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# The SECOND YEAR

VOLUME VI

*Regraded U necessary by authority Correspondence to DACHH  
& 1st Ind for US Army Europe / 4th Army. nd. Subject:  
Request for Review of Classification*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY  
SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE

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TITLE

The Second Year of the Occupation - Occupation Forces in Europe  
Series, 1946-1947



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Office of the Chief Historian, European Command  
Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany

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## OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

# 1946 - 1947



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

IN REPLY REFER TO

17 MAR 1972

DAMH-HSG

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

Chief, Military History Office  
ODCSOPS  
HQ US Army, Europe/Seventh Army  
APO New York 09403

Request that the following documents be reviewed for possible regrading to UNCLASSIFIED:

- a. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1946-1947, "The Second Year of the Occupation," Volume VI.
- b. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48, "The Third Year of the Occupation, The Second Quarter: 1 October - 31 December 1947," Volumes II and V.
- c. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48, "The Third Year of the Occupation, The Third Quarter: 1 January - 31 March 1948," Volume 1.
- d. OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, "Relations of Occupation Personnel with the Civil Population, 1946-1948."

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AEAGC-XH (17 Mar 72) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

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History Office, APO New York 09403

TO: Chief, Military History, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAMH-HSG,  
Washington, D.C. 20315

All documents listed in the basic communication have been regraded  
UNCLASSIFIED.



GEORGE E. BLAU  
Chief, Military History Office  
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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

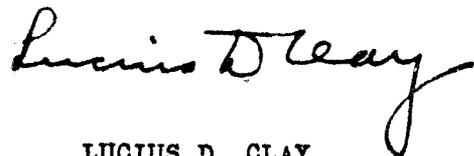
TO : All concerned

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.



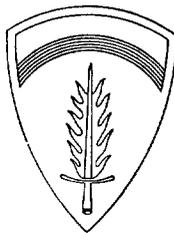
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General, USA  
Commander-in-Chief

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Regraded Unclassified by authority of DAMH:HS9  
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# The Second Year of the Occupation



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**Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1946-47**

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: ~~SECRET~~

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(The chapters in this volume, classified SECRET, have been taken from Volume II and Volume V of this work.)

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*Ch. XLVI - see Vol. 5*

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**Chapter XVI**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE**

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Chapter XVI  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1. Organization of the G-2 Division.

a. The organization of the G-2 Division, United States Forces, European Theater(USFET), remained substantially the same, up to 15 March 1947, as during the first year of the occupation. Certain minor changes were made in the fall of 1946 because of the added work load placed upon the division by the phasing out of lower headquarters and by changes in requirements from the War Department. <sup>(1)</sup>

b. On 15 March 1947, United States Forces, European Theater, was redesignated the European Command (EUCOM). This change was followed by the redesignation of the G-2 Division as the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM; the Assistant Chief of Staff,

G-2, as the Director of Intelligence, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM; and the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, as the Deputy Director of Intelligence (Military), Headquarters, EUCOM. The office of the Director of Intelligence was moved to Berlin; that of the Deputy Director of Intelligence remained at Theater Headquarters in Frankfurt am Main. (2)

2. Reorganization of the Intelligence Division.

a. The organization of the G-2 Division, USFET, was the same as that used at 12th Army Group during the war and was based on the combat mission of the division. After changes in the organization of the European Command, the Deputy Director of Intelligence initiated a plan in April 1947 to reorganize the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, and regroup functions of the Office in such a manner that it could meet future personnel reductions and at the same time continue to perform assigned missions with only a minimum decrease in the output of finished intelligence.

b. In April 1947 the staff organization of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence consisted of four branches: Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Operations, and Censorship. The functions of these branches overlapped to some extent and in some instances resulted in duplication of work. The plan for reorganizing the office called for elimination of the Counterintelligence Branch and a re-  
(3)  
grouping of all intelligence functions.

c. On 16 May 1947 this plan, with certain minor revisions, was concurred in by the Office of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training, the Liquidation and Manpower Board, and other interested agencies, and on 23 May it went into effect. Col. Robert A. Schow<sup>(4)</sup> was designated the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM.

### 3. Personnel.

a. On 1 July 1946 the key personnel of the G-2 Division were: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert; Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Col. Robert A. Schow; Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, Col. Carl F. Fritzsche; Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Milton C. Taylor; Assistant Executive Officer, Maj. Donald H. Connolly. Chiefs of branches were: Intelligence, Lt. Col. William M. Connor; Counterintelligence, Lt. Col. R. D. Stevens; Censorship, Lt. Col. R. G. Crandell; Operations, Col. R. D. Wentworth. Col. John L. Inskeep was chief of the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps.

b. Upon the reorganization of the theater on 17 March 1947, Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress was temporarily designated Director of Intelligence, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Col. Robert A. Schow was designated the Deputy Director of Intelligence. Col. Carl F. Fritzsche remained as Assistant Deputy to Colonel Schow. On 15 April 1947 Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh was designated Director of Intelligence, when General Burress assumed command of the U.S. Constabulary.

c. With the reorganization of the Intelligence Division on 23 May 1947, chiefs of branches were designated as follows: Research and Analysis, Lt. Col. William M. Connor; Control, Lt. Col. Milton C. Taylor; Operations, Col. Richard D. Wentworth. Lt. Col. George Artman was named chief of the newly organized Plans, Policy and Inspection Group and Col. John L. Inskeep remained as chief of the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps.<sup>(5)</sup>

4. Mission.

The broad mission of the division continued substantially unchanged from that of the previous G-2 organization. In general, this mission was to provide the intelligence required by the Commanding General and by the War Department; to assure the security of the armed forces of the United States; and to destroy German intelligence agencies, subversive groups, and espionage and sabotage organizations in the United States-occupied areas.<sup>(6)</sup>

5. Policy.

The policy was to keep the Commanding General and interested Command agencies informed of all trends or situations which might affect or jeopardize the occupational mission or the security of the U.S. armed forces. This was done in two ways: Weekly briefings by the Research and Analysis Branch, under the personal supervision and control of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, were held in the

Intelligence Office War Room for the Commanding General and chiefs of general staff agencies. Various reports were published, the Weekly Intelligence Summary, the TOP SECRET Special Intelligence Summary, the Monthly Estimate of the Situation, the War Department Weekly Intelligence Cable (WEEKA), Daily Chart, and timely special summaries. When the situation warranted, special summaries were published and distributed to certain limited key personnel and agencies. (7)

6. Staff Organization.

a. Up to 23 May 1947, the Intelligence Division was organized in four main branches: Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Operations, and Censorship.

b. The Intelligence Branch kept the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, informed on all matters likely to affect the Theater Commander's mission; collected, evaluated and disseminated positive intelligence as required by Theater and War Department directives; maintained liaison with military attaches; prepared timely estimates of the situation on designated areas; and prepared reports reflecting current trends and events in the European Theater. The Intelligence Branch was divided into the Information Section, the Estimates and Appreciation Section, the Terrain and Defense Section, and the Administrative Section.

c. The Counterintelligence Branch performed staff duties in connection with protection against espionage, sabotage, and subversion;

located and apprehended specified war criminals, suspects, and witnesses; conducted certain screening of persons emigrating from Germany; assisted in the handling and processing of certain scientists in Germany designated by higher authority; and accomplished such other special missions as were assigned from time to time by the Commanding General of the Theater or the Military Governor. In addition, the Counterintelligence Branch exercised staff supervision over 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment. The Branch comprised the following: the Security Control Section, the Reports and Research Section, the European Section.

d. The Operations Branch furnished staff supervision of operations at the Military Intelligence Service Center. It drew up and supervised policies concerning military intelligence training; prepared G-2 plans and policies for interbranch coordination; coordinated the exploitation of intelligence targets; supervised technical intelligence activities throughout the U.S. Zone; furnished policies and procedures for processing captured documents; exercised staff control of interrogation matters for the U.S. Zone; and furnished staff coordination for photo intelligence projects in the European Theater. The Operations Branch was divided into six sections: Personnel and Training, Technical Intelligence, Photo, Plans and Coordination, Interrogation, and Documents Control.

e. The Censorship Branch established censorship policies for the U.S. Zone and the U.S. Sector, Berlin District, in accordance

with quadripartite policies as established by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US); and supervised censorship control over all communications transmitted by the Deutsche Post or carried by travelers within, entering, leaving, or transitting U.S.-occupied areas of Germany. (8)

7. Reorganization of Staff Functions.

a. When the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence was reorganized on 23 May 1947, the functions of the four branches of the former G-2 Division were consolidated into three branches: Research and Analysis, Control, and Operations, and a Plans, Policy and Inspection Group. The Counterintelligence Branch was eliminated and a Counterintelligence Section was formed under the reorganized Operations Branch. The duties and responsibilities of the reorganized branches were very similar to those of the previous four branches. Duplication which had existed under the old organization was eliminated and the entire structure was streamlined to correspond with the occupation mission.

b. The Research and Analysis Branch collated and evaluated all information collected, and disseminated finished intelligence of security, military, and counterintelligence interest on a Command-wide basis. The Branch indicated its requirements, through the Essential Elements of Information, on a special and Theater-wide basis. Its purpose was to keep the Deputy Commander, EUCOM, and other designated headquarters adequately informed of the current situation and

of new trends and developments within their areas. This was accomplished by means of biweekly briefings for the Deputy Commander and the chiefs of general staff agencies, and by a series of special and periodic reports such as the Daily Chart, Biweekly Intelligence Summary, and Special Intelligence Summary. This branch also maintained liaison with U.S. Military attaches throughout Europe.

c. The newly organized Control Branch was responsible for all administrative matters pertaining to the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence. In addition, it had the following responsibilities: operation of a Files and Clearance Section, which granted intelligence clearances for military exit permits and conducted loyalty investigations; supervision of the Central Registry and of a Special Projects Section, which handled intelligence operations such as PAPERCLIP; administrative supervision of the EUCOM Intelligence School and the EUCOM Intelligence Center; and collection and distribution of documents.

d. The Operations Branch exercised staff supervision over all field agencies operated by the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and coordinated all their intelligence activities. It implemented the Essential Elements of Information prepared by Research and Analysis Branch, determined the need for new operations to gather information to satisfy the Essential Elements of Information, and maintained liaison with the Civil Censorship Division, the War Department Detachment, and certain governments as designated by the Office of the

Deputy Director of Intelligence. All activities of this Branch were  
(9)  
coordinated with those of the Research and Analysis Branch.

e. Up to 23 May 1947 the Plans and Coordination Section, which was under the operational control of the Operations Branch, formulated, coordinated, and executed plans for that branch and for the G-2 Division as a whole. With the reorganization of the Intelligence Division, this section was placed under the direct control of the Deputy Director of Intelligence and its name was changed to the Plans, Policy and Inspection Group. The Group was charged with the formulation and coordination of plans and policies pertaining to intelligence and security matters which could not be delegated to the branches. In addition, it was responsible for coordinating all joint projects involving any two branches or another staff division, for conducting inspections of all intelligence agencies under the operational control of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, and for preparing  
(10)  
tours for foreign personnel. Certain functions, such as the issuance of exit permits for intelligence reasons, issuance and control of code names, compilation of the Quarterly Historical Report, and writing of reports to be presented at the weekly Chief of Staff conference, fell within the scope of this group.

8. Activities of the Intelligence Division.

Throughout the second year of the occupation, activities of the Division were directed toward the accomplishment of the Intelligence

occupational mission. Many projects started during the first year were completed in the second. An "Alert Plan" was prepared for the tactical operation of the G-2 Division in case hostilities should break out within the Theater. In the summer of 1946 the Plans and Coordination Section, in cooperation with the Political Adviser for Germany and the Combined Repatriation Executive, Berlin, expedited the repatriation of German intelligence agents and officials from Portugal, Ireland, Norway, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela, and other South American countries. Eighty-six German prisoners of war who were being exploited in the Zone of the Interior by various intelligence agencies were also repatriated at this time. In the fall of 1946 a briefing was prepared for General Eisenhower on his visit to the Theater. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, presented a resume of current projects of the Division, together with an analysis of the intelligence situation. (11)

9. Project PAPERCLIP.

The Technical Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch continued the contracting and exploiting of scientists under project PAPERCLIP. throughout the second year of the occupation. Priority lists of German scientists were dispatched from the War Department and processed by the Intelligence Division. Three contacting teams were on duty throughout the year, one with each of the three Land Offices of Military Government, to verify the location of all scientists

on the priority list. Counter-Intelligence Teams investigated the background of scientists and their families. Security reports were made on the political background of all persons over fifteen years of age who were already in the United States or who were to be shipped  
(12)  
to the United States under this project.

a. By the fall of 1946 a housing project was under way at Landshut for the quartering of families of contracted scientists prior to their departure to the United States. A representative of the Intelligence Group, War Department General Staff, arrived in the Theater to observe operations of the PAPERCLIP project, and an Intelligence Group Team came to the Theater on temporary duty from the War Department for interrogation of PAPERCLIP scientists prior to their shipment to the  
(13)  
Zone of the Interior.

b. In the winter of 1947 Theater Intelligence Headquarters received reports from the War Department regarding scientists then working in the United States who had allegedly participated in war crimes. Follow-up checks were made at the Documents Center of S-2, Berlin Command, the 7708 War Crimes Group, the Central Registry of the Counter Intelligence Corps, Military Government offices, and the offices of military attaches and reports were forwarded to the War  
(14)  
Department.

c. As of 30 June 1947, there was a total of 401 German scientists and 409 of their dependents in the United States under  
(15)  
this project.

10. Special Project.

Approximately eight tons of uranium, located at the Degussa firm in Frankfurt am Main, were seized in the summer of 1946 and transported to London for transshipment to the United States. (16)

11. Control of Captured Enemy Documents.

The Documents Control Section of the Operations Branch formulated plans and policies and exercised staff supervision over all matters pertaining to the handling of captured enemy documents within the European Command. Upon the reorganization of the Intelligence Division, this section was brought under the administrative control of the Control Branch. No change, however, was made in the duties of the section. (17)

a. Throughout the period under review, the Documents Control Section coordinated activities relative to locating, screening, and shipping documents selected by the Library of Congress Mission, the Hoover War Library, the National Archives, the Publication and Procurement Office of the State Department, and the Berlin Documents Center. It also coordinated the exchange of documents with the other Allied Powers. The records of former German research institutes were screened for information to be incorporated in War Department publications.

b. In the fall of 1946 four boxcars of documents were shipped to the Berlin Documents Center. Up to 30 June 1947, 279.5 tons of documents had been shipped to the War Department, German Military Documents Section, for the Library of Congress; and 140.5 tons of

German military records had been shipped to the War Department. Among these latter were the following: minutes of Hitler meetings; industrial and economic material on the Soviet Union; OKW (German High Command of the Armed Forces), OKL (High Command of the Air Force), and Waffen-SS records; a portion of the Russian library, consisting of secret minutes of the Communist Party Branch in Smolensk and southwestern Russia; reports of annual meetings of the Communist Party; documents pertaining to spies, traitors, and quislings, and to espionage in Poland; foreign press material of eastern territories; historical correspondence of high Nazi officials; war diaries; general staff correspondence (Japan); German officer personnel documents and records; German medical books and pamphlets (earmarked for the Army Medical Library); and TOP SECRET documents earmarked for the Special Document Section, War Department. (18)

12. Exploitation of Document Targets.

Document teams of the Intelligence Division exploited document targets throughout the year under review. Among some of the more important documents located were the following:

a. SS administrative, strength, and historical reports, including numerous orders from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Headquarters of the German Security Service) signed by Heinrich Himmler.

b. Six hundred phonograph records containing the speeches of Grand Admiral Dönitz, General Milch, Reichsminister Speer, and other speakers.

c. Records of German naval, tank, and aircraft production, as well as American war production figures of 1943.

d. Forty thousand personnel records pertaining to the Reichsärztekammer (State Medical Association), Munich, covering all NSDAP (Nazi Party) connections of every doctor and nurse practicing in Germany before the end of the war.

e. Membership files of the Deutsche Akademie (German Academy), Munich, covering over 1,400 individuals in Germany and many foreign countries, including U.S. citizens holding membership in the Nazi Party.

f. Two German documents covering the economic situation of Soviet Russia at the beginning of 1942, and the economic effects of an operation in the East.

g. Five boxes containing the private photograph collection of the former German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

h. A 33,000-volume library, belonging to the Publikationsstelle, Berlin, discovered at Coburg. This scientific research institute which was under the supervision of the Prussian Secret State Archives, combined all the scientific institutes which dealt with the problems of Eastern Europe. Three thousand maps were also discovered, and photographic equipment for microfilming and processing books and maps.

i. The complete Dachau camp library, consisting of war, propaganda, recreational, educational, and SS literature. (19)

13. Exchange of Documents with Foreign Governments.

Documents pertaining to various phases of military, economic, industrial, social, technical, and political intelligence were exchanged with various foreign governments during the second year of the occupation.  
(20)

14. Photo Intelligence Projects.

The Photo Intelligence Section received and processed all requests for photo intelligence coverage relative to the European Theater, and at the same time proceeded with various projects.

a. Project CASEY JONES (the posthostilities mapping program in Europe) was completed in the fall of 1946. All photographic mapping units were deactivated as of 31 December 1946.

b. Project CASEY LITTLE (aerial photographing of airfields in Europe) was practically completed by the end of 1946.

c. Project PATRON (sorties material, mosaics, target material, and post cards captured by the 21st Army Group) was practically completed  
(21)  
by 31 December 1946.

15. Interrogation Projects.

The Interrogation Section formulated interrogation policies for the U.S. Zone and exercised operational supervision over the Interrogation Group, Military Intelligence Service Center. This section operated under the Operations Branch until 23 May 1947, when its activities were transferred to the Special Projects Section of the Control

Branch of the Intelligence Division. The section was responsible for the location and interrogation of persons desired for intelligence purposes or for war crimes, proper disposition of reports on such persons, maintenance of the locator file on all persons of present and past intelligence interest, high priority movement of subjects of interrogation interest, and publication of the "Rogues Gallery" (RG), the only "wanted list" published in the European Command.

a. The Rogues Gallery was published throughout the year. Issues numbered 21 to 30 were distributed to an average of 1,535 U.S., British, and French agencies per quarter. The list was also issued to tactical units in the European Command and the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, and to an average of 552 German police agencies.

b. Approximately 65 percent of the persons sought through the RG for interrogation of war crimes were located.

c. An average of 114 clearances per quarter were issued to interrogators representing an average of 31 agencies. Over 19 agencies were notified of the location of 700 persons found for them through the division.

d. A cross-indexed library, consisting of over 31,000 U.S. and British interrogation reports, was kept up to date.

e. An average of 142 U.S. and 34 British reports were issued per quarter to an average of thirty-seven interested agencies. When necessary, photostats of old reports were made and circulated to requesting agencies which were not included in the original distribution.

f. Additional work of the section included providing clearances for the evacuation of detainees and moving high priority persons  
(22)  
wanted for interrogation.

16. Relationship with Allied Forces.

In the spring of 1947 the Civil Administration Branch, OMGUS, requested a clarification of the policy of the Intelligence Division relative to the exchange of economic and political information with foreign governments. The Intelligence Division recommended that the exchange of information included only economic and political information pertaining to the civil government of Germany procured through Military Government sources in the United States Zone of Germany or the United States Sector of Berlin. It also recommended that the highest classification of information to be exchanged should be TOP SECRET for the United Kingdom and RESTRICTED for Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, and  
(23)  
Sweden.

THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS

17. Administrative Organization.

a. The security coverage of the entire U.S. Zone against espionage, sabotage, and subversion was the responsibility of the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment with headquarters at

Frankfurt. For administrative purposes the zone was divided, as of 1 July 1946, into eight 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment regions. In October 1946 the eight regions were reduced to seven (24) through absorption of Region II by Region III.

b. Other Counter Intelligence Corps detachments were attached to major tactical commands, but their sole function was to aid the commanders in maintaining the internal security of the commands themselves. These detachments were the 1st, 4th, and 9th CIC Detachments attached to the divisions of the same number, the 427th CIC Detachment with the U.S. Constabulary, and the 702nd CIC Detachment with U.S. Air Forces in Europe. With the departure of the 4th and 9th Divisions from the Theater during the year, the 4th and 9th CIC Detachments (25) were deactivated.

#### 18. Personnel.

a. During the first quarter of the year the personnel shortage in the Counter Intelligence Corps was alleviated somewhat, although the actual strength of the Corps remained considerably under that authorized as of 1 July 1946. During the second quarter a sharp reduction was made in the authorized strength of the Corps, as shown below, and (26) notable shortages existed in certain categories.

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Auth</u> <u>1 Jul 46</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Assigned</u> <u>1 Jul</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Assigned</u> <u>30 Sep</u>	<u>Auth</u> <u>31 Dec</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Assigned</u> <u>31 Dec</u>
Officers	832	32.1	39.8	440	74.3
Warrant O	540	8.5	13.7	225	44.4
Enlisted Men	1,188	54.4	75.9	771	96.8

b. The recruiting of personnel properly trained in counter intelligence work was extremely difficult. Replacements arriving from the Zone of the Interior were generally inexperienced and inept. (27) When intelligence functions in the European Command were reorganized and personnel was reduced in the spring of 1947, the strength of the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was maintained, largely as a result of a conference between Col. Robert A. Schow, Deputy Director of Intelligence, and Brig. Gen. R. R. Allen, Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training, EUCOM. (28)

c. By the end of June 1947 Counter Intelligence Corps replacements were arriving from the Zone of the Interior on schedule and indications were that all detachments would be up to authorized strength by 30 September 1947. (29) Despite a slight improvement in quality of replacements, the Corps was still finding it extremely difficult to replace experienced men lost through normal attrition.

#### 19. Investigations and Screening.

Duties of the Counter Intelligence Corps consisted of investigations of violations of AR 380-5, suspected espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, disaffection, political subversion, and other types of subversive activities. In addition, the Corps screened emigrants to the United States and other specified countries, German nationals marrying American personnel and Allied nationals and German and other ex-enemy nationals employed by the United States. The Corps also

apprehended war criminals, conducted security surveys on request, investigated German scientists, investigated the backgrounds of individuals for loyalty clearances, reported positive intelligence which came to its attention during the pursuit of its normal mission, and carried out miscellaneous investigations at the request of the Theater Commander. The Counter Intelligence Corps carried out black-market investigations for six months of the period, but then was relieved of that responsibility.<sup>(30)</sup>

a. The espionage phase of the counter intelligence mission included investigating and cataloging more than seven hundred agents employed by foreign powers. Included in this activity was the apprehension and neutralization of several dangerous agents. Typical of the latter was a woman agent working directly for a key agent of a foreign power, who kept her under control through the use of narcotics. This woman posed as a War Department civilian and, before her career was interrupted by ten years in prison as a result of CIC prosecution, she had gained the confidence of and was extracting information from American military personnel from pfc's to colonels. Another foreign agent apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to five years operated a dope ring, which not only furnished profit for intelligence operations, but the means of obtaining secret information from unsuspecting persons. One professional agent apprehended and neutralized by the Corps had entered the zone with the mission of gathering atomic bomb information.

b. Sabotage was held to a minimum by constant security precautions in effect throughout the U.S. Zone, but at least one outstanding incident took place and was solved by the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps. This was the attempt to blow up a German denazification court at Stuttgart, which resulted in the arrest and sentence to death of a former SS man. Also convicted were at least ten of his comrades who were the nucleus of a subversive organization.

c. The major subversive group uncovered during the period was a group of former high SS officials who were attempting to launch an underground in both the U.S. and British Zones. This was cracked in February 1947 when 33 out of a possible 64 members of the group, including all key leaders, were arrested in a swoop operation called SELECTION BOARD.

d. The 970th Counter Intelligence Corps laid the groundwork for control of political subversion by a complete survey of the U.S. Zone and the establishment of appropriate means of observing every attempt by politically subversive individuals to undermine the U.S. objectives in Germany.

e. In an attempt to prevent subversive individuals from leaving Germany or becoming U.S. citizens or employees in vital Allied installations, the 970th Counter Intelligence Corps averaged almost six thousand screenings per month. Numerous Nazis and possible foreign agents were discovered and neutralized through these investigations.

f. An average of fifteen to twenty large installations were surveyed for security protection each month and reports of security hazards discovered and recommendations to control them furnished officials in charge. These surveys extended throughout Europe and the Middle East.

g. As many as 150 war criminals were apprehended in one month at the request of officials trying such cases.

h. Security violations investigated averaged fifteen to twenty per month. At least 250 scientists were investigated each month to determine the nature of possible contributions to the United States, as well as the extent of foreign powers' attempts to recruit them. In addition, several treason cases were investigated each month and a monthly average of 500 miscellaneous investigations were undertaken at the direct request of the Theater Commander or his staff.

## 20. Border Control.

The problem of border control required the constant vigilance of the Counter Intelligence Corps. Migrations of Jewish displaced persons, both into and out of the U.S. Zone, created a security hazard in the form of possible foreign agents and agitators. Late in the year huge numbers of Soviet Zone German residents fled illegally into the U.S. Zone to escape forced labor under the Soviets. Virtually the entire manpower of 970th Counter Intelligence Corps along the Soviet border was deployed day and night in an effort to keep intelligence

authorities advised of the extent, scope, and reasons for this migration, which permitted a flood of possibly subversive individuals to come into the U.S. Zone. Poles who had been repatriated attempted to return to the western zones of Germany, and other nationalities behind the iron curtain continued to flee to the U.S. Zone. (31)

21. Agreements.

Conferences were held and agreements reached between the United States and the other occupying powers in an attempt to stabilize procedure and to maintain positive security of the zones of occupation. In the first quarter, French and U.S. border control posts were combined. A conference held in Paris on 20 September 1946 resulted in agreements between the two nations on the various problems of border control. During this same period, the travel pass and Military Government registration form were eliminated to simplify travel between the British and U.S. Zones. On 19 September 1946 a conference was held at Domazlice, Czechoslovakia, between Czechoslovak and U.S. authorities to discuss common problems, among them adoption of a uniform frontier pass for Czechs. The Soviets continued to refuse to recognize U.S. frontier passes. In September 1946, however, agreement was reached on issuance of a certain number of passes signed and approved by both the Soviet and United States authorities. In the last quarter of 1946, Soviet troops were withdrawn from border control. Border incidents continued, however, with Soviet soldiers being apprehended in the U.S. Zone while

engaged in "hunting expeditions." Although routine border security surveys were gradually discontinued, the Counter Intelligence Corps continued to exercise security control functions until 15 March 1947, when responsibility for border control passed to the Office of Military Government for Germany (US).  
(32)

## THE CIVIL CENSORSHIP DIVISION

### 22. Censorship Branch of G-2.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, USFET, was responsible for the staff supervision of the Civil Censorship Division. The Censorship Branch established censorship policies, in cooperation with OMGUS, and exercised staff supervision over the operations of the Civil Censorship Division. This branch was responsible for the procurement of personnel for censorship operations and for the dissemination of censorship information to interested agencies.  
(33)

### 23. The Civil Censorship Division.

The Civil Censorship Division, with operating headquarters in Frankfurt, carried out the censorship responsibilities of the Intelligence Division.

a. Postal censorship was performed in five main censorship stations, Group "A" at Munich, Group "B" at Offenbach, Group "C" at

Berlin, Group "E" at Esslingen, and Group "D" at Kulmbach, the last activated on 26 August 1946.

d. In telecommunications censorship installations, telephone conversations were monitored and telegraph and teletype communications were examined. Main stations were located at Munich, Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Berlin. These were supplemented by permanent field stations at Augsburg, Würzburg, Bamberg, Regensburg, Kassel, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, and Ulm. Mobile units were sent out from main and field stations for temporary duty monitoring telephone communications in outlying districts and small towns.

#### 24. Reorganization of the Civil Censorship Division.

When Theater Headquarters was reorganized in March 1947, changes occurred in the organization and operations of the Civil Censorship Division. The most significant was the loss of 49.3 percent of its personnel, which necessitated changes in organization and reduction in operational coverage. (34)

a. Postal Censorship. Two postal censorship groups, those at Kulmbach and Esslingen, were discontinued, the former on 10 April and the latter on 25 April, and their functions were absorbed by the groups at Munich and Offenbach, respectively. Thirty percent of examining capacity of the postal department continued to be devoted to the censorship of domestic mail, for this was the best source of information valuable to user agencies. The remaining 70 percent of capacity

was devoted to examination of mail to or from the following countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, and Turkey. (35)

It was anticipated that Spain and Japan would be added to this list when communication was reopened with these two countries. Previously, international mail not examined was nevertheless routed through censorship and stamped. This practice was discontinued. All secret-ink and cryptanalytic work was discontinued at the groups. A small research section at headquarters of the Civil Censorship Division in Frankfurt processed referrals and continued work on the more important cases. Censorship of communications carried by travelers was reduced to examination of communications referred by an intercepting agency.

b. Telecommunications Censorship. The five main stations were retained for the censorship of international telecommunications. Field stations covering domestic telephone traffic were continued in Kassel, Wiesbaden, Karlsruhe, Augsburg, and Regensburg, but hours of coverage were reduced from twenty-four hours a day seven days a week to eight hours a day five days a week. "Special watch" continued on a limited scale. Six stations were closed as of 1 April. Mobile teams were also discontinued in April 1947. Telephone monitoring of special cases of high security interest continued to be maintained through the use of a "special assignment unit." This unit carried out pre-operational surveys of the territory to be covered, after having been furnished background information by the interested law-enforcement or investigative agency. Valuable results were obtained.

c. Other Changes.

(1) German nationals were employed in all mail-control positions except scrutiny (checking against the watch list), and as telephone monitors on both domestic and international traffic. They had always been used in telegraph censorship. The policy forbidding the use of German nationals in the Information and Records Department was modified to permit their employment in any position where they would not come into contact with or have access to any material classified higher than RESTRICTED.

(2) Requirements of user agencies were refined to obviate preparation of useless submissions.

(3) Postal submission writing was consolidated in a "submission writing section," which was made up of linguists able to read original communications referred to them and to prepare submissions in English. This eliminated the translation of submissions, which had been necessary before.

(4) After 15 June 1947 telegraph messages were no longer checked against the watch list as a matter of routine. German examiners were instructed to refer any suspected messages to their supervisors, who passed them on to a "special examiner." This person (U.S. or Allied civilian) checked the messages against the watch list and evaluated them in the light of available information. It was planned to eliminate the watch list from telegraph censorship stations if a trial period showed such checking to be of little value.

25. Results of Reorganization.

It was anticipated that reorganization of the Civil Censorship Division would result in a reduction of the activities of the Division to the following monthly levels of examination: postal communications, 1,700,000; telegrams, 1,000,000; telephone calls, 750,000. Figures for the month of January 1947 were: postal communications, 3,447,945; telegrams, 1,492,055; telephone calls, 194,517. (36)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-31 Mar 47.
2. Hq EUCOM, DDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
3. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, ODDI, 2 May 47, file (GBI/OPS/PT), subj: "Reorganization of Office of Director of Intelligence, EUCOM."
4. Office Memo No 25, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 47.
5. Roster of General Officers, AG Publications, USFET/EUCOM, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47; and USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
6. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
7. Ibid.
8. Hq USFET, Organization Plan of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 22 Jan 47.
9. Hq EUCOM, Organizational Chart of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, European Command; undated.
10. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47; and Reorganization Chart of ODDI; undated.
11. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46.
12. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
13. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, Sep-Dec 46, p 30.
14. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47.
15. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 21.
16. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46, p 1.
17. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Reorganization Plan, undated, Annex to Control Br, Sp Projects Sec.

18. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
19. Ibid.
20. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47, p 4.
21. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Dec 46.
22. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, and 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
23. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 47, Intelligence Br.
24. Ltr, USFET, Hq 970th CIC Det., 28 Oct 46, file 321(CIC/S-3), subj: "Reorganization of CIC Regions II and III."
25. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Quarterly Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 7.
26. Hq USFET, G-2, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46.
27. Ibid.
28. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
29. Ibid, p 23.
30. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2 Div, DDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
31. Hq USFET/EUCOM, G-2/ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
32. Ibid.
33. Hq USFET/EUCOM, Gen Br Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Jun 47.
34. Hq USFET, G-2 Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
35. Ibid.
36. Hq EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Jun 47.

Chapter XVII

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED ~~RESTRICTED~~  
AUTHORITY *Mr. Sta. 25 Apr 51*  
*Commander in Chief*  
*European Command.*

## Chapter XVII

### DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

#### ORGANIZATION AS OF 1 JULY 1946

##### 1. Responsibilities and Key Personnel of the G-3 Division.

a. At the beginning of the period under review, the director of the G-3 Division, as the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training was known at that time, was Brig. Gen. R.R. Allen. His deputy was Col. V.E. Prichard, and his executive officer Col. C.V. Bromley. The Division had the usual responsibilities of planning, operations, training and organization within the Theater, and in addition responsibility for the Army's Assistance Program to the German Youth Activities, upon which a great deal of emphasis was placed, and responsibility for arrangement of ceremonies (such as Memorial Day and anniversary programs), which, though relatively unimportant, was still time-consuming.

b. As shown in Chart I, the Division was organized into five branches, aside from the Executive Branch with its Administrative Section.

(1) The Operations and Plans Branch, headed by Col. C.R. Kutz, had the following responsibilities and duties: issuance of directives for operations against military opposition or civil disorders occurring in the U.S. Zone; establishment and maintenance of a Theater strategic reserve; issue, and supervision of execution of, directives for or pertaining to internal security and security along lines of communications; coordination and supervision of matters of Theater policy as applied to U.S. Air Forces in Europe; making of revisions and recissions in operations memoranda after review; responsibility for matters involving inter-Allied and Theater boundaries; maintenance of operational status and efficiency reports of combat units; continuous study of missions assigned major commands with the object of eliminating the least essential; establishment and maintenance of operational liaison with British and French Zone commanders in Germany; preparation of plans, studies, and directives covering future operations of U.S. Forces in Europe; preparation of plans, including troop basis estimates for future occupational methods to be employed in Germany and Austria; review and coordination of plans of subordinate headquarters; recommendation of means for implementing U.S. Military policy in Europe.

(2) The Organization and Equipment Branch, headed by Col. B.G. Thayer, had the following responsibilities and duties: activation, organization, inactivation, and designation of all T/O units and special Non-T/O units not included in Theater Section; preparation of recommendations pertaining to organization of units, to rearmament, and to liberated manpower programs; review and revision of organization in T/O, T/D, and Manning tables; preparation of requirements for equipment; recommendation of priorities and procurement action for equipment for all major commands; recommendation of any other desired action in connection with organization and equipment in the Theater.

(3) The Battle Tours Branch, headed by Col. Sidney H. Negrotto, was a special branch charged with making detailed studies of the Battles of World War II and with arranging and conducting educational tours of the battlefields for U.S. officers, so that they could study battle tactics and strategy on actual sites.

(4) The Troops and Redeployment Branch, headed by Col. R.W. Mayo, had the following responsibilities and duties: control of Theater Troop Basis and categorization of units to comply with War Department policies regarding color ratio, army component, and adjustment regulations; preparation of category IV release lists; establishment of priorities for out-movement of all units and casualties and control of publication of alert orders and overseas movement orders; coordination of redeployment and readjustment plans and directives;

compilation and preparation of redeployment statistics.

(5) The Training and Education Branch, headed by Col. F.J. de Rohan, had the following responsibilities and duties: preparation of policies on Army education and orientation programs and conduct of field surveys and reviews of these programs; coordination and dissemination of training doctrine and preparation of training directives; coordination of allocations of vacancies at Theater schools; maintenance of liaison with all chiefs of services on Theater training matters; initiation of pertinent research and development; exploitation of new methods of employing existing weapons and equipment; rendering of assistance to subordinate commanders in the solution of technical and scientific problems; maintenance of liaison with the New Developments Division of the War Department; coordination with the chief of TI&E Service on all material used in the Troop Information programs, such as the TI&E Bulletin and the orientation courses.

c. Except for bulk allotments, no troops were under the operational command of the G-3 Division although the Constabulary, the 1st Infantry Division (scheduled to be retained in the Theater under the phase-down which had already started), the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment, and the 3d, 5th, 29th, and 16th Infantry Regiments all fell under G-3 in that they, together with Military Police Battalions in the Theater, were performing duties in connection with maintenance of internal security. There were no special centers having to do

specifically with G-3 outside the occupation zone after 9 July 1946, when the out-shipment of a backlog of some two thousand officers and ten thousand enlisted men from Le Havre permitted the close-down of that staging area.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN PERIOD

##### 2. Reorganization to Meet Manpower Problems.

With the necessity for dealing with all manpower in the Theater as a unit, a concept of the G-3 Division to which drastic manpower cuts had given impetus, a plan was formulated in September 1946 for the consolidation of the Troops and Redeployment Branch and the Organization and Equipment Branch into one branch. This consolidation was proposed after the redeployment functions of the G-3 Division were formally transferred to G-1 on 10 September 1946.<sup>(2)</sup> The new branch, designated the Requirements, Organization and Movements Branch, was organized in three sections: Military Requirements; Civilian Requirements; Work Control, Survey and Statistical. The duties of all these sections were to remain the same as described in the then-current Theater Organization Plan with the new Civilian Requirements section having the same duties as the Strength Control Section of G-1, which was scheduled for liquidation. These duties included: responsibility for over-all civilian personnel requirements, including determination

and allocation of bulk requirements; receiving estimates from staff divisions and major commands as to civilian requirements, screening such requirements, and making local adjustments to supplement the OTB; maintenance of control on civilian employment to see that it remained within the budget and other established ceilings; correlation of civilian personnel requirements to over-all workload of the Theater and to utilization of military T/O units; exercise of control over, and advice to G-1 on, established priorities for assignment of civilian replacements. (3) As a result of this consolidation and interdivisional reorganization, the G-3 Division was able to survey accurately the manpower requirements of the Theater, with both civilian and military bulk allotments coming under single direction.

a. The Requirements, Organization and Movements Branch was activated on 10 October 1946. Ten days before, the Chief of Staff, USFET, approved a staff study recommending that the ACoFS, G-3, be made responsible for the assignment and movement of all units in the Theater. Up to that time, G-3 had been responsible for the assignment and movement of only tactical and miscellaneous troops in the Theater. With this approval, G-3 ordered the reassignment of all units of Headquarters Command outside the Frankfurt area to either Third Army or Continental Base Section in an effort to reduce administrative overhead. The only exceptions were those units which were an integral part of some special operating staff section of Headquarters, (4) USFET.

b. On 1 January 1947 the Personnel Requirements Branch, formerly the Requirements Section of the Requirements, Organization and Movements Branch, began operation as a separate branch in order to meet increased personnel problems. Col. R.W. Mayo was named chief of the new branch, where for the first time military unit requirements, bulk military requirements, and civilian personnel requirements were consolidated under a single head. Sections of the Branch, with their heads, were as follows: T/O Unit Requirements, Lt. Col. C.E. Hudgins; Personnel Requirements, Lt. Col. J.T. Mozeley; Work Control and Survey, Lt. Col. E.L. Beauchamp; Administration and Statistics, Maj. W.F. Horton. Under the Personnel Requirements Section were two subsections: Civilian Personnel, headed by Mrs. J.R. Simonson, and Bulk Military Personnel, headed by Lt. Col. S.P. England. (5)

c. Early in March, this organization was further simplified by elimination of the position of Chief of Personnel Requirements through establishment of the Bulk Military Requirements and Civilian Personnel subunits as sections. Thus the Branch chief directly controlled two functional groups which had rapidly become factors of increasing importance in controlling and implementing the downward readjustment of Theater personnel to meet ceilings set by the War Department. (6)

### 3. Reorganization of Battle Tours Branch.

The Battle Tours Branch had never actually functioned as planned, and early in January 1947 it was inactivated and a Battle

Studies Section set up in its stead to study and evaluate tactics and strategy of World War II battles. Since a large part of the work of this section had already been accomplished by its predecessor, the Battle Tours Branch, the work was completed by June 1947 and the section was inactivated. (7)

4. The Reorganization of 15 March 1947.

a. Under the Theater reorganization which became effective 15 March 1947, the G-3 Division became known as the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training (OPOT). Brig. Gen. R.R. Allen and Col. V.E. Prichard continued as director and deputy director, respectively. The Office comprised five branches, as follows: the Executive Branch, headed by Lt. Col. R.F. Cassidy, vice Col. C.V. Bromley; the Operations and Plans Branch, under Col. C.R. Kutz, which remained substantially the same as before; the Training and Education Branch, headed by Col. J.W. Curtis, vice Col. F.J. de Rohan, which was changed in that its scope was drastically narrowed, its schools and training facilities were consolidated, and its responsibilities under the Army Assistance Program to German Youth Activities were broadened; the Organization, Equipment and Movements Branch, headed by Col. L.C. Berry, vice Col. B.G. Thayer, which assumed all the responsibilities of the Organization and Equipment Branch and also those functions of the Troops and Redeployment Branch (inactivated in September 1946) not transferred to G-1; and the Personnel Requirements Branch. (8)

b. Except for the concentration within OPOT of the control of all manpower in the Theater, military and civilian, the reorganization brought no basically new functions or responsibilities. During the period under review, two planning projects to which OPOT had devoted much time and effort were dropped when the War Department relieved USFET of the responsibility for making plans relative to the reinforcement or evacuation of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and for formulating an over-all policy for civil aviation operations in the Theater.

#### REDUCTION OF OCCUPATIONAL TROOP BASIS

##### 5. Occupation Troop Basis, 1 July 1946.

On 1 July 1946 the Occupational Troop Basis for the Theater was 254,829, exclusive of Air Force personnel, which had been set at a permanent ceiling of 40,000. <sup>(9)</sup> The extent of the support which would be necessary for 18,100 dependent family groups was unknown <sup>(10)</sup> and it was impossible to forecast accurately the decrease in numbers of displaced persons, also requiring support, or gauge the problem of internal security to be faced during the period. It was assumed that the supply of indigenous labor would be unlimited and that units organized to perform certain missions would be available with full T/E but with only a cadre of military personnel for supervisory

purposes. The remainder of their strength would be comprised of indige-  
(11)  
nous labor.

6. New Occupational Troop Basis.

On 31 July 1946 USFET was informed by cable from the War Department that the Occupational Troop Basis would be 117,000 for 1 July 1947. This figure included spaces for U.S. Forces in Austria, but was exclusive of Air Force spaces. The Theater Commander was instructed  
(12)  
to plan the phase-down accordingly.

7. Planning for the Reduction.

On 19 September 1946 a letter was sent to all major commands from Headquarters, USFET, informing them of the drastic reduction in  
(13)  
troops to be effected. It stated that emphasis would be placed upon elimination of luxurious accommodations, leave-tour and rest centers, over-abundant entertainment facilities, and all projects not absolutely essential to the occupation mission and falling into the "general classification of boondoggling." The letter went on to state that tactical units would be used as self-supporting units for primarily occupation missions, while service and administration units would be provided only in sufficient numbers to support the occupation mission. Technical service personnel would be formed into teams or cadres, as originally planned, for the supervision of indigenous personnel. The tactical reserve for direct support of the Constabulary would be reduced from one infantry division to one regiment less a battalion.

Three phases for effecting this reduction in personnel were outlined.

a. The first phase, to be completed by 1 December 1946, included: out-phasing of the 3d, 5th, and 29th Infantry Regiments and the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment; out-phasing of all those elements of the 9th Infantry Division which could be replaced by those elements of the 1st Division remaining under Third U.S. Army control; initiating the reduction of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third U.S. Army, to a static ground force headquarters with not to exceed 1,000 spaces; merging Headquarters, Berlin District, with OMGUS, with a ceiling of 8,000 spaces allotted, including one Constabulary Squadron and one Military Police Battalion. During the first phase, the 1st Infantry Division would be redistributed to perform the essential missions which had been carried out by the above units. Western Base Section was also to be reduced by the maximum amount possible during this phase, bringing the Theater Ground Forces ceiling to 166,000 by 1 December 1946. (15)

b. The second phase, to be completed by 1 February 1947, was expected to bring the Ground and Service Forces ceiling in the Theater to 123,500. This phase included: consolidation of depots by Continental Base Section; reduction of Continental Base Section personnel to greatest possible extent and transfer of the Section's functions to the chiefs of services; close-out of depots in Austria, support for USFA to come from depots in the vicinity of Munich; completion of the reduction of Third U.S. Army Headquarters and Headquarters, OMGUS;

complete phase-out of 9th Infantry Division; continued reduction in Western Base Section, with final close-out schedule for 1 April 1947. (16)

c. The third phase, designed to bring the Theater OTB to 117,000 by 1 July 1947, would include: close-out of Third U.S. Army Headquarters by 1 July 1947; close-out of Western Base Section 1 April 1947; phase-out of residual forces to reach ceiling allotted. (17)

8. Conference on Occupational Troop Basis.

On 24 September 1946 a conference was held at Headquarters, USFET, with all major commands represented, for the purpose of discussing the reduction in forces. Lt. Col. W.J. Given of the G-3 Division explained that the operations plan for the Theater called for a modified police type of occupation to be followed by a police-type occupation. Eventually, he stated, only the Constabulary, the Military Police, and certain FBI-type agencies would remain in the Theater, supported by essential service forces. Colonel Given stated positively that no deficiency bill would be forthcoming to strengthen the OTB and that any tactical consideration other than the latent tactical capabilities of the Constabulary must be omitted from future planning. It was also brought out that, while the various commands were asked to nominate units for retention in the Theater, such nomination would not necessarily assure their retention, since only three figures in the OTB could be assured of remaining constant. Spaces allotted for Constabulary would remain at 36,626, 1st Infantry Division at 14,107, and the bulk allotment for the entire

Theater at 13,149. A tentative allotment of 10,000 spaces was made  
(18)  
for Austria.

9. Staff Study on Occupational Troop Basis.

a. Following this conference, trial balances were worked out and early in October 1946 a staff study of requirements for ground and service units and bulk allotments, classified by arm and service, was prepared and approved by the Chief of Staff, USFET. In accordance with War Department instructions, total Negro strength in the OTB proposed in this staff study was set at 10 percent of total enlisted personnel in the Theater. This percentage could be achieved only by integrating Negro troops into the 1st Infantry Division or inactivating 1st Infantry Division units to make places and activating Negro units in their place.  
(19)

b. As a result of this staff study, a detailed OTB with designation of units was developed following, insofar as possible, command nominations. On 21 October 1946, prior to its presentation to the Theater Commander, a teletype conference was held with the War Department to discuss it. The War Department was advised that the first trial balances run as a basis for the proposed OTB of 117,000 troop spaces did not include 600 for the Theater Rehabilitation Center or 115 for an Engineer Topographical Company, corps type, engaged in performing work for the War Department rather than USFET. The War Department was also advised that the inclusion of more than 7.4 percent Negro troops would seriously interfere with performance of the

occupation mission unless one or other of the alternatives listed above was followed. The War Department's immediate response was that spaces for the Engineer Topographical Company and the Theater Rehabilitation Center would have to come from the Theater's allotment, but that the Negro percentage for the Theater must not be less than 8.9 percent, 1.1 percent less than the War Department's original requirement of 10 percent. The Negro spaces were provided, after cabled approval from the War Department, by inactivation of three cannon companies, three antitank companies, one medical battalion, one defense platoon, and one reconnaissance troop of the 1st Infantry Division. (20)

c. Final draft of the staff study was then prepared and approved by the Chief of Staff, USFET, and dispatched to the War Department on 14 November 1946 by special courier. Approval, with minor changes, was received from the War Department 6 December 1946. (21) (22)

#### 10. Out-Phasing of Troops.

Throughout the period under review, the out-phasing of troops closely approximated the phase lines set down in the letter of 19 September 1946 and was well under way before the staff study was completed. By 1 December 1946, the Theater OTB had reached an actual strength of 153,776 only slightly over the phase target of 153,044. By 1 July 1947, the OTB of 117,150 was reached. Of this figure, 9,267 were Negro troops. The distribution was as follows:

Officers	11,353
Nurses	527
Warrant Officers	777
Enlisted Men	104,493

The bulk troop authorization in existence 1 July 1947 was 25,916, distributed as follows:

Officers	5,142
Nurses	77
Warrant Officers	303
Enlisted Men	20,394

Tactical troops, which included only the Constabulary, and the 1st Infantry Division, were as follows:

Constabulary	22,000
1st Infantry Division	13,000 (23)

#### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

##### 11. Justification for Civilian Personnel.

The same economy wave which forced the drastic reduction in military personnel also affected civilian personnel, especially U.S. and Allied civilians, who were not paid out of the German economy. The various commands were advised not only not to plan on replacing military personnel with civilians but that, beginning 1 January 1947, they would have to justify their civilian employees in much the same manner as military personnel, since the War Department would allot civilian spaces in much the same way as military spaces. After

1 January 1947, civilian personnel would have to be justified quarterly and the G-3 Division was made responsible for bulk civilian allotments. (24)

On 1 September 1946 instructions were issued to all general and special staff sections and the major commands requesting that their requirements for civilians be submitted by 8 October. These estimates were to be used in connection with long-range studies and planning. (25)

## 12. Reductions in Civilian Personnel.

Although U.S. civilian personnel increased 1.8 percent during the period under review, with pressure from various commands and employing agencies for even larger increases to compensate for loss of military personnel, losses were registered in other categories of civilians employed by the occupation forces. As displaced persons were either resettled or returned to their native lands, a loss of 10.2 percent in DP personnel was registered. A loss of 17.3 percent in enemy and ex-enemy personnel came largely at the end of the period when General Clay, looking towards their employment in the German economy under a higher level of industry, issued a directive in March 1947 ordering a 25 percent reduction in employment of Germans. The largest loss was suffered in Allied/neutral civilian personnel, 83.9 percent being cut from the payrolls. Reflected only mildly in this figure was agreement with Allied and neutral governments for curtailment of such employment by U.S. forces because of manpower shortages of those countries. The greatest part of the loss resulted from the close-out of Western Base

Section, where many French and other nationalities were employed. Thus civilian employment figures suffered losses during the period, but insignificant as compared with military curtailments. (26)

13. Certain Services Made Self-Supporting.

Because civilian employment ceilings were set at figures closely approximating those in existence 1 July 1946 and the supply of indigenous labor was limited, certain steps had to be taken to alleviate a serious manpower shortage in the Theater. By mid-winter, the idea of placing the Stars and Stripes and the Army Exchange Service on a self-supporting basis, so that spaces used by those services would not count against the Theater allotment, was adopted on G-3 (27) recommendation.

OPERATIONS IN PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

14. Revised Statement of Functions.

In July 1947 the functions and responsibilities of OPOT, which remained substantially unchanged after 1 January 1947, were establishment of basic plans and policies for, and general staff supervision of activities pertaining to the following: operations; enforcement of sanctions; ceremonies of a Command-wide nature; organization and equipment of units, to include publishing of T/A's and EML's; organization of EUCOM; determination of requirements for, and allocation of

OPOT DIVISION PERSONNEL ALLOTMENT UNDER THE REORGANIZATION PLAN

	ORGANIZATION					TOTAL AUTHOR.
	EXECUTIVE	TRAINING & EDUCATION	EQUIPMENT & MOVEMENTS	PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	OPNS & PLANS	
Maj Gen or Brig Gen	1					1
Colonel	2	4	1	1	3	11
Lt Colonel		9	5	5	11	30
Major	1	4	2	4		11
Captain	1	1	2		1	5
1st Lt	1					1
CWO	1		1			2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>
M/Sgt	1	1	1	1	1	5
T/Sgt	3	1	1	1	4	10
S/Sgt-T/3	3	3	5	1	6	18
Sgt-T/4	3	5	3	3	5	19
Cpl-T/5	3	1	1	2		7
Pfc	3		1		1	5
Pvt						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>64</b>
Civilians	7	9	4	12	4	36
<b>AGGREGATE</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>161</b>

non-T/O grades within the Command over-all allotment and grade-spread authorized by the War Department; troop assignments; troop movements; EUCOM Troop Basis; allocation of troops; determination of requirements for, and allocation of authorizations for civilian personnel, including U.S., Allied, and indigenous; statistical reports and forecasts pertaining to all categories of civilian personnel employed by EUCOM; determination of operational importance of units and control of their strengths; establishment of priority of readjustments of these units and/or allocation of replacements; training; TI&E program; new developments; Army assistance to GYA; signal communications, except construction and maintenance; quadripartite-level liaison with the commander in chief of British, Soviet and French Zones. It was also the duty of OPOT to make recommendations for speeding up the close-out of unnecessary installations and activities, for the more effective utilization of military and civilian manpower, for methods of economy in the utilization of U.S. military manpower, and for possible further reduction in the OTB; to make special manpower studies or surveys as directed by the commander in chief or chief of staff; to prepare the monthly reports of EUCOM to the C-in-C, EUCOM; and to review the entire EUCOM reporting system in order to attain maximum simplicity (28) in the system as a whole.

15. Operations of Organization and Equipment Branch.

With the transfer of redeployment functions from G-3 to G-1, effective 10 September 1946, a consolidation of the Troops and

Redeployment Branch with the Organization and Equipment Branch was effected. The consolidated Branch, headed by Col. B.G. Thayer, was designated the Requirements, Organization and Equipment Branch. It consisted of three sections: Requirements, Equipment, and Movements and Organization. At the beginning of the period under review, the Branch had the problem of revising tables of distribution and allowances and tables of organization to meet the peculiar requirements of the Theater, where neither peacetime nor wartime tables were applicable. On 11 July 1946 the major commands were requested to make their recommendations on revision of the T/A's by 15 August 1946. <sup>(29)</sup> This was in order to meet a 1 September 1946 deadline imposed by the War Department for delivery of the Theater's recommendations, a deadline later postponed for one month to permit a more accurate review of requirements. <sup>(30)</sup> As a result of recommendations from the major commands, the branch requested authority on 12 September 1946 to include in its tables of allowances only major items of equipment, permitting more frequent local revision and greater accuracy in forecasting equipment requirements without the necessity of going outside the Theater for authority. <sup>(31)</sup> This authority was granted 19 September 1946 <sup>(32)</sup> and tables of distribution and allowances were drawn up and approved on this basis.

a. The Requirements Section, dealing with bulk allotments of both civilian and military personnel, remained under this branch only for the period 10 September 1946 to 1 January 1947, when the Personnel Requirements Branch was set up. The responsibility for the

movement of military units was also transferred to this branch and it was redesignated the Organization, Equipment and Movements Branch. This latter assignment was the result of a staff study, approved by the Chief of Staff, USFET, proposing that the ACofS, G-3, be made responsible for all assignment and movement of troops in the Theater, effective 1 October 1946. <sup>(33)</sup> During the period that civilian and military personnel requirements remained under this branch, a state of flux and flow continued, with policy still unformulated with regard to civilian personnel, while the Branch awaited detailed justification for civilian places from major commands and special and staff sections. Military units were being deactivated and redeployed at a rapid rate <sup>(34)</sup> to meet OTB ceilings and deadlines already outlined.

b. With budgetary reductions limiting the employment of civilian personnel, and military personnel drastically reduced under the target set by the 1 July 1947 OTB, the principal problem with which the Branch was confronted prior to the reorganization was the maintenance of command channels and control of the various units and military communities in the face of falling personnel ceilings. So many changes were occurring in organization and functional charts in the staff and special divisions and the major commands that it was impossible for any one agency to keep accurate rosters. On 14 August 1946, therefore, all divisions and commands were ordered to provide regularly on the fifteenth of each month all changes occurring in their organization. <sup>(35)</sup> Changes were being ordered constantly in the regulations governing

(36)  
military communities to meet rapidly changing conditions and a constant flow of cables for authority to activate or inactivate units in the Theater continued until 4 January 1947, when USFET was granted authority to activate, inactivate or redesignate units in the Theater without prior authority, notifying the War Department of such action immediately thereafter. (37)

c. Work of the Branch was coordinated with that of the Operations and Plans Branch throughout this period in planning the reorganization of the Theater. On 23 January 1947 the five staff divisions were notified that all troop movement in the Theater would be halted between 20 February and 15 March to permit preparation of an accurate and consolidated Troop Assignment Order for implementation of the reorganization plan. Chiefs of the staff divisions were requested to furnish lists of units or agencies, with locations as of 20 February 1947, with their recommendations for assignment or attachment. (38)

d. Special Tables of Allowances were drawn up for the new military posts, based upon surveys and upon the recommendations from commanding officers of the military posts. These T/A's became effective 1 July 1947. (39) During the period between 15 March and 1 July 1947, the posts operated on T/A's established for the former military communities, amended and revised in individual cases to meet emergency requirements.

16. Operations of Personnel Requirements Branch.

a. The Personnel Requirements Branch began operations as a separate branch on 1 January 1947. <sup>(40)</sup> Its first and most important assignment was formulation of detailed studies of personnel requirements of the districts and posts under the reorganization plan. In conjunction with the Operations and Plans Branch, G-3 Division, and with appropriate agencies of G-4 Division, the Branch aided in the designation of boundaries of military posts and drew up the directive covering these designations. At the same time, Tables of Distribution for military and U.S. and Allied civilian personnel for these posts were drawn up and, after approval, distributed to the posts. Implementing the Theater reorganization plan, the Personnel Requirements Branch, in coordination with other branches of G-3, handled the transfer and general reassignment of units from Third U.S. Army to Constabulary and to the various districts and posts. <sup>(41)</sup>

b. Civilian personnel was a primary concern of the new branch. In compliance with General Clay's order to reduce indigenous personnel paid from the German economy by 25 percent, the Branch took steps to transfer to the payrolls of non-appropriated-funds agencies indigenous labor paid from appropriated funds but working for such agencies. Normal turn-over and limitation of household servants to one to a billet took care, to a large extent, of the new ceiling on indigenous labor. <sup>(42)</sup>

c. The period between 1 January 1947 and 15 March 1947 was

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL STRENGTH TREND FROM 1 JANUARY TO 1 JULY 1947

<u>Group</u>	<u>1 Jan 47</u>	<u>1 Feb 47</u>	<u>1 Mar 47</u>	<u>1 Apr 47</u>	<u>1 May 47</u>	<u>1 Jun 47</u>	<u>1 Jul 47</u>
US	11,396	11,382	11,283	10,943	10,703	10,187	9,910
Allied & Neutral	17,136	13,976	10,727	9,109	8,067	7,709	6,673
Displaced Persons	50,770	52,293	51,186	48,636	54,139	50,241	48,093
Enemy & Ex-Enemy	259,449	259,170	251,981	245,889	246,018	229,640	213,803
<b>Total</b>	<b>338,751</b>	<b>336,821</b>	<b>325,177</b>	<b>314,577</b>	<b>318,927</b>	<b>297,777</b>	<b>278,479</b>

used by this branch in adjusting civilian requirements to a drastically reduced appropriation. Although most major commands requested additional civilian help to replace troops, the actual allotments for the period 1 January-15 March 1945 represented a 5 percent reduction. With this reduction, it was expected that the occupation mission could be carried out without major alteration, although a general reduction in the efficiency of operations was anticipated. Heaviest reductions in personnel were ordered for the Information and Education program and for Special Services, but the entire field of civilian personnel reflected the reduction. By 1 July 1947, the total civilian personnel strength in the Theater had dropped to 278,479, of which 9,910 were U.S. Civilians; 6,673 Allied and neutral civilians; 48,093 displaced persons; and 213,803 enemy and ex-enemy personnel. In the last classification, as a result of General Clay's directive concerning reduction of the drain on the German economy, more than 15,000 personnel were dropped in the month of June 1947. (43)

17. Operations of Operations and Plans Branch.

a. At the beginning of the period under review, the Operations and Plans Branch was concerned with three major planning operations. The first grew out of the necessity for formulating an over-all aeronautical policy for the Theater to coordinate military and civil aviation. The second was planning for an over-all reorganization of the European Theater made necessary by a drastically cut Occupational

Troop Basis. The third was planning for reinforcement and, later, evacuation of forces in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

b. It was recognized that the development of civil and commercial aviation in the occupation zone would result in a decrease in requirements for EATS operations, effecting savings in both funds and personnel for U.S. forces. At the same time, a survey of terminal facilities (particularly at Rhine/Main) indicated that existing facilities were inadequate to fulfill needs and desires of the various civil air carriers which had requested permission to use military facilities for technical and/or traffic stops. As of 9 October 1946, such requests had been received from England, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland. Belgium, France, and the Netherlands had indicated that they would shortly make requests of a similar nature. In addition, two U.S. airlines--American Overseas Airlines and Pan-American Airlines--<sup>(44)</sup> were utilizing or would utilize the Rhine/Main facilities.

c. As a result of a Department of Commerce paper <sup>(45)</sup> looking to the reestablishment in Germany of civil air carriers and of civil control of such traffic at the earliest possible date, the Operations and Plans Branch conferred with OMGUS officials with regard to the restoration of civil aviation in Germany by German civil carriers. It was felt that restoration of civil aviation in Germany would serve to emphasize the already serious lack of facilities. Studies by USAFE and the Operations and Plans Branch indicated that it would be necessary for the various airlines to combine operations insofar as possible.

It recommended that, through collaboration of the Department of State and the War Department as expressed in Headquarters, USFET, control of civil aviation be exercised by this headquarters through Headquarters, (48) USAFE. The Branch concurred in USAFE's recommendation that the latter approve, prior to implementation, any plans pertaining to the development of civil aviation within Germany, since this development would require the use of facilities under military control and it was essential that plans be coordinated with those of USAFE for military use of the facilities.

e. The most difficult aspect of planning an over-all aviation policy for the Theater revolved about arrangements with neighboring countries falling within the Soviet sphere of influence. At the beginning of the period under review various commercial airlines, as well as military agencies, were negotiating with such countries on establishment of routes, landing facilities, and other operational phases. As a result of a staff study, and in order to coordinate all such negotiations and to centralize consideration of the phases of civil and military aviation, the inauguration of a Central Coordinating Committee on U.S. Aviation Policy was undertaken in the early part of 1947. Before organization of the committee had progressed to the point of operation, the War Department relieved the Theater of the responsibility for formulation of aviation policy and, through a JCS directive, made OPOT simply the channel through which War Department decisions were (49) transmitted to civil air carriers in the Theater.

Therefore a meeting of the International Air Transport Association was called. The foreign carriers suggested at this meeting that one of the American air lines operating into the U.S. Zone be made general agent for all commercial lines and that all dealings between commercial lines and the military be handled by this agent. American Overseas Airlines expressed its willingness to serve as agent. Pan-American Airways, on the other hand, was not willing, but suggested that EATS or ATC act as agent, or that the two American lines serve jointly in that capacity. (46)

USAFE, upon receipt of the minutes of this meeting, recommended to USFET that American Overseas Airlines be named general agent for civil carriers and that, in accordance with other agreements, use of the Rhine/Main facilities be refused Pan-American Airways. (47) USAFE asked that early action be taken on its recommendation, as it did not wish to continue using military personnel and equipment for the benefit of commercial enterprises.

d. Before definitive planning for an air policy for the Theater could be undertaken, decisions had to be made in OMGUS with regard to the Department of Commerce paper 11/23, and the reestablishment of civil aviation in Germany. On 4 November 1946 Operations and Plans Branch informed OMGUS that it agreed in principle with the Department of Commerce paper but since, under JCS 1151/12, zone commanders had the right to channelize or prohibit civil flights over or to their respective zones and since the occupation was of a military nature, the concept of civil control of aviation in Germany was premature.

f. Until 30 September 1946 the Operations and Plans Branch was concerned with plans, begun in January, for the reinforcement, if necessary, of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. In September, however, with assurance that peace treaties would be concluded at the Paris Peace Conference, new instructions from the War Department led to a shift from planning for reinforcement to planning for evacuation of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and for the assumption by USFET of residual functions of the Mediterranean Theater and of support for the U.S. Forces in the Free Territory of Trieste. Late in December, after a plan had been prepared by the director of the Supply, Service and Procurement Division and concurred in by the Operations and Plans Branch, Headquarters, USFET was relieved of the responsibility for further planning related to the Mediterranean Theater. (50)

g. Planning for the reorganization of the Theater, which got under way in September 1946 as a result of the new OTB announced by the War Department to become effective 1 July 1947, not only involved the G-3 Division but was the subject of study by the staff and special divisions and the major commands. Insofar as the Operations and Plans Branch was concerned, this planning included reorganization of Headquarters, USFET, and commands below that level and planning in connection with USFET's relationship with commands on or above USFET level; i.e., OMCUS and the Office of the Commander in Chief. (51)

h. Since the primary goal of the reorganization was to set up a command better tailored to utilize the drastically reduced manpower

available to the occupation forces and to eliminate the drain upon manpower for administrative purposes, the two basic staff studies upon which the reorganization plan was ultimately based, one prepared by the G-1 Division, one by G-3, considered the division of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria into units of administrable size under which various essential units then handling their own administration would fall for administrative purposes. These staff studies also foresaw the inactivation of many types of units then in existence and the creation of others in their stead which would be better adapted to Theater requirements. Early in January 1947 a revision of the two staff studies was completed and received the approval of the Theater Commander and the War Department, and a series of directives and letters (52) were prepared to put the reorganization into effect.

i. In accordance with Article II of the Protocol on Control Machinery for Germany, approved in September 1944 by the European Advisory Commission and ratified at the Potsdam Conference, the Operations and Plans Branch moved to exchange liaison missions with the British, French, and Soviet Occupation forces when Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, was in the process of dissolution. In the period prior to that under review, such exchanges had taken place with the British and French, but the establishment of liaison with the Soviet forces in accordance with this protocol was the subject of negotiations for almost two years without an agreement being reached. Chief obstacles were disagreement on the number of members to be permitted the

respective missions and the fact that the Soviet Commander in Chief was in no hurry to set up military missions on an exchange basis since the Soviet forces were already being served, for all practical purposes, by their numerous repatriation missions in the U.S. Zone. Under the protocol, the maximum number of mission members was set at twenty-seven, and the Soviet command insisted upon sending the maximum number into the U.S. Zone. On the other hand, they refused to accept more than ten members into the Soviet Zone. (53) On 8 April 1947 General Huebner and General Malinin signed articles of agreement on the exchange of missions and General Order No. 17, issued on 8 April 1947 but effective retroactively on 7 April 1947, directed the organization of a U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Zone of Germany. The Mission was to be stationed at Potsdam, with personnel furnished by OMGUS. Brig. Gen. Walter W. Hess was placed in command of the new mission and, in fact, wrote the directive, outlining its mission and scope, upon which the General Order was based. The mission was assigned to EUCOM but attached to OMGUS for administration. (54) It had a total of ten officers and enlisted men assigned to it, while the Soviet Mission had twenty-seven, the maximum allowed under the terms of the protocol. The French and British Missions reported to the chief, Operations and Plans Branch, the Soviet Mission direct to the Chief of Staff, USFET. (55)

j. During the period 1 July 1946-30 June 1947, more and more duties and functions originally assigned to Constabulary, which had become

operational 1 July 1946, were returned to German civil authorities operating under OMGUS. On 15 March 1947 German border police assumed control of border crossings in the U.S. Zone, the Constabulary being responsible only for channelized crossing points where Allied personnel, not under German police jurisdiction, would cross. The Constabulary continued to make spot checks and to carry out border searches and seizures in the performance of its mission and to perform its duties in connection with international trains. (56) At the end of June 1947 the only tactical troops in the Theater for security purposes were the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary, numbering, respectively, 13,000 and 22,000 troops.

18. Operations of Training and Education Branch.

With the reduced OTB for the Theater announced at the beginning of the period under review, it became apparent almost at once that troop training would suffer. At a conference on the OTB held at Headquarters, USFET, on 24 September 1946 and attended by representatives of all major commands and general staff sections, Colonel Given of the G-3 Division said: "We recognize and the War Department recognizes . . . . (that) the training of battalions, regiments, etc. for tactical work is over and that the only training we can do will be individual training, very small group training, and most of that will be on the job." (57)

a. The first part of the period was largely devoted to revision of training policies and educational material to meet the

reduced OTB, and to the planning of consolidations in service schools to meet the economy wave. At the same time, the steady reduction in occupational troops, the consequent phasing-out of various ground units, and the necessity for remaining units to take over additional occupation duties and, in many cases, move to new stations, brought training of ground troops to a standstill. No large-scale maneuvers were undertaken, and training was largely confined to on-the-job training designed to fit the soldier for performance of his specific occupational task. Only Air Force troops continued their training in order to improve their combat effectiveness. (58)

b. The expectation that a more rigid training program would be possible once the bulk of redeployment had been effected failed to be realized, for, with the reorganization plan becoming operational, the formation of the military districts and posts meant a reshuffling of units and personnel and the only training possible remained on-the-job training. But the necessity for unit training was recognized not only to preserve the military unit as such, with the constant influx of new personnel, but also as a morale factor. On 20 March 1947 General Huebner sent a cable to the commanding general of the Constabulary, First Military District and Continental Base Section, urging them to institute "such training, including ceremonies, which will raise the pride of the soldier in his profession and effect an immediate improvement in military performance and discipline." (59) At the same time, the Training and Education Branch moved to put into effect a

positive program designed to accomplish the same end. By a system of rotation, various military units were relieved of their occupation mission and assigned to a training center for no other duty than training. U.S. Constabulary was not included in this program since its squadrons continued to participate in a six-weeks basic-training program at the U.S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen. (60)

c. The reorganization of the U.S. Zone into military districts and posts, with a resultant stabilization of units, permitted more intense and longer periods to be devoted to unit and individual training, and also permitted a more direct supervision of training, the district and post commanders being directly responsible for the training of troops within their areas. One of the most important steps toward this new emphasis on training was establishment of the training center at Grafenwohr, where company-sized units were given individual and unit training. As the period under review closed, elements of the 1st Infantry Division were being rotated in their occupational mission and moved to the Grafenwohr Training Center for four-week periods. (61)

A series of training directives and memoranda published in May 1947 (62) covered the extent and purposes of training and emphasized the importance of obtaining the best instructors and of utilizing time for training to best advantage, since heavy occupational duties made training time difficult to secure.

d. Training Memo No 1 provided that all training would be in accord with FM 21-5, WD, "Military Training," 16 July 1941 and TM 21-250,

WD, "Army Instruction," 19 April 1943, and placed special emphasis on the following: training designed to improve military formations and discipline; efforts to secure the maximum attendance for all training; training of personnel in the use of individual and crew-served weapons; and firing of small arms. To stimulate interest and promote proficiency in the last, Theater Small Arms competitions were set up for July, August, and September 1947.

e. In line with the intensification of training, training courses for certain specialist types of indigenous personnel were established at various Theater schools and training centers. With civilian personnel limited by current ceilings and with military personnel greatly reduced, a trend towards larger enrollment of indigenous personnel in Theater schools occurred during the period as various commands sought to train personnel not subject to limitation for performance of specialized tasks. Criteria for selection of indigenous personnel were set up, such criteria varying with the type of training, and special courses were prepared and established at the Engineer School at Murnau and at the Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt. For training indigenous personnel, a special Ordnance Supply School was set up at Griesheim<sup>(63)</sup> and an Ordnance Motor Maintenance School at Erlangen. At the same time, certain basic military subjects were ordered included in the curriculum of all European command schools. At the Constabulary School at Sonthofen, a special four-weeks course for officers accepted into the regular Army was established under provisions of WD Training Circular 9.<sup>(64)</sup>

f. In spite of these expansions, budgetary reductions brought an over-all tightening up of curricula offered at European Command schools and a general consolidation of schools to effect economy in operations wherever possible. Command schools, supervised by the Training and Education Branch, remained under the operational control of the chiefs of services and commands throughout the period under review. The Company Grade Officers School, formerly at Seckenheim, was consolidated with the Constabulary School established during the preceding period at Sonthofen. The following schools and training centers were abolished: Cryptographical Repairman School at Frankfurt; Theater Athletics Staff School at Stuttgart; Theater Skiing School at Garmisch; the AG Clerical School at Frankfurt; the Liaison Aircraft Mechanics School at Bad Reichenhall; and the Third U.S. Army Schools including the Third Army Cooks and Bakers School and the Third Army Radio Operators School. At the end of June 1947 the following command schools, in addition to the two indigenous Ordnance Schools cited above, were in operation: the European Command Band Training Unit, at Seckenheim; the European Command Engineer School, at Murnau; the Information and Education Staff School, which had been inaugurated at Höchst during the period under review and moved to Bamberg; the European Command Intelligence School, at Oberammergau; the Medical Training Center, at Nürnberg; the Military Police School, at Nelligen; the European Command Ordnance School, at Eschwege; the European Command Quartermaster School Center, at Darmstadt; the European Command Signal

School, at Ansbach; and the United States Constabulary School, at Sonthofen. Courses at schools in the European Command were designed to meet the training requirements of the Command and their subject matter was adjusted to include only that material considered of value to the student in performing his occupational duties. Criteria for the selection of students aimed at securing maximum value from all personnel in the Theater. (65) Arrangements were made in January 1947 for an interchange of students between the U.S. forces schools and those of the British Army of the Rhine. (66)

g. During the period 17-27 November 1946, nine teams of officers from the Branch made a spot-check of the Theater to determine the effectiveness of the existing program of Troop Information. The survey revealed the program was generally ineffective. (67) A committee of four members from the Branch was then appointed to review constantly material published for troop information purposes to see not only that it was of value but that it did not conflict with occupational policies of the U.S. Government. The committee consisted of the director of G-3, as chairman, one representative from the G-3 Division, one from the Director of Public Relations, and one from the Office of the Chief of Information and Education Service of the Theater. (68) On 19 December 1946, a directive for the implementation of the Troop Information Program was issued, calling attention to the failure of commanding officers to give the program proper supervision and inspection and to provide adequate facilities and qualified discussion leaders. This directive

pointed out the importance of keeping the soldier informed, especially as to the purposes and progress of the occupation, and listed specific ways and means for implementing the program. (69) A directive issued 6 May 1947 listed deficiencies in the presentation of the Troop Information program. (70) Two teams from the TI&E Staff School visited all military post headquarters during June and demonstrated improper and proper methods of presenting the programs.

h. During the period from 1 July 1946 to the reorganization, the literacy training schools in the Theater were surveyed and reorganized and, effective 1 January 1947, a new education program designed to aid the soldier whose education was interrupted by his army service was directed. Efforts were made to have all unit commanders move to establish good-off-duty school systems for those in their commands desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity. Staffs for these schools were to be composed of U.S. civilians as far as possible. (71) Three types of schools were authorized:

(1) Consolidated I&E Schools, which would be standardized so that students transferred from one community to another would lose nothing by the transfer. To the four schools of this type--at Frankfurt, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Bremen--were to be added similar schools to be established at Munich, Nürnberg, Wiesbaden, and Stuttgart.

(2) Unit Command Schools, to be located at points where no Consolidated I&E Schools existed and to offer such courses as local surveys showed desirable.

(3) U.S. Armed Forces Institute Courses, the operation of which was the responsibility of the Theater Chief, I&E Service, and which consisted of correspondence courses. Operation of the study groups, however, was made the responsibility of the major commands.

i. The German Youth Activities Section of the Training and Education Branch continued its general staff supervision over the Army Assistance to the GYA Program in the U.S. Zone. Increases in both the number of participants in the program as well as military personnel acting in a supervisory capacity, volunteer and assigned, occurred. In September 1946 387,314 youth-days\* participation were recorded, with slightly more than 28,000 man-days\*\* by U.S. personnel providing necessary supervisory assistance. In November, in an effort to enlarge the program, U.S. dependents and female civilian employees were invited to aid in teaching girls. <sup>(72)</sup> In December 1946 the figure for participation had risen to 970,241 youth-days, with 54,276 man-days of assistance being provided by U.S. military and civilian personnel both

**\*Youth-Days:** A unit of measurement used in determining youth participation in GYA. One youth participating in GYA once during part or all of a day during the month equals one youth-day for the month for statistical purposes. If an event is held 10 times during the month and an average of 10 youths attend each time, the result would be 100 youth-days for the month.

**\*\*Man-Days :** A unit of measurement used in determining military and civilian participation in GYA. If an average of 10 soldiers or civilians assisted in 10 GYA activities during the month, the result would be 100 man-days of participation.

assigned and volunteer. For the month of June 1947, 1,325,369 youth-days and 12,458 man-days of U.S. military and civilian participation were recorded. General McNarney displayed a particular interest in the program. He stated his views of its importance and defined its aims at a conference of representatives from the major commands and youth activity personnel of Military Government on 7 August 1946, as follows:

(73)

I want to impress on you that this is an extremely important job, perhaps more important than any other job that we can do today. Other things which we must do are negative. This is a positive action rather than negative as denazification . . . . In the end, what we hope to achieve is that a great number of German youth will absorb our democratic ideals and that they, in turn, will become future leaders of the German nation.

j. These aims were more definitely set down in a directive of 5 October 1946, which outlined the Army's program for assistance to German Youth. This directive was broad and comprehensive in scope, designed to provide a complete, well-rounded, and well-balanced program and a sound basis upon which to work. The main provisions were: assignment of full-time officers down to and including battalion level, and full-time qualified NCO's at company level; provision of certain types of U.S. Army captured-enemy, and indigenous supplies; establishment of buildings and facilities in each community for the exclusive use of German youth groups. A movie entitled "First Step Forward" was produced to depict the distressing problems confronting the occupation and how each individual soldier could best make a contribution toward

the reorientation of the German youth. On 16-18 December 1946, a zone-wide conference was held in Frankfurt, at which workers agreed the 5 October directive provided a sound basis for operation of the program. Meanwhile, German Youth Activities Sections in the various echelons of command had become operational and entered into the program with enthusiastic endeavor.

k. As the program moved ahead, approval was secured from various agencies for certain types of supplies and facilities which were of vital importance to the program. The Bipartite Economic Panel approved charges against the German economy of approximately \$500,000 and a second charge of approximately \$1,500,000 to purchase excess Army equipment and supplies for the German youth camping program. Gasoline amounting to one percent of the total theater requirement was allocated for use in GYA. Provision was made in SOP 95, November 1946, for units to acquire scrap and salvage for use in hobby shops. The USFET GYA staff was augmented by two civilian specialists, one male advisor for the over-all program and one female advisor for girls' activities. A guide book designed to offer assistance and help to GYA personnel in organizing, developing, and maintaining a program was prepared and issued to the field. (75) A circular was prepared and published in April 1946 outlining the procedures for the handling and accounting of funds in GYA. One fund was established at each military post and exempted air installations in the U.S. Zone. Headquarters, EUCOM, in a letter, subject: "Mobile Libraries for GYA," directed

major commands to inaugurate a mobile library project at each military post. Authority was granted to use certain Signal Corps training films in the program. <sup>(76)</sup> A letter, subject: "Responsibility for German Youth Activities," was issued 5 June 1947 clarifying the scope of responsibilities of operational commands, military districts and posts, and placing responsibility for supervision, coordination, and effectiveness of program at operational level on the post commander.

1. Among the highlights of the year were the Christmas parties for German and displaced children held in all parts of the zone during 20-25 December 1946. Approximately 850,000 children were entertained at over 2,600 parties by more than 27,500 military and 5,500 civilian and dependent personnel. Well over a million candy bars were contributed and over \$200,000 worth of toys, fruit, and nuts were provided through contributions from military and civilian personnel in the Theater and in the United States.

m. As of 30 June 1947, 136 officers, 415 enlisted men, 26 Wacs and 21 U.S. and Allied civilians were devoting full time to GYA work. In addition, 238 Germans were also employed in the program. There were 177 Youth Centers in the U.S. Zone, 22 newspapers for youth were published, and 100 hostels were operated under the program. <sup>(77)</sup> Aims and policies and methods of operation of the Army Assistance Program had solidified and it was generally being accepted and supported by commanders as an important and continuing phase of the occupation.

G-3 DIVISION  
THEATER HEADQUARTERS

ASST CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-3  
DEPUTY  
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF  
G-3

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. Supervision and coordination of activities of other branches.
2. Execution of directives.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1. Administration of Branches.
2. Maintenance of Journal, cable files, suspense files, history.
3. Top Secret Control.
4. Operation of Message Center.
5. Drafting Section.

OPERATIONS & PLANS  
BRANCH

OPERATIONS SECTION

1. Prepare and supervise the execution of directives for operations against organized military opponents and steel standards within the occupied areas.
2. Prepare and supervise the execution of directives for tactical and material Theater strategic needs.
3. Issue and supervise the execution of directives pertaining to internal security of U.S. Forces in occupied areas and lines of communication in liberated countries.
4. Coordinate and supervise matters of theater policy as they apply to the U. S. Air Forces in Europe.
5. Review status of operations memoranda and make appropriate recommendations concerning tactics and results.
6. Responsibility of matters involving inter-allied and theater operations.
7. Recommend changes in the G-3 plan.
8. Coordinate psychological warfare policy in the European Theater.
9. Coordinate matters involving Air Defense Policy in the European Theater.
10. Maintain operational status and critical efficiency reports of combat units.
11. Continue study of all elements assigned to major commands with the object of eliminating least essential elements as the forces available are reduced to the operational troop base.
12. Establish and maintain an operational liaison with the British and French Base Commanders in SPMART.
13. Obtain current information pertaining to positions and activities of ground forces, Air Forces and service forces.
14. Maintain the 3-1 war zone.
15. Issue weekly all-branch report (3-17 WZ).
16. Approve telegraph activities.
17. Process signal & P. 3 Is, and other signal publications requiring Chief of Staff or G-3 approval.
18. Authorize downgrading of operational publications.

JOINT PLANS SECTION

1. To prepare plans, studies, and directives covering any principle or policy affecting the operations or actions of U.S. Forces, European Theater.
2. To prepare plans, including troop base estimates for future occupational needs to be employed in SPMART and SPMAR.
3. To review and coordinate plans of subordinate headquarters.
4. To recommend means for the implementation of U.S. military policy in SPMAR.
5. To recommend action from the military viewpoint on all matters of a political nature involving relationships with the British, Soviet, French, and other nations.
6. To supervise the activities and the final check-out of the U.S. Mission in FRANCE.

ORGANIZATION & EQUIP  
BRANCH

1. Activation, organization, inactivation, and designation of all T/O units and those special and provisional non-T/O units not included in Theater Section.
2. Recommend issuance of orders and instructions to effect activation, organization, reorganization, inactivation, designation, and inactivation of constituted and provisional units, including redeployment requirements.
3. Recommendations pertaining to organization of units of rearmament and liberated manpower programs.
4. Critical review and studies reference changes in organization of all T/O, T/O, and Manning Tables.
5. Operational and redeployment requirements for equipment.
6. Recommend priorities for issue of equipment to major commands.
7. Recommend procurement action.
8. Prepare studies for equipment pertaining to T/O & S, T/A, for Special Operations and Special List of Equipment.
9. Review and studies of recommendations to change of equipment.
10. Determine requirement and date of issue for new and standard equipment.
11. Recommendations pertaining to equipping units of rearmament and liberated manpower programs.
12. Studies ammunition requirements with reference to new types available, and requests for modification or change.
13. Functional organization of Theater Headquarters.
14. Present and future non-T/O requirements of Theater Headquarters to include phase-down to final Occupational Troop Base.
15. Studies organization of Theater with reference to functions of separate elements of command.
16. Present and future non-T/O requirements of separate elements of command to include planned phase-down to final Occupational Troop Base.

BATTLE  
TOURS

MOVEMENTS & ROJMS SECTION

1. Control of Theater Troop Base and categorization of units to insure compliance with War Department policies regarding color ratio, army component, and adjustment regulations.
2. Preparation of Category IV release lists to use as carriers or for in-activation.
3. Control publication of alert orders, overseas movement orders.
4. Prepare G-3 portion of movement orders.
5. Insure that supply and administrative portions of movement orders are coordinated with G-1 and G-4.
6. Coordinate with Chief of Transportation to insure units on orders in accordance with forecast of troop list.
7. Establishment of priorities for out movement of all units and casualties.
8. Coordinate establishment of priorities for other than army personnel.
9. Control publication of troop assignment orders.
10. Issue intra-theater movement orders for all units other than those which are G-2 responsibility.

TROOPS & REDEPLOYMT  
BRANCH

PLANS & CONTROL SECTION

1. Coordination of redeployment and readjustment plans and directives.
2. Prepare directives to implement approved plans.
3. Act as control agency to improve redeployment and readjustment operations and plans.
4. Compile and prepare required redeployment statistics.
5. Prepare redeployment information for dissemination to newspapers, radio, etc.

TRAINING & EDUCATION  
BRANCH

EDUCATION SECTION

1. Prepare policies on Army Education and Orientation Programs.
2. Review plans for the Army Education and Orientation Programs.
3. Conduct field surveys.

TRAINING SECTION

1. Coordinate and disseminate training doctrine, information, and pertinent status reports.
2. Prepare Theater training directives.
3. Develop training and prepare required training tests.
4. Coordinate allocation of resources at Theater and comparable and higher level schools.
5. Coordinate utilization of all training facilities in the Theater where this coordination cannot be effected by direct communication between the major commands.
6. Exercise staff supervision over re-evaluation in medical and disciplinary installations.
7. Recommend policies, and promulgate when approved, governing allocation of ammunition, chemicals, and explosives for training purposes, training aids and facilities.
8. Liaison with Chiefs of all Services on Theater training matters.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS SECTION

1. To have primary responsibility for U.S. Forces, European Theater, staff action relating to initiation and coordination of pertinent research and development in the European Theater, including development procurement.
2. To exploit opportunities for new methods of employment of existing weapons and equipment, and to initiate necessary action relating to the development and prompt military application of new and modified weapons.
3. To coordinate and supervise the introduction and demonstration to appropriate commanders in the European Theater of new and modified weapons, devices, and techniques.
4. To render assistance to subordinate commanders in the solution of technical and scientific problems.
5. To maintain close contact with the New Developments Division, War Department Special Staff, and committees on new or modified weapons and devices.
6. To insure that full and expeditious use is made of existing and new developments in weapons, devices, and technical use of European Nations with which such arrangements can be made.
7. To initiate necessary action which will insure impartial and objective service tests of those weapons and devices that have not received adequate consideration.
8. To maintain appropriate relations with other governmental and civilian agencies, and to coordinate program of common interests.
9. To make timely and appropriate recommendations covering standardization, classification, basis of issue, and approval of non-standard items.
10. To coordinate and review requirements for special or exceptional items whose future application can be foreseen, but for which a requirement has not been established.

FOOTNOTES

1. G-3, Trp and Redeployment Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
2. Ibid.
3. "Organization and Functions," Hq USFET, dtd 31 Jul 46.
4. Cf n. 1.
5. Dir, G-3 Div, Hq USFET to all Br Chfs, dtd 27 Dec 46, subj: "Allotment of Personnel," sgd Col Charles V. Bromley, Exec Off.
6. G-3, Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
7. OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
8. Ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
9. Cf n. 1.
10. Interview with Lt Col J. T. Mozeley, Dep Ch, Pers Reqmts Br, OPOT, 6 Sep 47, at Hq USFET,
11. Ibid.
12. Cable W-96003, 31 Jul 46, from AGWAR sgd Norstadt to USFET.
13. Ltr, 19 Sep 46, AG 320.2 GCT-AGO, subj: "Reduction of Occupational Troop Basis," sgd George F. Herbert, AGD.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. Minutes of conference, subj: "Occupational Troop Basis," 24 Sep 46, at Hq USFET, enclosure to ltr file AG 320.2 GCT-AGO, dtd 28 Sep 46, sgd Lt Col Peter Peters, AAG, to Staff and Sp Divs and Maj Comds.

19. G-3, OE&M Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-30 Dec 46.
20. Cable S-5383, 26 Oct 46, from USFET sgd McNarney to AGWAR; and cable W-84696, 4 Nov 46, from AGWAR to USFET.
21. Staff Study, subj: "Proposed 1 July 1947 Troop Basis," 10 Nov 46.
22. Cable W-87013, 5 Dec 46, from AGWAR to USFET.
23. G-3, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Mar 47; OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
24. Minutes of conference, subj: "Occupational Troop Basis," 24 Sep 46, at Hq USFET, enclosure to ltr file AG 320.2 GCT-AGO, dtd 28 Sep 46, sgd Lt Col Peter Peters, AAG, to Staff and Sp Divs and Maj Comds.
25. G-3, Trp and Redeployment Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
26. Interview with Lt Col J. T. Mozeley, Dep Ch, Pers Reqmts Br, OPOT, 6 Sep 47, at Hq USFET.
27. Ibid.
28. "Organization and Functions," Hq EUCOM, dtd 31 Jul 47; FM 101-5, par 16.
29. Cable SC-32641, 11 Jul 46, G-3 to maj comds.
30. Cable S-2937, 30 Aug 46, USFET to AGWAR; cable W-99505, 5 Sep 46, AGWAR to USFET.
31. Cable SC-15346, 12 Sep 46, USFET to AGWAR; cable WCL-45422, 19 Sep 46, AGWAR to USFET.
32. G-3, O&E Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
33. Staff Study, 25 Jul 46, subj: "Troop Assignments in European Theater."
34. Ltr, 19 Sep 46, AG 320.2 GCT-AGO, subj: "Reduction of Occupational Troop Basis," sgd George F. Herbert, AGD.
35. Ltr, Hq USFET, 14 Aug 46, AG 312.1, GCT-AGO, to general and sp staff sections and maj comds.

36. G-3, OE&M Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-30 Mar 47.
37. Interview with Lt Col J. T. Mozeley, Dep Ch, Pers Reqmts Br, OPOT, 6 Sep 47, at Hq USFET.
38. IRS, G-3, to all staff sections, 23 Jan 47, subj: "New Troop Assignment Order for Reorganization Plan," sgd Col Charles V. Bromley.
39. T/A No 20, EC, 1 Jul 47, subj: "Equipment for Military Posts and Air Bases within the European Command."
40. Dir, G-3 Div, Hq USFET to all Br Chfs, 27 Dec 46, subj: "Allotment of Personnel," sgd Col Charles V. Bromley, Exec Off.
41. Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
42. Ibid.
43. Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47 and 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
44. Ltr, CG USAFE, 9 Oct 46, subj: "Terminal Facilities at Rhine/Main Airport," to CG, USFET.
45. Air Coordinating Committee (Department of Commerce) Paper No 11/23, dtd 10 Oct 46.
46. Minutes of meeting, IATA, Paris, France, 1 Oct 46.
47. Ltr, CG USAFE, 9 Oct 46, subj: "Terminal Facilities at Rhine/Main Airport," to CG, USFET.
48. 1st ind to basic ltr from USAFE to USFET, dtd 4 Nov 46, transmitting USAFE ltr to OMGUS; ltr, USAFE, 10 Oct 46, AG 360 GCT-AGO, subj: "Air Coordinating Committee Paper 11/23."
49. Interview, Col C. R. Kutz, Ch, Opr and Plans Br, OPOT, 25 Aug 47, Hq EUCOM.
50. Ibid.
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.
53. Ibid.

54. GO No 17, 8 Apr 47, Hq EUCOM, subj: "Organization US Military Liaison Mission to the C-in-C of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany."
55. Cf n. 49.
56. Cable, SC-16795, 17 Dec 46, McNarney to OMGUS, US Constabulary.
57. Minutes of conference, subj: "Occupational Troop Basis," 24 Sep 46 at Hq USFET, enclosure to ltr file AG 320.2 GCT-AGO, dtd 28 Sep 46, sgd Lt Col Peter Peters, AAG, to staff and special divs and major commands.
58. OPOT, T&E Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.
59. Cable SX-3246, 20 Mar 47, EUCOM, sgd Huebner, to Constabulary for Harmon, 1st Mil Dist for Milburn, CBS for Bresnahan.
60. OPOT, T&E Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.
61. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
62. Training Memorandum No 1, dtd 6 May 47, subj: "Troops and Schools"; Training Memorandum No 2, dtd 21 May 47, subj: "Chemical Corps Ammunition Allowances for Air Force Units, EUCOM."
63. "Courses at European Command Schools," Hq USFET, undated.
64. Cf n. 61.
65. Cf n. 63.
66. Cf n. 61.
67. Rpt to Dir, G-3, 9 Dec 46, subj: "Inspection of Troop Information and Education Program in US Zone of Germany."
68. Memo, CofS, 29 Nov 46, for Dir, G-3.
69. Dir, AG 353 GCT-AGO, 19 Dec 46, subj: "Implementation of the Troop Information Program."
70. AG 353 GCT-AGO, "Implementation of Sec 5, Cir 76, WD, 1947."

71. Dir, AG 353 GCT-AGO, dtd 21 Dec 46, subj: "Education Program, 1 Jan 47."
72. Cable SC-21078, 4 Nov 46, USFET sgd McNarney, to maj comds.
73. Minutes of conference on GYA, Frankfurt, 7-9 Aug 46.
74. Dir, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, 5 Oct 46, subj: "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone."
75. "Guide for Youth Activities," Hq USFET, 12 Dec 46.
76. OPOT, T&E Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46 and 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
77. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.

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# **APPENDIX**

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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AG 353.8 GOT-AGO

APO 757  
20 June 1947

SUBJECT: Mobile Libraries for German Youth Activities

TO : Commanding Generals:  
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)  
US Air Forces in Europe  
First Military District  
Second Military District  
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation  
Headquarters Command, European Command

1. It is desired to point out the outstanding accomplishment which has been achieved during the past several months through the operation of bookmobiles and mobile libraries in connection with the program of Army assistance to German youth activities. The Air Forces in particular have been successful in this activity. The desire of German young people for access to reading material which has been denied to them for so many years has been demonstrated by the enthusiasm with which they utilize these facilities.

2. Though complete libraries of formal literature are not available in large numbers, it has been observed that a great amount of magazines, periodicals and books are present but not fully utilized within the US Occupied Zone. It is felt that they could be utilized in a manner beneficial to German youth.

3. It is desired that the following plan be put into effect within each military post in your district at the earliest possible date:

a. Adequate transportation will be made available to the post German youth activities officer for use as mobile libraries by the post commander. For your information, this headquarters has allocated one vehicle, truck, 2½ ton, 6 x 6, small arms repair, M7A2, less equipment, for each post for this purpose. This vehicle is included in the new post T/A currently pending publication and can be obtained by submitting a requisition through channels. The interior of the vehicles will be so equipped that reading material may be displaced and cared for properly. Some provision should be provided which will allow children easy access to the interior of the truck. Gasoline for use in German youth activities projects has previously been authorized by this headquarters.

b. The post commander will make available to the post German youth activities officer a driver and library attendant for each truck from his indigenous employees. These two jobs may be filled by one

individual provided he has the proper qualifications. It is necessary that the library attendant be able to speak and read English.

c. Each truck will be stocked with books, magazines and periodicals of interest and value to German young people. The following are suggested as sources for reading material:

- (1) Periodicals which have been received, read and discarded by military personnel, dependents and civilian employees.
- (2) Books and other literature from same source.
- (3) German language literature which may be procured from German sources.
- (4) Excess reading material from Special Services, Red Cross, USAFI, etc

It is emphasized that good judgment must be utilized in selecting material for the mobile library and that all material must be cleared for German use by a responsible military officer in accordance with Information Control Instruction No. 3, a copy of which is inclosed. (Inclosure 1).

d. Schedules and procedures will be worked out whereby periodic visits may be made to localities where the maximum number of children may benefit by utilizing the reading material. Systems will be devised to insure that literature may be circulated on a loan basis among as many young people as possible.

4. For your information and help in the establishment of this project, there are inclosed notes and suggestions based on the experience of the US Air Forces in Europe in the operation of bookmobiles (Inclosure 2). This material may prove helpful in overcoming difficulties similar to those encountered by the Air Forces and aid in expediting this project. If desired, additional advice may be secured by contacting Youth Activities Officer, Headquarters, US Air Forces in Europe, APO 633, US Army, telephone: Wiesbaden 7616.

5. It is desired that this headquarters, (Attention: OPOT) be advised by 15 July 1947 of progress being made in implementing the project.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

PETER CALZA  
Lt. Col, AGD  
Assistant Adjutant General

Telephone: Frankfurt 7363

2 Incls:

- 1 - Information Control Instructions No. 3
- 2 - Extracts on USAFE Mobile Library Units for German Youth

Distribution:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 20 - OMGUS          | 5 - USAFE          |
| 20 - First Mil Dist | 5 - BFE            |
| 20 - Second Mil Dis | 5 - Hq Comd, EUCOM |
| 15 - Dir OPOT, T&E  | 1 - AG Records     |
| 1 - AG Opns         |                    |

USAFE MOBILE LIBRARY UNITS FOR GERMAN YOUTH

E X T R A C T S

\* \* \* \* \*

Six trucks, 2½ ton 6 x 6, were made available on a loan basis by Theater Chief of ordnance for this purpose. In an effort to expedite the program USAFE GYA Branch located 6 clubmobiles in the process of being released by the Red Corss to EUCOM. These vehicles were preferred to the 6x6 vehicles being made available by Theater Ordnance at that time, and necessitated less extensive modification to operate as Mobile Library Units. Summarily the vehicles were obtained by USAFE and modified with four tiers of shelves of three sides, a drop type table with pigeon holes for index card files for librarians' use, and a rear ladder to permit entry of the youth into the vehicle.

\* \* \* \* \*

A standard American file system for lending libraries was established; that of duplicate loan cards -- one to be contained in the book and retained by the librarian at the time of loan, and one to be filed in a general file of all contents of the Mobile Library. The contents are grouped by subject matter and stacked by alphabetical listing of authors. Although the contents of the Mobile Libraries were carefully screened by the Swiss representatives responsible for procuring the volumes, screening was repeated by Information Control Division, Office of Military Government upon their arrival at Wiesbaden. Master lists of contents by title and author were furnished ICD Headquarters by OMGUS Berlin.

\* \* \* \* \*

The request that necessary action to provide for the assignment of qualified Swiss librarians was disapproved by Headquarters EUCOM. In lieu of this, German personnel screened and hired by Indigenous Personnel Branch, this Headquarters, were employed. After a brief period of indoctrination in their mission, a week of familiarization with the contents of their assigned Mobile Library and the established method of loan, the German librarians were deemed qualified.

\* \* \* \* \*

General policy as outlined by this headquarters in a letter to major subordinate commands stressed appropriate notification and explanation to School, Civil, local Military Government, the Clergy, and Civil Police authorities, in addition to coordination with local youth organizations on the mission of the Mobile Libraries, as operation of each library was started.

\* \* \* \* \*

Generally it may be stated that Mobile Libraries service the immediate

surrounding area of the Command Headquarters to which they are assigned, with consideration for geographic limitations rather than military jurisdiction. It is preferred that full coverage of a restricted area be the rule, rather than poor coverage of a wide area. One-day trips are the most desirable, radiating geographically, so that the crew may billet each night at its own Headquarters. Arrangement of the specific itinerary is a responsibility of the major command to which the Mobile Library is assigned, subject to review by this headquarters.

\* \* \* \* \*

Each command has been furnished by this headquarters with an adequate supply of posters to be placed in conspicuous and strategic locations as a continuing publicity adjunct to the Mobile Library operation, and to serve as an informational medium concerning the Mobile Library's return.

\* \* \* \* \*

School groups have constantly remained the most readily approached and the most enthusiastic, and through their teachers have provided the greatest source of controlled borrowers. As the volumes present a cross section of the world's finest literature for youngsters, a careful selection of the works with which American boys and girls have been most familiar for generations would include all that are presently being offered the youth of Germany today through the Air Forces Mobile Library project.

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
Office of the Military Governor  
APO 742

AG 000.7 (IC)

30 September 1946

SUBJECT: Instructions for German Information Services

TO : Directors, Office of Military Government for Bavaria  
Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse  
Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden  
Office of Military Government for Bremen Enclave (US)\*  
Office of Military Government for Berlin District(CGBD)\*

\*Action subject to existing agreements with other  
occupying powers.

1. General

Military Government believes that free exchange of opinions and ideas is basic to the establishment in Germany of a democratic society in which the individual is conscious of his responsibilities. To this end it is the purpose of Military Government to allow increasing freedoms and responsibilities in the information services at such time and in such measure as those responsible for the operation of information services give evidence of their readiness and their fitness to assume them. The length of the phases through which the German press, theater, publishing industry, etc., must pass in order to qualify for complete freedom will therefore depend, in part, on the conduct of the licensees. Each licensee is thus a trustee for a license; he has affirmed his intention to work in the public interest, to the end that freedom under democracy may be attained.

2. Freedom of Expression

Freedom of press and of speech is encouraged, subject to the necessity for maintaining military security and the interests of Allied military government and preventing Nazi or militaristic activity or propaganda.

a. Maintenance of Military Security

Dissemination of any type of news, information or editorial which incites to riot or resistance to Military Government, jeopardizes the occupying troops, or otherwise endangers military security, is prohibited.

b. Nazi and Militarist Propaganda

Dissemination of Nazi and militarist propaganda, including the propagation of National Socialist or related "voelkisch" ideas, such as racism and race hatred, any Fascist or anti-democratic ideas, and any militarist ideas, pan-Germanism and German imperialism is prohibited.

Incl 1

### 3. Equitable Opportunity for Expression of Varying Points of View

Because of shortage of facilities and materials the number of licensees will necessarily be limited. Therefore, licensees will insure that equitable opportunity of expression is given all important parties and points of view, except when specifically exempted from this provision by the terms of their license, or when the nature of the medium is such that political opinions are not ordinarily expressed.

### 4. Selection of Personnel

The licensee must select his personnel from among those whose past records show them to be capable of assisting in the building of a sound, democratic society in Germany. Eligibility for employment shall be governed by the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism except that under no condition will any person be employed in a policy-making, editorial or other position in which he substantially influences the information presented to the German people, who has been approved or an avowed believe in Nazism or racial and militaristic creeds, an officer in any party formation or a member of any organization found to be a war criminal by the International Military Tribunal, unless duly registered for such employment or granted special permission by the Office of Information Control.

### 5. Permissible Source Material

Licensees are permitted to use the services of foreign news and publishing agencies and other business enterprises licensed to do business in the US Zone of Germany in accordance with the terms of their contracts with such agencies and enterprises. Subject to the provisions of German copyright law, licensees may quote or paraphrase from newspapers and periodicals licensed or otherwise authorized for sale or distribution within the US Zone of Germany. Foreign radio broadcasts may likewise be quoted; in such cases the broadcast in question must be accurately transcribed and the transcription must be available for reference check.

### 6. Responsibility in the Use of Source Material

Licensees will be held responsible for observance of all provisions of this instructio in the use of material from foreign sources. The fact that the material is contained in a news file or publication licensed or otherwise authorized to do business in the US Zone of Germany in no way constitutes relief from this responsibility. The source of all news except local reporting will be clearly identified. Where several sources are used, the source of each portion of the article must be clearly indicated. Editorials and commentaries must bear the name or initials of the author. News stories whose main appeal is sensational must be played in balance and not over-played at the expense of important but less sensational news.

### 7. Violations of Instructions

For violations of these instructions a licensee is subject to temporary limitation or suspension of his operations, or to revocation of his

license. This action in no way prejudices the right of Military Government to take such other action and to administer such further penalties, including fine or imprisonment, as the offence may warrant.

8. This instruction supersedes all previous policy instructions to licensees which have been issued.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

/s/t/ G.H. GARDE  
Lieutenant Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

Distribution "L"

Incl 1

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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AG 353.8 GOT-AGO

AFPO 757  
5 June 1947

SUBJECT: Responsibility for German Youth Activities

TO : Commanding Generals:  
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)  
US Constabulary  
US Air Forces in Europe  
First Military District  
Second Military District  
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation  
European Division, Air Transport Command  
Headquarters Command, European Command

1. Reference. - Letter, Hq USFET, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subject: "Organization, Command and Administration of Military Posts in Germany," 31 January 1947.

2. It is emphasized that the reorganization of the US Occupied Zone of Germany on a military post basis as outlined in letter referred to in paragraph 1, above, does not relieve military units operating within post areas of their responsibility for the conducting of programs of Army assistance to German youth activities. The purpose of this letter is to clarify the scope of responsibilities of operational commands, districts and posts in achieving integration of the European Command program.

3. Commanding generals of operational commands, specifically those of the US Constabulary and US Air Forces in Europe, operating within a post area, are responsible for conducting the Army assistance to German youth activities program within their units, as prescribed in letter, Hq USFET, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subject: "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone," 5 October 1946.

4. District commanders are responsible for the efficiency, effectiveness and completeness of the program for Army assistance to German youth activities within their districts, to include:

a. Supervision, assistance and advice to post commanders on German youth activities within their district.

b. Maintenance of liaison with:

(1) German youth activities officers in the major and intermediate headquarters of US Constabulary and US Air Forces in Europe within the district.

(2) The Military Government Laender and German civil authorities concerned with German youth activities within their districts.

c. General administration of the district German youth activities program, including coordination of operation, plans, supply reports, correspondence and publicity.

5. Post commanders are responsible for the efficiency, effectiveness and completeness of the program for Army assistance to German youth activities within their post, to include:

a. Establishment and operation of programs of Army assistance to German youth activities in all troop units other than of operational commands, and in areas not covered by operational units.

b. Coordination, advice, assistance and maintenance of liaison with troop units of US Constabulary and US Air Forces in Europe within the post areas.

c. Maintenance of liaison at the Kreis level with Military Government and German civil authorities concerned with German youth activities within the post areas.

d. General administration of matters pertaining to the German youth activities program within the posts, such as coordination of operations, plans, supply, correspondence, publicity and rendition of reports.

6. The Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), is responsible for the efficiency, effectiveness and completeness of the program of Army assistance to German youth activities within the US Sector, Berlin, in a manner similar to that in which a post commander is responsible for the program within his post area.

7. The Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, is responsible for the efficiency, effectiveness and completeness of the program of Army assistance to German youth activities within the port area, in a manner similar to that in which a post commander is responsible for the program within his post area.

8. The Commanding General, Headquarters Command, European Command, is responsible for the efficiency, effectiveness and completeness of the program of Army assistance to German youth activities within the Frankfurt post area.

9. Reports. - The monthly reports of Army assistance to German youth activities as required in paragraph 10 of letter, Hq USFET, file AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, subject: "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone," 5 October 1946, will be submitted in time to reach this headquarters not later than the 30th of each month.

a. Operational units of the US Air Forces in Europe will render their reports through operational command channels. To preclude duplication in reporting, subordinate units of USAFE will submit information copies of monthly reports to the post commander of the area in which they are located.

b. Posts. - Post commanders will submit consolidated reports for all units (except US Air Forces in Europe) which are located in the post areas to the district commander of the district in which the post is located. Post commanders will scrutinize copies of reports received from subordinate and operational units to insure that there is no duplication of reporting.

c. Districts. - District commanders will forward to this headquarters, without consolidation, all reports received from post commanders within their respective districts.

d. Berlin Command, Office of Military Government for Germany (US). - Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), will submit a consolidated report for all units (except US Air Forces in Europe) which are located within the US sector, Berlin.

e. Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, will submit a consolidated report for all units (except US Air Forces in Europe) located within the post area.

f. Commanding General, Headquarters Command, European Command, will submit a consolidated report for all units (except US Air Forces in Europe) which are located within the Frankfurt post area.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:



PETER CALZA  
Lt Col, AGD

Assistant Adjutant General

Telephone: Frankfurt 7433

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**Chapter XLVI**

**U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE, AND U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY**

*Handwritten: The ... of the*  
Chapter ~~XLV~~ *2000-10-15*

U.S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE, AND U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

1. Theater Supervision.

a. The U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE), and the U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNFG), were major commands under Theater Headquarters, which exercised operational control rather than administrative control. Theater staff supervision of Air Forces and Navy activities was limited as greater authority was delegated to the Air and Navy commanders than to other major commanders. Supervision was exercised to the extent necessary to insure coordination of policies with those of other commands and to carry out responsibilities of the Theater Commander. (1)

b. The European Division, Air Transport Command, was also a major command under Theater Headquarters and operated independently of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, with which it maintained close liaison. This organization maintained intercommand air transport service.

## U. S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

### 2. Organization.

a. The U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe was redesignated (2) the U. S. Air Forces, Europe, on 16 August 1945, and in September the headquarters was moved from St. Germain-en-Laye, France, to Wiesbaden, Germany. (3)

b. The Theater reorganization of 15 March 1947 which brought about the transition from USFET to EUCOM made few changes in the organization of the Air Forces. The Theater organization plan published following the change in command delegated to the Commanding General, USAFE, the command and administration of all specified Air Forces bases, airfields, depots, and installations within posts or districts. Headquarters, USAFE, was responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution (4) of supplies and equipment peculiar to the Air Forces.

c. The major subordinate commands assigned to USAFE on 1 July 1946 were as follows: XII Tactical Air Command, IX Air Force Service Command, European Air Transport Service, European Aviation Engineer Command, 40th Bomb Wing (Heavy), Army Air Force European Theater Replacement Depot (Provisional), and Wiesbaden Air Force Station. The European Division, Air Transport Command, was a liaison Command furnishing logistical support to USAFE. Attached commands were the 59th Weather Wing and the 5th Airways and Air Communications Service Wing, located at

(5)

Wiesbaden, Germany.

d. On 30 June 1947, USAFE consisted of the Headquarters Command, USAFE; the XII Tactical Air Command (TAC); the European Air Materiel Command (EAMC); the European Air Transport Service (EATS); and the attached organizations, 5th Weather Group and 5th Airways Air Communications Service Wing.<sup>(6)</sup>

e. Changes in command organization during the period under review were as follows:

(1) On 7 October 1946, the IX Air Force Service Command was redesignated the European Air Materiel Command.

(2) Wiesbaden Air Force Station was redesignated as Headquarters Command, USAFE, on 12 October 1946.

(3) The 40th Bomb Wing (Heavy), with headquarters at Erlangen, Germany, was inactivated on 30 November 1946 following the transfer of Lechfeld Air Base to XII TAC.

(4) The European Air Engineer Command, with headquarters in Schlagenbad, Germany, was inactivated on 20 November 1946.

(5) The Army Air Forces European Theater Replacement Depot at Furstenfeldbruck, Germany, was inactivated on 18 January 1947, and the base was transferred to XII TAC.

### 3. Commander and Key Staff Officers.

Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards became Commanding General of USAFE on 2 March 1946, relieving Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon. Brig. Gen. John DeF. Barker was announced as Chief of Staff on 17 March 1946. On 30 June

1947 the members of the General Staff were:

- a. Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1: Brig. Gen. John H. McCormick, who had served in this capacity since 16 August 1945.
- b. Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2: Brig. Gen. Charles Y. Banfill, who had served since 5 February 1946.
- c. Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3: Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain, who succeeded Brig. Gen. Harold Q. Huglin on 24 December 1946. General Huglin was appointed A-3 chief on 17 March 1946.
- d. Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4: Col. Paul E. Reustow, who was Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, at the time of the formation of USAFE on 16 August 1945 and remained in that position until replaced by Col. Paul S. Blair. (7)

4. Mission.

The mission of USAFE was revised at the time of the Theater reorganization of March 1947, in order to clarify the responsibilities of the Air Forces in the occupation. In June 1947 the mission was as follows:

(8)

- a. Enforce the surrender terms.
- b. Protect assigned areas of occupation and zones of responsibility.
- c. Protect United States installations and lines of communication.
- d. Perform aerial mapping and photo reconnaissance as authorized.
- e. Disarm the German Air Force.
- f. Provide air lift for the United States airborne forces.
- g. Operate in conjunction with the United States Ground Forces and Navy as required.

h. Maintain operational mobility.

i. Maintain and operate an intra-Theater transport service.

j. Cooperate with the forces and peoples of other United Nations so as to maintain cordial relations and mutual understanding.

5. Reduction in Strength.

a. Redeployment of troops to the United States in early 1946 caused serious personnel shortages in the Air Forces in the European Theater, which resulted in a reduction of USAFE units and installations. Forty bases and installations were maintained by USAFE in Germany, France, Austria, and Italy on 1 July 1946. This number was reduced to (9) thirty-two by the end of the period under review.

b. In early 1946, Air Forces strength in Europe included thirteen groups, of which two were heavy bomb groups, seven were fighter groups, three were troop carrier groups, and one was a reconnaissance group. By 30 June 1947, these units were reduced to seven fighter groups, three troop carrier groups and one reconnaissance group. These organizations were kept operational by various service and maintenance units located at installations throughout the occupied zone.

c. By the time the reduction program was under way, USAFE had completed its transition from a wartime operational air force to that of an occupational air force. Certain units were transferred from the European Theater to the United States for rehabilitation and refitting, while other units were inactivated and the personnel transferred to units remaining in the theater. Further reduction of strength was

indicated with the announcement that the XII TAC and the European Air Materiel Command would be inactivated in the late summer of 1946.

6. Personnel.

a. The strength of USAFE in Europe on 30 June 1946 was 47,632  
(10)  
officers and enlisted men. This figure was reduced to 32,968 on 31  
(11)  
December 1946 and on 30 June 1947, to 25,048.

b. The number of civilians employed by USAFE was reduced during the period under review from 40,632 to 32,806. The latter figure included 721 U. S. civilians, 380 Allied and neutral civilians, and  
(12)  
31,705 displaced persons, enemy, and ex-enemy personnel.

7. Major Subordinate Commands.

a. XII Tactical Air Command. The XII TAC, with headquarters in Bad Kissingen, Germany, was a subordinate command of USAFE, the mission of which was primarily that of supplying tactical air support to Ground Forces units under the direction of Headquarters, USAFE, and Headquarters, EUCOM. Operations concerned the training of rated personnel in jet-type plane operations and maintenance, reconnaissance missions of various types, gunnery training at firing ranges scattered throughout the occupied zone and Italy, and other general flying duties required  
(13)  
during the course of occupational operations. The 64th and 70th Fighter Wings assigned to XII TAC were inactivated in the spring of 1947. Fighter groups were maintained at air bases located at Giebelstadt, Fritzlarn, Furstenfeldbruck, Kitzingen, Neubiberg, Straubing, Schweinfurt in the U. S. Zone of Germany and at Horsching in Austria.

A reconnaissance group was stationed at Furth, Germany.

b. European Air Materiel Command. On 7 October 1946, the IX Air Force Service Command, with headquarters located at Erlangen, Germany, was redesignated the European Air Materiel Command (EAMC). Its mission was to provide supply and maintenance for all the U. S. Air Forces in Europe. (14) Principal air depots were located at Oberpfaffenhofen, Ansbach, and Erding. Air ammunition depots and air ordnance depots were located at Landsberg, Roth, Zeppelinheim, Bruck, and Munich. During the period under review, EAMC undertook the difficult task of disposing of surplus Air Forces property and scrap and of returning excess aircraft and equipment to the United States. (15)

c. European Air Transport Service.

(1) The mission of the European Air Transport Service (EATS) was to furnish air lift for the European and Mediterranean Theaters and to maintain a reasonable degree of combat readiness. EATS provided service at numerous bases and terminals scattered throughout the occupied zones of Germany and Austria, the Mediterranean Theater, the Balkans, North Africa, and the Near East. (16)

(2) A gradual reduction of EATS installations began in 1946 with the vacating of bases at Orly, France, and Bovingdon, England. The Frankfurt-Rome service and the service in the Mediterranean Theater was curtailed on 15 December 1946. Regular flights to London were operated until April 1947, when they were discontinued except for special missions. The War Department proposed that USAFE assume a number

of listed functions and stations operated by EATS by 30 April 1947<sup>(17)</sup>, but the transfer was delayed until 30 June 1947 due to the fact that many of the stations involved were closing and a number of problems were pending between the State Department and certain foreign governments.<sup>(18)</sup>

(3), Airline and tactical flight training was provided by USAFE. A full course of instrument training was given in Link training and maintenance and airborne radio operator instruction at the Airline Pilot's Training School, which moved in September 1946 from Istres, France, to Illesheim, Germany. The safety record of EATS airline activities reflected the training received at this school. A program of tactical training was carried out by the Troop Carrier Group at Munich during 1946, whereby pilots received experience in handling air evacuation missions, emergency supply missions, and ferrying missions.

(4) EATS airline activities covered the maintenance and operation of essential installations; provisions for weather service and navigational aids, including Ground Control Approach (GCA) facilities for all-weather flying; provision for air lift for United States airborne forces; assumption of operations vacated by the Air Transport Command; and assistance to foreign nations in time of emergency.<sup>(19)</sup>

#### 8. Air Engineer Activities.

On 20 November 1946, the European Aviation Engineer Command was inactivated.<sup>(20)</sup> The Air Engineer Section at Headquarters, USAFE, was enlarged and assumed certain supply and construction functions formerly exercised by the Engineer Command. The engineer districts at Frankfurt,

Nürnberg, and Munich were discontinued and replaced by the Eastern Air Engineer District at Landsberg and the Western Air Engineer District at Wiesbaden. Units formerly assigned to the Engineer Command were assigned (21) to the major subordinate commands of USAFE.

9. Air Force Replacement Depot.

a. Prior to 4 February 1947, all Air Forces personnel arriving in the European Theater were sent to the 128th Replacement Battalion at Furstenfeldbruck, Germany, for assignment to USAFE units. Requisitions for personnel were submitted to the replacement depot by Headquarters, USAFE, and were based on shortages shown by the bimonthly AAF Form No. 127 submitted by major subordinate commands. These commands had the privilege of assigning personnel to units within their commands in accordance with their authorized needs.

b. Personnel were received in the Theater earmarked on letter movement orders against requisitions for specific units and projects. Due to the rapid reduction in strength units were constantly being re-assigned, redesignated, inactivated, or otherwise changed. The headquarters of USAFE and USFET were the only two headquarters in the Theater which had knowledge of the reshuffling of all Air Forces units and projects.

c. On 18 November 1946, Headquarters, USAFE, proposed the consolidation of the USFET and USAFE replacement depots, (22) and the (23) move was approved on 4 January 1947 by Theater Headquarters.

On 4 February 1947, the 128th Replacement Battalion, consisting of Headquarters Company and three replacement companies, was moved to Marburg,

(24)  
Germany. Air Forces officers arriving at the 3d Replacement Depot at Marburg following the consolidation were reported to the A-1 Officers Branch of Headquarters, USAFE, and enlisted men were telephoned to USAFE from Marburg and unit assignments were usually made within twenty-four hours.

10. Military Communities.

a. On 12 September 1946, Bad Wildungen Military Community was assigned to USAFE as a satellite of the Fritzlar Military Community. It was formerly the headquarters of the 1st Constabulary Regiment and regimental service troops. The change was made following an investigation of the housing situation by a committee composed of members of the Community Planning Board and representatives of the Third Army and  
(25)  
USAFE.

b. On 15 June 1947, there were forty-seven military communities and satellite communities under the jurisdiction of USAFE, housing a total of 3,937 families. Of this figure, approximately 63 percent  
(26)  
were officers' families and 37 percent enlisted men's families.

11. Weather Forecasting Service.

a. A weather forecasting service for the occupation forces was provided by the 5th Weather Group. This unit, with a strength in July 1946 of 381 officers and 461 enlisted men, was attached to Headquarters, USAFE, and stationed at Wiesbaden.  
(27)  
Early in January 1947,  
(28)  
it was transferred to Rhine-Main airfield. The 59th Weather Wing,

which had formerly provided this service, was returned to the United States in July 1946. (29)

b. The 5th Weather Group operated under the direction of the Chief of Air Weather Service, War Department, and had the mission of providing weather forecasts and conducting research in weather forecasting techniques. In March 1947, operational control of the 5th Weather Group was delegated by the War Department to Headquarters, USAFE. (30) It remained, however, in an attached status as respects Headquarters, USAFE, throughout the period under review. (31)

c. Weather reports were provided as a service to all elements of the U.S. Army and other U.S. government agencies in the European Command, although the principal duty of the 5th Weather Group was to collect meteorological data and to brief all military flights on the weather conditions likely to be encountered. Weather stations were maintained at numerous points in the U.S. Zone of Germany and other points in Europe and Africa. (32) In November, a forecast of skiing conditions at U.S. Army resorts was inaugurated. (33)

d. In August, the 5th Weather Group was relieved by OMGUS of the duty of supervising the German Zonal Meteorological Organization. (34) In March 1947, the 5th Weather Group was authorized to use German meteorologists to the greatest extent possible in collecting weather data for civil aircraft, but was directed to continue the employment of U.S. Army technicians for the briefing of all military flights. (35)

12. Airways Air Communications Service (AACS).

A communications service for regulating air traffic was provided by the 5th Airways Air communications Wing. This unit, with a strength in July 1946 of 2,020 officers and enlisted men and 618 civilians, was attached to Headquarters USAFE, but was under the operational control of Headquarters, AACS, in Washington. (36) In March 1947, operational control of the 5th AAC Wing was delegated by the War Department to Headquarters, USAFE. (37) The Air Communications Service operated a network of ground lines and radio circuits for the transmission of weather data and other data of importance in controlling air traffic and promoting safety in air travel. It served, not only all military air facilities, but also the civil aviation agencies operating in conjunction with the Army Air Forces in the European Command.

13. Transfer of Communications and Weather Services.

The operation of Army Airways Communications System and the AAF Weather Service facilities at locations other than active U.S. Army air bases was transferred to certain foreign governments, in order to insure continued service and to provide navigational aids, communications, and weather information for existing and proposed military and civil air routes. This plan called for the operation of these facilities by foreign nationals after a period of training, and was designed to reduce to a minimum the use of Army manpower. The installations were declared as surplus property to the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, in order to transfer them to the foreign operating agencies. (38) Most of

the countries in Europe and several in Africa were involved in the transfer of those facilities, which had not been completed by the end of the period under review.

14. Training Activities.

a. Uniform training policies for all organizations assigned to USAFE were outlined by Headquarters, USAFE. (39) Commanders were responsible for training individuals and units under their jurisdiction and for preparing training directives for the guidance of subordinates. These programs included military, tactical, technical, and combined training.

b. Training inspections of units of USAFE were made by Lt. Col. R. K. Boyd and Lt. Col. W. A. Hamberg of the Training and Education Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, USFET, during the period 17 June to 11 July 1946. Accompanying the party were Maj. J. B. Rose, A-3 Training, and Capt. S. A. Thompson, A-1 Division, Headquarters, USAFE. The purpose of the inspections was to determine the status of training, discipline, and morale in the command. The inspectors made the following recommendations:

(1) That units at Capodichino airfield, Italy, and Istres, France, be inspected by Headquarters, USAFE, until the standards of USAFE units in Germany were equaled at those bases.

(2) That all Negro units be given basic training as their primary mission. These units could not efficiently perform their service missions under existing disciplinary conditions.

(3) That station commanders be made specifically responsible for the disciplinary training of all troops on their bases.

(4) That a specified course of basic subjects be prescribed for all troops, based on appropriate master training plans.

(5) That all troops be required to participate in familiarization firing of small arms.

(6) That commanders be reminded of their duty of making personal inspections.

(7) That adequate alert plans be required at all stations with periodic exercises and training in base security. (40)

c. During the fall and winter of 1946, fighter planes of XII TAC were sent to the Royal Air Force base at Treviso, northwest of Venice, for aerial gunnery practice in order to avoid the inclement weather in Germany. Groups of twenty to twenty-five planes were rotated every ten days until all USAFE fighter pilots completed the course in gunnery and formation flying. A small detachment consisting of ground crew personnel and housekeeping troops was sent to Treviso to furnish aircraft maintenance for the training mission. (41) In the previous summer, USAFE fighter aircraft held gunnery exercises on the Frisian Islands range in the North Sea.

d. Headquarters, EUCOM, agreed in May 1947 to relieve USAFE units from all training requirements except those reflecting Theater policy. This action was taken in view of the changing objectives and missions of USAFE stations. Training instructions and EUCOM Training

Memorandum No. 1 were sent by Headquarters, USAFE, to subordinate units and commanders were advised to review the directive for its application (42) to their establishments and missions of the stations concerned.

15. European Division, Air Transport Command.

a. The European Division, Air Transport Command (ATC), was established on 1 July 1944 and consisted of a division headquarters and base units with operating locations in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. On 12 December 1946, the headquarters was moved from Paris to Wiesbaden, Germany. This organization was the War Department agency for the transportation by air of mail, personnel, and cargo into and out of the European Theater. It operated an air rescue service and provided information pertinent to air navigation. It maintained liaison with USAFE, but operated independently under Theater Headquarters.

b. Representatives of USAFE and of the U.S. Forces, Austria, met in Wiesbaden on 5 July 1946 to discuss passenger air operations in the Balkans. It was decided to transfer personnel and equipment from ATC to EATS. The plan was discussed further on 9 July 1946 at a meeting in Vienna. On 15 July 1946, EATS (Provisional) began operation of (43) scheduled flights from Vienna to Bucharest, Belgrade, and Budapest.

16. Air Liaison Squadrons.

a. Following a conference at Headquarters, USEET, which was attended by representatives of all major commands, it was decided to return control of three air liaison squadrons to the Commanding General, USAFE. These squadrons had been attached to Ground Forces major command

headquarters for operations, quarters, rations, and supply of items not peculiar to the Air Forces. The transfer of the squadrons followed the request of the Commanding General, USAFE, for complete control of operations.  
(44)  
tions.

b. On 13 May 1946, the orders attaching the 7th, 14th, and 47th Liaison Squadrons to major command headquarters or Ground Forces units were rescinded and the squadrons were assigned to the XII TAC. The Commanding General, USAFE, was directed to provide air liaison service to major commands and their requirements were established as follows:

(1) Headquarters, Third U. S. Army. Sufficient pilots and aircraft to fly approximately 375 missions monthly, averaging two hours each. Estimated unit required: one fully operational air liaison squadron.

(2) Headquarters Command, USFET. Sufficient pilots and aircraft to fly approximately 150 missions monthly, averaging two and one-half hours each. Estimated unit required: one-half air liaison squadron.

(3) Headquarters, Continental Base Section. Sufficient pilots and aircraft to fly approximately 150 missions monthly, averaging two and one-half hours each. Estimated unit required: one flight of one air liaison squadron.

(4) 17th Major Port, Bremerhaven. Sufficient pilots and aircraft to fly approximately 50 missions monthly, averaging one and one-half hours each. Estimated unit required: one flight of one air liaison squadron.

(5) Headquarters, U. S. Constabulary. Sufficient pilots and aircraft to provide a minimum of 14 fully operational aircraft at all times. Estimated unit required: one fully operational air liaison squadron.

c. The 7th, 14th, and 47th Liaison Squadrons were reorganized on 6 November 1946 giving each organization a strength of eleven (45) officers and seventy-eight enlisted men. The inactivation of various headquarters in the European Theater reduced the requirements for liaison flights, and on 25 June 1947 the 7th and 47th Liaison Squadrons were returned to the United States. The 14th Liaison Squadron at Heidelberg, with all of its personnel and equipment withdrawn, was transferred to Bad Kissingen on 5 September. (46)

#### U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY.

##### 17. Relations between Military and Naval Forces.

The relations between the military and naval forces in the European Theater which prevailed from 1 July 1946 until 30 June 1947 had developed out of the contact between the two forces during active operations. The Headquarters of U. S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNFG), in Bremen, was a major command under the Theater Headquarters. Although it was under Theater Headquarters operationally, it was under the administrative command of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe and the Twelfth

Fleet, the headquarters of which was in London. Headquarters, USNFG, maintained a liaison mission at Theater Headquarters in Frankfurt. The Office of the Naval Adviser, ONAGUS, was in Berlin and there was a Naval Adviser to U. S. Forces, Austria, stationed in Vienna.

18. Revised Mission of USNFG.

a. A revised mission for USNFG was announced by Admiral C. W. Nimitz in the operating and administrative policy for the Twelfth Fleet, which was published on 16 October 1946. The Twelfth Fleet was assigned to European and Mediterranean areas to support the foreign policies of the United States, the occupation forces, and military government. It prepared for offensive or defensive action should such become necessary and was available to protect United States interests.

b. Naval forces assigned for occupation duties in Europe under the Commander of USNFG, who was a Task Commander of the Twelfth Fleet, were under the operational control of the Commanding General, USFET. The specific tasks of the Commander of USNFG were:

(1) To fulfill U. S. naval commitments in support of the Commanding General, USFET, in the occupation of Germany and other areas under his jurisdiction.

(2) To furnish United States naval representatives in the office of the Naval Advisers, ONAGUS, and U.S. Forces, Austria.

(3) To conduct port operations necessary to support U. S. Army redeployment and occupation plans.

19. Assignment to Allied Expeditionary Force.

In November 1943, the War Department cancelled the arrangement under which United States naval forces taking part in operations against Western Europe were to serve under the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army. Instead the commander of this task force was ordered to report to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and operate in that chain of command. His instructions said: (48)

He will cooperate with the appropriate U. S. Army Task Force Commanders during the training and preparatory phases to the end of adequately preparing the Joint Task Forces for carrying out their part of the planned operations. For the Navy Command's embarkation, and during the joint operations of the U. S. forces, the command of the U. S. Army and Navy forces will be in accordance with the principle of unity of command.

20. Establishment of U. S. Naval Forces, France.

U. S. Naval Forces, France, under Vice-Admiral A. G. Kirk, was established on 12 September 1944 by the Commander in Chief of the Twelfth Fleet. The directive from the Navy Department specified that the command would be established upon request from General Eisenhower and it included the naval activities and forces in the zone of United States responsibility in France. The Commander of U. S. Naval Forces, France, was under the administrative command of the Commander, Twelfth Fleet, who furnished logistical support, but was under the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, for operational control. (49) The Headquarters originally was in Chateau de la Pruney, Louveciennes, France, but about 22 February 1945 (50) all offices were consolidated at 9, Rue de Presbourg, Paris.

21. Plan for Advance into Germany.

Admiral C. R. Stark, commander of the Twelfth Fleet, in October

1944, outlined to General Eisenhower a plan for the establishment of  
(51)  
U. S. naval forces in Germany. He said:

Admiral King intends to make available to you a Vice-Admiral who will be Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Germany, and who will report to you as soon as you move eastward out of France or even before you move out of France if you so desire. This officer will perform the same duties under your command for Germany as Kirk does under your command for France, and both will be under the Allied Supreme Commander operationally as long as he is Allied Naval Commander in Chief. . . The Commander, U. S. Naval Forces in Germany, will have under him a Rear Admiral as Commander, U. S. Ports and Bases, Germany (Bremen, Bremerhaven, and their satellite ports).

22. General Eisenhower's Request for a Single Commander.

The proposal for a separate commander in Germany did not meet with General Eisenhower's approval. In a letter dated 27 October 1944 to Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, General  
(52)  
Eisenhower said:

It would be most convenient to me to have one man with whom to deal. . . Consequently, unless it contravenes something you may have in mind and of which I am unaware, I would like to have Kirk designated as my senior U.S. naval man for operational purposes, to act as such anywhere within the area that the Combined Chiefs of Staff want me to carry on the campaign.

In response to this letter, operational command of U. S. Naval Forces in France was redesignated on 7 November 1944 to include all U. S. naval activities in Europe and all naval forces under operational control of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force. This did not include naval forces and activities then under the Eighth Fleet and the Navy stated that it planned to modify the command when the postsurrender control organization was established.  
(53)

### 23. Posthostilities Organization.

The posthostilities naval organization was outlined on 8 May 1945. The Commander of USNFG was to command all U. S. naval forces assigned to occupation duties both in Germany and in the rest of Europe. The Commander of the Twelfth Fleet was designated Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe with Headquarters in London. USNFG, remained administratively under U. S. Naval Forces in Europe and under the operational control of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force. It was to come under the Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations upon termination of the combined command. The Commander was designated as the naval member of the U. S. Group Control Council. The Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in France was to turn over operational control of forces under his command to the Commander of USNFG and other business to the Naval Attache, after which he would be ordered to other duty and the office abolished. (54)

### 24. Effect of Redeployment.

Later in May 1945, it was decided that redeployment would prevent U. S. Naval Forces in France from discontinuing operations as early as was expected. On 16 May 1945, it was estimated that it would be necessary to operate the headquarters in Paris for a month after the establishment of Headquarters USNFG, in Frankfurt. (55) The matter of naval responsibility and organization was under continuous study at Supreme Headquarters. Effective 1 July 1945, USNFG assumed the occupational duties which had been performed by U. S. Naval Forces, France, and the headquarters in Paris was redesignated U. S. Naval Task Group, France. (56)

25. Organization on 1 July 1945.

a. Headquarters, USNFG was first organized in London, and Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who was in command, on 30 May 1945 requested that space in Frankfurt for approximately fifty officers and forty enlisted men be assigned to him as soon as possible. (57) The assignment of space was made on 1 June 1945 and additional increments of the office were authorized to move to Frankfurt between 15 July and 1 August.

b. The headquarters in Frankfurt opened on 3 July 1945. It (58) included: Commander and Director of Naval Division U. S. Group Control Council: Vice-Admiral R. L. Ghormley: Chief of Staff and Deputy: Commodore M.G. Robertson; Deputy Director: Capt. H. J. Ray; Disarmament Branch: Capt. A. H. Graubart; Demobilization Branch: Capt. E. C. Kline; Ocean Shipping Branch: Commander D. J. Harkins; U. S. Naval Task Group, France: Capt. K. M. McManes.

26. Tasks Assigned to USNFG.

Occupational duties assigned to USNFG included:

a. Interpretation, dissemination, and supervision of policy directives emanating from Headquarters, USFET; the Navy Department; and the Commander, U. S. Naval Forces, Europe, for uniform application among all elements of the U. S. Navy within the area of jurisdiction.

b. Formulation of policy and supervision, coordination, and direction of all U. S. Navy agencies, activities, and interests within the area of jurisdiction, including:

- (1) Naval participation in operation of ports.
- (2) Assignment of the naval element to the U. S. Group

Control Council, Germany.

- (3) Naval general and technical intelligence.
- (4) Disarmament and demobilization of German naval forces.
- (5) Assistance in the coordination of shipping in connection with redeployment.
- (6) Logistical and administrative support of all U. S. naval activities.
- (7) Implementation of United States naval policy.
- (8) Maintenance of liaison with United States and Allied agencies. (59)

27. Establishment of Headquarters at Bremerhaven.

Administrative headquarters of USNFG was established in Bremerhaven on 1 March 1946 under Commodore G.R. Jeffs, who was designated Assistant Chief of Staff, but continued as Commander of the Weser River Base. Operational command of USNFG remained in Frankfurt. (60)

At this time there were 195 officers and 1,086 enlisted men assigned to USNFG, and an economy program was under way which required the Navy to reduce its shore installations as much as possible. On 11 March 1946, Admiral William Glassford, who had succeeded Vice-Admiral Ghormley, estimated that he could carry out his mission with 155 officers and 780 enlisted men, but that, if his operational headquarters were moved from Frankfurt to Bremen, he could make a further reduction of 15 officers and 94 men. He proposed to leave a small liaison group commanded by a captain at Frankfurt. In view of this recommendation it was decided to move the naval headquarters to Bremen, and both operational and

administrative functions were centered there starting 1 May 1946. A small liaison group with Capt. H. H. Marable as senior representative to the Commanding General of USFET remained in Frankfurt. The office of the Naval Adviser, COMGUS, remained in Berlin. (61) On 29 June 1946, Rear Admiral R.E. Schuirmaun succeeded Admiral Glassford as Commander, USNFG.

#### 28. Duties of Liaison Group.

Duties of the Naval Liaison Group which remained in Frankfurt, as they were outlined 27 April 1946, were: (62)

(1) The Senior Liaison Officer attended conferences of the Commanding General, USFET, and reported items of naval interest to the headquarters in Bremen.

(2) Appropriate members of the Liaison Group attended such conferences as were held on intelligence and other subjects and made reports when appropriate.

(3) Naval officers visiting Frankfurt were assisted in such matters as indorsing orders and obtaining clearance for further travel.

(4) Members of the USFET staff were assisted in the preparation of joint plans in instances when such assistance was requested.

#### 29. Tripartite Naval Commission.

Vice-Admiral Ghormley and Commodore H. J. Ray, were appointed United States members of the Tripartite Naval Commission in August 1945, but both left the European Theater in March 1946. On 30 March 1946,

Admiral Glassford and Capt. E. J. Bukke, who had relieved Commadore Ray,  
(63)  
were designated members of the commission.

30. Change of Title

To avoid confusion and to describe more accurately the operational areas involved, the title of the Commander of the U. S. Naval Forces, Europe, was changed on 1 March 1947 to Commander, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.  
(64)

HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

CIRCULAR )

NUMBER 20)

22 April 1947

NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

1. The establishment of non-appropriated funds in connection with the program of Army assistance to German youth is authorized only as provided in this circular.
2. The following commanders only are authorized to establish and operate a non-appropriated fund for German youth activities:
  - a. Post commanders.
  - b. District commanders.
  - c. Commanding General, US Air Forces, Europe.
  - d. Commanders of exempt air installations. The Commanding General, US Air Forces, Europe will name those exempt air installations authorized to establish funds for German youth activities under the provisions of this circular.
  - e. Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. For the purposes of this circular, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation will be considered as a post.
3. Each of the commanders named in Par 2, above, may establish one such fund only, to be known in each case as the "Designation of post, district, or command) German Youth Activities Fund".
4. The purpose of German youth activities funds shall be to further the program of Army assistance to German youth by promoting the welfare, education and recreation of German participants in the German youth program.
5. In each case, the commander responsible for the fund will appoint a board of directors for the fund to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine, persons. This board of directors may be made up of any combination of officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians provided there is at least one individual appointed to represent each of the major commands of this headquarters having units or troops within the post or exempt air installation. The custodian of funds will not be a voting member of the board of directors. The board of directors will hold regular meetings not less often than once each calendar month and will hold special meetings at the request of the responsible commander, or at the call of the chairman of the board, or by mutual agreement of three or more members of the board. Minutes of each meeting of the board of directors will be submitted to the commander responsible for the fund, who will approve or disapprove any grants of funds or actions of the board. The custodian of funds will make no disbursement of funds granted by the board until the responsible commander has approved the minutes of the meeting at which the grant was approved by the board of directors.
6. The board of directors of each German youth activities fund will cause to be prepared for the fund a constitution and by-laws, which will clearly define the purpose of the fund, and will include:
  - a. A provision that the fund shall have a board of directors appointed by the responsible commander and a statement of the functions and responsibilities of the various members of the board including its chairman and secretary.
  - b. A statement of the duties and responsibilities of the custodian of funds.
  - c. A statement giving the required frequency of meetings of the board of directors.
  - d. Source and method of obtaining funds.
  - e. A provision that the fund shall be operated and administered in accordance with sound business practices and within the provisions of applicable regulations and directives.
  - f. A provision that funds granted to or expended on behalf of any unit or organization will not exceed its fair share in proportion to the amount contributed to the fund by the unit or organization.
  - g. A provision that when the fund is disbanded, any remaining funds will not be wilfully dissipated but will be disposed of as directed by the Commander in Chief, European Command.The constitution and by-laws of the fund will be approved by the board of directors of the fund and also will be approved by the responsible commander.
7. The commander responsible for a German youth activities fund will designate an officer of his command to serve as custodian of the fund. The custodian will receive, safeguard, disburse and account for the fund in accordance with sound business practice within the provisions of applicable regulations and directives, and in observance of the policies and procedures prescribed by the board of directors of the fund. When the custodian of a German youth activities fund is changed, the transfer of funds to the successor custodian will be accompanied by the

preparation of an analysis of the funds operations during the period since the last monthly analysis was prepared. This analysis will summarize all receipts, disbursements, and other transactions. In addition, a balance sheet and analysis of net worth in form as shown at Annex A will be prepared. This balance sheet will be accompanied by the following certificate which will be signed by the custodian being relieved:

"I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the attached statement is a complete and accurate record of the status of the (designation of post, district, or command) German Youth Activities Fund; that it reveals all amounts due the fund; and that the property owned by the fund, including merchandise, supplies, cash and equipment, based on physical inventory, is on hand."

When necessary, this certificate will be changed in accordance with the facts. The successor custodian will receipt for the fund property, after satisfying himself of the accuracy of the statements. This analysis of operations, balance sheet, analysis of net worth, and certificate will not be forwarded as in the case of monthly reports (Par 18, below) but will be filed with the records of the fund.

8. German youth activities funds may receive money by acceptance of contributions or donations from individuals or agencies either within or without the limits of the US Occupied Zone of Germany, and from revenues derived from minor profit-making activities conducted in direct connection with the German Youth Activities program with approval of the board of directors of the fund or of the commander responsible for the fund. In this connection, it is emphasized that clubs, associations, or other revenue-producing, welfare or sundry activities whose funds are administered under the provisions of Cir 159, Hq, USFET, 2 Nov 1946, as subsequently amended or superseded, may not make contributions or donations to German youth activities funds without prior approval of this headquarters in each case.

9. Expenditures from the German youth activities fund may be made in accordance with policies and procedures established by the board of directors of the fund for the furtherance of the German youth activities program. The purpose of the fund will be clearly stated in the constitution and will always be borne in mind when authorizing expenditures from the fund. In no case will these funds be used for the purchase of any Class VI supplies, beer, or tobacco products. The purchase of food to be used in furtherance of the German youth activities program will be made only in accordance with applicable directives.

10. German youth activities funds established by district commanders and by the Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe will not normally disburse money except to German youth activities funds of posts or exempt air installations. The primary purpose of German youth activities funds of the Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe and of district commanders is to provide a depository for any money received at that level and to provide a means of redistribution of such funds in the event such redistribution becomes necessary through deactivation or termination of German youth activities funds at any post or exempt air installation.

11. Operation of German youth activities funds of post and exempt air installations will be similar to the method of operation of central post funds, in that officers responsible for the conduct or operation of German youth activities at the various units or installations of the post or exempt air installation will present to the board of directors of German youth activities fund of the post or exempt air installation at its regular monthly meeting, or at special meetings, requests for authority to make purchases of facilities, equipment, or services pertaining to such activities. In considering such requests, the board should carefully weigh the anticipated results of the project in question against the total money available in the fund, and will also consider the amount of money contributed to the fund through contributions or activities of the unit or organization making the request. Upon approval of such requests by the board of directors and further approval of the minutes of the board meeting by the responsible commander, the officers requesting funds may make purchases with cash granted by the board. The board of directors will require that the officer receiving cash to effect purchases submits a proper vendor's invoice or other suitable document to the custodian after having effected the purchase in order that the custodian may properly attach such invoice or other document to his disbursement voucher. In all cases, the board of directors will take such steps as deemed necessary to insure proper accounting and to insure that expenditures are made only in accordance with the provisions of the grant.

12. Accounting procedures of all funds authorized herein will reflect fully the current records of the fund and will indicate its current condition and status as well as being sufficient to provide adequate data for reporting purposes. Headquarters, USFET published SOP 94, "System of Accounts for Sundry Funds", 14 Mar 1947, primarily for use in accounting for sundry funds; however, it is believed that the system of accounts proposed in SOP 94 could easily be adapted for use of German youth activities funds by adaption of its applicable forms and procedures. The use of USFET-SOP 94 in accounting for these funds is recommended.

13. Non-expendable property, such as furniture and other equipment purchased from these funds, will not be carried as an asset or as part of the net worth of the fund but will be wholly charged off the accounting records at the time of purchase. A separate record, however, will be kept of all such non-expendable property evidencing purchase cost in US currency values, date of acquisition, condition of property (old or new), and the appropriate voucher number. Property which is lost or damaged beyond usefulness, or which has become unserviceable through fair wear and tear, will be dropped from the property record on a certificate approved by the board of directors and filed with the property record. When such a certificate is approved, the entry of the property in the property record will be redlined and the date of the certificate will be noted on the property record to show its disposition. In the case of property lost, destroyed or damaged beyond usefulness, through fault or neglect, the board of directors will take such action as will cause the fund to be reimbursed in the amount of the loss. The entry on the property record for property sold or otherwise disposed of will be similarly redlined, and the date of the voucher or certificate will be noted on the property record to indicate the disposition of items concerned. When property is sold, money received will be picked up in the accounts of the fund by a receipt voucher.

14. The cash on hand in German youth activities funds may be made up of various types of currency, but all records will be kept in US dollar values. Conversion rates will be those currently in effect at US Army finance disbursing offices. Where a German youth activities fund has German mark currencies, the records will contain either the certificate prescribed in letter, Hq, USFET, AG 123.7 GAP-AGO, "Currency Exchange for Non-appropriated Funds", 27 Nov 1946, or will have a certificate signed by the custodian certifying as to the source of such mark currencies. Cash, in amounts approved by the commander responsible for the fund, may be kept at the risk of the custodian in his personal possession for necessary transactions. Under no circumstances will cash be permitted to remain in any unprotected place or for unreasonable periods of time on the person of the custodian.

15. a. Cash in excess of the amounts required for immediate use will be safeguarded by the most practicable of these means:

(1) By purchase of postal money orders at any US APO. The cost of the money orders is a legitimate expenditure of the fund.

(2) By use of treasury checks issued in exchange for cash at any US Army finance disbursing office.

(3) By deposit in local US banks or branch banks in dollar accounts.

b. These depositories will be used only in the official name of the fund and not in favor of the custodian in his individual capacity.

c. Custodians are responsible that money orders and US treasury checks are renewed before expiration date.

16. In case of loss of cash or other assets of a fund, other than financial losses incurred in normal operations, the circumstances will be carefully investigated by a board of three disinterested officers appointed in accordance with the provisions of AR 420-5 by the commander responsible for the fund. The board will include in its report its opinion as to responsibility for loss and recommendations as to appropriate action. The proceedings of the board will be transmitted for decision and final action of the area commander (Par 18, below) in the case of German youth activities funds of post or exempt air installations. In the case of such investigations of German youth activities funds of districts or headquarters of US Air Forces in Europe, the proceedings of the board will be transmitted to this headquarters for decision and final action.

17. Procurement in Germany, using non-appropriated funds, will be made in accordance with the provisions of letter, Hq, USFET, AG 400.12 GDS-AGO, "Procurement of Supplies from Non-appropriated Funds", 15 Jan 1947.

18. Before the 15th of each month, the German youth activities fund of each post and exempt air installation will transmit to its area commander (district headquarters, in the case of all posts except: Frankfurt post which will report to Headquarters Command, European Command; Berlin post which will report to the Office of Military Government for Germany (US); Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation which will report to Headquarters, Continental Base Section until that headquarters becomes inoperational after which time the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation will report directly to this headquarters; and Wiesbaden post and exempt air installations which will report to headquarters, US Air Forces, Europe) an analysis of the funds' operations for the preceding calendar month. This analysis will summarize all receipts, disbursements, and other transactions. In addition, a balance sheet and analysis of net worth in form as shown at Annex A will be submitted.

19. Area commanders will review the reports of post German youth activities funds submitted in accordance with Par 18, above. In addition, the Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe and the district commanders will prepare an analysis of operations of their German youth activities fund for the preceding calendar month summarizing all receipts, disbursements and other transactions, and will prepare a balance sheet and analysis of net worth in form as shown at Annex A.

(Cir 20, 22 Apr 1947)

The Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe and the district commanders will each assemble reports of funds of their posts or exempt air installations together with the report of their fund, and under a single letter of transmittal will forward them to the Commander in Chief, European Command, Frankfurt, APO 757, (Attention: OPOT German Youth Activities) using report control symbol ECGCT - 22. The Commanding General, Office of Military Government for Germany (US); Commanding General, Continental Base Section; and the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, European Command will forward reports of the Berlin post, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and Frankfurt post, respectively, to the Commander in Chief, European Command, Frankfurt, APO 757, (Attention: OPOT German Youth Activities), using report control symbol ECGCT - 22, after these reports have been reviewed by their headquarters.

20. Any non-appropriated fund presently established for any purpose in furtherance of the program of Army assistance to German youth will be terminated within thirty days of the date of this circular. Any balance of funds or property remaining in such funds upon termination will immediately be transferred into the German youth activities fund of the post or exempt air installation to which the unit or organization is assigned or attached.

21. If the German youth activities fund at any post or exempt air installation is terminated for any reason after having been established in accordance with the provisions of this circular, any non-expendable property will be sold or will be donated for the benefit of German youth as directed by the board of directors of the fund. Any monetary balance remaining will be transferred to the German youth activities fund of the district to which the post is assigned or in the case of exempt air installations or Wiesbaden post, will be transferred to the US Air Forces in Europe German youth activities fund. In case of termination of activities of the German youth activities fund of Berlin post, Frankfurt post, or Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, this headquarters will be advised and will direct disposition of any terminal monetary balance.

22. a. Each German youth activities fund will be audited quarterly by a disinterested officer. An additional audit will also be made when the fund is closed by reason of change of custodian or termination of activities of the German youth activities fund. Other additional audits will be made when deemed necessary by the commander responsible for the fund or by the commander of a higher headquarters. The auditing officer will be designated by the commander responsible for the fund.

b. The auditing officer will inquire into all matters affecting the financial status of the fund, and will ascertain the propriety of the expenditures, will ascertain that all proper revenues have been received and recorded, and will recommend necessary corrective action where irregularities are found to exist.

c. Funds will not be expended for the hire of commercial auditors except as provided in Par 21a, Sec III, AR 210-50, 13 Dec 1945, or as specified by the Commander in Chief, European Command.

23. Inspections of German youth activities funds authorized in this circular will be made annually by an inspector general. Custodians of funds not inspected by an inspector general during any period of 12 months or longer, will notify the Inspector General of the command responsible for such inspection by letter, giving the name of the fund, name of custodian, and date last inspected.

24. The German youth activities funds authorized in this circular are referred to in Par 6d, letter, Hq, USFET, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, "Procedure for Obtaining Motion Picture Films for the German Youth Program from Information Control Units", 23 Jan 1947, and in Par 6d, letter, Hq, USFET, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone", 5 Oct 1946.

25. The funds authorized in this circular are in no way related and neither will they be associated with the revenue-producing, welfare, and sundry funds covered by Cir 159, Hq, USFET, 2 Nov 1946, as subsequently amended or superseded.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER  
Lieutenant General, GSC  
Chief of Staff



Wm. E. BERGIN  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: F

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

(Designation of post, district, or command) German Youth Activities Fund

BALANCE SHEET  
As of 28 Feb 1947

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</u>	
Cash in Bank	\$475.00	Accounts Payable	
Cash on Hand (dollars)	75.00	(Grants approved but	
Cash on Hand (German Marks)	50.00	not disbursed, etc)	\$ 25.00
Accounts Receivable	<u>none</u>	Deferred Liabilities	50.00
		Net Worth (see below)	<u>525.00</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$600.00</u></b>	Total Liabilities and	
		Net Worth	<b><u>\$600.00</u></b>

Furniture and equipment have been charged off and are not considered in the above statement. However, they are recorded on the property record.

ANALYSIS OF NET WORTH

Month of Feb 1947

Net Worth as of beginning of month			\$425.00
Income	\$240.00		
Grants made	\$100.00		
Expenses	10.00		
Charge offs	30.00		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	<u>\$140.00</u>		
Increase in Net Worth		\$100.00	
Net Worth as of end of month			<b><u>\$525.00</u></b>

I certify that the above Balance Sheet and Operating Statement (Included in Analysis of Net Worth) for the month of Feb 1947 are true and complete.

/s/ John E. Smith,  
/t/ JOHN E. SMITH,  
Major, FA,  
Custodian

The Board of Directors of the Fund met 2 Mar 1947 and audited the foregoing account for the month of Feb 1947. The Board of Directors found the account correct, approved the expenditures made, and authorized the usual expenditures for the next month. The certificate of the responsible officer was examined and the cash balance in his personal possession and other evidence of property were exhibited to the Board and verified.

/s/ William C. Green  
/t/ WILLIAM C. GREEN  
Captain, FA  
(Secretary)

/s/ Henry R. Black  
/t/ HENRY R. BLACK  
Lt. Col. FA  
(Chairman)

Annex A

Chart I  
**U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE**

27 MARCH 1946

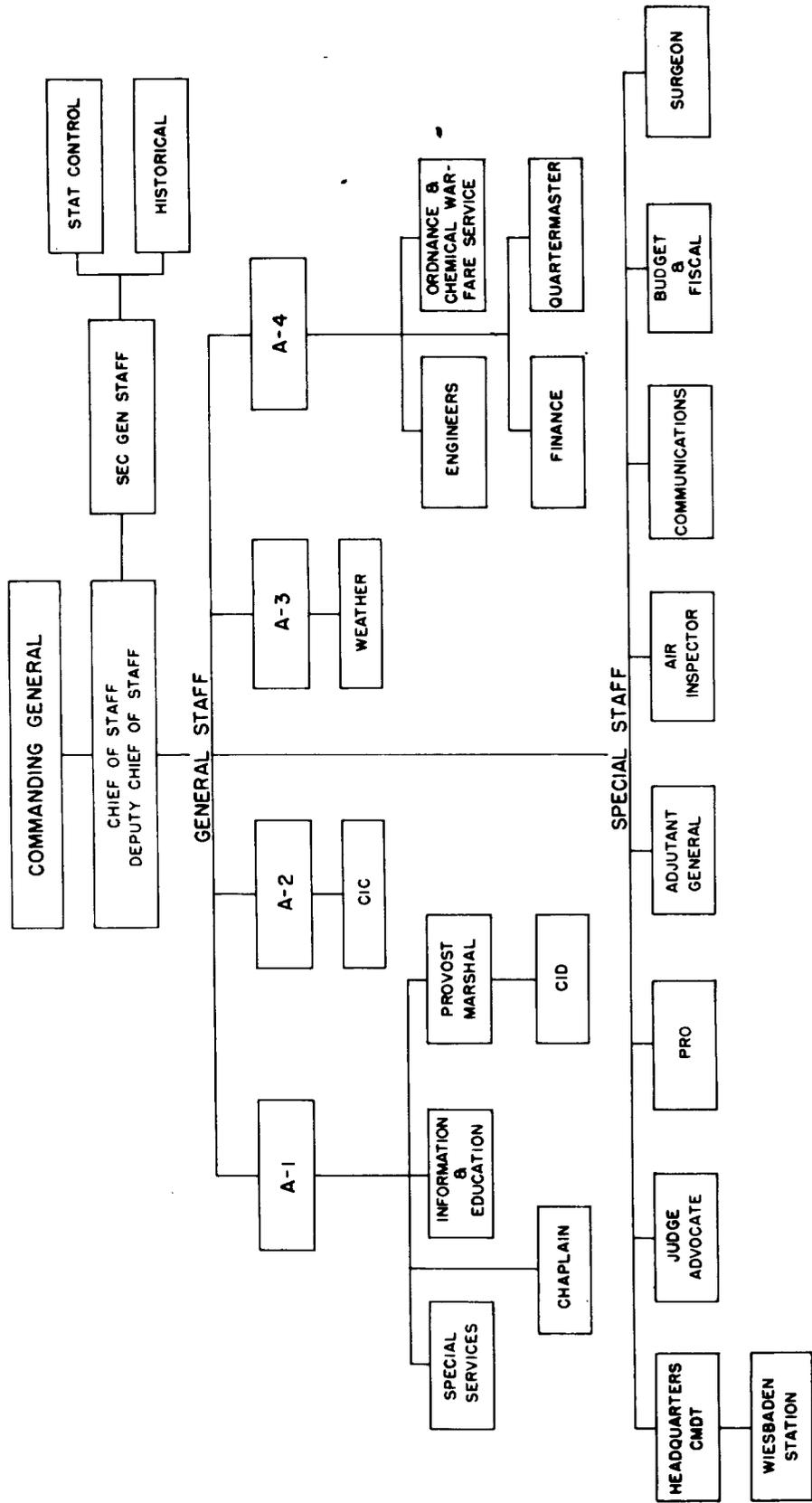




Chart III

# ORGANIZATION CHART

## US AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

1 JULY 1947

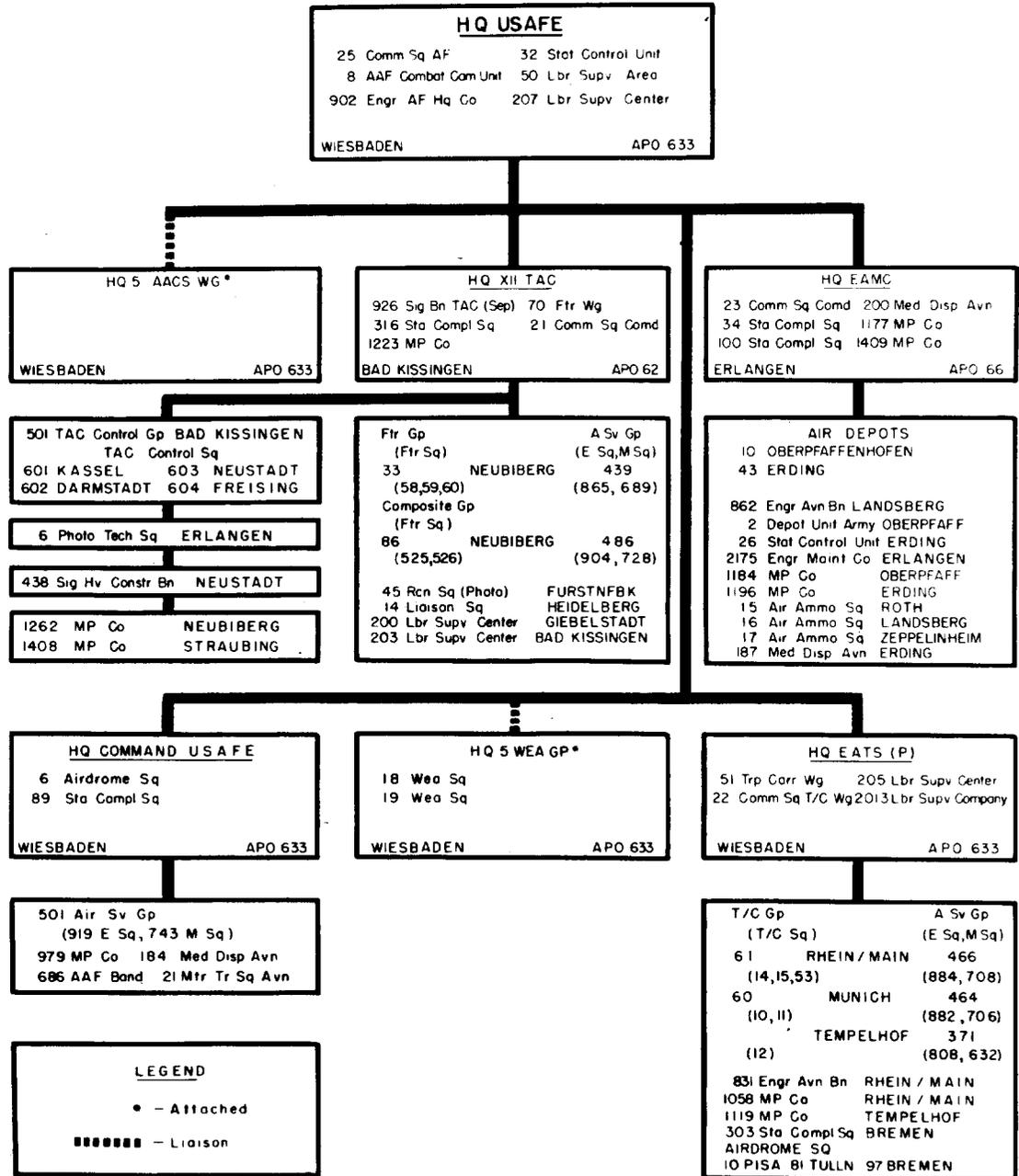
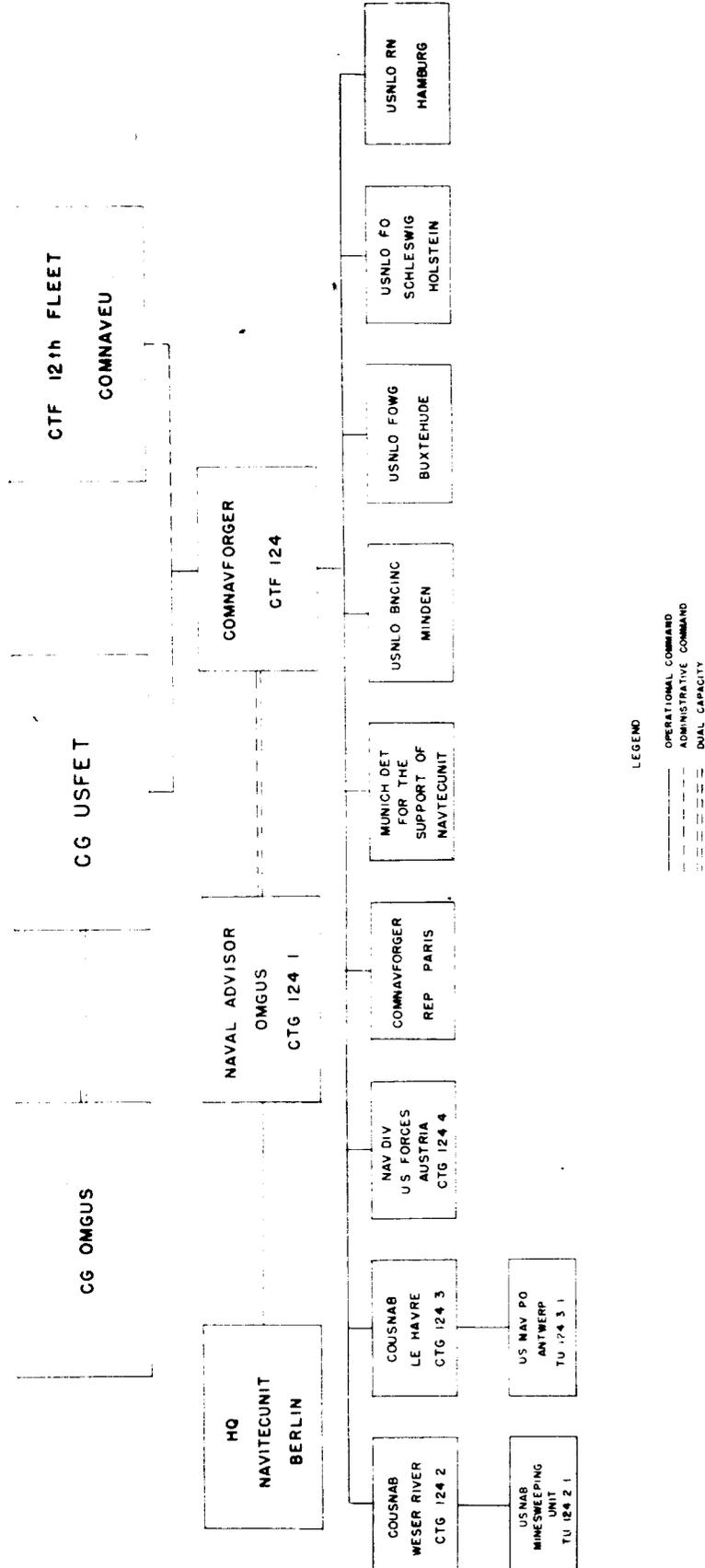


Chart IV  
 ORGANIZATION  
 CHART I

# US NAVAL FORCES GERMANY



LEGEND

- Operational Command
- Administrative Command
- Dual Capacity

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 6 Jun 46, file AG 322, subj: "Theater Basic Administrative Plan."
2. GO 115, USSTAF, 16 Aug 45.
3. Memo, Hq, USAFE, 8 Sep 45, subj: "Movement of Headquarters."
4. Organization and Functions, EUCOM, 31 Jul 47 p 45.
5. Hq, USAFE, History Jul 46.
6. Ibid., Jan 47.
7. Ibid., Dec 46.
8. Reg. No 50-6, USAFE, 28 Jan 47.
9. Organization Charts, USAFE, 1 Jul 46 and 30 Jun 47.
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 330.31 AGU, subj: "Consolidated Strength Recapitulation of European Command, 30 Jun 47."
11. Hq, USAFE, History Jul 46 and Jun 47.
12. Ibid.
13. Hq, XII TAC, History 1 Jul - 15 Oct 47.
14. GO 211, USAFE, 2 Nov 46.
15. EAMC, History 30 Jun 47.
16. Ltr, EATS, 2 Apr 47, file AG 319.1, subj: "Report of EATS Operations and Activities, 1946."
17. Cable WX-94991, 27 Mar 47, WARAAF to USAFE.
18. Cable S-22352, 1 Apr 47, USFET to AGWAR.
19. Outline of USAFE Activities, VE-Day to 15 Sep 47.
20. GO 214, USAFE, 6 Nov 46.

21. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 27 Nov 46, file 475E, subj: "Reorganization of Engineer Services for the Air Forces."
22. Ltr, Hq, USAFE, 18 Nov 46, file AG 322 USAFE, subj: "Movement of Air Forces Replacement Depot."
23. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 4 Jan 47, file AG 322 USAFE, subj: "Consolidation of Army Air Forces Replacement Depot and 3d Replacement Depot at Marburg."
24. Ibid.
25. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 18 Sep 46, file AG 322 GPS-AGO, subj: "Assignment of Bad Wildungen to U. S. Air Forces in Europe."
26. Hq, USAFE, Jun 47, p 21.
27. Ibid. Jul 46, p 5.
28. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, par 50.
29. Hq, USAFE, History, Jul 46, p 79.
30. Ibid., p 81; Sep 46, p 94.
31. Ibid., Aug 46, p 87.
32. Ibid., Nov 46, p 93.
33. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 25 Mar 47, par 65.
34. Hq, USAFE, History, Jul 46-Jun 47, passim.
35. Ibid., Mar 47, A-3 Div, p 3.
36. Hq, USAFE, History, Jul 46, p 85.
37. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 25 Mar 47, par 65.

38. Cable WX-97382, 15 Feb 46, AGWAR to USFET.
39. Reg. No 50-6, USAFE, 1 Nov 45.
40. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 30 Jul 46, file SGS 322 USAFE, subj: "Inspection of Units of USAFE."
41. Cable S-5352, 25 Oct 46, USFET, PRD, to USAFE.
42. Weekly Activity Report, USAFE, 26 May 47, p 3.
43. Hq, USAFE, History Jul 46, p 40.
44. Staff Study, Hq, EUCOM, 13 May 46, file GCT 370-2/ops, subj: "Operational Control and Command Responsibility of Air Liaison Squadrons," sgd Roderick R. Allen, Brig. Gen., GCS, AC of S, G-3.
45. GO 16, USAFE, 9 Nov 46.
46. Hq, XII TAC, History 1 Jul - 15 Oct 47, p 44.
47. Ltr, WD Gen Staff, 24 Oct 46, file P&O 045, subj: "Operating and Administrative Policy for the Twelfth Fleet."
48. Ltr, Hq, ETOUSA, 6 Nov 43, file AG 300.5 MGC, subj: "Assignment of US Naval Forces in Europe."
49. Ltr, Navy Dept, 9 Sep 44, file FFI/A3-1/P16, subj: "U.S. Naval Forces, France, Instructions for the Establishment and Command of." Copy in SGS 322.011/2.
50. Cable 150003A, 15 Feb 45, COMNAVFORFRANCE to ANCXF.
51. Ltr, Comdr, Twelfth Fleet, 21 Oct 44, file 44-000162-M, personal to General Eisenhower.
52. Ltr, Heading DDE/mgc, 27 Oct 44, file SGS 322.011/2, personal General Eisenhower to Admiral King.
53. Cable 0516132, 5 Nov 44, COMINCH and CNO to COMNAVEU.
54. Cable 081107Z, 8 May 45, COMINCH and CNO to SHAEF (Main).
55. Cable 161235B, 16 May 45, ANCXF to SHAEF (Main).

FOOTNOTES (CONTINUED)

56. Cable 261235B, 16 Jun 45, COMNAVEU to COMINCH.
57. Ltr, TF 124, 30 May 46, file SGS 322.011/2, subj: "Headquarters, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany."
58. Cable 261100B, 29 Jun 45, COMNAVFORGER to NAVFORGER.
59. Operation Plan No 2-45, COMNAVGER, 3 Jul 45.
60. Cable 181520, 18 Feb 46, COMNAVFORGER to COMNAVEU.
61. Cable no file No, 11 Apr 46, COMNAVFORGER to COMNAVEC.
62. Ltr, COMNAVFORGER, 27 Apr 46, file P16-3/00, subj: "Duties of U.S. Liaison Group in Frankfurt."
63. Cable 202440A, 30 Mar 46, CNO to COMNAVFORGER.
64. JCS 1295/34, 28 Feb 47.