claims is shown in the following table.

TABLE IV
Disposal of Claims

Month 1946	Forwarded to Claims Commissions	Transferred, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Closed	On Hand End of Month
Jul	243	46	417
Aug	58	412	350
Sep	156	3	570
Oct	211	143	1,875
Nov	387	722	1,433
Dec	137	293	2,400
<u>1947</u>			
Jan	186	1,671	2,016
Feb	237	126	2,754
Mar	543	57	2,868
Apr	567	92	2,884
May	455	182	2,723
Jun	<u>594</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>2,713</u>
TOTAL	3,774	3,853	23,003

c. Table V on the following page shows the action taken by the Claims Commissions during the year. Although payments were made from (21) indigenous funds, the dollar value of those claims is relected here.

TABLE V

Action by Claims Commissions

Month 1946	No. of Claims Allowed	No. of Claims Disallowed **	Amount Claimed \$ Value	Amount Allowed \$ Value *	Amount Disallowed \$ Value **
Jul	93	32	32,058.88	10,488.27	21,570.61
Aug	180	69	62,022.45	15,882.95	46,139.50
Sep	248	126	222,599.88	73,049.12	149,550.76
Oct	415	208	381,724.25	121,322.11	260,402.14
Nov	145	63	75,247.42	36,073.56	39,173.86
Dec	154	62	110,132.03	45,476.16	64,655.87
1947					
Jan	272	94	160,372.32	59,185.14	101,187.18
Feb	237	72	221,501.05	85,711.95	135,789.10
Mar	299	46	209,174.43	62,255.60	146,918.83
Apr	338	42	172,731.21	80,259.39	92,471.82
May	396	51	264,647.95	120,893.63	143,754.32
Jun	402	49	259,222.13	116,026.80	143,195.33
TOTAL	3179	914	2,171,434.00	826,694.68	1,344,739.32

* Includes those claims partially allowed

** Only those completely disallowed

Chapter XXVI

FOOTNOTES

1. USFET, "Theater Organization Plan," 25 Feb 46, p 48 (inclosure to ltr, Hq, USFET, 25 Feb 46, file AG 322 GCT-AGE4, subj: "Organization of USFET," sgd L. S. Ostrander, Brig Gen, USA, AG, to gen and spec staff, Hq, USFET major comds, et al).
2. USFET, Office of Chief of Claims, T/O, 1 Oct 46, Ent of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, exhibit "J."
3. USFET, WBS, Claims Section, Ent of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, p 1.
4. USFET, WBS, Ent of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 46.
5. Ibid.
6. Organization Order 104, WBS, 8 Jul 46; and Organization Order 115, WBS, 18 Jul 46.
7. Ltr, Hq USFET, 18 Apr 46, file AG 150 GAP-AGO, subj: "Claims Against and in Favor of the United States Arising in Germany," 8g (1), sgd L. S. Ostrander, Brig. Gen, USA, Adj Gen, to maj comds.
8. Ibid.; and USFET, Office of Chief of Claims, Ent of Opr 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 1.
9. Ltr, OMCUS, 6 Aug 46, file AG 120(LD), subj: "Processing and Payment of Procurement and Damage Claims against the United States Arising in Germany," sgd G. H. Garde, Lt Col, AGD, AG, to Directors, OMC for Bavaria et al, including directives in 13 Sections and 3 annexes.
10. USFET, Office of the Chief of Claims, Ent of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, Exhibit "H."
11. USFET, WBS, Ent of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 46; and USFET, WBS, Ent of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 1.
12. USFET, WBS, Ent of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 2.
13. Interview with J. W. Pennybaker, Fiscal and Control Officer, Office of Chief of Claims, 10 Sep 47.
14. USFET, WBS, Claims Section, Ent of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 1.

15. EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
p 3 and exhibit "E"
16. Technical Instructions No 25, EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims,
5 Jun 47, subj: "Reconsideration of Decisions of Claims Commissions."
17. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims, 26 Jun 47, subj:
"Pensions or Gratuities for Foreign Nationals not enrolled as Members of
the U.S. Armed Forces," sgd Darrel L. Hedson, USG, Attorney, Director of
Claims Commissions, to all Claims Teams Directors and Claims Commissions.
18. EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims, Monthly Report to Judge
Advocate General, Wash., D.C., filed with Personnel Claims Commissioner.
19. EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims, Consolidated Report of Ac-
tion by Claims Commissions, 1 Jul 46-1 Sep 47, file 319.1.
20. EUCOM, Office of Chief of Claims, Monthly Report of Claims
and Incidents, filed with Fiscal and Control Officer.
21. Ibid.

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

Chapter XXVII

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

1. Early Planning for Dependents' Schools.

a. The decision to admit families of members of the occupation forces to the U.S. Zone implied that educational facilities would be provided for minor dependents. (1) A survey made by an officer representing the Morale Branch, G-1 Division, Headquarters, USFET, in September 1945 indicated that planning for the school system for American children in occupied Germany should be started at an early date and would encounter difficulties arising from the lack of data upon which reliable estimates of the number of pupils and costs might be based. (2) Aside from surveys by the G-1 Division, in which further attempts were made to arrive at a reliable estimate of the number of pupils who would have to be served, (3) no detailed plans had been developed and staff responsibility for planning and the operation of dependents' schools had not been fixed by January 1946. (4) In February,

the responsibility for making a preliminary study of the problems involved in setting up a dependents' school system was informally assigned to the Theater Chief of Information and Education. This resulted in the preparation of the first comprehensive plan for the organization, curriculum, and functioning of dependents' schools. In March, the duty of planning for dependents' schools was assigned to the Theater Chief of Information and Education, and a small staff was assigned within the Education Branch to make preliminary studies. This staff produced a tentative plan on 1 April 1946, which became the basic plan of operations of the dependents' schools. The consideration of the tentative plan in the headquarters revealed that there was general agreement upon the principle that responsibility for further planning and the operation of dependents' schools should be taken away from the Theater Chief of Information and Education and vested in a special staff agency under the supervision of the G-1 Division.

b. During the early planning for dependents' schools, no problem gave greater difficulty than that of finance. A formal request was made upon Washington in April for funds to finance the program. The War Department replied that appropriated funds would not be available for the education of dependents, and advised that the program should be financed from the Central Welfare Fund. The search within the European Theater for funds to finance the dependents' school system resulted in the decision that the money would be obtained by tuition charges and a grant from the profits accruing from the sale of Class VI supplies (liquors and wines) to the occupation forces.

2. Establishment of the Dependents School Service.

The Dependents School Service was established on 4 May 1946 as an operating agency responsible to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, USFET. (14) Its function was to plan the school program for minor dependents in the U.S. Zone and to supervise its operation. It was made responsible for the procurement of personnel, the planning of curriculum, the budgeting of available funds, the estimating of needed supplies, and the supervision of teaching and administration in the schools. It was directed to maintain close liaison with major commands and military communities. (15) In July 1946, the Dependents School Service attained special staff status. (16)

3. Operations of Dependents School Service, 4 May to 30 June 1946.

a. The Dependents School Service became operational on 18 May 1946, with the appointment of Maj., later Lt. Col., Virgil R. Walker as its acting chief. (17) He proceeded to assemble a small staff, the key members of which were assigned on a temporary duty status from the Information and Education Division. (18)

b. On the date of the creation of the Dependents School Service, the major commands were apprised of the state of planning for the school system and directed to proceed with a survey of facilities within all military communities. (19) It was made clear at the time that all powers and responsibilities connected with the procurement of teachers and administrative staff were vested in the Dependents School Service and not in the local commanders. (20)

c. During the first two months of its existence, the Dependents' School Service was placed upon a firm financial basis by the authorization of tuition charges and the allocation of non-appropriated funds derived from the sale of Class VI supplies within (21) the Theater. During the same period, decisions were reached on the number and qualifications of teachers and administrators to be recruited. The cooperation of several American universities was obtained from persons, and the employment of teachers and administrators was begun, (22) both in the European Theater and in the United States. It was decided in June 1946 that dependents' schools in the U.S. Zone of Austria would be organized and conducted by U.S. Forces, Austria, with (23) the Dependents Schools Service acting only in an advisory capacity. The Dependents School Service collected and disseminated information concerning the facilities for secondary education of American pupils (24) in Switzerland.

4. Organization and Staff.

a. On 1 July 1946, the Dependents Schools Service, with offices in the Elizabethan School on Eschersheimerlandstrasse, Frankfurt, was functioning as a special staff agency of Headquarters, USFET. Maj. Virgil R. Walker was Acting Chief of the Service. Miss Carolyn Palmer had commenced the compilation of a book list for the school libraries which were to be set up; Dr. Charles Hadley was working on plans for science supplies and curricula; Wilfred Clelland assisted in various phases of school planning and later became

supervisor of music and radio education; Richard Meyering was educational adviser to the acting Chief of Service and later became supervisor of secondary schools; and Capt. George W. Scott was supply officer. During the first week of July, Meyering and Maj. Mary S. Bell, WAC, of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of OMGUS, on temporary duty with the Dependents Schools Service, left for the United States to procure teachers. On 10 July, George W. Orford
(25)
became supervisor of elementary schools.

b. On 22 August 1946, the Dependents Schools Service requested a revision of its personnel allocation. The Dependents School Service stated that its staff, as approved by the Theater Commander on 26 April 1946, was insufficient owing to the increased complexity and scope of its functions. The G-1 Division urged that favorable
(26)
consideration be given to the request. The original and revised organizational charts of the Dependents Schools Service were submitted to G-1 for study, and most of the recommended changes were approved. On 3 September 1946, Col. James P. Murphy, Infantry, was appointed
(27)
Chief, Dependents Schools Service, and a larger allotment of military
(28)
personnel was approved by Headquarters, USFET.

c. Richard Meyering had returned from the United States on 24 August 1946. On 5 November Col. Joris B. Rasbach, FA, became
(29)
Executive Officer.

d. In July 1946, the headquarters of the Dependents School Service contained the nuclei of four branches--Administration, Personnel, Supply, and Education. A Fiscal Branch was established in
(30)

September 1946.

EDUCATION BRANCH

5. Planning.

The task of the Education Branch was to create a school system which would be accredited by agencies in the United States. From July to September 1946, plans for the coming academic year were made for all grades from one through twelve, as well as for a kindergarten. Plans included itemized lists of school supplies, choices of textbooks and reference books, courses of study for all subjects by grades, locations of schools, and data on theory and practice. Efforts were made to have all plans ready before the arrival of the teachers. A group of teachers held four meetings at Boston University before sailing for Europe, to prepare data on courses of study for grades one through eight. They also collected courses of study in their respective school systems and compiled reports on their own grades and the subjects they expected to teach. On 12 September 1946, the first contingent of teachers arrived and the following day they held their formal meeting. Lectures, conferences, and tours had been planned to orient teachers in their tasks and to familiarize them with conditions in occupied Germany. Study groups were also organized to develop curriculum information. These meetings and tours were continued to

orient the last group of teachers who arrived on 6 October 1946. A general conference was then held at Bad Homburg during the week of October 6, in which courses of study, community resources, and other aspects of the work for the academic year were discussed. Assignments were made and the teachers departed for their various communities. Schools opened on 14 October 1946.

6. Schools.

a. Thirty-eight elementary schools were opened in the following military communities:

Continental Base Section: Bad Nauheim, Bremen, Giessen, Marburg, Mannheim, Bremerhaven, Wesermünde, Würzburg.

Third Army Area : Amberg, Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Bamberg, Bayreuth, Darmstadt, Fulda, Grafenwöhr, Heidelberg, Kassel, Landshut, Munich, Garmisch, Murnau, Hünfeld, Regensburg, Sonthofen, Stuttgart, Weiden.

U.S. Army Air Forces Area: Ansbach, Bad Kissengen, Erding, Erlangen, Fritzlarn, Furstenfeldbruck, Lechfeld, Oberpfaffenhofen, Schweinfurt, Wiesbaden.

Headquarters Command, USFET: Frankfurt, Höchst.

Berlin District : Berlin

b. Five high schools, located at Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, Erlangen, and Berlin, were established to serve the entire U.S. Zone. Students not living within the limits of Omnibus transportation became boarding students, quarters being furnished free by the Army.

Students attended the school nearest their home community, unless some special difficulty was entailed. Each high school except that of Berlin, received students from other military communities as listed below.

HIGH SCHOOL

MILITARY COMMUNITIES SERVED

Frankfurt

Bremen, Grohn, Nordholz, Wesermünde, Frankfurt, Bad Nauheim, Bad Wildungen, Darmstadt, Fritzlar, Fulda, Giessen, Hannau, Kassel, Rhine-Main, Wetzlar, Wiesbaden

Heidelberg

Coppingen, Mannheim, Stuttgart

Munich

Augsburg, Bad Tölz, Berchtesgaden, Erding, Furstenfeldbruck, Garmisch, Kaufbeuren, Landsberg, Landshut, Lechfeld, Murnau, Neubiberg, Oberpfaffenhofen, Schleissheim, Sonthofen

Erlangen

Amberg, Ansbach, Bad Kissingen, Bamberg, Bayreuth, Erlangen, Gieselstadt, Grafenwohr, Kitzingen, Regensburg, Schweinfurt, Straubing, Weiden, Würzburg, Nürnberg.

7. Enrollment.

The original estimate of probable enrollment in dependents' schools in the occupied area, made early in 1946 and based upon an occupational troop basis of 300,000, allowed for 11,900 grammar school pupils and 5,800 high school students. Early in the planning for dependents' schools, it was realized that this total of 17,700 was much too high an estimate. When funds were requested from the War Department in April, planning in the European Theater was still being based upon a probable school enrollment of 7,500. The reduction of the occupational troop basis, and the fact that enlisted men did not

apply in the anticipated numbers for the transportation of their dependents, resulted in a much smaller population of dependents, and a much smaller number of dependents of school age, than had been expected. The first report on school attendance in October 1946 showed an enrollment of only 1,297 in both the elementary and high schools. The original enrollment was 1,030 in the elementary schools and 267 in the high schools. The number of full-time teachers was 116, making a ratio of one teacher to 11 or 12 pupils. (35) On 28 February 1947, the total enrollment had increased to 2,977 pupils, divided as follows: kindergartens, 101; elementary schools, 2,250; high schools, (36) 626. On the same date, there were 146 teachers, making a ratio of one teacher to about 20 pupils. (37) Another compilation, made at the end of the first academic year, showed the school population to be 2,992, divided as follows: kindergartens, 112; elementary schools, 2,288; high schools, 592. At the same time, the number of teachers had (38) increased to 150.

8. General Regulations Relating to Dependents' Schools.

a. A letter, distributed to all major commands on 14 October 1946, stated the general functions for dependents' schools and (39) allocated responsibilities. The school system was set up to give American children in the U.S. Zone of Germany the same educational advantages as those in the United States. The policy was to establish an elementary school in every community which had at least ten pupils

of school age. Children who would pass their sixth birthday before 1 January 1947 were eligible for admission. Grade placement was to be based upon report cards. Physical examinations and immunizations, as specified by the Theater Chief Surgeon, were required of all pupils, the medical service to be furnished through existing military medical facilities. A permanent health record was to be kept of every child of school age.

b. School holidays were to correspond with those of the Army, and a school calendar establishing tentative opening and closing dates, together with vacation periods, was to be prepared by the Dependents Schools Service. Teachers and administrators had the right to suspend any pupil for misconduct, but cases involving expulsion were to be referred to the Chief, Dependents School Service, for final action. Transportation was the responsibility of the commander of the community in which the pupils resided, as were the arrangements for the messing and billeting of high school students who did not reside in the vicinity of the school. The actual supervision of the students during school hours was to be the responsibility of the school administrator assigned to the community by the Dependents Schools Service.

c. It was the responsibility of the commander of the community in which the pupil resided to collect monthly, in advance, tuition for each pupil attending the local school or schools in other communities. Scales were set down, and it was stated that nonpayment of tuition fees would result in the withholding of school credits. The provision

of an adequate physical plant for the school, and arrangements for maintenance, heating, and lighting were also the responsibilities of the community commander. A bulk allocation for the Theater of displaced persons and German civilian personnel was made to the Dependents Schools Service, to be used for maintenance and janitorial duties. Suballocation was made by the Dependents Schools Service upon request from communities.

d. Supply requirements were to be established by the Dependents Schools Service and each community was to be informed of its needs, based on enrollment figures.

e. The community commander was to procure clerk-typists and teachers of the German language from displaced persons and German civilian personnel. A bulk allocation was also received for this personnel for the Theater. Suballocation was again to be made by Dependents Schools Service, upon request, to each community having a school. Community commanders were to be supplied with job descriptions for the above-mentioned personnel by Dependents Schools Service.

f. Technical supervision and operation of community schools was the responsibility of the Dependents Schools Service, through the administrative and teaching staff assigned to each community. Technical decisions, such as grade placement, time allotment, curriculum, course of study, length of school day, promotion policy, and pupil accounting, were to be among the responsibilities delegated to the school staff.

g. Minor dependent children of personnel of foreign missions,

liaison groups, and diplomatic corps were eligible for instruction in the dependents' schools on the same basis as children of Americans.

9. Kindergarten Program.

In October 1946, an increase in funds of \$35,000 permitted the establishment of a kindergarten program for children who were five years old on or before 1 January 1947. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ All provisions and conditions of the Dependents Schools Service which applied to elementary schools and high schools applied also to kindergartens. Kindergartens were established in communities where there were ten children of the required age. Communities availing themselves of the kindergarten program were Berlin, Erlangen, Höchst, Munich, and Regensburg, all of which reported their respective programs as being successful.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

10. Movement of Offices.

The headquarters of the Dependents School Service was transferred to Heidelberg on 3 January 1947 and assigned for rations, quarters, supplies, and orders to the Third U.S. Army. After being temporarily located in the Heidelberg Area Command Building, it was moved to 51 Vangerow Strasse where it was established in the same premises as the library and warehouse, formerly located in Wiesloch, near Heidelberg, thus facilitating coordination between the administrative,

educational, and supply branches of the service.

11. Establishment of the 7755th Dependents School Detachment.

a. Effective on 15 January 1947, the 7755th Dependents School Detachment was established, to function as the administrative unit of the Dependents Schools Service. (41) It was assigned to the Third U.S. Army, and was under the operational control of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, USFET. Officers and civilians of the headquarters staff of the Dependents School Service, except the Chief, Dependents School Service, were relieved from assignment to Headquarters, USFET, and assigned to the 7755th Dependents Schools Detachment. (42) The 7755th Dependents School Detachment was assigned to the 1st Military District on 15 February 1947. (43) Ten days later, it was assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, and attached to Heidelberg Military Post. (44) On 11 April 1947, however, the Detachment was assigned to the Heidelberg Military Post, under the operational control of the Chief, Dependents Schools Service, EUCOM; (45) while on 18 April it was further assigned to Heidelberg Military Post, but under the operational control of the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM, and subject to the staff supervision of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, for administrative control. (46) The detachment remained in this status until the end of the second year of the occupation. Col. J. B. Rasbach became the first commanding officer of the 7755th Dependents Schools Detachment. (47) Col. James P. Murphy remained Chief of the Dependents Schools Service. At the time of the Theater

reorganization in March 1947, Colonel Murphy was named Chief, Dependents
(48)
Schools Service, EUCOM.

12. Procurement of Teachers.

Teachers were obtained from three sources: from the United States, from other agencies within the Theater, and from among dependent wives and adult daughters of members of the occupation forces.

a. Teacher candidates selected by American colleges and universities were interviewed in the United States by representatives of the Dependents Schools Service. Richard Meyering, one of the first representatives, returned from the United States on 24 August 1946
(50)
accompanied by six teacher supervisors. A total of 120 teachers were hired originally in the United States. In addition, about forty dependents with teaching experience or other specialized qualifications were appointed as instructors. Classes in the German language were taught by carefully selected displaced persons or Germans.

b. During the fiscal year of 1947, fully qualified teachers, hired in the United States or transferred from other agencies within the Theater, were paid \$3,725 per annum. Dependents hired as teachers were paid at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, while the superintendents were employed at an average salary of \$4,930.

c. Since approximately 90 percent of the teachers employed by the Dependents Schools Service, other than those who were dependents of members of the occupation forces, were on a one-year leave of absence from their positions in the United States, it was necessary that

they be returned by 1 September 1947 to resume their former positions. Many teachers in the United States, however, applied for positions with the Dependents Schools Service for the year 1947-48, and a form letter was drawn up to answer the several hundred applicants and advise them of the correct procedures to follow.

d. A survey in February 1947, showed that 35 percent of the teachers were interested in spending a further year with the Dependents Schools Service, while the remainder had previous commitments in the United States. Instructions concerning the procedure to be followed in returning teachers to the United States were sent to all community schools.
(51)

e. On 15 May 1947, a letter was sent to twelve American colleges and universities, requesting them to nominate candidates for teaching positions with the Dependents Schools Service for the academic year 1947-48. The institutions contacted were: Boston University, University of California, Columbia University, George Peabody College, University of Illinois, Iowa State Teachers College, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Nebraska, Ohio State University, and University of Texas. Two representatives of the Dependents Schools Service flew to the United States to interview the teachers who had been selected by these institutions and to arrange with the War Department for their transportation to the European Command.
(52)

f. At the close of June 1947, the Fiscal Branch was preparing

to make final salary payments to teachers and to terminate contracts in July of teachers wishing to return to the United States.

FISCAL BRANCH

13. Financing Dependents' Schools.

a. The Fiscal Branch of the Dependents Schools Service came into existence on 16 September 1946, when Maj. Stanley L. Sullivan took charge of the finances of the Service. Previously, financial affairs had been handled by the Acting Chief, Dependents Schools Service, and his assistant. The preparation of the initial budget involved considerable difficulties. In April 1946, a budget was prepared to be covered by nonappropriated funds. Later it was believed that the schools might be financed by appropriated funds, and the first quarter of a budget to be covered by such funds was accordingly prepared. It was abandoned for the original nonappropriated funds budget when it was ascertained definitely that the schools would be operated under nonappropriated funds. Profits from the sale of Class VI supplies were allotted to finance dependents' schools. In September the allocation stood at \$375,000, but in November, as a result of a request for additional funds by the Chief, Dependents Schools Service, the additional sum of \$135,000 was granted, including \$35,000 for the kindergarten program, thus raising the final allocation to \$510,000.

In addition to the funds thus allocated, the receipts included the sum of \$100,000 transferred from the school funds of U.S. Forces, Austria. (55) Further funds were to be collected as tuition, which was estimated in the spring of 1946 at approximately \$150,000 for the first academic year. With these funds and a school population estimated at 3000, the Dependents Schools Service could count on an average expenditure of about \$250 for each pupil annually, which, according to experience in the United States, should provide an education equal to that provided (56) by the best school system in the United States.

b. During the first quarter of 1947, Major Sullivan reported that the school expenditures were well within the budget and that, when final tuition receipts were received, there would be some surplus funds available for unforeseen expenses before the next academic year. Several thousand dollars would be available for the immediate purchase (57) of necessary school supplies and laboratory equipment.

14. Tuition.

a. Tuition fees were payable monthly in advance, and varied according to the status of the parent. The children of enlisted men of grades 5, 6, and 7 received tuition free, while those of grades 1 to 4 were charged \$4 monthly. Officers, civilians, and Allied personnel paid \$8 monthly. Fees were the same for children of all ages, and were to be paid to Post Commanders in the form of checks on the Treasurer of the United States, made payable to the custodian, Dependents Schools Service Fund, 7755th Dependents Schools Detachment, APO 403. Disbursing

Officers were authorized to issue checks in exchange for military payment certificates.
(58)

b. A letter on tuition collections was sent out on 31 May 1947 clarifying instructions to post commanders, dependents schools officers, and all other persons responsible for collecting, transmitting, and reporting tuition fees. It was recommended that one officer on each military post be designated as Post Dependents Schools Officer and that he be directed to consolidate the account of subposts and exempted stations formerly submitting tuition fees separately.

15. Preparation of Budget.

The budget for the fiscal year of 1948 was prepared by the Director of Education and the Chief, Dependents Schools Service. It was submitted to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in the middle of April 1947. It was a \$1,000,000 budget, and included three new features compared with the first year's budget. Tuition fees were to be abolished; a more efficient system of supervision was to be provided by an increased number of full-time principals; and a junior college was to be included in the school system. This initial budget was, however, returned for revision. In the revised budget, expenditures were reduced to \$709,000, but this draft was also returned for revision. On 21 May 1947, the final revised budget was submitted to the Chief of Staff, through the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, ordered that the budget be cut down to \$600,000, and this was done, although the three new features had to be

abandoned. This final revised budget was accepted.

16. The Dependents Schools Fund.

A change was made in the location of the Dependents Schools Fund. The funds were transferred from an account in the Paris Branch of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York to a checking account in the Heidelberg Branch of the American Express Company. The sum of \$150,000 was transferred from the Paris Bank, and in June 1947, an additional \$100,000 were deposited. This arrangement facilitated the payment of teachers by checks.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS

17. Supply Branch.

a. The chief supply problems arose from the difficulties connected with the transoceanic shipment of books, the time elapsing between shipment of supplies and their arrival in the European Theater, the lack of warehouse facilities, and the difficulties of transporting textbooks and other supplies to the widely scattered community schools.

b. Between September and December 1946, some 15,000 books were received from the United States and about the same number were received from Army sources in Europe. The task of the Supply Branch was complicated by the fact that, while still receiving and distributing

books, the Branch was forced to vacate the Elizabethan School gyanasium and move to a new warehouse in Wiesloch about 15 November 1946.

c. Almost all school supplies then on order from the United States were received and distributed during the first quarter of 1947. The Information and Education Division furnished additional copies of textbooks and teachers' reference works, which were sent out to make up shortages in previous issues to high schools. During the last half of 1946, schools had to send their own means of transportation to obtain supplies, or rely upon deliveries through parcel post. The railroad express service inaugurated by the U.S. Army at the beginning of February 1947, considerably expedited delivery of supplies. The fact that the Supply Branch was established in the same building as the other branches of the headquarters, instead of having a separate warehouse, also considerably facilitated the handling of supplies during the first quarter of 1947. Requisitioning and distributing books were better coordinated with the needs of the schools as revealed by the visits of educational supervisors. At the close of the academic year on 11 July 1947, the Supply Branch was preparing for the next year by taking inventories of all supplies and facilities available, and all schools were instructed to inventory their supplies and make reports to the Dependents Schools Service.

18. Health Service.

a. A directive from Headquarters, USFET, dated 16 November

1946, set the policies and outlined a health program. Preventive measures were stressed, the minimum requirements for health and safety were stated. The health service was to be the responsibility of the community commander, and the school nurse was to be the keystone of the program. With the existing allotments of funds, nurses could be provided only in the larger school centers, so that smaller communities had to provide their own school nurses on at least a part-time basis. Nurses were to be chosen, if possible, because of their public health or school nursing experience.

b. It was suggested that the children should be weighed and measured every four months and receive a physical examination for gross defects once a year. Immunisation of all school children was prescribed according to current Army regulations. Sanitary inspections of schools were to be carried out, to include inspection of drinking water, toilets, heat, ventilation, seating in order to prevent overcrowding or improper seating, serving and storing of foods, and environmental sanitation of buildings and grounds. Health records were to be started on all children entering school and kept up to date by the school nurse or examining physician. These records were to accompany the child when transferring to other schools within the European Command or upon leaving the school system. This health program was carried out effectively by all the schools, under the supervision of Anne Smith, Director of Nurses.

19. Programs.

School programs were based on accredited courses of study collected from a cross section of the forty-eight States. (60) The aim was to give all students a solid year's education based on a sound curriculum, supplemented by field trips to points of historical interest wherever possible and by other cultural and educational advantages available in the special environment of occupied Germany.

a. German. An extensive program for the teaching of the German language was carried out in the schools, and the supervisor of the German Department reported that about 90 percent of the school population was taking German. The supervisor rendered assistance to the German teachers in the various schools by personal visits and by the circulation of teaching aids and advices for stimulating interest in the study of German.

b. Music. The study of music was an integral part of the curriculum for all grades. The program was supervised by Wilfred G. Clelland, who also conducted a radio program of music appreciation for the schools once a week. A mimeographed lesson was distributed to all schools prior to the broadcasts. Choral work reached a high popularity toward the end of the first school year, and high schools providing orchestral practice reported good results. Piano lessons were available in nearly all high schools, through German teachers.

c. Visual Aids. Lt. John H. Vogel, in charge of the Visual Aids Department, issued a catalog of films and film strips available

from various sources. This aroused considerable interest and resulted in many requests from the schools for films and film strips.

d. Libraries. Libraries were set up in all schools. Books were received from the Special Services Division and distributed to the schools. Other books were received from American publishers. All books were classified at Heidelberg under the Dewey Decimal System, and book lists were prepared. The Dependents School Service also prepared book orders for the next school year, and supervised the inventories of all library books held by the schools. Marion Hoch, Chief Librarian, visited high school libraries and several elementary schools during the March-June period, to examine the libraries and discuss their needs with teachers and librarians.

e. Tests. Tests of mental ability and achievement were given during November and December 1946. The results were tabulated for use by the teachers in diagnostic and remedial work. Administered under the supervision of Lucille Patterson, the tests were: The Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test, The Pintner-Cunningham Primary Intelligence Test, The Myers-Ruch High School Progress Test, and the Metropolitan Test for Grades One to Eight.

20. Accreditation.

During the last two weeks of April 1947, the five high schools then in operation were inspected for accreditation by a representative of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Dr. Virgil Rogers, on duty with OMGUS in Berlin, was approved by the

Association as the agent to inspect the schools and report on them.

After inspecting the schools, Dr. Rogers returned to the United States
(61)
with a favorable report.

21. Conferences.

a. Representatives of the Dependents Schools Service attended the UNESCO conferences in Paris during the week 24 to 30 November 1946. Visits were made to educational institutions in Paris, and reports on the meetings were distributed throughout the dependents' schools system.

b. In April 1947, a conference was held by the Education Branch in Garmisch, Germany, for all teachers working in the Dependents Schools Service. It included sectional and general meetings, exhibits, panel discussions on educational problems, and individual conferences with members of the headquarters staff.

22. Changes in Number and Locations of Schools.

When the dependents' schools opened in October 1946, they were thirty-eight in number. One of these, that located at Weiden, was soon discontinued, its pupils being absorbed into the school at Grafenwohr. Two more schools, those at Freising and Karlsruhe, were soon opened. Thus, early in 1947, there were thirty-nine schools functioning. In the spring of 1947, another school was opened at Straubing, and in June another at Kaufbeuren. Thus, at the end of the period under review, there were forty-one elementary schools and five high schools. The school at Lechfeld was transferred in June 1947 to Landsberg for the

greater convenience of the majority of the pupils. At the end of June, the schools were located in the places listed below.

Amberg	Grafenwohr
Ansbach	Heidelberg (b)
Angsburg	Hochst (a)
Bad Kissingen	Karlsruhe
Bad Nauheim	Kassel
Bad Tolz	Kaufbeuren
Bamberg	Landsberg
Bayreuth	Landsht
Berlin (a) (b)	Mannheim
Bremen	Marburg
Bremerhaven	Munich (a) (b)
Darmstadt	Murnberg
Erding	Oberpfaffenhofen
Erlangen (a) (b)	Regensburg (a)
Frankfurt (b)	Schweinfurt
Freising	Sonthofen
Fritslar	Strubing
Fulda	Stuttgart
Furstenfelbruck	Wiesbaden
Garmisch	Wursburg
Giessen	

(a) Kindergarten

(b) High School

NOTE: As of 1
Hq Dependents
Chief) and all
to the 7755th
Detachment.

Supply

1 Captain
1 Em, Gr
1 Indig,
1 Indig,
1 Indig,
1 Indig
1 Indig
8 Indig

SOURCE:

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for the Period Ending 30 Jun 46.
p 7.
2. Ibid., appendix VI, being memo, Hw, USFET, G-1 Div, Morale Branch, 21 Sep 45, subj: "Report on Trip to Paris," sgd Kathryn K. Johnson, Maj, MAC.
3. Ibid., p 9.
4. Ibid., appendix VIII, being memo, 28 Jan 46, subj: "Education of Dependents," to Chief, Education Branch, I & E Division, Hq, USFET, sgd Gustavus G. Reiniger, Lt Col, FA.
5. Ibid., p 11 and appendix IV, being IRS, Hq, USFET, 11 Feb 46, subj: "School Requirements in Army Communities," G-1 to I & E.
6. Ibid., p 11 and appendix XII, being report, Hq, USFET, Office of the Theater Chief of I & E, 19 Feb 46, subj: "Educational Program for Dependents in the Army of the Occupation," sgd Edward M. Spencer and Egbert Hunter.
7. Memo, Hq, USFET, 20 Mar 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Planning of Schools for Dependent Children in Army Communities."
8. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for the Period Ending 30 Jun 46.
p 13.
9. Ibid., appendix XVI, being "A Tentative Program for the Education of Minor Dependents of the United States Occupational Forces in the European Theater."
10. Staff study, Hq, USFET, G-1 Div, 17 Apr 46, file Morale/F&D/KKJ/jop, subj: "Alternate Program for the Education of Minor Dependents," par 6.
11. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 8 Apr 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Schools for Dependent Children, European Theater."
12. Cable W-85440, 23 Apr 46, AGMAR to USFET.
13. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for the Period Ending 30 Jun 46. pp 16-19 and appendices XX, XXI, and XXII.

14. GO 132, USFET, 4 May 46.
15. Ibid.
16. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 17 Jul 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Dependents School Planning."
17. GO 147, USFET, 18 May 46.
18. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for the Period Ending 30 Jun 46, pp 4-6.
19. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 4 May 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Schools for Minor Dependents in the European Theater."
20. Ibid., par 3.
21. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for the Period Ending 30 Jun 46, pp 20-22 and appendixes XXIII-XXVI.
22. Ibid., pp 26-31.
23. Ibid., pp 23-25.
24. Ibid., pp 32-33.
25. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pp 1-2.
26. Ltr, Hq, DSS, 22 Aug 46, subj: "Request for Revision of Personnel Allocation of Dependents Schools Service."
27. GO 251, USFET, 3 Sep 46.
28. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 3 Sep 46, file AG 320.3 GCT-AGO, subj: "Allotment of Non-Table of Organization Grades."
29. GO 267, Third US Army, 5 Nov 46.
30. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, p 11.
31. Ibid., p 7.
32. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for Period Ending 30 June 1946, appendix VII, being memo 26 Jan 46, to Chief, Education Branch, I & E, subj: "School Requirements for Children Dependents in Army Communities, sgd Gustavus G. Heiniger, Lt Col, FA.

33. Hq. USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr for Period Ending 30 Jun 46, p 11.
34. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 8 Apr 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Schools for Dependent Children, European Theater."
35. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, appendix VII.
36. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, appendix IV.
37. Ibid, pp 10-11.
38. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, appendix XIII.
39. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Oct 46, file AG 352, GAP-AGO, subj: "General Provisions for All Dependents Schools."
40. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Nov 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Kindergarten Program."
41. GO 8, USFET, 11 Jan 47.
42. SO 30, USFET, 30 Jan 47.
43. Troop Asgmt Order 6, Third US Army, 15 Feb 47.
44. Ltr, Hq, U.S. Constabulary, 25 Feb 47, file AG 370.5 CON CG, subj: "Assignment and Attachment Orders No 6;" Asgmt Order 1, U.S. Constabulary, 15 Mar 47.
45. Amendment to Asgmt Order 1, US Constabulary, 11 Apr 47.
46. Troop List No 2, US Constabulary, 18 Apr 47, file AG 319, 26.
47. GO 1, 7755th DS Det, 15 Jan 47.
48. GO 48, USFET, 10 Mar 47.
49. SO 135, US Constabulary, 17 Jun 47, par 6.
50. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, p 10.
51. Bulletin No 7, Hq, DSS, 17 Jan 47.
52. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 6.

53. Cable W-85440, 23 Apr 46, AGWAR to USFET.
54. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 20 Jun 46, file AG 352 SGS-AGO, subj: "Allocation of Class VI Supply Funds for Dependents Schools."
55. Ltr, Hq, USFA, 8 Jun 46, file AG 123-OCT, subj: "Transmittal of Non-appropriated Funds."
56. Hq, USFET, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pp 7-8.
57. Ibid. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 9.
58. Ltrs, Hq, USFET, 20 Jul 46, file AG 352 GAR-AGO, subj: "Tuition, Dependents Schools Program"; Hq, EUCOM, 17 Mar 47, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Dependents Schools Tuition Fees."
59. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 16 Nov 46, file AG 352 MCH-AGO, subj: "Dependents Schools Health Service."
60. See daily schedules and subject taught included as appendixes in Rpts of Oprs of the Dependents School Service.
61. Hq, EUCOM, DSS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 15-17.

Chapter XXVIII

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Chapter XXVIII
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

1. Functions of the WAC Staff Director.

a. The WAC Staff Director was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, as the chief of branch responsible for the regulation of policy matters governing the WAC and for coordination with the general staff with respect to such matters. She was responsible for recommendations to the Theater Commander and the staff divisions concerning WAC participation in the personnel, training, and supply programs, based on periodic inspections of WAC detachments throughout the Theater. On 18 September 1946, the administration of Wacs as individuals became the responsibility of the appropriate staff divisions. When compatible with existing policy, routine administrative orders relating to Wacs could be processed without official reference to the WAC staff Director, except for the furnishing of information copies of the relevant papers. Cases which represented exceptions to or changes in WAC policy were referred to her for concurrence before approval could be granted. (1)

b. Under the Theater reorganization of March 1947, the WAC Staff Director was assigned to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, successor to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. Within the limits of WAC administration, however, she functioned on the level of a staff director, and was authorized direct channels of communication with general and special staff directors or chiefs. It was her responsibility to initiate and execute action with respect to WAC problems through the Chief of Staff or indicated divisions, concurrence being required only of the divisions directly concerned. Her planning functions embraced personnel matters, including procurement, classification, assignment, transfer, discipline, separation, housing, and recreation, insofar as they entailed the well-being and maximum utilization of WAC members, (2) and training and supply matters.

2. Staff Changes.

Lt. Col. Mary A. Hallaren, commander of the first WAAC battalion to serve overseas, became WAC Staff Director for the European Theater on 26 July 1945, replacing Lt. Col. Anna W. Wilson. (3) Colonel Hallaren was succeeded on 22 March 1946 by the then Deputy Staff Director, Maj. Frances S. Cernick. (4) On 16 August 1946, Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure was named to replace Major Cernick, who was returned to the Zone of the Interior for reassignment upon completion of her overseas tour of duty. (5) In September 1946, Maj. Ruby E. Herman, arriving from duty in the United States, was announced as Deputy Staff Director. (6) In March 1947, Major Herman joined the Inspector General's Department as an assistant

inspector general of WAC and Women's affairs, and was succeeded by Capt.

(7)

Sue Lynch.

3. Visit of the Director, WAC.

a. Col. Westray Battle Boyce, GSC, Director, WAC, arrived in Frankfurt from Washington, D. C., on 24 October 1946, to conduct her first inspection of WAC units in Europe. Her staff visits included inspections of billets mess halls, recreational facilities, physical training facilities, training programs, and individual talks with enlisted women at each of the eighteen WAC detachments of the Theater. At USFET Headquarters on 30 October 1946, she reviewed a retreat formation assembled in her honor. Approximately 550 enlisted women--the largest number of Wacs ever to take part in such a ceremony in the European Command--participated in the event. Before leaving, she visited the chiefs of the French Women's Services (Land, Sea, and Air) in Paris, and of the British Women's Service in London. Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, correspondent, National Civilian Advisory Committee for WAC, traveled with Colonel Boyce for the purpose of gathering information for her committee concerning the work of the Wacs in Europe. (8)

b. In her official report to the Theater Commander, the Director, WAC, expressed gratification that in every major headquarters Wacs had been given assignments of responsibility, probably owing to their longer military service and higher average age as compared to most of the enlisted men serving the occupation; and that at each headquarters she received inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining additional Wacs.

She observed, however, that Wacs were assigned almost exclusively to clerical and administrative duties, whereas during hostilities they had performed about 250 different types of Army jobs. The critical need for persons trained in Army administration, combined with the availability of technically qualified Germans, explained the narrowing of Wac assignments; however, Colonel Boyce advocated familiarization on the part of the Theater with every assignment in which women might be used in the event of emergency, and urged that the use of Wacs in other types of work, and the possibility of providing specialized or on-the-job training, be fully explored.

(9)

c. Colonel Boyce asked for closer coordination between the ranches of the G-1 Division, USFET, and the Office of the Theater WAC Staff Director, as essential to the fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities of the latter office. She cited the following example of the need for increased staff cooperation in WAC matters: On 22 November 1946, requisitions were forwarded to the War Department for enlisted men, which included 100 medical technicians, MOS 409, and 100 surgical technicians, MOS 861. Part of this personnel was to be assigned to the 97th and 98th General Hospitals, both of which utilized Wacs in these MOS's, although no indication was given in the requisition that Wacs would be acceptable. WAC medical and surgical technicians were available for overseas shipment, but the Theater WAC staff Director was not informed of the requisition for enlisted men in each of these medical specialties until after the requisition was dispatched, and then only

when she herself inquired as to whether requisitions were being or had been submitted to the War Department. Likewise, it was only then learned that a Theater requisition for additional Wacs had gone to the War Department on 24 October 1946. During the intervening period, staff visits to the various headquarters by the Theater WAC Staff Director and Deputy WAC Staff Director had produced information relative to requirements for WAC personnel, and their recommendations would have been helpful in the preparation of requisitions to the War Department. This information was also considered applicable in the assignment of WAC replacements arriving in the Theater. (10)

4. Extension of the WAC, AUS.

a. On January 1946, the War Department Headquarters USFET, that for planning purposes all enlisted women should be in the Zone of the Interior not later than 1 June. Theater Headquarters devised a plan of outshipment to be carried out in April and May, which would permit the last Wacs to leave Le Havre on or about 15 May. (11) (12)

b. It appeared probable that some WAC officers would be retained in Europe indefinitely on a voluntary basis, in which case one of their number would be assigned to the G-1 Division to be responsible for WAC staff representation. At the beginning of February 1946, a policy was established to approve the discharge of any Wac for the purpose of accepting civilian employment in the Theater, regardless of adjusted service rating scores or length of service. A few days later (13)

the War Department informed Headquarters, USFET, that the planning date had been extended to 30 September 1946, and on 11 February 1946 WAC members, officer and enlisted, were authorized and encouraged to volunteer (14) for continued active duty until that date. In view of this development, Theater Headquarters rescinded the authority to discharge Wacs within the Theater for employment as civilians. (15) Meanwhile, however, five WAC officers and 346 enlisted women had already left the Army to (16) become civilian employees of USFET.

c. On 23 February 1946, the War Department cabled Theater Headquarters to submit its recommendations for the utilization of Regular Army Wacs in the occupation, contingent upon the enactment of the necessary legislation. The Theater was directed to base its computations upon an anticipated world-wide strength of 5,550 women and a target date (17) subsequent to 31 December 1946. After consulting the major commands as to their projected requirements, Theater Headquarters tentatively estimated 300 WAC officers and 2000 enlisted women as a desirable minimum for inclusion in the permanent occupational troop basis. Subordinate commanders concurred generally in the hope that Regular Army Wacs could be made available for clerical and administrative assignments in their (18) commands in advance of the inactivation of the WAC, AUS. It developed, however, that WAC integration in the Regular Army was more distant than had been supposed, when both the 1946 and 1947 sessions of Congress failed (19) to enact the enabling bill.

5. Reenlistment.

Beginning in July 1946, women honorably discharged from the WAC who were present in the European Theater were permitted to volunteer for the duration of the emergency plus six months, with the understanding that their initial assignments would be in Europe. Reenlistments were in the grade held at the time of discharge. Where an employer would not agree to release an applicant prior to the end of a contract, reenlistment took place the day after the civilian employment terminated, to insure continuous War Department jurisdiction over the individual concerned.

(20)

6. Direct Commissioning.

In line with the Theater program to extend direct commissions to selected enlisted personnel, sixty enlisted women named from major commands were enrolled in the Theater School Center at Seckenheim, Germany, for a three weeks' course in officer training. Two of this number were eliminated through screening and two were found to be physically unqualified. The remaining fifty-six were graduated and appointed as second lieutenants on 20 December 1946, as members of the first class in Army history in which both men and women were commissioned. In addition, two women assigned to the Judge Advocate's division were directly commissioned on the same date.

(21)

7. Assignment.

Enlisted women were assigned to stations in the Theater in accordance with a planned system of distribution based on the relative needs

of the major commands. The latter could submit requisitions up to the total of their respective authorizations, and Theater Headquarters endeavored to furnish the desired personnel from available sources. USAFE, however, submitted its requisitions for WAC replacements, as for all replacements direct to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, in Washington. Quotas of the major commands were revised periodically as WAC strength in the Theater increased or decreased or as commands were inactivated or consolidated. WAC officers and warrant officers could be assigned to any authorized position vacancy anywhere in the Theater. Except for the modifications mentioned above, the assignment and reassignment of Wacs was subject to the same regulations and policies as that of male personnel, to fill authorized position vacancies and to replace male personnel on a one-for-one basis in approved Tables of Organization or over-head allotments. (22)

8. Replacements.

a. The last shipments of WAC replacements to arrive in Europe prior to the shift of emphasis from procurement to redeployment were received at the French ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre soon after VE-Day. (23) In February 1946, the European Theater gained seven WAC officers and thirty-seven enlisted women through the inactivation of all WAC organizations in the Mediterranean Theater. (24) The following March, Theater Headquarters requested the War Department to fill a requisition for 600 enlisted women for assignment to clerical and signal positions. This

request was approved with the stipulation that the selected personnel must stay in the Theater for at least one year, taking civilian jobs in the event of their earlier release from active Army duty, if their skills continued to be needed in the occupation. The promised replacements arrived at Le Havre in two shipments during May and June 1946. Their apportionment to the major commands fell short of the demand, however, and in June 1946 the War Department honored a supplementary Theater requisition with a quota of six officers and 379 enlisted women.

b. With the departure of large numbers of enlisted women during the summer of 1946, it developed that the number of replacements thus far received was insufficient to meet the increased requirements of the major commands. Fulfillment of the last two requisitions had served to reopen WAC reenlistments in the United States in February 1946 and had provided an incentive for many enlisted women to sign for service as Class I volunteers. The War Department was thus in a position to procure additional women who desired assignment overseas, and approved a further requisition for 101 officers and 1,181 enlisted women which was requisitioned by the Theater in July 1946. To fill this request three shipments were set up for embarkation from the Zone of the Interior, the first departing on 24 August and the last on 14 September 1946. By mid-October, the entire contingent, totaling 100 officers and 1,279 enlisted women, had arrived at their assigned stations. Most of the incoming enlisted women were stenographers, clerk-typists, and communications specialists. A few were medical technicians scheduled

for assignment to the two general hospitals then operating in the Theater to which Wacs were already assigned. Of the total number, the largest number was assigned to Frankfurt, others going in smaller groups to Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Heidelberg, Nürnberg, Salzburg, Sonthofen, and Western Base Section at Paris. (30) For the most part, they had had two years' service in the United States. Others were reenlistees with a minimum of one year's service, who had renewed their enlistments specifically in order to accept assignment in Europe. The officers were in Category I, V, VII, or VIII; and the enlisted women were Class I volunteers. (31)

c. In September 1946, the War Department asked whether the Theater could use approximately 100 additional enlisted Wacs with MOS 405 (clerk-typists) by January 1947. (32) The Theater replied at once that it could use more than that number. About 100 enlisted women trained in clerk-typist duties were accordingly shipped to the European Theater. (33)

9. Strength and Redeployment.

a. Peak WAC strength was reached in July 1945, when the post-V-E-Day arrival of replacements increased the number of women serving in the occupation Army to 9,170. (34) Under the system of adjusted service rating scores which then governed redeployment, this number was reduced to 5,083 on 1 November 1945. (35) The successive lowering of separation criteria, including the provision whereby married Wacs were permitted to request discharge after 1 December 1945, brought about a further reduction to 3,283 on 1 January 1946. (36) Beginning in February 1946,

enlisted women could volunteer to remain in the Army until the expiration of the emergency plus six months (Class I) or for shorter periods of their own choosing (Class II).⁽³⁷⁾ On 14 February 1946, the War Department sanctioned the release of the first Class II volunteers upon completion of their elected terms of service.⁽³⁸⁾ A fortnight later, adjusted service rating scores were discarded and length of service was made the primary basis of discharge eligibility.⁽³⁹⁾ Accordingly, on 5 March 1946 authority was dispatched to the major commands to transfer all enlisted women except Class I and Class II volunteers to the Ground Forces Reinforcement Command for return to the United States.⁽⁴⁰⁾ Thereafter, WAC strength in Europe descended to 1,790 on 1 April, 1,397 on 1 May, and 1,358 on 1 June 1946.⁽⁴¹⁾

b. On 30 June 1946, all enlisted women with twenty-three or more months of active service as of 30 September 1946 were declared eligible for discharge, and those not volunteering for further service were ordered to Bremerhaven for departure to the Zone of the Interior not later than 26 July 1946.⁽⁴²⁾ The Theater's WAC strength on 1 July 1946 consisted of 221 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 1,263 enlisted women.⁽⁴³⁾ This number shrank to 210 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,150 enlisted women on 1 August 1946.⁽⁴⁴⁾

c. In furtherance of the aim to make the extended service of Wacs entirely voluntary, all enlisted women were rendered eligible for discharge on 1 October 1946. Those not volunteering in Class I or

Class II were sent to the port of embarkation by 30 October 1946, in order to be discharged in the United States not later than 31 October 1946. (45)

The number of volunteers in the two remaining categories, augmented by the arrival of replacements, increased the WAC officer strength of the command to 223 and that of enlisted women to 1,966 on 15 November 1946. (46)

d. On 8 March 1947, married WAC officers and enlisted women, regardless of category, were declared eligible for discharge upon application for release from their volunteer status. Individuals electing discharge on this basis were returned to the United States, unless their husbands were residing within the Theater and had been assigned quarters for dependents. (47)

The major commands were authorized on 16 May 1947 to extend the normal overseas tour of twenty-four months for enlisted women to a maximum overseas tour of twenty-seven months, upon request of the individual concerned. (48)

e. Meantime, WAC strength had continued relatively stable, a slight decline during the spring of 1947--from 2,175 on 1 January to 1,955 on 1 April--being attributable to the departure of Class II volunteers whose twenty-four months' overseas duty tours had been completed. (49)

On 1 July 1947, all of the enlisted women still in the European Command were in Class I, and only a few who had extended their completed overseas tours to twenty-seven months were scheduled for return to the United States before the spring of 1946. (50)

WAC strength in the Command on

1 July 1947 was 1,978. Based on the authorized figure for planning purposes, WAC quotas were apportioned to the major commands at the end of (52) the period under review as follows:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Officers & WO's</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Total</u>
Headquarters, EUCOM	38	315	353
Headquarters Command, EUCOM	15	135	150
U.S. Constabulary and Military			
District	45	235	280
U.S. Forces, Austria	20	185	205
1st Military District	29	210	239
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	5	85	90
American Graves Registration			
Command, European Area	2	-	2
Chief Surgeon	5	170	175
Chief Signal Officer	11	180	191
USAF	<u>30</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>370</u>
	TOTAL	2,000	2,240

STRENGTH OF WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, EUROPEAN THEATER

1 November 1945 - 1 July 1946

Command	1 Nov 45	1 Dec 45	1 Jan 46	1 Feb 46	1 Mar 46	1 Apr 46	1 May 46	1 Jun 46	1 Jul 46
Eastern Mil Dist Third U.S. Army Area	500	285	169	146	132	1,098	930	803	930
Austria	0	90	72	76	64	41	35	74	99
Western Mil Dist Seventh U.S. Army Area	2,000	987	1,072	1,075	985	See Third U.S. Army Area			
Berlin District	0	511	434	392	343	280	234	256	229
London Area	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	4	4
Liberated and Neutral Countries	2,500	1,710	1,333	See Western Base Section					
Oise Base Section	157	98	0	See Western Base Section					
Seine Base Section	2,109	1,416	1,249	See Western Base Section					
Delta Base Section	58	55	55	See Western Base Section					
Chantor Base Section	176	141	30	84	See Western Base Section				
Bremen Port Cmd Area	83	0	78	62	62	62	49	50	77
Western Base Section	-	-	125	233	579	309	149	171	148
TOTAL	5,750	3,666	3,080	2,784	2,165	1,790	1,392	1,358	1,487

STRENGTH OF WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Date	Total	Berlin	3d Army	USFA	Bremen	UK	WBS (Paris)	Other Liberated Countries
1 Jul 46	1,487	229	930	99	77	4	148	0
1 Aug 46	1,361	198	198	93	97	0	101	0
1 Sep 46	1,245	154	846	72	106	0	67	0
1 Oct 46	2,138	283	1,520	50	106	0	179	0
1 Nov 46	2,258	252	1,570	195	103	0	147	0
1 Dec 46	2,142	241	1,489	185	95	0	132	0
1 Jan 47	2,175	224	1,545	202	83	0	121	0
1 Feb 47	1,480	206	1,480	203	86	0	99	0
1 Mar 47	2,031	189	1,503	203	80	0	56	0
1 Apr 47	1,955	186	1,488	199	80	0	0	2
1 May 47	2,021	178	1,517	207	119	0	0	0
1 Jun 47	1,984	200	1,464	200	120	0	0	0
1 Jul 47	1,978	157	1,528	204	89	0	0	0

10. WAC Stations.

a. Two months after VE-Day, when WAC strength was at its peak, there were sixty-one WAC detachments situated in the liberated, neutral, and occupied areas. (53) At this period, the Wacs of the Theater were stationed almost altogether in France. The first to be assigned in Germany were a group comprising two officers and eight enlisted women, who entered conquered enemy territory with the 1st Tactical Air Force in April 1945. Four Wacs--two officers and two enlisted women--were a part of General Eisenhower's staff and came with his headquarters from Reims to Frankfurt on 19 May 1945. (54) Immediately following the designation of Headquarters, USFET; Headquarters, USFA; and the U.S. Sector, Berlin, plans were undertaken to establish WAC units at each of these points. By 1 November 1945, a total of 1,873 Wacs were assigned in the U.S. occupied areas, as follows: Eastern Military District, 285; Austria, 90; Western Military District, 287; and Berlin District, 511. (55)

b. On 10 November 1945, Theater Headquarters issued orders covering the movement of all Wacs, except those assigned to the base sections of Theater Service Forces, European Theater, who were absorbed by Western Base Section at Paris. (56) By the end of the first year of occupation, fifteen WAC units had been established in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, as follows: Headquarters, USFET, Frankfurt; OMGUS, Berlin; Headquarters, Third Army, Heidelberg; European Theater Intelligence School, Oberammergau; Wac Special Service Company (on

detached service from the Third Army), Berchtesgaden; and Headquarters,
(57)

USFA, Vienna. With the arrival of three large shipments of WAC
replacements in September 1946, three new detachments were activated as
follows: Headquarters, Constabulary School, Sonthofen; Headquarters,
U.S. Constabulary, Bamberg; and Headquarters, Zone Command, USFA,
(58)

Salzburg. In November 1946, a detachment was established to provide
housing and administration for Wacs assigned to the 7708th War Crimes
(59)

Group at Augsburg. WAC detachments in operation at the time of
inspection by the Director, WAC, in November 1946, together with their
respective troop strengths, were as shown on the following page.

**EUROPEAN THEATER
WAC DETACHMENTS
15 November 1946**

**Strength
Officer Enlisted**

U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

Hq, WAC Detachment, Frankfurt, Ger.	8	516
3341st Signal Service Co, Frankfurt, Ger.	2	141

THIRD U.S. ARMY

Hq, WAC Detachment, Heidelberg, Ger.	1	116
*WAC Special Service Co, Berchtesgaden, Ger.	1	19
BT Intelligence School WAC Detachment, Oberammergau, Ger.	1	21
*Chief of Counsel WAC Detachment, Nürnberg, Ger.	-	11
7708th War Crimes Gp WAC Detachment, Augsburg, Ger.	1	33
Constabulary School Sq WAC Detachment, Sonthofen, Ger.	1	60
Hq, U.S. Constabulary WAC Detachment, Bamberg, Ger.	1	60

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Hq & Hq Sq, Sq D, Wiesbaden, Ger.	3	237
Hq & Base Service Sq, Erding, Ger.	1	60

U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

Hq, WAC Detachment, Vienna, Austria	2	137
7733d WAC Detachment, Salzburg, Austria	2	49

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

2010th WAC Detachment, Berlin District, U.S. Army, Berlin, Ger.	2	199
--	---	-----

CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION

98th General Hospital WAC Detachment, Munich, Ger.	-	44
17th U.S. Major Post WAC Detachment, Bremerhaven, Ger.	1	62
773d WAC Detachment, Bremerhaven, Ger.	1	34

WESTERN BASE SECTION

**Hq, WAC Detachment, Paris, France.	2	111
--------------------------------------	---	-----

* Inactivated prior to 1 July 1947 because of inadequate strength.

** Inactivated prior to 1 July 1947 with phase-out of base section.

c. At the end of 1946, there were five Theater WAC detachments operating with less than the required minimum strength of fifty, located as follows: European Theater Intelligenc School, Oberammergau; Chief of Counsel, War Crimes, Nürnberg; and WAC Special Service Company, Berchtesgaden. Sufficient WAC personnel to maintain requisite strength was requested and obtained for the units at Augsburg and Munich. The company at Berchtesgaden consisted of one officer and nineteen enlisted women. (60) The wac unit of eleven enlisted women at Nürnberg was withdrawn in early 1947 since its members were not assigned to unusual or specialized duties and therefore were not irreplaceable. Because of the need for specialized personnel at the European Theater Intelligence School, the WAC detachment was permitted to remain at Oberammergau with a minimum strength of thirty-five. In the spring of 1947, the detachment at Augsburg was moved to Freising and the one in Bamberg, to Heidelberg and combined with the detachment there. The last Wacs left in France came to Germany in March 1947, when Western Base Section was closed and members of the detachment at Paris were re-assigned to other detachments under Headquarters, USFET. (61)

d. The Theater reorganization of March 1947 resulted in the establishment of three new WAC organizations: one to serve Headquarters, Special Services, at its new location at Bad Nauheim; the second, Headquarters, II Constabulary Brigade at Munich; the Third Army WAC detachment at Heidelberg became the WAC Detachment of Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary; and the third, the newly created 1st Military District,

at Bad Töls. The unit at Bad Nauheim was small, but carried special authorization from Theater Headquarters to operate at the same minimum strength of thirty-five women, as the unit at Oberammergau. At the end of the period under review, WAC detachments were situated in the European Command as follows:

(62)

<u>Responsible Command</u>	<u>Location of Detachment</u>
Special Services Division.	Bad Nauheim
Headquarters Command, EUCOM.	Frankfurt
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	Frankfurt
U.S. Constabulary and 2d Military District.	Heidelberg, Sonthofen, Munich
U.S. Forces, Austria.	Vienna, Salzburg
OMGUS	Berlin
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation	Bremerhaven
1st Military District.	Bad Töls, Freising, Oberammergau
Office of the Chief Surgeon.	Munich
USAFE.	Wiesbaden, Erding

11. Housing and Messing.

a. Housing, messing, and other administrative details arising in connection with WAC officers and warrant officers were determined by the post commanders under the staff supervision and policy guidance of the WAC Staff Director of the major command concerned. All enlisted women serving in Europe, regardless of assignment, were required to be housed, fed, supplied with individual items of clothing and equipment, and administered for disciplinary purposes in one of the WAC detachments of the Theater. Maintenance of these detachments, including the provision of overhead personnel was a responsibility of the major command

or staff section concerned. Any enlisted woman stationed at a post outside the geographical limits of the major command to which she was assigned, was billeted and administered by an authorized WAC detachment on that post. This was a step toward more economical administration, and in line with the policy the War Department directed in May 1946 for the consolidation of WAC personnel in detachments of not less than fifty.

(63)

b. The housing and messing facilities for Wacs in the U.S. occupied areas varied from sparsely furnished billets in partially bombed buildings to comfortable hotels and apartments in good condition. All all locations the accommodations for Wacs were as good as, and in some instances better than, those provided for enlisted men, depending on the facilities available in a given area. The Director, WAC, recommended in November 1946 that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, study the housing and messing accommodations available to enlisted women, and take action to improve the less desirable facilities wherever possible. (64)

G-4 maintained, however, that adequate standards for housing and messing had already been established for all categories of personnel. Construction and rehabilitation to meet these standards were progressing evenly in all parts of the Theater. Considering a prevalent shortage of building materials and the general construction requirements, it was decided that raising the standard for WAC domiciles would make it impossible to meet minimum requirements for other construction. As the troop basis was reduced, however, the gradual release of occupied

facilities was expected to result in better scales of accommodations
(65)
for all categories of personnel.

12. Clothing.

All WAC detachments in the Theater encountered persistent difficulty in obtaining WAC clothing, except in Frankfurt, where the location was convenient to the supply depot at Mannheim and the number of Wacs was sufficient for the maintenance of supply stocks within the detachment. From the favorable experience of the Frankfurt detachment, it was evident that delays in the filling of clothing requisitions was not a question of short supply, but of the proper filling of requisitions by the depots and subsequent distribution down to the detachment level. (66)

Upon investigation, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, found that, with the exception of certain items, there were stocks of WAC clothing in the Theater sufficient to last until June 1949. Of the excepted items there were stocks sufficient to last for more than six months. The (67)
problem, then, was one of distribution. In the spring of 1947, as the result of a conference between representatives of the Chief Quartermaster and the WAC Staff Director, seven military posts were authorized to maintain a 30-day stock level of WAC clothing. Thereafter, all WAC (68)
detachments in the Theater drew supplies from one of these posts.

13. Training.

At the end of 1946, a lack of uniformity in WAC training requirements was observed throughout the Theater. The policy of

delegating to major commands the authority for establishing their own training programs had produced extremes of very little training in some detachments and excessive amounts in others. (69) The training program was regulated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, during ensuing months to require forty hours' training each month, including time for reveille, formations, the Troop Information and Education course, and other military subjects. This requirement was in force for all WAC detachments of the Theater by the summer of 1947. (70)

(71)

14. WAC Participation in German Youth Activities.

It appeared at the end of 1946 that the program of Army participation in German Youth Activities (GYA), as then arranged, was better adapted to the needs and interests of boys than of girls. Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam, an American professor serving as a Senior Specialist in GYA for girls at OMGUS, recommended to the WAC Staff Director, USFET, in November 1946 that Wacs be given official encouragement to expand their activities with respect to aiding German youth. It was her view that a Wac with the proper interest and training could develop a hobby or handicraft program for girls, sponsor coeducational events, and win the friendship and confidence of the individual German girl between fifteen and twenty years of age in a way which was not possible to male Army personnel. Many, voluntarily and unofficially, were already giving off-duty hours to leadership in these activities. Their success attracted the attention of the Theater Commander, who in November 1946 sent the following message to commanding generals having WAC detachments

in their commands:

Reports indicate that considerable success in the Army assistance program to German girls is taking place wherever Wacs have entered into this activity. At the present time it has been on a voluntary basis. OMGUS has already authorized the placement of a qualified WAC officer in each LÄnder Headquarters to supervise girls' activities. Examination of the location of WAC Detachments indicates that personnel of this type are now located at various stations under your command. It is desired that you give consideration to selecting and detailing a qualified WAC officer or enlisted woman as part of the staff of the GYA officers operating at the station where WAC detachments are located, such Wacs to devote their time to organizing and conducting girls' activities.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, USFET, G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entry of 18 Sep 46; P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, par IV, foreword; Cir 136, WD 11 May 46.
2. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 24 May 47, file AG 322.011 GAP-AGO, subj: "Functions of the WAC Staff Director."
3. GO 176, USFET, 28 Jul 46, par 2.
4. GO 80, USFET, 22 Mar 46.
5. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 36, 27 Aug 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.
6. Hq, USFET, G-1 Rpt of Opr. Jul - Sep 46.
7. Ibid., Jan-Mar 47, p 29.
8. Ibid., Oct-Dec 47, p 4.
9. Memo, GSC, WD, P&A Div, 7 Dec 46, Office of the Director, WAC, to CG, USFET, subj: "Report of Staff Visits to WAC Detachments in European Theater."
10. Ibid.
11. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 29 Jan 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.
12. Ibid.; cable WX96582, 9 Feb 46, AGWAR to USFET.
13. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 7, 5 Feb 46.
14. Ibid., No 8, 12 Feb 46; cable WCL45979, 11 Feb 46; AGWAR to USFET; cable WX 98727, 28 Feb 46, AGWAR to USFET.
15. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 9, 19 Feb 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.
16. Ibid., No. 16, 9 Apr 46.
17. Cable WCL 49463, 23 Feb 46, AGWAR to USFET.
18. Cable S2208, 25 Feb 46, USFET to AGWAR.

19. Interview with Lt Col Kathleen McClure, 16 Dec 46, Frankfurt, Germany.
20. Ltrs, WD, 3 Jun 46, file AGSE-P 342-06 WAC, subj: "Reenlistment of WAC in European Theater, 3 Jun 46"; Hq, USFET, 22 Jun 46, file AG 340 GAP AGP, subj: "Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps"; USFET Press Release No 59, 23 Jan 47.
21. Cir 100, USFET, 6 Jul 46; Hq, USFET, Rot of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 5; WAC ETO News, No 31, Dec 46; USFET, Press Release No 59, 23 Jan 47.
22. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Apr 47, file AG 322 (WAC) GPA-GP-B, subj: "Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command."
23. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, 9 Jul 45, Par 13c, p 4; "History of Theater Organization from 8 May 45 until Termination of Combined Command," pp 51-52, in Documents Br, Office of the Chief Historian, Hq, EUCOM.
24. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 15 Jan 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.
25. Ibid. No 12, 12 Mar 46; No 17, 16 Apr 46; Hq, USFET, Rot of Opr. Apr-Jun 46, entry of 8 Apr 46.
26. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 4 Jun 46, p3; ibid. No 26, 19 Jun 46, p 3.
27. Ibid. No 32, 30 Jul 46, p 3.
28. Ibid.; USFET Press Release No 1968, 5 Aug 46.
29. Cf footnote No 20.
30. USFET Press Release no 1968 5 Aug 46.
31. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 13 Jul 46, file AG 370.01 GAP-AGP, subj: "Screening of Personnel for Overseas Movement."
32. Cable WCL44137, 14 Sep 46, AGWAR to USFET; cable SC16083, 19 Sep 46, USFET to AGWAR.
33. Cf footnote No 20.
34. Hq USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29,

9 Jul 45, par 13c.

35. Hq, USFET, G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

36. Cir 155, USFET, 17 Nov 45, par IV.

37. Cable WK98737, 11 Feb 46, AGWAR to USFET; cable WCL48621, 19 Feb 46, same to same.

38. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 3, 8 Jan 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.

39. Cir 20, USFET, 46.

40. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 11, 5 Mar 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.

41. Hq, USFET, G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

42. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 29, 9 Jul 46, p 3; ibid. no 30, 16 Jul 46, p 3; USFET Press Release no 1858, 3 Jul 46.

43. Hq, USFET, G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

44. ibid.; USFET Press Release no 2017, 19 Aug 46; cable SC11866, 14 Aug 46, USFET to AGWAR.

45. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 13 Jul 46, file AG 370.01, subj: "Screening of Personnel for Overseas Movement."

46. Hq, USFET, G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

47. Cable SC16061, 21 Feb 47, USFET to Major Commands.

48. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, no 10, 20 May 47, p 1.

49. Hq, USFET G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

50. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 11, 5 Mar 46, remarks of AC of S, G-1.

51. Hq, EUCOM, G-1, "Forecast of Military Personnel Strength."

52. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 322 (WAC) GPA-GP-B, subj: "Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command."
53. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 29, 9 Jul 45, par 13c.
54. Hq, 1st Tactical Air Force, Press Release no 186, 1 May 45.
55. Ltr, Hq, SMAEF, 31 May 45, file GGT 370-5-4 Ops A, Subj: "Move of SMAEF Main and other headquarters to Moundup," sgd M. M. Bull, Maj Gen, WGS, AC of S, G-3.
56. Hq, USFET, Machine Records Unit, Semi-monthly Report, 15 Nov 45.
57. "History of Theater Service Forces, European Theater, 8 May 45 to 15 Jan 46," p 90, in Documents Br, Office of Chief Historian, Hq EUCOM.
58. WAC WFO News, Sep 46.
59. Memo, GSC, WD, P&A Div, 7 Dec 46, Office of the Director, WAC, to CG, USFET, subj: "Report of Staff Visits to WAC Detachments in European Theater."
60. Ibid.
61. Cf footnote no 20.
62. Cf footnote no 20.
63. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Jul 47, file AG 322 (WAC) GPA-GP-B, subj: "Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command."
64. Memo, GSC, WD, P&A Div, 7 Dec 46, Office of the Director, WAC, to CG, USFET, subj: "Report of Staff Visits to WAC Detachments in European Theater."
65. IRS, Hq, USFET, G-4 to G-1, 26 Dec 46; IRS, Hq, USFET, 10 Dec 46, G-1 to G-3 and G-4, subj: "Report of Staff Visits to WAC Detachments in European Theater"; ibid. G-1 to SGS, 2 Jan 47.
66. Cf footnote 64.
67. Cf footnote 65.

68. Hq, USFET, G-1, Rep of Com. Jan-Mar 47, p 29.

69. Cf footnote 64.

70. Cf footnote 65.

71. Report of Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, correspondent, to National Civilian Advisory Committee for WAC, Dec 46.