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The SECOND YEAR

VOLUME VII



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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

1946-1947

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EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

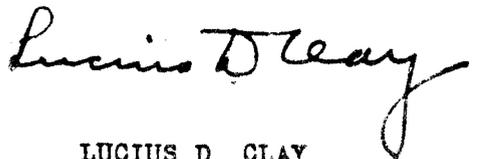
TO : All concerned

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
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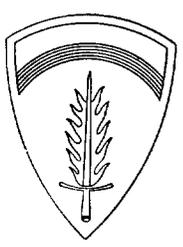
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Chapter XLVII
U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

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U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization for the Control of Austria.

a. The American occupation forces in Austria , styled U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), operated as a semi-independent command under Headquarters, USFET, until 15 March 1947, and under Headquarters, EUCOM, after that date. ⁽¹⁾ The European Command provided tactical, administrative, and logistical support to USFA, but, as respects Civil Affairs, USFA operated independently of the European Command. In the purely military aspects of the occupation of Austria, the Commanding General, USFA, was responsible to the Commanding General, USFET, and his successor, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, In the political and military government aspects--or, more accurately speaking, the Civil Affairs aspects--of the occupation of Austria, the Commanding General

USFA, in his capacity as U.S. Commissioner for Austria, was responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. In October 1947, the Joint Chiefs of Staff reaffirmed the relationship existing between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. Commissioner for Austria. (2)

b. The organization of the American occupation forces in Austria resembled that of the occupation forces in Germany in that the occupation forces in both countries were directed, from an early date, by a military staff having jurisdiction over tactical, security, and service troops and a military government staff having jurisdiction over the civil government. In each case, these two staffs found their unity in the commanding general, who was at the same time the military commander and the military governor, acting in the latter capacity as the United States member of the four-power council which was the supreme governing authority in each country. The organization in Austria differed from that in Germany in that the military government staff was much more closely integrated into the military headquarters. In Austria, there was not, to begin with, the physical separation of headquarters found in Germany where the tactical headquarters was at Frankfurt and the highest echelon of military government was at Berlin. In Austria, both the military and military government staffs were in Vienna. Moreover, the military government staff, known as U.S. Element, Allied Commission, Austria (USACA), Section, was structurally merely one of the general staff divisions of Headquarters, USFA. The USACA

Section performed, in greatly expanded form, the normal functions of a G-5 Division in a major headquarters. The Chief, USACA Section, was at the same time the Assistant Deputy U.S. Commissioner for Austria and served as the alternate for the Deputy U.S. Commissioner on the Executive Committee of the Allied Council.

c. The integration of military government functions into regular command channels in Austria was also evidenced, from an early date, by the fact that the USACA Section was not considered to be a complete Civil Affairs staff. It was not expected to discharge all the responsibilities falling upon the American occupation forces in the rehabilitation of Austria. Some Civil Affairs functions were vested in other staff elements of Headquarters, USFA. This was most marked in the fields of intelligence, communications, transportation, medical service, and supply matters. G-2 had jurisdiction over denazification, and G-3 over Youth Activities. The Information Services Branch, corresponding generally to the Information Control Division, OMCUS, was in Austria part of the military command and not a part of the USACA Section.

2. Organization in July 1946.

The principal elements of USFA in July 1946 were Headquarters, USFA, including the USACA Section, located in Vienna; the Vienna Area Command, also located in Vienna; and Headquarters, Zone Command, Austria, located in Salzburg.

a. Gen. Mark W. Clark was Commanding General, USFA, from its inception until 17 May 1947, when he was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes. The Deputy Commanding General, who served also as the United States member of the Executive Committee of the Allied Council, was Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Tate until 13 January 1947. On 13 January 1947, General Keyes became Deputy Commanding General, and on 1 March 1947, Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer became Deputy Commissioner. The Chief, USACA Section, and Assistant Deputy Commissioner was Col. (formerly Brig. Gen.) Francis H. Oxx. Headquarters, USFA, had a normal general and special staff, except that the Civil Affairs element was greatly expanded.

b. The Vienna Area Command corresponded to Berlin District when that command was separate from OMGUS. Headquarters, Vienna Area Command, had staff sections distinct from those of Headquarters, USFA. Vienna Area Command combined ordinary military functions of security, discipline, and supply with Civil Affairs functions in the U.S. Sector of Vienna. It maintained the Vienna Military Community, later known as Vienna Military Post. Its commanding officer was responsible for the military government of the U.S. Sector of Vienna and served as the United States member of the Vienna Inter-Allied Command, which corresponded to the Berlin Kommandatura. The commanding officers of Vienna Area Command were: Col. (formerly Brig. Gen.) Thomas E. Lewis until 7 November 1946, Brig. Gen. H. E. Dager until 25 March 1947, Col. George

M. MacMullin until 26 April 1947, and Brig. Gen. Alexander O. Gorder after that date.

c. The Zone Command had tactical control over the entire U.S. Zone of Austria, and thus corresponded in many ways to the Third U.S. Army in the occupation of Germany. The Zone Command also combined ordinary military functions with Civil Affairs functions. The Commanding General, Zone Command, Austria, was at the same time the senior military commander and responsible for military government in the U.S. Zone, Austria. He discharged the latter responsibility through the Chief Military Government Officer, U.S. Zone, who held a position analogous to an Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, in a major command. The Chief Military Government Officer was charged with the supervision of the entire United States military government staff in the U.S. Zone. The Commanding General, Zone Command, Austria, was Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins.

3. Changes in Organization.

a. A reorganization of the USACA Section was made on 11 July 1946, occasioned by the new four-power control agreement for Austria which became effective on 28 June 1946. This reorganization resulted in the consolidation of three related divisions into one, two other related divisions into one, and the creation of one new division. On 18 September 1946, the Executive Division was redesignated the Office of the Executive, which functioned in two branches, one for operations and reports and the other for administration.

b. In April 1946, at the time of the arrival in the European Theater of the first dependents of members of the occupation forces, two military communities, Salzburg and Linz, were established in the U.S. Zone of Austria. These were subordinate to the Zone Command, and their respective boundaries were coterminous with the two Länder into which the U.S. Zone was divided, namely, Land Salzburg and Land Upper Austria. On 11 June 1947, the two military communities were replaced by Land Salzburg Area Command and Land Upper Austria Area Command, both being major commands under the Zone Command. A considerable share of the military government responsibilities of the Commanding General, Zone Command, were delegated to the commanding officers of the Area Commands, who supervised the Austrian civil government of the respective Länder.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

4. Routing of Personnel Requisitions.

In August 1946 the procedure in requisitioning civilian personnel from the United States led to some friction between Headquarters, USFET, and Headquarters, USFA. It was clear at the time that USFA had acted independently at times and had requisitioned civilian experts directly from the War Department. ⁽⁴⁾ On 10 August 1946, General Clark, then Commanding General, USFA, requested General McNarney,

then Theater Commander, to forward directly to Washington by cable a request for civilian experts to fill vacancies in the Information Services Branch, USFA. (5) This request was refused by General McNarney, as he was advised that the existing regulations required requisitions to be signed and submitted in three copies in order to avoid confusion among different recruiting agencies in Washington. (6) To avoid future misunderstanding in the matter of routing requisitions for civilian employees, USFET notified USFA in September as follows: "No authority exists for your Headquarters to contact the War Department direct in personnel matters. It is desired that in the future all personnel requisitions be submitted to this Headquarters." (7)

5. Directives Applicable to USFA.

a. In November 1946 the War Department raised the question of whether any alterations were necessary in USFET directives applicable to USFA, in view of the recognition by the State Department of Austria as a liberated country. USFA promptly requested that the War Department letter containing this inquiry be forwarded to Vienna, and it was so forwarded with a request for comment. Soon after, USFA advised USFET that "due to definite interrelation of military and military government matters concerning this subject, this Headquarters will deal directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, keeping your Headquarters fully informed of all correspondence." (8) No comments, however, were received from USFA and on 12 March 1947 USFET dispatched a reply to the War Department

(9)
stating:

This Headquarters has reviewed current directives other than those concerning which the Commanding General, USFA, will advise the Joint Chiefs of Staff directly. In general, these directives involve such matters as 'trading with the enemy,' or the purchase of critical materials from indigenous sources, and are designed to comply with Federal statutes on the subject and to prevent personnel of the U.S. forces from taking undue advantage of Austria's weakened economic condition. No such directives of this Headquarters conflict with the recognition of Austria as a liberated country.

b. This by no means settled the problems arising from the applicability of USFET directives to USFA. The matter went much deeper than the mere fact that the U.S. Government regarded Austria as a liberated country. This fact, of course, led to numerous differences in the position of the U.S. forces in Germany and Austria and in their relations with the resident population. The dual responsibility of the Commanding General, USFA, making him responsible in military matters to the Commanding General, USFET, and in military government matters directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, led to difficulties in the applicability of USFET directives. Directives which were designed generally for a country still treated as occupied enemy territory were not in every respect suitable for Austria, which was treated from an early date according to principles basically different from those applied to Germany.

c. In general, all the informative and directive literature published by Headquarters, USFET, was made applicable to USFA unless USFA was omitted from the list of addressees or was excepted in the body

of the directive. USFA was regularly excepted from directives having a geographical limitation to the U.S. Zone, Germany, or the liberated countries. Thus, among the USFET directives not applicable to USFA were those relating to German Youth Activities, the survey and demolition of enemy fortifications and military installations in Germany, the Theater construction program, and the reduction of installations and facilities. Some of the directives relating to military communities were not applicable to USFA as, for example, a letter relating to the supply of coal in military communities, since coal for the occupation forces in Austria was obtained by requisition upon the Austrian Government. (10) Another example may be perceived in the directives relating to dependents' schools, which were not made applicable to USFA since the dependents' schools in Austria were conducted on an independent basis. (11)

d. When this matter came up for consideration in the latter part of 1947, it was readily admitted on the part of EUCOM that directives had from time to time been erroneously made applicable to USFA and that the staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, had been guilty of failing to except USFA from directives unsuitable to the local conditions prevailing in Austria. (12) There certainly were cases of inconsistency, as in the directives relating to labor service and civilian guard companies, some of which applied to USFA and some of which did not. On the part of USFA it was later made clear that the principal directives regarded as inapplicable to Austrian conditions

were the regulations pertaining to commercial dealings between United States and Austrian citizens, including the purchase of motor vehicles from Austrian citizens; household servants in Austria; the payment of fees and allowances to Austrian witnesses, reporters, and interpreters; the clearance of foreign liaison personnel with Headquarters, EUCOM, before they could take up their duties at Headquarters, USFA; and documents necessary for entry into Vienna. (13)

6. Reconsideration of Command Relationships.

Toward the end of 1947, a thorough reconsideration was given to command relationships between Headquarters, EUCOM, and Headquarters, USFA, in those headquarters and in Washington. Since these events followed the period under review in this chapter, they are not considered here. The net result of the reconsideration of command relationships was, however, that no change was made at that time. (14)

MILITARY MATTERS OCCASIONING ACTION BY EUCOM

7. Planning Arising from Anticipated Peace Treaty.

a. In July 1946 the draft of a peace treaty with Austria was received by the G-3 Division, Headquarters, USFET, and planning was begun for the eventual evacuation of the occupation forces and supplies. (15)
In the early part of 1947, when it appeared that a peace treaty with

Austria would soon be concluded and that the U.S. forces would be withdrawn at a comparatively early date, planning was accelerated in Headquarters, USFET, looking toward the evacuation of Austria. One aspect of this planning related to the disposal of surplus property in the U.S. Zone, Austria. In February 1947 representatives of the G-4 Division and the technical services of Headquarters, USFET, went to Austria to survey depot stocks with a view to their disposal. These inspectors found about 20,000 long tons of goods which were excess to the foreseeable needs of USFA. In consequence of their report, orders were issued for the transfer of 4,100 tons to the U.S. Zone, Germany, by 30 May 1947; the disposal of 700 tons of Quartermaster supplies for the relief of Jewish displaced persons and refugees; and the declaration of the balance as surplus property to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.
(16)

b. Another aspect of this planning related to Jewish displaced persons in Austria. At the end of January 1947, USFA requested that all Jewish displaced persons and refugees, except Austrian citizens, in the U.S. and British Zones of Austria be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany, in order to avoid the charge that the United States had abandoned them. USFA proposed that this movement should begin on 1 April 1947 and be completed during that calendar year, and estimated the numbers involved at 31,000 in the U.S. Zone and 1,800 in the British Zone, Austria.
(17)

Consideration of this matter was brought to an end by a War Department communication indicating that the responsi-

bility of USFA for displaced persons would continue indefinitely. (18)

8. The Occupational Troop Basis of USFA.

a. Toward the end of 1946, Headquarters, USFET, was required to accommodate USFA within the occupational troop basis for the European Theater. This decision was reached in conferences with representatives of the War Department then visiting the Theater. The effective date was fixed at 1 July 1947, as the troop basis of the War Department did not provide for an occupation force in Austria after that date. At about the same time that this decision was reached, the European Theater was notified to reach the occupational troop basis of 1 July 1947 by 1 January 1947. This necessitated the preparation of a plan for the rapid reduction of Theater strength which, when complete, allowed for a Theater strength of 117,000 in the ground and service forces, (19) including about 10,000 for the occupation of Austria.

b. In February 1946 USFET approved an allotment of non-Table of Organization grades for Headquarters, USFA, allowing for 262 officers, (20) 17 warrant officers, and 550 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 829. Soon after, USFA requested the increase of the allocation of enlisted grades by 121, making a total of 671 enlisted men and an aggregate for the headquarters of 950. At the same time USFA recommended the reduction of the allotment for civilian employees from 1,181 to 1,060. These changes were requested on the grounds that more enlisted men were needed for the supervision of Austrians and displaced persons employed

(21)
by USFA. USFET notified USFA that the occupational troop basis was then under consideration by the War Department and that no adjustments (22) were possible at that time.

c. In May 1946, Headquarters, USFET, was faced with the fact that the officer strength in the Theater was less than three-quarters of that authorized in the occupational troop basis. Steps were taken to distribute the available officer strength evenly through all the major commands. USFA, like all other major commands, was notified to reduce its officer strength and to report by 1 July 1946 a specified number of officers for reassignment in other commands. (23) On 10 June 1946, USFA reported the names of officers for reassignment as requested, but at the same time urgently recommended that no further reductions be made in its strength. The letter was in effect a protest against the reduction of the officer strength of USFA to approximately three-quarters (24) of that authorized in the occupational troop basis. This request of USFA was disapproved by Headquarters, USFET, and USFA was directed to reduce its officer strength in the same proportion as all other major (25) commands.

d. In March 1947 the desirability of the reorganization of the 430th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, USFA, led to a conference between representatives of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training, Headquarters, EUCOM, and of Headquarters, USFA, in which agreement was reached that the Detachment in question would be reorganized according to the latest Table of Organization and at a

(26)

reduced strength.

e. In May 1947, when it had become evident that the occupation of Austria would continue for some time in the future, the War Department made it clear that the responsibility of USFA for the care of displaced persons in Austria would continue indefinitely. (27) Since calculations for the occupational troop basis had been made upon a definite assumption, Headquarters, EUCOM, requested the War Department to increase the occupational troop basis for the Theater by 155 spaces to accommodate the 7735th Civilian Supply Company, to discharge the responsibility of USFA in the supply of displaced persons. This request was granted, bringing the aggregate of the occupational troop basis for 1 July 1947 to 177,155. (28)

9. Supply Matters.

a. Excess Military Stocks. Until the early part of 1947, the U.S. Army in Europe was authorized to transfer its excess stocks only to the German economy. At that time, however, the War Department authorized the release of excess military stocks to the Austrian economy also. This led to some confusion, as conflict arose in bids submitted by OMGUS and USFA for the excess stocks. Consequently, the War Department set up priorities requiring that excess military stocks go, in the first instance, for the support of displaced persons in Austria and Germany, and giving USFA first claim on any excess military stocks remaining after the needs of displaced persons in both countries had been satisfied. (29)

b. Captured Enemy Material. In the early spring of 1947, USFA reported that the last of 13,500 tons of captured enemy ammunition had been demilitarized, but that inspection had revealed that demilitarization was incomplete as respects 4,600 tons. USFA reported further that thorough demilitarization of this ammunition was in progress and would be completed by 31 May 1947. (30)

c. Coal Conservation. During the early winter of 1946-47, solid fuel conservation survey teams inspected military communities in Germany with a view to making savings in the use of coal. Copies of the instructions and forms used by these teams were forwarded to USFA with a request that a similar survey be made in the U.S. Zone, Austria. (31)

d. Local Procurement. In August 1946 USFA was requested to furnish information on the possibilities of supplying some of the needs of the U.S. forces by procurement in Austria. During the year ending 30 June 1947, goods procured in Austria, consisting mostly of textiles and post exchange items, were valued at about \$1,600,000. (32) (33)

e. Supply of Embassies. Some embassies in eastern Europe were supplied through USFA. In November 1946 Headquarters, USFET, proposed that the State Department take over the responsibility of supplying all embassies in Europe. Upon the request of the State Department that the Army continue this function, the European Theater continued to supply all embassies on a cash reimbursement basis. Thus, some embassies in eastern

(34)
Europe continued to be supplied through USFA.

f. Property Accountability. USFA was subject in all respects to the USFET directives introducing full property accountability in the occupation forces. (35) In February 1947, in USFA, the inventorying of household furniture and furnishings was about 57 percent complete, the establishment of stock record accounts about 45 percent, (36) and the audit of stock record accounts about 30 percent.

10. Miscellaneous Military Matters.

a. Photographs of Foreign Uniforms. In August 1946 a project under the jurisdiction of the G-2 Division, Headquarters, USFET, to make colored photographs of all types of uniforms worn by certain European armies was being coordinated with USFA. (37)

b. Training. In July 1946 USFA requested special treatment in certain respects under the existing regulations on troop training. USFA asked an extension of time for the completion of basic training from the target date of 1 September 1946 to 15 January 1947, and the reduction of the training time of officers from four hours weekly, as required by the USFET directive, to one hour weekly. USFA held that these exemptions were necessary because of the pressure of work on the occupation forces in Austria, the inadequate training of replacements, and the wide-dispersion of units, making it difficult to bring officers together for training. (38) The G-3 Division, Headquarters, USFET, granted the desired extension of time for the completion of basic

training and reduced the training requirement for officers in Austria
(39)
to two hours weekly.

c. Restrictions on Leave. In September 1946 USFA requested exemption from the USFET regulations limiting military leave to a maximum of fifteen days and the proportion of absentees in an organization to 8 percent. This request was refused.
(40)

d. Adoption. In November 1946, when policy relating to the adoption of German children by members of the occupation forces was under consideration, the G-5 Division, Headquarters, USFET, recommended that USFA be consulted before the policy be fixed, as Austrian law and conditions relating to this subject were different from those prevailing
(41)
in Germany.

e. Traffic Violations by Nonmilitary Personnel. On 16 July 1946, a USFET directive prescribed that civilian members of the occupation forces in Germany would be tried in military government courts on charges of traffic violations.
(42)
This directive, reissued in clearer language on 16 September 1946,
(43)
did not apply to USFA. At the end of July 1946, a conference was held at Headquarters, USFET, attended by representatives of the G-1 and G-5 Divisions, the Judge Advocate, the Provost Marshal, and the Chief of Claims, in which was discussed the handling of claims arising from alleged traffic violations by non-military members of the occupation forces. The conclusion reached in this conference was that such claims should be brought under the

the provisions of the existing regulations for the investigation of claims under the direction of the Chief of Claims, and that they should be paid as part of the cost of the occupation. USFA was asked to comment upon this proposal, ⁽⁴⁴⁾ and objected on the grounds that it would not accord with conditions prevailing in Austria. Another conference was held at Headquarters, USFET, in September, which resulted in the issuance of a directive making it clear that the regulations providing for the payment of claims as part of the cost of the occupation did not apply to any claim arising from the operation of privately owned automobiles in Germany. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ The result of these discussions was, therefore, that the investigation and payment of claims arising from service connected accidents or incidents in Austria continued to be regulated by the USFET directive, while claims arising from the operation of privately owned automobiles by nonmilitary members of the occupation forces in Austria were not governed by USFET directive, and could be regulated by USFA as desirable under local conditions. As a matter of fact, United States civilians in Austria were subject to the provisions of the Austrian ⁽⁴⁶⁾ criminal code.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MATTERS OCCASIONING ACTION BY EUCOM

11. Movement of Displaced Persons to and through Austria.

a. In July 1946 the War Department directed that "effective immediately Austrian nationals in U.S. Zone, Germany, are removed from the status of enemy or ex-enemy nationals so far as involuntary repatriation from U.S. Zone, Germany, is concerned." (47) The major (48) commands were notified accordingly.

b. The occupation forces in Germany continued throughout the year under review to repatriate displaced persons of Austrian nationality. These persons were delivered to USFA for distribution to their homes in Austria. The figures available indicate that these movements involved (49) the numbers of persons indicated in the following table:

Jul 46	4,198
Aug 46	3,456
Sep 46	3,876
Oct 46	3,847
Nov 46	0
Dec 46	715
Jan 47	0
Feb 47	481
Total	16,573

c. The repatriation of displaced persons of other than Austrian nationality also brought about cooperation from time to time between USFET and USFA. Up to the spring of 1947, USFA moved 9000 Romanians and 124,000 Hungarians who were returning to their homelands from the

(50)
U.S. Zone, Germany.

12. Polish Repatriation Program.

In the fall of 1946, USFET instituted a program to encourage displaced persons of Polish nationality to return to their native land.

An outstanding feature of this program was the provision of a 60-day food supply to each Polish displaced person who accepted repatriation.

In September, USFA requested that this program be extended to Austria

and that USFET provide the necessary food supplies. (51) USFA was asked

to give assurance that only bona fide Polish displaced persons would be furnished rations. (52)

With such assurance USFET agreed to provide the necessary food supplies. (53)

Up to 22 October 1946, 520 Polish displaced persons from USFA were repatriated through the U.S. Zone, Germany. (54)

When this program was reinstated in the spring of 1947, USFA again

requested the provision of the necessary food stocks, and USFET provided 6000 10-in-1 ration packages to be issued to Polish displaced persons. (55)

13. Jewish Refugees.

a. In the summer of 1946, the infiltration of Jewish refugees reached considerable proportions in the U.S. Zone, Austria, and taxed

the facilities of USFA for the care of displaced persons. From time to

time, USFA requested USFET to accept some of these Jewish refugees for

care in the U.S. Zone, Germany. (56) USFET followed the policy of accepting

as many Jewish persecutees as the available facilities would permit,

setting up monthly quotas. USFA was expected to notify the U.S.

authorities in Germany when movements were to be made within the quotas. On 13 June 1946, the 9th Division refused movement by train from Salzburg to Munich of a number of Jewish refugees whose arrival in the U.S. Zone, Germany had not been cleared in advance. USFA protested to USFET, but the latter approved the action of the 9th Division and USFA was requested to avoid irregular movements of Jewish refugees in the future. (57)

In July it was found that irregularities continued and that trains carrying Jewish refugees arrived in Germany with more persons than had been authorized. (58) In August USFA was given a general directive on this matter, prescribing a procedure for the handling and documentation of Jewish refugees to be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany. (59)

b. USFET not only accepted considerable numbers of Jewish infiltrees from USFA, but also took steps to assist USFA in the supply and care of Jewish refugees arriving in the U.S. Zone, Austria. In the summer of 1946, USFET furnished supplies from military stocks for the emergency relief of Jewish refugees. USFET also took steps to provide emergency housing for refugees in Austria and arranged for the export of construction materials from Germany to Austria for this purpose. (60) This proved unnecessary as other arrangements were made for emergency housing.

c. As early as June 1946 there was some feeling in Headquarters, USFET, that USFA was not making as great an effort as possible to care for the Jewish infiltrees arriving in the U.S. Zone, Austria. (61) In August USFET recommended to the War Department that USFA be required

to care for at least 30,000 Jewish refugees. (62) In consequence, the G-4 Division, Headquarters, USFA, made arrangements to house and care (63) for 30,000 Jewish refugees without help from USFET.

d. The infiltration of Jewish refugees reached a high point in September 1946. In that month 19,142 arrived at the reception center in the U.S. Sector, Vienna. Of these, 15,028 were sent to the U.S. Zone, (64) Germany. In the six weeks ending on 15 September 1946, 33,000 Jewish refugees were received from Austria in the U.S. Zone, Germany. Third U.S. Army was hard pressed at the time to provide housing and supplies for these persons and the several thousand additional refugees (65) who were to arrive on quota during the month of September. In November a further quota of 3000 Jewish refugees from Austria was set (66) up. By the end of 1946 the total number of Jewish infiltrates transferred in organized movements from the U.S. Zone, Austria, to the (67) U.S. Zone, Germany, had reached 45,000.

14. Expellees.

The movement of expellees as required by the Potsdam Agreement brought about cooperation between USFA and USFET. By the spring of 1947, USFA had moved to the U.S. Zone of Germany more than 125,000 Swabians (68) and Sudeten Germans who had been expelled from Hungary. The proportion of this movement taking place during the period under (69) review, as indicated by available figures, was as follows:

Jul-Aug 46	14,717
Sep 46	17,256
Oct-Nov 46	2,549
Total	34,522

The decline in the number of expellees in October was due to the
(70)
overcrowded conditions in the U.S. Zone, Germany.

15. Advice to USFA on Displaced Persons and Civilian Internees.

a. In July 1946 the G-5 Division, Headquarters, USFET, prepared advice to USFA to the effect that the 29,000 ex-enemy displaced persons then being held by USFA should be repatriated or turned out into
(71)
the German economy.

b. In October 1946 USFET advised USFA that displaced persons of Armenian nationality could not be accepted in the U.S. Zone, Germany,
(72)
as no plans existed for their repatriation.

c. In November 1946 USFA proposed that all ex-RAMP's (persons who had been liberated from German prisoner-of-war camps) of Yugoslavian nationality be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany. This
(73)
request was denied due to the housing shortage in the U.S. Zone, Germany.

d. In December 1946 USFA requested that 1,400 civilian internees falling in the category of expellees under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, then being held in the U.S. Zone, Austria, be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany, and turned over to German control according to the policy then being put into effect of turning most civilian internee camps over to the German authorities. USFA pointed out that these

persons had no place in Austria and that there would be a saving in money and military manpower in making the proposed disposition. (74)

USFET stated that consideration would be given to this proposal, provided that USFA would turn over only bona fide residents of the U.S. Zone, Germany. (75)

USFA replied that 547 of the civilian internees claimed residence in the U.S. Zone, Germany. (76) At the end of January 1947, USFET advised USFA that bona fide residents of the U.S. Zone, Germany would be accepted. (77)

16. Civil Affairs Supplies.

On 1 April 1946, UNRRA took over the responsibility for procuring and distributing food supplies for the relief of the Austrian population. In August 1946 it became clear that UNRRA would not assist Austria after the end of the calendar year of 1946. (78)

Accordingly, USFA submitted to the War Department a plan for civil relief in Austria providing for 324,000 tons of relief supplies for the U.S. Zone, Austria, to be distributed during the first six months of 1947. (79)

As part of the planning connected with this project, representatives of USFA attended a conference at Headquarters, USFET, in October 1946. (80) The share of USFET in the relief program for Austria arose from the fact that all Civil Affairs supplies had to be landed at Bremerhaven and transported by rail across the U.S. Zone, Germany. In January 1947 these supplies had already begun to arrive and were being transported across the U.S. Zone, Germany. (81)

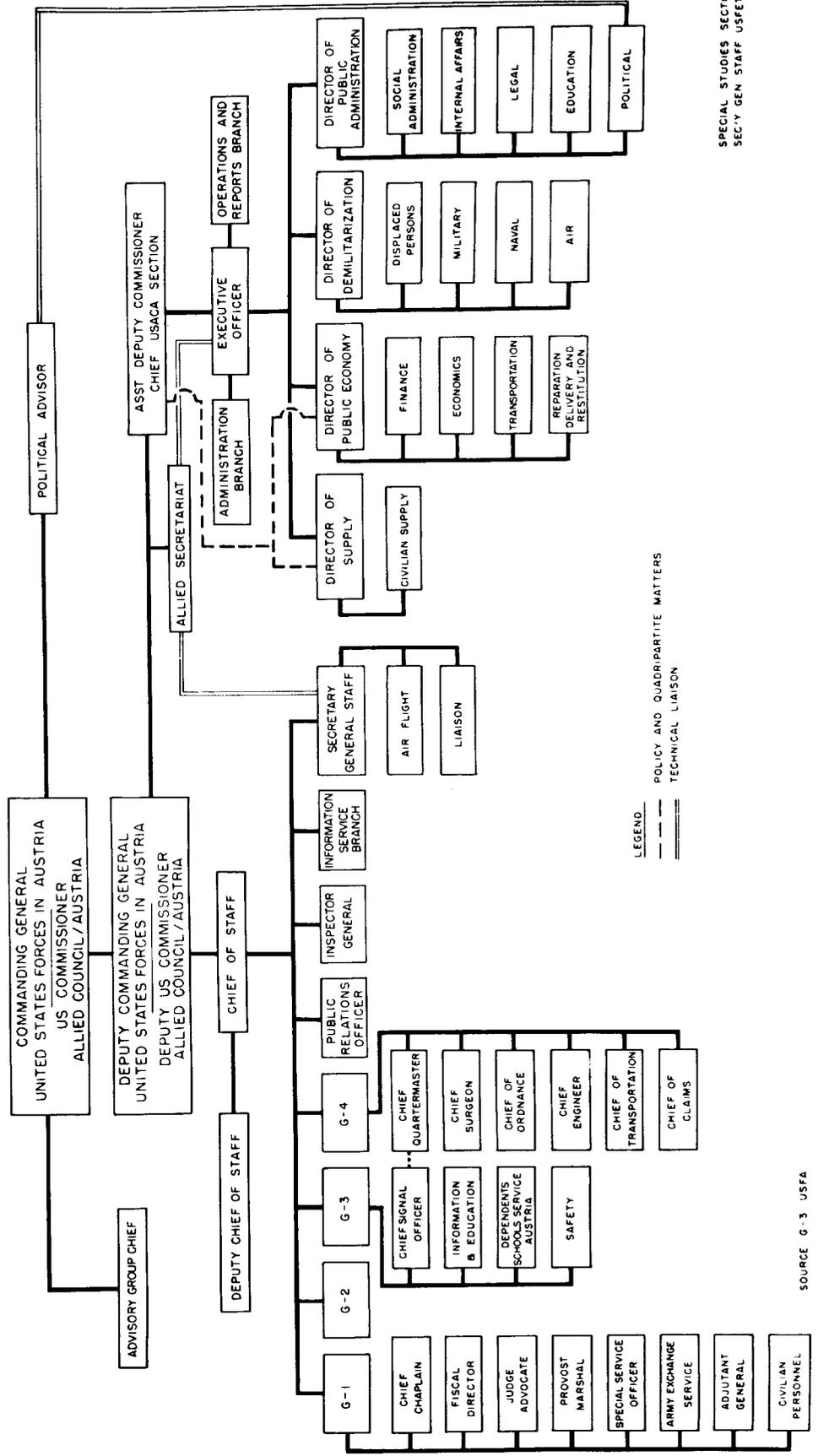
17. Miscellaneous Civil Affairs Matters.

a. In December 1946 an agreement defining reciprocal rights in the French and U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria was drafted by a committee including representatives of USFA. (82)

b. The program of restoring to the rightful owners valuables stolen by the Nazis outside of Germany brought about cooperation from time to time between USFET and USFA. In July 1946 approximately half of a valuable collection of gold coins taken by the Nazis from Austrian monasteries was delivered by USFET to USFA. (83) In February 1947 the United States returned to Austria about five million dollars in gold (84) which had been stolen by the Nazis.

Chart I

ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
 AS OF 10 DEC 1946



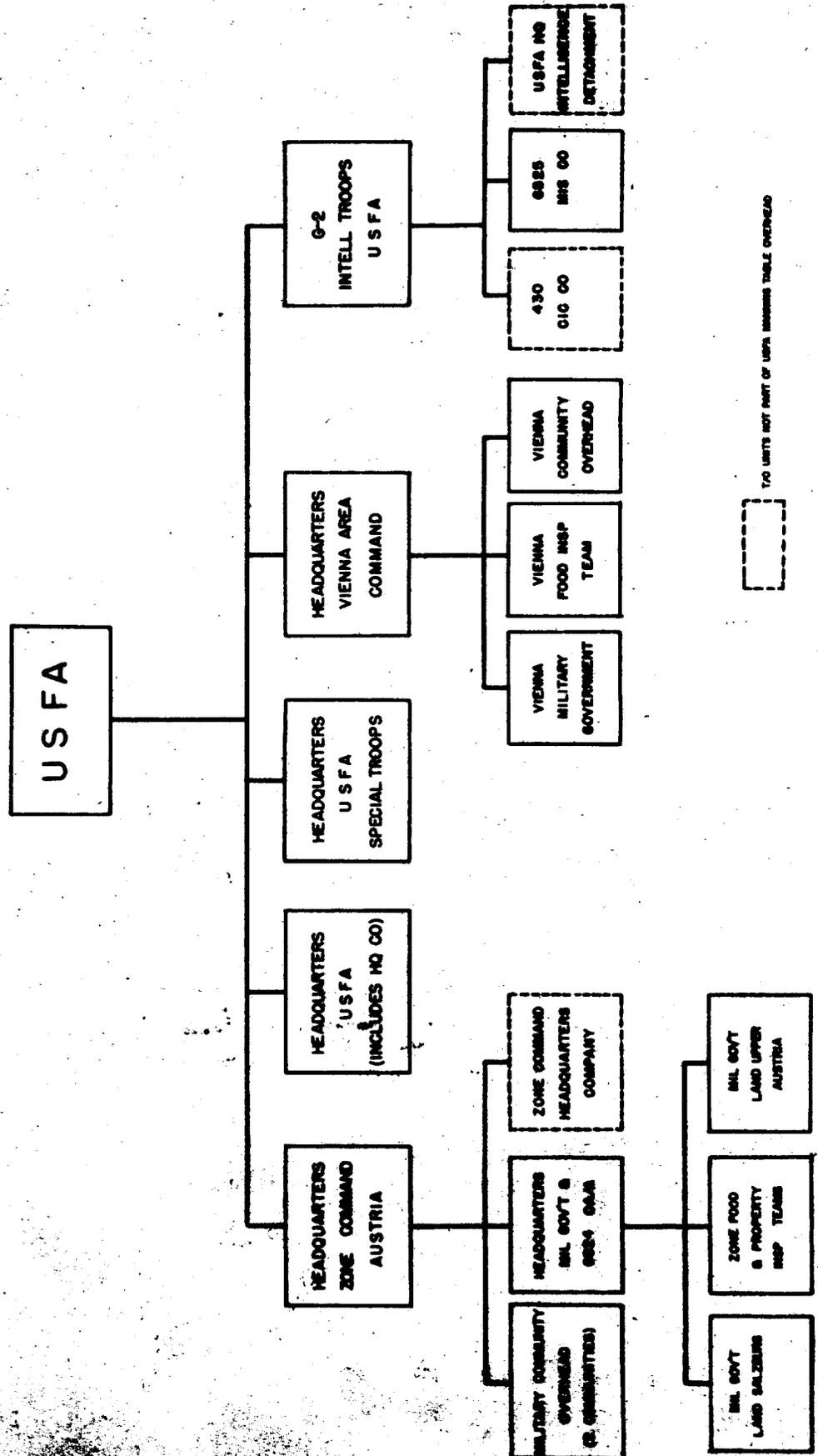
LEGEND
 - - - POLICY AND QUADRIPARTITE MATTERS
 = = = TECHNICAL LIAISON

SPECIAL STUDIES SECTION
 SEC'Y GEN STAFF USFET

Chart II

OPERATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMAND US FORCES IN AUSTRIA

AS OF 10 DEC 1946



TO UNITS NOT PART OF USFA INCLUDES TABLE OVERHEAD

FOOTNOTES

1. A manuscript entitled "Outline of USFA History, 1 July 1946-30 June 1947," transmitted to the Chief Historian, EUCOM, by interoffice memo, Hq, USFA, Office of the AC of S, G-3, 9 Dec 47, was at hand in the preparation of this chapter. All matters of organization and command and staff assignments were based upon this manuscript. Interpretations and analogies with the occupation forces in Germany were added in the Office of the Chief Historian, EUCOM.

2. This decision was incidental to the reconsideration and amendment of the Unified Command Plan (JCS 1259/27, approved by the President on 14 Dec 46). The pertinent paragraph of the Unified Command Plan (par 2, p 223) was changed to read: "The relationships of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the U.S. commands (sic) in Austria and to the U.S. representatives on the Allied Councils for Germany and Austria remain unchanged." See JCS 1259/48, 30 Oct 47 (copy in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM).

3. See organization chart, "Organization Allied Commission for Austria, U.S. Element," in Military Government, Austria, Report of the United States High Commissioner, No 19, May 47, frontispiece.

4. See mem, Hq, USFA, 2 Aug 46, file AG 320.2 GAP, for Gen Bull, subj: "Officer Strength in USFA," sgd Loyal M. Haynes, Brig Gen, GSC, Acting C of S (in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM), for mention of certain pending requisitions.

5. Cable P-2473, 10 Aug 46, USFA from Clark to USFET personal for McNarney.

6. See minute 2, IRS, Hq, USFET, 11 Aug 46, subj: "USFA Request for Civilian Personnel," G-1 to SGS, sgd W. S. Huff, Lt Col, GSC, Exec Of (copy in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 USFA).

7. Cable SC-16067, 20 Sep 46, USFET to USFA.

8. Hq, USFET, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pt I, pp 24-25.

9. Ibid.

10. Hq, USFET, G-4 Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, pp 26-27.
11. But the following was applicable to USFA: ltr, Hq, USFET, 10 Dec 46, file AG 352 GAP-AGO, subj: "Calendar for US Dependents' Schools 1946-1947."
12. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT Div, 17 Nov 47, subj: "Command Relationship between Hq, EUCOM, and Hq, USFA," sgd Vernon E. Prichard, Col, GSC, Dir, OPOT (in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM), par 4.
13. Ibid, par 5.
14. Cable WX-92498, 17 Dec 46, Hq, Dept of the Army, sgd Eisenhower to CINCEUR personal for Clay; USFA personal for Keyes.
15. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 23 Jul 46, par 29.
16. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pp 1-2; Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 8, 25 Feb 47, par 23.
17. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pt 1, pp 5-6; Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 4 Feb 47, par 34h.
18. Cable WX-98089, 14 May 47, WD to EUCOM.
19. Hq, USFET, G-3, Opr and Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, pars 3 c (2) and (3).
20. Cable S-39668, 5 Feb 46, USFET to USFA.
21. Cable P-2624, 9 Feb 46, USFA to USFET.
22. Cable S-1513, 13 Feb 46, USFET to USFA.
23. Cables S-4603, 24 May 46, USFET to USFA; SC-5029, 2 June 46, USFET to USFA.
24. Ltr, Hq, USFA, 10 Jun 46, file: none, subj: "Reduction in Officer Strength," to CG, Hq, ETO, sgd W.C. McMahon, Brig Gen, GSC, C of S (in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 USFA).

25. See IRS, Hq, USFET, 18 Jun 46, subj: "Reduction in Officer Strength, USFA," G-1 to C of S, sgd J. M. Bevans, Maj Gen, GSC, AC of S, G-1.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 18 Mar 47, par 11; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Apr 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization of the 430th CIC Detachment," to CG, USFA.
27. Cable WX-98089, 14 May 47, WD to EUCOM, and see also Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Pers Requirements Br.
28. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, Pers Requirements Br.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 6, 22 Apr 47, par 34; ltrs, Hq, USFET, 28 Feb 47, file AG 400 GDS-AGO, subj: "Release of Theater Stocks to German and Austrian Civilian Economies," to USAFE and Theater Chiefs of Supply Services; Hq, EUCOM, 10 Dec 47, file AG 400 GSP-AGO, subj: "Shipments to Austrian Civilian Economy," to USAFE and Chiefs of Services.
30. Hq, EUCOM SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 9.
31. Hq, USFET, G-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, pp 26-27.
32. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No. 42, 8 Oct 46, par 30b.
33. Hq, EUCOM, SS&P, Statistical Summary, 30 Apr 47, p 37.
34. Hq, USFET, G-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, pp 29-30.
35. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 5 Nov 45, file AG 140 GDS-AGO, subj: "Establishment of Property Accountability in Overseas Commands;" Cir 3, USFET, 4 Jan 46, subj: "Establishment of Property Accountability."
36. Hq, USFET, G-4, Statistical Summary, 28 Feb 47, pp 43-45.
37. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 6 Aug 46, par 14a.

38. See ltr, Hq, USFA, 25 Jul 46, file AG 353 GCT, subj: "Training Memorandum No 6, USFET," in Hq, USFET, G-3, Training and Education Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
39. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 35, 20 Aug 46, par 27.
40. Cable S-4040, 21 Sep 46, USFET to USFA.
41. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt II, pp 95, 114.
42. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 16 Jul 46, file 230.741 GAP-AGQ, subj: "Designation of MG Courts for Trial of Civilian Personnel Charged with Traffic Violations."
43. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 10 Sep 46, file AG 230.741 GAP-AGQ, subj: "Designation of Military Authorities for Handling of Military Personnel Traffic Cases and Military Government Courts for Trial of Civilian Traffic Violators."
44. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 184; pt II, pp 65-67.
45. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 26 Sep 46, file AG 150 GAP-AGO, subj: "Claims against and in Favor of the US Arising in Germany and Austria."
46. See staff study referred to in footnote 12, above, par 4.
47. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 13 Aug 46, par 35a.
48. Cable S-1057, 2 Aug 46, USFET to Third Army; Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 128.
49. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, Nos 28-36, 41, 43-46, 50, passim; G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt II, passim; Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pt II, p 14.
50. Hq, USFA, A Review of Military Government, 1 Apr 47, p 185.
51. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 40, 24 Sep 46, par 46e.

52. Ibid, No 41, 1 Oct 46, par 42.
53. Ibid, No 42, 8 Oct 46, par 35c.
54. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 81.
55. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 15 Apr 47, par 54a.
56. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 16 Jul 46, par 43f.
57. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt 1, pp 88-89.
58. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 32, 30 Jul 46, par 41b.
59. Ibid, No 36, 27 Aug 46, par 37b.
60. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 27.
61. Ibid, pp 88-89.
62. Cable S-2003, 15 Aug 46, USFET to AGWAR; Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 94.
63. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt II, p 22.
64. Military Government, Austria, Report of the U.S. Commissioner, No 11, Sep 46, p 16.
65. Hq, USFET, Fifteenth Meeting of the Theater Commander with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 18 Sep 46, par 15.
66. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 47, 12 Nov 46, par 30f.
67. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt I, p 2.
68. Hq, USFA, A Review of Military Government, 1 Apr 47, p 185.
69. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, Nos 28, 30-32, 41, 42, 47, passim.

70. Military Government, Austria, Report of the U.S. Commissioner,
No 12, Oct 46, p 18.
71. Hq, USFET, G-5, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt II, p 5.
72. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 44, 22 Oct 46, par 36k.
73. Ibid, No 48, 19 Nov 46, par 45c.
74. Cable P-6394, 12 Dec 46, USFA to USFET.
75. Cable SX-7468, 31 Dec 46, USFET to USFA.
76. Cable P-658, 17 Jan 47, USFA to USFET.
77. Cable SX-1820, 30 Jan 47, USFET to USFA.
78. Military Government, Austria, Report of the U.S. Commissioner,
No 13, Nov 46, p 1.
79. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 45, 29 Oct 46, par 52.
80. Ibid, No 43, 15 Oct 46, par 37.
81. Ibid, No 3, 21 Jan 47, par 22.
82. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 7 Dec 46, file AG 092 GDS-AGO, subj: "Agree-
ment for US and French Rights in French and US Zone of Occupation in
Germany and Austria."
83. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference,
No 31, 23 Jul 46, par 67b.
84. Ibid, No 8, 25 Feb 47, par 4b.

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